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The Nationalist

India's Presidency of the G20

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Unlike any Other

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विश्व पटल पर दिख रहा भारत का दम

शिवानंद द्विवेदी

Indian G20 Presidency-Driving

the Discourse on the Future of

the Global Economy

Pritam Banerjee

Deciphering the Essence

of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

in a Deeply Divided and

Violence- Ridden World

Pathikrit Payne





**The
Nationalist**

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Dr. Anirban Ganguly

To Re-Energise the World

solutions for the issues faced by the world”, she essentially and pithily described the way in which the world has begun looking at and up to India. In fact, in a changing world this defines India and makes her stand apart. It is this which also makes India’s presidency of the G20 significant and symbolic.

India’s presidency of the G20 has come at a tumultuous time in the history of the world. The post Covid world has seen and is seeing a continuous process of shift and alterations, uncertainty for some and conflict for others, with India being increasingly seen and recognised across the world as a centre of stability, as a responsible power which is solution driven and has demonstrated a capacity to engage on positive agendas for global benefit.

When President of India Droupadi Murmu said, that “India which once looked at others for solution to most of its problems, is today emerging as a provider of

In his concluding address at the historic “Voice of Global South Summit”, convened by him, Prime Minister Narendra Modi observed, “In its development partnerships, India’s approach has been consultative, outcome oriented, demand driven, people-centric, and respectful of the sovereignty of partner countries.” India’s approach and philosophy, shorn of an exploitative mindset has drawn the attention of the world.

In the recent past when the pandemic had shaken continents and people and the future seemed uncertain with most countries moving inward in a move of self-preservation, India, under Prime Minister Modi, repeatedly displayed the approach of a responsible power which is concerned with the welfare and the future of the world. Indeed this differentiates India from many other countries and their approach and mannerism when it comes to addressing global crises and alleviating its negative impact.

Just as he had called for a human-centric

globalisation when the pandemic broke out early 2020, PM Narendra Modi reiterated this futuristic vision in his inaugural address to the “Voice of Global South”, convened at this crucial juncture when India is chairing G20. He proposed, among other things, that:

To re-energise the world, we should together call for a global agenda of ‘Respond, Recognize, Respect and Reform’:

- Respond to the priorities of the Global South by framing an inclusive and balanced international agenda.
- ...Recognize that the principle of ‘Common but Differentiated Responsibilities’ applies to all global challenges.
- Respect sovereignty of all nations, rule of law and peaceful resolution of differences and disputes.
- Reform international institutions, including the United Nations, to make them more relevant.

These propositions contain in them some fundamental signposts for how the world can address future challenges and function in the present. Prime Minister Narendra Modi flagged a very vital dimension when he said that the international agenda must

be a balanced and inclusive one, the framework of a “common but differentiated responsibilities”, are positions and thoughts which the world will have to increasingly veer around to in order to be able to evolve a credible, workable and lasting framework of cooperation and partnership. Prime Minister Modi drew the attention of the G20 foreign ministers to the persistent imbalance in development and opportunities when he observed that, “No group can claim global leadership without listening to those most affected by its decisions.” The world, he said, “looks upon the G20 to ease the challenges of growth; development; economic resilience; disaster resilience; financial stability; trans-national crime; corruption; terrorism; and food and energy security.” In all these areas, the G20 has capacity to build consensus and deliver concrete results.

India’s G20 presidency is thus full of possibilities and promises. It offers a historic opportunity for the world to understand, recognise and assimilate new paradigms of development and cooperation and a fresh vision of global living and its future. In short, it is a millennial opportunity to, as Prime Minister Modi said, “re-energise” the world.

Salient points of Hon'ble PM Shri Narendra Modi on G20

- » Its indeed a proud moment for India that our country has got the G20 presidency. This undoubtedly comes as a big opportunity for all of us. We have to focus on global good, be it peace, unity or sustainable development. India has the solution to challenges related to these things.
- » G20 accounts for two-thirds of the world's population... three-fourths of world trade and 85 per cent of the world's GDP. India is taking charge of the G20 at a time when the world is simultaneously grappling with geopolitical tensions, economic slowdown, rising food and energy prices, and the long-term ill-effects of the pandemic. At such a time, the world is looking at the G20 with hope. India's G20 presidency will be inclusive, ambitious, decisive, and action-oriented.
- » During India's G20 Presidency, many programs related to G20 will be organized in different parts of the country in the coming days. People from different parts of the world will get a chance to visit the states during this period. It is expected that people will showcase the diverse and distinctive colors of their culture to the world.
- » The proper use of digital technologies can become a force multiplier in the decades-long global fight against poverty. Digital solutions can also be helpful in the fight against climate change. But these benefits will be realized only when the digital access is truly inclusive and when the use of digital technology is really widespread. It is the responsibility of G20 leaders that the benefits of digital transformation should not be confined to a small part of the human race
- » The need today is that the benefits of development are universal and all-inclusive. We have to extend the benefits of development to all human beings with compassion and solidarity. Global development is not possible without women's participation. The main priority needs to be women-led development.
- » The G20 conveys a strong message in favour of peace and harmony. All these priorities are fully embodied in the theme of India's G20 Chairmanship – "One Earth, One Family, One Future" which shows the nation's commitment to the concept of 'Vasudhaiva

Kutumbakam.'

- » "There is a crisis of essentials, essential goods all over the world. The challenge for the poor citizens of every country is more severe. Everyday life was already a struggle for them. They do not have the financial capacity to deal with the double whammy. Due to the double whammy, they lack the financial capacity to handle it. Multilateral institutions such as the UN have been unsuccessful in this direction. Therefore, today the world has greater expectations from the G20 and the relevance of the group has become more significant
- » When the supply chain mechanism is hit, medical supplies dry up and food and essential commodities vanish from the shops due to war and serious domestic disruptions, the poor and the underprivileged suffer the most. It is becoming increasingly necessary to insulate the marginalised, poor and developing economies from such collateral damage. This is one of the issues that India would like to include in the G20 agenda,
- » There is an urgent need to reach a ceasefire agreement in the Russia Ukraine war. Diplomacy is important to reach a resolution. The world needs to find a way to return to the path of ceasefire and diplomacy in Ukraine. Over the past century, the Second World War wreaked havoc in the world. After that, the leaders of that time made a serious effort to take the path of peace. Now it's India's turn. The onus of creating a new world order for the post-COVID period lies on India's shoulders.
- » India has been promoting natural farming for sustainable food security and re-popularizing nutritious and traditional food grains like millet. Therefore, the year 2023 is being celebrated as the 'International Year of Millets' with great enthusiasm.
- » The G20 Presidency also provides an opportunity to the states and UTs to rebrand themselves as attractive business, investment and tourism destinations.
- » Due to the Russo-Ukrainian War, there has been a fertilizer shortage since Russia is an important supplier of fertilizers and the war has impacted fertilizer supply in global markets. Today's fertilizer shortage is tomorrow's food crisis. We should build mutual agreement to maintain the supply chain of both manure and food grains stable and assured.
- » India's energy-security is also important for global growth, as it is the world's fastest growing economy. We must not promote any restrictions on the supply of energy and stability in the energy market should be ensured.

India's Presidency of the G20



Amb Asoke Mukerji

India's assumption of the Presidency of the G20 group of countries from 1 December 2022 till 30 November 2023 coincides with the celebration of 75 years of India's independence. The theme of India's Presidency of the G20 is "One Earth, One Family, One Future", which is anchored in India's civilizational vision of seeing the world as one family or "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam". India will host the G20 Summit on 9-10 September 2023. The Summit would have been preceded by over 200 G20 sectoral meetings hosted in more than 50 venues across India.

Within the G20, India is positioned as the voice of what analysts have called the developing countries of the "Global South". The broad framework of issues of direct interest to developing country members of the G20 are reflected in the UN's Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. This holistic, negotiated, global blueprint for nationally-owned action was unanimously adopted by the UN General Assembly by world leaders, including Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, in September 2015 at New York. Agenda 2030 converges

the twin priorities of development and environmental protection. It is based on 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including health, education, gender, energy, employment, infrastructure, inequalities, urban growth, consumption, and the environment on land, sea, and air. In a vindication of India's perspective that "poverty is the biggest polluter", the eradication of poverty or SDG 1 was made the "overarching" objective of Agenda 2030.

India has aligned its national development priorities with Agenda 2030 with a focus on human-centric development. As Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi wrote in a blog post on 1 December 2022, India's "citizen-centric governance model takes care of even our most marginalised citizens, while nurturing the creative genius of our talented youth. We have tried to make national development not an exercise in top-down governance, but rather a citizen-led 'people's movement'. We have leveraged technology to create digital public goods that are open, inclusive and inter-operable. These have delivered revolutionary progress in fields as varied as social protection, financial inclusion, and electronic payments." A special focus for India is on women's empowerment to achieve sustainable development, building on the process of gender equality initiated 75 years ago by

India's Hansa Mehta during the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and brought so vividly to life in different provinces of neighbouring Afghanistan by the late Ela Bhatt and her Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) scheme.

Since her independence from British rule in 1947, India has emerged into the ranks of one of the world's major emerging economies. In the closing months of 2022, India overtook its former colonial power the United Kingdom to become the world's fifth largest economy based on its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of \$3.53 trillion. Economic analysts expect India to be among the top three global economies, along with the United States and China, within a decade.

The G20 brings together 19 countries

As Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi wrote in a blog post on 1 December 2022, India's "citizen-centric governance model takes care of even our most marginalised citizens, while nurturing the creative genius of our talented youth. We have tried to make national development not an exercise in top-down governance, but rather a citizen-led 'people's movement'. We have leveraged technology to create digital public goods that are open, inclusive and inter-operable.

and one regional economic organization (the European Union). Its members are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Türkiye, United Kingdom and United States. The G20 members represent around 85% of the global GDP, over 75% of the global trade, and about two-thirds of the world population. Created as an international response by a group of finance ministers to the Asian financial crisis of 1997, the G20 took its current political shape after the 2008 financial crisis that overwhelmed the major Western economies. President George W. Bush hosted the first G20 Summit in November 2008 in Washington D.C.

Since the G20 does not have a charter or a permanent secretariat, its impact on global financial, economic, and political events has depended on the focus and capability of its President. The President is assisted in a "troika" format by the country which has been the immediate past President, and the country designated at the incoming President. India has been a part of the G20 "troika" since 2022, when Indonesia assumed the Presidency. It is significant that between 2022 and 2025, the G20 will have been led by major developing country economies – Indonesia (2022), India (2023), Brazil (2024), and South Africa (2025). This is expected to consolidate the consideration of issues of priority interest to developing country members of the G20 on the

agenda of the grouping.

The Preamble to Agenda 2030 had affirmed that there “can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.” In this context, three specific challenges are visible on the ground to achieving the goals of sustainable development today. First, the failure of bodies like the UN Security Council (UNSC) to maintain international peace and security. Second, the ineffectiveness of international cooperation through UN specialized agencies like the World Health Organization (WHO) to counter the Covid pandemic. Third, a growing imbalance in international financial and trade relations, calling into question the roles of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). People living in developing countries have felt the impact of these challenges the most, with more than 100 million people across countries being pushed back into poverty in recent years.

To respond to these challenges, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi called for “reformed multilateralism” at the 75th anniversary Summit of the UN in 2020. This objective prioritized reforms of the UNSC, reforms of the UN and its specialized agencies, as well as reforms of the major multilateral institutions like the IMF and WTO. The objective of “reformed multilateralism” is to restore a “human-centric” focus for international cooperation, keeping in mind the

unanimous international commitment in Agenda 2030’s SDG 16.8 to reform multilateral institutions to “broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance”.

After taking over the Presidency of the G20, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi had emphasized that India’s “G20 priorities will be shaped in consultation with not just our G20 partners, but also our fellow-travellers in the global South, whose voice often goes unheard.” He had set out the key areas of healing, harmony, and hope that India would focus on during its Presidency:

“For healing our planet, we will encourage sustainable and environment-friendly lifestyles, based on India’s tradition of trusteeship towards nature.

For promoting harmony within the human family, we will seek to depoliticise the global supply of food, fertilizers and medical products, so that geo-political tensions do not lead to humanitarian crises. As in our own families, those whose needs are the greatest must always be our first concern.

For imbuing hope in our future generations, we will encourage an honest conversation among the most powerful countries - on mitigating risks posed by weapons of mass destruction and enhancing global security.”

On 12-13 January 2023, India hosted a virtual “Voice of the Global South for

Human-centric Development” Summit. A measure of the importance of India’s initiative can be gauged from the fact that 125 countries responded to this initiative, including 47 from Africa, 31 from Asia, 29 from Latin America and the Caribbean, 11 from Oceania, and 7 from Europe. Participating countries were linked by common concerns regarding issues of sustainable development of priority to them, on which existing multilateral institutions have failed to provide significant outcomes.

