

November 2022 —Vol. 4, Issue 13

CPRG CHRONICLE

A newsletter for public policy and governance enthusiasts'



NOVEMBER 2022 HIGHLIGHTS



ECONOMY

- Finance Minister approved India's First Sovereign Green Bonds Framework
- SEBI introduced Regulatory Framework for Online Bond Platform (OBPs) Providers
- World Bank released Report titled 'Financing India's Infrastructure Needs: Constraints to commercial financing and prospects for policy action'
- Union Minister for Finance & Corporate Affairs, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman chaired the 5th meeting of the Governing Council (GC) of National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF), in New Delhi
- The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance, Government of India, notified Scheme for Financial Support for Project Development Expenses of PPP Projects – India Infrastructure Project Development Fund Scheme (IIPDF Scheme)



EDUCATION

- Ministry of Education released a detailed report on Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) 2021-22 on school education of India.
- Government constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Radhakrishnan for strengthening the Assessment & Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions
- The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) launched outcome based educational books for diploma and under-graduate engineering courses in Marathi language Mumbai Universitys Kalina Campus.
- The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education today released the Performance Grading Index (PGI) for States/UTs for 2020-21, a unique index for evidence based comprehensive analysis of school education system across State/UTs.





INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SECURITY

- India assumed the G20 Presidency and
- 19th India-ASEAN Summit held in Cambodia with the elevation of ties to the comprehensive strategic partnership
- Inauguration of India Pavilion at the 27th session of CoP of UNFCCC
- India and Malaysia's joint military exercise "Harimau Shakti - 2022" commenced in Pulai, Kluang, on 28th of November.



REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Implementation of PESA Act in Fifth Schedule Areas in Madhya Pradesh
- India's first national repository for life science data-'Indian Biological Data Center' (IBDC) dedicated to the nation at Faridabad, Haryana



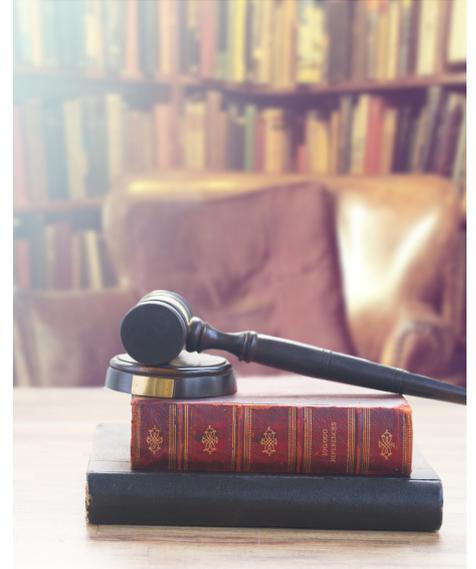
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

- India is all set to come up with a new National Space Policy that will enhance the role of private entities in the sector
- The draft Digital Personal Data Protection Bill 2022 was released by Ministry of Electronics and IT to outline the rights and duties of 'digital nagriks'
- India assumed the chair of Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) in Tokyo
- The Union government unveiled a framework called 'Indian Standard (IS) 19000:2022' to curb fake reviews on e-commerce websites
- India launched its first privately developed Rocket through ISRO
- Goa is hosting the three day Civil Air Navigation Services Organisation (CANSO) Conference from 1st to 3rd November 2022.



TRAINING & GOVERNANCE

- Draft Food Safety and Standards(Genetically Modified Foods) Regulations 2022 released by FSSAI
- The draft of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Amendment Bill was released by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.
- Atal Innovation Mission launched women centric challenges under its Atal New India Challenge (ANIC) program
- National Workshop on Cryptology was organized by C-DOT



SOCIAL

- Ministry of Women and Child Development organised activities on the theme ‘Bhrashtachar mukt Bharat-Viksit Bharat’, ‘Corruption free India for Developed nation’ under Vigilance Awareness Week 2022
- Report of Expert Committee on SVAMITVA scheme released by Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR)
- PM announced relief fund for Morbi victims
- India’s First Floating Financial Literacy Camp with an initiative called ‘Niveshak Didi’ to promote Financial Literacy ‘By the women, for the women’ was conducted by India Post Payments Bank

PARLIAMENTARY TRACKER

THE NATIONAL ANTI DOPING BILL



Abstract

On 17th December 2021, the National Anti-Doping Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha by the Ministry for Youth Affairs & Sports. Eight days later, on December 25th, the Bill was referred to the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports for examination. The Bill deals with providing a framework for the operation of the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA), the National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL) and other dope testing labs, creating a National Board for Anti-Doping in Sports, and complying with international commitments such as the UNESCO International Convention Against Doping in Sport. The Committee released the 340th Report on the said Bill on 22nd March 2022, wherein the Bill was scrutinised and examined, and recommendations and suggestions were put forward by the Committee.

Introduction

The Secretary of the Department of Sports, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, said that the Bill aimed at “strengthening the Anti-Doping framework in the country. She mentioned that the Bill would strengthen compliance of UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport, 2005 and the World Anti-Doping Code, 2021.”

The report comprised of 47 paragraphs, and began with talking about different aspects of the anti-doping landscape, in India and in general. Then followed a discussion on the broad contours of the institutional framework that the Bill intended to establish, along with optimising the present infrastructure. The drafting journey of the Bill was touched upon, and various stakeholders gave their opinions on the subject.

Next, the Committee deliberated on the definitions of various important terminologies in the Bill, quantum of punishment for rule violations and exception cases. Paragraphs 39 to 45 of the report specifically dealt with the powers and functions of the proposed National Board for Anti-Doping in Sports, NADA and its disciplinary and appeal panels, and the NDTL. The final two paragraphs gave some recommendations, and endorsed the Bill with some modifications.

Background of anti-doping landscape

India is a signatory to various anti-doping commitments, such as being a member of the Foundation Board of the World Anti-Doping Agency, and the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport, 2005. In pursuance of those, NDTL was established in 2008, and NADA the following year. However, the agencies lacked the requisite legal backing to carry out their duties effectively. Hence, the Bill aimed to address this loophole, and strengthen the anti-doping framework in the country.

Proposed framework and infrastructure

The Bill intends to expand the scope of operations of NADA and NDTL, and set up the National Board for Anti-Doping in Sports, which would oversee the activities of NADA, advise Central Government and constitution of Anti-Doping Panels. The Board would have a Chairperson with two Members, all having a three-year term or till they attain 65 years of age with a cooling off period of one year. The Bill also has provisions for increasing the number of Dope Testing Laboratories in the country, along with manpower resources of NADA.

Bill drafting process

Work on the Bill started from 2017-18 onwards, and consultations were undertaken with the related Ministries, sports bodies and federations, with their views considered and incorporated in the Bill. The views of the general public were also ascertained, as well as that of international bodies like WADA.

Depositions

Numerous stakeholders, such as representatives of sporting bodies, experts, and sportspersons, deposed in front of the Committee, in order to provide their views on the matter. The following persons deposed to the Committee: Adille J Sumariwala (President, Athletics Federation of India), Ajay Singh (President, Boxing Federation of India), Jagminder Singh (Dronacharya Awardee, Chief Coach, Indian Wrestling Team), Mahabir Prasad (Dronacharya Awardee, Chief Coach, NCOE), SB Prasad (Assistant Coach, Indian Wrestling Team), Gursharan Singh (Secretary General, Paralympic Committee of India), Sahdev Yadav (President, Indian Weightlifting Federation), Arnab Das (CEO, Indian Weightlifting Federation), MR Madhavan (President, PRS Legislative Research), Abhishek Sinha (Convenor, Centre for School of Law, UPES University), Parth Kalke (Sports management professional), and Malav Shroff (Doctor, member of Mission Olympic Cell of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports); athletes Sumit Sangwan and Amit Panghal (boxing), K Ravi Kumar (weightlifting), and Narsingh Panoram Yadav (wrestling). In most of the depositions, there was emphasis given on spreading awareness and education about anti-doping among athletes and doctors. Some other pertinent points were brought up, such as need for strict action against defaulters, checking access to

prohibited supplements at medical stores, distinction between minor and major athletes, and the appointment process of Board members.

