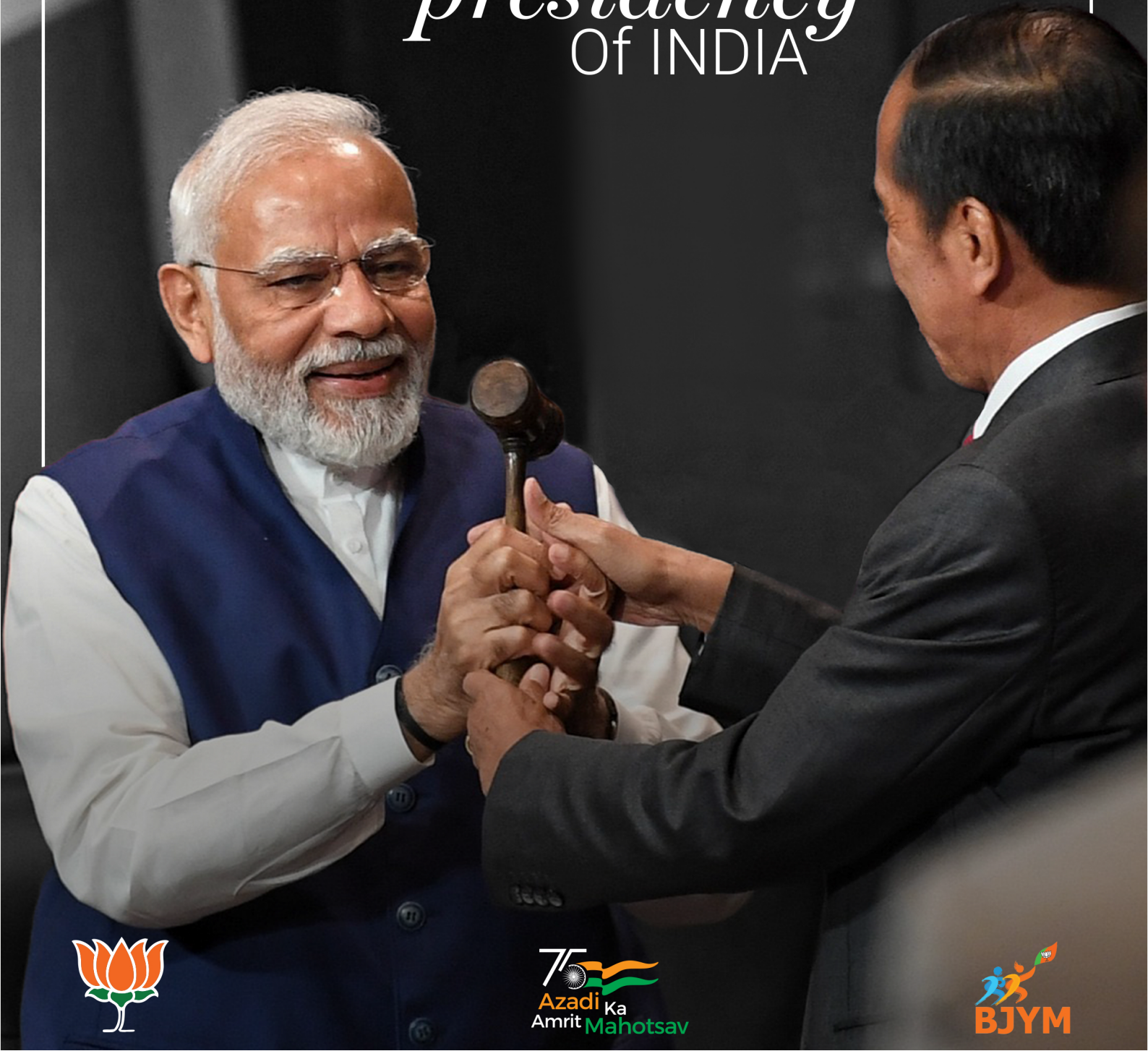


BJYM

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G20.
presidency
OF INDIA



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PM Modi's remarks at the closing session of G20 Summit in Bali

riends,

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I would like to once again congratulate my friend President Jokowi. He has given efficient leadership to the G-20 even in these difficult times.

And I also congratulate the G-20 community today for adoption of the Bali Declaration. India will strive to take forward Indonesia's commendable initiatives during its G-20 Presidency. It is a very auspicious coincidence for India that we are assuming the responsibility of G-20 Presidency in this holy island of Bali. India and Bali have an age old relationship.

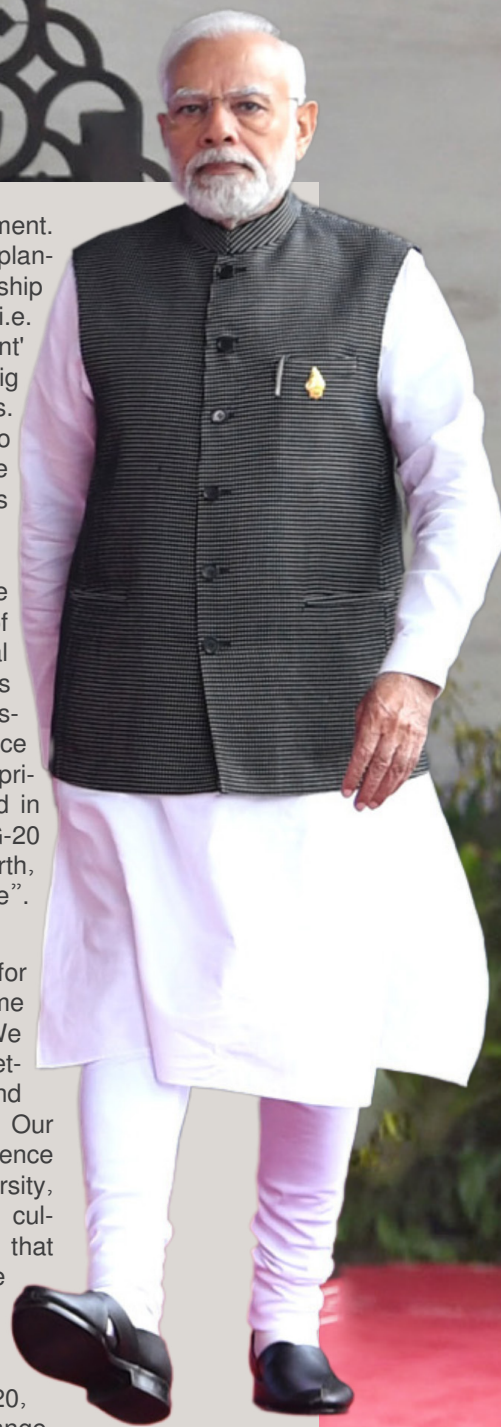
India is taking charge of the G-20 at a time when the world is simultaneously grappling with geopolitical tensions, economic slowdown, rising food and energy prices, and the long-term ill-effects of the pandemic. At such a time, the world is looking at the G-20 with hope. Today, I want to assure that India's G-20 presidency will be inclusive, ambitious, decisive, and action-oriented.

Over the next one year, we will strive to ensure that the G-20 acts as a global prime mover to envision new ideas and accelerate collective action. The sense of ownership over natural resources is giving rise to conflict today, and has become the main cause of

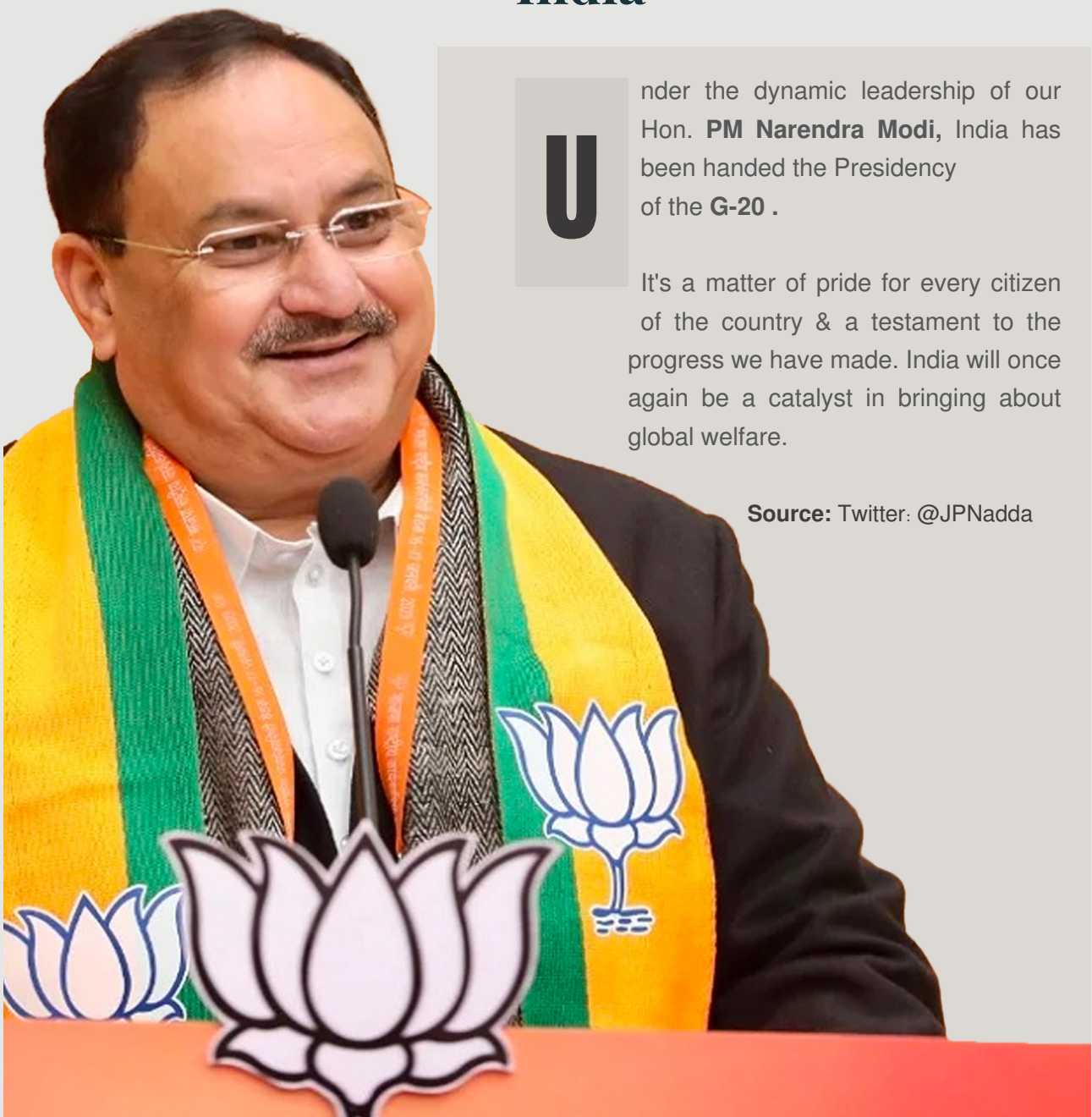
the plight of the environment. For the safe future of the planet, the sense of trusteeship is the solution. LiFE i.e. 'Lifestyle for Environment' campaign can make a big contribution to this. Its purpose is to make sustainable lifestyles a mass movement.

Generations will not be able to take advantage of economic or technological innovation. The G-20 has to convey a strong message in favour of peace and harmony. All these priorities are fully embodied in the theme of India's G-20 Chairmanship - "One Earth, One Family, One Future".

It is a proud occasion for every Indian to assume the G-20 Presidency. We will organize G-20 meetings in different cities and states of our country. Our guests will get full experience of India's amazing diversity, inclusive traditions, and cultural richness. We wish that all of you will participate in this unique celebration in India, the 'Mother of Democracy'. Together, we will make the G-20, a catalyst for global change.



Shri J.P. Nadda's remarks on G20 Presidency of India



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nder the dynamic leadership of our Hon. **PM Narendra Modi**, India has been handed the Presidency of the **G-20** .

It's a matter of pride for every citizen of the country & a testament to the progress we have made. India will once again be a catalyst in bringing about global welfare.

Source: Twitter: @JPNadda



Message from the BJYM President Shri Tejasvi Surya

Namaskar!

I hope the first edition of the BJYM Magazine in 2023 finds you in good health. Today, India is one of the brightest spots amidst all the global headwinds. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, India has emerged as a source of inclusive progress, maintaining a fine geopolitical balance. It was most visibly reflected in the Indonesia G20 summit wherein the G20 rallied behind Prime Minister Modi's call stating,

“today's era must not be of war”.

India's G20 presidency has also come in the backdrop of a long pandemic that gripped the world and disrupted global supply chains. Several democracies worldwide are facing the challenge of polarization and declining youth participation in the political process. The old economic growth and development

paradigms are less meaningful in the post-pandemic world.

India can lead the new global consensus building on the pertinent issues of the day, be it climate, inclusive and sustainable growth, democratic strengthening or international dispute resolution. India, under PM Modi, has the vision and ability to put the global south's perspective firmly on the global agenda. India's focus on development, while ensuring the betterment of its poor and vulnerable, can help the world focus on framing policies centred around the core ideology of “Garib Kalyan” and “Antyodaya”. India's cultural and spiritual traditions can help the world build constructive consensus around divisive issues such as climate change and managing conflicts.

India's G20 Presidency theme is “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” or “One Earth . One Family . One Future. The youth of India shall collectively work with the youth of G20 towards this vision. This edition of the BJYM Magazine focuses on the G20 presidency of India under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. I urge every reader to engage with the issues discussed and debated under the G20. It is a great opportunity for the youth to observe and learn about international issues and diplomacy and participate in conversation through various engagement groups of G20 like Youth20, Women20, Starup20 etc.

I hope you will find articles written by senior party leaders, BJYM karyakartas and young scholars an engaging and informative read.

Vande Mataram!

Tejasvi Surya

National President
Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha

Editorial

The Group of Twenty (G20) is the premier forum for international economic cooperation. It plays an important role in shaping and strengthening global architecture and governance on all major international economic issues. The G20 was founded in 1999 af-

ter the Asian financial crisis as a forum for Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to discuss global economic and financial issues.

The G20 was upgraded to the level of Heads of State/Government in the wake of the global economic and financial crisis of 2007 and, in 2009, was designated the “premier forum for international economic cooperation”. The G20 initially focused largely on broad macro-economic issues, but it has since expanded its agenda to inter-alia, including trade, climate change, sustainable development, health, agriculture, energy, environment, climate change, and anti-corruption. India holds the Presidency of the G20 from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023 under the leadership of **Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.**

The theme of India’s G20 Presidency “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” or “One Earth · One Family · One Future”- is drawn from the ancient Sanskrit text of the Maha Upanishad.

Essentially, the theme affirms the value of all life - human, animal, plant, and microorganisms - and their interconnectedness on the planet Earth and in the wider universe.

India’s G20 Presidency comes at a turbulent time of intensifying geo-political rivalry, worsening food and energy crisis, rising frequency of natural disasters and looming threat of recession. In these uncertain times, India is best suited to lead the consensus-building on critical issues and provide an anchor drawing from its civilizational wisdom and democratic traditions. As Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has said,



G20 is an opportunity to showcase India's capability to the world. With such a sizable nation, the mother of democracy, diversity, and potential, India has the chance to introduce itself to the world and demonstrate its potential. India has rich experience in dealing with developmental policies and their implementation. Indian polity has managed religious, social, regional and linguistic diversity and provides an effective template for dispute resolution under a democratic setup.

The G20 Presidency

also marks the beginning of “Amritkaal”, leading up to the centenary of its independence, towards a futuristic, prosperous, inclusive and developed society, distinguished by a human-centric approach at its core. This edition of the BJYM Magazine focuses on the issues and agendas of the G20 2023 and the role of India under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. It is the first issue of 2023 and the 16th issue since its launch in October 2021. We are thankful to all the contributors and readers for their patronage.

भारत दुनिया को दिखाएगा अपनी बुलंद विरासत

'G-20 को है भारत से बहुत सी उम्मीदें'

-तरुण चुघ, राष्ट्रीय महासचिव भाजपा व युवा मोर्चा के राष्ट्रीय प्रभारी



ह

र भारतवासी के लिए यह गर्व का विषय है कि दुनिया के 20 बड़े देशों के समूह G-20 की अध्यक्षता भारत को मिल गई है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि दुनिया की 80 फीसद जीडीपी, 75% अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार और दुनिया की 60% जनसंख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले समूह G-20 को अगले एक साल तक भारत ही मार्ग दिखाएगा। इससे एक तरफ जहां भारत को अंतरराष्ट्रीय मंच पर अपनी क्षमता को साबित करने का मौका मिलेगा, वहीं अपनी बुलंद विरासत, समृद्ध संस्कृति और धरोहर को भी दुनिया के सामने रखने का अवसर मिलेगा। भारत को G-20 की अध्यक्षता मिलने के कई मायने हैं। G-20 अंतरराष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था में समन्वय बनाने का एक महत्वपूर्ण मंच है। दुनिया की 85 फीसद जीडीपी इन्हीं 20 देशों से आती है। समूचे विश्व का 75% व्यापार G-20 देशों के बीच होता है। दो-तिहाई वैश्विक आबादी इन देशों में रहती है। G-20 को साधने का मतलब दुनिया को साधना होगा। पहली दिसंबर को जब भारत ने G-20 की अध्यक्षता संभाली, तब प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने कहा था कि

'G-20 के लिए भारत का एजेंडा समावेशी, महत्वाकांक्षी और कार्यकारी उन्मुख होगा।'

उन्होंने कहा था कि जलवायु परिवर्तन, आतंकवाद और महामारियों जैसी आज

की चुनौतियों से आपस में लड़कर नहीं, बल्कि साथ मिलकर काम करके ही निपटा जा सकता है।

विदेश मंत्री एस. जयशंकर ने भी पिछले दिनों बतौर G-20 अध्यक्ष भारत की भूमिका के बारे में स्पष्ट करते हुए कहा था कि भारत अपनी अध्यक्षता के दौरान कई वैश्विक मुद्दों पर G-20 देशों के बीच आम सहमति बनाने की कोशिश करेगा। भारत इस अवसर का उपयोग देश के 'श्री डी' यानी डेमोक्रेसी, डेवलपमेंट और डायवर्सिटी (लोकतंत्र, विकास और विविधता) को रेखांकित करने के लिए करेगा। G-20 बैठकों का आयोजन भारत की मेजबानी में होने वाले शीर्ष अंतरराष्ट्रीय आयोजनों में से एक होगा।

वैसे G-20 से जुड़ी बैठकें भारत में पहले ही शुरू हो चुकी हैं। देशभर में विभिन्न स्थानों पर 32 विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की ऐसी 200 बैठकों का आयोजन किया जाएगा। G-20 की बैठक 'भू-राजनीतिक संकट, खाद्य और ऊर्जा असुरक्षा और टिकाऊ विकास लक्ष्य की गति और कर्ज के बढ़ते बोझ' के व्यापक संदर्भ में आयोजित की जा रही है। भारत का प्रयास G-20 के भीतर आम सहमति बनाना और विशेष रूप से वैश्विक दक्षिण के मुद्दों को आकार देना और साथ ही इस एजेंडे को आगे बढ़ाना है। अगले साल अक्टूबर-नवंबर में प्रस्तावित शिखर सम्मेलन से पहले देशभर में बड़े कार्यक्रम होंगे। दिल्ली, चंडीगढ़, गुवाहाटी, लखनऊ, पुणे, इंदौर, सूरत समेत प्रमुख शहरों में G-20 की