The outcomes of the New Delhi Global South Summit will be integrated into the G20 process by India, and carried forward by the next two chairs of the G20 (Brazil and South Africa), which were also among the prominent participants at the New Delhi Global South Summit. In parallel, the Global South Summit provides a major input into the preparations for the UN’s “Summit of the Future”, planned to be held in New York in September 2024.

Achieving “reformed multilateralism” through these processes would require world leaders to review the international situation after the disruptions caused by natural and manmade causes over the past three years, which have set back the momentum of constructive international cooperation. In this context, a decision by the UN’s “Summit of the Future” to convene a General Conference of the UN in 2025, when the organization marks its 80th anniversary, would be appropriate. As a leading

voice for diplomacy, dialogue, and development, India would play a major role in ensuring this objective.

Endnotes

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(Ambassador Asoke Mukerji retired as India’s Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York in December 2015. He is a Distinguished Fellow of the Vivekananda International Foundation, New Delhi and an elected Member of the USI Council, New Delhi.)

India and G20: A New Direction



Uttam Kumar Sinha

In December 2022, India inherited the leadership of the Group of Twenty countries (G20). Collectively, this consensus-based informal but influential forum of 19 countries and the European Union, brings a diverse and compelling mix of advanced and emerging economies that represent two-thirds of the world population, 75% of the global GDP, and 80% of the world's carbon emissions.

Some of the G20 countries are also members of the G7 and BRICS, as well as permanent members of the UNSC. The West-dominated UNSC is far too politicised for broad-based outcomes and increasingly, in the changing world order, becoming questionable if not irrelevant. While the relative contribution of the G7 countries is steadily declining, BRICS stock, on the other hand, is on the upswing and its member countries growth rate is predicted to exceed that of the US and European countries by 2030. What is discernible in the international system is that political influence and economic weight has diffused and steadily shifted eastwards. Given the G20 broad representation (G7 and BRICS can be seen as sub-groups of

G20), it seems more likely that G20 will emerge as an important influencer in the international system.

Unlike the G7 and BRICS that are not averse to dealing with political and security issues, the G20 consciously steers away, focusing on global economic issues and, in recent times, on development and sustainable balanced growth. This, of course, does not mean that G20 is shielded from global political repercussions. The G20 non-hierarchical organisational structure with rotational leadership allows for inclusiveness that can bring in different actors and their voices, including the developing countries, together for global policy cooperation. However, within the G20, the G7 will safeguard its members' interest and influence while BRICS leaders will protect and consolidate their position. Taking this reality into account, for the G20 to have a catalytic influence particularly in the reform of the IMF, multilateral development banks and the WTO, the collaboration of the G7 and BRICS will be critically important. The G7, BRICS and G20 have to work in cohesion rather than at cross-purposes.

How G20 came about

The inception of the G20 in 1999 came on the back of the economic crisis that swept across most of the tiger economies of Southeast Asia and the insufficiency of the G7 countries (Russia joined the group in 1998 but was expelled in 2014) to

deal with it. The G7's declining economic weight vis-a-vis the rapid growth of the emerging economies, especially in Asia, was an indicator of the broader trends in the global economy and the tectonic shifts in economic clout.

In the aftermath of the global economic crisis (2008-2009), the G20 was effective in not only stabilising the global financial markets but also infusing an economic stimulus, thereby averting a possibility of an economic depression. The epicentre of this crisis, to recall, lay in the advanced economies. The G20 Framework for 'Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth' launched in 2009 was, to a large measure, intended to provide policy approaches to stimulate high and sustained financial flows to the developing world. While the finance track remained much in focus, the shift to a development agenda came about at the G20 Seoul Summit in 2010 and the following year, the G20 agreed to "coordinate their policies and produce political agreements that are very important in addressing challenges due to conditions of global economic interdependence". Thereon, the G20 leaders' summit, though technically a meeting on 'financial markets and the world economy', has not been bereft of the increasingly complex and fraught multipolar order.

Now that sustainability agenda has become important with the climate change discussions and the green deal, a more inclusive development track, including the developed countries, has become a

possibility. A sound development track agenda can help combine developed-developing country learning processes and generate effective solutions on several global challenges that are interconnected. For example, in the global health system, the developing countries experience and creative problem-solving approaches can inform responses to challenges in the developed countries. In fact, dealing with non-economic risks is central to the efficacy of the G20 in maintaining global economic stability.

One is reminded of Narendra Modi's statement in the 6th BRICS summit in Brazil in 2014, soon after becoming India's prime minister, and probably the first time introducing Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam to the international audience. He said, "We are meeting at a time when the world is facing a high level of turmoil and uncertainty. Global economic weakness also persists. Restoring a climate of peace and stability is therefore an urgent need for global progress and prosperity. I come from a land where the idea of the 'whole world being one family' is rooted in our ethos – Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam. The World must unite as one to decisively confront global challenges. Corrective action must begin with the reforms of institutions of global governance,"

India's presidency of G20

India's presidency of the G20 offers a unique opportunity and 'unwavering commitment' to deal with delivery plans for economic development and a pro-poor, pro-climate-oriented growth models.

Foremost, India has to enhance the legitimacy of the G20 that is not reflective of elite priorities and the machination of great power, but more people-focused and inclusive. The world outlook is frightening and uncertain with the human tragedy of war, supply-chain disruption and higher-than-expected inflation that is exacerbating a cost of living crisis. If ever there was an opportune time of overcoming the logic of anarchy and power play through the process of institutions and interaction, it is now, through the G20 and with India at the helm.

India should not shy away from infusing or even restructuring G20 into a more effective policy cooperation group. For example, while the IMF and, in recent times, the ADB are the knowledge partners for the G20 finance track, the participation of OECD and the World Bank in the development track is much left to be desired, especially since climate policy governance and energy transition are key priorities that require changes in industrial and trade policies. The participation of the African Development Bank and other regional development banks can equally play an important role in shaping future discussions while simultaneously making G20 broad-based in its financial and development representation.

The ruptured strategic landscape, from the pandemic fallout to the conflict in Ukraine, from hardening geopolitics to trade imbroglios and energy crises, poses a number of challenges to India's G20 presidency. Ensuring the effectiveness of

multilateral cooperation will crucially hinge on whether the fissures in the G20 narrow or expand to a breaking point, especially with US-China relations at an all-time low and Russia's unabashed neo-nationalism. Therefore, it is of critical relevance that more than short-term crisis management, India needs to infuse long-term agenda, for example a call for reformed multilateralism and transforming global institutions and frameworks to reflect the realities of the changing global order.

More than any other country at this point of time, it is India that can add new momentum and direction to the G20. India's real GDP growth forecast is the 'fastest' as compared to the US, China and the EU. This gives enormous credence for India to be the voice of the Global South that includes developing and less developed countries in Latin America, Asia, Africa and Oceania. But shared prosperity without peace is untenable and therefore, India's active acclamation of a 'polycentric world' based on dialogue and diplomacy ushers in a leadership trust that can bolster the G20 objectives. The G20 'Troika' of the past, present and forthcoming leadership (Indonesia, India and Brazil) marks not only the rediscovery but the re-energising of the Global South. India's G20 presidency can potentially become a watershed moment in global governance.

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India's G20 Presidency: Unlike any Other



Amb Anil Trigunayat

India formally took over the baton of G20 Presidency from Indonesia which started for one year from December 1, 2022. At the time of acceptance, Prime Minister Narendra Modi reiterated that "The world is looking at the G20 with hope. Today, I want to assure that India's G20 presidency will be inclusive, ambitious, decisive, and action-oriented. Over the next one year, we will strive to ensure that the G20 acts as a global prime mover to envision new ideas and accelerate collective action." This was extremely important and flagged a dismal reality of a transitional global order and a severe global challenges implicit in prevailing fragmentation, protectionism and unilateralism in international discourse.

Consequent upon the ongoing Covid pandemic and Eurasian War and the weaponization of financial instruments, fuel, food and fertilizer by the super powers the whole world has been suffering. And economies have gone under tremendous stress with recession knocking on the doors of the West and penury and economic stress in the East and South -that ipso facto had become

the *raison d'être* for the G20. But the mantle for that course correction has fallen on four successive developing countries – Indonesia, India, South Africa and Brazil. As of now India appears to be the only beacon of hope with the fastest growing major economy with the largest population base and market only recently surpassed U K to secure the 5th place. More importantly India and the Indian Prime Minister have often shown to many that provision of global goods and global commons for the largest people even at your expense is desirable. India showed to the world through the 'Vaccine Maitri' and supplies of medicines and relief assistance to scores of countries during the pandemic.

India's G20 tourney is likely to be so very different in terms of its geographical expanse and truly globalised focus and engagement. Of the 200 or so events planned across India some have already happened in big style and substance with participation of delegations from G20 member countries and dozen or so special invitees including some of our strategic partners. The impact of the pandemic and the Russia -Ukraine war have exposed the global structural vulnerabilities since the geo-political contestations and wars have not lost their sheen. US-China and Russia and the West competition are threatening to take the world back to the stone age of stupidity. In such a scenario India's

voice is the only rational, reasonable and principled that seeks the larger good of the largest people and the whole of humanity approach.

No wonder, when India unveiled its G20 logo the underlying dictum and theme was 'Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam' — One Earth, One family, One future. Earlier PM Modi had spoken of "One earth One Grid" for energy and "One Earth, One Health" for coping with the pandemic and future challenges where India is taking the lead. This is India's civilizational heritage and this is how India thinks and behaves. The urgent assistance to over 150 countries by way of medicines and vaccines during the pandemic is integral to that behavioural philosophy. Likewise, during the food crisis due to Russia-Ukraine war India provided wheat and food assistance to several needy countries. India's belief that the global goods and global commons are truly for the whole humanity is the driving force behind it. For promoting harmony within the human family, we will seek to depoliticise the global supply of food, fertilisers and medical products, so that geopolitical tensions do not lead to humanitarian crises, he clearly set out to do. As in our own families, those whose needs are the greatest must always be our first concern. No wonder, PM Modi underscored that the need today is that the benefits of development are universal and all-inclusive. 'We have to extend the benefits of development to all human beings with compassion and solidarity. Global development is not

possible without women's participation. We have to maintain priority on women led development even in our G20 agenda.'

In an editorial on the day India assumed Presidency, PM Modi asked a highly relevant question 'Can we catalyse a fundamental mindset shift, to benefit humanity as a whole?' as we remain trapped in the zero sum mindset which is indeed myopic and selfish. Urging a unison of thought and action he added that 'Today, the greatest challenges we face — climate change, terrorism, and pandemics — can be solved not by fighting each other, but only by acting together.' And for this he banks a great deal on the assimilating dimension and positive role of technologies saying that today's technology also gives us the means to address problems on a humanity-wide scale. The massive virtual worlds that we inhabit today demonstrate the scalability of digital technologies. In this he also referred to India's own experiences 'We have leveraged technology to create digital public goods that are open, inclusive and interoperable. These have delivered revolutionary progress in fields as varied as social protection, financial inclusion, and electronic payments.'

Since climate change is possibly the biggest challenge for humanity India's presidency will have a special focus on this given her own example of energy transition and diversification. Above all India's *modus vivendi* with nature is

implicit in PM Modi's call for a balanced LiFE model -Live for Environment. To heal our planet, we will encourage sustainable and environment-friendly lifestyles, based on India's tradition of trusteeship towards nature, he assured. India has already launched International Solar alliance (ISA), Coalition for Disaster resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) as she is set to secure 40% of energy from renewable resources by 2030. India may as well reach her carbon neutrality goals well before 2070 committed at Glasgow. But India also stands for the developing world and their critical and crucial interests hence common but differentiated approach is the preferred one so that equitable access to green finance and technologies be available to the disadvantaged countries of the Global South.

India has virtually become an important part of the G7 and uses the platform to flag major challenges including fight against the pandemic through the global health governance via the principles of 'One Earth , One Health' as underlined by PM Modi . It also continues to fight against the vaccine apartheid by forcing the powerful countries to agree to the waiver of Intellectual property rights (IPRs) on vaccines for access to the developing world.

Since India ,as always in the past,wants to avail this opportunity to advance and secure the interests of the global south and be their legitimate voice at the G20 deliberations it was an imperative that their views, opinions and priorities are

ascertained and not presumed. Therefore, early on convening the "Voice of Global South Summit", PM Modi invited leaders from over 120 developing countries to virtually confer and come up with an agenda that best suits their interests and could not be shoved under the carpet yet again. PM Modi reiterated that the global south that represents 3/4th of the world must be able to shape the global order. As most of the global challenges were not created by the Global south but impact them the most it must take charge. He also came out with a 4Rs agenda approach in his intervention which includes: Respect, Recognise, Respect and Reform. "People of Global South should no longer be excluded from the fruits of development. Together we must attempt to redesign global political and financial governance. This can remove inequities, enlarge opportunities, support growth and spread progress and prosperity," the Prime Minister said.