Discussion on terminologies

The Committee deliberated on various clauses of the Bill, and clarified the definition of various terminologies. The following suggestions/recommendations were given:

- It was recommended that the term ‘athlete’ be defined in a way so as to distinguish between major and minor athletes, since the latter would be subjected to a lesser sanction.
- The Committee suggested that the scope of ‘anti-doping rule violations’ should also include trafficking of prohibited substances.
- It was suggested that the phrase “or such other person” in the definition of ‘athlete support personnel’ be given some more clarity.
- The relevant WADA Code provisions should be appropriately reflected in the regulations.
- The list of prohibited substances should be made readily available to athletes and support personnel; the onus on spreading awareness about these aspects lies with the governing authorities.

Penalty mechanism for anti-doping rule violations

The quantum of punishment for anti-doping rule violations was discussed, along with the technicalities pertaining to delegated legislation. With respect to cases of foreign athletes committing rule violations in India, it was highlighted that WADA has provisions of its own for such cases. The issue of Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) for athletes dependent upon compulsory medication having prohibited substances was also touched upon, as well as the issue of athletes not being considered eligible for national awards if they have been punished for doping, even after serving the punishment period. In the former case, it was recommended that TUE should be incorporated in the regulations, while for the latter, the onus was placed on the Government to evaluate this policy decision.

Detailed institutional structure with powers and functions

The structure of the proposed National Board for Anti-Doping in Sports was discussed by the Committee. The Bill called for the setting up of the Disciplinary and Appeal Panels under the Board, which would be independent and adjudicate matters relating to ADRVs. The Committee noticed a potential conflict of interest, as the Government appoints the National Board for Anti-Doping and the Director and officials of the National Anti-Doping Agency and National Dope Testing Laboratory, besides the National Board appointing the National Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel and National Anti-Doping Appeals Panel. At present, there are disciplinary and appeal panels provided within NADA, so the Committee suggested that NADA and the Anti-Doping Panels should be functionally and administratively separated, with the latter to be monitored by the National Board. The Committee was informed that “the qualifications of the appointed chairpersons and members of the panels are as per the stipulated guidelines of the WADA and all the relevant rules for the functioning of the panels will be based on the prevailing international standards of the anti-doping program.” Overall, the Committee felt that the proposed system was in sync with international requirements, and did not need much tinkering.

Other Recommendations

The Committee put forward some more recommendations so as to strengthen the anti-doping framework in the country.

- Promoting education and awareness about anti-doping from the grassroots level
- Strengthening physical resources of anti-doping bodies like NADA and NDTL
- Initiating courses in sports science and sports medicine so as to address lack of qualified personnel
- Improving consequential awareness among athletes
- Motivating the athletes to focus on training, proper food diet and recovery
- Enforcing regulatory action towards proper labelling of and use of dope-free certified supplements
- Putting in place early detection mechanisms for doping at all sports camps
- Enforcing measures at sports camps, such as guidelines for standardization of the protein intake of the athletes, strict monitoring of all types of food or liquid intake of the selected athletes, etc.
- Having one certified sports medicine doctor to advise and treat the athletes, and making training camps ‘no-syringe zones’
- Ensuring athletes’ compliance towards the ‘whereabouts guidelines’
- A mechanism for legal aid to athletes to present their point of view before the authorities
- Increasing coordination with fitness centres and gyms
- Encouraging athletes to speak out against doping, acting as whistleblowers, while protecting them and the privileged information

Implementation

On 27th July 2022, the Bill was presented to the Lok Sabha with some modifications. The Bill was passed in the Lok Sabha, and a few days later, in the Rajya Sabha as well. The Act then received the assent of the President of India, and was notified in the official gazette on 12th August 2022. With this, India joined the group of around 30 countries who have their own anti-doping laws, like USA, Australia, France and UK.

As compared to the Bill, the Act had the following changes:

- Sub-section 6 was added to Section 3, pertaining to prohibition of doping in sport, which read, “The provisions of this Act shall apply to such persons who are specified by the Central Government to be protected persons, to such extent and in such manner, as may be prescribed.”
- In Section 6(1)(e), pertaining to consequences of ADRVs, the term “public disclosure” was added, with the sub-clause now reading: “public disclosure and such other consequences as may be specified by the Agency by regulations.”
- In Section 6, sub-section 2, the term “protected persons” was added. “The consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations for team sports and protected persons shall be such as may be specified by regulations.”
- Section 7(8)(b)(vi), relating to grounds of removal of Chairperson of National Board for Anti-Doping in Sports, was added. The Chairperson can be removed from office by the Union Government, if he/she has been found guilty of committing an ADRV.

- In Section 10, sub-section 4, pertaining to powers and functions of the proposed Board, the word ‘directions’ was replaced with ‘recommendations’, with the sub-section now reading: “The Board may make such recommendations to the Agency as may be necessary for elimination of doping in sport.”
- Clause (a) has been added to Section 29, sub-section 1. The section deals with the power of the Union Government to make rules with respect to certain matters. The added clause brings the protected persons and the extent and manner of application of the provisions of this Act under the ambit of the Central Government.
- In the draft Bill, Section 30(1)(o), pertaining to the power of the National Board to make regulations, gave the Board power to decide the manner in which funds may be utilised. This clause has been deleted in the Act.
- In Section 31(2)(1), pertaining to the power of NADA to make regulations, the term ‘protected persons’ was added. The clause now gave NADA power to make regulations with respect to the consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations for team sports and protected persons.

As of now, the National Board for Anti-Doping in Sports has not been set up yet, although the Act has been passed. NADA continues to play the primary role in regulating anti-doping in India. Prior to the drafting of the Bill, in 2021, NDTL had regained its WADA accreditation, which it had lost in 2019 due to non-compliance issues, and continues to play the leading role in anti-doping research in India. With the passage of the Act, these two agencies will get further bolstered.

Many of the suggestions and recommendations given by the Committee have been more or less incorporated in the Act. With regards to spreading awareness and anti-doping education, the official websites of NADA and NDTL contain the updated list of prohibited substances, athletes who have been suspended for doping, dope tests conducted so far, information on nutritional supplements, etc. During sporting events such as the Khelo India Youth Games, the Union Minister for Youth Affairs & Sports, Anurag Thakur, mentioned in the Parliament that athletes were made aware about anti-doping and the consequences of using illegal substances. Moving on to sports management education, there are some colleges in the country which provide courses in sports management, at undergraduate and post-graduate level. However, such courses are not yet present at the school level.

Overall, the anti-doping landscape in India has received a major boost, thanks to the National Anti-Doping Act. More effort needs to be put in, particularly in setting up the National Board for Anti-Doping in Sports and the Disciplinary and Appeal Panels, in order to make India a pioneer in anti-doping.