बैठकें आयोजित होनी हैं। इनमें 20 सदस्य देशों से इतर संयुक्त राष्ट्र (UN), अंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF), विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) जैसे प्रमुख वैश्विक संगठन हिस्सा लेंगे। इसके अलावा सिंगापुर, स्पेन, बांग्लादेश समेत कुछ अन्य देशों को भी स्थायी न्योता भेजा जाता है। भारत की G-20 अध्यक्षता का थीम 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बुकम्' है। भारत के लिए अगला एक साल अति महत्वपूर्ण है। वैश्विक मामलों में भारत नेतृत्व कर सकता है, इसे सिद्ध करने का मौका है। भारत को बतौर महाशक्ति उभारने में भी ये सारे आयोजन अहम होंगे। इंडोनेशिया के राष्ट्रपति जोको विडोदो ने बाली में आयोजित G-20 शिखर सम्मेलन में प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी को इसकी अध्यक्षता सौंप दी। इसमें 19 देश अर्जेंटीना, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, ब्राजील, कनाडा, चीन, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, भारत, इंडोनेशिया, इटली, जापान, कोरिया गणराज्य, मैक्सिको, रूस, सऊदी अरब, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, तुर्की, यूके, अमेरिका एवं यूरोपियन यूनियन शामिल हैं।

भारत की अध्यक्षता के दौरान देश में G-20 देशों की 200 बैठकें होंगी, जो देश के 50 शहरों में आयोजित होंगी। इस तरह भारत के पास दुनिया के सामने हमारी संस्कृति और धरोहर पेश करने का मौका होगा। भारत की G-20 अध्यक्षता सिर्फ भारत के लिए नहीं, बल्कि पूरी दुनिया के लिए उपयुक्त समय पर आई है। जलवायु संकट, कोविड संकट, वैश्विक सप्लाइ चेन संकट और कर्ज संकट, भू-राजनीतिक संकट और हाल के दिनों में सामने आए खाद्य और ऊर्जा संकटों ने अर्थव्यवस्थाओं विशेष रूप से विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्थाओं को उथल-पुथल में डाला हुआ है।

G-20 की अध्यक्षता में कोई औपचारिक शक्ति नहीं मिलती, लेकिन मेजबान होने के नाते अध्यक्ष देश का अपना एक प्रभाव होता है। ऐसे में भारत अपने प्रभाव का इस्तेमाल करते हुए G-20 को सार्थक दिशा दे सकता है। 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 पूरी दुनिया की निगाह भारत पर है। ऐसे में भारत के पास अपने नेतृत्व को दिखाने का मौका है।

भारत के नेतृत्व में G-20 की थीम 'एक पृथ्वी, एक परिवार, एक भविष्य' पर आधारित होगी। सदस्य देश वैश्विक आर्थिक मंदी, कर्ज के संकट, कोविड से आई गरीबी, जलवायु संकट पर आम राय बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे। इसके अलावा, विश्व बैंक, आईएमएफ और विश्व व्यापार संगठन जैसे संस्थानों में सुधार भी एजेंडे में शामिल होगा।



भारत दुनिया में इस समय आशा का केंद्र बना हुआ है। सभी देश भारत के साथ जुड़ने के इच्छुक हैं। ऐसे मौके पर G-20 जैसे बड़े संगठन की अध्यक्षता भारत के लिए बड़ा मौका साबित हो सकता है। जी20 में फैसले आम सहमति से लिए जाते हैं। इसमें यूएन जैसा वीटो का सिस्टम नहीं होता। ऐसे में इसमें बड़े फैसले संभव होते हैं। इसका लाभ भारत को मिलेगा। इस समय दुनिया के सभी

देशों के साथ भारत के घनिष्ठ संबंध हैं। बाली में भी प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के साथ अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति, ब्रिटिश प्रधानमंत्री, ऑस्ट्रेलियाई प्रधानमंत्री समेत तमाम राष्ट्राध्यक्षों की जो गर्मजोशी दिखी, वह इसी का संकेत है। G-20 की अध्यक्षता भारत को पहली बार मिल रही है। ऐसे में अंतरराष्ट्रीय मंच पर अपनी क्षमताओं के प्रदर्शन का भी अवसर भारत को मिलेगा।

वैश्विक स्तर पर बदलाव लाने की क्षमता रखने वाला यह मंच वर्तमान संकटों से बाहर निकलने का रास्ता ढूंढने में मददगार होगा। यह सामूहिक कार्रवाई का

समय है, और आम सहमति और कार्रवाई के लिए भारत से बेहतर कोई देश नहीं है। ग्लोबल साउथ (लैटिन अमेरिका, अफ्रीका और एशियाई देश) की आवाज के रूप में खुद को स्थापित करने का एक अवसर है। G-20 की अध्यक्षता से भारत की दुनिया में एक जिम्मेदार शक्ति के रूप में विश्वसनीयता बढ़ेगी। इन सबके चलते भारत वैश्विक परिवर्तनों के लिए उत्प्रेरक का काम कर सकेगा।

G-20 की अध्यक्षता हमारे लिए बड़ा अवसर है

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G-20 दुनिया के 20 बड़े देशों का एक अंतर सरकारी मंच है, जो दुनिया के बड़े भू-भाग का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। दुनिया की 85% जीडीपी और 75% ग्लोबल ट्रेड G-20 देशों के पास है। विश्व की दो तिहाई आबादी का भी प्रतिनिधित्व G-20 समूह ही करता है। भारत अब आगामी एक वर्ष के लिए इस समूह का अध्यक्ष बन गया है। यह वास्तव में भारत के लिए एक बड़ा सुखद अवसर है, क्योंकि यह जिम्मेदारी हमें उस वक्त मिली है, जब दुनिया रूस-यूक्रेन युद्ध और कोविड-19 की महामारी जैसी गम्भीर चुनौतियों से जूझ रहा है। वर्तमान समय में दुनिया के सामने कई अन्य समस्याएँ भी हैं। जलवायु परिवर्तन और कमजोर होती वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था इसी का हिस्सा हैं। भारत, लोकतंत्र की जननी है। लोकतंत्र का पाठ भारत ने ही दुनिया को समझाया है। उम्मीद की जानी चाहिए कि इस वैश्विक मंच से प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में भारत दुनिया को वैश्विक चुनौतियों से बाहर निकालने का मार्ग भी दिखलायेगा।

भारत के नेतृत्व में G-20 की थीम 'एक पृथ्वी, एक परिवार, एक भविष्य' पर आधारित है। आज समूची दुनिया हमारे देश और माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की तरफ आशा भरी निगाहों से देख रही है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने विगत आठ वर्षों में कई ऐसे कदम उठाए भी हैं, जिसकी वजह से दुनिया के शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र



भी मोदी जी की नीति और नियत की दाद दे रहे हैं। इंडोनेशिया में ही हम सभी ने देखा कि कैसे दुनिया के शक्तिशाली देश प्रधानमंत्री मोदी के मुरीद बन गए। बाली-डिक्लैरेशन के दौरान जब हमारे प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने कहा कि आज का युग युद्ध का नहीं है, तो दुनियाभर में इसकी खूब सराहना हुई और यहीं से ये सार निकलकर सामने आया कि बुद्ध और गांधी के देश से ही वैश्विक शांति की अपील शुरू हो सकती है। जो आगामी समय में पूरे वैश्विक फ़लक पर अपनी छाप छोड़ती नज़र आएगी। इसी बीच जब अंतरराष्ट्रीय मीडिया से लेकर विभिन्न देशों के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष तक मोदी की कूटनीतिक सोच और कार्यकुशलता की तारीफों के पुल बांध रहे हैं तब हमारे देश का विपक्षी दल G-20 के लोगो निर्माण पर सवाल उठा रहा है। यह कहीं न कहीं विपक्ष की छिछली सोच का नमूना है।

G-20 का लोगो देखने से ही परिलक्षित होता है कि यह हमारी संस्कृति और सामाजिक मूल्यों को केंद्रित करते हुए डिजाइन किया गया है, लेकिन कांग्रेस जैसे विपक्षी दलों को लोगो में बने कमल के फूल से एतराज है। अब यह समझने वाली बात है कि कमल हमारी सनातन संस्कृति का अहम हिस्सा है। फिर इसको लेकर वैचारिक कीचड़ उलझाने की क्या आवश्यकता? G-20 के

लोगो निर्माण में भारतीय ध्वज के 4 रंगों - केसरिया, सफेद, हरा और नीला से प्रेरणा ली गई है और इसमें कमल का फूल और पृथ्वी बनी है। पृथ्वी और इन रंगों की हमारे जीवन में कितनी अहमियत हम सभी भलीभांति इससे वाकिफ़ हैं। और जिन्हें लोगो में बने कमल के फूल से एतराज है उन्हें समझना होगा कि कमल का फूल "चुनौतियों के बीच विकास" को प्रदर्शित करता है। जिस कालखंड में वैश्विक समाज के सामने प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों और चुनौतियों का अंबार लगा है ऐसे वक्त में कमल का फूल विकसित अवस्था की तरफ़ बढ़ते जाने का संदेश देता है। हम सभी राजनीतिक दलों एवं कार्यकर्ताओं को इस बात का विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए की G-20 के विषय पर कोई मतभेद ना हो, यह अवसर हमारे लिए बड़ा अवसर है, इस मंच की गंभीरता को समझते हुए हमें अनावश्यक राजनीति से बचना चाहिए। बहरहाल, दुनिया के अधिकतर देश आज के समय में आर्थिक मंदी, कर्ज के संकट, कोविड से आई गरीबी और जलवायु संकट से निजात पाने के लिए जद्दोजहद कर रहे हैं। ऐसे विपरीत समय में भारत के पास G-20 की अध्यक्षता होना अपने आपमें एक आस जगाने वाला उत्प्रेरक बनने जा रहा है। भारत की परंपरा और संस्कृति में वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम और विश्व बन्धुत्व की गहरी छाप देखने को मिलती है। जलवायु परिवर्तन जैसे मुद्दों से निपटने के उपाय भी हमारी संस्कृति और जीवन मूल्यों में समाहित हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में देश ने विगत आठ वर्षों में तेज गति से विकास के नए आयाम गढ़े हैं और अंत्योदय से भारत उदय की कहानी लिखी गई है। साथ ही कोरोना की विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भारत मजबूती के साथ खड़ा रहा। इन सभी पहलुओं ने दुनिया को भारत की तरफ़ आस भरी निगाहों से देखने पर विवश किया है। नरेंद्र मोदी की आज एक वैश्विक नेता के रूप में छवि बनकर उभरी है। ऐसे में विश्व का नेतृत्व सच पूछिए तो आगामी समय में बुद्ध और गांधी का देश ही करेगा और इसकी नींव G-20 की अध्यक्षता भारत के पास आने से पड़ चुकी है।

G-20 की अध्यक्षता हमें अपनी संस्कृति और धरोहर को दुनिया के सामने प्रदर्शित करने और साथ ही विकासशील और विकसित देशों के बीच एक सेतु के रूप में काम करने का अवसर लेकर आया है। इसका सफल निर्वहन करते हुए हमें एक जिम्मेदार और विश्वसनीय लीडर के रूप में दुनिया के सामने आना है। जलवायु परिवर्तन जैसे मुद्दे का निराकरण कैसे हो? इसका उपाय भी दुनिया के सामने रखना है। हमारे ऋग्वेद से लेकर बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्, पद्मपुराण सहित अनेक ग्रन्थों में धरा की उपासना से स्वस्थ जीवन प्राप्ति की बात कही गई है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय सौर एलायंस के माध्यम से भारत ने दुनिया को यह संदेश दिया है कि प्रकृति प्रदत्त संसाधनों का समुचित उपयोग करके हम अपनी धरा और अपने स्वास्थ्य को भी सुदृढ़ बनाएं रख सकते हैं।



ऋग्वेद के पृथ्वीसूक्त में कहा गया है कि, "माता भूमिः पुत्रोऽहं पृथिव्याः।" इतना ही नहीं अतीत के पन्ने पलटने पर हमें यह ज्ञात होता है कि अनेकानेक सभ्यताएँ अपने चरम सीमा पर आने के बाद किस प्रकार से समाप्त हो गई और हड़प्पा संस्कृति के पतन का कारण शहर व प्रदेशों की भूमि (मृदा) का बंजर होना बताया जाता है। ऐसे में जब तक हम अपने धरा से प्यार करते रहेंगे, वो हमारा साथ देगी। वरना हमें इसकी कीमत चुकानी पड़ेगी। यह बात अब दुनिया के देशों को भी समझनी होगी। अन्तोगत्वा G-20 की अध्यक्षता हमारे देश के लिए सचमुच में एक बड़ा अवसर है। जिसके माध्यम से हम दुनिया को अपनी नेतृत्वकारी सोच और बहुआयामी पक्षों से रूबरू करा सकते हैं, जिसमें हमारी ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक और समावेशी विकास की गौरवशाली गाथा भी शामिल है।

G-20 एक पृथ्वी, एक परिवार, एक भविष्य: वसुधैवः कुटुम्बकम की ओर बढ़ते कदम

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भा

रत व विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों के लिए यह गौरव का क्षण है कि भारत को G 20 समूह की अध्यक्षता मिली है व भारत इस समूह की बैठकों की मेजबानी भी कर रहा है। वर्तमान समय में जहाँ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक तनाव देखा जा रहा है और दुनिया कुछ शक्ति केंद्रों के चारों ओर सिमटी नज़र आ रही है, वहाँ भारत ने बिना किसी शक्ति केंद्र पर निर्भर होने के बजाय अपने सिद्धांतों का पालन करते हुए अपने अस्तित्व का लोहा पूरे विश्व में मनवाया है। प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में उन्नति कर रहे भारत की तरफ पूरा विश्व उम्मीद की नज़रों से देख रहा है। आज भारत की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय छवि शांतिप्रिय, विकासशील व परस्पर सहअस्तित्व पर विश्वास रखने वाले भविष्य के नेतृत्व की है। भारतीयों में यह आत्मविश्वास आदरणीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में ही संभव हो पाया है।

26 सितंबर 1999 को G20 समूह का गठन हुआ था। G 20 समूह की शक्तियों का अंदाजा इसी बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि G 20 के देशों में विश्व की दो तिहाई जनसंख्या निवास करती है। G 20 में कुल 19 देश हैं जिसमें भारत, फ्रांस, चीन, कनाडा, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, अर्जेंटीना, जर्मनी, रूस आदि देशों के साथ-साथ यूरोपियन यूनियन भी शामिल है। इस प्रकार G20 समूह पिछले वर्षों में

महत्वपूर्ण संगठन के रूप में उभरकर आया है।

भारत G20 समूह में अपने दायित्वों को पूरी निष्ठा से पूरा करता आया है। भारत को एक वर्ष के लिए G 20 समूह की अध्यक्षता मिली है। जो विदेश नीति के लिहाज से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी का मानना कि

इतिहास में भारत ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अनेक ऐसे काम किये हैं जिससे भारत की प्रशंसा हुई है वो चाहे फिर मध्य पूर्व के देशों में युद्ध के दौरान अपने नागरिकों को निकालना हो या फिर रूस-यूक्रेन युद्ध के दौरान भारत के साथ-साथ पड़ोसी देशों के छात्रों को सुरक्षा पूर्वक वहाँ से निकालना हो। इन कार्यों ने 'ब्रांड इंडिया' के प्रति अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय की

“भारत की G 20 अध्यक्षता पूरे देश की है और यह दुनिया के सामने विकास, ताकत और विविधता को प्रदर्शित करने का अनुूठा अवसर है”

वास्तविकता को दर्शाता है। यह भारत के लिये अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर गौरव की प्राप्ति का अवसर है। इस कदम से G 20 समूह के निर्णयों में भारत की भूमिका अधिक मुखर होगी व भारत इसके निर्णयों को प्रभावित भी कर सकता है। साथ ही भारत को इसकी मेज़बानी मिलना एक बड़े अवसर के समान है। भारत ने इससे पूर्व भी अनेक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की बैठकों का सफलतापूर्वक आयोजन कर अपनी 'अथिति देवो भव' की प्राचीन संस्कृति को विश्व के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है।

अब प्रश्न है कि G-20 समूह की अध्यक्षता व मेज़बानी से भारत के हितों की पूर्ति कैसे हो ? अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भारत की पहचान एक सकारात्मक देश की है, जो न तो अपने हितों से समझौता करता है ना ही किसी के हितों की अनदेखी करता है।

विश्वसनीयता में वृद्धि की है। भारत अपनी इस सकारात्मक ऊर्जा को विश्व पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर सकता है, जिसकी शुरुआत G-20 समूह की बैठकों से वैश्विक स्तर पर होगी।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर वर्तमान समय में सबसे बड़ी चुनौती जलवायु परिवर्तन की है। जिसका कारण आधुनिक विकास की दौड़ में प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का अंधाधुंध दोहन है। विकास के नाम पर जंगलों की कटाई की जा रही है, नदियों की दिशाओं को मोड़ा जा रहा है, जिसके कारण बाढ़, सूखा, तीव्र वर्षा आदि आपदाएँ देखने को मिल रही है। एक किसान के रूप में मैंने इस प्राकृतिक दोहन को नजदीकी से देखा है। आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए G-20 समूह के साथ अन्य देशों की मदद कर सकता है।



भारत की हज़ारों वर्षों पुरानी संस्कृति का प्रकृति से गहरा जुड़ाव है। भारत में प्रकृति व मानव का साहचर्य पाया जाता है। यहाँ पर प्राकृतिक तत्वों को पूजनीय व ईश्वर तुल्य माना गया है। भारतीय संस्कृति में प्रकृति को जो गरिमामयी स्थान दिया गया है वो दुनिया की अन्य किसी संस्कृति में देखने को नहीं मिलता है। हमारे ग्रंथों में 'एक वृक्ष को काटने पर लगने वाला पाप सौ पुत्रों की हत्या पर लगने वाले पाप के समान माना गया है' ये विचार आज भी हर भारतीय के मन में बसे हुये हैं। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जलवायु संकट से निपटने के लिए हम अपनी सभ्यता और संस्कृति को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय के सामने उदाहरण के रूप में रख सकते हैं तथा ये बता सकते हैं कि जिस प्रकार भारतीय संस्कृति में प्रकृति को गरिमामयी स्थान दिया गया है, वही स्थान हमें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी देने की आवश्यकता है तभी हम जलवायु परिवर्तन जैसी चुनौतियों से लड़ सकते हैं। G-20 समूह की बैठक के दौरान विदेश मंत्री एस० जयशंकर जी का वक्तव्य **“भारत अपनी G-20 अध्यक्षता के दौरान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, खाद्य सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सेवा तक पहुंच,**

जलवायु कार्यवाही और जलवायु न्याय जैसे मुद्दों पर चिंता व्यक्त करेगा” यह वक्तव्य भारत की प्राचीन सभ्यता और संस्कृति को प्राथिनिधित्व करता है।

दक्षिण एशिया के देशों के राजनीतिक समीकरण जटिल अवस्था में हैं। जिसमें भूटान, नेपाल व बांग्लादेश के भारत से मित्रवत संबंध हैं। वहीं श्रीलंका के साथ भारत प्राचीन काल से धार्मिक-सांस्कृतिक संबंध साझा करता है। पाकिस्तान व चीन दोनों देश विश्व के लिए चुनौती हैं जो समय-2 पर विश्वभर में आतंकवाद व अलगाववाद की समस्याएं पैदा करते रहते हैं और समर्थन करते हैं। ऐसे में G-20 समूह भारत के लिए एक बड़े मंच का काम कर सकता है जिसके माध्यम से भारत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक मजबूत उपस्थिति दर्ज कराएगा व सदस्य देशों से मजबूत संबंध स्थापित कर दक्षिण एशिया में एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरेगा व इसके साथ ही भारत पड़ोसी देशों में चीन का साम्राज्यवादी प्रभाव भी कम करेगा। ये भारत की पाकिस्तान व चीन पर रणनीतिक विजय होगी। G-20 समूह की बैठक भारत के विदेश नीति के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभायेगी।