India intends to be the bridge between East and West and North and South with a resounding magic of Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam as a trend setter and shaper of the choices world makes henceforth. 'Our time is coming' as PM Modi spoke with conviction and is a reality and must be seized together.

(Amb Anil Trigunayat is a former Indian Ambassador to Libya, Jordan and Malta and is a regular commentator on foreign and security policy issues in Indian and international media)

G20 Summit's importance for India



Dr P P Wangchuk

India's taking over of the Presidency of G20 from Indonesia for the 2023 Summit is of great importance in the sense that India today matters a lot in the global community. Also, India is a solitary giant among all the nations that has stood firmly strong when the rest of the nations, BOTH developed as well as developing ones, are still struggling to survive the debilitating impact of COVID-19 pandemic and the never-ending Russian war with Ukraine. This grim 'realisation' has brought about a lot of applause for India's role from nations across the globe. And India's effective role as a global player has given it a big boost to act all the more for a better, safer world. No wonder, India is now well-placed and all set to further enlarge its vision to play a greater role in the comity of nations. Its dynamic political, economical and foreign relations will present it with a great chance to have a greater say at international platforms.

G20 nations: As the name itself is so expressively indicative, the group has 19 nations and the EU: India, the

US, the UK, Brazil, Argentina, Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey and the EU. Besides these 20 permanent members, there are many special invitees among whom Spain is a permanent guest-member. The other countries to be invitees this year would be: the UAE, the Netherlands, Oman, Rwandan, Singapore, Bangladesh, Egypt and Mauritius.

The motto of the G20 group is self-explanatory of India's stand based on rights, equality and justice. Therefore, the theme of the motto, put up by Prime Minister Mr Narendra Modi before the 2022 G20 Summit in Indonesia, is: 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam', meaning: One Earth, one family and one future. This motto signifies India's 'umbrella' wherein diversity, equality and justice are the elements that mark its nature of inclusivity and greatness, accepting divergent ideologies as a united, purposeful and responsible nation. Therefore, the motto is not just a few smart words to ring in music to the ears but the true reflection of India's rich culture and civilisation. It was in this context that Prime Minister Modi had said recently: "It is a great opportunity for India and every Indian as there is an unprecedented curiosity among the people across the globe

to know and understand India. India today is being studied in a new light. Our successes are being assessed and unprecedented hopes are being expressed about our future.”

India’s Presidency “will be inclusive, ambitious, decisive and action-oriented”, Mr Modi had said at the recent G20 Sherpa meeting in Udaipur, themed ‘Engaging Young Minds Programme’. He also said that India would host over 200 meetings at 56 different places across the length and breadth of the country, thereby showcasing India’s vision and its strength. And that will also tell a lot about the country today and its future. In other words, India will get one of the biggest multinational platforms to influence the rest of the world through its vision and recent records of political and economic strength under seriously debilitating circumstances that have ‘crippled’ the rest of the world by a few developments due to the misdeeds of a few arrogant and irresponsible nations.

Praise for India from across the globe: Soon after Mr Modi took over the Presidency of G20 for the current year, there was a volley of praises coming forth. All of them were sure that India was the most-deserving country for such a big role, and that India’s emergence as a global power too was appreciated by the world leaders. The latest praises have been pouring in from Pakistan media,

quoting their political leaders. Most of them agree that India has emerged as a global player under Mr Modi and that it is among the top five economies of the world. Similarly, appreciating Mr Modi’s role in international issues, Sri Lankan President Mr Ranil Wickremesinghe has said that India is in the right position to be a bridge between debt-ridden developing countries and the G20.

Summit’s agenda: The agenda of the G20 Summit is mainly to seek solutions to economic problems being faced by member-countries as well as others. The 2-day summit, beginning from Sept 9, 2023, in New Delhi, therefore, will focus on finding out ways and means for a stable economy and how to maintain sovereign debt. Now, that is not an easy task. Had that been so easy, there would have been no financial instability and inequality among the nations that we see today. The G20 had pledged at its 2022 summit in Bali to bring about a rebound in the economic system, with trillions of dollars to organisations involved in worldwide financial dealings.

The summit will also be, in many ways, revolutionary to usher in various steps to turn the fast-dying Earth into a vibrant and life-supporting planet. Great stress would be put on the urgent issue of seeking policies and systems in order to check global warming and pollution. Until that is done,

any amount of funding by countries and international organisations will go waste. Global warming is a real threat to mankind's very existence. Year after year, the average global temperature goes up threateningly. In the next 50 years, it is estimated the average global temperature rise would be anywhere between 1 to 2 degree Celsius. An increase of even 1 degree Celsius would ring the bell of destruction and havoc on any kind of life on Earth, thereby creating a life and death issue. Hundreds of countries are already facing the difficulties of water crisis. The Antarctica is melting at a threatening rate, and the glaciers all over the world are seen disappearing. Villagers in many countries have been forced to leave their hearths in search of water and existential means.

The G20 nations, a combination of the most developed, developing and poor nations, has an unmistakable and unforgettable mission to save the globe, come what may. The fact that India is leading the 'push' this time is a statement of hope for a bright future in the years to come. The G20 is, therefore, the premier global 'player' in trade and cooperation in many problematic areas. As a result, its role is greatly significant in the sense that it can shape and reshape and strengthen the global governance to seek solutions to various problems relating to trade and cooperation in the interest of the entire global community as a single family.

Having come on stage to take a big and meaningful global role in 1999, the G20 member-countries have been having their annual summit every year. Its role in mitigating the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has been greatly effective. Earlier, in 2008, it effectively played its role in the global financial crisis that lasted for several years. But for its direct and immediate 'interference', the crisis could have continued for a longer time, thereby unleashing irreversible damages to trade and economy of the global community. The G20 also played a very significant role in resolving the Syrian civil war and the Iranian n-power issue.

The G20 derives its strength from the fact that it accounts for almost 85 per cent of the global GDP, 75 per cent of the global trade and 65 per cent of the global population. These figures are mind-boggling and any sane person cannot but agree that G20 today is a global mover and shaker! It is this kind of strength and resolve that will enable the upcoming G20 Summit to brain-storm and find out solutions to a myriad of issues that have inflicted mankind today. The main point of argument is: We should be able to undo what we have done. Alas, the greed that we have used to exploit the natural resources beyond the level of 'tolerance' has led us to a point where we see nothing but a dark future of hunger, thirst and death in the not-so-distant future. It is this kind of danger that the G20 Summit will be

starkly face to face with for a solution in the immediate future.

India's stand: India's Prime Minister Mr Narendra Modi has come out as a champion in the movement to save the Earth from further global warming. He has been asserting India's stand that it is the developed nations that are responsible for the deterioration of the climate system because of their mindless use of carbon-emitting technologies for over a century now. India and other developing countries have contributed to the global warming threat in a "very minor way". Therefore, India will assert at the G20 summit, once again, that the developed nations have to be serious enough to take head-on the challenges right away. India, on its part, has been taking the issue most responsibly and with a mission-like zeal to meet all the requirements for a clean environment much before any other country did. But, Mr Modi will also assert that India can't stop the disaster happening, all lone. The global community has to take full responsibility in taking up the necessary steps on a large-scale and on a very urgent basis.

To summarise the importance of India's role in the global community as the head of the upcoming G20 Summit, one can say happily, proudly and with confidence that India will stand up to lead the world in finding out solutions so that mankind continues to enjoy its rights in a peaceful and

progressive global community. The fact that India's rising stature looks like unstoppable is a reassurance that the coming decades would be ours and the country will emerge as a beacon-light to dispel the global darkness.

(The author is a New Delhi-based Editor-at-large, columnist and professional speaker. The views are his own).

India's stand on economic imbalances and global warming is well-known across the globe.

India has firmly stood and will stand on its point of view that it is the developed nations that have a greater responsibility because they are the ones to be blamed for all the atmospheric ills as a result of their mindless usage of carbon-emitting technologies for over a century now. The fact that India and the other developing countries have had a very minor role in global warming too will be asserted at the G20 Summit this time. And yet, India will tell the world that on its part, it will never shirk from doing everything that is possible. In fact, India has already taken many steps that have enabled it to surpass its own aims and objectives. That is the reason why India is today looked at by the whole world in awe!

Indian G20 Presidency-Driving the Discourse on the Future of the Global Economy



Pritam Banerjee

The Indian presidency of the G20 is happening at an extremely critical juncture. The global economy is facing multiple shocks and several G20 member countries are likely in the brink of recession. At the same time, the global economy has now entered what can be described as the beginning of a major structural transition.

The current economic challenge facing the global economy is a result of government policies for post-pandemic economic recovery that led to inflationary pressures in many developed economies, and supply-shocks resultant for the conflict in Ukraine that has severely disrupted energy and food supply-chains, and Covid resurgence in China that negatively impacted several manufacturing sector supply-chains given China's disproportionate dominance in some key manufacturing sectors.

These immediate term challenges

are in some ways indicative of the longer-term transition. Major economies are increasingly focused on addressing supply-chain vulnerabilities due to over-dependence on one or few suppliers, especially for critical goods and raw materials. They are also focused on developing new sources of growth and employment with a lot of focus on technology and innovation. A related but critical objective would have to be sustainability, i.e. economic growth cannot be at the expense of the environment.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has clearly indicated that India will harness its G20 Presidency to forge constructive and consensus-based solutions to these multiple challenges, with promotion of inclusive growth and financial inclusion being a critical objective.

India, the world's third largest economy in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) terms occupies a central role in the longer-term transition, and provides a great example of pragmatic economic policy management to meet the more urgent challenges that has been facing the global economy in this post-pandemic period.

This paper would draw on some of the key themes in economic policy,

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both from the shorter and longer term perspectives that would be important for the G20 leadership to address, and the opportunity it represents for India's thought leadership and policy design. It is important to underline that India is unique in placing the G20 meeting in moral context of globalism driven by common values of shared humanism "One Earth, One Family, One Future."

Efficient Management of Economic Shocks Through Effective Targeting

Realizing that the pandemic was a combination of both demand-shock that would have its most serious impact on India's poor, and supply-shock that would lead to inflationary pressures that would again hit the most vulnerable consumers and businesses the most, it resisted a strategy based purely on income transfers, easing of credit, and increased government spending.

Instead, it paid serious attention to removing supply side constraints, supporting industry through increased liquidity, while also undertaking the world's most ambitious and well

targeted support to its poor through in-kind transfers of essential items to cushion the impact of the demand shock.

Three Important lessons emerge from the Indian approach, all of the three related to this simple idea of effective targeting. First, India chose not to simply pump money and provide credit and liquidity into the economy that has led to inflationary pressures in many G20 economies. An added disadvantage is that sometimes the most vulnerable participants in the economy, i.e., the MSMEs do benefit substantially from such a generic poorly targeted approach. Some of the key policy interventions during the pandemic was targeted at MSMEs, from easing access to credit, to ensuring that dues owed to MSME firms are cleared expeditiously to protect from extended negative cash flow exposure and therefore the vagaries of a high-cost short-term credit market. More on this would be discussed later.

Second, was the micro-targeting of benefits to alleviate the demand shock. Direct transfer to beneficiaries using technology and focusing on in-kind transfers, i.e. food and other essentials ensured that the most vulnerable sections of society were cushioned to the extent possible for loss of livelihoods during the pandemic.

Third, was continuation of targeted government spending on projects with longer-term transformational benefits.

Sustained push on infrastructure development not only help generate demand for a lot of key industries such as steel, cement, and heavy engineering, it was a source of job creation in local economies where such infrastructure push was taking place. But it was just not physical infrastructure. Key social infrastructure projects such as 'Har Ghar Jal' that aims to connect all Indian households with piped potable water were implemented in a war footing despite the pandemic. This is a great example where social inclusion goals were not sidelined due to economic crisis, and de-prioritized as a secondary agenda to economic growth.

All of these targeted interventions were made possible precisely because of the transformational Jan Dhan, Aadhar, and Mobile (JAM) initiative. The vision of the JAM initiative created the 'infrastructure' for inclusive growth leveraging digitalization, the topic of our next section.

Digitalization and Economic Development

Digitalization has become central to solutions for equitable growth and inclusive public response, whether in dealing with emergency situations like the pandemic (for e.g., Arogya Setu), or in general addressing issues of inequity in access to public services (for e.g., JAM trinity). Digital technologies are also central to global value-chains in manufacturing and services. The pandemic only expedited the range

of digital solutions being used in the workplace, whether it is the office or the factory floor.

Digitalization represents a huge opportunity for all G20 economies. Today, occupational functions ranging from remote monitoring of patients, managing large engineering systems in factories, diagnosing patients, or managing an arbitration process can all be done online. This extends to providing tuition lessons or yoga instruction, editing a film, or being an executive assistant. All this can all be remotely done. Much of this is already happening and getting mainstreamed.