G20 AND INDIA'S ROLE AS ITS CURRENT PRESIDENT

Industrial countries' economic policymaking has evolved dramatically, and "New classical" and supply-side economics have provided the theoretical underpinning for the west with the growing influence of developing economies in the global economy since the 1980s.. In the years that followed, the IMF played a secondary role under the 'Bretton Woods system' of fixed but adjustable currency rates to the few industrial countries. In 1989, the Managing Director of the IMF, Michel Camdessus used the expression "silent revolution" to describe the shift that was taking place in a number of developing countries. The 1990s was a decade of globalisation, with more global trade in goods, services, and financial capital than ever before. This globalisation was a result of the high level of volatility, floating currency rates, and rising oil prices, as well as efforts being made worldwide to address the economic crisis in the past.

To address the growing needs of the world economies as a consequence of globalisation and provide greater visibility to the leading emerging economies, the G20 or The Group of Twenty was formed in 1999 with the goal of promoting a comprehensive discussion of strategies and measures for addressing global economic, social, and financial crises. The countries reached a consensus at that

time to include middle-income countries in the negotiations along with those that had a substantial economic impact in the global sphere in order to provide solutions to global economic challenges.

The G20 deliberations began as a gathering of finance ministers and central bank governors but an urgent need for a meeting of G20 members at the leaders' level occurred after the Global financial crisis of 2008 and the Great Recession that followed. As a result, a G20 summit was held in Washington D.C. on November 2008, addressing fiscal, monetary, and economic policies in order to get the global economy back on track. It played an important role in promoting a joint response to the financial crisis. Since then, the G20 platform has naturally evolved into a one-of-a-kind worldwide forum for addressing long-term structural concerns.

Since 2008, the G20 forum has rapidly grown in popularity, and its agenda has expanded. The G20 summit's initial agenda focused on the global economy and financial policy, the promotion of structural changes, international trade, investment, and long-term growth. It has seen significant progress in its fundamental sectors in recent years, including development, governance, digitization, energy, climate, health, and migration.

The forum plays a crucial part in fostering an environment conducive to inclusive global growth and development. Open and deeper communication between the world's economies promotes better understanding and builds a partnership for greater economic and financial integration. Through a series of meetings, the G20 member countries: India, the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Australia, Canada, Mexico, Turkey, Indonesia, South Korea, Japan, China, Germany, the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Italy, France, Russia, and one regional organization, the European Union, work together to address the world's most pressing challenges. These member countries together represent about two-thirds of the world's population comprising the largest developing and developed economies with 90 percent of the global Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75 percent of Global Trade. The G20 countries together also produce 84 percent of fossil fuel emissions.

The G20 presidency is rotated among its members annually, with a three-member management group of previous, current, and future leaders known as the Troika. Each year, the host country establishes a temporary secretariat that manages its activities and organises its meetings. During its presidency, the G20 country also engages with non-governmental sectors on a regular basis. Throughout the year, engagement groups such as business (B20), civil society (C20), labour (L20), think tanks (T20), and youth (Y20) conduct important events, the outcomes of which contribute to G20 leaders' deliberations. These deliberations play an essential role in determining the course of future global economic growth. It brings the world's Low-Income Developing Countries (LIDCs), together with advanced and rising economies, and provides policy analysis, and practical instruments to assist growth and development. Since its foundation, the G20 has recognised that developing countries are as fundamental in the promotion of balanced economic growth as advanced economies.

The G20 Leaders Summit will be held in India for the first time in 2023 after India took over the G20 presidency from Indonesia on 1 December 2022. Thus, India will emerge as a key geo-economic and geopolitical actor on the world stage in the year to come. As the G20 President, India will have to face various challenges due to the present global economic situation. Dealing with the consequences of

Russia's invasion of Ukraine will be one of the "most difficult concerns" for India's G20 presidency due to recent world events that have put Ukraine crisis in the spotlight and the India-Russia relationship is seen as one of the largest obstacles. The world will be eyeing India to see the position that the nation would adopt in this circumstance. Looking on the brighter side, India will also be in a position to serve as a mediator in the Ukraine situation given that it has good relations with several nations, including Russia.

With its G20 Presidency, India being at the center will be in a position to recognise and emphasise the key concerns, as well as assist in the growth and strengthening of the participating economies. In the previous summits, India has advocated for increased financial system inclusivity for emerging nations. India has worked to ensure that the focus of the international community, particularly the advanced economies, remains on the developing countries in order to ensure an adequate flow of funds to emerging economies to meet their developmental needs. India has also maintained its position on the crucial role of developing economies and their high labour force in the development of the global financial system.

With the G20 Presidency and the wealth of opportunities brought by it, India may consider exploring new engagement groups with a focus on sports, start-ups, indigenous knowledge, and history in addition to the already established engagement groups. The G20 is an important forum because it includes all five permanent members of the UN Security Council, as well as all G7 and BRICS member countries which gives an edge to the current president to promote the inclusion of developing countries in the global economy and make emerging economies' led development as a path to growth and prosperity.

This Presidency has already established India as a global power on the world stage and created a platform for India to emphasize the relevance of low-income developing countries (LIDCs) in the global economic realm. This is an opportunity for India to bring developing countries into the limelight and emphasise that LIDCs are key contributors in maintaining the current and future demand and supply.

It has also come to India at a time when the world is in turmoil due to current events such as China's growing debt trap on underdeveloped and developing countries, the economic fallout from the Covid-19 crisis, global migration, and the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine, where India's stance is critical. This G20 meeting could provide an opportunity for India to identify a common approach to the crisis and develop measures for a better future.

References

Chanore, N., & Jain, S. (2022, June 9). G20 presidency: What could India bring to the table? The Kootneeti. Retrieved December 21, 2022, from <https://thekootneeti.in/2022/06/09/g20-presidency-what-could-india-bring-to-the-table/>

Mea | statements : Press releases - ministry of external affairs. (n.d.). Retrieved December 23, 2022, from https://mea.gov.in/press-releases.htm?dtl/34454/Meeting_between_Prime_Minister_and_HE_Dr_Angela_Merkel_Chancellor_of_the_Federal_Republic_of_Germany_on_the_sidelines_of_the_G20_Leaders_Summit

Berensmann, K., Fattibene, D., & Sidiropoulos, E. (2022, March 18). Bringing the voice of the least developed countries into the G20 policy agenda. IAI Istituto Affari Internazionali. Retrieved December 23, 2022, from <https://www.iai.it/en/pubblicazioni/bringing-voice-least-developed-countries-g20-policy-agenda>

Berensmann, K., Fattibene, D., & Sidiropoulos, E. (2022, March 18). Bringing the voice of the least developed countries into the G20 policy agenda. IAI Istituto Affari Internazionali. Retrieved December 23, 2022, from <https://www.iai.it/en/pubblicazioni/bringing-voice-least-developed-countries-g20-policy-agenda>

The G20. Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. (n.d.). Retrieved December 23, 2022, from <https://www.dfat.gov.au/trade/organisations/g20>

Dealing with Russia among tough issues for India's G20 presidency: German envoy. Hindustan Times. (2022, December 1). Retrieved December 23, 2022, from <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/dealing-with-russia-among-tough-issues-for-india-s-g20-presidency-german-envoy-101669866368916.html>

Boughton, J. M. (n.d.). Globalization and the Silent Revolution of the 1980s. Finance and Development | F&D. Retrieved December 23, 2022, from <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2002/03/bought.htm>

The G20: Leading Forum for Global Governance. BDI The Voice of German Industry. (n.d.). Retrieved December 23, 2022, from <https://english.bdi.eu/article/news/the-g20-leading-forum-for-global-governance/>