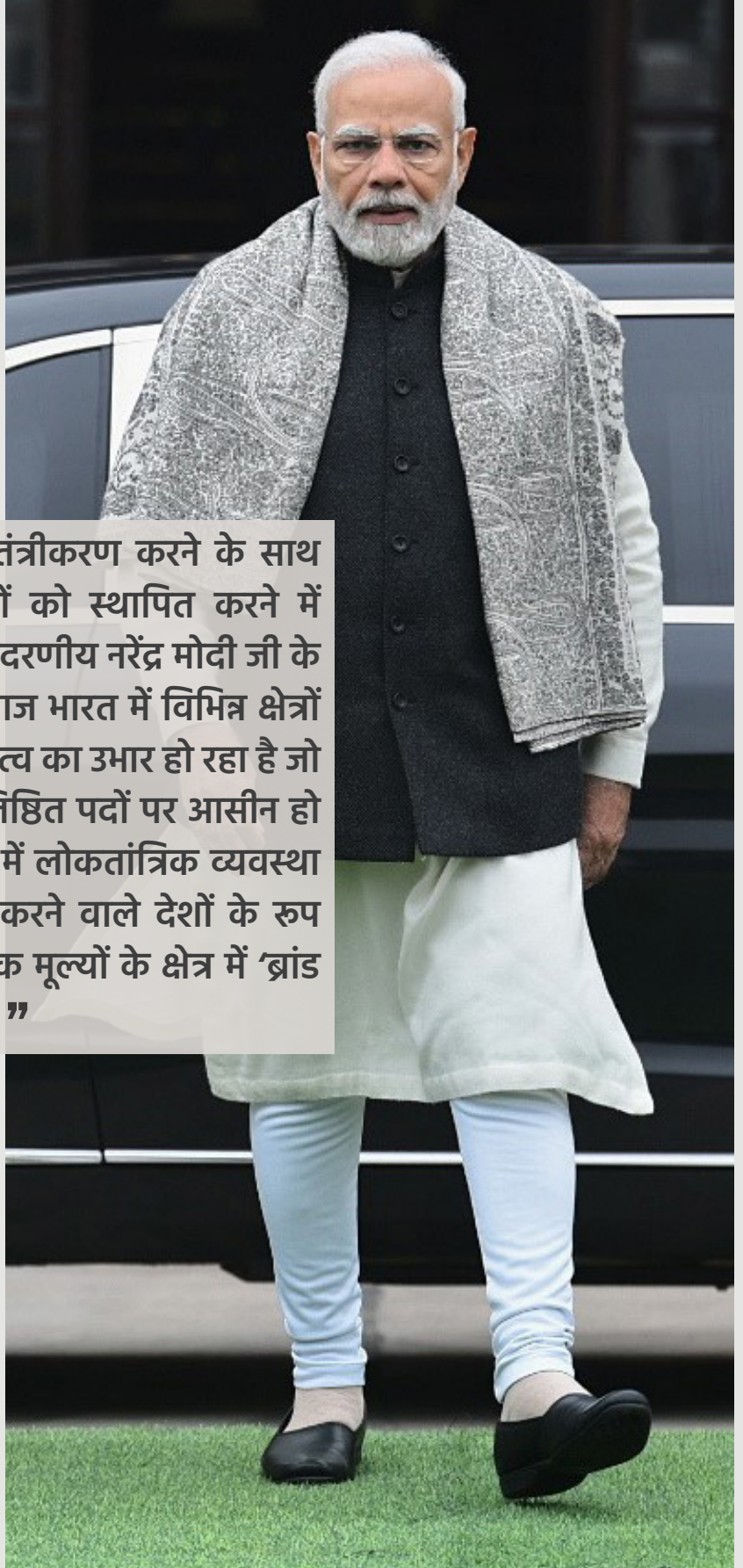
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जब शक्ति कुछ देशों के हाथ में सीमित हो जाती है तो इससे शक्ति का असंतुलन पैदा होता है। जिसमें विकसित देशों के हितों को प्रमुखता मिलती है व विकासशील देशों के हितों को अनदेखा किया जाता है। G-20 समूह में भारत अपनी मजबूत उपस्थिति दर्ज कराकर वर्तमान सत्ता के केंद्रों को चुनौती दे सकता है व विकासशील देशों के हितों को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रमुखता से रखकर उनका नेतृत्व कर सकता है। जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर शक्ति का संतुलन स्थापित करेगा।

सुरक्षा परिषद में स्थाई सदस्यता, भारत की बहुप्रतीक्षित मांग रही है। भारत सुरक्षा परिषद की स्थायी सदस्यता पाने का पूरा अधिकारी है लेकिन कुछ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शक्तियां भारत का हमेशा से विरोध करती रहीं हैं जिसके कारण भारत अभी तक अपने इस लक्ष्य तक नहीं पहुँच पाया है। भारत के पास ये अवसर है कि सुरक्षा परिषद की स्थाई सदस्यता पाने के लिये G-20 समूह के सदस्य देशों का समर्थन जुटाने की ओर कदम बढ़ायेगा।

भारत के कुछ पड़ोसी देशों के द्वारा भारत के विकास की गति को कम करने के उद्देश्य से भारत में आतंकवाद की समस्या को जन्म देने का भरसक प्रयास किया जाता रहा है। भारत के कुछ हिस्से जैसे जम्मू कश्मीर व उत्तर पूर्व के राज्य इस समस्या में लंबे समय तक उलझे रहें हैं। लेकिन प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में केंद्र सरकार ने इन

घटनाओं का पर नियंत्रण स्थापित कर शांति स्थापना का कार्य किया है। भारत G-20 के मंच को आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध लड़ाई में एक महत्वपूर्ण मंच के तौर पर इस्तेमाल कर सकता है, जो भारत को आतंकवाद की समस्या को जड़ से समाप्त करने में नैतिक समर्थन करेगा।

भारत दुनिया के उन चुनिंदा देशों में से एक है जिनमें सांस्कृतिक व भाषाई विविधता अधिक पाई जाती है। भारत ने अपनी सांस्कृतिक विविधता को बरकरार रखते हुये लोकतंत्र को जीवित रखा है। विदेश नीति के जानकार व शोधार्थी अनुराग गौतम के अनुसार

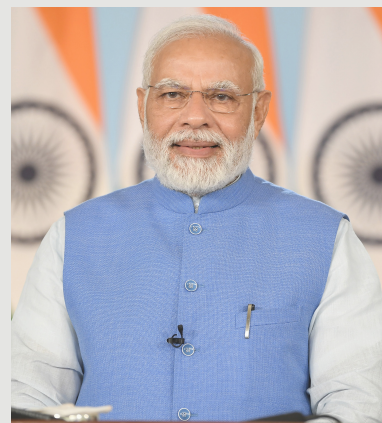


“ भारत ने समाज का लोकतंत्रीकरण करने के साथ लोगों में लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों को स्थापित करने में सफलता पाई है, जो कार्य आदरणीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में और तेज़ हुआ है। आज भारत में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों व समुदायों से राजनीतिक नेतृत्व का उभार हो रहा है जो प्रांतीय व राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पदों पर आसीन हो रहे हैं। आज भारत दुनियाभर में लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था को सफलतापूर्वक स्थापित करने वाले देशों के रूप के जाना जाता है, जो आधुनिक मूल्यों के क्षेत्र में ‘ब्रांड इंडिया’ को मजबूत करता है। ”

भारत G20 समूह की बैठकों की उपलब्धियों से अपने लिए सकारात्मक माहौल तैयार कर रहा है जो सतत पोषणीय विकास को तीव्र गति, अंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदाय को शांति व समृद्धि, जलवायु को स्थायित्व और मानव जीवन को तरक्की प्रदान करेगा।

Antyodaya

India's one of the bestowments at G-20



-Tejasvi Surya, MP Lok Sabha and National President BJYM & Suyash Pande, Track Chair for Shared Future: Youth in Democracy and Governance, Y20 India Secretariat

The global community is keenly looking towards India as we commence the G-20 presidency. The global landscape has witnessed the phenomenal emergence of India as a key player. This transformation is not limited to mere external repositioning but also on the domestic front. The past eight years have been marked by profuse policy measures and groundbreaking reforms in infrastructure, social security, diplomacy and economic frameworks, amongst others.

India is vigorously emerging from the colonial setbacks we had been holding onto, even after 1947. Today, we are well-positioned to offer solutions to the world, including the developed countries, as we had once been doing.

For the challenges the world is facing now, India has a significant offering which is time-tested and independent of contradictions. Our ethos are captured in this idea of Antyodaya.

Antyodaya asserts that the last man in society is at the centre of policy decisions and the economic framework of the policymakers.

Antyodaya, is a pragmatic school of thought which is not utopian but effective in practice. It resonates with Mahatma Gandhiji's idea of development - Sarvodaya, wherein he emphasized the development of all through the most vulnerable ones. By infusing civilizational learnings and the need of the subcontinent, Antyodaya was first propounded in the 1960s as statecraft by Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay ji.

He proposed that 'the success of economic planning and economic progress will not be measured through those who are at the top of the society's ladder, but through the people at the lowest rung of the society.'

Antyodaya is not a single policy but rather an approach to outline the decisions in state functions. And it is a thought process to be imbibed in the minds and hearts of policy professionals, lawmakers and executives to achieve the desired objectives.

Contrary to its contemporary schools of thought, Antyodaya does not have a world view of conflict or superiority of one class over another. Rather drives an in-

tegrated approach and action to regulate the affairs of the state.

Antyodaya is the guiding light of the Modi government's policies, as promised in the election manifestos. With technology, transparency and innovation, the Antyodaya policies have yielded unprecedented results.

The digital revolution in India has awestruck the world. From cost-free UPI payments to Jan Dhan-Aadhar-Mobile trinity, India has surpassed the financial inclusion records. Bharatnet is connecting all gram Panchayats to cheap 4G services, and the development of indigenous 5G is changing the entire accessibility discourse of the country.

Good governance policies like Ujjwala Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, PM Jan Aarogya Yojana, Standup India and reservation for Economically Weaker Sections are exemplary social security measures. These schemes aim to empower the weaker sections of society by extending adequate support rather than disrespecting the potential of citizens by offering them freebies.

Entitlement of voting rights to the Dalit Valmiki community in Jammu & Kashmir, passing of Citizenship Amendment Act 2019 to protect persecuted minorities,

and robustly integrating the North-east with other parts of the country are few in the long list of measures undertaken to mainstream the neglected fellow citizens.

From empowering youth and women under MUDRA, which transforms job seekers into job generators, to ensuring social security for labourers across India, the aspirations of last-mile persons are rising. The Antyodaya lens has made the government understand and address the plight of everyone and not leave anyone behind.

At the international level, the Antyodaya approach is an apt tool to realize our belief in Vasudahi-va Kutumbkam. The world has witnessed this, and organizations like the United Nations and World Health Organisation have praised India's Vaccine Maitri efforts. The selfless supply of vaccines as grants to smaller countries like Bahamas, Belize, Grenada, Guy-

ana, Jamaica, Haiti, Suriname, Oman and Pacific Island states, amongst many others, during distress amazed the world. The SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region) policy, envisioned by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modiji, is an assurance of security and prosperity to all the stakeholders in the Indo-Pacific region.

Our decisions to extend support were not dependent on our geopolitical interests but rather

prioritized on a need basis of the receiving countries.

Antyodaya thought process significantly changed the colonial mindset that differentiated between the rulers and the governed. It effectively establishes a connection between the decision-makers and its remotest standing responsibility.

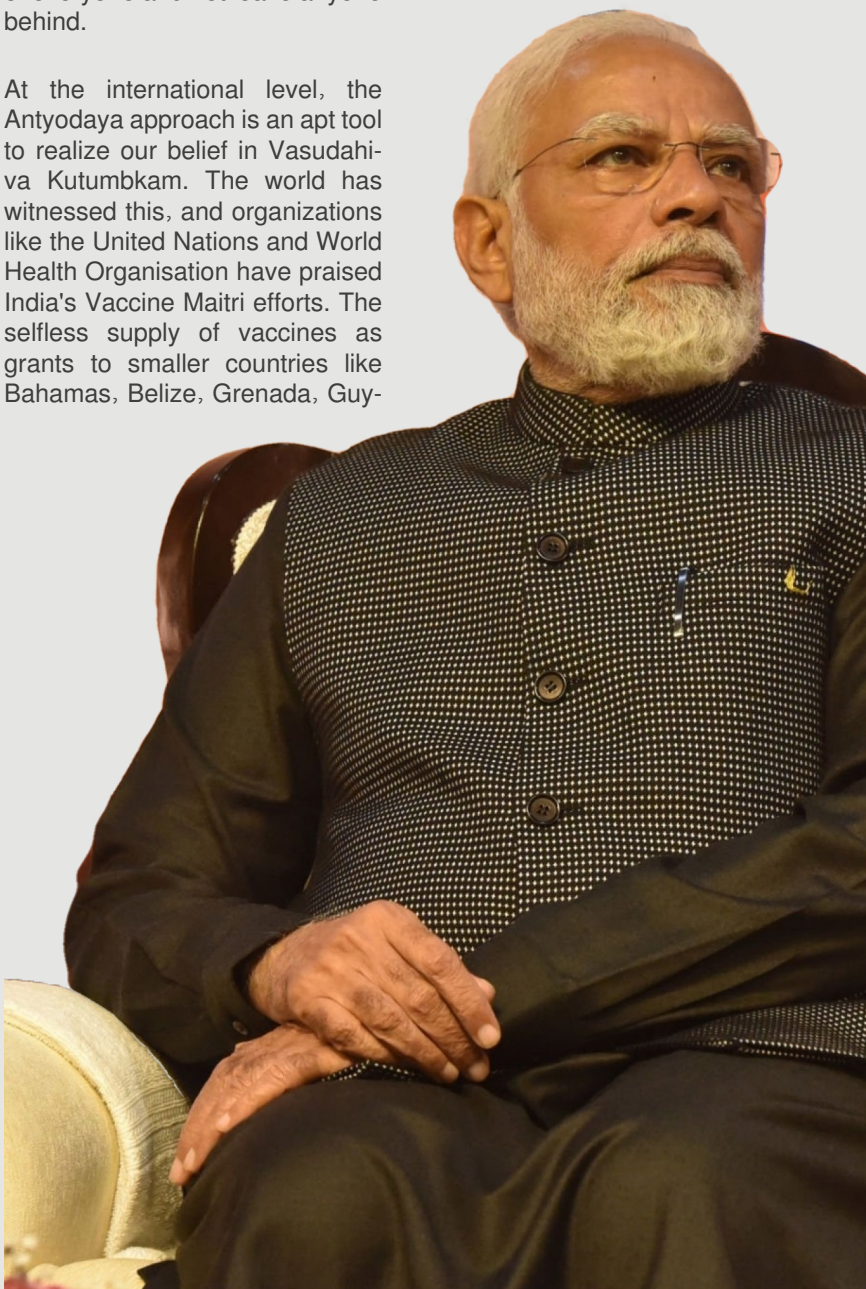
For the next ten months, India will host nation heads, senior functionaries and representatives of G-20 countries. Churning of ideas and quest for sustainable solutions will take place in eleven primary engagement groups, including civil society, youth, women, parliaments, think tanks, and science. Various task forces on different agendas and other engagement groups will brainstorm the best measures for humanity. Representatives from G-20 countries will be hosted in 60+ cities with 100+ meetings and events.

This fantastic opportunity to present our solutions and contribute to the betterment of humanity is summed up by our Hon'ble Prime Minister in the following quoted words:

“

The need of the hour is to show concrete and collective resolve to ensure peace, harmony and security in the world. I am confident that next year when the G20 meets in the holy land of Buddha and Gandhi, we will all agree to convey a strong message of peace to the world.

- Narendra Modi



G-20 में युवाओं की भूमिका

-अनमोल सोवित, अध्यक्ष, Y20 भारत

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युवा किसी भी समाज में बदलाव के मुख्य वाहक होते हैं। इतिहास प्रमाण है कि आज तक दुनिया में जितने भी क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन हुए हैं, चाहे वे सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक या वैज्ञानिक रहे हों, उनके मुख्य आधार युवा ही रहे हैं। भारत में भी युवाओं का एक समृद्धिशाली इतिहास है। प्राचीनकाल में आदिगुरु शंकराचार्य से लेकर गौतम बुद्ध और भगवान महावीर तक सबने अपनी युवावस्था में ही धर्म एवं समाज सुधार का बीड़ा उठाया था। आचार्य कौटिल्य ने मगध की जनता को नंद वंश के शासन से मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए एक युवा चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य को अपना प्रमुख साधन बनाया था। पुनर्जागरण काल में स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती तथा विवेकानंद जैसे युवा विचारकों ने धर्म एवं समाज सुधार आंदोलन का नेतृत्व किया। निश्चित रूप से युवाओं का इतिहास में, राजनीतिक व्यवस्थाओं में अहम योगदान रहा है। युवा न केवल रचनात्मक हैं, बल्कि नवाचारों के स्रोत भी हैं। पिछले सप्ताह, 15-16 नवंबर को G-20 शिखर सम्मेलन के समापन के बाद भारत G-20 अध्यक्षता के रूप में इंडोनेशिया की जगह लेने के लिए तैयार है। 1 दिसंबर, 2022 को भारत औपचारिक रूप से अंतर-सरकारी संगठन के मेजबान के रूप में कार्यभार संभालेगा। विश्व में समान समृद्धि और सभी के एक साझा भविष्य के संदेश के लिए, भारत ने “वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्” का आधार दिया है। G-20 के अध्यक्षता में भारत के पास विश्व पटल पर अपनी महत्ता बढ़ाने का उत्तम एवं सुनहरा अवसर है जो अत्यधिक वैश्विक युवा भागीदारी से संभव हो सकता है।

यूथ 20

यूथ 20, G-20 का आधिकारिक युवा जुड़ाव समूह है और यह वह मंच है जो युवाओं को G-20 के राज्य और सरकार के प्रमुखों को अपने दृष्टिकोण और विचारों को व्यक्त करने की अनुमति देता है। प्रायः यूथ 20, G-20 शिखर सम्मेलन से पहले होता है और इसमें अन्य देशों या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों के पर्यवेक्षकों के साथ-साथ प्रत्येक G-20 सदस्य राज्य के पांच युवा लोगों के प्रतिनिधिमंडल शामिल होते हैं। विभिन्न राष्ट्रों के युवा लोग शिखर सम्मेलन में बातचीत करते हैं, कठिन बहुपक्षीय परामर्शों में संलग्न होते हैं, और अंततः एक न्यायसंगत, मूल और समावेशी समाधान तक पहुँचते



हैं। साझा नियति के विषय में युवाओं के विचारों को व्यक्त करने के लिए, उस वर्ष G-20 बैठक में भाग लेने वाले राष्ट्रीय नेताओं को एक रिपोर्ट या बुलेटिन के रूप में अंतिम परिणाम प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

यूथ 20 में, प्रत्येक युवा व्यक्ति अपने देश और पूरी दुनिया के भविष्य दोनों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। ज्ञान, अनुभव, सपने और जुनून सभी का उपयोग दायित्व की भावना को बढ़ावा देने और समूची पृथ्वी के भविष्य के लिए जिम्मेदारी लेने की इच्छा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किया जाएगा। यदि युवा अधिक जिम्मेदारियां ग्रहण करते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से युवा लोगों की दुनिया में एक मजबूत आवाज होगी। यूथ 20 को बड़े पैमाने पर युवाओं के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण और उच्च स्तरीय अंतरराष्ट्रीय राजनयिक सभा माना जाता है।

