



Dr. Hina M. Patel is the Principal of the College since 2009. She has done her graduation in Economics from St. Xavier's College, Ahmedabad. Further she has obtained Master's degree and M.Phil in Economics from School of Social Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. She has also done Master's in English from BAOU. She has also earned Ph.D. Degree in Economics. She is a member of Academic Council, Board Study in Economics, Adhoc Board of Study of B.Voc at HNGU, Patan. She is a research guide for Ph.D. in Economics at HNGU, Patan. She is also a member in NAAC PEER Team and AAA PEER Team. She has an overall experience of 30 years in this profession which includes 14 years of experience as a Principal at Maniben M. P. Shah Mahila Arts College, Kadi. She is also interested in International Economics, Micro Economics, Management and Planning, Administration. She is author of several books and published many research papers/articles in reputed Educational Journals and also presented papers at state, national and international conferences/seminars.



Dr. Jaimini C. Solanki Born on 10 December, 1983. She has completed her Graduation in Economics in the year 2004, Master Degree in Economics in 2006, M.Phil. degree in 2009 from Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. She cracked her UGC NET exam in 2014. She has also earned Ph.D. degree in Economics. She has an overall experience of 09 years in this profession. She has interested in Indian Economy, Micro and Macro Economics, International Economics. She has published 6 books, 15 Research papers/Articles in reputed Educational Journals and also presented more than 08 papers at state, National and International level seminars/conferences /workshops. She is working as an Assistant Professor in Maniben M.P. Shah Arts College Kadi.

Publisher



Maniben M. P. Shah Mahila Arts College,
Opp. N.C. Desai Petrol Pump,
Kadi - 382715, Dist. : Mehsana
Gujarat, India
Ph. : (02764) 242072
Email : hina639@gmail.com

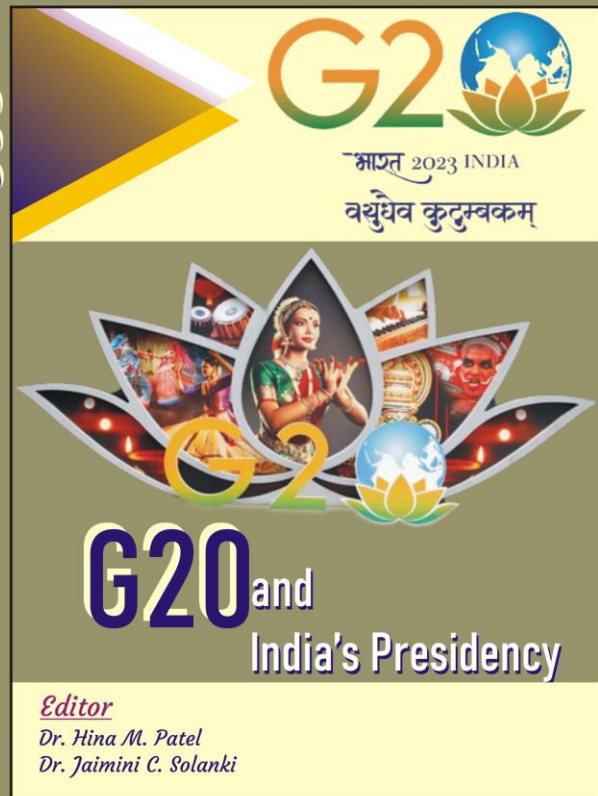
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G20
and
India's Presidency

Dr. Hina M. Patel
Dr. Jaimini C. Solanki



Editor

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Ph.: (02764) 242072

E-Mail: hina639@gmail.com

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Preface

Dear Reader,

The G20 was foreshadowed at the Cologne summit of the G7 in June 1999, and formally established at the G7 Finance Ministers' meeting on 26 September 1999 with an inaugural meeting on 15–16 December 1999 in Berlin. Canadian finance minister Paul Martin was chosen as the first chairman and German finance minister Hans Eichel hosted the meeting. The G20 or Group of 20 is an intergovernmental forum comprising 19 sovereign countries, the European Union (EU), and the African Union (AU). It works to address major issues related to the global economy, such as international financial stability, climate change mitigation and sustainable development.

In September 2023, at the 18th G20 Summit, Indian PM Narendra Modi announced that the African Union has been included as a member of the G20, making it the 21st member. The G20's primary focus has been governance of the global economy. Summit themes have varied from year to year. The theme of the 2006 G20 ministerial meeting was "Building and Sustaining Prosperity". The issues discussed included domestic reforms to achieve "sustained growth", global energy and resource commodity markets, reform of the World Bank and IMF, and the impact of demographic changes.

India was scheduled to host the G20 summit in 2021 and Italy in 2022. At the 2018 G20 Buenos Aires summit in Argentina, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said he had requested Italy to host the summit in 2021 and allow India to host it in 2022, on the occasion of the 75th year of India's independence. Italy agreed to let India host the G20 summit in 2022 in its place, owing to the momentum in bilateral ties.

Building on the idea propagated by India's age-old spiritual traditions, G20 presidency will function around the principles of the universal sense of one-ness – 'One Earth, One Family, One Future' – based on the adage Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, meaning 'that all of the world, universe or reality is one'.

There is unique fundamental to the goals set by India's Presidency. The fundamentals lie in the good economics and philosophy India attaches to G20. The principles of social welfare and equitable distribution are reflected in the commitment to achieving the end goal of ubiquitous improvement in the living standards of the masses and making the world a more equitable place.

This is what this book intend to find-a common path for diverse approaches meant to reach a better vision on the achievement of G20 Summit under India's Presidency. The

commitment to inclusion is also seen in the way the G20 Presidency is being executed in India. Here outline key highlights of recent G20 Summits and of India's engagement with the forum under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It will be useful for scholars and practitioners with an interest in India's multilateral diplomacy.

The volume itself stands for the multicultural approaches of the G20 summit-you will find here not only the vision of a multicultural world, but the valuable ideas and research of 21 authors.

A generous theme considered by this book, as this is directions for the future of teaching can be unified by working together-the opening chapter reveals a unified vision of authors of different national research methodology on the same challenging idea- "G20 and India's Presidency".

Dr. Hina M. Patel, and

Dr. Jaimini C. Solanki

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History and Importance of the G-20 Summit

Prof. Dharmendra K. Chaudhari

Associate Professor,

Department of Psychology

Maniben M. P. Shah Mahila Arts College, Kadi

Introduction

The Group of Twenty (G-20) Comprises 19 Countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom, And United States) And European Union. The G-20 Members Represent Around 85% Of The Global GDP, Over 75% Of The Global Trade, And About Two-Thirds of The World Population.

G-20 Is The Premier Forum for International Economic Cooperation and It Plays an Important Role in Shaping and Strengthening Global Architecture and Governance On All Major International Economic Issues. The G-20 Does Not Have a Permanent Secretariat or Staff. Instead, the G-20 Presidency Rotates Annually Among the Members and Is Selected from A Different Regional Grouping of Countries. The 19 Member Countries Are Therefore Divided Up into Five Groups Comprising a Maximum of Four Countries Each. Most of The Groups Are Formed On a Regional Basis That Is Countries from The Same Region Are Usually Put in The Same Group. Only Group 1 (Australia, Canada, Saudi Arabia and The United States) And Group 2 Do Not Follow This Pattern. Group 3 Includes Argentina, Brazil, And Mexico; Group 4 Includes France, Germany, Italy, And United Kingdom; And Group 5 Includes China, Indonesia, Japan, And Republic of Korea. The EU, the 20th Member, Is Not a Member of Any of These Regional Groups.

Each Year another Country from A Different Group Assumes the G-20 Presidency. The Countries in A Group Are Each Equally Entitled to Take On the Presidency When It Is Their Group's Turn, Though. India, From Group 2, Holds The Current Presidency of the G-20 From 1 December 2022 To 30 November 2023.

The G-20 Presidency Is Responsible for Bringing Together the G-20 Agenda in Consultation with Other Members and in Response to Developments in The Global Economy. To Ensure Continuity, The Presidency Is Supported by A “Troika” Made Up of the Current, Immediate Past and Next Host Countries.

During India’s Presidency, The Members of the G-20 Troika Are Indonesia, India and Brazil.

The Objectives of the G-20 Are:

- Policy Coordination Between Its Members in Order to Achieve Global Economic Stability, Sustainable Growth;
- To Promote Financial Regulations That Reduce Risks and Prevent Future Financial Crises; And
- To Create a New International Financial Architecture.

The Group of Twenty (G-20)

The Group of Twenty (G-20) Is The Premier Intergovernmental Forum for International Economic Cooperation. The Forum Plays an Important Role in Shaping and Strengthening Global Architecture and Governance On All Major International Economic Issues. India Holds the Presidency of the G-20 From 1 December 2022 To 30 November 2023. The Theme of India's G-20 Presidency Is- “वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्” Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam “One Earth. One Family. One Future.”



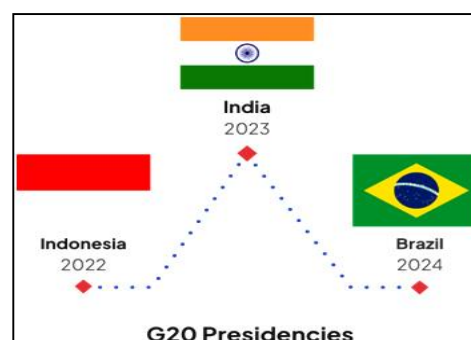
Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam Means (Sanskrit: वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्. From “Vasudha”, The Earth; “Iva”, Is; And “Kutumbakam”, Family) Is A Sanskrit Phrase That Means That the Whole World Is One Single Family. So Here the Vedic Sages Are Saying That the Entire World Is Truly Just One Family. The World Is Like a Small, Tightly Knit, Nuclear Family.

G-20 Members

The Group of Twenty (G-20) Comprises 19 Countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States) And The European Union. The G-20 Members Represent Around 85% Of The Global GDP, Over 75% Of The Global Trade, And About Two-Thirds of The World Population.

How G-20 Works

The G-20 Presidency Steers the G-20 Agenda for One Year and Hosts the Summit. The G-20 Consists of Two Parallel Tracks: The Finance Track and The Sherpa Track. Finance Ministers and Central



Bank Governors Lead the Finance Track While Sherpa's Lead the Sherpa Track After Finance Track.

The G-20 Process from The Sherpa Side Is Coordinated by The Sherpa's of Member Countries, Who Are Personal Emissaries of the Leaders. Finance Track Is Led by Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the Member Countries. Within The Two Tracks, There Are Thematically Oriented Working Groups in Which Representatives from The Relevant Ministries of the Members as Well as from Invited/Guest Countries and Various International Organizations Participate.

The Finance Track Is Mainly Led by The Ministry of Finance. These Working Groups Meet Regularly Throughout the Term of Each Presidency. The Sherpa's Oversee Negotiations Over the Course of the Year, Discussing Agenda Items for The Summit and Coordinating the Substantive Work of the G-20.

In Addition, There Are Engagement Groups Which Bring Together Civil Societies, Parliamentarians, Think Tanks, Women, Youth, Labor, Businesses and Researchers of the G-20 Countries.

The Group Does Not Have a Permanent Secretariat. The Presidency Is Supported by The Troika – Previous, Current and Incoming Presidency. During India's Presidency, The Troika Will Comprise Indonesia, India and Brazil, Respectively.

Objectives and History

1. Finance Ministers Proposed the Improvement of the G-20
2. At The G7 Summit in Cologne in June 1999 To Progress the Around the World Budgetary Design.
3. The G-20 Was Set Up in December 1999 As A Normal Assembly Put for Fund Priests and Central Bank Governors.
4. The G-20 Was Raised a Score Higher in November 2008, When State and Government Pioneers Met in Washington for The Primary Time to Go Up Against the Worldwide Financial and Money Related Emergency.
5. As A Result, It Has Ended Up the Basic Gathering for Major Mechanical and Creating Countries to Talk About Pivotal Worldwide Cash and Financial Approach Concerns.

Since at that point, the group of twenty, or G-20, has been the essential gathering for worldwide participation on the foremost genuine challenges standing up to the worldwide economy and money related framework. it brings together the world's biggest created and rising economies. besides, the G-20 countries account for around 85% of worldwide GDP, 80%

of universal commerce, and 60% of the world's populace. the G-20's goals are to arrange approaches among its individuals, produce economic development, diminish hazard, and develop a money related design.

The G-20's Operations Are Guided by The Fund and Sherpa Tracks, Whereas Engagement Bunches Bring Gracious Society Together. A Few Argue That the G-20 Isn't A Lawfully Official Organization Which It Ought to Be Strengthened.