Greco, E., Botti, F., & Bilotta, N. (Eds.). (n.d.). GLOBAL GOVERNANCE AT A TURNING POINT THE ROLE OF THE G20. Retrieved December 23, 2022, from <https://www.iai.co.il/sites/default/files/2020-07/Rampage%20Brochure.pdf>



“VASUDHAIVA KUTUMBAKAM”

INDIA’S “VASUDHAIVA KUTUMBAKAM” OF G20

Introduction

India unveiled the logo, theme, and website of its G20 Presidency on 8th November in a virtual mode. India has chosen "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" or "One Earth · One Family · One Future" as its theme, grounded in equitable, inclusive growth and a focus on ecology and sustainability. The theme is in succession to the previous one — Recover Together, Recover Stronger — addressing the current global scenario as the world recovers from an unpredictable pandemic. It believes that the emphasis on the oneness of all creatures will be a medium of resolution of today's conflicts. The theme also encompasses environmentally sustainable and responsible lifestyle choices at the individual and national levels as LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment). India plans to lead in globally transformative actions resulting in a cleaner, greener, and bluer future. Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, drawn from the Maha Upanishad, is an "Indian" approach to development, asserting the value of all life – human, animal, plant, and microorganisms – and their associations. It emphasizes universal brotherhood as paramount in forging sustainable, holistic, and inclusive development.

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam – with Inclusivity

India's G20 series theme aligns with Indonesia's pursuits during their presidency. The subjects of inclusivity and emerging countries were persistently deliberated during Indonesia's B20 (Business 20) Summit in Bali. Discussions on these issues shall be extended in India's presidency as it commits to collectively address global challenges taking all the G20 nations on board.

In the talks of inclusivity, the PM has acknowledged the differentiation among nations as first and third-world countries. Thus, in calling the world one "One Family," the new blueprint of our G20 Presidency endeavours to integrate the nations into one world, creating a balance of progress and growth. This includes bringing the whole world together for a better future through a revolution in renewable energy and the global health campaign called One Earth, One Health. Nations like India understand the importance of inclusivity better as it experiences the standards of developing countries very well and maintains close relations with developed countries.

The presidency offers a unique opportunity for India to contribute to the global agenda on pressing issues of international importance. The new G20 logo represents the theme of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam." It reflects the country's overarching priorities of leading the nations in rebuilding the world structures towards a more sustainable and inclusive one while dealing with the aftereffects of a disruptive once-in-a-century global pandemic. The symbol of the lotus is a representation of hope in the world. India's G20 presidency will be inclusive, ambitious, decisive, and action-oriented, noting that the country is taking charge when the world is grappling with geopolitical tensions, economic slowdown, and rising food and energy prices.

Practicing Inclusivity within State

As India operates with inclusivity at its core, it is only rudimentary for India to embrace it at the national level by integrating the states. At present, the Indian economy is characterised by a dualistic economic structure with symbiotic sets of economic processes or markets where a modern economy is existing along-with a primitive traditional economy within the same socio-political framework. Dualism is one of the important characteristics of an underdeveloped economy. Concerns over India's dualistic patterns of urban-regional development and the complex issues surrounding them have been of concern for decades. It has been highlighted that the G20 shall not be restricted to the large urban centers but use this as an opportunity to showcase India's rich and diverse cultural landscape. Various states have been approached to develop strategies to exhibit the nation's cultural legacy during the G-20 events.

The G20 presents an excellent avenue to promote tourism through exhibitions and displays of the nation's remarkable cultural diversity. The events shall be covered internationally with numerous delegates from across the globe. With suitable representation and engagement, these programs may reel in tourists in the future. Thus, it is necessary to onboard members from all communities, especially those of lesser-known, distinct cultural backgrounds, into the G20 process for representation and make them "forefront Bhagidars" of the advancement process.

Global World with Equal Stakes

At an international level, India's foreign policies have reflected its commitment to being a samaritan nation. It has been used to broadly convey India's assent towards globalization without hindering its or any other nation's sovereignty against an influential international market. This was reflected in India's Non-Aligned Movement, or NAM policy to preserve hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity, and promote rapid economic development. India has fighting for the open sharing of knowledge rather than exclusive monopolization and profiteering through its Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) stand. Moreover, India plays major philanthropic roles in international aid, for example, its vaccine diplomacy during Covid-19 by openly donating vaccines to all small and big countries and providing relief packages to countries in times of natural calamities. Thus, India advocates Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam through the complete amalgamation of all nations at an equal level, i.e., every nation is independent and has equal stakes.

Conclusion

The G20 presidency does not come with formal power but holds power to influence the member countries' agenda for one year. Such an 'influence' can allow India to turn the discussions in the direction it prefers. In other words, this is an opportunity for India to emerge as a leader in solving some of the most pressing issues facing humanity today. India's take on the presidency revolves around global issues and collectivizing solutions to tackling them in an integrative manner. As the dualism between the nations, particularly the global north and global south, widens, such a holistic take on just and equitable growth for all in the world is necessary.

This presidency also marks the beginning of "Amritkaal"-the 25 years leading India to the centenary of its independence. As the nation navigates towards a futuristic, prosperous, inclusive society enabled by "Jan Bhagidari," the G20 pursuits and developments shall set the tone for the prospective future.

References

- Prime Minister's Office. (2022, Nov 8). Unveiling of The Logo, Theme and Website of India's G20 Presidency [Press release]. <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1874524>
- Prime Minister's Office. (2022, Nov 8). PM unveils logo, theme, and website of India's G-20 Presidency via video conferencing [Press release]. <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1874511>
- Mohan, G. (2022, Nov 14). India's G20 presidency will be grounded in 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' theme: PM Modi before leaving for Bali. India Today. <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/indias-g20-presidency-will-be-grounded-in-vasudhaiva-kutumbakam-theme-pm-modi-before-leaving-for-bali-2297069-2022-11-14>
- Mohan, G. (2022, Nov 15). Inclusivity key to growth and prosperity, India understands that: B20 Chairman Arsjad Rasjid. India Today. <https://www.indiatoday.in/world/story/inclusivity-key-growth-prosperity-india-understands-chairman-arsjad-rasjid-b20-2297331-2022-11-15>
- India's G-20 Presidency will be grounded in 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' theme: PM Modi before leaving for Bali. (2022, Nov 14). Indian Express. <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/pm-modi-india-g-20-presidency-vasudhaiva-kutumbakam-bali-8267027/>
- PMINDIA. (2022, Nov 8). Unveiling of The Logo, Theme and Website of India's G20 Presidency. https://www.pmindia.gov.in/en/news_updates/unveiling-of-the-logo-theme-and-website-of-indias-g20-presidency/#:~:text=The%20theme%20of%20India's%20G20,text%20of%20the%20Maha%20Upanishad
- India assumes G20 presidency: What it means. (2022, Nov 16). Times of India. http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/95553671.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst
- Mookherjee, D., and White, J. (2011) Urban-regional dualism in India: an exploration of developmental indicators across urban size classes. *Asian Geographer* 28(1), 21-31. DOI: 10.1080/10225706.2011.577976



INDONESIA



INDIA



BARAZIL

G20 TROIKA

G20 TROIKA

Developed countries have always played a major role in the decisions made at the global level and the developing countries have been dependent on the developed ones for long but the increasing trade and connectivity have made the impact of developing countries more significant on the developed ones thereby reversing the already existing trends. Today, the developing countries have a greater impact on the global economy due to their share in the cross-border capital mobility (Ghosh, 1996). Such enhancement in the contribution of the developing countries towards the global economy and their presence in the new world order is visible in the form of the G20 TROIKA which consists of 3 developing countries for the first time since its formation in the 1990s.