यूथ 20 भावी पीढ़ी के साथ सहयोग विकसित करने का एक मंच प्रदान करता है, और युवाओं को जी-20 एजेंडे से संबंधित मुद्दों पर अपनी आवाज सुने जाने का एक मंच प्रदान करता है। यूथ 20 शिखर सम्मेलन एक युवा-नेतृत्व वाला आयोजन है, जिसका कार्य जी-20 देशों के एजेंडे पर चर्चा और बहस करने के लिए जी-20 देशों के युवा नेताओं को एक साथ ला रहा है। सभी देशों के प्रतिनिधिमंडलों के विचारों को समाहित कराने के बाद, यूथ 20 विज्ञप्ति दस्तावेज़ तैयार करता है। जिसके माध्यम से जी-20 समूह देशों को ठोस समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु उनका पथ प्रशस्त करता है।

भारत के लिए सुनहरा अवसर

यदि वर्तमान भारत की बात की जाए तो यह दुनिया का सबसे युवा देश है। वर्तमान में भारत में ही कुल आबादी में युवाओं की संख्या लगभग 34% के करीब है।

यही कारण है कि इसे दुनिया भर में उम्मीद की दृष्टि से देखा जा रहा है और इक्कीसवीं सदी की महाशक्ति होने की भविष्यवाणी की जा रही है। युवा आबादी ही भारत देश की प्रगति को गति प्रदान करेगी। इसलिए, युवा आकांक्षाओं को प्राथमिकता देना और उन्हें सशक्त बनाना आवश्यक है क्योंकि युवा विकास और परिवर्तन के लिए एक उत्प्रेरक हैं। भारत अपनी स्वतंत्रता के 75 वीं वर्षगांठ को "आजादी के अमृत महोत्सव" के रूप में मना रहा है। आगामी 25 साल की अवधि "अमृतकाल" की शुरुआत है। यह कालखंड भारत अपनी स्वतंत्रता के शताब्दी में प्रवेश के साथ-साथ मानव-केंद्रित- एक समृद्ध, समावेशी और विकसित समाज की रचना की ओर प्रयासरत है। जैसा कि प्रधानमंत्री ने प्रत्येक नागरिक, राज्य सरकार और राजनीतिक दल को इसमें भाग लेने के लिए आवाहन किया है। अर्थात् यह हम सब युवाओं की जिम्मेदारी है कि जी-20 और उससे संबंधित तमाम आनुसांगिक गतिविधियों में बढ़-चढ़कर भाग लें और इस बात को वैश्विक पटल पर साबित करें कि हम एक महाशक्ति बनने की अभूतपूर्व क्षमता रखते हैं।



INDIA

Leader of the Global South

-Shakti Singh, Representative,
Y20 India



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When the entire world was watching the exchange of missiles between Russia-Ukraine and tanks were marching from both the sides, a call from Prime Minister Narendra Modi to the Ukrainian Prime Minister and the Russian President led to a short ceasefire for safe evacuation of Indian students. This one event symbolizes the shift of India's role in geopolitics from being a soft power to a prominent stakeholder in the global scenario. The CIA chief's recent statement on how PM Modi's views on nuclear weapons impacted Russia and may have avoided a disaster further reinstates India's influence on the world.

India assumed the G20 Presidency from the 1st of December this year from Indonesia at such a sensitive time when the world is engulfed in war, climate change and pandemic. It is no secret that the United Nations as an organization has consistently failed in its duties of maintaining global peace and providing impartial resolution of several global crises. This increases G20's relevance as an international forum.

The theme of India's G20 Presidency - "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam - 'One Earth One Family One Future' signifies India's deep rooted spiritual conscience that sees world as one, Indian culture has

entertained the concept of Global Citizenship since ages. Philosophy of peaceful co-existence and harmony has been the way of life of Indian civilization. In a period where the world is burning in the fire of strategic rivalries and expansionism, India comes forward with a cold shower of inclusive ideology - "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam". India completed 75 years of its Independence this year on 15th August. PM Modi formulated a roadmap for the country for the next 25 years and called it 'Amrit kaal.' The term originates from Vedic astrology, where "amrit kaal" is considered the best and most auspicious time to start any new task. There could not have been a better start to "amrit kaal" than India assuming the presidency of one of the most significant multilateral forums in the world.

When the entire world is anxious over the Russian-Ukraine war and the energy crisis it is causing in the west, China's unrestrained geopolitical ambitions

are also being identified by the its neighbors as a big challenge to global peace. Western powers see India as a stabilizing force in Asia against the volatile and irresponsible expansionist ideology of China. The deadly nexus of Taliban-China-Pakistan is a potential threat to the harmony of Asia and the world. According to several reports it is almost clear that China's role in Covid-19 is very problematic esp. lack of transparency and information blocked. On the contrary, India stood by its philosophy of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' at the global stage. The Indian government initiated the delivery of hydroxychloroquine to 55 countries including some of the weaker economies. This saved millions of lives. India not only produced quality and affordable vaccines but also was able to provide COVID-19 vaccines to over 100 countries.

The world is today suffering with a total absence of competent leadership. On one hand the democratic governments are facing absolute policy paralysis and on the other the authoritarian states and extremist ideologies are restricting the rights of the citizens and posing challenges to the global peace. In such a scenario India under the leadership of PM Modi shines as a ray of hope. With a stable and competent government, India is in position to lead the important

debates and solutions to challenges facing the world today. Mexico's proposal to the United Nations to set up a committee that would include India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Pope Francis, and UN Secretary-General to mediate permanent peace between Russia and Ukraine is an indication to understand how the world looks at India at this moment.

Indian civilization has a long history of peaceful coexistence with nature. According to the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) India has performed the best among the G-20 nations on Climate Change, and this despite India being a developing nation making huge investments in infrastructure and energy sector. Initiatives like International Solar Alliance (ISA) have given the desired push towards clean energy when the world is reeling under the impact of climate change. India's climate change mitigation policies such as deployment of renewable sources of energy and other energy transition programs can be used as a template by the rest of the world to attain a sustainable solution against the threat of climate change. India's G20 presidency is also a chance to correct years of misinformation spread against India, it is a chance to put the issues and concerns of the global south firmly on the global stage.





Panchamrit

-Kunal Tilak, Track Chair for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction: Making Sustainability a way of life, Y20 India Secretariat

P rime Minister Narendra Modi pledged India's contribution towards strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change at the Conference of Parties (COP26) in 2021. He reiterated that stance at COP27 in 2022. As part of the pledge, India has presented its **'Nationally Determined Contribution'** as agreed under the Paris Agreement. Under the Nationally Determined Contribution, India has presented the 'Panchamrit' of India's climate action.

To achieve these climate action goals, India has consistently reiterated its stance on the need for developed countries to aid and assist the developing & least developed countries (LDC) in financing their goals. The technology needed to transition to a low-carbon economy is another capacity constraint India has highlighted on the international stage.

As India has commenced its G20 presidency, it is a great opportunity for us to showcase to the world our commitment towards climate change & United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. The

G20 presidency is a crucial platform for us to forge a consensus on climate change, gather international support from developing countries & LDCs, and spearhead a collective effort.

Some of the major initiatives India has developed to tackle climate change have shown potential for accelerated action while pursuing its development interests. PM Modi has been proactive in accelerating the use of greener, newer, and cleaner energies without compromising on using coal as our primary energy source. Despite immense pressure from the international community to curb our coal-based emissions, PM Modi hasn't wavered from his development promises. Action on climate change at the cost of development has been a grey area for a long time. But PM Modi has ensured India is seen as a global climate leader rather than a leader of climate-inefficient nations through his ambitious, decisive, and action-oriented measures.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) aims to enable India to adapt to the effects of climate change and enhance the ecological sustainability of India's development path. Main-

The Panchamrit of India's Climate Action is:

- Reach 500 GW of Non-fossil energy capacity by 2030.
- 50 percent of energy requirements from renewable energy by 2030.
- The total projected carbon emissions will be reduced by one billion tonnes from now to 2030.
- The economy's carbon intensity will be reduced by 45 per cent by 2030, over 2005 levels.
- Achieving the target of net zero emissions by 2070.

taining a high growth rate is key to increasing the living standards of our citizens and thus reducing their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

The International Solar Alliance (ISA), established by PM Modi & President of France Francois Hollande on November 30, 2015, aims at mobilising **more than USD 1000 Billion to scale up solar energy**, usage of solar energy and reduce the cost of solar power generation. Solar financing, technology transfer, research & development and capacity building are some of the objectives of the ISA.

The Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME) scheme was launched in April 2015 under the National Electric Mobility Mission. It aims to encourage electric and hybrid vehicle purchases by providing financial support. It also aims to support the electrification of public & shared transportation of around **7000 electric and hybrid buses, 500,000 Lakh electric three-wheelers, 55000 electric four-wheeler passenger cars and 1 million electric two-wheelers.**

PM Modi also launched the Unnati Jyoti by Affordable LED for All (UJALA) scheme in 2015. Under the revolutionary UJALA scheme, conventional and inefficient energy sources are replaced by LED bulbs, LED tube lights and fans. Over 36.70 Crore LED bulbs, 72.09 Lakh LED Tube lights, and 23.41 lakh Energy efficient fans have been distributed across India. It has resulted in estimated energy savings of 47.98 billion kWh per year with a GHG emission reduction of 39 million t CO2 per year and estimated annual monetary savings of INR 19,156 crore in consumer electricity bills.

The UJALA scheme has been important in engaging with the common man through the door-to-door distribution of LED lights, with an estimated 9 Crore benefiting from the largest non-subsidy LED program in the world. Reducing the price of LED bulbs from Rs 310 to 39.90 has been the biggest success story of the scheme so far.

The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is a capacity-building scheme which aims to provide basic services to urban households and build amenities to improve the quality of life of the urban Indian populace. Under this scheme, every household will have access to a tap with an assured water supply and a sewerage connection. Cities will have well-maintained open spaces with developing greenery and enhanced public transport facilities. The scheme's objective is improvement in service delivery, mobilisation of resources and making urban bodies more efficient & accountable.

Under PM Modi's tenure, India has taken big steps towards laying the foundation for the future generation to take climate change seriously and as a factor in every citizen's future development goals. PM Modi has rightly identified climate change as a developmental problem rather than an environmental one, and the steps he took

in those regards are a testament to that fact. Research & development in climate change and the development of newer technologies & innovations in sustainable, climate-friendly and climate-proof technologies are encouraged. Climate financing has been identified as the most important tool to transition to a highly productive low-carbon economy. Positive steps are being taken to reinforce India's image as the leader of the global south.

A strong political will, decisive leadership and meaningful engagements are needed to achieve the net zero emissions target by 2070. When the entire world is looking at India as an alternative to the global north, the G20 presidency has come at an opportune time to showcase our motto of '**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**'.



India under G20 Presidency

-Dr Aditi Narayani Paswan, Track Chair for Peacebuilding and Reconciliation: Ushering in an era of No War, Y20 India Secretariat

P rime Minister Modi's vision that democracy, diplomacy, and dialogue be the world's way forward to reaching resolutions to global crises finds special resonance among the Indian youth. Our priorities should be economic development, social empowerment and strengthening participation in the democratic process.

It's a great honour, and a great responsibility as G20 is being hosted during the Amrit Kaal of our independence. India's G20 presidency, under Prime Minister Narendra Modi, will focus on building a people-centred, inclusive, and sustainable world. During its presidency, India plans to focus on several key areas, including gender equality, digital economy, health, climate and energy. The Indian government aims to use the G20 platform to push for greater cooperation and coordination among member countries to tackle these global challenges.

India's membership in the G20 is a recognition of its growing economic and political influence on the global stage. India plays an active role in the G20 and has been an important participant in global trade, climate change, and international financial regulation discussions. India has also been a vocal advocate for the interests of developing countries in the

G20. In particular, India has emphasised the need for equitable global economic growth, fair trade rules, and a more representative international financial system. Young voices are critical to reaching sustainable conflict prevention and resolution. We must ensure youth engagement on a large scale, and youth must lead from the front to lay the foundation of a long-term symbiotic interconnectedness between the G20 countries.

The Youth20 (Y20) is a G20 engagement group that brings together young leaders from the G20 member countries to discuss and provide recommendations on youth development and empowerment issues. The Y20 provides a platform for young leaders to engage with their peers from other countries and G20 leaders and policy-makers on issues that are important to them. During the Y20 summit, young leaders will discuss and provide recommendations on issues such as youth employment, education and skills, entrepreneurship, climate, governance and civic engagement. It helps to promote a more inclusive and equitable world for young people.

One way young people can contribute to building an inclusive society is through active citizenship and participation in social and political issues. Youth has the energy, passion, and idealism to make a difference in their commu-

nities and can drive positive change. By getting involved in volunteering, advocacy, and community service, youth can work to raise awareness about issues of concern to them and disadvantaged and marginalized groups. Another way in which

young people can contribute to building an inclusive society is through education and learning. Education is a powerful tool for promoting understanding, tolerance, and respect for diversity.

In addition to education and active citizenship, young people can also contribute through entrepreneurship and innovation. Entrepreneurship can allow young people to create their paths in life and be agents of change in their communities. By starting businesses and organisations that are inclusive and diverse, young people can help to create opportuni-

Our Honourable Prime Minister Modi's clarion call to the world that

“Yeh Yug Yudh Ka Nahin Hai” (today's era must not be of war)

is key to engaging with the crisis we face today.

ties and platforms for underrepresented groups. They can work to address social and economic inequalities. By actively promoting inclusivity and addressing social and economic inequalities, young people can help create a more just and equitable society for all.

India has been doing phenomenal work in capacity building to increase youth engagement in governance and democracy. The government has implemented several programs and schemes to improve access to education, including the “Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan” and the “Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan”, which aim to provide universal access to primary and secondary education, respectively. The government has also launched the “Skill India” initiative, which aims to train and certify young people in various vocational and technical skills to improve their employability. Another route is through initiatives and policies related to entrepreneurship and innovation. The government has launched several programs and schemes to support young entrepreneurs, such as the “Start-up India” and “Stand-up India” initiatives, which provide funding, mentorship, and other support to help young people start and grow their businesses. The government has also established incubation centres and accelerators to provide resources and support to young innovators

and entrepreneurs.

It has also promoted youth participation in politics and governance. The government has also implemented initiatives such as the “Youth Parliament” program, which aims to provide a platform for young people to engage with and learn about the political process. Over the past years, the government has made several efforts to create jobs and boost economic growth. It includes implementing reforms to promote business and investment and launching programs such as the “Make in India” initiative, which aims to encourage domestic manufacturing. It has also focused on social issues such as gender equality and the rights of marginalized communities, including through initiatives such as the “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao” campaign, which aims to promote the education and empowerment of girls. The government has implemented initiatives such as the “Fit India” campaign to promote physical activity and healthy lifestyles among young people.

As the country with the largest youth population, India is well-positioned to draw upon its experiences and understanding of issues facing the youth today. It can facilitate consensus-building on critical issues by harmonising concerns raised and solutions proposed by both the global north and global south.



The India Stack

India's revolution in Industry 4.0

-Devansh Shah, Track Chair for Future of Work: Industry 4.0, Innovation & 21st Century Skills, Y20 India Secretariat

India's outlook during the pandemic and the presidency of the G20 have a common thread. The Mantra of "Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam". When the world went through the pandemic, our August Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, not only carried out the world's largest vaccination drive, which included technological and medically advanced technologies but also upheld the principle of 'The World is One Family.' His commitment to working towards advancement with determination but carrying humane values with a velvet glove not only saved millions of lives in India but globally.

As the President of the G20 group, we will be hosting more than 200 meetings across the nation showcasing India at the global level. So what is the one thing that stands out amongst everything India has shown the world? It is the India Stack.

India Stack is a set of digital infrastructure services and APIs developed by the Indian government, which allows the government, businesses, and developers to leverage a unique digital infrastructure to build innovative solutions for various industries. It includes a range of services, such as e-KYC, e-Sign, and UPI that are aimed at digitizing various processes and making them more efficient. And this has been made open source for the rest of the world to develop their digital ecosystems

While the past three Industrial Revolutions may have left India behind, India is taking the lead in Industry 4.0. India Stack is a concrete step towards Industry 4.0 in India, as it aims to digitize various processes and make them more efficient, which is one of the key characteristics of Industry 4.0. It has had a significant impact on the world by providing a unique digital in-

frastructure enabling innovative solutions for various industries.

UPI, part of India Stack, has been used as a model for developing similar systems in other countries, such as



in Africa and Latin America. For example, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) has announced its plans to implement a similar system to UPI in Nigeria.

In Africa, countries such as Ghana and Tanzania have expressed interest in implementing the Aadhaar system, which is part of India Stack, to improve their digital identity systems.

Countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines have

also expressed interest in the India Stack. They have begun to explore ways to adopt and adapt the stack to their digital infrastructure.

India Stack is helping the global south by providing a model for developing digital infrastructure that can be adapted to the specific needs and context of other countries in the global south and the advanced north.

Recently Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi announced that India would establish a “Global-South Center of Excellence”. This institution will research development solutions or best practices of countries, which can be scaled and implemented in other members of the Global South.

For example, the digital public goods developed by India in fields like electronic payments, health, education, or e-governance, can be useful for many other developing countries.

India has also made great strides in space technology and nuclear energy. India will soon launch a 'Global-South Science & Technology initiative' to share our expertise with other developing nations.

During the COVID pandemic, India's '**Vaccine Maitri**' initiative supplied made-in-India vaccines to over 100 nations. Carrying the legacy forward, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi announced a new '**Aarogya Maitri**' project. Under this project, India will provide essential medical supplies to any developing country affected by natural disasters or humanitarian crises. It shows that India's commitment & vision for the upliftment of all is unmatched.

Apart from building a digital economy, The National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) in India is another part of Industry 4.0 as it seeks to digitize various aspects of the healthcare industry and make it more efficient. NDHM aims to create a digital health ecosystem that will enable digital tools and technologies to improve health outcomes, reduce costs, and enhance the overall healthcare experience.

NDHM creates a unique health ID for every citizen, which enables them to access their health records and share them with healthcare providers. It is creating a digital infrastructure that will integrate various healthcare systems and services, such as electronic health records (EHRs), telemedicine, and health information exchanges (HIEs).

NDHM also focuses on using Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, and big data analytics to improve patient outcomes, reduce costs, and enhance the overall healthcare experience.

We recently heard from Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi that the one who takes the initiative is the one



who wins. And the Industrial Revolution 4.0 is evidence that technologically advanced economies with an educated and trained workforce capable of spearheading the digital wave will have the edge over others.

India is set to become one of the largest semiconductor manufacturers in the world, thanks to a combination of government initiatives, investments in research and development, and a growing domestic market for electronic products. India today exports more than 92% of the mobile phones manufactured in India.