Previous G-20 Summits

Washington DC, London, Pittsburgh – 2008 & 2009

The First G-20 Summit Was Held in 2008 In Washington DC (USA). It Set the Scene for The Most Dramatic Reform of Global Finance in Over 60 Years. At The Follow-Up Summit in 2009 In London (UK), The G-20 Agreed to Blacklist States That Refused to Cooperate On Efforts to Tackle Tax Evasion and Avoidance. In The Wake of The 2008 Financial Crisis, The G-20 Resolved to Impose Stricter Controls On Hedge Funds and Rating Agencies. Institutional Reforms Included the Expansion of the Financial Stability Forum (FSF) To Make It an Effective Supervisory and Watchdog Body for The Global Financial System. It Was Renamed the Financial Stability Board (FSB). The G-20 Is Credited with Helping Avert a Shift to Protectionism in The Aftermath of The 2008 Financial Crisis. It Also Helped Mobilize Consensus for Tripling the International Monetary Fund's Budget and for Expanding the Mandate and Lending Remit of Multilateral Development Banks.

In 2008, In Washington DC, The G-20 Had Agreed to Refrain from Imposing New Barriers to Trade and Investment for 12 Months. This Provision Has Been Extended at Every Subsequent Summit. The G-20 Summit in Pittsburgh (USA) In 2009 Established The G-20 As A Major Decision-Making Body On Matters Relating to The Global Economy. This Summit Decided On Stricter Regulations for The Banking Sector, Requiring Banks to Retain a Greater Proportion of Their Profits to Build Capital. These Measures Helped Reduce the Financial Risk to Governments and Tax-Payers Posed by High-Risk Private Sector Activities.

Toronto, Seoul, Cannes – 2010 & 2011

At The Toronto Summit (Canada) In 2010, The G-20 Adopted Directives to Reduce Sovereign Debt. The Advanced Industrial States Pledged a Reduction in Their Budget Deficits and External Borrowing. G-20 Leaders Met Again in 2010 In Seoul (Republic of Korea), Where They Adopted Stricter Regulations for Banks (Basel III Norms), As Well as Agreed On the Reform of the Financial Stakes and Voting Shares in The International Monetary Fund (IMF). Seoul Was Also a Milestone in The History of the G-20.

For The First Time, Development Policy Issues Were On the Summit's Agenda Which Came to Be Known as The 'Seoul Consensus'. Development Has Since Been a Standard Part of the Agenda of Every Subsequent Summit. At The Heart of the Work Programme of the G-20 Summit in Cannes (France), In 2011, Was The Reform of the International Monetary System. G-20 Leaders Also Agreed to Establish the Agricultural Market Information System, An Inter-Agency Platform to Enhance Food Market Transparency and Encourage International Policy Coordination in Times of Crisis.

Los Cabos, St. Petersburg, Brisbane – 2012, 2013 and 2014

The Focus of the Summit in Los Cabos (Mexico) In 2012 Was On Fighting Youth Unemployment and Creating Quality Jobs with Social Security Coverage and Fair Income. The Summit Also Highlighted the Link Between the Development Agenda, Agriculture, And Green Growth. In St. Petersburg (Russia) In 2013, Major Progress Was Made On Combating Tax Evasion and Avoidance. The G-20 Agreed On the Automatic Exchange of Tax Information and The Action Plan On Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS). This Was Intended to Help Create a Regulatory Policy to Oversee the Activities of Multinational Businesses Which Were Engaging in Tax Avoidance by Minimizing Profits and Shifting Profits Outside the Countries, Where The Activities Deriving Those Profits Are Performed. At The Brisbane Summit (Australia) In 2014, The G-20 Set Itself the Ambitious Goal of Increasing Its Collective GDP by an Additional Two Percent. Another Important Step Was Taken in The Field of Banking Regulation Wherein the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Endorsed the Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Tax Information. The Leaders Endorsed The 'Brisbane 25 By 25' Goal Which Aimed at Reducing the Gender Gap in The Labor Workforce by 25 Percent by 2025.

Antalya and Hangzhou – 2015 & 2016

At The G-20 Summit in Antalya (Turkey), In 2015, The G-20 Looked for The First Time at Migration and Refugee Movement. They Also Agreed On Further Financial Sector Reforms, And Resolved to Support the Global Climate Agreement. The Leaders Also Issued a G-20 Statement On the Fight Against Terrorism. At The Summit in Hangzhou (China), In 2016, The Focus Was On Strengthening Long Term Inclusive Growth of the Global Economy. The Summit Also Looked at Linking Sustainable Growth and Social Welfare. Digital Economy as an Important Driver of Development and Growth Became Part of the G-20 Agenda for The First Time During China's Presidency in 2016. G-20 Leaders Also Adopted The 'G-20 Action

Plan On 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’, Which Has Since Then Become the Guiding Document for G-20’s Work On The ‘Sustainable Development’.

Hamburg – 2017

The G-20 Under The German Presidency Met Under the Theme “Shaping an Interconnected World” And Accorded a Special Emphasis to Addressing the Global Menace of Terrorism. A G-20 Leaders’ Retreat On ‘Fighting Terrorism’ Was Held, Ahead of The Formal Commencement of Summit Proceedings. The Hamburg Declaration Adopted by The Leaders at The 2017 Summit Endorsed The “Irreversibility” Of The Paris Agreement. It Highlighted Energy Security as The Guiding Principle for The Transformation of Energy System and Called On Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) To Promote Universal Access to Affordable and Clean Energy. G-20 Leaders Committed to Further Aligning Their Policies with The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and The Addis Ababa Action Agenda On Financing for Development. The G-20 Africa Partnership Also Known as ‘G-20 Compact with Africa’ Was Launched at The Summit.

Buenos Aires – 2018

The Overarching Theme of the G-20 Under Argentina’s Presidency Was ‘Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development’. The Priority Areas for Argentina’s Presidency Were - Future of Work; Fourth Industrial Revolution, Health, Youth, Infrastructure for Development; And Sustainable Food Security. The G-20 Also Sought to Build On the Legacy of Past Presidencies Across a Broad Array of Issues Including Empowering Women, Fighting Corruption, Strengthening Our Financial Governance, Strong and Sustainable Financial System, Fairness of The Global Tax System, Trade and Investment, Climate Action, Flexible and Cleaner Energy Systems.

Osaka – 2019

The G-20 Summit in 2019 (Japan) Focused On Key Issues Such as Trade and Investment; Excess Capacity of Steel; Digitalization; Data Free Flow with Trust; G-20/OECD Framework On Base Erosion and Profit Sharing; Quality Infrastructure Investment; Anti-Corruption; Climate Change; Energy; Environment; Displacement and Migration. The G-20 Leaders Released an Important Statement On ‘Preventing Exploitation of the Internet for Terrorism and Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism (VECT)’.

Saudi Arabia – 2020

The 15th G-20 Summit Was Held Under the Theme ‘Realizing Opportunities of The 21st Century for All’. It Was the First Ever Virtual Summit in The History of G-20. At The

Initiative of Prime Minister Modi, The Saudi Presidency Also Convened an 'Extraordinary Virtual G-20 Leaders' Summit On 25 March 2020 To Discuss the Challenges Posed by The Outbreak of The COVID-19 Pandemic and to Forge a Coordinated Global Response. Following Which the Leaders Released a Statement On Covid-19 Expressing Commitment to Fight the Pandemic; Safeguarding The Global Economy; Addressing International Trade Disruptions and Enhancing Global Cooperation to Counter the Pandemic's Impact. The G-20 Also Committed to Injecting Over USD 5 Trillion into The Global Economy to Counter the Social and Economic Impact of the Pandemic. Under The Saudi Presidency, The Leaders Endorsed the Debt Service Suspension Initiative and The Common Framework for Debt Treatments Beyond The DSSI to Provide Liquidity Relief to Debt Ridden Countries, so as to Allow Them to Concentrate Their Resources On Providing Social Security and Health Benefits to Their Citizens and Address the Economic Impact of the Pandemic. Till Date, The DSSI Has Provided Relief of Over USD 5 Billion to More Than 45 Countries and Has Been Extended till The End of 2021.

Important Outcomes of the Saudi Presidency Include the Adoption of an Action Plan in Response to COVID-19 And Convening a Joint Meeting of the Finance and Health Ministers, As Well as Significant Progress On Discussions On the Reform of the International Tax System. The G-20 Also Agreed to Establish the Private Sector Alliance for The Empowerment and Launched Progression of Women's Economic Representation (EMPOWER) During The Saudi Presidency.

Italy – 2021

The 16th G-20 Summit Was Hosted by Italy On 30-31 October 2021 In Rome. The Theme Chosen by Italy for Their Presidency of the G-20 Was 'People, Planet, Prosperity' With A Focus On Four Broad Thematic Areas:

- (I) Recovery from The Pandemic and Global Health Governance;
- (II) Economic Recovery and Resilience;
- (III) Climate Change; And
- (IV) Sustainable Development and Food Security.

Key Highlights from The G-20 Calendar Under the Italian Presidency Have Been the Global Health Summit (In Partnership with The EU), The First Ever G-20 Joint Meeting of the Foreign and Development Ministers, A Standalone Meeting of the Development Ministers Focused On Food Security, The First Meeting of G-20 Research Ministers, A Ministerial Conference On Women's Empowerment, A Joint Meeting of the Health and Finance Ministers.

The Rome Declaration Was Adopted by G-20 Leaders at The Global Health Summit in May 2021, Which Called for Promotion of Strong Multilateral Cooperation Towards Ending The COVID-19 Pandemic and Supporting Recovery, and to Continue Contributing Joint Efforts to Better Prevent, Detect and Respond to Global Health Risks and Emergencies. The G-20 Also Signed The 'Matera Declaration On Food Security and Nutrition' To Address Issues of Food Security, Malnutrition, And Hunger by Focusing On Transformation of the Agriculture Sector.

The G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Also Endorsed the Final Political Agreement On a Two-Pillar Solution to Address Tax Challenges, Marking The Most Significant Global Tax Reform in Over a Century Which Will Mandate Multinational Companies to Pay a Minimum Tax of 15% In The Countries of Their Operation.

In Addition, Italy Also Convened an Extraordinary Leaders' Summit On Afghanistan, Which Was Preceded by A Meeting of Foreign Ministers On Afghanistan, To Discuss the G-20's Role in Responding to The Crisis in Afghanistan, Especially On Ensuring Humanitarian Access; Maintaining Security and Fighting Terrorism and Issues of Mobility and Migration. A Chair's Statement Was Issued Following the Summit, Which Spoke About the Advocacy Role of the G-20 Within The International Community to Fully Support UN Activities and Respond to UN Appeals On Humanitarian Assistance, And Called On the Taliban to Rescind Their Links with Terrorist Groups.

Indonesia – 2022

Indonesia Chose “Recover Together, Recover Stronger” As The Overall Theme for Its Presidency, As A Way to Advance Strong and Inclusive Global Recovery from Covid-10 Pandemic. The Idea Was to Reflect the Spirit of Collective Recovery in The World and Ensure That G-20 Projects an Inclusive Vision to Aid Collective Recovery and Move Towards a New Chapter of Green and Inclusive Development.

The Presidency Identified Three Main Pillars: I) Global Health Architecture – Stronger Global Cooperation To Ensure Equality Of Global Health Standards For Travel And Global Community's Resilience Towards Any Future Pandemic; Ii) Digital Transformation – Achieving The True Potentials From The Rapid Digitalization Of The Global Economy To Secure Common Prosperity In The Digital Age; And Iii) Sustainable Energy Transitions – New Approaches And Dimensions To Accelerate The Transition Towards Cleaner Energy Sources For Ensuring A Cleaner And Brighter Future For The Global Community.

Importance of the G-20 Summit

Now and then the terms “globalization” and “interconnectedness” are utilized traded. as a result of globalization, the world has contracted to the measure of a town. on the edges of the uncommon virtual G-20 leaders’ summit 2020, Indian prime minister shri Narendra Modi made a call to imagine a globalized society with humankind at the center. moreover, the prime serve supported moving absent from the old-fashioned concentration on banks and financial matters and directing toward humankind, climate alter, and fear based oppression.

Agreeing to common conviction, when china snuffles, the rest of the world catches a cold. this term, be that as it may, has picked up request as china’s economy has risen. Worldwide economies are allegedly closing down generation lines in response to unused infection (covid-19), worldwide utilization is diminishing, and development forecasts are being changed lower. As a result, specialists around the world are attempting to decide the genuine effect of covid-19’s spread in this globalized society.