The G20 Troika represents the current, previous as well as the future presidency of the G20. The current take over of the G20 presidency by India has made Indonesia, India and Brazil as parts of the new Troika. The presence of all the developing countries will not only provide the world to look at the global problems from the perspective of the developing countries but would also serve as the manifestation of the original goal of G20 to provide adequate representation to emerging economies in global economic discussions and governance processes.

India's predecessor, Indonesia has consistently acted as a representative of the developing countries in the G20 Summits and had reminded the developed nations of the fiscal burden of the developing countries caused by the pandemic. It had advocated the access of developing nations to vaccines at the global platform thereby working towards making the world aware about the plight of the developing countries. (Hermawan, 2022) Indonesia's G20 presidency benefitted not only the G20 members but also the developing countries, Small Island Developing States, and vulnerable groups as envisaged by President Joko Widodo in his motto of leaving no one behind.

Indonesia took over the G20 presidency at the time of global multidimensional crisis and had to deal with the challenges of post Covid Economy, Russia- Ukraine crisis and the increased poverty and global slowdown that resulted from such quandary. It not only focused on the creation of a new world order but also emphasized on fighting for the aspirations of the developing countries by incorporating inclusive health management, digital economy and sustainable energy into its priority areas. It vouched for digital transformation in an equitable manner such that the policies to curb digital divide can be all encompassing thereby providing a solution to the problems of social and economic inequalities all around the world. Indonesia was therefore quite successful in bringing the issues faced by the developing countries to the fore at the G20 platform so that the world can be seen from the lens of the developing countries.

In continuation of the stage set by Indonesia for the developing nations, India took over the G20 presidency with the theme of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam paving the way towards "healing our 'One Earth', creating harmony within our 'One Family' and giving hope for our 'One Future. India aims to capitalize on this opportunity by making India's culture of democracy as a model for the entire world and involving people from the global south in shaping its priorities during the presidency. It therefore strives towards realizing the objective of, 'The world is one family' in true sense especially in the aftermath of the pandemic when the countries have realized their interdependence and role towards the development of the entire world.

India's presidency is expected to serve as a harbinger of important conversations on some of the most pressing issues of our time that include technological transformation, green development and LiFE(Lifestyle for Environment), women-led development, acceleration of implementation of the SDGs and facilitation of inclusive and resilient growth globally. All these concerns have been bothering the developing countries in particular and the developed countries in general. India can use G20 as a platform to make the developed nations realize that they have been responsible for 79 percent of the global carbon emissions historically and they need to consciously use energy and concoct Lifestyle for Environment so that the world can move together in providing solutions to the core environmental issues. Further, the developing countries are rigorously progressing towards technological innovations and bringing women into the mainstream and G20 would build consensus regarding the efforts related to all these issues and cause the world leaders to take actions to further these objectives.

As far as the presidency of Brazil is concerned, it can work towards better democratization whose tone has already been set by the action oriented consensus building proposed by India. Brazil would have to focus on sustainability so as to ensure continuity in the agendas that have been taken up by Indonesia and India for the betterment of the world.

Having talked about the role of the new Troika in shaping priorities and resolving conflicts around the world, we should also keep an eye on the situations at home. Image building at the international level should not mean lack of attention on the issues of the common man. The village centric development envisioned by India should not be compromised in the process of becoming a world leader. Villages are considered as the backbone of the country but the villagers would not even understand the significance of the events taking place in India in context of the G20 presidency. India should therefore understand that it should not only fulfil its responsibility as the leader of the developing countries but also strive towards the amelioration of the common man in India so as to ensure inclusive developing that it is corroborating at the global platforms.

India's role becomes crucial since it will have to re orient the priorities of financial institutions to address the global financial challenges of the 21st century including the management of debt vulnerabilities around the world and advancement of financial inclusion in the countries. It will also have to deal with the lasting effects of the Russian war in Ukraine, western sanctions on energy, recessionary pressures, pandemic worries and climate change issues that have been testing the foundations of globalisation and an interconnected global economy since quite some time now. For the fulfilment of the high ideals set by India for making itself more world ready and the world more India ready (The Hindu) and pave the way for Brazil's agenda of better democratization through its G20 presidency, it will have to come up to the expectations of developing economies and deftly work towards making its presidency an example for the world. India needs to fulfil its responsibility in becoming instrumental in crafting the global priorities in favour of developing countries and leading by example.

References

Hermawan, Y. P. (2022, June 13). Indonesia and the G20 gearing up for a more inclusive, sustainable and robust recovery. The Global Governance Project. Retrieved December 19, 2022, from <https://www.globalgovernanceproject.org/indonesia-and-the-g20-gearing-up-for-a-more-inclusive-sustainable-and-robust-recovery/yulius-p-hermawan/>

United Nations. (n.d.). Briefing by the G20 Indonesian presidency to the General Assembly. United Nations. Retrieved 19AD, from <https://www.un.org/en/desa/briefing-g20-indonesian-presidency-general-assembly>

Ghosh, S. R. (1996, March). Reverse linkages: The growing importance of developing countries. Retrieved from <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/1996/03/pdf/ghosh.pdf>

Narendra Modi: 'India's G20 Agenda will be inclusive, ambitious, action-oriented, and decisive'. Return to frontpage. (2022, November 30). Retrieved December 19, 2022, from <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/narendra-modi-indias-g20-agenda-will-be-inclusive-ambitious-action-oriented-and-decisive/article66205332.ece>

Sen, A. (2022, November 18). What being part of G20 Troika means for India and developing countries. What being part of G20 troika means for India and developing countries - The Hindu BusinessLine. Retrieved from <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/blexplainer/blexplainer-what-being-part-of-g20-troika-means-for-india-and-developing-countries/article66152641.ece>

Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. (n.d.). The group of twenty - G20 introduction - ministry of external affairs. Retrieved December 19, 2022, from <https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/g20-august-2012.pdf>

Great responsibility: On India's G20 presidency. Return to frontpage. (2022, December 3). Retrieved from <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/great-responsibility-on-indias-g20-presidency/article66215820.ece>

Subramanian, N. (2022, November 19). Road to G20, Delhi 2023. The Indian Express. Retrieved December 19, 2022, from <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/g20-presidency-india-agenda-themes-global-south-8275035/>

Bhattacharjee, K. (2022, December 2). G-20 presidency unparalleled, a crucial responsibility, says EAM jaishankar. Return to frontpage. Retrieved December 19, 2022, from <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/indias-g20-presidency-will-be-consultative-collaborative-decisive-jaishankar/article66209802.ece>

G20 presidency of India: PM Modi unveils logo, website; all you need to ... (n.d.). Retrieved December 19, 2022, from <https://www.outlookindia.com/national/pm-modi-unveils-logo-theme-website-of-india-s-g20-presidency-news-235683>

Indonesia promotes spirit to recover together in the 2022 G20 presidency: Portal Kementerian Luar negeri Republik Indonesia. Indonesia Promotes Spirit To Recover Together In The 2022 G20 Presidency | Portal Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia. (n.d.). Retrieved December 19, 2022, from <https://kemlu.go.id/portal/en/read/3288/berita/indonesia-promotes-spirit-to-recover-together-in-the-2022-g20-presidency>



INDIA'S DISPOSITION AND TAKE AWAYS FROM THE G20 SUMMIT IN BALI

The Group of 20, an intergovernmental forum consisting of the world's largest economies, convened in Bali, under the presidency of Indonesia, on 15th and 16th of May 2022, to discuss and take on collective action to address and mitigate a wide gamut of global issues.