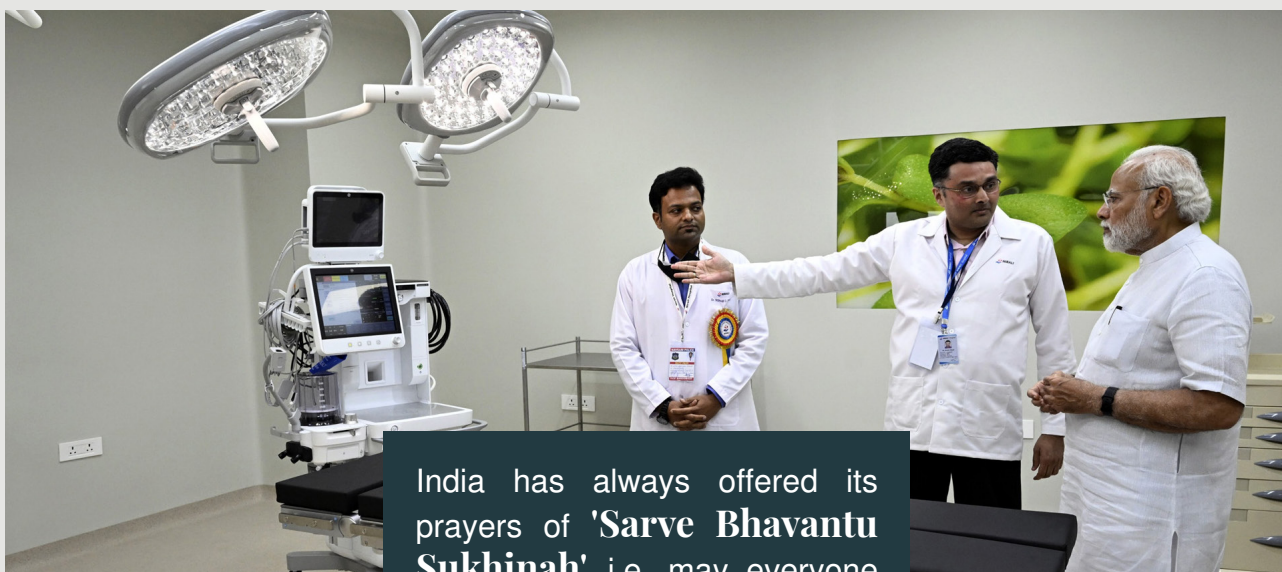
The Indian semiconductor industry is also being boosted by the growth of the Indian market for electronic products and the increasing demand for semiconductors in areas such as mobile devices, automotive electronics, and the Internet of Things (IoT). Furthermore, the Indian government has announced its ambitious target of achieving a turnover of \$400 billion in the electronics system design and manufacturing (ESDM) sector by 2025.

From creating a digital economy for the globe to replicate to creating a digital health system and becoming one of the world's largest manufacturers of semiconductors, India's presidency of the G20 couldn't have come at a better time. The world is looking at India with aspirations, with opportunities.

In coming times & changed world order, India is all set to play a definitive role in leading Industry 4.0, where the winds of change will be initiated by India, taking the lead.

India's G20 Presidency Can Redefine the Health Sector

-Lakshit Mittal, Track Chair for Health, Wellbeing & Sports:
Agenda for Youth, Y20 India Secretariat



India has always offered its prayers of '**Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah**', i.e. may everyone be happy and healthy, and may no one suffer. These prayers have become increasingly important in the backdrop of a horrendous and long pandemic that gripped the world.

The pandemic put tremendous pressure on health systems across the globe. Countries struggled to provide medicines to patients, hospital beds, including ICU services, were over-burdened, and vaccine discovery sought funding from the public and private sectors.

While COVID related situation has improved in the last 2 years, there remain challenges in the broader healthcare domain. The world struggles with challenges such as high treatment costs, the inability to provide healthcare access to all, finding the right balance between public and private sec-

tor participation and navigating privacy concerns resulting from technological progress in recent decades. These challenges, if not addressed urgently, can potentially put numerous lives at risk, and even lead to deteriorating stability in many countries.

India's G20 presidency comes in this light. The presidency is an opportunity for the world to learn from India's revolutionary healthcare reforms implemented under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. At the same time, it presents India with the

platform to showcase its solutions to the world and scale them across countries. At the outset, this is the perfect combination the world needs, as is visible from the widespread adoption of International Yoga Day, as proposed by the Prime Minister at the United Nations in 2015.

The fact that India has dealt with the problems in its healthcare comprehensively and only faces the above-listed challenges in a limited manner is inspiring for the world and India. India's treatment costs are much lower as compared to other countries. Its medical tourism sector is valued at \$8 billion and rising. India's flexible and balanced approach with respect to patents and innovation has enabled it to prevent escalat-

ed medicine costs while developing a robust innovation infrastructure. India was one of the few countries to develop its COVID vaccine, which is testimony to the benefits of such a balanced approach. India also has a well-thought-out price capping mechanism whereby it delivered up to 90% cost savings for patients and saved numerous lives by providing affordable medical products, including cardiac stents.

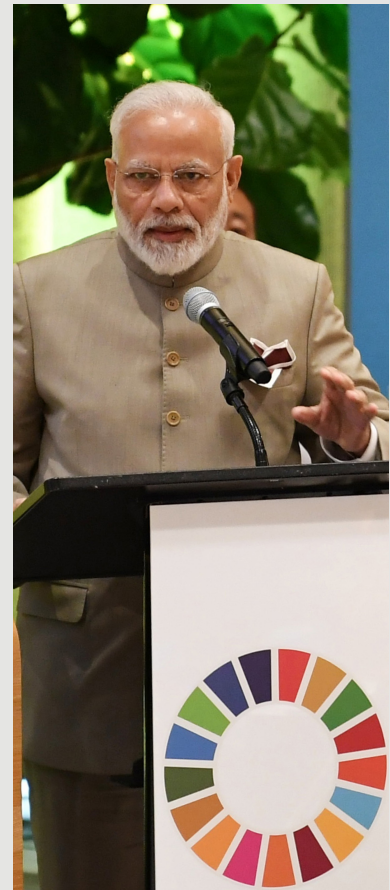
In addition to affordable treatment, India has widened healthcare access in terms of geography and demography. Under the world's largest health assurance program, Ayushman Bharat, Prime Minister Modi has provided the bottom 40% of India's population a cover of 5 lakh rupees per family per year. It has opened the doors of private hospitals to the poor and provided them access to quality healthcare. India is aggressively undertaking its mission of opening a medical college in each district. It will increase doctor to population ratio and upgrade medical facilities across the length and breadth of the country. Jan Aushadi Kendras provide quality, but cheaper medicines are also a step in this direction.

While there are numerous other reforms that India has implemented and will take up for discussion

with global delegates over the next year, it is important to note that India has achieved this at a time when the world is fighting between government and private sector funding of healthcare. India ran the largest vaccination campaign in the world, delivering more than 200 billion vaccines for free. At the same time, it helped its private sector develop vaccines not just for the Indian population but to supply to the entire world. India is also rightly called the pharmacy of the world, as it manufactures and delivers low-cost, high-quality medicines across the globe.

India has also used its technological prowess to deliver future-looking health reforms. The patient registry being developed under the ABDM program ensures proper record-keeping and a continuum of care. Its inherent safety protocols, as designed from learnings from UPI technology, ensure that people can access their healthcare data safely and conveniently. India's privacy laws also protect patients' sensitive personal information properly. It builds citizens' trust in health tech products and helps the country deliver technology benefits at scale.

Given these capabilities and policy measures, India is rightly placed to help the world navigate existing challenges. India can help the world set up the right policy architecture by sharing its experiences, using its decisive yet consensus-building leadership style and its intention to solve problems for the benefit of the person at the last mile. This year can turn the world's focus towards Antyodaya and foster a 'health for all' approach across the globe.



G-20 का नेतृत्व

भारतीय विदेश नीति के लिए गरिमामय

-प्रो नीलम महाजन सिंह, वरिष्ठ पत्रकार, विचारक, अंतरराष्ट्रीय राजनैतिक समीक्षक

आज के परिप्रेक्ष्य में विश्व 'ग्लोबल गांव' है व 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' ने तो विश्व को एक परिवार में परिभाषित किया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र

मोदी के व्यक्तिगत प्रयासों से, भारतीय विदेश नीति को एक नया आयाम प्राप्त हुआ है। इसमें डॉ. एस. सुब्रह्मण्यम, विदेश मंत्री के, पूर्व विदेश सचिव होने का तजुर्बा भी सहायक है। भारत 01 दिसंबर, 2022 से 30 नवंबर, 2023 तक G-20 की अध्यक्षता करेगा। प्रतिनिधिमंडलों के 43 प्रमुख, G-20 में अब तक के सबसे बड़े सम्मेलन में, इस साल सितंबर में, 'नई दिल्ली शिखर सम्मेलन' में भाग लेंगे। 'नान-एलाइन मूवमेंट (नेम)' का अब महत्व वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य के हिसाब से प्रासंगिकता पर डिबेट है।

क्या है यह G-20 समूह व भारत के लिए इसकी अध्यक्षता करने का क्या महत्व है?

सितंबर 1999 में G-7 देशों के वित्त मंत्रियों ने G-20 का गठन एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय मंच के तौर पर किया था। यह मंच अंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय स्थिरता को बनाए रखने के साथ 'ब्रेटन वुड्स संस्थागत प्रणाली' की रूपरेखा के भीतर आने वाले व्यवस्थित महत्वपूर्ण देशों के बीच अनौपचारिक बातचीत एवं सहयोग को बढ़ावा देता है। यह समूह (जी-20) अपने सदस्यों के अंतरराष्ट्रीय आर्थिक सहयोग और महत्वपूर्ण अंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर निर्णय करने के

लिए प्रमुख मंच है। इसमें 19 देश और यूरोपीय संघ शामिल है। G-20 के नेता वर्ष में एक बार बैठक करते हैं। इसके अलावा, गत वर्षों के दौरान, देशों के वित्त मंत्री और केंद्रीय बैंक के गवर्नर, वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाने, अंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों व वित्तीय नियमन में सुधार लाने और प्रत्येक सदस्य देश में जरूरी प्रमुख आर्थिक सुधारों पर चर्चा करने के लिए नियमित रूप से चर्चा करते हैं। इन बैठकों के अलावा, वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों और विशेष मुद्दों पर नीतिगत समन्वय पर काम करने वाले कार्य समूहों के बीच वर्ष भर चलने वाली बैठकें भी होती रहती हैं। G-20 की शुरुआत, 1999 में एशिया में आए वित्तीय संकट के बाद वित्त मंत्रियों और सेंट्रल बैंक के गवर्नरों की बैठक के तौर पर हुई थी। वर्ष 2008 में G-20 के नेताओं का पहला शिखर सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था और समूह ने वैश्विक वित्तीय संकट का जवाब देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। इसकी निर्णायक और समन्वित कार्रवाई ने उपभोक्ता और व्यापार में भरोसा रखने वालों को शक्ति दी और आर्थिक सुधार के पहले चरण का समर्थन किया। वर्ष 2008 के बाद से G-20 के नेता आठ बार बैठक 'करजी-20- वित्तीय

स्थिरता बोर्ड', अंतरराष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन, अंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, आर्थिक सहयोग एवं विकास संगठन, संयुक्त राष्ट्र, विश्व बैंक और विश्व व्यापार संगठन के साथ मिलकर काम करता है। कई अन्य संगठनों को भी G-20 की प्रमुख बैठकों में हिस्सा लेने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाता है।

G-20 के सदस्य वैश्विक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का करीब 85 फीसदी, वैश्विक व्यापार के 75 फीसदी और विश्व की आबादी के दो-तिहाई से अधिक का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। सदस्य देशों के नाम; अर्जेंटीना, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, ब्राजील, कनाडा, चीन, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, भारत, इंडोनेशिया, इटली, जापान, रिपब्लिक ऑफ कोरिया, मैक्सिको, रूस, सऊदी अरब, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, तुर्की, यूनाइटेड किंगडम, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, यूरोपीय संघ हैं।

G-20 शिखर सम्मेलनों की तिथि

वाशिंगटन, अमेरिका	14-15 नवंबर 2008
लंदन, यूनाइटेड किंगडम	2 अप्रैल 2009
पीट्सबर्ग, अमेरिका	24-25 सितंबर 2009
टोरंटो, कनाडा	26-27 जून 2010
सियोल, दक्षिण कोरिया	11-12 नवंबर 2010
कान्स, फ्रांस	3-4 नवंबर 2011
लॉस कॉबोस, मेक्सिको	18-19 जून 2012
सेंट पीटर्सबर्ग, रूस	5-6, सितंबर 2013
ब्रिसबन, ऑस्ट्रेलिया	15-16 नवंबर 2014
अंतालिया तुर्की	15-16 नवंबर 2015
ब्यूनस आयर्स, अर्जेंटीना	30 नवंबर-1 दिसंबर 2018

भारत में वार्षिक शिखर सम्मेलन की तैयारियां वरिष्ठ विदेशनमंत्रालय के अधिकारियों पर निर्भर है, जिन्हें 'शेरपा' कहा जाता है और वे G-20 के नेताओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। G-20 नेतृत्व शिखर सम्मेलन की तैयारी में ऑस्ट्रेलिया कई बैठकें आयोजित कर रहा है जिनमें वित्तमंत्रियों, व्यापार मंत्रियों, रोजगार मंत्रियों, शेरपाओं, वित्तीय उपाध्यक्षों तथा विषय-विशिष्ट कार्य दलों की बैठकें शामिल हैं। G-20 में, भारत की सदैव महत्वपूर्ण और विश्व शांति की नीति रही है। ये देश, विश्व के आर्थिक उत्पादन के 85 फीसदी का और जनसंख्या के 60 फीसदी का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। विश्व बैंक और आई.एम.एफ. के प्रमुख भी इस संगठन के सदस्य हैं। क्यों पड़ी भारत को G-20 जैसे मंच की ज़रूरत? G-20 का गठन उभरती और विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के साथ विचार विमर्श और समन्वय को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य के किया गया था। विश्व के सात प्रमुख औद्योगिक देश कनाडा, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, इटली, जापान, ब्रिटेन और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका सबसे पहले G-20 में शामिल हुए।

G-20 की अध्यक्षता एक प्रणाली के तहत हर साल बदलती रहती है। जो समय के साथ क्षेत्रीय संतुलन को सुनिश्चित करता है। अनौपचारिक राजनीतिक मंच की अपनी प्रकृति को दर्शाते हुए G-20 का कोई स्थायी सचिवालय नहीं है। इसके बजाय अन्य सदस्यों के साथ G-20 एजेंडा पर परामर्श और वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में हुए विकास पर प्रतिक्रिया देने के लिए उन्हें एक साथ लाने की जिम्मेदारी G-20 के अध्यक्ष की होती है। इस दिशा में प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। ट्रंप, जिनपिंग, पुतिन और मैक्रों से नरेंद्र मोदी की मुलाकातें हो चुकी हैं। रूस के राष्ट्रपति ब्लादिमीर पुतिन और फ्रांस के राष्ट्रपति इमानुल मैक्रों से भी नरेंद्र मोदी की कई मुलाकातें हो चुकी हैं। भारत के प्रधानमंत्री, नरेंद्र मोदी अब सभी G-20 देशों की मेज़बानी करेंगे। कई देश के राष्ट्रपति और संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासचिव से भी मुलाकात होगी।

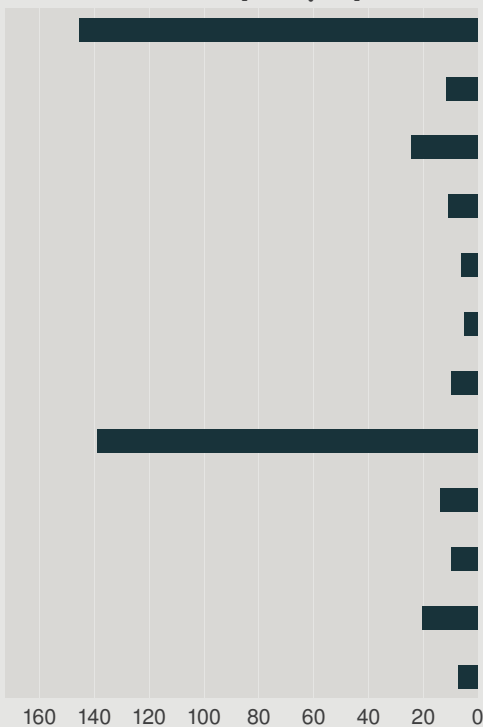
प्रश्न यह है कि G-8 से G-20 कैसे भिन्न है?

G-8 विश्व के सर्वोच्च संपन्न औद्योगिक देशों- फ्रांस, जर्मनी, इटली, यूनाइटेड

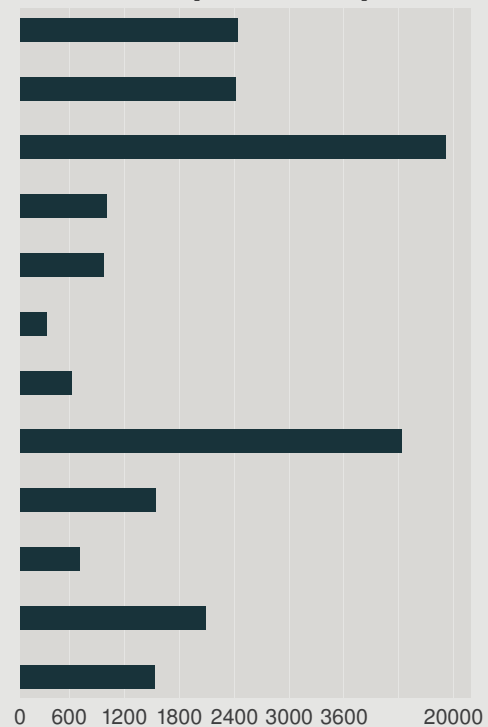
किंगडम, जापान, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, कनाडा एवं रूस का एक संघ है। यह समूह आर्थिक विकास एवं संकट प्रबंधन, वैश्विक सुरक्षा, ऊर्जा एवं आतंकवाद जैसे वैश्विक मुद्दों पर आमसहमति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सालाना बैठक का आयोजन करता है। जी-6 फ्रांस, जर्मनी, इटली, जापान, यूके और अमेरिका से बना था। इसके बाद 1976 में इस समूह में कनाडा के शामिल होने के बाद यह जी-7 और 1998 में रूस के शामिल होने पर G-8 बन गया। G-20 में रूसी राष्ट्रपति व्लादिमीर पुतिन को यूक्रेन के साथ भारत ने युद्ध समाप्त करने का आग्रह किया है।

निष्कर्षार्थ यह कहना तथ्यात्मक होगा कि भारत की विदेश नीति का परचम ऊंचा रखने में प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के व्यक्तिगत प्रयासों व डॉ जयशंकर को भारतीय विदेश मंत्रालय व राजदूतों द्वारा शांति, विकास, आपसी सामंजस्यपूर्ण दुनिया को एक करने का प्रयास चुनौतियों से परिपूर्ण है व भारत ने इस चुनौती को स्वीकार कर निशा-निर्देश देने में सफलता हासिल की है।

आबादी (करोड़ में)



GDP (अरब डालर में)



India's G20 Presidency May Usher in A New Era of Peace and International Cooperation

-Abhijeet Sriwastava, BJYM, Bihar

On August 15, last year, India completed 75 years of its independence from colonial rule. What made the occasion even more special was the fact that the largest democracy in the world pipped its former coloniser to become the world's fifth largest economy. This is certainly one of the most defining moments in the history of modern India; a moment that proudly proclaims India's much-awaited arrival on the global map.

Interestingly, India began its 'Amrit Kaal' a 25-year-long journey towards all-round development and excellence- with the year-long presidency of the Group of 20 (G20). India took over the G20 presidency from Indonesia at a time when the world is faced with various challenges. But before I proceed further to elaborate what challenges and opportunities await India as it assumes the G20 presidency, it's desirable to get a brief understanding of the nature and objectives of the grouping.