Roles and Responsibilities

The G-20 could be stage where pioneers have reaffirmed their halt commitment to working with creating nations, especially low-income nations, to assist them actualize broadly driven approaches and needs fundamental to meet globally concurred advancement objectives, especially the thousand years’ improvement objectives (MDGs). the G-20 advances development and advancement by giving approach consistency, examination, and viable rebellious. this permits G-20 individuals to superior target their collaboration with creating countries and intensifies improvement activities on the worldwide motivation.

It empowers all individuals to take part in society and to have risen to chances. numerous job-seekers have profited from the G-20’s facilitated endeavors in human assets. the G-20 individuals have had and will proceed to have noteworthy repercussions on low-income developing countries’ development and improvement (LIDCs).

Global Growth

The G-20 is basic in making an air favorable to impartial worldwide development and improvement. its endeavors to form success, ensure money related solidness, and maintain a strategic distance from and oversee emergencies are pivotal. as a result, as developing economies coordinated more completely into the worldwide economy, they help the G-20 in accomplishing its objective of vigorous, maintainable, adjusted, and comprehensive worldwide development. the 2030 motivation for economic improvement moreover gives a striking, transformative, and worldwide advancement arranges, and the G-20 is well-placed to help with

its usage and maximize its collective impact. the G-20 plays a basic part in building an environment that advances comprehensive worldwide development and advancement. guaranteeing money related solidness, empowering development, and dodging and overseeing emergencies are pivotal in empowering the potential. as a result, as creating economies ended up more coordinates into the worldwide economy, the G-20 can fulfill its point of solid, maintainable, adjusted, and comprehensive worldwide development. the 2030 plan for economic improvement moreover makes a strong, unused, and worldwide system for feasible advancement. the G-20 is well-positioned to help in executing and maximizing its collective impact.

Role of President

The G-20 president embraces a few measures to assist individuals talk about and facilitate approach on things of common intrigued. the current alter in center to the worldwide south reflects creating economies, such as India's developing significance in driving universal improvement participation and reinforcing multilateralism. much obliged to its human assets and business enterprise, India's forceful thrust into the worldwide economy has set up its put as a pioneer among rising and creating nations. India's noteworthy part in worldwide financial administration has prompted it to take an interest within the G-20 prepare effectively.

India Has Taken an Interest in G-20 Forms, Counting Sherpa's and The Back Track. Its Commitment to Worldwide Collaboration, Comprehensive Improvement, Financial Solidness, And Long-Term Advance Adjusts with Its National Objectives and Other G-20 Leaders' Standards. "Over Another Five a Long Time, Rising Nations Like Our Own Will Lead the Organization," India's G-20 Sherpa Piyush Goyal Said in October 2021. "It Is a Once-In-A-Lifetime Chance to Contribute to A More Inclusive and Equitable Agenda at The G-20."

India's G-20 Priorities

- Green Development, Climate Finance & Lifestyle for Environment (Life)
- Accelerated, Inclusive & Resilient Growth
- Accelerating Progress On Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Technological Transformation & Digital Public Infrastructure
- Multilateral Institutions for The 21st Century
- Women-Led Development

Conclusion

India's critical part in worldwide financial administration has provoked it to take part within the G-20 prepare effectively. the worldwide epidemic covid-19 is going down in history and the G-20 needs a more compassionate touch. ninety percent of cases and 88 percent of deaths ensued in G-20 countries, and forceful dialogs with a collaborative approach will put this widespread fiasco to a near. India's prime minister's helpful offer for sympathy to be fostered among states may be a step within the right way.

India kick-started its presidency term agenda with a series of cultural initiatives that included various Jan Bhagidari activities, a special university connect event with 75 educational institutions from across the country, the lighting up of 100 asi monuments with the G-20 logo and colors, and showcasing G-20 at the handbill festival in Nagaland. sand artist Shri Sudarshan Patnaik also created sand art of India's G-20 logo on purl beach in Odessa. various other events, youth activities, cultural performances, and site excursions showcasing the sights and traditions of respective city-venues, are also planned throughout the year-long calendar.

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THE G20 AND THE INDIAN POINT OF VIEW**Dr. Hina M. Patel****Department of Economics****Principal,****Maniben M. P. Shah Mahila Arts College, Kadi****Abstract:**

The G20 is the world's major platform for international economic cooperation, with twenty of the world's top economies represented. The G20, which was created in 1999 in the aftermath of the Asian financial crisis and now, represents 85% of global GDP, 75% of global commerce, and over two-thirds of the world population, seeks to achieve a balance between fairness, global representation, and opportunities. The G20's initial goal was to bring together finance ministers and central bankers from the world's major established and growing nations to debate international, economic, and financial stability, particularly among middle-income countries. At its first formal meeting in Washington DC a decade later, at the height of the 2008 financial crisis, the G20 was expanded to include leaders of state and government. “Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom (UK)”, and the “United States” comprise the G20 countries. “Spain” has been asked to stay as a permanent visitor. The G20 presidency is rotated among its members on a yearly basis. The Troika, or the rotating three-member collaboration of the former, current, and incoming presidency, guarantees that the G20 agenda remains on track. The member states reach consensus on agenda items, and it is the political will of individual governments that determines whether or not those things are carried out. Both the Finance Track and the Sherpa Track will be running simultaneously throughout the summit. Members of the G20, known as "Sherpa's," collaborate with finance ministers and central bank governors to reap strategic benefits for all parties involved. Furthermore, Engagement Groups bring together different interest groups to offer their contributions.

Key words: G20, Economy, Growth, Finance, Global

Introduction:

The international order that prevailed shortly after the devastating World War II, as well as the new power balance generated by its winners, is exemplified by the United Nations and its Security Council, the Breton Woods institutions, and the Group of Seven (G7). The Group of Twenty (G 20) is a developing framework that includes the Group of Seven (G7) and other major countries as full members. It includes not just the P5, but also other major developing economies. The Group of Twenty (G20), which consists of the world's twenty most populous countries, was established originally as a forum for coordinating economic policy but has now evolved into a formidable financial and economic bloc. At this time, it is home to 85% of the world's population and is responsible for 75% of worldwide GDP and 75% of global trade. Because of its prominence, it is the go-to group for solving international economic and development problems.

Starting in 2011, a different country has taken the helm of the G20 each year, with an initial emphasis on macroeconomic policy. Up until the pandemic, the G20, technically known as the "Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy," had been making consistent efforts to promote healthy global economic growth. After the epidemic broke out, it stepped up its efforts. Climate change and energy, health, counter-terrorism, and migration are just some of the global issues that the G20 has begun to address. How many countries make up the G20? It is made up of 19 nations (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and the European Union (EU). It has grown into a major international organisation with global influence. African Union, NEPAD, and ASEAN are just a few of the international and regional organisations that are often invited to participate in the G20 process, making it representative and open to all stakeholders. Early on, the G20 concentrated on financial and social issues. Since the G20 was elevated to the level of Heads of State and Government, it has adapted to address any pressing issue or topic. Bringing together civil society, think tanks, and other key stakeholders from member states are the 20 Working Groups and 10 Engagement Groups that make up the Sherpa and Finance Tracks, respectively.

Currently, the G20 has numerous tracks, including:

- "Finance Track," with a total of eight job streams (Global Macroeconomic Policies, Infrastructure Financing, International Financial Architecture, Sustainable Finance, Financial Inclusion, Health Finance, International Taxation, Financial Sector Reforms).

- "Sherpa Track," which consists of 12 different work streams (Anti-corruption, Agriculture, Culture, Development, Digital Economy, Employment, Environment and Climate, Education, Energy Transition, Health, Trade and Investment, Tourism). For the time being, Shri Amitabh Kant serves as the Sherpa for the Prime Minister of India.
- "10 Engagement Groups" are comprised of organisations from the commercial sector, civic society, and independent entities (Business 20, Civil 20, Labour 20, Parliament 20, Science 20, Supreme Audit Institutions 20, Think 20, Urban 20, Women 20 and Youth 20).

The Presidency of India:

Since the group's formation in 1999, India has held the position of member in the G20. As a significant participant in the organisation, India made certain that the global financial narrative took into account its point of view on matters that are of the utmost significance to the Indian country. As on the 22nd of December, India will take up the chairmanship of the G20 for a period of one year. The incoming presidency of India occurs at a pivotal juncture that coincides with a time of upheaval on the international stage. The international world is currently confronted with a variety of issues, both politically and economically. Relations between Russia and industrialised Western nations, the majority of which are members of the G20, have deteriorated as a result of the war between Russia and Ukraine. The fighting and the ensuing unilateral sanctions placed by the West as a result of the conflict have disrupted the worldwide recovery that was taking place after the epidemic, which has had a significant influence on both the price of oil and gas as well as the availability of food. As is always the case, the most vulnerable, namely developing nations and LDCs, are the ones who feel the impact the most strongly. In the genuine spirit of the Indian philosophy known as Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, which translates to "the world is one family," India would attempt to discover pragmatic global solutions for the benefit of everyone. The rapid transformation of India's economy and society that the Prime Minister has initiated is the key motivator behind India's stance on the global development agenda, especially the shift towards a greener and more digital economy. The aftermath of the pandemic is particularly significant because it highlighted the significance of robust healthcare systems and worldwide cooperation in the fight against the disease.

With the "global common good" as his new nation's top diplomatic priority, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi has shifted India's foreign policy focus. The Indian government expects that during its G20 chairmanship, this idea would be used to the search for long-term

answers to some of the world's most critical problems, which have arisen because of increased global interdependence. Climate change, novel technology, food and energy insecurity, and many other issues fall within this category. As the current G20 President, India will be in charge of setting the agenda, selecting the focus areas and themes for discussion, presiding over negotiations, and delivering the final papers following the summit. India will identify, highlight, develop, and strengthen international support for critical priorities in a wide range of social and economic sectors, including energy, agriculture, trade, digital economy, health, and environment, as well as employment, tourism, anti-corruption, and women's empowerment, with a particular emphasis on the most vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and communities.

India is now a member of the G20 Troika, which also includes Italy and Indonesia. The Troika is comprised of the current, prior, and upcoming G20 Presidency. The Troika, consisting of India, Indonesia, and Brazil, was scheduled to begin functioning on December 22, under India's Presidency. If this scenario were to play out, for the first time in history the Troika would consist of three emerging countries with booming economies. Consequences for the current power dynamic within the G20 are anticipated. More voice should be given to poor countries in the choices taken at this meeting. It has been announced that the G20 Leaders' Summit would take place in New Delhi on September 9-10, 2023, with the attendance of various heads of state and government. This event will be hosted by India. Beginning in December 2022, India will take over the presidency of the G20, and during that time it is projected to hold more than 200 meetings around the country. The Indian government is getting ready to host as many as 190 G20 meetings around the country. We want to bring this huge event as near as possible to the life of the people of India so that we may call it the "People's G20" as part of our efforts to organise an excellent and distinctively "Indian" G20 summit.

The formation of the G20 Secretariat:

- With Cabinet permission, a G20 Secretariat has been formed. Former Foreign Secretary Harsh V. Shringla has been selected as India's G20 Secretary-General. His term began on May 1, 22 and ended on December 31, 23. The G20 Secretariat will be in charge of carrying out overarching policy choices and making the necessary arrangements for India's presidency. (I)
- Until it hands over to the next Presidency in December 2023, the Secretariat will be responsible for preparing and running all G20 meetings, communicating with stakeholders, and handing off the reins. The Secretariat will develop the information

and expertise necessary to strengthen India's future role as a multilateral leader on global issues.

- The Secretariat will manage Presidency knowledge, technological, media, security, and logistics. "It will be manned by officers and personnel from the Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and other relevant line Ministries/Departments and subject knowledge specialists," the Cabinet Secretariat stated. The Secretariat operates until February 2024.
- At a cost of Rs 2254 crore, the India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) has nearly completed transforming Pragati Maidan into a state-of-the-art Integrated Exhibition and Convention Centre (IECC). The Summit takes place there. [ii] Hiring has started in the Secretariat. The Prime Minister responded to Arindam Bagchi's tweet announcing his employment with the words, "This is a terrific chance." [iii]
- The Presidency traditionally invites "Guest" nations and IOs to G20 meetings and summits. India will invite Bangladesh, Egypt, Mauritius, Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, Singapore, Spain, and UAE as "Guests" as President, according to MEA. Bangladesh is the Summit's sole South Asian guest.
- In addition to normal International Organizations (UN, IMF, World Bank, WHO, WTO, ILO, FSB, and OECD) and Chairs of Regional Organizations (AU, AUDA-NEPAD, and ASEAN), India, as G20 Presidency, will invite the ISA, CDRI, and ADB as "Guest IOs" (Asian Development Bank).