Add to this the increasing use of apps and big data analytics in day-to-day lives. Entire industries such as travel, leisure, urban transport, food, retail, and entertainment are dependent on such digital solutions. All of this requires human resources in the IT and advanced specializations like AI and data analytics. This means that countries with younger skilled populations like India will leverage digitalization to leverage job opportunities anywhere in the world while continuing to stay and work out of their own country. On the other hand, developed economies with ageing populations and worker shortages will be able to hire workers globally without having them physically immigrate to their countries.

But digitalization has its own challenges that need to be overcome. Digital systems like Aadhar and

associated Jan Dhan accounts represent sensitive personal and financial data that can be misused by unscrupulous elements. Similarly, apps that provide services, entertainment or social media interaction can all be potentially used by unscrupulous elements to steal data that compromises individuals, firms or even governments.

The challenge for digitalization is therefore how to protect data but without impeding its flow that is crucial to developing the solutions that lead to innovation, growth and inclusion. Here too, Indian digital governance models can offer interesting examples. The use of simple measures like OTP and biometrics in a large-scale in applications

Preventing the cross-border flow of data is simply not an option. Some studies indicate that a combination of strict data restrictions and localization could lower GDP by as much as 2%. But complete free flow of data without necessary due diligence possible as this could not only compromise personal data leading to instances of fraud, online theft, identity theft that can be used nefarious activities like digital terrorism, it could overall compromise on national security.

Some regimes have actively backed digital piracy, data theft and theft of technology and digital innovation as a policy for economic gains, or at least have shown intentional indifference to

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controlling such activities emanating from their countries. India has again shown a pragmatic but firm approach to this question of data. It has shown itself willing to consider free flow of data with some necessary restrictions with countries based on mutual trust, it has also not been shy in banning certain apps and service providers-the most popular example being TikTok, to protect its digital sovereignty and national security. Not surprisingly, fellow democracies like the US are now endorsing the move and following suit.

The G20 therefore offers India an excellent platform to drive the trajectory of the global digital economy which will be integral to future manufacturing and services value-chains and expected to be worth between 16 to 20 trillion USD by 2023. Most importantly, it also allows India to provide a voice for digital

inclusiveness, and for demonstrating the power of digital innovations to help citizens at the grassroots. In a world defined by endemic digital inequity-4 billion global citizens do not have access to digital resources and close to 2 billion global citizens do not have bank accounts even today, India's leadership can provide a bridge for a more inclusive digital economic revolution

An Equitable and Fair Global Trading System

Developing an genuinely equitable and fair trading system requires development of institutions that restrict unfair practices and reduce barriers for small and medium enterprises from participating and gaining from the global economy. This would require reforming existing institutions that have often failed to address unfair trade practices, especially by large dominant economies and firms.

It will also require providing financial inclusion for MSMEs. Without access to capital at competitive interest rates, MSMEs will not be able to upgrade, upscale and manage the costs of participating in a global economy with all its complexity.

An increasing concern for India, shared by many other G20 member states is that dominant economies like China have often skirted around international rules of the trading system and indulged in unfair practices. This is

especially true in non-market economic setting where the state is integral to business. A non-market economy with a dominant state does not have to use market based instruments like export controls or import duties to regulate access to their domestic markets or prevent exports. This means that international trade agreements under the aegis of the WTO will be in no position to act against such measures as they are hidden and largely executed through informal channels of control as opposed to explicit public policy visible to all.

But even large market economies can use an array of sophisticated technical barriers to trade based around product standards, environmental measures, and consumer protection that substantially increase the cost of accessing their markets, especially for

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MSMEs from developing countries. Such behind the border regulatory measures also act as major barriers to services trade.

While the international trading system, especially the WTO, has been very adept at addressing tariff barriers, it has largely been unsuccessful in addressing the costs imposed by technical and regulatory barriers. It has also completely failed in identifying and addressing the 'hidden' non-market trade barriers that depend on 'instructions' from a dominant government as opposed to explicit legal directives in public domain.

The Indian G20 presidency provides a platform to develop dialogue and cooperation on these issues, and to convince dominant players in the global economy that investing in a fair and transparent rules-based trading eco-system is in global interest. Predatory unfair practices or reliance on technical and regulatory barriers can only backfire. It also provides an opportunity to move the narrative away from focusing entirely on tariff based protection, which is the most transparent way of restricting market access, to the more sophisticated and less transparent trade barriers. The focus on tariff disproportionately impacts developing economies and LDCs who do not have the regulatory strength or sophistication to impose non-tariff controls.

Inclusive Globalization: Supporting

MSMEs

The Government of India under Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the MUDRA scheme to address the long-standing challenge of MSME access to credit at fair and transparent interest rates. MUDRA was announced in April of 2015. In November same year at the Antalya G20 Summit in Turkey, the G20/OECD High-Level Principles on SME Financing was announced. There are 11 high-level principles included in the declaration. These include:

1. Evidence based identification of SME financing needs
2. Strengthen SME access to traditional banking sector
3. Enable SME access to non-traditional, non-banking financial services
4. Promote financial inclusion for SMEs, including for informal SMEs
5. Design regulation that supports development of adequate financial instruments for SMEs, but also protects investors
6. Improve transparency in SME finance markets
7. Improve SME financial skills
8. Adopt principles of risk sharing for public supported SME financial schemes
9. Encourage timely payments in commercial transactions and public procurement

10. Design user-friendly and cost effective public program for SME finance
11. Monitor and evaluate public programs to enhance SME finance

The MUDRA scheme, that was launched 7 months before these high-level principles were announced at the 2015 G20 meeting, not only included all of these principles in its design, but goes beyond in terms of leveraging technology and data to inculcate much greater transparency in SME credit transactions and ensure that SMEs have a much better chance of getting a fair assessment from lenders. India's thought leadership on this issue in the G20 is fundamental fact.

It is critical to note that PM Modi took personal leadership in pushing public sector entities to clear MSME dues in timely manner to ease their cash flow and reduce their need for credit. The innovative use of digitalization to provide user friendly loan application processes or develop comprehensive credit ratings represent the effective use to technology to create a more democratic and equitable business eco-system that allows even small entrepreneurs to dream big and aspire for growth.

Conclusion

As the world grapples with 'poly-crisis', the urgency to find the right solutions for robust, inclusive and sustainable growth is an acute

necessity. India is leading the G20 at this critical juncture in history where we are witnessing the final stage of upending of the global economic order that emerged from the ashes of the Second World War. India is ready to stand tall and take up this responsibility, not just in terms of mere words or slogans, as it often used to during the high-point of 'third-worldism and non-alignment' of the 1960s and 1970s, but in action. India's lived policy experience, and PM Modi's ability to bring different perspectives together to form action-oriented agendas bode well for positive outcomes. This is not arrogance or self-assumed importance, as some pseudo-intellectuals seem to think, but self confidence of a nation claiming its rightful place under the sun. After decades of top-down economic policy direction and guidance from the 'west' to the 'rest', it is time for change. And what better platform then the G20 that was formed precisely because of the first major shocks to post World War economic structure in 1999, and regularized as an annual summit after the next jolt that came in form of the financial crisis in 2008. And what better chair than India that has consistently upheld its right to an independent course, in thought since its inception as a modern nation state in 1947, and in action since 2014.

(The writer is an independent trade and logistics expert and writes extensively on these issues. The views expressed are his own)

Deciphering the Essence of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam in a Deeply Divided and Violence- Ridden World



Pathikrit Payne

Ihe G20 presidency happens on a rotational basis every year. Each year, one of the member states of G20 is given the presidency to host and organise events in her nation. Yet the G20 events of 2023 are not like that of any other year. In 2023, under the presidency of India, G20 events are taking a whole new dimension in terms of the kind of expectations that not just the developing countries from Global South have from India to create a level playing field for the smaller states, but also among the major economic and military powerhouses of the world who are increasingly looking up to India to emerge as an arbiter and solution provider for many of the complex and profound challenges the world is grappling with. In a world marred by deep ideological divides and military face-offs, where credibility is fast becoming an extremely elusive commodity, India under the Prime Ministership of Narendra Modi has not just emerged as a 'bright spot in a dark horizon' for global economy but also as one which is trusted by states on

extreme ends of ideological divides.

Why India Under PM Modi's Leadership is Admired by the World...

From seeking India's active participation in developing resilient supply chains to sustaining global economic growth through its own growth momentum amidst tumultuous recessionary phases across Europe and US, from creating a viable and sustainable model to cater to aspirations of populace of developing countries, to taking innovative strides in the realm of renewable energy generation, from becoming voice of innumerable voiceless developing states of the world to ushering an era of inclusivity and peace in a deeply divided world, India under Prime Minister Modi has been like a breath of fresh air for a world mired in one crisis after another.

Ushering an Era of Inclusivity through Spreading the Philosophy of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

On December 1, 2022 India officially assumed the presidency of G20. In early November, the logo and theme of G20 for 2023 under presidency of India was unveiled. The theme of G20 has been set as Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam- One Earth. One Family. One Future. A press release by Government of India on the same

states,

The logo and the theme together convey a powerful message of India's G20 Presidency, which is of striving for just and equitable growth for all in the world, as we navigate through these turbulent times, in a sustainable, holistic, responsible, and inclusive manner. They represent a uniquely Indian approach to our G20 Presidency, of living in harmony with the surrounding ecosystem.

The Critical Importance of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam in today's era of a deeply divided world

It has to be remembered that Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam as a theme has not been kept just for the heck of it. In today's context it denotes India's stride to create a new narrative through which ideally the global multilateral organisations must set rules for the world and deal with pertinent challenges without any bias.

At the core of all the problems that plague the world today is the deep divide that exists between Global North and Global South, or between developing countries and developed countries. That deep divide is also sadly amplified by the sheer lack of empathy that has permeated among global institutions whose job it is to usher a peaceful world and make sure that conflicts do not happen.

Unfortunately, the global multilateral institutions that were created to usher an era of global peace in the aftermath of the Second World War, have failed to prevent

conflicts. Since the end of Second World War, when it was hoped that a new era of global peace would prevail for centuries to come, that hope was dashed within a span of a mere few years as the world not just got divided between two extreme ideological blocks but also triggered an unfortunate arms race, followed by a series of wars that mostly were fought in third world countries, which sadly became theatres for major power blocks to settle their scores. Eventually it was the poor, impoverished and under developed countries that suffered the most. This happened because the powers that be considered ideological issues more pertinent than to have empathy for humanity as a whole. It was considered justified to wage wars for ideology's sake even if it resulted in death of millions.

Even when Cold War ended with disintegration of Soviet Union, peace did not prevail for long and once again global institutions mandated to usher peace remained mute spectators as the world witnessed an unprecedented rise of violent non state actors with extremist ideologies, most of which, if not all, had some or the other kind of covert or overt support from deep states of certain nations. The world was besieged once again into a quagmire of spiralling violence that eventually resulted death of hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians, pushed nations into civil war kind of situations and dangerously threatened the sovereignty of many countries. In between the whole of Middle East and North Africa saw one

war after another, followed by wars in Iran, Syria, Libya and Yemen.

If all this was not enough, close of the heels of the world standing on its feet once again, after being ravaged by the devastating Covid pandemic, a cataclysmic war between Russia and Ukraine started last year, and which drove the many countries on the brink of financial collapse due to steep rise in prices of many essential commodities. No end of war is in sight and the possibility of the war spiralling out of control and have devastating spill-over effect beyond the boundaries of Ukraine, cannot be ruled out at all.

What India Aspires For: Creating an Era of Mutual Empathy in the World

Once again, at the core of above-mentioned problems have been the lack of mutual empathy. This is exactly what India has been trying to convey to the world that unless the world is looked upon as one family and unless there is empathy for people of all countries, the hope for long lasting peace would always be elusive. Problem starts with the concept of predisposed notions of who is right and who is wrong, and then a narrative is created, unfortunately often by powerful blocks, wherein unless one sides with their view of the world, that state would be considered a 'rogue' and 'pariah'. This classification has to stop.

Also, there is the unfortunate saga of powerful military industrial complexes with deep pockets allegedly manipulating

geopolitical situations further their own agenda and boosting the war economy that benefits a select few at the cost of global peace. It is as if war has become a business of sort and for some, triggering a war has becoming the end objective for which disputes are germinated. This has been exacerbated by the silence and inaction of dysfunctional multilateral organisations whose job it was to prevent wars. Instead, they have been reduced to fence sitters who prefer to toe to the line taken by Global North.

Time for a More Inclusive World

The same is the case with global financial institutions where too Prime Minister Modi has been pitching for reforms and inclusivity with greater say from the developing countries. Unfortunately, global financial institutions have been slow to reforming themselves and have lacked the alacrity that was needed to help smaller and vulnerable economies among the developing world who were ravaged by the twin strikes of pandemic led economic meltdown and Russia-Ukraine war triggered steep rise on price of key commodities. Here too what lacks among the Global North controlled financial institutions have been empathy, something that India wants the whole world and especially the Global North led multilateral institutions to embrace before it is too late.