The G20 is an informal grouping of 19 countries (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) and the European Union whose chair rotates annually to ensure equitable representation to member countries. The group came into existence in 1999 in the wake of a severe economic crisis that rocked the East Asian countries, more particularly Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and South Korea in the late 90s. The economic trouble that started from East Asia soon became a global phenomenon, thus necessitating the need for a more inclusive global policy-making body that could work in cohesion to prevent similar crises in the future while also representing the fast-changing character of the global economy. The principal mandate of the grouping at the time of its inception was to act as the key global body that could facilitate international cooperation on the important aspects of the international economic and financial agenda. However, more than two decades after its formation the group has substantially expanded its role and responsibilities, acquiring the status of the most influential global body that deliberates and formulates policies on diverse issues of international importance viz., inter-state conflicts, energy security, food

security, climate, agriculture etc. In its current shape the G20 accounts for around 85% of gross world product (GWP), 75% of international trade, two-thirds of the global population, and 60% of the world's total land area.

As the group wields enormous influence in the matters of global economy and policy making, it is only natural that its every move is keenly watched and commented upon by observers. India's taking over the presidency of the G20 is also not an exception in this regard. Countless articles, columns and opinion pieces have been written on India's presidential term and its multiple challenges.



Dr. S Jaishankar, India's External Affairs Minister, has admitted that India has assumed the G20 presidency at a "very challenging time in world politics' ". Indian leadership is conscious of the fact that the deeply divided and polarized character of today's world politics will make it overly challenging for India to forge a consensus and push for collective action on pressing issues that the world faces today. However, this also provides India with the opportunity to act as a consensus builder who could bring two conflicting sides on a common ground and make them work in unison for the greater good of humanity. With its

formidable reputation as a neutral and responsible member of the group of nations, India has a unique ability to act as a bridge between the two warring factions.

Let's consider, for instance, India's multiple interventions in the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war that perfectly capture the growing astuteness of India's diplomacy in sensitive geopolitical matters. While on one hand, despite unrelenting pressures from the West, India has maintained a strong relationship with Russia by refusing to openly condemn its aggression against Ukraine, on the other hand it has also made an earnest call to both the parties to start the dialogue for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. It is significant to note that last month, when it appeared that the G20 in Bali, Indonesia, would not agree on a joint statement owing to the conflicting views on Russia-Ukraine war, New Delhi salvaged the situation and helped develop the consensus making the group issue a statement mostly critical of Russia's stance. What the west describes as India's maddening ambiguity about Russia-Ukraine conflict is, in essence, India's prerogative to exercise its strategic autonomy and it is precisely this tactical and realist approach that is going to work in India's favour as it attempts to broker peace in Ukraine.

Even as the world is faced by several pressing issues, Indian leadership has made it clear right at the outset that it is going to make the best use of its G20 presidency to give voice to the broader concerns of the Global South, countries most vulnerable to growing economic and climate distress. The 'Global South' largely refers to countries in Asia, Africa, and South America, many of which share a common colonial past. Addressing the first 'Voice of Global South summit' in January

this year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said,



Apparently, providing a strong leadership to the Global South in G20 and other international forums is going to be the prime focus of India's G20 presidency.

This is certainly not the first time when India has sought to become the voice of developing nations. Soon after its independence India found itself spearheading the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) that continued to remain the pivot of India's foreign policy for the next four decades until the collapse of the USSR. Although the NAM gave India a sense of strategic autonomy, it also sowed the seeds of mutual distrust and resentment between India and the West. However, the things have changed drastically over the past three decades; India's growing economic muscle and strategic clout give it now an exalted status, making it an indispensable partner for both- the developed and the developing world. There is no gainsaying the fact that no challenge facing the world today can be resolved without making

India the part of the effort; and the present Indian government has efficaciously used this strategic leeway to pursue its own national interests while also being at the forefront to safeguard the liberal international order. Many geopolitics experts are of the opinion that at a time when India can

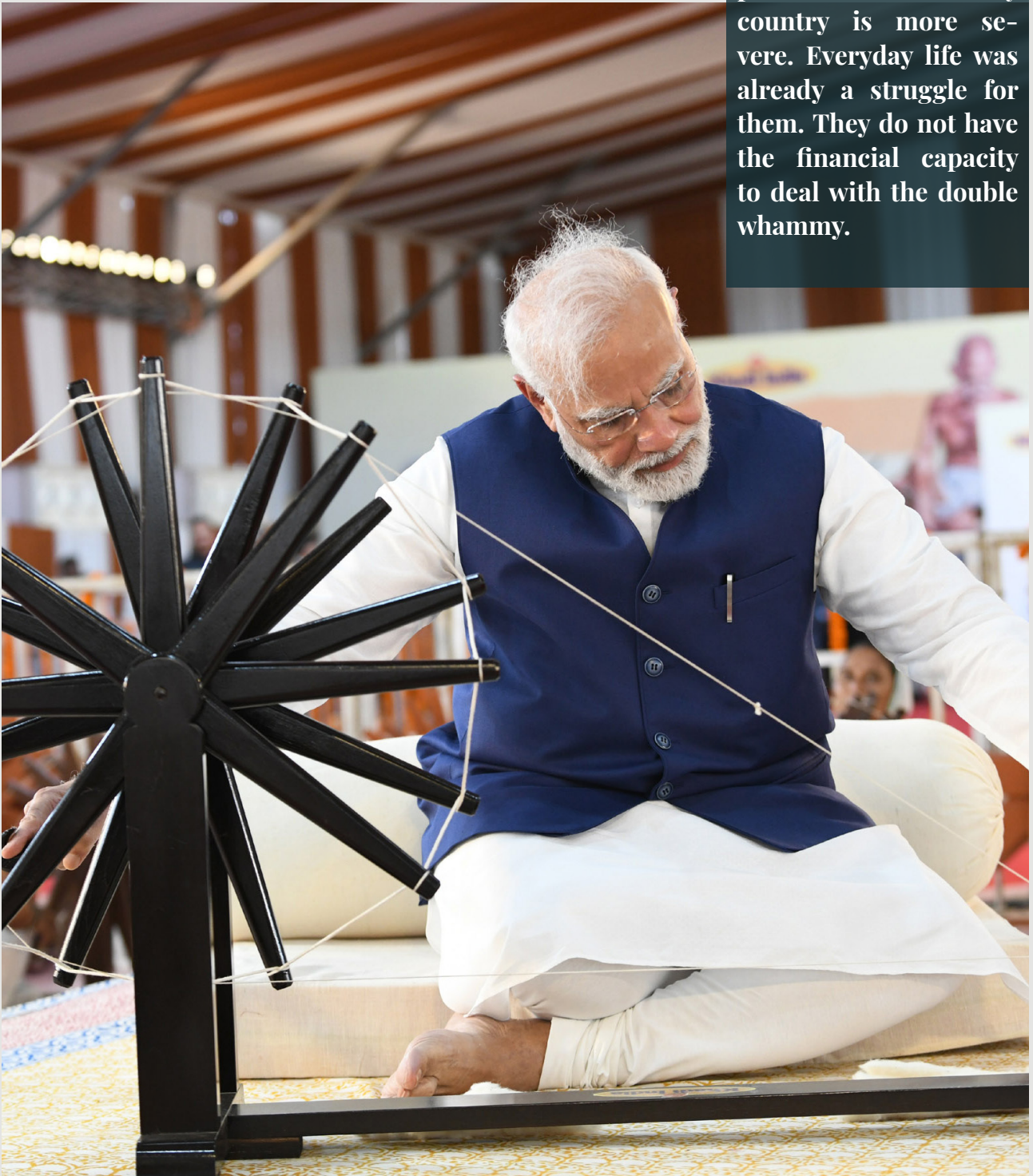
“Emerge as a bridge between the developing and the developed world, it should avoid temptation of building a bloc against the developed North, as none of the problems facing the Global South can be solved without substantive international cooperation between the developed and developing countries.”

The world politics is at a crucial juncture; it is not only fraught with inter-state conflicts but also facing several existential issues such as, climate change, food security, and energy security. And, what is most baffling is the fact that in this moment of serious crisis there seems to be a complete lack of

unity and coherence among the world leaders. And eventually, it is the poor who are taking the brunt of this irrational and unyielding approach of the leaders. Prime Minister Narendra Modi made a poignant point while addressing the G20 Summit in Bali last year; he said,

“

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.



All Eyes are on India

-Jay Ambani, B.Com (Hons),
II year SRCC, DU



The time has come for our country to assume a greater leadership role by sharing our developmental experiences and democratic model. With its G20 presidency, India has been given the baton to shape the global consensus under the guidance and supervision of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. The term G20 means the Group of 20 most powerful countries in the world, contributing 60% of the world's population, 85% of the Gross Domestic Product and 75% of World trade. Let us understand why the year 2023 is very crucial for India.

In the present scenario, India is different from what it used to be 20 years ago. Today, we don't go to the USA when we face a problem with our neighbouring countries or hesitate to intervene in matters of global significance. Under the leadership of PM Modi, things have changed drastically. Our diplomacy revived in 2014, and with that, we have increasingly adopted a more proactive and confident stance on the issues to protect our national interest. It would not be wrong to say that currently, the world is in turmoil. The powerful economies in the world will not bother to intervene in these matters unless it affects them. Even though they have sufficient money to solve these problems, they won't because it doesn't threaten them. It allows countries like India to take up these issues affecting the

global south and push for a solution-oriented action plan.

One of the main problems that India has to deal with during its presidency is to find a way around the polarisation caused by the Russia-Ukraine War. India's biggest advantage is its strong ties with Russia and Western countries, making it appear a genuine and truthful peace negotiator. Another problem on the table is Global Debt and Global Trade. The failure of multilateral organizations like the IMF, UN, and World Bank has made one thing clear: old ways of functioning have become redundant. With over 70 countries facing public debt, India has a major responsibility to ensure that international organizations find a way to bail out countries like Pakistan, Sri Lanka and others from their huge sovereign debt.

A total of 139 countries and the members of the EU have agreed to implement a 15% corporate tax rate on large multinational corporations. We have a big task to bring the minimum corporate tax of 15% on MNCs because the fiscal state of the government across the world is deteriorating at a rapid rate. Food security is yet another problem. The prices of food grains have shot up due to the obvious reason of the ongoing war since Russia and Ukraine are the largest producers of wheat. However, India can solve this problem by substituting wheat with millet. India is a perfect example of bridging the digital divide and building a transparent payment system.

Under the leadership of PM Modi, the digital system in India has been revolutionized. More than 472 million Jan Dhan Accounts have been opened since 2014 to expand affordable access to financial services to the unbanked population. Payment mechanisms like Aadhar-enabled payment systems and UPI have made the settlement machinery seamless and set an example for the rest of the world. Such progress and development of India will play a very significant role in how it proposes solutions to problems during its presidency to benefit the rest of the world.

According to one of the principles given by Henry Fayol,

“There should be a balance between authority and responsibility.”

and this is very true when it comes to our presidency. With responsibility, we have some power to strengthen our ties with countries that are not a part of G20 but are a significant part of international relations. Today, India has invited several major economies like UAE, Egypt, Singapore, Netherlands, Oman, Nigeria, etc., to be a part of G20 so they can be

represented on this important platform. Things that have never happened According to one of the principles given by Henry Fayol, “there should be a balance between authority and responsibility”, and this is very true when it comes to our presidency. With responsibility, we have some power to strengthen our ties with countries that are not a part of G20 but are a significant part of international relations. Today, India has invited several major economies like UAE, Egypt, Singapore, Netherlands, Oman, Nigeria, etc., to be a part of G20 so they can be represented on this important platform. Things that have never happened will happen in 2023. Our G20 Presidency will be

“ENLIGHTENING, EXHILARATING AND ENTERTAINING”

because the baton is handed over to India under a visionary and one of our generation's most ingenious persons, **Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.**





Narendra Modi's Vision of Sarvajan Hitay Sarva Jan Sukhay

-Jeet Ghosh, Social Media Co-Incharge BJP Siliguri

The G20 summit being held in India this year is significant for the world because India is an emerging superpower. In the summit, the member nations will focus on several critical issues, ranging from the Ukraine humanitarian crisis to climate change, the economic crisis, and the switch to green hydrogen. In the words of the honorable Prime Minister Narendra Modi, India's presidency will be

lic digital goods and digital infrastructure; climate action, climate finance, and technology collaboration; and a clean, sustainable, affordable, and inclusive energy transition. Accelerated progress on sustainable development goals, women-led reforms, and multilateral reforms.

PM Modi's vision of establishing a mass movement for environmentally friendly lifestyles (Life) is on India's agenda for global implementation. November Lifestyle for the Environment (LiFE) was intro-

and institutions to drive LiFE as an international mass movement towards **"mindful and deliberate utilisation instead of mindless and destructive consumption"** to protect and preserve the environment. PM Modi has always been vocal about climate change, and he is an ambitious, decisive leader who has been ever reflective since the 2015 Paris Climate Meeting, at which the Group of 7 rich democracies set a goal of 2050, but the larger G20 Forum settled on a mid-century goal of 2060 for reaching carbon neutrality and keeping global warming below 1.5°C.

"Inclusive, Ambitious, Decisive, and Action-oriented."
 India's G20 presidency is, **"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."**

The Sherpa of the G-20, Amitabh Kant, shared India's priorities for its year of the presidency as: pub-

duced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi at COP26 in Glasgow on November 1, 2021, calling upon the global community of individuals

India will continue to be the voice of the global south and strengthen its partnership with global partners. It is the only country in the world that has learned how to walk a tightrope while balancing two world powers at the same time. It has become the playground's biggest challenge for the spoiled child. As chairperson of the G20 and SCO, unlike China, whose

bullish behavior has made it unfavorable for the world to court its partnership, India's actions will be aimed at establishing its status as a global leader, with a focus on the global community's well-being. India is trying to take politics out of the global supply of food, fertilizers, and medical products. India is a world leader in improving global health, from building infrastructure in Afghanistan to maintaining vaccines in 200 countries and giving humanitarian aid to Ukraine. India is transitioning from being a decision-taker to a decision-maker, with the G20 and SCO setting the tone.

PM Narendra Modi will be regarded as the father of digital transformation in India. Since 2014, the digital infrastructure has been tremendously updated to be taken to new heights. PM Exhorted that G20 will take a pledge to bring digital transformation in everyone's life. India will jointly work on the objective of **"Data for Development."** This will be an integral part of our Presidency's overarching theme.

India will put a high priority on issues like global economic problems like inflation, food and energy insecurity, and the macroeconomic effects of climate change. It will also put a high priority on the financing of the sustainable development of a strong global economy. For example, it will keep an eye on the progress of the Two-Pillar Tax Package being developed under the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework, work to make taxes more clear, and build multilateral taxation capacity.

During the International Financial Architecture session, people talked about different things, like how to make multilateral development banks (MDBs) stronger. People also talked about the work

that needs to be done in 2023 on important topics like India, global debt distress, capital flows, and the global financial safety net. Infrastructure Working Group 2023, including "Financing Cities of Tomorrow: Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable.

India's 2023 leadership in the G20 before passing the presidency to Brazil and South Africa India will work hard to take advantage of its chance to become a permanent member of the UN. India's presidency is set to accomplish wonders. It is actively working on its commitment to lower it by 45% by 2030. Rather than hypocrisy, a true leader will work by setting an example for those around them. India, which is actively working on the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources, is a huge leader in the digital infrastructure sector. In addition to being the brightest among the projected fastest growing GDPs, India's open and welcoming foreign policy toward other global partners makes us world powers. The transformation of India from a passive observer to an active participant in global order is desired in order to make the world a cleaner, greener, safer, and better-fed place for future generations.



G20

Setting the Agenda for The World, The Indian Way

-Gourav Lama, Assistant Professor of History, Presidency University, Kolkata, Vice-President, BJYM West Bengal, Member of the Central Board of Film Certification.

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he G20 is a grouping of the 19 largest economies in the world plus the European Union. The G20 was conceptualized because there was a need for a coherent, smaller organization than the United Nations. Such a grouping would be more active and deal with critical issues.

After World War II, the United Nations was formed to coordinate global issues and play an important role. However, a smaller body was needed to address the real-time issues, eventually forming the G7, a grouping of the world's seven largest economies. At the end of the 1990s, a new grouping emerged, usually with the finance ministers and central bank governors, which eventually evolved into the G20. The G20 came into being in 2008, amidst the global financial crisis. Since then, it has emerged as the organization that has provided leadership on a wide range of global issues, such as the recent COVID crisis, when the United Nations and the World Health Organization were moving much more slowly. With its global action plan, the G20 made sure that everyone was working together to meet the challenge.

The G20 doesn't have a permanent secretariat. Instead, every year, a member country takes up the presidency. In 2022, the presidency was with Indonesia, and eventually it passed on to India at the end of 2022. So this is a genuine opportunity for India to show global leadership. The G20 operates on two tracks: the Finance Track and the Sherpa Track. The finance track is mainly led by the Ministry of Finance. These working groups meet regularly throughout the term of each presidency. The sherpas are in charge of negotiations all year. They talk about topics on the summit



agenda and coordinate the G20's real work. The United Nations is too big and complicated, while the G7 is an organization for the rich and powerful.

The G20 is important because it accounts for 80% of the global GDP. It also accounts for 78% of global trade and one-third of the global population. But more than that, it is the only body comprising the developed world that is made up of the G7 and the developing countries. The United Nations is too big and complicated, while the G7 is an organization for the rich and powerful. Therefore, the G20 is the more effective body to take the major decisions in the world today.

The G20 will be held in India when there's a looming global crisis in many parts of the world, resulting in an economic slowdown and a breakdown of the global supply chain. In addition, the post-COVID pandemic impact on the global population, the climate scenario, and geopolitics are at their worst. Also, there isn't a lot of communication and agreement between countries about the problems the world is facing right now. It is a chance for India to set the agenda for the whole world with its focus on finding solutions. So far, we have been receiving agendas set by the developed world. Prime Minister Narendra Modi wants G20 events to be held in all parts of the country to showcase what India has to offer the world and to involve Indian citizens in the process of hosting the G20. We will hold around 200 meetings or more between the Finance Track and the Sherpa Track. In addition, there are several engagement groups like Youth 20, Business 20, etc.



About 500 meetings and events related to the G20 will take place in a number of places, including Kerala, Udaipur, Darjeeling, Varanasi, Bombay, Nagaland, Manipur, Andaman, Lakshadweep, and many more. It is a pan-Indian effort to let people know what the G20 is and how important it is, and to help people understand the complicated world of international diplomacy.



The priorities set out by India deal with generating economic growth, lifting people out of poverty, and ensuring that there is climate action. The theme we have selected for G20 this year is “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam,” which means “The world is one family.” It is inspired by our ancient civilization's teaching that we are all part of a greater being, e.g. This world is part of one cosmic web, and “Unity in Diversity” exists. It is a philosophical theme, but there are many issues behind this philosophy. There are many challenges. So, India's challenge will be to make sure that growth is inclusive, resilient, and sustainable during our G20 presidency. As we are halfway through the 2030 Agenda, it will also be hard to speed up the goals for sustainable development.

However, one of the key aspects is that the Prime Minister wants to show the world India's achievements in the last few years. Initiatives like Digital India, which give people more power and change how we think about public welfare programs, can help solve similar problems in many countries.

India's G20 Presidency

-Kenneth Chakma, Geologist, Geological Survey of India

The theme of India's G20 Presidency - "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" or "One Earth • One Family • One Future" - is drawn from the ancient Sanskrit text of the Maha Upanishad. The theme affirms the value of all life - human, animal, plant, and microorganisms - and their interconnectedness on the planet Earth and in the wider universe. This philosophical benchmark has shaped our foreign policy in tandem with the requirement of the 21st century rendering global leadership for all. Such a bold stand, is highly pertinent at a time when the world is yet to heal from the wounds caused by COVID-19 virus. Coupled with the rapidly changing geopolitical flux due to China's aggressive rise as superpower, Russia-Ukraine conflict and withdrawal of the American's from Afghanistan, India can't afford to be a mere spectator. In such unprecedented times, the role of India in steering the global narrative towards peace and prosperity cannot be confined within its political boundaries. Thus, the statement-

"India a civilisation state reappearing on global stage"

-by EAM Jaishankar

earmarks a new chapter in increasing its global footprint as its interest grows.