Presidency priorities:

- Questions for the Indian Presidency: The Ministry of the Environment and Agriculture (MEA) notes that "ongoing conversations... revolve around inclusive, equitable, and sustainable growth; LiFE (Lifestyle For Environment); women's empowerment; digital public infrastructure and tech-enabled development in areas as diverse as health, agriculture, education, commerce, skill-mapping, culture, and tourism; climate financing; circular economy; global food security; energy security; green hydrogen; disaster risk reduction and resilience; developmental cooperation." [iv]
- It prioritises climate, digital, and health. India can exhibit its climate initiatives and pledges during the Presidency. Prime Minister Modi says India's climate responsibilities are clear. Nine years early, India reached 40% non-fossil energy capacity. Mr. Modi declared the "Panchamrit"—five key climate action commitments by India—at the COP26 Summit last year, including a net zero economy by 2070.

Developing nations need climate funding and technology to achieve these ambitious targets.

- As part of LIFE - Lifestyle for Environment, the Prime Minister emphasised the need of changing people's habits as a means of sparking climate action and bringing about necessary global action. Today's G20 needs these. India aims to export its start-up economy and IT models that combine global integration and national interests in digital. Globalizing Digital India. A new technological order should incorporate international cooperation in research and development as well as international investment.
- India has used novel methods to complicated health issues like COVID-19. India depended on the Aarogya Setu digital infrastructure to track the COVID-19 epidemic. The Co-WIN digital platform powered India's 2 billion-vaccine programme. Under India's Presidency, G20 partners will work to build mechanisms to help poor nations fight pandemics like COVID-19.

Conclusion:

This is, without a question, be the most important international group that is being organised outside of the United Nations during the post-pandemic period. In 1983, India played host to both the NAM and CHOGM Summits. In 2018, India played host to the International Solar Alliance Summit. These sessions, although their significance, did not involve all of the P5 nations or the major countries. India's G20 Presidency coincides with the start of Amritkaal, the period of 25 years after India's 75th independence anniversary. This makes it optimistic about the future and kind towards newcomers. Furthermore, during the month of December 2022, India will preside over the United Nations Security Council, and from September 2022 to September 2023, India will preside over the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) as its chair. India, the world's largest democracy, the world's third largest economy in terms of PPP, and the world's second most populous country, will make a substantial contribution in the G 20 to encourage faster, more sustainable, and more equitable growth. The G-20 Presidency will place India on the global stage, giving it the opportunity to put its goals and narratives on the international agenda. [xii] Additionally, it would offer a one-of-a-kind chance to demonstrate India's progression and advances in addition to the country's rich cultural legacy and diverse population. During the time that it holds the Presidency, India wants to be in a position to make contributions that may hasten the resolution of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. The following poem from the Rig Veda provides a concise summary of India's goals during its Presidency of the G20:

“May the stream of my life flow into the river of righteousness?

Loose the bonds of sin that binds me.

Let not the thread of my song is cut while I sing;

And let not my work end before its fulfilment”. [xiii]

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G20 ISSUES FOR INDIA AND THE EFFICIENCY OF THE G20 FRAMEWORK

Dr. Sangita C. Acharya

Department of Economics

Associate Professor,

Maniben M. P. Shah Mahila Arts College, Kadi

Abstract:

India's G20 (Group of Twenty) presidency inherits geopolitical turmoil as well as a downturn in global economic activity. The path ahead for India is fraught with difficulties, including the conflict in “Ukraine” and the “Covid-19” epidemic, which threatens the world economy, which is dealing with broken supply chains, a cost-of-living crisis, skyrocketing energy prices, and hurdles to climate action. For her G20 presidency, India has chosen the theme 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' or 'One Earth, One Family, One Future,' which represents a holistic approach to growth with sustainability, taking into account all living forms in the development process and relating it to the conservation of the planet. The G20 signifies the willingness of rich and emerging nations to handle global economic difficulties collectively as the prime venue for global economic cooperation and policy recommendations. It serves 20 of the world's major economies, as well as 9 guest countries and 14 multilateral organizations, including the “United Nations (UN), World Trade Organization (WTO), World Health Organization (WHO), World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Labor Organization (ILO), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), African Union, International Solar Alliance (ISA)”, and “Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)”. Except for geopolitics, the G20 is a multilateral platform for resolving other global challenges.

Key words: G20 Summit, India Presidency, Indonesia.

Introduction:

The Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, made the announcement that India's Presidency of the G20 will be ambitious, inclusive, action-oriented, and decisive with the goal of making it a "People's G20" for a world that has recovered from a pandemic. The Indian presidency of the Group of Twenty (G20) has established its priorities, with a particular emphasis on the macroeconomic implications of food and energy insecurity, climate change, strengthening Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), financing inclusivity, equitable and sustainable growth, digital public infrastructure, and climate financing. It is necessary for the Indian Presidency to have a rethinking session on the transboundary problems that are created by the need for funding through MDBs. These transboundary challenges represent a significant barrier to overcoming when attempting to address shared global economic challenges such as inflation on a global scale, food and energy insecurity, and the macroeconomic implications of climate change. Therefore, in order to effectively manage their own fiscal policies, multilateral financial institutions need to keep a close eye on any shifts in the United States' monetary policy, as these shifts tend to have a significant effect on economies in developing countries that are located in other regions. As a result, India has to make significant progress on bringing governance changes to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. In addition, the Indian presidency has taken a people-centered approach to financial inclusion, which might be accomplished through an efficient allocation of existing money as well as other resources.

Even though India has been the voice of the Global South in global forums, it will be difficult for them to establish their agenda and promote their case in the aftermath of the Covid-19 outbreak. The epidemic has made these nations' economic situations worse, diverted their attention away from reaching sustainable development goals, and shown the disparity in their health systems in comparison to those of industrialized ones. It is imperative for India to find solutions to these problems by utilizing its knowledge and expertise in areas such as universal access to digital technology, public health and pharmaceuticals, and sustainable growth and development, all of which have the potential to bring together developing and developed economies. Throughout the course of the epidemic, India's "Vaccine Maitri" has demonstrated her dedication to helping those inhabitants of the world who are in the greatest need in the battle against the health catastrophe.

The G20 Leaders Summit that will take place in Bali marks the culmination of Indonesia's chairmanship, which lasted for a whole year. On December 1, 2022, India will take over as the new holder of the baton. [1] Gavel (Fig. 1) is the picture of respect that symbolizes

the G20, which is the most important financial participating body in the world. It is also the emblem of the administration and president of the G20. “India, Japan, Australia, the United States, the United Kingdom, Argentina, Canada, France, Germany, South Korea, Italy, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Brazil, Turkey”, and the “European Union” are all members of the G20. Together, the G20 countries represent more than 80% of global GDP, 75% of the world's population, and about 2/3 of global trade. As such, it is the most important platform for international economic cooperation. The chairmanship of the G20 carries with it the responsibilities and obligations of accountability. It gives a tremendous opportunity for the leadership of India to have an impact on how the rest of the world reacts to the difficulties that are now being faced. It is also the time for India to show leadership and make the shift from being a "rule-taker" to a "rule-maker" in international affairs.

Issues with India's G20 Presidency:

China's aggression towards Taiwan, a growing food and energy crisis due to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, a more aggressive North Korea, a slowing global economy, emerging threats to trade in the Indo-Pacific region, and environmental concerns all come at a time when India is president of the United Nations. [2] Given the prominence of geopolitics at this year's G20, it looks that India has a formidable obstacle in trying to lead the group over turbulent waters. Moreover, the "incomparable multidimensional obstacles" of the summit were already known, and the member nations were interested in hearing India's take on each of the issues. India saw the impending consequences of economic collapse, increased global poverty, and the inability to achieve the "Sustainable Development Goals." [3] Several G20 leaders failed in their duty to work together to broker a peaceful resolution for Ukraine. Political leaders should work to resolve the underlying problems that have led to the current shortages in food, gasoline, and fertilizer, as well as the Ukrainian conflict and related sanctions. The summit was saved by a well-received proclamation by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi that "today's moment is not of war," and a conclusion that struck a good compromise between the competing interests of the various factions. India must now take the lead in bringing the warring parties together to negotiate a peaceful resolution to the dispute.

Providing food, fertilizer, and energy security for all, especially the most disadvantaged households, must be a top priority for the G20 countries if they are serious about maintaining long-term economic growth. India faces a tremendous challenge if the Black Sea Grain Initiative, in especially as it pertains to the export of Ukrainian goods, is fully implemented and maintained. The G20 nations have reiterated their determination to achieve carbon neutrality,

or a global end to greenhouse gas emissions, by the middle of this century. For the Pandemic Fund to effectively prevent, prepare for, and respond to future pandemics, it is possible that some gaps in health security coordination between national ministries of finance and health might be discovered. These three obstacles would be far from easy for India's president to overcome. There will also be a need to juggle other goals, especially in developing countries, such as expanding the use of digital technology across sectors, building up infrastructure, and creating an equitable industrial economy.

Future Prospects for India's Presidency:

The successful conclusion of the Bali Summit, with all nations embracing PM Modi's memorable remark to Mr. Putin that the current moment is not one of war, has bolstered his reputation as a peacemaker. During the post-pandemic resurgence era, India has also been lauded for its vaccine diplomacy. India will hold the rotating presidency for the next year, giving it a unique opportunity to create a lasting diplomatic impact. [4] In addition to devising an acceptable solution to the problems, the following are crucial areas that must be addressed:

India has a responsibility to set an example for the future of multilateral collaboration in a number of areas related to the G20's ambitious agenda, in addition to taking the lead in bolstering the group and easing the divisions that have emerged as a result of the current geopolitical climate.

Conclusion: India, as the 2023 G20 summit host and current president, has a unique opportunity to voice the concerns of countries not currently represented at the table. As a way forward, India must support a holistic strategy with human-centered arrangements to handle global concerns. [5]

Raising the Status of the African Union the African Union (AU) should be raised from its current observer status to that of a full member of the G20 in order to minimize the marginalization of African governments and bring it on par with the European Union.

As seen from India, the country has to work towards a unified Indo-centric viewpoint, expand attention to critical problems in the Global South, and use its diplomatic clout to help diffuse and resolve tensions between China, the United States-led Western bloc, and the Russian-led Eastern bloc.

India, in its role as G20 president, should work to increase cooperation with international organizations like the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the World Health Organization (WHO),

and the World Trade Organization (WTO), and should priorities stricter criteria for regulating financing for governments involved in terrorist-related activities.

International Institute for Regulatory Development: India's G20 presidency provides a chance to build the International Institute for Regulatory Development, which will help to reform the global regulatory framework (IIRD). India has the potential to be the torchbearer for a new regulatory structure.

Conclusion:

At the G20 summit, India expressed its vision in a way that was extremely clear and said that "Without peace and stability, our future generations would not be able to benefit from economic progress and technological innovation." [6] Now that Prime Minister Modi is an established global leader, the members of the G20, the United Nations, think tanks, and diplomats throughout the world will all be keeping a close eye on his pledge of an action-oriented and ambitious presidency. This is especially true for India's neighbors in the Indian Ocean Area. This is because the Indian Ocean Region is home to some of the most populous and economically powerful nations on the planet (IOR). India has already established itself as a global leader in several different fields, including technology with digital public goods and its governance, self-sufficiency (also known as Aatma Nirbhar), vaccine diplomacy, and displaying its toughness on a variety of geopolitical issues. Vaccine diplomacy is another field in which India has already established itself as a global leader. As a result, India is now in a position to seize the initiative and work towards achieving global peace, government based on rules, and progress for everyone working on the global canvas. India is in a position to take the initiative at this point in time.

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AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIA TO DEMONSTRATE LEADERSHIP DURING THE G20 PRESIDENCY

Honey Thakkar

Research Scholar

Department of Law

Gokul Global University, Siddhpur, Gujarat.