The listed priorities of the Indonesian Presidency of the G20 were as follows:

- Strengthening of the global health architecture vis-a-vis inclusivity, equity and responsiveness to crises.
- Digital transformation and the rapid digitalisation of the global economy
- Sustainable energy transitions towards clean energy sources and investments and platforms.

The essence of the outcome document of this summit i.e., the Bali Declaration is summarized in the next few paragraphs. The group agreed upon focusing attention on critical areas such as food security, energy security, sustainable infrastructure, nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches, healthcare and the Pandemic, digital public infrastructure, transparent financing, global trade and supply chains, human rights and labour markets, migration, access to education, gender equality and anti-corruption, among other things,

in order to ensure inclusive growth and sustainable development.

With respect to food security, there was consensus on strengthening agricultural markets, supply chains, agriculture, diversity of food crops and climate change resistant and/or neutral agricultural practices and crops.

Energy Systems

Diversifying energy systems and committing to net zero objectives were agreed upon as being critical to achieving energy security. The intersection of climate, energy and geopolitics was emphasised as the reason for its pertinence. Supporting developing countries is also a central focus of this effort, in terms of providing access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy. Ensuring capacity building and access to affordable latest technologies within the public domain, mutually beneficial technology cooperation and financing mitigation actions in the energy sector were also key focus areas. The importance of adopting policies, to transition towards low-emission energy systems, by rapidly scaling up clean power generation, through the promotion of renewables and phasing down of coal-based power was also acknowledged. Investment in sustainable infrastructure and industry and innovative technologies was promoted.

Reduction of Environmental Impacts

The necessity of reduction of environmental impacts by changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production was recognized. Adopting nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, supporting climate mitigation and adaptation, enhancing environmental conservation and protection, promoting its sustainable use and restoration, responding to natural disasters, reducing ecosystem degradation and enhancing ecosystem services were agreed upon as ways to address issues affecting the environment. The group also advocated for sustainable financing systems that realigned themselves to incorporate this into their models of functioning.

Flexibility in Fiscal Policy Reforms

Ensuring flexibility in fiscal policy response, possessing the ability to adapt to changing circumstances and avoiding high inflationary prices were agreed upon as means to ensure stability in economies, which would in turn allow for the slow progress toward the goals discussed above. The independence of central banks was acknowledged as critical to achieving price stability. Implementing standards for tax transparency internationally was also deemed critical to the process. The group encouraged the coordination and cooperation of Multilateral Development Banks.

Rules-based, Non-Discriminatory, Free, Fair, Open, Inclusive, Equitable, Sustainable and Transparent Multilateral Trading System (MTS)

The Group also called for a rules-based, non-discriminatory, free, fair, open, inclusive, equitable, sustainable and transparent multilateral trading system (MTS), with the WTO at its core. They asserted that this is indispensable to advancing the shared objectives of inclusive growth, innovation, job creation and sustainable development in an open and interconnected world as well as to supporting the resilience and recovery of a global economy that is currently under strain due to COVID-19 and global supply chain disruptions. Revitalizing international trade and investment was found critical to

addressing supply chain and trade disruptions. Mitigating current trends in the labour market, reducing inequalities and responding to opportunities in the automation and digital technologies sector were acknowledged as means to promote trade progress in development.

Promoting Gender equality, Human and Fundamental Rights of Migrants and Workers

The Group also declared that promoting gender equality, and human and fundamental rights of migrants and workers regardless of status should be at the core of any and all attempts to address the objectives agreed upon. Social protection for all and maximising skill development was agreed upon as being the most conducive manner for labour markets to flourish, and for the global economy to do so as well. Alignment with the 2030 targets of the Sustainable Development Goals was impressed upon as being critical to building inclusive and sustainable recovery and resilience. Building adaptive social protection, green economies and blue economies are requisite.

Access to Education and Gender Equality

Providing access to education has been acknowledged as central to economic progress and stability. Gender equality and women's empowerment are also at the core of inclusive recovery and sustainable development. The group acknowledged that women were disproportionately affected by covid and other crises. Elimination of gender-based violence, enhancement of social, health, care and educational services, and the overcoming of gender stereotypes were understood to be critical in ensuring overall development.

Sustainable Tourism and Community

The Group promoted the role of sustainable tourism and community-based approaches for a sustainable and resilient global sector. It was agreed upon that promoting MSMEs was a way in which culture could enable and be the driver of sustainable development. This would provide beyond social and economic benefits. The group recognizes that the protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of our people, including local communities and indigenous people were integral to inclusive and sustainable progress and growth.

Anti-Corruption Efforts through Legally Binding Instruments

The Group then finally emphasised its commitment to anti-corruption efforts through legally binding instruments. The group renewed their commitment to zero tolerance for corruption, strengthening international cooperation and legal frameworks for combating economic crimes including corruption related to organized crime and money laundering, terrorism financing and proliferation financing, strengthening engagement with and promoting active participation by stakeholders such as academia, civil society, media and the private sector, in order to advance a culture of integrity.

India's Disposition

Over the two days of the G20 summit, Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi's speeches addressed various interconnected issues.

- The failure of multilateral and intergovernmental institutions in post-covid collaboration. Modi stated that the path of return to peace, after the war in Ukraine and after the pandemic - vis-a-vis climate change as well - are challenges that have not been successfully addressed by multilateral institutions. Modi impressed upon the gathering that the onus of creating a better world after the pandemic was upon them. He pointed out that their gathering in Indonesia, the land where the philosophical teachings of Buddha and Gandhi were eminent, made their message of peace so much more significant.
- The matter of exports from Ukraine also brought up preexisting issues of food security and fertilizer Security. Modi stated that “today’s fertilizer scarcity is tomorrow’s food scarcity.” He implored nations to focus on global supply chain issues and ensure mutual agreements to maintain supply chains of both, manure and food grains.
- The Prime Minister also highlighted the importance of sustainable food security and presented that India was turning a focus on natural farming, millets, and traditional food grains.
- **Energy security, renewable energy, clean energy and the environment** were also a focus of the Prime Minister’s remarks. Modi asserted that stability in the energy market is being threatened by the EU’s sanctions and the G7’s price cap on Russian oil. He insisted that India’s energy security was critical to the growth of the global economy, given India’s position within it. Stating that India continues to purchase discounted Russian oil, he argued that there should not be any promotion of restrictions on energy supply. To ensure inclusive energy transitions, Modi emphasised that time-bound, affordable finance and sustainable supply of technology must be made available to developing countries.
- In conjunction with technological transfers, Modi also brought up the existing digital divide at the international level. He pointed out that India was actively working towards **providing digital access to its public**. He emphasized upon how critical digital solutions were, to finding solutions to climate change. He stated that digital architectures possess the ability to be inclusive and thus solve issues of socio-economic changes too. For this reason, he posited that digital public goods had in-built democratic principles. Data for development was a core idea that was promoted. He implored that the development and the benefits of digital transformation should not be confined to small parts of the human race, particularly because they were force multipliers in the global fight against poverty.
- The Prime Minister also addressed that the compounded effects of the various crises in the world were affecting the poorest of citizens.

India’s Bilateral Talks

On the sidelines of the main events of the G20 Summit, there were several bilateral talks held between different heads of states. Some aspects of their focus are discussed below:

India-US: President Biden and PM Modi exchanged interests in the deepening of India-US talks and cooperation, specifically with regard to critical and emerging technologies through various engagements like Quad and I2U2.