(Pathikrit Payne is a New Delhi based Geopolitical Analyst and Senior Research Fellow, SPMRF. Views expressed are his own)

विश्व पटल पर दिख रहा भारत का दम



शिवानंद द्विवेदी

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त वर्ष भारत ने अपने अमृतकाल में प्रवेश किया और संयोगवश इसी वर्ष देश को जी-20 की अध्यक्षता भी प्राप्त हुई। इस प्रकार

अमृतकाल का आरंभ अत्यंत शुभ माना जा सकता है। वास्तव में 2014 में नरेंद्र मोदी के केंद्र की सत्ता में आने के बाद से ही भारत की वैश्विक साख में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है। अब विश्व समुदाय यह बात समझने लगा है कि दुनिया का कोई भी महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय भारत की भागीदारी के बिना नहीं लिया जा सकता। शायद यही कारण है कि आज विश्व का सबसे ताकतवर आर्थिक समूह जी-20 भारत की अध्यक्षता में कार्य कर रहा है। इस वर्ष सितम्बर में पहली बार भारत में जी-20 का शिखर सम्मेलन भी आयोजित होने जा रहा है। अभी भारत की अध्यक्षता में जी-20 की बैठकें चल रही हैं। लगभग 200 बैठकों के बाद 9-10 सितंबर को इस वर्ष जी-20 का 18वां शिखर सम्मेलन देश की राजधानी नई दिल्ली में आयोजित किया जाएगा, जिसमें इस समूह में शामिल देशों के प्रमुख शिरकत करेंगे। भारत ने जी-20 की थीम 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' के उपनिषद वाक्य पर आधारित रखी है।

उल्लेखनीय है कि जी-20 शिखर सम्मेलन में वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाने से सम्बंधित मुद्दों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा की जाती है। जी-20 में शामिल सदस्य देशों का वैश्विक जीडीपी में लगभग 85 फीसदी का योगदान है। इसके साथ ही शिखर सम्मेलन के दौरान विश्व के बदलते परिदृश्य को ध्यान में रखते

हुए सतत विकास, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, खाद्य सुरक्षा, पर्यावरण, जलवायु परिवर्तन, आदि विश्व की आर्थिक प्रगति को प्रभावित करने वाले विविध मुद्दे भी चर्चा के केंद्र में होते हैं। भारत में होने वाले शिखर सम्मेलन में अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति जो बाइडेन, ब्रिटेन के प्रधानमंत्री ऋषि सुनक, फ्रांस के राष्ट्रपति इमैनुएल मैक्रॉन, ऑस्ट्रेलिया के प्रधानमंत्री एंथोनी अल्बानीज, रूस के राष्ट्रपति ब्लादमीर पुतिन समेत अन्य सदस्य व आमंत्रित देशों के शीर्ष नेताओं को हिस्सा लेना है। कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं कि ऐसी वैश्विक हस्तियों से सजे सम्मेलन की अध्यक्षता करना भारत के लिए अत्यंत गर्व और गौरव का अवसर होगा।

प्रथमदृष्टया यह किसी चमत्कार जैसा लगता है कि जो भारत 2014 के पूर्व वैश्विक समूहों की बैठकों और निर्णयों में अलग-थलग पड़ा होता था, वो आज जी-20 जैसे वैश्विक समूह की अध्यक्षता कर रहा है। वास्तव में, यह चमत्कार प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में देश के शासन की रीति-नीति में आए बदलाव के कारण ही संभव हो पाया है।

गौर करें तो प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने अपने शासन के आरम्भ से ही भारत की आवाज को विश्व पटल पर पूरी मजबूती से रखने का काम किया है। 2014 में सत्तारूढ़ होने के बाद संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा में दिए अपने प्रथम संबोधन में ही मोदी ने भारत के योग को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रूप देने का प्रस्ताव रखा था, जो बहुमत से स्वीकृत हुआ और आज पूरी दुनिया में 21 जून को योग दिवस मनाया जाता है। अपने संबोधनों में प्रधानमंत्री मोदी द्वारा भारत में मौजूद संभावनाओं को पूरे दमखम से विश्व के समक्ष रखा जाता है। विदेश यात्राओं के दौरान वहाँ रहने वाले भारतवंशी लोगों से संवाद के माध्यम से भी मोदी देश की सामर्थ्य का परिचय दुनिया को देते रहे हैं।



अब भारत की विदेश नीति का आधार 'राष्ट्र प्रथम' है, जिसके तहत देश का रुख स्पष्ट है कि वह सबसे आँख मिलाकर अपनी बात कहेगा लेकिन अगर कोई आँख दिखाने की कोशिश करेगा तो उसे जवाब देने में पीछे भी नहीं हटेगा। अब वह भारत गुजरे जमाने की बात हो चुका है जो पाकिस्तान प्रेरित आतंकवाद और कश्मीर जैसी अपनी समस्याओं और चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए महाशक्ति देशों का मुँह देखता था। आज का भारत आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध डंके की चोट पर सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक और एयरस्ट्राइक करके मुंहतोड़ जवाब देता है, तो वहीं जम्मू-कश्मीर से अनुच्छेद-370 हटाकर उसे शांति व विकास की मुख्यधारा से जोड़ने का काम करता है। इन कदमों ने भारत के एक सक्षम और सशक्त स्वरूप का परिचय विश्व को दिया था।

आज का भारत न केवल अपनी समस्याओं से निपट रहा है, अपितु वैश्विक चुनौतियों के विरुद्ध लड़ाई में भी भारत की उल्लेखनीय भूमिका रही है। चाहें वो जलवायु परिवर्तन का विषय हो या कोरोना

महामारी से निपटने का, भारत ने सदैव दुनिया को रास्ता दिखाने का ही काम किया है। जी-20 समूह में भारत एकमात्र ऐसा देश है जो पेरिस जलवायु समझौते का ठीक ढंग से अनुपालन करते हुए उसके लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, जलवायु सम्मेलन में प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी द्वारा सतत जीवनशैली के रूप में विश्व को इस संकट से निपटने के लिए समाधान भी दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार कोरोना महामारी के समय देश ने न केवल अपने आंतरिक हालातों को संभाला बल्कि अन्य जरूरतमंद देशों की सहायता करते हुए सफलतापूर्वक विश्व का सबसे बड़ा टीकाकरण अभियान चलाकर विश्व के समक्ष आदर्श प्रस्तुत किया। इन सब बातों ने देश के नीति और नेतृत्व को लेकर विश्व के नजरिये को बदलने का काम किया है। यही कारण है कि वैश्विक पटल पर आज हर प्रकार से भारत की साख बेहद मजबूत हुई है।

(लेखक एसपीएमआरएफ में सीनियर फेलो एवं स्तंभकार हैं.)

G20 में 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' के मंत्र से विश्व को समाधान देगा भारत



अजय धावले

हमारे भारत ने '1 दिसंबर' 2022 से शक्तिशाली समूह G20 की अध्यक्षता संभाली है। निश्चित रूप से यह प्रत्येक भारतवासी के लिए बहुत बड़ा अवसर है। यह वैश्विक मंच भारत के बढ़ते महत्व को दर्शाने की बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा। दरअसल बीते कुछ वर्षों में ही ऐसे कई मौके आए हैं जब भारत की स्थिति वैश्विक मंचों पर लगातार बढ़ रही है। यह आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में केंद्र सरकार के प्रयासों का ही परिणाम है कि 'न्यू इंडिया' अब तेजी से आकार ले रहा है।

गौरतलब है कि G20 ग्रुप का गठन वर्ष 1999 के दशक के अंत में वित्तीय संकट की पृष्ठभूमि में किया गया था, जिसने विशेष रूप से पूर्वी एशिया और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया को प्रभावित किया था। इसका उद्देश्य मध्यम आय वाले देशों को शामिल कर वैश्विक स्थिरता को सुरक्षित करना है। G20 देशों में विश्व की 60% आबादी, वैश्विक GDP का 85% और वैश्विक व्यापार का 75% योगदान होता है। G20 ग्रुप में अर्जेंटीना, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, ब्राजील, कनाडा, चीन, यूरोपियन यूनियन, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, भारत, इंडोनेशिया, इटली, जापान, मेक्सिको, रूस, सऊदी अरब, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, कोरिया गणराज्य, तुर्की, यूनाइटेड किंगडम और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका सहभागी हैं। G20 सम्मेलन में स्पेन को स्थायी अतिथि के रूप में आमंत्रित किया जाता है।

भारत को G20 की अध्यक्षता मिलना एक उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धि है। भारत को यह दायित्व पहली बार मिला है। इससे न केवल यह सिद्ध होता है कि विश्व मंच पर भारत का कद बढ़ रहा है, बल्कि यह भी कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को सुलझाने में उसकी क्षमता भी बढ़ रही है। निःसंदेह इसकी एक व्याख्या इस रूप में भी हो सकती है कि विश्व समुदाय का भारत पर भरोसा बढ़ रहा है।

इस भरोसे के बढ़ने का एक बड़ा कारण भारत की आर्थिक सामर्थ्य में वृद्धि के साथ अंतरराष्ट्रीय विषयों में विश्व को प्रभावित करने वाली नीतियां हैं। जिसमें हमारी रूस यूक्रेन युद्ध के समय की तटस्थता हो या फिर चीन के साथ टकराव में भारत की कूटनीति हो, हम हमेशा अपने मजबूत विदेश नीति के दम पर हर मोर्चे पर अडिग हैं। साथ ही समूचे विश्व ने कोविड महामारी के समय है हमारी वैक्सीन डिप्लोमसी की सराहना की है।

G20 के अध्यक्ष के रूप में भारत पूरे वर्ष के लिए एजेंडा निर्धारित करेगा, विषयों की पहचान करेगा और क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करेगा, चर्चाएं करवाएगा और उनके परिणामों के दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत करेगा। भारत विविध सामाजिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों जिनमें ऊर्जा, कृषि, व्यापार, डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था, स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण से लेकर रोजगार, पर्यटन, भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी और महिला सशक्तिकरण तक शामिल हैं और ऐसे मुद्दे जो सबसे कमजोर और वंचितों को प्रभावित करते हैं की प्राथमिकताओं के बारे में अंतरराष्ट्रीय समर्थन प्राप्त करेगा। प्रधानमंत्री जी की दृष्टि से निर्देशित, भारत की विदेश नीति वैश्विक मंच पर नेतृत्व देने वाली भूमिका तैयार करने की है। दरअसल अब विश्व समुदाय आर्थिक

और कूटनीतिक मामलों में भारत की अनदेखी करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं।

वैसे तो भारत की अध्यक्षता में G20 देशों का शिखर सम्मेलन अगले वर्ष सितंबर में होगा, लेकिन इस आयोजन के हेतु विभिन्न बैठकों का सिलसिला शुरू हो गया है, जो करीब वर्ष भर चलेगा। वस्तुतः वर्ष 2023 में देश के 50 से अधिक शहरों में G20 के विभिन्न कार्य समूहों की 200 से अधिक बैठकों के दौरान इस संगठन के प्रतिनिधियों और वैश्विक मीडिया से जुड़े प्रभावी लोगों को भारतीय संस्कृति के विभिन्न विशिष्ट रंगों और नए सामर्थ्यवान भारत को देखने व भारत की उपलब्धियों को अनुभव करने का एक अभूतपूर्व अवसर होगा। भारत G20 की अध्यक्षता करते हुए किस रीति-नीति पर चलेगा, इसकी एक झलक हाल ही में तब मिली, जब प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने G20 के लोगो, थीम और वेबसाइट का अनावरण किया। G20 की अध्यक्षता स्वीकारते समय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा कि एक पृथ्वी, एक परिवार, एक भविष्य (“One Earth, One Family, One Future”) G20 का मंत्र है यही

गौरतलब है कि G20 ग्रुप का गठन वर्ष 1999 के दशक के अंत में वित्तीय संकट की पृष्ठभूमि में किया गया था, जिसने विशेष रूप से पूर्वी एशिया और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया को प्रभावित किया था। इसका उद्देश्य मध्यम आय वाले देशों को शामिल कर वैश्विक स्थिरता को सुरक्षित करना है। G20 देशों में विश्व की 60% आबादी, वैश्विक GDP का 85% और वैश्विक व्यापार का 75% योगदान होता है। G20 ग्रुप में अर्जेंटीना, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, ब्राजील, कनाडा, चीन, यूरोपियन यूनियन, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, भारत, इंडोनेशिया, इटली, जापान, मेक्सिको, रूस, सऊदी अरब, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, कोरिया गणराज्य, तुर्की, यूनाइटेड किंगडम और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका सहभागी हैं।