Abstract:

The spirit of India's G20 chairmanship is manifested in the theme of 'One Earth, One Family, One Future' enshrined in the ancient Sanskrit ethos as 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.' The logo encompasses a budding lotus and its seven petals, clasping the globe's affirmation of the fundamental values of all life, such as human, animal, plant, and microorganisms and their interrelation on the planet Earth and the broader universe. The lotus emblem in the G20 logo illustrates hope in these troubling times. Seven petals on the lotus represent seven continents of the globe and seven music notes. G20 will carry the world together in harmony. The lotus flower depicts India's mythological heritage, faith, and intelligence in this logo. The G20 must convey a strong message to future generations, Prime Minister Modi said while defining key themes and objectives, in order for them to benefit from economic success or technological innovation. India's 2019 Group of Twenty (G20) presidency inherits both a decline in global economic activity and geopolitical instability. A few of the challenges India will face in the coming years are the Covid-19 outbreak, the crisis in Ukraine, the disruption of supply systems, the expense of living amid crises, and challenges related to climate change. India took over the G20 presidency for a year on December 1, 2022. India would pursue inclusive, aspiration, clear, and action-oriented policies while upholding the message, PM Modi assured international leaders in Bali.

Key Words: G20, Micro and Macro Economy, Affirmation, Harmony.

Introduction:

The Group of Twenty (G20) is an intergovernmental forum comprising 19 countries - **Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States and the European Union.** The G20 members represent around 85% of the global GDP, over 75% of the global trade, and about two-thirds of the world population. ***“India's G20 Presidency will work to promote this universal sense of one-ness. Hence our theme - 'One Earth, One Family, One Future'” – PM Narendra Modi.***

The G20 was founded in 1999 after the Asian financial crisis as a forum for the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to discuss global economic and financial issues. It 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 Group of Twenty, sometimes known as the G20, is the top venue for global collaboration on the most crucial issues pertaining to the global economic and financial agenda. The world's most advanced and emerging economies are gathered together. Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, EU, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States make up the G20. Together, the G20 nations account for around 90% of the world's Economy, 80% of its commerce, and 2/3 of its people. Achieving global economic stability and sustainable growth is one of the G20's primary goals. Other goals include promoting financial laws that decrease risks and avert future financial crises, as well as developing a new international financial system. The 1990s financial crises in some emerging economies and the rising realization that some of these nations were underrepresented in discussions and governance of global economics led to the formation of the G20.

For the first time, in December 1999, in Berlin, Germany, the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of developed and developing nations with systemic importance convened for an informal discussion on crucial concerns for global economic stability. Since then, a yearly meeting of central bank governors and finance ministers has been held. G20 finance ministers and governors of the central banks met in India in 2002. In order to confront the global financial and economic crisis of 2008, G20 was elevated to the summit level. The G-20 operates without a permanent secretariat or staff. The chair rotates annually among the members and is selected from a different regional grouping of countries. The chair is part of a revolving three-member management group of past, present and future chairs referred to as the Troika. The current chair

of the G-20 is Mexico; the next Chair will be Russia. The preparatory process for the G20 Summit is conducted through the established Sherpa and Finance tracks that prepare and follow up on the issues and commitments adopted at the Summits. The Sherpa's' Track focuses on non-economic and financial issues, such as development, anti-corruption and food security, while addressing internal aspects such as procedural rules of the G20 process. The Sherpa's carry out important planning, negotiation and implementation tasks continuously. The Finance Track focuses on economic and financial issues. The Sherpa and Finance tracks both rely on the technical and substantive work of a series of expert working groups. Additionally, the thematic agenda is developed through the organization of several Ministerial Meetings, such as the Joint Meeting of Finance and Development Ministers, and the Labor, Agriculture and Tourism Ministerial meetings. India's involvement in the G20 process results from the recognition that as a significant emerging country, India has a crucial stake in the stability of the global economic system, monetary system. India has actively participated in the G20 preparations at both the national and international levels. Since its establishment, Track and the Financial Track. The Prime Minister took part in each and every⁷ G20 summits. The desire to draw more people to the G20 Summits is what drives India's agenda promoting greater financial system openness, preventing impulses towards protectionism, and most importantly to protect the development possibilities of developing nations. India has worked to ensure that the global community's attention is kept on the need to provide a sufficient supply of funds to developing nations.

Objective of the Study

- a) Policy coordination among its members in order to ensure global economic stability and sustainable growth;
- b) Encourage the adoption of financial laws that decrease risks and avoid future financial crises; and
- c) Establish a new worldwide financial architecture.
- d) Its agenda to inter-alia include trade, climate change, sustainable development, health, agriculture, energy, environment, climate change, and anti-corruption.

Hypothesis:

- a) Whether the concern is unspecified worries about pervasive globalization?
- b) The origins of the global financial crisis were both stunningly modern and as old as markets themselves.
- c) Present G20 Summit Focus Area Are Trade policy, Environment and Digital Economy only.

Research Area:

Research areas such as Agriculture, Labor & Employment, Economy & Trade, Energy & Commodity Markets, Tourism, Anti-corruption, Disaster Risk Management, Business 20, Think 20, Civil Society & NGOs and Youth 20.

Methodology:

The information is sourced from enhanced inter comparison modelling exercises, data analysis, the use of indicators (such as those developed by Eel Foundation), and surveys of the most recent scientific literature, including published peer-reviewed papers, technical reports, and open access material from Horizon 2020 projects. This paper is based on Primary and Secondary Source. This information is collect from websites, journals, Newspaper, articles, etc...

Limitation:

- a) Inability to revive the Doha Development Round of Multilateral trade negotiations at WTO.
- b) Inability to arrest the drift towards mercantilism on the part of world's biggest trading nations-USA and china.
- C)Lost focus on global financial issues. G20 is discussing climate change and women empowerment, so bilateral trade issues are discussed.
- d) Incremental growth of other summits like B-20 for Business leaders, Y-20 for Youth, on L-20 for Labor, S-20 for Science.

Review of Literature:

Kirton's book is a systematic, solidly-argued, well-structured and comprehensive examination of the G20. The author reviews various schools of thought about the G20 and argues that it is a crucial systemic hub of global governance. He provides a chronological survey and analysis of the emergence, evolution, institutionalization and performance of the G20, first at the finance ministers' and central bank governors' level starting in 1999, then maturing in 2008 into a heads-of-state summit supported by an elaborate apparatus of ministerial fora and various task forces. He analyzes G20 performance in six dimensions, offering a framework for understanding the complexity of this forum: domestic political management, deliberation, direction-setting, decision-making, delivery and development of global governance (the alliteration is perhaps intended as memory aid). As well, he compares the record of the G20 with that of other institutions of global governance.

In Kirton argues that the G20 has become "the center of global economic governance for a globalized world" and provides scenarios for the future of the G20. The book is rounded

out by an extensive bibliography of scholarly sources, government publications and media accounts, and several useful appendices.

Analysis:

1) What is G20?

- The G20 is an informal group: 19 countries and the European Union, with representatives of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

2) In Which group India Have in G20?

- India is in Group 2 which also has Russia, South Africa, and Turkey.

3) Does G20 have a permanent secretariat or Headquarters?

- No, G20 does not have a permanent secretariat or headquarters.

4) What are the current issues in India?

- **Covid-19 pandemics:** It has impacted most of the national economies, developing countries: are facing an extended, multi-faceted shock of great magnitude, stalled negative economic growth, Financial and liquidity crunch, External debt crisis, Increased poverty, Worsening of social indicators and inequality.

5) How can G20 help to furnish India?

- To adopt actionable norms and policies, To Grow data and knowledge hubs and best practices, To Launch mechanisms for financing and implementation, Advocacy campaigns, Impact programmers on the ground - individually, collectively and for the benefit of the Global South.

6) India can see as a bright spot in the global economic horizon.

- It can play a “lighthouse role” by regionalism and globalizing its achievements.

7) What do you mean 3’ Fs?

- food, fuel and fertilizer

8) What is the Thematic priorities of India’s G20 presidency?

- Technological transformation and digital public infrastructure
 - Accelerating progress on SDGs
 - Lifestyle for environment (LiFE), green development and climate finance
 - Accelerated, inclusive and resilient growth
 - Women-led development and multilateral institutions for the 21st century

9) What do you mean by Terrorism persists?

- The zero-tolerance stance and counter terrorism focus of the international community seems diluted.

10) How the G20 Presidency rotates annually?

- According to a system that ensures a regional balance over time.

G20 REGIONAL BUCKETS				
GROUP 1 (2001, 2006, etc.)	GROUP 2 (2002, 2007, etc.)	GROUP 3 (2003, 2008, etc.)	GROUP 4 (2004, 2009, etc.)	GROUP 5 (2005, 2010, etc.)
Australia	India	Argentina	France	China
Canada	Russia	Brazil	Germany	Indonesia
Saudi Arabia	South Africa	Mexico	Italy	Japan
United States	Turkey		United Kingdom	Korea

Since then, it has become standard practice for the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to meet once a year. During the East Asian Crisis in 1997, the G20 was founded. The meeting of ministers and governors was usually preceded by meetings of finance and central bank deputies, as well as extensive technical work by working groups or expert groups from G20 member countries, with the goal of providing ministers and governors with current analysis and insights to better inform their consideration of policy challenges options. Working Groups and Expert Groups presented reports/action plans that were consensus papers, as did the FMCBGs at the conclusion of their yearly sessions.

The G20 was initially just another addition to numerous similar multilateral 'G' gatherings that addressed worldwide economic concerns at the time. It was unmistakably subservient to the G 7. The global financial crisis, on the other hand, served to highlight the necessity to permanently associate leaders of large emerging nations on an equal footing in global economic governance.

In 2023, India will host the 18th G-20 Summit. It will also be the time for the global stock take under the UNFCCC's 2015 Paris Agreement, and the COP, which will most likely be held in the UAE, might be another watershed moment in climate change discussions.

Funding will be a significant difficulty. Ukraine crisis and recent events surrounding Taiwan strait has posed a big challenge in getting the world to agree on \seven some of the crucial topics like climate change. No decision from the Indonesian presidency's environment ministers conference (2022) and China departing from its collaboration with the US on climate action are further evidence of the scale of the obstacles that India will face in its G20 chair if it intends to give leadership.



India and the G-20

India's participation in the G20 process Developing economies India plays an important role in the stability of the international economy and the financial system. With both Sherpa's and Sherpa's, India has been actively involved in the G20 preparation process. Tracks and financial tracks since inception. All Prime Ministers Attend Seven G20 Summits. India's agenda at the G20 is driven by the need to deliver increase the inclusiveness of the financial system, avoid protectionist tendencies, above all, ensure that the growth prospects of developing countries are not undermined. India endeavored to ensure that the focus of the international community remains on the need Ensuring adequate capital flows to emerging economies and managing their development needs.

India welcomes inclusion of development in G20 process agenda Support Seoul Summit, Seoul Development Consensus and Associated Multi-Annual Action Plan. The prime minister called for the recycling of surplus money. Save investment in developing countries as well as meet immediate demand Not just an imbalance, but a developmental imbalance.

India has worked to maintain momentum and credibility in G20 deliberations Creating a framework for strong, sustainable and balanced growth and empowerment International Financial Regulatory System, Reform of Bretton Woods Institutions, facilitate trade finance and advance the Doha agenda. India, as Co-Chair Framework Working Group on Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth Refocus Group energies on growth, jobs, financial consolidation and restructuring Demands from the public sector to the private sector and risks arising from within Imbalances within the Eurozone. India remains committed to G20 process Achieve a stable, inclusive and representative global economic and financial system.

Finding and Suggestion

- 1) India's G20 presidency comes at a time of global crisis and turmoil.
- 2) The lotus symbol in the G20 logo is a sign of hope for now.
- 3) The lotus flower blooms even in the most adverse circumstances.
- 4) Even when the world is in deep crisis, we can make progress and make the world a better place.”
- 5) As India leads the world to a safer, more stable and more sustainable future, the prime minister said that promoting dialogue and action on global concerns and "making the world a better place”, is the responsibility of every Indian.
- 6) To make the process participatory, Prime Minister Modi called on citizens to exchange views and suggestions on issues that should be emphasized by India's G20 presidency. Issues India should address in search of a better world.
- 7) India has identified five priority issues-growth and prosperity, resilient global value chains, MSMEs, logistics, and WTO reform-under its G20 presidency from December 1, 2022 to November 30, 2023.

Conclusion

India will host a range of cultural initiatives including various activities by Jan Bagidari, a special University Connect event attended by 75 educational institutions across the country, and the lighting of 100 ASI monuments using the logos and colors of the G20 and G20 presentations. started the presidential agenda. At the Hongbil Festival in Nagaland. Sandhi artist Shri Sudarshan Pattnaik also created Sandhi art of his G20 logo of India at Puri Beach in Orissa. Various other events, youth activities, cultural performances and local excursions that showcase the sights and traditions of each city are also planned throughout the year.