- **India-UK:** PM Sunak and PM Modi held bilateral talks to discuss securing the Indo-Pacific region. There were talks about raising the scope of security cooperation and defence reforms. Discussions about furthering negotiations on the trade deal between India and the UK and increasing commercial linkages also occurred. The two heads of state discussed their Migration and Mobility partnership, with specific reference to the UK-India Young Professionals Scheme. According to PM Sunak, the impetus is to establish stronger ties with the Indo-Pacific while also potentially securing a trade deal with India worth about 24 Billion pounds.
- **India-France:** PM Modi and President Macron held bilateral discussions to engage in boosting cooperation in defence, nuclear energy and food security.
- **India-Singapore:** India and Singapore held talks to make negotiations that ensure cooperation and collaboration in areas such a green economy, fintech and renewable energy - also as a part of India's Act East policy.
- **India-Germany:** PM Modi and Chancellor Scholz discussed bilateral economic engagement and furthering defence collaboration.
- **India-Italy:** The heads of government, Narendra Modi and Georgia Meloni held discussions about working closely in sectors like energy, defence, culture and boosting climate change solutions while also enhancing economic partnerships.
- **India-Australia:** The two Prime Ministers, Modi and Albanese discussed collaboration across different sectors such as defence, trade, education, clean energy and people-to-people ties. Institutional partnership in the field of education, especially in higher education, vocational education, training and capacity building was also discussed.

While there were no Bilateral talks between India and China, Modi and Xi exchanged words over the G20 dinner. There have in fact been no bilateral talks between the two nations since the events that took place in Samarkhand in May 2022. To some, it seems as though there may yet be none until a return to normalcy vis-a-vis disengagement and de-escalation of military activity by both parties.

Conclusion

One of the most significant statements provided by the Indian Prime Minister, as recognized by those present at the summit, was one that has been maintained throughout India's stance on the Russian invasion of Ukraine, "this era is not of war."

The presidency of G20 was officially handed over by Indonesian President Joko Widodo to Prime Minister Narendra Modi. After this, Modi outlined the issues the Indian Presidency of the G20 would focus on. The PM's speech encapsulated how the G20 presidency under India would focus on "inclusive, ambitious and decisive collective action." India's theme for its G20 presidency, "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" means 'One Earth. One Family. One Future'. The theme essentially affirms the value of all life – human, animal, plant, and microorganisms – and their interconnectedness on the planet Earth and in the wider universe. Modi also emphasized the spotlight that would be cast on women-led development alongside the LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) campaign.

References

2022, G20 BALI LEADERS' DECLARATION Bali, Indonesia, 15-16 November 2022, https://www.g20.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/G20_Bali_Leaders_Declaration,_15-16_November_2022.pdf. Accessed 16 Nov. 2022.

India Today Web Desk. "G20 Summit in Bali LIVE | Indonesian President Joko Widodo Hands over G20 Presidency to India." India Today, 16 Nov. 2022, <https://www.indiatoday.in/world/story/g20-summit-bali-indonesia-pm-modi-joe-biden-xi-jinping-bilateral-meetings-2297772-2022-11-16>. Accessed 16 Nov. 2022.

"G20 Summit in Bali: India Attaches Great Importance to Robust Ties with UK, PM Modi Says." The Times of India, 17 Nov. 2022, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/g20-summit-in-bali-indonesia-live-updates-pm-modi-bilateral-talks-november-16-2022/liveblog/95541039.cms>. Accessed 17 Nov. 2022.

Parashar, Sachin. "PM Modi Seeks Peace, Unrestricted Energy Supplies at G20 ." The Times of India, 16 Nov. 2022, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/pm-modi-seeks-peace-unrestricted-energy-supplies-at-g20/articleshow/95541431.cms>. Accessed 16 Nov. 2022.

Bose, Nandita, and Stanley Widiyanto. "Biden and Xi Clash over Taiwan in Bali but Cold War Fears Cool." 15 Nov. 2022, <https://www.reuters.com/world/ahead-tense-g20-summit-biden-xi-meet-talks-2022-11-14/>. Accessed 15 Nov. 2022.

"PM Modi Interacts with Biden, Sunak and Macron on Sidelines of G20 Summit." Press Trust of India, 15 Nov. 2022, <https://www.ptinews.com/news/big-story/modi-interacts-with-biden-sunak-and-macron-on-sidelines-of-g20-summit/458473.html>.

"G20 Summit in Bali: India Attaches Great Importance to Robust Ties with UK, PM Modi Says." The Times of India, 17 Nov. 2022, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/g20-summit-in-bali-indonesia-live-updates-pm-modi-bilateral-talks-november-16-2022/liveblog/95541039.cms>. Accessed 17 Nov. 2022.

Express Web Desk. "G20 Summit 2022 Highlights: Indonesia Hands over G20 Presidency to India as Bali Summit Ends." The Indian Express, 16 Nov. 2022, <https://indianexpress.com/article/world/2022-g-20-bali-summit-live-updates-biden-xi-jinping-modi-8268300/>. Accessed 16 Nov. 2022.

Yerushalmy, Jonathan, and Samantha Lock. "Volodymyr Zelenskiy Lays out 'Ukrainian Formula for Peace' at G20 – as It Happened." The Guardian, 15 Nov. 2022, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/live/2022/nov/15/g20-summit-2022-live-updates-bali-ukraine-volodymyr-zelenskiy-to-address-world-leaders>. Accessed 16 Nov. 2022.

"Press Releases." Home, <https://www.g20.in/en/media-resources/press-releases/>.



CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF INDIA'S G20 PRESIDENCY

OECD

On December 1st, 2022, India has taken up the G20 presidency during a pivotal time in world affairs. India has the chance to lead an effective multilateral platform for global governance during its chairmanship of the G20. The importance of India's presidency cannot be overstated. The major problems facing humanity currently are global in scope, transcend national borders, and necessitate collective effort. The Troika would now consist of three rising economies and developing nations for the first time. As a result, the power structures within the G20 are expected to change. It is time for developing nations to participate more actively in this grouping's decision-making process. This troika must be used in the roadmap for India's G20 agenda in order to address the concerns of the developing world in a focused and coherent manner. It must also do so to enable greater agency for those nations that are not represented among the G20 members.

Inclusive, equitable, and sustainable growth; LiFE (lifestyle for the environment); women's empowerment; digital public infrastructure and tech-enabled development in health, agriculture, education, commerce, skill-mapping, culture and tourism; climate financing; circular economy; global food security; energy security;

green hydrogen; disaster risk reduction and resilience; developmental cooperation; and the fight against economic crimes are some of the priorities that India has identified for its G20 presidency.

Challenges

The global economy is significantly impacted by security challenges. Food security is now more important than anything else in the world. Production, distribution, pricing, demand, and consumption of food are influenced by a variety of local and global factors. Lack of stability in the economy, polity, society, and environment can threaten regional and global food security, with the developing world bearing the brunt of it. For instance, the conflict between Russia-Ukraine has hampered grain exports, causing inflation of food and compromising food security in distant nations like Tanzania and Indonesia. Food security is further impacted by climate change in nations ranging from Kenya and Madagascar to Guatemala, Honduras, and Sri Lanka.