विचार और मूल्य लेकर भारत विश्व के कल्याण का मार्ग प्रशस्त करेगा। भारत की अध्यक्षता न केवल इस देश के लिये ही यादगार होगी, बल्कि भविष्य भी इसे विश्व के इतिहास में एक महत्वपूर्ण अवसर के रूप में आंकेगा।

G20 अध्यक्ष के रूप में भारत दुनिया को दिशा और दर्शन दे सकता है। पर्यावरण परिवर्तन की समस्या हो या खाद्य समस्या, हेल्थ मैनेजमेंट हो या एनर्जी मैनेजमेंट, इस समय विश्व की नजरे भारत पर है। ऐसे में भारत के पास अपनी लीडरशिप दिखाने का मौका है।

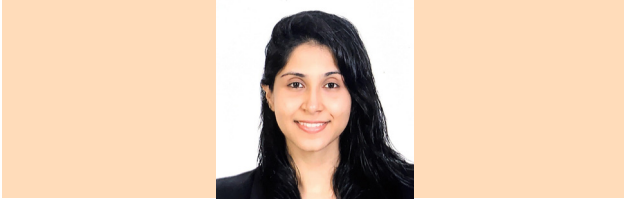
हमारे अतिथियों को भारत की अद्भुतता, विविधता, समावेशी परंपराओं और सांस्कृतिक समृद्धि का पूरा अनुभव मिलेगा। प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने इंडोनेशिया G20 शिखर सम्मेलन को संबोधित करते हुए कहा था कि G20 की जिम्मेदारी भारत ऐसे समय पर ले रहा है जब विश्व जियो पॉलिटिकल के तनाव, आर्थिक मंदी और पॉवर की बढ़ती कीमतों और दुनिया भर में आई महामारी के दुष्प्रभावों से संघर्ष कर रहा है। ऐसे समय में भारत की ओर विश्व G20 के माध्यम से आशा की नजर से देख रहा है।

हमने ‘एक पृथ्वी, एक परिवार, एक भविष्य’ की जो थीम दी है, वह हमारी ‘वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्’ की प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाता है। बीते कुछ वर्षों में भारत लगातार वैश्विक मंचों पर बेहतर प्रदर्शन करता आ रहा है और 130 करोड़ भारतीयों की शक्ति और सामर्थ्य के साथ निरंतर नए कीर्तिमान स्थापित कर रहा है।

हमारा भारत विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र और सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी के मामले में विश्व की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था तथा विश्व का दूसरी सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या वाला देश है जो निश्चित रूप से स्थिर और समावेशी विकास का समर्थन करने के लिए G20 में सार्थक योगदान देगा।

(लेखक कॉर्पोरेट लॉयर हैं। ये उनके निजी विचार हैं।)

Digital Y20: Opportunity to Showcase the Role of Youth in Digital Governance and Democratising the Cyberspace



Palak Kohli

The world has its eyes set on India as it assumes the G20 Presidency. As the global community is still coping with geopolitical tensions, the pandemic, war, and rising food and fuel prices, the Indian Presidency carries the added encumbrance of bringing in monumental policy recommendations and creating a deep imprint on the global landscape of the international agenda, more specifically for the Global South. India's G20 Presidency is a beacon of hope for the Global South, to echo the voices of the nations who have borne the brunt of all global challenges and also have the most considerable stakes in the future. This opportunity has come to India at the most fitting time, as India is gearing towards an ambitious and futuristic model of nation-building in its 'Amrit Kaal.' India's G20 theme of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam,' enshrining the civilisational ethos of "One Earth, One Family, One Future," imbibes within its Presidency the essence of Swami Vivekananda's idea of oneness

being the secret to everything. Swami Vivekananda was vehement about his belief in the energy and dreams of young people to sustain the future. G20 India's official youth engagement group is the quintessential amalgamation of the global youth's vision of change in the largest democracy of the world, promoting ideas of universal oneness and harmony through human-centric globalization, technological prowess, and citizen-centric governance. Y20 India, as a consultation forum, has the vision of empowering youth leaders across the globe to lay a blueprint for India's technological evolution in becoming a global model for digital governance and transformation, influencing the Global South to emulate India's vision of making its cyberspace democratic and transparent.

India's Y20 Summit is an opportunity for Indian youth to lead the global agenda and showcase the Indian

India's G20 Presidency is a beacon of hope for the Global South, to echo the voices of the nations who have borne the brunt of all global challenges and also have the most considerable stakes in the future.

model of technological reconstruction, emphasizing the tailored efforts to inform and communicate with youth to promote an open government culture, reflecting the use of digital cyberspace to exhibit their ideas, opinions, and engagement in the democratic processes of the country. India views the role of youth in digital governance as the cornerstone of its socio-political future, one where the government leverages emerging technologies and delivers all government services digitally through integrated and interoperable systems via multiple modes while ensuring the efficiency, transparency, and reliability of such services at affordable costs. It weaves together numerous ideas and thoughts into a single, comprehensive vision of making the democratic transition a meaningful process, with novel and dynamic ideas of the youth so that each of them can be implemented as part of a larger goal. Y20 India's priority of a shared future and the role of youth in democracy and governance could involve deliberations, drawing inspiration from India's journey as a digital-first nation. The most paramount step of this journey is realizing the central role of democratizing the digital ecosystem by laying emphasis on establishing the most forward-looking policies and regulations towards data sovereignty and data localisation in the country. The Indian perception of data sovereignty can be viewed with a panoramic lens, having a domestic and international flavor. In fact, its ramifications are even more

India's G20 theme of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam,' enshrining the civilisational ethos of "One Earth, One Family, One Future," imbibes within its Presidency the essence of Swami Vivekananda's idea of oneness being the secret to everything. Swami Vivekananda was vehement about his belief in the energy and dreams of young people to sustain the future.

far-fetched, encapsulating not just the impact on digital governance but also innovation and global security. The intent of data protection in India goes beyond the attempt to balance the creation of next-generation infrastructure, integrating it with the rest of the world and regulating it in a way that doesn't stifle innovation and political opinions, particularly of the youth, as they are the most prominent stakeholders of the future. The idea of creating jurisdiction for the flow of data is to have a domestic push backed by a global diplomatic gambit to prevent the entrenchment of rules enabling unbridled cross-border data flows and leveraging data security in bilateral security disputes. Consequently, it acts as a vital tool for economic growth and development by asserting regulatory oversight over the practices of multinational private actors. The global youth can play a pivotal role in pushing the narrative of freedom and empowerment from the shackles of 'digital colonialism' through such concerted efforts of the

government. In the Indian context, it invokes a greater meaning and depth, underlining the Gandhian values of self-reliance, the pursuit of truth, and accountability. The youth can embrace these values in offering solutions through digital technology and infrastructure to the most complex problems, dedicating themselves to global welfare.

Y20 India would pave the way for youth-centric opinions and recommendations to analyze the positive impact of the digital revolution as seen in India. The young leaders of developing nations would be in a position to assess the need for such a transformation in their respective nation-states. The youth would negotiate and collaborate on this ever-emerging issue of technology, governance, and data security, pitching in affirmative policy reforms for the G20 nations to implement. The consensus-building process among the youth

would also provide room for debate on other forms of digital governance, its implications, and methods of data localisation adopted by developed countries across the globe, aiding in the unanimous decision-making of the most appropriate solutions. India's digital regulatory framework promoting democratization and accountability is a testament to India being rooted in its civilisationally assured constitutional values. This would build on India's global reputation as a nation which cherishes its democratic culture and encourages the youth to imbibe these ethos, with a vision to preserve it for generations to come. The youth engagement would celebrate India and its unity, diversity, its vibrant democracy and hence, be an infusion of India's broader vision of making its G20 Presidency inclusive, ambitious, decisive, and action-oriented. India's Presidency would be a historical experience in every aspect as it aims to leave no one behind. It is India's time to outshine and illustrate its determination during its 'Amrit Kaal' and showcase the potential of being the most emergent nation, with a youth population capable of changing the face of the earth on issues pertaining to global welfare and having a humanity-wide impact. Y20 India would prove to be the most relevant engagement group, driven by the vigor, passion, and dynamism of the global youth.

Y20 India's priority of a shared future and the role of youth in democracy and governance could involve deliberations, drawing inspiration from India's journey as a digital-first nation. The most paramount step of this journey is realizing the central role of democratizing the digital ecosystem by laying emphasis on establishing the most forward-looking policies and regulations towards data sovereignty and data localisation in the country.

(Palak Kohli is currently pursuing a LL.M in Dispute Resolution from OP Jindal Global University. Views expressed are her own.)

भारत को मिली G20 की अध्यक्षता के हैं कई कूटनीतिक मायने, अंतरराष्ट्रीय मंचों पर सुदृढ़ होगी राष्ट्र की छवि



नवोदित सक्तावत

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न दिनों देशवासियों को अपने राष्ट्र पर गर्व करने का एक बड़ा ठोस कारण मिला है। भारत ने 1 दिसंबर को औपचारिक रूप से जी20 की अध्यक्षता ग्रहण की। राज्य/सरकार के प्रमुखों के स्तर पर अगला जी20 नेताओं का शिखर सम्मेलन 9 और 10 सितंबर को नई दिल्ली में आयोजित होने वाला है। भारत ने इंडोनेशिया से जी20 की अध्यक्षता ग्रहण की है और 2023 में देश में पहली बार जी20 नेताओं का शिखर सम्मेलन आयोजित करेगा। भारत की जी20 अध्यक्षता होगी उनके इतिहास में एक ऐतिहासिक क्षण है क्योंकि यह सभी की भलाई के लिए व्यावहारिक वैश्विक समाधान ढूंढकर एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाना चाहती है, और ऐसा करने में, 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' या 'विश्व एक परिवार है' की सच्ची भावना को प्रकट करती है। यह भारत के लिए एक बड़ी एवं महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि का प्रसंग है। इससे देश की वैश्विक छवि में और निखार तो आएगा ही, साथ ही भारत अब विश्व के अग्रणी राष्ट्रों की पंक्ति में भी जा खड़ा होगा। जैसा कि प्रचार माध्यमों से ज्ञात हुआ है कि भारत को जी-20 समूह की अध्यक्षता सौंपी गई है। इसके बाद अब भारत 1 दिसंबर, 2022 से 30 नवंबर, 2023 तक G20 की अध्यक्षता करेगा। प्रतिनिधिमंडलों के

43 प्रमुख - G20 में अब तक के सबसे बड़े - अगले साल सितंबर में अंतिम नई दिल्ली शिखर सम्मेलन में भाग लेंगे। हमें सबसे पहले यह समझना होगा कि जी-20 देशों का समूह आखिर क्या है, यह कैसे काम करता है एवं इसकी अस्थायी अध्यक्षता के भारत के लिए क्या मायने हैं।

सबसे पहली और सबसे अच्छी बात यह है कि G20 का लोगो ही भारतीयता से प्रेरित है। यह भारत के राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के जीवंत रंगों - केसरिया, सफेद और हरा और नीला से प्रेरणा लेता है। यह भारत के राष्ट्रीय फूल कमल के साथ पृथ्वी को जोड़ता है जो चुनौतियों के बीच विकास को दर्शाता है। पृथ्वी जीवन के प्रति भारत के ग्रह-समर्थक दृष्टिकोण को दर्शाती है, जो प्रकृति के साथ पूर्ण सामंजस्य में है। G20 लोगो के नीचे देवनागरी लिपि में "भारत" लिखा हुआ है। भारत के G20 प्रेसीडेंसी का विषय - "वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" या "एक पृथ्वी • एक परिवार • एक भविष्य" - महा उपनिषद के प्राचीन संस्कृत पाठ से लिया गया है। अनिवार्य रूप से विषय सभी जीवन के मूल्य की पुष्टि करता है। भारत के लिए G20 की अध्यक्षता "अमृतकाल" की शुरुआत का भी प्रतीक है। 15 अगस्त 2022 को इसकी स्वतंत्रता की 75 वीं वर्षगांठ से शुरू होने वाली 25 साल की अवधि, इसकी स्वतंत्रता की शताब्दी तक एक भविष्यवादी, समृद्ध, समावेशी और विकसित समाज, जिसके मूल में मानव-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण है।

G20 के आमंत्रित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन

G20 द्वारा सामूहिक कार्य को प्रोत्साहित करने बहु-

विषयक अनुसंधान करने और आपदा जोखिम में कमी पर सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं का आदान-प्रदान करने के लिए भारत की अध्यक्षता में आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण पर एक नया कार्य समूह स्थापित किया जाएगा। भारत के विशेष आमंत्रित अतिथि देश बांग्लादेश, मिस्र, मॉरीशस, नीदरलैंड, नाइजीरिया, ओमान, सिंगापुर, स्पेन और संयुक्त अरब अमीरात हैं। G20 के आमंत्रित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन UN, IMF, विश्व बैंक, WHO, WTO, ILO, FSB, OECD, AU चेयर, NEPAD चेयर, ASEAN चेयर, ADB, ISA और CDRI हैं।