The G20 Presidency runs the G20 agenda for one year and hosts the Summit. G20 he consists of two parallel tracks.

Finance track and Sherpa track. Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors lead the Fiscal Track and Sherpa's lead the Sherpa Track.

On the Sherpa side, the G20 process will be coordinated by member country Sherpa's. Sherpa's are the personal envoys of heads of state and government. The finance track is led by member countries' finance ministers and central bank governors. Within the two tracks are thematic working groups with representatives from member ministries, invited/host countries and various international organizations.

The Treasury Track is primarily administered by the Ministry of Finance. These working groups meet regularly during the term of each Council Chair. Sherpa's oversee negotiations throughout the year, discuss summit agenda items, and coordinate the substantive work of the G20.

There are also engagement groups bringing together civil society, parliamentarians, think tanks, women, youth, workers, businesses and academics from G20 countries. This group does not have a permanent secretariat. The presidency is underpinned by a troika (past, present and next presidency). During the Indian presidency, the troikas will consist of Indonesia, India and Brazil respectively.



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CO-OPERATIVE WORKING GROUP FOR G-20 ENGAGEMENT GROUP

Dr. Varshaben C. Brahmhatt

Associate Professor,

Department of Gujarati

Maniben M. P. Shah Mahila Arts College, Kadi

Abstract

“India's G20 Presidency will work to promote this universal sense of one-ness. Hence our theme - 'One Earth, One Family, One Future'” – PM Narendra Modi

December 1st, 2023 is a momentous day as India assumed the presidency of the G20 forum, taking over from Indonesia. As the largest democracy in the world, and the fastest growing economy, India's G20 presidency will play a crucial role in building upon the significant achievements of the previous 17 presidencies.

India holds the Presidency of the G20 from December 1, 2022 to November 30, 2023. The 43 Heads of Delegations- the largest ever in G20-will be participating in the final New Delhi Summit in September next year.

A new working group on Disaster Risk Reduction will be established under India's Presidency to encourage collective work by the G20, undertake multi-disciplinary research and exchange best practices on disaster risk reduction.

The DWG meetings aims to discuss developmental issues in Developing Countries (DC), Least Developed Countries (LD) and Island Countries (Small Island Developing States/SIDS).

India wants to promote the G20, whose members account for 85% of the world's GDP over 75% of the global trade, about two-thirds of the world population and 60% of the world's land area, as a forum for solving big problems. As the self-styled “Voice of the Global South”, it especially wants to stress the importance of powerful developing countries in that effort.

Keywords: G20, India's presidency, Global economy, sustainable growth, Engagement Groups.

Introduction:

The G20 or Group of 20 is an intergovernmental forum comprising 19 countries and the European Union (EU). It works to address major issues related to the global economy, such as international financial stability, climate change mitigation, and sustainable development.

The members of the G-20 are: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the U.K. and the U.S., as well as the European Union, represented by the rotating council presidency and the European Central Bank.

The G20 was founded in 1999 in response to several world economic crises. ^[6] Since 2008, it has convened at least once a year, with summits involving each member's head of government or state, finance minister, or foreign minister, and other high-ranking officials; the EU is represented by the European Commission and the European Central Bank. ^{[7][8][c]} Other countries, international organizations and nongovernmental organizations are invited to attend the summits, some on a permanent basis.

The G20 Summit is held annually, under the leadership of a rotating Presidency.

G20 Engagement Groups

They represent the Business community (B20), Civil society (C20), Labor unions (L20), Scientists (S20), Think tanks (T20), Urban cities (U20), Women (W20) and Youth (Y20) from the G20 members and make contributions such as drafting recommendations on their areas of interest.

The G20 Presidency steers the G20 agenda for one year and hosts the Summit. The G20 consists of two parallel tracks: The **Finance Track** and the **Sherpa Track**. Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors lead the Finance Track, while Sherpa's lead the Sherpa Track.

The **Finance Track** is led by Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the member countries. Within the two tracks, there are thematically oriented working groups in which representatives from the relevant ministries of the members as well as from invited/guest countries and various international organizations participate.

The G20 process from the **Sherpa Track** is coordinated by the Sherpa's of member countries, who are personal emissaries of the Leaders. The Sherpa Track oversees inputs from 13 Working Groups, 2 Initiatives – *Research Innovation Initiative Gathering (RIIG)* and *G20 Empower*, and various **Engagement Groups**, all of whom meet throughout the year and develop their Issue Notes and Outcome Documents in parallel. These substantive discussions

then feed consensus-based recommendations to the Sherpa Meetings. The outcome document of the Sherpa-level meetings eventually forms the basis of the Leaders' Declaration, which will be debated and signed (after and if consensus is reached) at the final New Delhi Summit in September next year by the Leaders of all G20 member countries.

In addition, there are **Engagement Groups** which bring together civil societies, parliamentarians, think tanks, women, youth, labor, businesses and researchers of the G20 countries. *The Startup20 Engagement Group will be established under India's G20 Presidency for the first time, recognizing the role of startups in driving innovation that responds to a rapidly changing global scenario.* Active consultation with the Engagement Groups forms an integral part of India's "inclusive ambitious, decisive, and action-oriented", G20 approach, as outlined by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in the Bali Summit this year.

Objectives of the Study:

1. The study is undertaken to understand role and responsibility of India taking over Presidency from Indonesia of such a high level of importance forum.
2. To understand impact of Presidency on India and at Abroad.
3. How India can put its fingerprint or foot print over the years to come.

Hypothesis:

It seems that importance of G20, will have impact on world economy as well as global touchwood and India can play important role having presidency of such a high level forum. G20 have definite role in future of developing countries like India and others in the Group.

Research Area:

Study of Impact of previous summit on Global Economy and world level cooperation in sustainable development of developing countries based on India's theme of Presidency – 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' i.e. One world one family and probable impact of India's presidency on global and national economy and financial crisis as well as for sustainable development.

Methodology:

Find out the information from Wikipedia and other articles based on G20, G20 SUMMITS and outcome of G20 from its formation as seen by various experts and world leaders.

Limitations:

Since some of the outcome in hypothesis is inferred, so it will be checked and verified after the cover of India's presidency of G20.

Review of Literature:

Only the result or outcome is to be verified with respect to Hypothesis, otherwise facts and figures mentioned in different literature are true in nature and available in consolidated form and with respect to subject matter.

Analysis:

Since year of Presidency is still going on, work, performance and result can be analyzed later on. However, sincerity and commitment of India on the G20 Presidency and different meetings held at different place of the country will definitely leads to very fruitful and impactful results in India and abroad.

Finding and suggestion:

India is emerging as world leader and Indian ancient philosophy of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam is under implementation and time testing. India's Presidency of G20 will definitely give fruitful and impactful result to the G20 countries sustainable and result oriented development.

It is suggested that India should practice and proliferate its ancient wisdom for the global goodness.

Conclusion:

G20 and India's Presidency will have long-term effect on sustainable growth of both India and other G20 countries, increase their Economic tie ups with each other and with India. Sincere and committed efforts of Indian leadership towards good of all considering whole world as one family will increase International harmony and brotherhood. Each one will try for own and other one's sustainable growth and development.

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G-20 ECONOMY IN GLOBAL HEALTH**Prof. Madhuben S. Thakor****Department of Physical Education****Associate Professor****Maniben M. P. Shah Mahila Arts College, Kadi****Abstract:**

The G20 does not have a permanent secretariat, and one member takes over the presidency each year to steer the grouping's agenda that is split into two tracks - one led by finance ministers and another by emissaries of leaders of member countries. The G20 or Group of 20 was formed to establish economic stability, fight climate change and sustainable development between 19 major countries and the European Union. The group consists of the most powerful countries globally that contribute to more than 90% of the Gross World GDP. The main intention behind the organization is to mitigate financial crises. In 1999, G20 was formed when the world was reeling from an economic crisis. India will hold more than 200 meetings across some 50 cities involving ministers, officials and civil society, leading up to a marquee summit in the capital New Delhi in September 2023. India will assume the G20 Presidency from the 1st of December this year from Indonesia and will convene the G20 Leaders' Summit for the first time in the country in 2023. A nation deeply committed to democracy and multilateralism, India's G20 Presidency would be a watershed moment in her history as it seeks to play an important role by finding pragmatic global solutions for the wellbeing of all, and in doing so, manifest the true spirit of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' or the 'World is One Family'.

Introduction:

The **G20** or **Group of 20** is an intergovernmental forum comprising 19 countries and the European Union (EU). It works to address major issues related to the global economy, such as international financial stability, climate change mitigation, and sustainable development.

The G20 was founded in 1999 in response to several world economic crises. Since 2008, it has convened at least once a year, with summits involving each member's head of government or state, finance minister, or foreign minister, and other high-ranking officials; the EU is represented by the European Commission and the European Central Bank. Other countries, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations are invited to attend the summits, some on a permanent basis.

In its 2009 summit, the G20 declared itself the primary venue for international economic and financial cooperation. The group's stature has risen during the subsequent decade, and it is recognized by analysts as exercising considerable global influence it is also criticized for its limited membership, lack of enforcement powers, and for the alleged undermining of existing international institutions. Summits are often met with protests, particularly by anti- globalization groups.

Research Methodology:

In any research work, a method should be chosen according to the study. The present study has used secondary data. This information has been used from Gujarat state reports, government or semi-government publications, newspapers, magazines, articles, World Bank reports, books and online information.

The Group of G20

The Group of 20, abbreviated as G20, is an intergovernmental forum that includes 20 entities – 19 major countries and the European Union. The intention of this forum was to address issues related to the global economy like financial crisis, climate change, etc. Generally, economic ministers and governors of central banks of these countries attend the G20 meeting apart from heads of state. The group of 20 comprises the following countries:

Australia · China · Brazil · The Republic of Korea · France · Germany · Saudi Arabia · Russia · Turkey · The United Kingdom · Argentina · Canada · Japan · The United States · Italy · European Union · India · Mexico · South Africa. More than two-thirds of the world population is represented in the G20, and the G20 member countries also do almost 75% of international trade.

About G-20 India's Presidency



India will assume the G20 Presidency from the 1st of December this year from Indonesia and will convene the G20 Leaders' Summit for the first time in the country in 2023. A nation deeply committed to democracy and multilateralism, India's G20 Presidency would be a watershed moment in her history as it seeks to play an important role by finding pragmatic global solutions for the wellbeing of all, and in doing so, manifest the true spirit of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' or the 'World is One Family'. India assumed the presidency of the G20 grouping from Indonesia, on December 1, 2022, and will hold the post for a year. This offers a unique opportunity for India to contribute to the global agenda on pressing issues of international importance. Recently G20 summits started focusing not only on macro economy and trade; but also on a wide range of global issues which have an immense impact on the global economy since globalization started progressing and various issues became more intricately intertwined. Those issues included overall development, climate change and energy, health, counter-terrorism, as well as migration and refugees. The G20 has sought to realize an inclusive and sustainable world through its contributions towards resolving these global issues. India's G20 logo juxtaposes planet Earth with the lotus, India's national flower and the theme is 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' or 'One Earth-One Family-One Future'

The G20 Logo draws inspiration from the vibrant colors of India's national flag – saffron, white and green, and blue.

The Earth reflects India's pro-planet approach to life, one in perfect harmony with nature. The theme also spotlights LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment), with its associated, environmentally sustainable and responsible choices, both at the level of individual lifestyles as well as national development, leading to globally transformative actions resulting in a cleaner, greener and bluer future.

For India, the G20 Presidency also marks the beginning of "Amrit Kaal", the 25-year period beginning from the 75th anniversary of its independence on 15 August 2022, 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

Health:

Leaders also reaffirmed their ongoing commitment to fostering a robust and long-lasting recovery that advances and maintains universal health care

They hailed the World Bank's creation of the "Pandemic Fund," a new financial intermediary fund for pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response.

The World Health Organization (WHO), with assistance from other international organizations, has reaffirmed the commitment of world leaders to strengthen global health governance.

Digital Transformation & Digital Literacy:

Leaders have acknowledged the significance of digital transformation in achieving sustainable development goals.

They pushed for further global cooperation to boost digital literacy and skills in order to maximize the benefits of the digital transformation, particularly for women, girls and those who are vulnerable.

Climate Change: G20 leaders decided to continue their efforts to keep the rise in global temperature to 1.5 degrees Celsius, reaffirming their commitment to the temperature goal in Paris 2015 agreement on climate change.