Building consensus to find widely accepted solutions for pressing issues like the slowing global economy, massive debt crisis threatening about 70 countries, rise in global poverty brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic, and the climate crises, is anticipated to be one of the biggest challenges of India's G20 presidency. Even if the focus is on sustainable economic growth, the crisis between Ukraine and Russia could derail these plans. This remains true despite Prime Minister Modi's resolve to prevent it from being the focal point. The unfavourable portrayal of India by some politicians and media outlets in the West - most recently the German Foreign Minister of the Green Party - is also concerning. This can be a result of animosity over India's development and its independent stance on the issue of Ukraine. The West appears intent on toppling President Putin, despite calls for a peaceful resolution of this dispute. More regrettably, Russia's recent setbacks appear to have piqued NATO's interest in reducing Russia to a subordinate status.

Presidents Putin and Zelensky have had numerous conversations with PM Modi, the current leader of the G20. India is prepared to assist in any de-escalation initiatives. India is also adamant that international law, the UN Charter, and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states should serve as the foundation of the world order. There is no question that the manner in which this battle develops could have a lasting impact on India's presidency of the G20.

The Russia-Ukraine crisis has caused significant disruptions in supply chains of energy due to Western sanctions against Russia and the blockade of supply routes. The Russian ban on supplying oil and gas to European countries adds to this. While the hot virtue-signaling economics needs to be overhauled, it's more important to get rid of the cold politics of discomfort. The recent UN-mediated agreement to permit the export of food grains from Ukraine provides a precedent for reaching other agreements of this kind to work out certain conditions that facilitate the delivery of Russian gas to Europe. The G20 appears to be the right place to negotiate in this regard. The global development agenda currently faces enormous obstacles. The pandemic, which arrived on the cusp of the "Decade of Action," has undermined decades of global development progress on numerous fronts.

The repercussions of the ongoing conflict in Europe compound these effects. According to India, the world must have a dialogue about sustainable economic growth. The G20 should take initiative in driving the conversation on how nations can cooperate to assure a return to economic development, but one that is grounded in ideas of sustainable growth and living.

PM Modi advanced the idea of LiFE at the 26th UN Conference of Parties on Climate Change (COP 26) in Glasgow. During its Presidency, India wants to emphasise LiFE as a crucial subject of discussion and action. India thinks that enhancing government-citizen interactions requires the use of digital platforms and technology. The first step entails encouraging people to change their behaviour in order to alter the composition of demand; the second step entails encouraging businesses and markets to swiftly adapt to the altered demand; the third step entails governments and policymakers reviewing their approach to promoting more rapid sustainable production and consumption.

France, the United Kingdom, and Argentina are G20 countries that have all expressed support for Mission LiFE, and India can use its presidency to seek the support of additional members. We think that the foundational elements of the digital future are digital payments, content-based frameworks, and identification. People's lives all over the world have changed and improved as a result of digital solutions to conventional issues. We would wish to forward this conversation during India's Presidency.

India aims to have a focused debate on Disaster Risk Reduction in the G20 meetings. Around 218 billion USD are lost to disasters worldwide each year on average. We think that a working group on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) would aid international efforts to reduce loss of life and livelihood. India finds that G20 nations need to work together to address issues that are extremely important to the entire world and not allow the Russia-Ukraine war to take over the entire agenda. The G20 should exhibit the leadership and adaptability required to take into consideration the larger issues that plague our world.

Opportunities

It is crucial for India to not overstress or undervalue the importance of the G20's activities while it holds the presidency in 2023. Due to the G20's representation of roughly 90% of the global GDP, 80% of international trade, and 67% of the world's population, it has a significant political and economic impact.

Although the G20 presidency does not grant the host country any official authority, it does present a chance to shape the collective economic agenda of some of the most powerful and significant countries in the world. India may have the opportunity to steer the conversation in its favour and advance its own economic goals as a result. India will have the chance to address some of the most important global issues and increase its stature in the world.

Finding a solution to the global energy crisis exacerbated by the continuing Russia-Ukraine War would be another significant task during India's G20 leadership. By encouraging the G20 to provide sufficient funding to the "Global South," India may try to advance the cause of climate justice. Building consensus for reforms in international financial organisations like the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Trade Organization (WTO) to better meet the needs and ambitions of developing nations would be another priority of India's G20 presidency.

According to the World Bank, as backlogged demand dries up and fiscal and monetary support is phased out around the world, the global GDP is expected to significantly slow down from 5.5% in

2021 to 4.1% in 2022 and 3.2% in 2023. It would be a worthy goal and a welcome challenge for India to preside over the G20 Forum in 2023. India, a significant economy and developing country with a dynamic democracy, has the potential to define "Agenda 2023" with an emphasis on equity, sustainability, and robust recovery.

India is proudly entering its 76th year of independence and can demonstrate the standards, practises, and policies in development to align itself with the 1.5 C degree objective, adaptation, resilience building and vehemently emphasise the need for industrialised countries of the bloc to do much more to support the troika. It gives India plenty of room to create and advance a different economic model that is based on decentralisation.

Contributions will need to be turned into concrete offers backed by a sizable finance package for the Global South through both the G20 and the IBSA Forum. This is due to two critical reasons. Firstly, the BRICS are no longer a credible or cohesive organisation at this point in time, especially in light of Russia's involvement in the conflict in Ukraine, and the growing regional and international apprehensions about China's objectives. Secondly, the three significant emerging developing nations, India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) will hold the G20 Presidency in 2023, 2024, and 2025 respectively; thus marking a unique moment in world history. India has a momentous chance to take the *lead in creating a three-year shared G20 and IBSA agenda*. However, for its presidency to be perceived as a success, India must grab the moment and assert itself through both, thought and action.

Conclusion

While a year-long presidency does not provide the host with the ability to transform the world, India can still show the world its domestic triumphs in order to encourage the adoption of certain policies. In order to build multi-layered governance, the G20 partnership must be able to access specialists, civil society, politicians, policymakers, and other non-state stakeholders. This requires the partnership to reconcile the disparate interests of all the forum's participants. The platform offers India the chance to collaborate closely on addressing urgent global issues when the methods used may not be the same, but the end goals are fundamentally the same. India must play a critical role in leading the economic growth and development agenda for not only India but the entire global South during its G20 presidency.

References

The Hindu Bureau. “Mann Ki Baat | India’s G20 Presidency Opportunity to Focus on Global Good: PM Modi.” The Hindu, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/mann-ki-baat-india-must-utilise-g20-presidency-by-focusing-on-global-good-pm-modi/article66190832.ece/amp/>.

Pant, Harsh V. “India’s G-20 Presidency Is a Golden Opportunity.” Foreign Policy Magazine, 25 Nov. 2022, <https://foreignpolicy.com/2022/11/25/india-g20-presidency-opportunity-multilateralism/>.

Mukherjee, Bhaswati. “India and the G20 Presidency: Its Priorities and Challenges.” India Foundation Journal, vol. 3, no. 6, 2022, pp. 15–23.

Velde, D. & Agarwal, P., 2022. Leveraging the Global Macroeconomic Environment for Recovery and Growth: Opportunities for G20 Under India’s Presidency, OBSERVER RESEARCH FOUNDATION. Retrieved from <https://policycommons.net/artifacts/2638697/leveraging-the-global-macroeconomic-environment-for-recovery-and-growth/3661458/> on 09 Dec 2022. CID: 20.500.12592/nsz1fh. Your paragraph text

Contributors

Team CPRG, New Delhi
Dr. Ramanand Nand, Director CPRG

Nithyashree Naganathan, Jeetashree Doley, Jagriti Singh, Deepti Kushwaha,
Chahat Mahajan, Rupal Kalebere, Debendra Sanyal