G20 में शामिल हैं ये राष्ट्र

द ग्रुप ऑफ ट्वेंटी (G20) एक अंतर-सरकारी मंच है जिसमें 19 देश शामिल हैं - अर्जेंटीना, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, ब्राजील, कनाडा, चीन, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, भारत, इंडोनेशिया, इटली, जापान, कोरिया गणराज्य, मैक्सिको, रूस, सऊदी अरब, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, तुर्की, यूनाइटेड किंगडम और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और यूरोपीय संघ। G20 सदस्य वैश्विक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के लगभग 85%, वैश्विक व्यापार के 75% से अधिक और विश्व जनसंख्या के लगभग दो-तिहाई का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। वैश्विक आर्थिक और वित्तीय मुद्दों पर चर्चा करने के लिए वित्त मंत्रियों और केंद्रीय बैंक के गवर्नरों के लिए एक मंच के रूप में एशियाई वित्तीय संकट के बाद 1999 में G20 की स्थापना की गई थी। 2007 के वैश्विक आर्थिक और वित्तीय संकट के मद्देनजर इसे राज्य / सरकार के प्रमुखों के स्तर पर अपग्रेड किया गया था, और 2009 में, “अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक सहयोग के लिए प्रमुख मंच” नामित किया गया था।

G20 शिखर सम्मेलन क्या है

G20 शिखर सम्मेलन प्रतिवर्ष एक प्रेसीडेंसी के नेतृत्व में आयोजित किया जाता है। G20 प्रेसीडेंसी एक वर्ष के लिए G20 एजेंडा चलाती है और शिखर

सम्मेलन की मेजबानी करती है। G20 में दो समानांतर ट्रैक होते हैं- फाइनेंस ट्रैक और शेरपा ट्रैक। वित्त मंत्री और केंद्रीय बैंक के गवर्नर वित्त ट्रैक का नेतृत्व करते हैं, जबकि शेरपा शेरपा ट्रैक का नेतृत्व करते हैं। वित्त ट्रैक का नेतृत्व सदस्य देशों के वित्त मंत्रियों और केंद्रीय बैंक के गवर्नरों द्वारा किया जाता है। दो ट्रैक के भीतर, विषयगत रूप से उन्मुख कार्य समूह हैं जिनमें सदस्यों के प्रासंगिक मंत्रालयों के साथ-साथ आमंत्रित/अतिथि देशों और विभिन्न अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि भाग लेते हैं। शेरपा ट्रैक से जी20 प्रक्रिया का समन्वय सदस्य देशों के शेरपाओं द्वारा किया जाता है, जो नेताओं के निजी दूत होते हैं। शेरपा ट्रैक 13 वर्किंग ग्रुप्स, 2 इनिशिएटिव्स - रिसर्च इनोवेशन इनिशिएटिव गैदरिंग (RIIG) और G20 एम्पॉवर, और विभिन्न एंजेलमेंट ग्रुप्स के इनपुट की देखरेख करता है, जिनमें से सभी साल भर मिलते हैं और समानांतर में अपने इश्यू नोट्स और आउटकम डॉक्यूमेंट विकसित करते हैं। इन ठोस चर्चाओं के बाद शेरपा बैठकों के लिए सर्वसम्मति-आधारित अनुशंसाएँ प्राप्त होती हैं। शेरपा-स्तरीय बैठकों का परिणाम दस्तावेज अंततः नेताओं की घोषणा का आधार बनता है, जिस पर अगले साल सितंबर में अंतिम नई दिल्ली शिखर सम्मेलन में सभी G20 सदस्य देशों के नेताओं द्वारा बहस और हस्ताक्षर (आम सहमति के बाद और अगर होगा) किया जाएगा। इसके अलावा ऐसे एंजेलमेंट ग्रुप हैं जो G20 देशों के नागरिक समाजों, सांसदों, थिंक टैंकों, महिलाओं, युवाओं, श्रम, व्यवसायों और शोधकर्ताओं को एक साथ लाते हैं।

देश के नागरिकों को एक अनूठा अवसर प्रदान करने का एक मौका

जी20 की बैठकें केवल नई दिल्ली या अन्य महानगरों तक ही सीमित नहीं रहेंगी। “वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्”-“एक पृथ्वी एक परिवार एक भविष्य” की अपनी जी20 अध्यक्षता की थीम से प्रेरणा लेते हुए साथ ही साथ

‘सभी सरकार’ दृष्टिकोण के प्रधानमंत्री के दृष्टिकोण से, भारत 32 अलग-अलग शहरों में 50 से अधिक शहरों में 200 से अधिक बैठकों की मेजबानी करेगा। G20 प्रतिनिधियों और मेहमानों को भारत की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत की एक झलक पेश करने और उन्हें एक अद्वितीय भारतीय अनुभव प्रदान करने का अवसर होगा। प्रेसीडेंसी G20 सचिवालय के लिए देश के नागरिकों को एक अनूठा अवसर प्रदान करने का एक मौका भी है। भारतीय G20 अध्यक्षता ने G20 सदस्य देशों, विशेष आमंत्रितों और अन्य लोगों के लिए एक साल के लंबे भारत अनुभव की भी योजना बनाई है। स्टार्टअप 20 एंजेलमेंट ग्रुप की स्थापना पहली बार भारत के जी 20 प्रेसीडेंसी के तहत की जाएगी, जो ड्राइविंग इनोवेशन में स्टार्टअप्स की भूमिका को पहचानता है जो तेजी से बदलते वैश्विक परिदृश्य का जवाब देता है।

भारत की अपनी तैयारियां

भारत ने सांस्कृतिक पहलों की एक श्रृंखला के साथ अपने प्रेसीडेंसी कार्यकाल के एजेंडे को शुरू किया। इसके तहत विभिन्न जनभागीदारी गतिविधियां, देश भर के 75 शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के साथ एक विशेष यूनिवर्सिटी कनेक्ट कार्यक्रम होगा। जी20 लोगो और रंगों के साथ एसआई के 100 स्मारकों को रोशन करना, और नागालैंड में होम्बिल उत्सव में G20 का प्रदर्शन किया जाएगा। इसी क्रम में देश के मशहूर सैंड आर्टिस्ट सुदर्शन पटनायक ने ओडिशा के पुरी समुद्र तट पर भारत के G20 लोगो की सैंड आर्ट भी बनाई। साल भर चलने वाले कैलेंडर में कई अन्य कार्यक्रम, युवा गतिविधियां, सांस्कृतिक प्रदर्शन और संबंधित शहर-स्थलों के स्थलों और परंपराओं को प्रदर्शित करने वाले साइट भ्रमण की भी योजना बनाई गई है।

भारत की G20 अध्यक्षता की प्राथमिकताएं

भारत के लिए G20 का नेतृत्व करने का अवसर

ऐसे समय में आया है जब अस्तित्व पर खतरा बढ़ गया है, क्योंकि COVID-19 महामारी ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के व्यापक प्रभावों के तहत हमारे सिस्टम की कमजोरियों को उजागर कर दिया है। इस संबंध में, जलवायु परिवर्तन भारत के राष्ट्रपति पद के लिए एक प्रमुख प्राथमिकता है, जिसमें न केवल जलवायु वित्त और प्रौद्योगिकी पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है, बल्कि दुनिया भर के विकासशील देशों के लिए सिर्फ ऊर्जा संक्रमण भी सुनिश्चित किया गया है। यह समझते हुए कि जलवायु परिवर्तन का मुद्दा उद्योग, समाज और क्षेत्रों में व्याप्त है, भारत दुनिया को LiFE (लाइफस्टाइल फॉर एनवायरनमेंट) - एक व्यवहार-आधारित आंदोलन प्रदान करता है जो हमारे देश की समृद्ध, प्राचीन स्थायी परंपराओं से उपभोक्ताओं को आकर्षित करता है, और बारी-बारी से बाजार, पर्यावरण के प्रति जागरूक प्रथाओं को अपनाने के लिए। यह भारत के G20 विषय: ‘वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्’ या ‘वन अर्थ’ के साथ निकटता से जुड़ा हुआ है।

त्वरित, समावेशी और लचीला विकास

सतत विकास के लिए एक त्वरित, लचीला और समावेशी विकास एक आधारशिला है। अपने G20 प्रेसीडेंसी के दौरान, भारत का लक्ष्य उन क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना है जिनमें संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन लाने की क्षमता है। इसमें वैश्विक व्यापार में एमएसएमई के एकीकरण में तेजी लाने, विकास के लिए व्यापार की भावना लाने, श्रम अधिकारों को बढ़ावा देने और श्रम कल्याण को सुरक्षित करने, वैश्विक कौशल अंतर को दूर करने और समावेशी कृषि मूल्य श्रृंखला और खाद्य प्रणाली आदि का निर्माण करने की महत्वाकांक्षा शामिल है।

तकनीकी परिवर्तन और डिजिटल सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना

G20 प्रेसीडेंसी के रूप में भारत प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए

मानव-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण में अपने विश्वास को आगे बढ़ा सकता है, और कृषि से लेकर शिक्षा तक के क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल सार्वजनिक बुनियादी ढाँचे, वित्तीय समावेशन और तकनीक-सक्षम विकास जैसे प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में अधिक से अधिक ज्ञान-साझाकरण की सुविधा प्रदान कर सकता है।

21वीं सदी के लिए बहुपक्षीय संस्थान

भारत की G20 प्राथमिकता सुधारित बहुपक्षवाद के लिए दबाव जारी रखना होगा जो अधिक जवाबदेह, समावेशी न्यायसंगत, न्यायसंगत और प्रतिनिधि बहुध्रुवीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रणाली बनाता है जो 21 वीं सदी में चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए उपयुक्त है।

महिलाओं के नेतृत्व में विकास

महिला सशक्तीकरण और प्रतिनिधित्व भारत के G20 विचार-विमर्श के मूल में होने के साथ, भारत समावेशी विकास और विकास को उजागर करने के लिए G20 मंच का उपयोग करने की उम्मीद करता है। इसमें एसडीजी के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास और उपलब्धि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए महिलाओं को आगे लाने और अग्रणी पदों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना शामिल है।

विदेश मंत्री एस. जयशंकर के शब्दों में समझिये

भारत की जी20 अध्यक्षता को एक “बहुत बड़ी बात” करार देते हुए विदेश मंत्री एस. जयशंकर ने कहा है कि देश ने ऐसे समय में शक्तिशाली समूह की बैठकों की मेजबानी करने की जिम्मेदारी ली है जब वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखला पर भारी आर्थिक दबाव है। बीते दिनों ऑस्ट्रिया की राजधानी में प्रवासी भारतीय समुदाय के सदस्यों को संबोधित करते हुए श्री जयशंकर ने कहा कि भारत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय के लाभ के लिए अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग करने का इरादा रखता है। उन्होंने

कहा, मुझे कभी-कभी सवाल मिलता है, आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि किस तरफ से, कह रहे हैं, वैसे भी, यह आपके रास्ते में आना ही था। तो, क्या बड़ी बात है? यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। क्योंकि हमारे कूटनीतिक इतिहास में, हमारे पास इतने शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र कभी नहीं रहे, दुनिया की शीर्ष 20 अर्थव्यवस्थाएं, जो आज विश्व व्यापार पर हावी होने के लिए वैश्विक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के थोक के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, उनके नेता भारत आते हैं।

G20 अध्यक्षता से निष्पक्षता और न्याय की आवाज

श्री जयशंकर ने दो देशों के दौर के दूसरे चरण में साइप्रस से ऑस्ट्रिया पहुंचकर यह भी कहा कि भारत “निष्पक्षता और न्याय की आवाज” बनेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि देश यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि यह उन समाजों और देशों के लिए एक आवाज के रूप में उभरे जो अन्यथा पीछे रह जाएंगे और उनके लिए बोलने के लिए कोई और नहीं होगा। हम इसे भारत और उन सभी परिवर्तनों को पेश करने के अवसर के रूप में लेंगे जिन्हें मैंने लोगों को बताने की कोशिश की है। यह G20 अध्यक्षता वैसी नहीं है जैसी आमतौर पर की जाती है। यह ऐसा कुछ नहीं है जो सिर्फ राजधानी शहर या दो या तीन महानगरों में किया जा रहा है। हम इसे देशभर के 55 से ज्यादा शहरों में ले जाने वाले हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हम यह सुनिश्चित करने जा रहे हैं कि हर क्षेत्र, हर संस्कृति, हर स्थानीय व्यंजन और स्थानीय उत्पादों की विविधता दुनिया के सामने प्रदर्शित हों। देश के कोने-कोने को देखने का अवसर पाने के लिए लाखों अधिकारी और नेता भारत आएंगे। उन्होंने भारतीय समुदाय को अपने लंबे संबोधन में कहा, “इसलिए, एक अर्थ में, मैं कहूंगा कि आप इसे दुनिया के लिए भारत के विपणन के रूप में सोच सकते हैं।