G20 is an international forum which comprises of world's largest economies, including both industrialised and developing nations; it accounts for around 85% of global GDP, 75% of international trade, two-thirds of the global population, and 60% of the world's land area. Thus, any slight change in G20 is bound to have a ripple effect across the globe worldwide. To set the wheel of progress into motion, India has set certain priorities.

Reformed Multilateralism

The World Population Prospects 2022 report said that India is projected to surpass China as the world's most populous country this year. This fact shall be a key fac-

tor for pitching for changes in UNSC and Bretton wood institutions which still reflect the times of the post-second world war reconstruction. Our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has categorically stated that this G20 presidency will be an attempt to become the voice of the global south especially the African nations whom's representation in major multilateral flora doesn't reflect the realities of 21st century. In this context our Prime minister has proposed a global south young diplomat's forum and global south scholarship to improve people to people ties viz a viz capacity building.

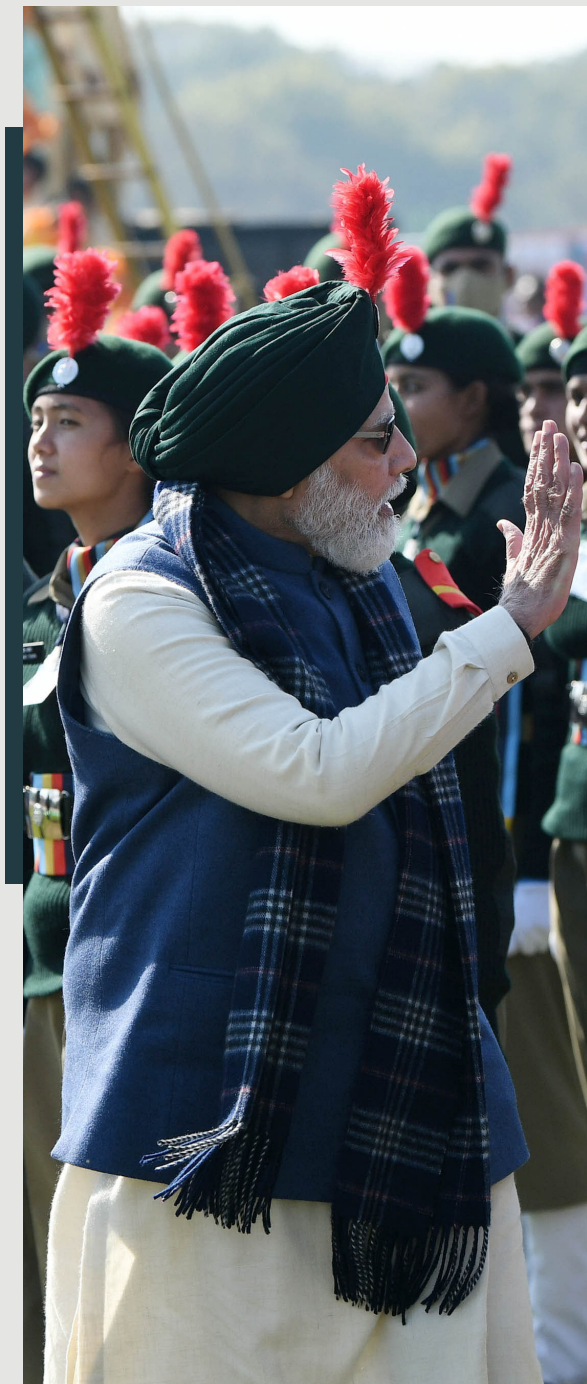


Medical Diplomacy

India's image as the Pharmacy of the world is reinforced by the fact that during COVID-19 crisis, India has supplied Made in India vaccines to more than 100 nations. Such selfless effort has also been extended by the announcement of 'Aarogya Maitr' project, under which India will provide essential medical supplies to any developing country impacted by natural disasters or humanitarian crises.

Climate Action becoming a People's Movement

In the last half a decade, we have seen how Swachh Bharat has been a movement led by the people. Such



a bottom to top model to bring change has also been proposed by our PM Narendra Modi, in the form of LIFE i.e Lifestyle for Environment at the global level in order to tackle Climate Change. In the age of Anthropocene, the role of global citizenry is imperative to tackle Climate Change which transcends political boundaries. LIFE is an opportunity to make environment conscious decisions in day to day life, leading to better energy conservation and efficiency.

Women Led Development

India has recently deployed a platoon of women peacekeepers in Abyei on the border of Sudan and South Sudan as part of the Indian Battalion in the United Nations Interim Security Force. This platoon is India's largest single unit of women peacekeepers in a UN Mission. Such display of women-led development at the global arena has also acted as a model for the African country, which now has 17% women in Liberian security service as compared to less than 1% in 2007. The current government in 2018, has taken exemplary measures to strengthen the gender budgeting process, when it was made mandatory for each ministry and department to set up a gender budget cell with a nodal officer. Thus, the G20 will be an opportunity to share the best practices for gender mainstreaming initiatives.

Startup India to Startup Revolution

Amitabh Kant said "In 2016, India had only 116 startups, today we have 80,000 startups". This allowed the ecosystem of startups to develop in India. According to a new Hurun India study, India has surpassed the UK to occupy 3rd place with 54 unicorns. Bengaluru has more unicorns than cities such as Boston, Palo Alto, Paris, Berlin, and Chicago, with a total of 28 unicorns, the seventh highest in the world. The recent announcement for the Startup engagement group in G20 highlights India's role in finding pragmatic solutions for addressing global challenges.

Lastly, as the world is facing a crisis of globalisation, in the form of weaponization of trade, thereby impacting global supply chain, India has pitched for a human centric globalisation which caters to the needs of the common people. Thus, India's preparation to hold up to 190 G20 meetings on a pan-India basis is an effort to organise an Impeccable and Uniquely 'Indian' G20, where we strive to take this mega event closer to the lives of the people of India making it 'People's G20'.

Presidency of Hope Leading the Global South

-Rajarshi Roy Chowdhury, In Charge, Study Circle, BJYM West Bengal



Let us walk down memory lane & go back exactly forty years. The year was 1983 & most of the young readers of this article were presumably not born then. That year was extremely special, especially for those who love the gentleman's game, as our men in white got the World Cup back home. It was in June & as the year progressed, India hosted a seminal event in November. The CHOGM (Commonwealth Heads of Government Meet). Heads of all the Commonwealth countries met in Delhi & then in Goa. In those days when there was no G20, BRICS or SCO, this was a prestigious event that afforded us an opportunity to showcase the best of India to the world.

The government of the day led by Mrs Gandhi had an ambitious

agenda & waxed eloquently about the need for global powers to heed moral imperatives & even launched a stamp to commemorate the event. Fast forward to 2023 & ordinary Indians from varied walks of life have a palpable sense of excitement about the G20 presidency that has come to India this year. As we noted, this is not the first time India is hosting a global summit. Which then explains that we remember our cricketing exploits from 40 years back but not an event of global significance that we hosted that same year, yet we are quite excited about another important global summit this year.

The difference is popular participation & a people-led, people owned & people-centric approach that is the hallmark of our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's approach to governance.

A lack of popular participation removes even seminal events from the collective consciousness of our citizens.

Be it Swacch Bharat or Jan Dhan or from the Fit India movement to the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, the one clear hallmark has always been popular participation where end beneficiaries become stakeholders. A stakeholder-led bottom-up approach is always more effective than a government-led top-down approach. 'Jan Bhagidari' works wonders when citizens see themselves as vanguards of positive social change.

When foreign policy mandarins behind closed doors craft the terms of global engagement, many a summit may come & go, yet it won't register in our collective consciousness. It is precisely why our G20 presidency will be a people's presidency.

Indian foreign policy has always had the personal touch of PM Modi. He has met heads of states beyond the bureaucratic confines of Hyderabad house in Lutyens Delhi & places as diverse as Mahabalipuram & Kashi. G20, too, will be a presidency that will step out of the national capital & reach the farthest ends of our vast country, to places like Port Blair & Udairpur. The delegates comprising nationalities as different & diverse as Indonesians & Italians will get a taste of India when they meet & interact with Indians from the far north to the deep south. In the process, delegations will see for themselves the far-reaching yet deep-rooted changes that have taken place in India. A vibrant civil society coupled with a dynamic & business-friendly government will leave our visitors with lasting impressions & strong organic ties with the people of India.

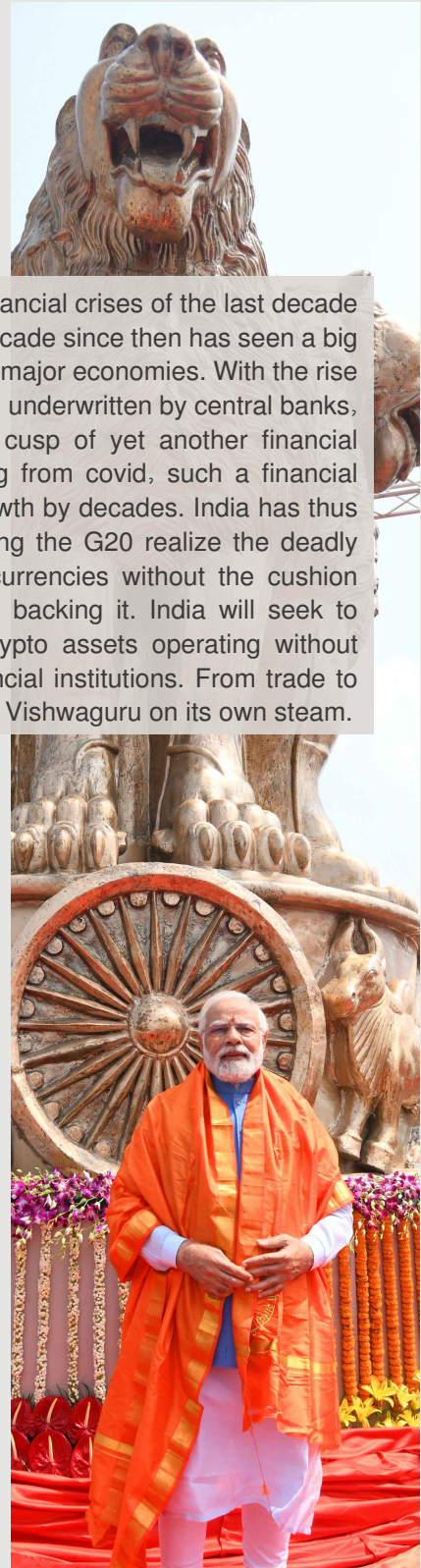
India has set a very ambitious but, at the same time, highly practical agenda for its G20 presidency. Issues of pressing concern requiring immediate intervention by global powers are at the forefront. India happens to be the largest producer of millets & coarse grains; they not only have several health benefits but are also Gluten free & help in sustainable cropping patterns. PM Modi has taken the job of promoting millet & making it popular in the global commons on a war footing. A millet-based diet will not just keep us but our planet healthy as well.

India's gig economy (jobs outside the traditional employer-employee relationship) is set to employ 23.5 million workers by 2029-30. As incomes are rising & a huge aspirational middle class is being created, the demand for tailor-made & customized services is also rising. The services industry has had explosive yet inorganic growth employing millions of youngsters. This young workforce

has no social security, rendering them defenseless to the vagaries of fate. How best to provide for the right work-life balance along with an attendant social security safety net will also feature on the agenda.

The G20 was formed post the financial crises of the last decade of the previous century. Every decade since then has seen a big shock to the financial systems of major economies. With the rise of cryptocurrencies without being underwritten by central banks, we could potentially be at the cusp of yet another financial crisis. With the world recovering from covid, such a financial shock would set back global growth by decades. India has thus taken on itself the task of making the G20 realize the deadly potential of unregulated cryptocurrencies without the cushion of an underlying financial asset backing it. India will seek to build consensus on banning crypto assets operating without the sanction of established financial institutions. From trade to tourism, India is emerging as the Vishwaguru on its own steam.

The G20 heads of state summit will be held at New Delhi just as we complete one year of Amrit Kaal, or the 25-year era beginning from the 75th year of our independence & culminating as we mark a century free from the shackles of colonial rule. As global thought leaders & heads of state converge in India, it is time to put our best foot forward. The last eight years have seen India transform itself from being a part of the fragile five economies to the world's fastest-growing large economy. We are leading the G20 when it is in the sweet spot of the global south, i.e. the presidency changes hands twice between nations of the global south from Indonesia to India & then on to Brazil. The time is ripe to forge consensus & move ahead with a positive agenda on long pending issues of pressing concern for the global commons. Managing the shift in consumption patterns in developing countries, looking at energy dependence free from ideological baggage & averting conflict in contested spaces will form the triad of challenges we must urgently address.



Abraham Lincoln, former president of the United States, once poignantly remarked, **“The best way to predict the future is to create it.”**

G-20 में युवाओं की भागीदारी

-एडवोकेट नेहा धवन, प्रदेश मंत्री, भारतीय जनता युवा मोर्चा हरियाणा

भा

रत को 1 दिसंबर; 2022 से 30 नवंबर; 2023 तक G-20 की अध्यक्षता करने का शुभ अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है। यह हम सब

भारतीयों के लिए अत्यंत सौभाग्य व गौरवशाली पल है। जैसे कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा - "आज भारत को जानने और समझने के लिए दुनिया में एक जिज्ञासा है। आज भारत को एक नई रोशनी से पढ़ा जा रहा है। हमारी वर्तमान सफलताओं का आकलन किया जा रहा है और हमारे भविष्य के बारे में अभूतपूर्व आशाएं व्यक्त की जा रही हैं।" ऐसे में हम सब भारतीयों की यह जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वैश्विक स्तर पर हमें भी अपनी भागीदारी निभाते हुए विश्व के सामने अपने आध्यात्मिक, सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, बौद्धिक, कुशल कार्यप्रणाली, क्षमताओं और शक्ति का परिचय रखना चाहिए। G-20 यानी 19 देशों व यूरोपियन संघ का समूह जिसके एजेंडा का संचालन व शिखर सम्मेलन का आयोजन इस वर्ष भारत करेगा। G-20 विश्व के प्रतिनिधि वित्तीय और सामाजिक, आर्थिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा करने के लिए मिलते हैं। जिनमें विशेषकर अर्थव्यवस्था, स्वास्थ्य, रोजगार, क्लाइमेट चेंज, डिजिटल इकोनामी, वैश्विक आपदा प्रबंधन आदि प्रमुख है।

हमारे देश के प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में 2023 में G-20 की अध्यक्षता का मौका भारत को मिला है।

G-20 के प्रतीक चिन्ह में राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के जीवंत रंग- केसरिया, सफेद, हरा व नीला, राष्ट्रीय पुष्प- कमल व पृथ्वी ग्रह यह सभी चुनौतियों के बीच सृजन का प्रतीक है। G-20 की अध्यक्षता का भारत का विषय - वसुदेव कुटुंबकम यानी एक पृथ्वी- एक कुटुंब -एक भविष्य है।

G-20 के सदस्यों के रूप में इन देशों के प्रमुख नेता, संबंधित मंत्रालय के मंत्री, शेरपा, विशेषकर वित्त मंत्री, सेंट्रल बैंक गवर्नर, प्रमुख सामाजिक संगठन प्रतिनिधि, विचार मंच, महिला संगठनों, युवा, श्रमिक, व्यवसायिक संगठनों के प्रमुख प्रतिनिधि व शोधकर्ता शामिल होते हैं। इस बार भी भारत में वर्ष भर देश भर में अंतरराष्ट्रीय अतिथियों का आवागमन रहेगा। उनके लिए विभिन्न स्थानों पर विभिन्न विषयों पर चर्चा विचार गोष्ठियां और मीटिंग आयोजित की जाएंगी।

G-20 के सहभागी समूह में Y20 यानी यूथ-20 समूह के अंतर्गत विभिन्न प्रतिभागी देशों के युवाओं और भारतीय युवाओं को G-20 में भाग लेने का अवसर मिलेगा। क्योंकि भारत इस बार अध्यक्षता कर रहा है तो Y-20 में भारतीय युवाओं के समक्ष अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बहुत से अवसर खुलते हैं। भारतीय युवा कई वैश्विक मुद्दों पर जैसे व्यक्तिगत कौशल विकास, रोजगार, स्वास्थ्य, पर्यटन, बाजार, राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण, अर्थव्यवस्था, शिक्षा, संस्कृति, विज्ञान और पर्यावरण जैसे कई वैश्विक मुद्दों पर अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करने में और नीतियों को बनाने में निर्णायक व अहम भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। युवाओं द्वारा उठाए गए मुद्दों

का नीति संगत, मानवाधिकार अधिकारों के अनुरूप, रचनात्मक और गहन विश्लेषण कर निर्णायक होना अनिवार्य है। ताकि उनका क्रियान्वयन वैश्विक स्तर पर संभव हो सके।

नरेंद्र मोदी जी भारत के युवाओं के प्रति उदार दृष्टिकोण रखते हैं। वह मानते हैं कि भारतीय युवा पढ़े-लिखे, सक्षम, कौशलवान है और वह वैश्विक स्तर पर अपने स्किल का परचम लहरा चुके हैं। आज का भारतीय युवा समाज के प्रति सचेत हैं। उनके पास पर्याप्त संसाधन है सोशल मीडिया जैसे प्लेटफार्म है। आज के भारतीय युवाओं के पास समावेशी विविधता और समावेशी नीति सुधारों को संचालित करने की शक्ति, इच्छा, ज्ञान और विशेषज्ञता है। Y20 प्रीसमिट में देश-विदेश के दर्जनों युवा प्रतिनिधि भाग लेंगे और वैश्विक स्तर पर युवाओं के समक्ष जो चुनौती है उससे निपटने का समाधान निकालेंगे।

2023 के G-20 की अध्यक्षता सत्र में युवाओं के समक्ष आने वाली विभिन्न प्रमुख समस्याओं पर एक नज़र डालते हैं।



रोजगार

कोविड-19 के बाद युवाओं के समक्ष कुछ नई समस्याएं भी उभर कर आई है, जिसमें प्रमुख समस्या है रोजगार की समस्या। केवल भारत में ही नहीं G-20 में भाग ले रहे सभी देशों के समक्ष यह चुनौती है। रोजगार के साथ-साथ गरीबी एक महत्वपूर्ण चिंता है। आईएलओ की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 71 मिलियन युवा आज काम की तलाश में है। कोविड-19 की स्थिति ने इस समस्या को और गंभीर कर दिया है। चर्चा का एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा यह रहेगा कि किस तरह से युवाओं के लिए नए रोजगार उत्पन्न हो नए कारोबार, व्यवसाय शुरू हो ताकि युवा देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने में मदद कर सकें।

तकनीकी ज्ञान, कौशल विकास, स्किल ट्रेनिंग

तकनीकी ज्ञान आज भारतीय युवाओं के समक्ष नहीं विश्व के सभी देशों के सामने एक चुनौती है। नौकरियों से संबंधित कौशल, स्किल ट्रेनिंग व तकनीकी ज्ञान की आवश्यकता युवाओं के लिए अहम है। ताकि रोजगार में सही नौकरी के लिए सही व्यक्ति का चुनाव हो सके और युवाओं को सुअवसर मिलें। भारत में नरेंद्र मोदी जी स्किल इंडिया, कौशल विकास और तकनीकी शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के कार्यों में पहले से अग्रसर है। उनके प्रयासों के असर देखने को भी मिले हैं। G-20 के माध्यम से हम विश्व के लिए इस क्षेत्र में एक प्रेरणा बन सकते हैं।