Food Security:

The leaders praised the Black Sea grains project and pledged to take coordinated action to solve problems concerning food security.

Focus on the Global Economy:

In a departure from last year's focus on healing the wounds left by the Covid-19 outbreak, the G20 economies agreed in their declaration to pace interest rate rises cautiously to avoid spillovers and warned of "increasing volatility" in currency fluctuations.

Conclusion:

The purpose of establishing G20 is to create an atmosphere that supports equitable global growth and development. They bring together the most powerful economies in the world, both developed and emerging, to talk about global financial and economic stability. However, the way forward to tackle the present situation is

Governments must find measures to assist the vulnerable without necessarily increasing debt levels. The need to closely monitor external risks would be a major issue in this regard. The G20 leaders must advocate for "more open, stable, and transparent rules-based commerce" in order to alleviate the world's supply shortages.

Increasing the global value chains' resilience would assist safeguard against upcoming shocks.

Keeping the blazing inflation under control is the G-20's top priority.

A strong, sustained, balanced, and inclusive recovery necessitates G-20 cooperation, and this cooperation necessitates not only maintaining peace in Ukraine but also "helping prevent future division".

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EFFECT OF GLOBAL WARMING ON FOOD SECURITY AND ROLE OF G20 COUNTRIES

Dr. RATAN P. SOLANKI

Department of Psychology

Associate Professor

Maniben M. P. Shah Mahila Arts College, Kadi

INTRODUCTION

In spite of the considerable progress made during the last several decades in reducing hunger, as of 2015 almost 800 million people are chronically undernourished. An estimated 161 million children under five years are stunted. At the same time, 500 million people are obese. Two billion people lack the essential micronutrients they need to lead healthy lives. FAO estimates that, to satisfy the growing demand driven by population growth and dietary changes, food production will have to increase by 60 percent by 2050.

The impact of excessive rainfall causing floods or no rainfall resulting in drought can be extremely detrimental to crop production in the country. Evidence suggests a strong relationship between agricultural output and increased extreme weather conditions such as severe and frequent droughts and floods. According to the World Bank, domestic food prices have tracked the rise in global food prices, which has been exacerbated by droughts. Food price inflation in India had also extended to several of its neighbors, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. Domestic demand in India surged during the inflationary era of 2008 and was aggravated by the El Nino weather pattern in 2009, which caused food shortages as a result of the drought.

Research indicates that the balancing impact of carbon fertilization can negate the negative effects of global warming on agricultural output in India and that rising carbon dioxide levels can boost crop yields. A different study from Karnataka also shows how extreme temperatures can majorly affect crop yield/ productivity. These events are often linked to an exponential rise in the incidence of pests and diseases. The resulting conclusion is that climate change has an induced effect on food security even as pests and diseases attack food crops and animals, which culminates in reduced food availability.

Rivers, dams, streams, and groundwater resources are also under stress. Rain-fed agriculture accounts for 65 percent of all cultivated land in India, illustrating the sector's

fragility to water scarcity. Extensive areas of the country are already facing water scarcity issues with decreasing reliance on groundwater for agriculture because of the depleting levels. Moreover, weather-related disasters influence the food production value chain, necessitating a multidisciplinary strategy to bridge social capital. Critical research in this field is required to build agricultural and community resilience for present and future agricultural calamities.

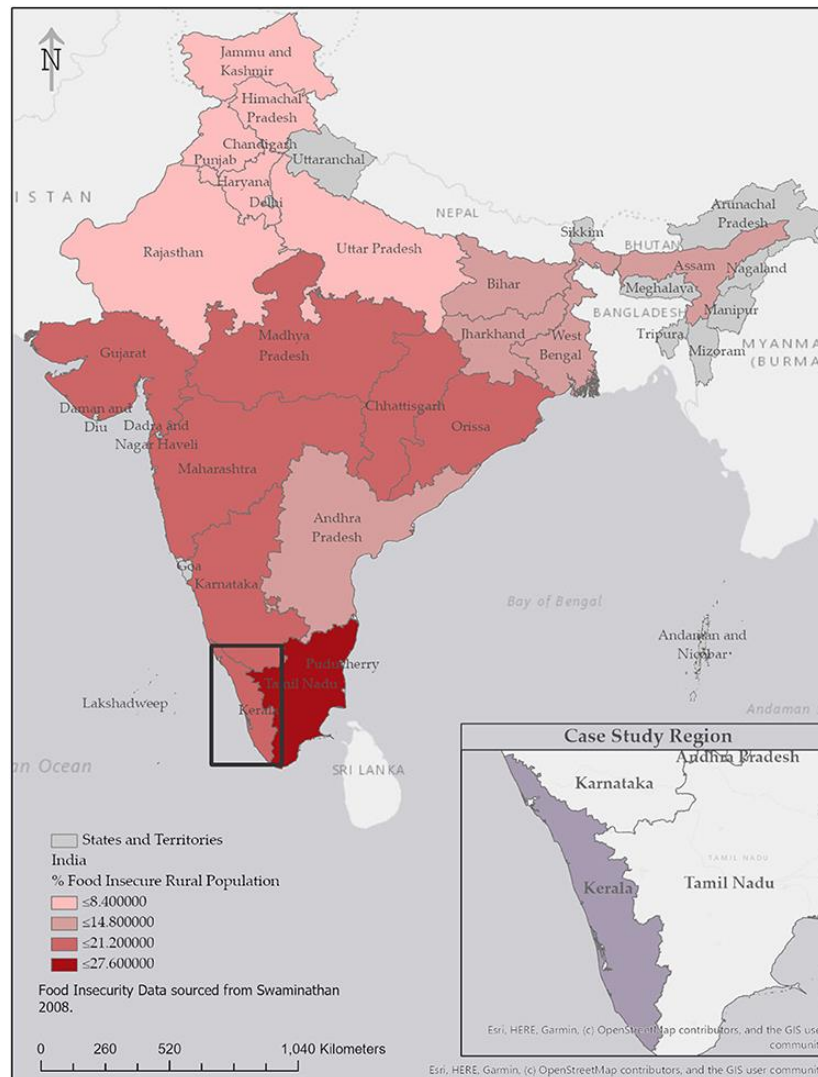
OBJECTIVE:

1. Impact of climate change on crop production and household food security.
2. Farmers indigenous knowledge on climate change adaptation measures.

Methodology

Environmental resources database

Determinants of Food Insecurity in India



G20 Action Plan On Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems

1. We, the G20 Leaders are committed to addressing the challenge of improving global food security, nutrition and the sustainability of food systems. Although more than half of developing countries have reached the Millennium Development Goal target of halving the proportion of people suffering from hunger, the Food and Agriculture Organization estimates there are still 795 million people undernourished. Global food supply will need to increase by 60 percent to feed a projected world population of 9.7 billion people by 2050. We recognize that to improve food security and nutrition in the face of intensifying pressures on natural resources and the impacts of climate change, we will need to increase productivity while simultaneously building food systems that are more sustainable and resilient.
2. We believe that the G20 can strengthen international efforts to improve food security and nutrition and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. In the light of the need to raise productivity while moving towards food systems that are sustainable environmentally, economically and socially and that support quality and diverse diets, we reaffirm the importance of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework that we endorsed at our Brisbane Summit. We reiterate its three objectives of: increasing responsible investment in food systems; increasing incomes and quality employment in food systems; and increasing productivity sustainably to expand food supply.
3. We endorse the Communiqué outlining the views and recommendations of our Agriculture Ministers on how best to raise productivity and achieve sustainable food systems. We also endorse the prioritized actions put forward in the Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework. In this G20 Action Plan on Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems we commit to key actions that we believe best reflect the G20's comparative advantage and make a significant contribution to the achievement of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework's priority objectives. They are relevant to both G20 members and low income and developing countries and pay particular attention to the needs of smallholder and family farmers, rural women and youth. We reiterate our support to relevant ongoing G20 initiatives and reaffirm our commitment to implement the 2011 Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture.

Review of Literature

1. One key challenge in shoring up food security in India is the availability of food grains to meet dietary needs (M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation and World Food Program, 2008)
2. Provisioning of food infrastructure in rural India is not an easy feat. Consider that much of rural India has unreliable electricity supply: 54% (74 million households or 579 million individuals) of rural households are un-electrified (Kamalapur and Udaykumar, 2011).

Conclusion

1. Crop losses not only reduce food availability but also decrease farm income exacerbating food insecurity in rural areas
 2. Food and insecurity impose large economic costs through loss of economic growth: more work is needed to quantify.
 3. Social and environmental cost also associated with an increase in hunger.
- Investments in adaptive capacity of developing countries to current climate risks likely to produce high rates of return to avoided future damages.

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EFFECTS OF G-20 ON GLOBAL ECONOMY**PROF. JITENDRA D. VIHOL****Visiting Lecturer (M. A. GSET, PH. D. SCHOLAR)****Department of History****Maniben M. P. Shah Mahila Arts College, Kadi****Abstract**

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. India holds the Presidency of the G20 from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023. In the wake of the global financial crisis, the G20 has become the most important forum of global governance and cooperation, largely replacing the once powerful G7. In this paper I tried to test whether G20 meetings at ministerial and Leaders level have had an impact on global economy. We focus on the period from 2007 to 2013, looking at investment, import, export, economic activities, equity returns, bond yields and measures of market risk such as implied volatility, skewness and kurtosis. My main finding is that G20 summits have not had a strong, consistent and durable effect on any of the markets that we consider, suggesting that the information and decision content of G20 summits is of limited relevance for market participants.

Introduction:

The Group of Twenty (G20), a collection of twenty of the world's largest economies formed in 1999, was conceived as a bloc that would bring together the most important industrialized and developing economies to discuss international economic and financial stability. Its annual summit, a gathering of G20 leaders that debuted in 2008, has evolved into a major forum for discussing economics as well as other pressing global issues. Bilateral meetings on the summit's sidelines have occasionally led to major international agreements. And while one of the group's most impressive achievements was its robust response to the 2008 financial crisis, its cohesion has since frayed, and analysts have criticized its lackluster response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Under President Donald Trump, the United States clashed with the rest of the group on trade, climate, and migration policy. President Joe Biden promised a return to multilateral cooperation, achieving a new global agreement on corporate taxation, but tensions have continued to grow as high- and low-income countries have increasingly diverged on major

issues. The 2022 summit in Bali, Indonesia, was dominated by divisions over Russia's membership in the group and the economic and humanitarian fallout from the war in Ukraine.

India has been active in G20 meetings and has taken a leadership role in several areas, such as promoting inclusive growth, increasing investment in infrastructure, and strengthening financial regulation. The global financial crisis has brought about a fundamental shift in global economic governance with the Group of 20 (henceforth G20) largely taking the reins of the world economy from the G7. This shift has undoubtedly led to a number of important benefits. Most important, global governance has become more broadly based and legitimate, with key emerging markets being represented and contributing to decisions at the global level. Nevertheless, doubts linger on the legitimacy and effectiveness of the G20, which has received its fair share of criticism.

Its contribution to global growth was 8.0%. Domestically, economic growth in the last ten years averaged 6.4%. In the last three years, on an average, the growth rate has been over 8%. The indices of trade and financial integration for India have also increased sharply over a ten-year period.

Members

- **Colin Bradford**, Senior Fellow, Global Economy and Development, Brookings Institution, and Global Solutions Fellow
- **Caitlin Byrne**, Director, Asian Institute, Griffith University
- **Mafalda Duarte**, CEO, Climate Investment Funds
- **Homi Kharas**, Senior Fellow, Global Economy and Development, Center for Sustainable Development, Brookings Institution; member of the Council for Global Problem-solving
- **Marina Larionova**, Head, Centre for International Institutions Research, Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration
- **Arun Maira**, Independent adviser and Global Solutions Fellow
- **Sandra Polaski**, Former G20 Sherpa, International Labor Organization
- **Margo Thomas**, Founder and CEO, Women's Economic Imperative, and Global Solutions Fellow

Members

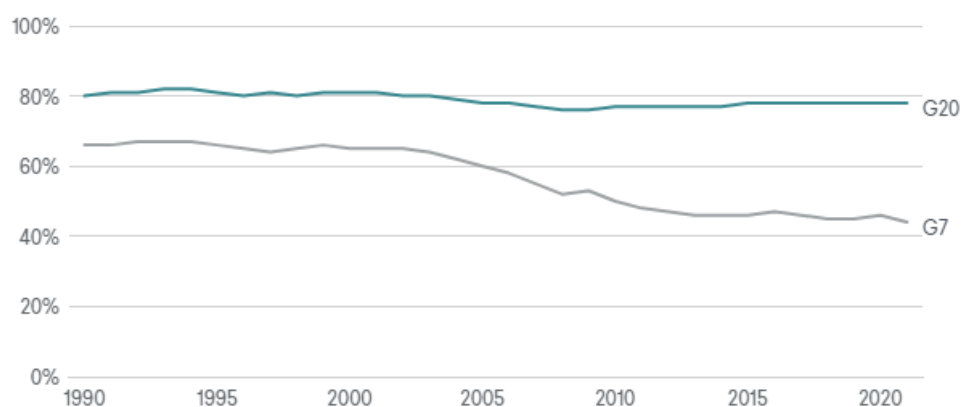
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G-20 ON GLOBAL ECONOMY

- The G20, formed in 1999, is a group of twenty of the world's largest economies that meets regularly to coordinate global policy on trade, health, climate, and other issues.
- Previous summits have addressed the COVID-19 pandemic, 2008 financial crisis, the Iranian nuclear program, and the Syrian civil war
- The Russian invasion of Ukraine deepened divisions within the group, and it struggled to find consensus on economic issues at its 2022 summit in Bali, Indonesia.