(लेखक स्वतंत्र टिप्पणीकार हैं। प्रस्तुत विचार उनके निजी हैं।)

Globalisation and India: The Pivotal Role of G20 in Shaping the Indian Society and Culture



Biresh Chaudhuri

India's G20 presidency is one of a kind event to display Indian-ness that underpins peace, harmony, and development for all as the cornerstone of its state behaviour on the global stage. India's worldview rests on the bedrock of its unique civilisational ethos and values, placing a premium on the social and spiritual life of its ordinary citizens. India's struggle for freedom was itself civilisational and spiritual, with thinkers like Swami Vivekananda, Maharishi Aurobindo, and Gurudeva Rabindranath Tagore as its proponents. As an aspirational nation, India accepts all religions as true and commits itself to the cultural dialogues enshrined in its Constitution and social life. In the words of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, "India's diversity, which others once thought was a burden to India, is proving to be a priceless power of India. A strong testimony of its power."ⁱ

Globalisation: A Historic Overview

Globalization is commonly thought

of as a new phenomenon, but contact between diverse individuals is not new. It began when prehistoric tribes from different parts of the world settled down into food production. According to most scholars and researchers, it is the modern age which led to the origin of globalization. In this age, wide spread development took place in the field of infrastructure and connectivity. This led to more interaction between the nations and sharing of ideas, culture and tradition took place. All these put a direct impact on the process of globalization. In the economic scenario, more trade links started taking place between countries on a global scale which influenced global as well as domestic economies to a great extent. However, there are some scholars who point out that the origins of the history of globalization can be traced back to the ancient civilizations. Scholars who advocate this theory say that the example of the earliest forms of globalization is the trade links between the Sumerian civilization and the Indus Valley Civilization in third millennium B.C. In fact, after this age, there are numerous instances where trade links were established between various countries like India, Egypt, Greece, and Roman Empire and so on.ⁱⁱ

The medieval period was the age of discovery. It was in this period that Africa and Eurasia engaged in cultural and economic exchange between them. Gradually, this led to the growth of colonies in various parts of Africa, Asia and Latin America. As a result, there was a constant blend of the ideas, languages, rituals and customs between the natives and the foreign inhabitants.

The premodern period saw technological advances that allowed trade and communication to flourish. The early modern period saw the birth of capitalism and interregional markets. The industrial revolution in the 19th century was one of the major periods in the history of globalization. Due to the industrial revolution, there was a significant increase in the quantity and quality of the products. This led to higher exports and better trade and business relations.

Globalization, in the modern sense of the term, came into existence after the Second World War. One of the main factors for this was the plan by the world leaders to break down the borders for fostering trade relations between nations. It was also in this period that major countries like India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and some countries in South America gained independence. As a result, these countries too started having their own economic systems and established trade relations with the rest of the world. The establishment of the United Nations Organization (UNO) was

also a major step in this regard.ⁱⁱⁱ

Globalisation in the Modern Context

Globalization has been defined as the process of rapid integration of countries and happenings through greater foreign trade and foreign investment. It describes a process by which regional economies, societies, and cultures have become integrated through a global network of communication, transportation, and trade. The term is sometimes used to refer specifically to economic globalization: the integration of national economies into the international economy through trade, foreign direct investment, capital flows, migration, and the spread of technology. Globalization encompasses the causes, courses, and consequences of transnational and transcultural integration of human and non-human activities. India had the distinction of being the world's largest economy till the end of the 17th century, as it accounted for about 32.9% share of world GDP and about 17% of the world population. The goods produced in India had long been exported to far off destinations across the world; thus the concept of globalization is hardly new to India.^{iv}

Globalisation and interconnectedness are interchangeable terms. Due to globalisation, the world has become one global village. India is one of the oldest civilisations with one of the youngest populations and perhaps the most diverse and vibrant democracy. More than 50% of India's current population is below the age of 25 years and over

65% is below the age of 35. Even as global populations continue to age, our younger demographic profile can be an asset not just domestically but in the larger global context and India's G20 Presidency offers India's youth the coveted opportunity to become ambassadors of global causes.

G20 provides an ideal platform

One of the engagement groups of the G20 is the Y20 or Youth 20 where the power of the youth will be harnessed to script a global consensus on issues that confronts humanity. The themes of the Y20 India include Future of Work: Industry 4.0, Climate Change & making sustainability a way of life; Peacebuilding and Reconciliation: Ushering in an era of No War and Shared Future: Youth in Democracy, Governance and Health, Wellbeing & Sports.

Until 2014 India had a mere 720 start-ups but under Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's leadership, India has now emerged as the third-largest ecosystem of start-ups with more than 84,400 start-ups spread across 656 districts. In 2014 India had merely 4 unicorns & by 2021 this rose to a whopping 53. Estimates and reports suggest this number will rise to 250 by 2025. Apart from the conducive, pro-ease of doing business ecosystem and policy environment that is being created by the Modi government, it is also the push towards innovation, digitalisation and use of automation & technology that is fuelling this. Young entrepreneurs

in India who have delivered creative solutions for global problems & have created a successful business model out of it can play a vital role shaping the fourth Industrial Revolution & also replicate, customise their successful business models not just from the perspective of gaining market share but also to share the fruits of prosperity and growth, especially with developing nations. Both G20 & Y20 will be ideal platforms to showcase their business models and expand into new territories.^v

The Y20 Summit is a unique opportunity to allow the youth to provide constructive policy inputs and to utilize the platform to voice their opinions for the world audience. It brings together the trustees of our future generations from across the G20 countries to deliberate, discuss and deduce innovative, sustainable, and actionable solutions, especially in the realm of social development. It is an opportune moment for us to showcase our tradition of 'Atithi Devo Bhava' (a guest is akin to God).

Effects of Globalization on Indian Society

Globalization encompasses many domains, including the political, cultural, social, and economic spheres; however, economic integration is one of the most typical manifestations of globalisation. India's economy is currently one of the most rapidly expanding in the world, and analysts believe that it will break into the top three in the next ten years.

Globalization, which didn't really take off until the 1990s but brought about a sea change in economic dynamics, is largely responsible for India's massive economic growth in recent decades. Since that time, the level of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) has increased at a rate that is exponential. The elimination of trade barriers and subsidies for exports made it possible for free trade, which increased the allure of the Indian market to members of the international community. The unrealized potential of the emerging Indian market was opened up to the international market, and the country's industrial, financial, and agricultural sectors underwent significant transformations as a result. Because of India's increasing integration into the global economy, foreign businesses that want to invest and do business within the enormous Indian market now have access to India's domestic markets. The number of employment opportunities has increased. In the beginning, globalisation provided foreigners with access to a robust labour force that was also relatively inexpensive. But as time has gone on, there has been an increase in both the level of education and level of expertise among the working population. Currently, India has the largest diaspora population that is located in other countries.

India provides a well-diversified export basket, which is attractive to international investors who are thinking about the economy as a whole. This

point was also brought up in India's Economic Survey, which was published recently. The rate of literacy in India has increased as a direct result of globalisation, one of the many profound effects that have been observed in the educational sector as a direct result of globalisation. Now more than ever, international universities are working together with various Indian universities to broaden the opportunities available to Indian students.

The educational system in India has embraced globalisation through the use of information technology, which provides opportunities for the development of new paradigm shifts in educational development. The transition from a society that is largely uneducated to one that is industrial to one that is an information society has been taking shape gradually.

The future of the world economy and humanity rests in the hands of Gen Z, today's youth are born into a digital, globalized and constantly evolving world filled with uncertainty, immense pace, potential, and limitless possibilities! Young people are stakeholders in the present and builders of tomorrow. We have progressed across sectors with the spirit of Atma Nirbhar Bharat and Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat. There is a start-up revolution in the country. It is important to remember that the Youth will inherit the future they build".

Being the torch-bearers of our rich heritage, students and young people

are indeed India's cultural ambassadors. As people from different parts of the world visit Indian states, the youth must spearhead initiatives to showcase the rich cultural mosaic and various developments of their respective states. These exchanges and interactions with international delegates will lay the foundation of a long-term and symbiotic interconnectedness among the young people of all G20 countries.^{vi}

India's worldview is deeply embedded in its ancient dharmic tradition and reflects the re-emergence of spiritual nationalism lying dormant, as a result of multiple foreign invasions. In contemporary times, India's civilisational heritage is a matter of pride and national belongingness for its people across the spectrum of generational, cultural, religious, and linguistic diversity. A deep understanding of India's worldview requires an unprejudiced appraisal of its historical memory and civilisational ethos.

Conclusion

At the Y20 Summit, India will not only speak; but also provide an audience to youth from across the world, to be heard in the world's largest democracy amongst those young leaders geared up with the baton to the future." In the words of Union Minister Shri Anurag Singh Thakur-

"This summit provides an excellent opportunity for the youth and the world alike to shape the way we evolve. I hope

you will use the Y20 opportunity to also educate us and own the responsibility of ensuring that the declaration you finally present to the G20 Leaders is one that fulfills the hopes and dreams of all the youth – rural and urban, in the developed and developing world. The Youth 20 is a brilliant way to amplify the voices of young people. The world will be listening to you very carefully."^{vii}

Under India's G20 Presidency, Y20 shall provide a platform to the youth for discussion and debate on global challenges."^{ix}

The G20 Presidency has come to India during the 'Amritkal' or 75 years of our Independence. It is also a year where we remember and celebrate our freedom fighters – from Mahatma Gandhi to Sardar Patel, from Bhagwan Birsa Munda to Bhagat Singh. Their crusade for justice and their fight against oppression against imperialist, colonial mindset can inspire the entire world provided we become the vectors and agents of their message and proudly repeat them with clarity. The G20 shall open up a plethora of avenues for every state and especially its youth to participate and amplify the diverse but inclusive and unifying message of Bharat to the world- Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (The whole world is one family). There shall also be a host of cultural programs and exchanges, opportunities of tourism, discussion forums. With the tools of social media and creativity the youth can also, in real time, document and

amplify the message and learnings that come out from such exchanges.

The Y20 India Summit in 2023 would exemplify India's youth-centric efforts and provide an opportunity to showcase its values and policy measures so that India's leadership of this summit can stand out among the youth cohort. The themes selected for the summit will showcase Indian leadership on these issues to both global and domestic audiences and help fulfil India's vision of making the G20 summit truly participative in nature.^x

India's G20 presidency is a celebration of its culture and social philosophy. The Indian worldview is relevant in an increasingly tense global environment where outdated practices fail to respond to the challenges of a fragmented world order. From advocating for peace to being the voice of the Global South, India is a natural leading superpower in a world crippled with US-China rivalry and power blocs.

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Discussion on Global Minority Report on 28 February 2023



बीबीसी डॉक्यूमेंट्री : “षड्यंत्र या सिनेमा” विषय पर परिचर्चा

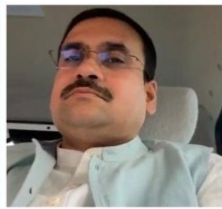


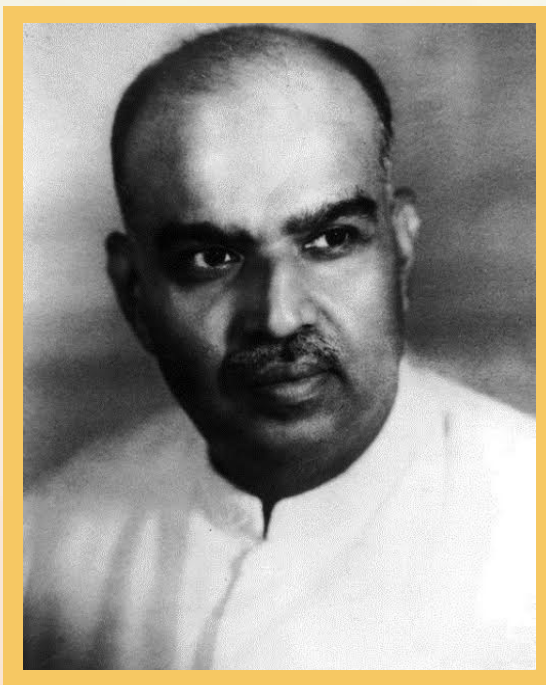
Discussion on “Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) in India & NMFT Conference 2022” on 13 January 2022



Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee
Research Foundation

Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) in India & NMFT Conference 2022





“Freedom consists not only in the absence of restraint but also in the presence of opportunity. Liberty is not a single and simple conception. It has four elements – national, political, personal and economic. The man who is fully free is one who lives in a country which is independent; in a state which is democratic; in a society where laws are equal and restrictions at a minimum; in an economic system in which national interests are protected and the citizen has the scope of secure livelihood, an assured comfort and full opportunity to rise by merit.

-Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee
Patna University Convocation
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