गिरता जा रहा है। इसलिए G-20 के माध्यम से भारतीय युवा, युवाओं के स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता के लिए कार्य कर सकते हैं।

पर्यावरण दक्षता, जलवायु नियंत्रण

आज विश्व के सामने सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है जलवायु संरक्षण। वर्तमान पीढ़ी को इससे निपटने के अवसर तलाशने होंगे। इसे नियंत्रित करने के सतत प्रयास वर्तमान पीढ़ी के साथ मिलकर युवा पीढ़ी को करने होंगे। युवा पीढ़ी को जलवायु संरक्षण के प्रति सचेत और प्रेरित करना होगा ताकि भविष्य के लिए भावी पीढ़ी के लिए सुरक्षित पर्यावरण बचा सके।

वैश्विक शांति

रूस और यूक्रेन के युद्ध को मध्य नजर रखते हुए आज के युवाओं के समक्ष चुनौती है वैश्विक शांति। भारतीय युवा अन्य देशों के युवाओं के साथ मिलकर वैश्विक शांति के प्रति कदम उठा सकते हैं और वसुधैव कुटुंबकम के आदर्श को स्थापित करने के G-20 के माध्यम से अवसर तलाश सकते हैं।

रोजगार के अवसरों में व समाज में लैंगिक असमानता

वैश्विक स्तर पर युवाओं के समक्ष दूसरी सबसे बड़ी चुनौती जिससे निपटने के लिए विश्व के युवाओं को मिलकर में तैयारी करनी होगी वह है रोजगार के अवसरों में व सामाजिक स्तर पर लैंगिक असमानता। आज महिलाओं के प्रति घरेलू हिंसा, यौन उत्पीड़न एक गंभीर समस्या बनकर सामने आ रहा है। भारत, सऊदी अरब और तुर्की में केवल एक तिहाई या उससे भी कम महिलाएं औपचारिक रूप से कार्यरत हैं। श्रम बल में महिलाओं की भागीदारी की दर पूरी दुनिया में कम है। जिसकी वजह से अर्थव्यवस्था में महिलाएं

अपनी भूमिका जितनी निभानी चाहिए उतनी नहीं निभा पा रही। इससे अर्थव्यवस्था भी प्रभावित होती आई है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका में कोविड-19 के दौरान 55% महिलाओं को नौकरियों से हाथ धोना पड़ा। सामाजिक स्तर पर भी लैंगिक असमानता को खत्म करना 21वीं सदी के युवाओं के समक्ष एक बड़ी चुनौती है जिससे मिलकर निपटना होगा।

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य

विश्व स्तर पर बढ़ती गरीबी के कारण आज विश्व के सामने हर हाथ किताब, हर बच्चे को शिक्षा भी एक चुनौती है। विश्व के कई देशों में शिक्षा का स्तर

इस तरह भारतीय युवा G-20 के तहत अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विश्व के सामने अपना एक सभ्य स्तर सुनिश्चित कर, जीवन का लक्ष्य तय कर, संसाधनों का सही इस्तेमाल कर, आत्ममूल्यां, नैतिक मूल्यां के साथ विश्वकल्याण, सामाजिक

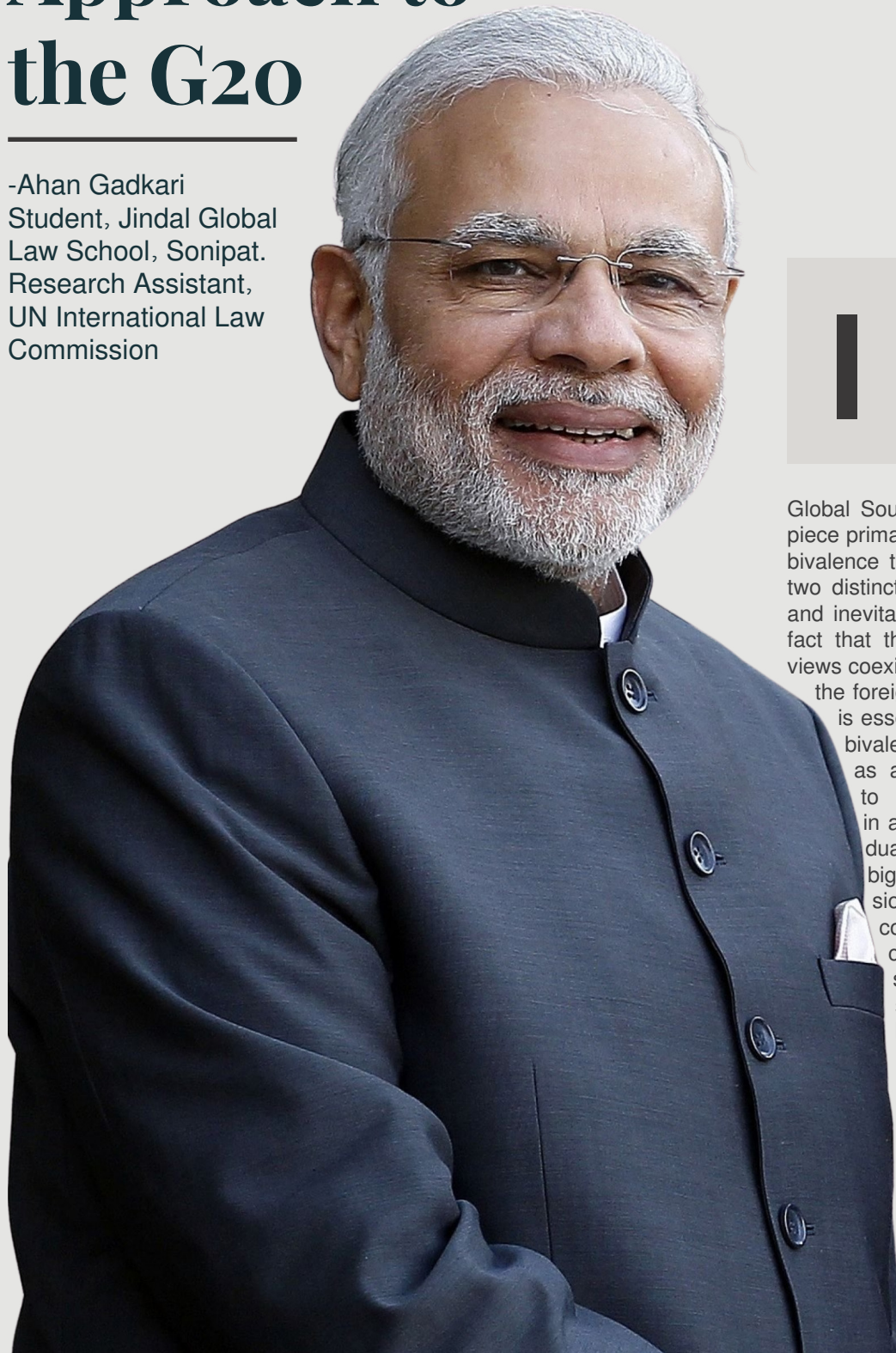
सद्भाव का परिचय देने के लिए तैयार है । तेजी से विकसित होते भारतीय समाज का युवा लैंगिक असमानता को समाप्त करने, पर्यावरण सुरक्षा के प्रति सचेत हो, कौशल विकास के साथ, भारतीय प्राचीन सभ्यता, संस्कृति और संस्कारों को अपनाते हुए

वसुधैव कुटुंबकम की भावना से निहित कर विश्व के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भी तैयार है ।



India's Dualist Approach to the G20

-Ahan Gadkari
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Research Assistant,
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Commission



India has always been on the fence about how it wants to define itself, whether as a status-seeking 'rising' power or a champion of solidarity with other nations of the Global South. Conceptually, this piece primarily alludes to the ambivalence that arises from these two distinct identities' necessary and inevitable co-existence. The fact that these divergent worldviews coexist is crucial for putting the foreign policy in context. It is essential to note that ambivalence is not the same as ambiguity. In contrast to ambivalence, rooted in a refusal to let go of a dualistic worldview, ambiguity suggests confusion. An even deeper conflict between the exceptionalist and universalist aspects of one's self-identity is shown by India's projection of foreign policy onto the G20. However, India had its mountain to climb before it could become the rising power it is today.

When the United Nations (UN) and other international financial institutions were being established, India was not yet a sovereign nation. India was left out of the G7 when the summit process began in the 1970s and gained traction as an informal institution by the end of the century. The change in institutional participation in the wake of the shocks of the 2008 global financial crisis (GFC) provides a significant identification test for those who fall into the insider or outsider categories. By joining the G20, India has taken a status-seeking stance that is at odds with that of the great majority of nations in the Global South, especially the broad array of economically weaker countries in the global system. Unlike most other governments in the Global South, India's representative status has been raised to the point where they are now on par with the incumbents in the G7. Even in the 1970s-1980s, when North-South tensions were at their worst, such participation at the "upper table" of global governance would have been inconceivable, if not unthinkable.

Nevertheless, while India was working to establish a countervailing institution that explicitly distanced itself from the same G7 countries and punctuated its self-image as an outsider, it was also repositioning itself in terms of its association with the incumbent powers within the 'hub' G20 forum. The formation of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) demonstrated the aspirational importance of "the principles of solidarity, complementarity, and collaboration" with the Global South. The pursuit of a highly adaptable and potentially dualist approach came to the fore by materializing this alternative group.

India's approach is characterized by ambivalence, promoting

the 'universalism of the weak' and projecting the status-seeking qualities associated with the 'exceptionalism of the powerful' coexisting to varying degrees. However, ambivalence should be distinguished from ambiguity regarding the G20 and BRICS particular participation. According to the author of this piece, ambiguity means that decisions cannot be made. On the other hand, ambivalence is the inability to decide between two or more equally appealing options due to some inner conflict. In terms of the many factors that shape Indian foreign policy, this involves choosing between competing worldviews, such as the country's desire to portray itself as a growing power while emphasizing its solidarity with other developing nations. In light of this nuance, it is surprising that opponents of India's foreign policy trajectory regularly use the word ambiguity rather than ambivalence.

There is a profound heritage in India, as also to varying degrees in other post-colonial nations, of having two minds, with a deep dualism between them. It is made evident by reference to the conceptual works of Homi Bhabha. Bhabha puts it more eloquently: "two attitudes towards external reality... one [that] takes reality into consideration while the other disavows it and replaces it by a product of desire that repeats."

Ramesh Thakur offers his opinion that reinforces this notion of dualism by saying:

"There is an ambivalence in India's often defensive and rarely entrepreneurial response, rooted in its transitional identity as a rising power with a growing economic weight that is translating into a greater political clout, but also as a hugely poor and underdeveloped country with a multitude of serious policy challenges."

Although the logic of bringing in structurally significant countries amidst shocks has animated the overall shift in positioning concerning the global hierarchy ('repetition with a difference,' in Bhabha's terms), up until the time of the GFC, this form of transformation was never a foregone conclusion. States seen as part of the category of rising powers (with huge markets) continued to be treated unfairly.

Consistent with the idea of ambivalence, allusions to the "universalism of the weak" were used to indicate concerns that the formation of the BRICS represented a privileging of status-seeking above solidarity vis-à-vis the "Rest." The spirit of solidarity emphasized by the Bandung conference has been continually recalled in this process of international institution-building, which is significant since it connects the BRICS to the previous stage of collective self-identity and purpose. Conversely, these declarations of shared effort should not be overstated. The New Development Bank (NDB) and other concrete positive outcomes associated with BRICS membership are limited to its members, as is the prestige that comes with belonging to a purported power bloc of growing governments that includes countries in the Global South. Despite proposals for such a meeting, no "BRICS/NAM/G77 summit conference... a Bandung II," to give it a symbolic label, has taken place.

Despite their similarities, the special position of ambivalence draws attention to the stark contrast between India and other countries in the Global South and the fundamental differences in India's foreign policy in projecting both their enhanced status as rising powers and their role as ongoing champions of a solidarity ethos toward the Global South. Even while India's ability to convert ambivalence into meaningful influence in either the central G20 forum or the decentralized BRICS, the quest for balance remains a top priority in Indian foreign policy. Thus, India's leadership status in the G20 has been bolstered, and its ties to other nations in the Global South have been enriched via its participation in BRICS activities.

However, India has to take a more nuanced approach to how much it values competing identities. Considering the past, it is understandable that it would be cautious in its dealings with G20 and risk subordination to established powers. Despite its increased prominence due to its membership in the G20, India has a strong national identity concerning this traditional authority.

Maintaining a strong identity as both an insider and an outsider translates into displays of countering institutionalization for India, which is essential given the prevailing image of the BRICS as a validation of defending the ethos of solidarity with other nations in the Global South. Moreover, India's shift toward an early entrepreneurial role regarding the NDB highlights the gulf between the insider approach exhibited in the G20 and the outer dynamic of leadership seen in BRICS.

The conceptualization of cultural critics like Bhabha, who stress the "unrepresented pasts that haunt the historical present," is reflected in India's protracted style of ambivalence in the setting of institutional upheaval during the catalytic force of the GFC. India risks pushing the boundaries of exceptionalism (as emerging power) and universalism (as part of the global south) by taking a strategy to the G20 and the BRICS that does not enable the suspended equilibrium between dualistic self-identities to be recast. It will require uncommon political will and diplomatic finesse to navigate the complex realities of a fast-changing world.





India's G20 Presidency A People-Centric & Action-Oriented Approach

-Amarjeet Verma, Co in-charge, Policy
and Research, BJYM Bihar

It is a moment of pride for every Indian as India takes the presidency of the prestigious G20 group. G20 is the predominant global platform for international economic cooperation, playing a significant role in shaping and strengthening the global architecture and governance on all important global economic issues & other major key affairs. India's G20 presidency officially started on December 1, 2022, and will continue till November 30, 2023.

In the covid landscape and amid the critical geopolitical upheaval, it is a golden opportunity for India to drive the consensus on key global issues. During the recent G20 summit, PM Modi articulated the inclusive vision of India for the common future. India is proud of its journey as a nation that was not in the top ten in the global economy list about ten years back to where it is today. It was a historical moment when PM Modi received the gavel from Indonesian President Joko Widodo.

The G20 presidency is India's moment on the world stage. The G20 group represents 85% of the global GDP, 75% of international trade, and 60% of the world's population. Its main goals are to revive global economic growth, strengthen the international financial system and reform international financial institutions. It is a huge responsibility of India to provide direction as the world is struggling with the 3Cs (Covid crisis, Climate change and Conflict across the globe).

At the G20 Summit in Bali, Indonesia, the G20 leaders endorsed PM Modi's message, "This is not the era for war". With the G20 presidency, India has an incredible opportunity to build & shape its narratives and develop a consensus for the greater good of humanity. Being at the helm of G20, India must lead the world in all spheres of the global arena.

India's G20 presidency ethos is reflected in the recently revealed G20 logo by PM Modi, expressing India's pro-planetary approach to life. The theme of India's G20 presidency is "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam", or "One Earth, One Family, One Future", affirming the value of all life and their interconnectedness. The theme also highlights LiFE (Lifestyle for the Environment) with its associated environmentally sustainable and responsible choices, both at the individual lifestyle and national development levels, leading to a cleaner and greener future.

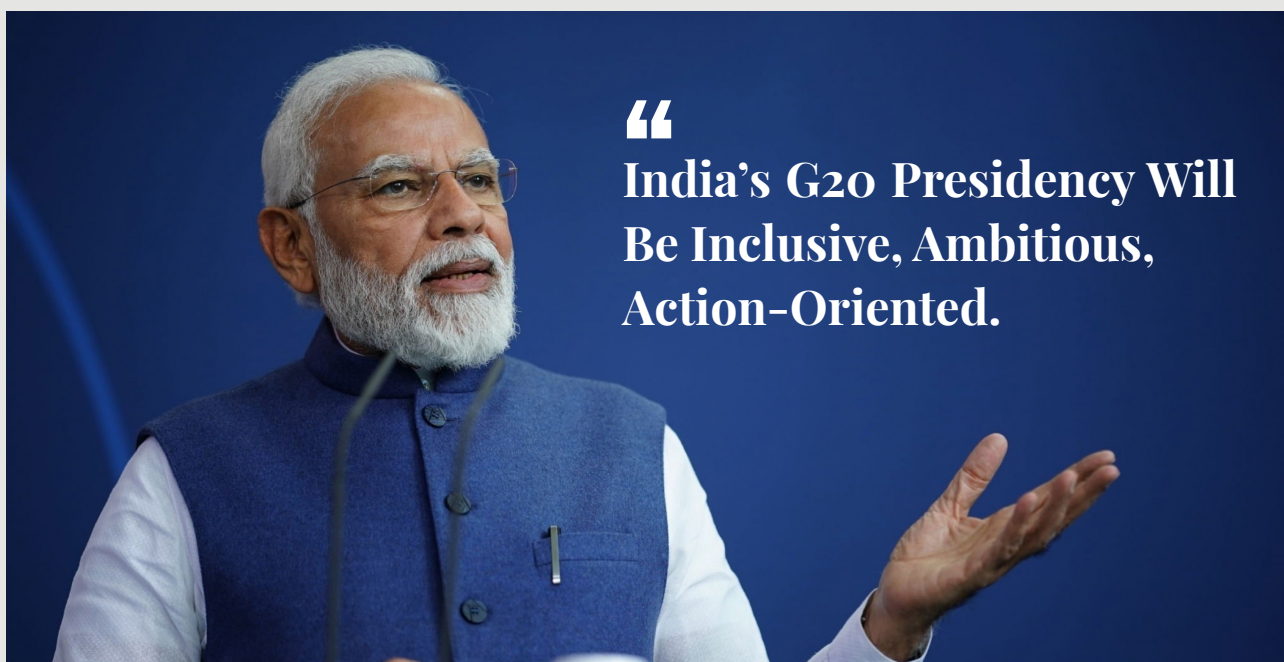
India has already started working on the priorities and setting up the key agendas focused on green & sustainable development, technological & digital transformation, 3Fs (Food, Fuel & Fertilizers), health & education, women-led development etc. India must not fail to underline its priorities and message to the global community on this platform. India must try to build a consensus among the world's countries on many issues, such as cooperation against terrorism & terror financing, food & energy security, financial stability, reforms in WTO and modernization of data systems & data transparency etc.

The nation's value is known not by the riches & assets it possesses but by its people. India, being one of the youngest nations in the world, represents the most dynamic segment of the world population. With the G20 conference in India, our youth has the right kind of opportunity and the responsibility to lead in the field of governance, futuristic policymaking, innovation and global communication. The world is looking for a reliable partner in India; we have the ability and agility to be one.

When various actors in the world are fighting and putting sanctions on each other, PM Modi is still making the lives of Indian citizens more comfortable & economical. Most importantly, India is growing tremendously amid this global turmoil. India could also create a focused diaspora policy where we can have mechanisms to interact directly with Indian people abroad and encourage them to invest in India, generating employment and promoting synergy. The Indian diaspora must also be an important stakeholder in shaping the new story for a New India.



noting that the country is taking charge at a time when the world is grappling with geopolitical tensions, economic slowdown and rising food and energy prices. It is the right time to make a statement for restructuring & democratizing the UNSC. It is also a chance to show India's amazing diversity, inclusive traditions, and cultural richness. It's our time to show the world that **“There's no solution to world challenges without India”**.



**“
India's G20 Presidency Will
Be Inclusive, Ambitious,
Action-Oriented.”**



BHARTIYA JANTA YUVA MORCHA