The G20's Share of the Global Economy

Share of global gross domestic product (GDP)



Note: Countries that are G20 members through the EU are excluded.

Source: World Bank.

COUNCIL on
FOREIGN
RELATIONS

The G20 was formed in 1999, in the wake of the Asian financial crisis, to unite finance ministers and central bankers from twenty of the world's largest established and emerging economies. A decade later, at the height of the global economic crisis, the G20 was elevated to include heads of state and government. Many experts credit the G20 with quick action; former CFR fellow Stewart Patrick said the group “rescued a global financial system in free fall.” In 2008 and 2009, G20 nations agreed to spending measures worth \$4 trillion to revive their economies, rejected trade barriers, and implemented far-reaching reforms of the financial system.

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ROLE OF THE G-20 IN INDIA**Prof. Sanobar Shekh****Assi. Professor (B.A., M.A.-English)****Department of English****Maniben M. P. Shah Mahila Arts College, Kadi****Abstract**

The G20, an organization rooted in the concept of international governance and the need for cooperation among states to address global challenges, is a key platform for promoting international economic cooperation and addressing global economic challenges. In 2023, India assumed the presidency of the G20, which will play a leadership role in setting the agenda for the G20 meetings and in coordinating the work of the other member countries. India's presidency of the G20 is seen as an important platform for advancing its interests and for promoting the country's profile on the global stage. India, being the only major global economy slated to have 6+% GDP growth figures in the years ahead, outpaced Britain last year to become the fifth-largest economy in nominal GDP terms. In these times of global challenges, the G20 Presidency gives India a unique opportunity to strengthen its role in the world economic order. With the theme of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam,' India is steering an ambitious, people-centric agenda to address global challenges and facilitate sustainable economic development.

Introduction: -

Through a range of activities and events, India is able to demonstrate its commitment to multilateral cooperation and building bridges between different countries and regions. Being a great power is a function of capabilities, interests, and recognition. Economic and military power, nuclear and space capabilities, a defining role in global affairs and systems, normative weight, and a critical mass of diplomatic, cultural, intellectual, R&D, and technological resources, high-impact foreign policy management, and external projection of hard and soft power are prerequisites too.

India has been active in G20 meetings and has taken a leadership role in several areas, such as promoting inclusive growth, increasing investment in infrastructure, and strengthening financial regulation. India has also used its membership in the G20 to advocate for developing countries' interests and promote economic cooperation and integration between developed and developing countries.

India's celebration of its G20 Presidency can be seen as a demonstration of its emerging soft power, as it showcases the country's growing influence and reputation on the global stage. The G20 Presidential year is expected to help India in its image-enhancement exercise, find new partners, and reinforce relations. The platform is expected to be a mirror of India's independent foreign policy driven by its increasing economic might.

India's G20 Presidency:

India will convene the G20 Leaders' Summit for the first time in 2023, as 43 Heads of Delegations- the largest ever in the G20-will participate in the final New Delhi Summit in September later this year. As a nation committed to democracy and multilateralism, India's presidency will be a significant milestone as it seeks to find practical global solutions for the benefit of all and embody the idea of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," or "the world is one family."

The G20 Summit is held annually with a rotating presidency, and in 2023, India will hold the presidency. The group does not have a permanent secretariat and is supported by the previous, current, and future holders of the presidency, known as the troika. In 2023, the troika consists of Indonesia, Brazil, and India.

India's G20 Priorities:

1. Green Development, Climate Finance & LIFE

- India's focus on climate change, with a particular emphasis on climate finance and technology, as well as ensuring just energy transitions for developing countries.
- Introduction of the LIFE movement, which promotes environmentally-conscious practices and is based on India's sustainable traditions.

2. Accelerated, Inclusive & Resilient Growth

- Focus on areas that have the potential to bring structural transformation, including supporting small and medium-sized enterprises in global trade, promoting labor rights and welfare, addressing the global skills gap, and building inclusive agricultural value chains and food systems.

3. Accelerating Progress on SDGs

- Recommitment to achieving the targets set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a particular focus on addressing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

4. Technological Transformation & Digital Public Infrastructure

- Promotion of a human-centric approach to technology and increased knowledge-sharing in areas such as digital public infrastructure, financial inclusion, and tech-enabled development in sectors such as agriculture and education.

5. Multilateral Institutions for the 21st century

- Efforts to reform multilateralism and create a more accountable, inclusive, and representative international system that is fit for addressing 21st century challenges.

6. Women-led Development

- Emphasis on inclusive growth and development, with a focus on women empowerment and representation in order to boost socio-economic development and the achievement of SDGs.

The theme of India's G20 Presidency "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" or "One Earth · One Family · One Future" closely ties with LIFE (Lifestyle for Environment)

December 1, 2022 is a red-letter day as India assumed the G20 Presidency from Indonesia and will convene the G20 Leaders' Summit for the first time in the country in 2023. A nation deeply committed to democracy and multilateralism, India's G20 Presidency would be a watershed moment in her history as it seeks to play an important role by finding pragmatic global solutions for the wellbeing of all, and in doing so, manifest the true spirit of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' or the 'World is One Family'.

So, what is the G20?

The Group of Twenty (G20) is an intergovernmental forum comprising 19 countries - **Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States and the European Union.**

What is the G20 Summit?

The G20 Summit is held annually, under the leadership of a rotating Presidency.

How does the G20 work?

The G20 Presidency steers the G20 agenda for one year and hosts the Summit. The G20 consists of two parallel tracks: The ***Finance Track*** and the ***Sherpa Track***. Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors lead the Finance Track, while Sherpa's lead the Sherpa Track.

Conclusion: -

In conclusion, the G20 Presidency gives India a unique opportunity to strengthen its role in the world economic order and become a global soft power. As India sets an ambitious,

people-centric agenda to address global challenges and facilitate sustainable economic development, it is expected to contribute to the international community and build bridges between different countries and regions. The Indian presidency of G20 is undoubtedly creating a path towards becoming a major global soft power.

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G20 AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**Dr. Apexa N. Pandya****Assi. Prof. (M.A., M. Phil., Ph.D.)****Department of Sociology****Maniben M. P. Shah Mahila Arts College, Kadi****Abstract**

G20 is a “Group of Twenty” countries i.e., nineteen countries and one European Union (union of countries) come together in the year 1999 after Asian financial crisis, for international economic cooperation and mutual understanding. It is an intergovernmental forum of the world's 20 major developed and developing countries. It is a historic and proud moment for India to chair G20 from 1st December 2022 till 30th November 2023. “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” emphasize the importance of family and women plays a fundamental role in family. It's written in various writings that women carry responsibility of two families on her shoulder. And we come across injustice, inequality, discrimination of women itself in all societies in some way or another. This platform gives us opportunity to analyze how long we have travelled and landmarks covered towards women empowerment. Many reasons to celebrate yet many important markers need to work upon. This research paper tried to analyze status of women on different parameters in India and compared it with other countries within G20. Also, various schemes initiated in last decade are analyzed. 75 years of independence and trajectory of women empowerment need attention to have holistic understanding of women empowerment. Findings of this paper show that women don't come from homogenous group, they are from heterogeneous group with stratification. Economics aspect, education, family background etc. play very crucial role in success of a women not just as working outside in formal sector but also inside home as house maker. SD's Goal 5 is Gender Equality and to accomplish these all 17 goals which are interconnected need equivalent efforts

KEY WORDS: Women empowerment, employment, SDG, family, triple burden

INTRODUCTION

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. India holds the Presidency of the G20 from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023.

Following different types of economy like capitalistic, socialist, mixed. Not just economy only percolates but cultural practices too, belief systems, faith, tourism, universal franchise. The 3 magical words given by French revolution – Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. All these things flow across borders, beyond cultures to every society. Since ancient time people were connected through trades, wars, etc. “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” considering the world a family is the message of India to the world. And this is the need of our too. Looking into the table given below few countries done well on several indicators whereas some are lagging far behind as compared to their fellow members. This time we need to join hands to fill gap and make this world a living heaven on earth.

STATUS OF WOMEN

W20 (Women20) is one of the Engagement groups of the G20 established during Turkish presidency in 2015 focusing on position and status of women in G20 commitments and to foster gender equality and women economic empowerment. Dr. Sandhya Purecha, Chairman, Sangeet Natak Academy appointed as chair of the W20 India. G20 under India's presidency prioritize the importance of women led development with increasing participation of women in workforce.

Though it's just not issue of women only, it is equally important issue for men too, but scope of this paper is limited to women study. So, our focus will remain on women in this paper. Addressing women issues shouldn't be a top-down approach but a bottom-up approach. Women doesn't form homogenous category but are heterogeneous group with different women coming from different strata of society. As so are their problem too differentiated based on their position in society. And we need contextual planning for resolving women issues. There can't be one size fits all approach in this regard. Problem with data compared are same that they represent a national average. But we are aware of the drawbacks of taking average as statistical tool. Because extreme readings in any category hides the poor readings. For example, if literacy rate of few places are 99 percent it hides places with literacy rate as low as 35 percent. And average gives us satisfying picture. That is the primary reason for me to emphasize on “Local Policy” in different areas. Because some areas are better at some markers whereas poor

in others, by focusing on requirement of particular area we can have better workable solutions. Rural women and Urban women have different issues, similar is the case with tribal women. If we consider global categories, white women and black women have different issues. Working women issues are entirely different from home maker women. And so on. Still every woman should be entitled to basic amenities related to common everyday life like- basic education, sanitation, clean drinking water, clean cooking fuel etc.

G20 AND INDIA: WOMEN

G20 in 2023 in India focused on women empowerment pointing on 5 areas:

1. Women's Entrepreneurship
2. Grassroots Women Leadership
3. Bridging the Gender Digital Divide
4. Education & Skill Development
5. Climate Change

Taking into account each of the point mentioned above numerous schemes, constitutional amendment of Panchayati raj system with one third seats reserved for women from all sections of society, programs, services provided by government from the very first day of Independence when women voting rights were accepted without any counter argument with full agreement of all members of assembly. For the same reason and political rights, we see a different history of women in west. NITI Aayog has launched a Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP) for providing and ecosystem for budding and existing women entrepreneurs across the country. SIDBI has partnered with NITI Aayog to assist in this. Loan schemes run by Government of India to support women entrepreneurs like, Shree Shakti Yojana, Dena Shakti Scheme (20 lakh with 0.25 percent concession on interest rate), Orient Mahila Vikas Yojana Scheme (10-25 lakh with concession of 2 percent on interest rate), Mudra loan for Women (1. Shishu loan – 50k, 2. Kishor Loan – 50k to 5lakh, 3. Tarun loan – 10lakh at the interest rate of 7.30 percent per annum), Annapurna Scheme etc. Grassroots women leadership achieved with 73rd constitutional amendment act, 1992 reserved one third seats for women at three different levels of rural development and panchayat raj. Allowed women from rural areas to step out of their four wall boundaries of her house and actively participate in grassroots democracy and play vital role in decision making for the development of their own surroundings. Our father of Nation had a deep belief in the system. Since then, situation has improved and more and more educated women are taking interest in panchayat elections.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Government of India initiated schemes empowering girl child, women, mother, old age women i.e., problems of women in every stage of life are addressed by government since independence. Schemes – Increased period of paid maternity leave to 240 days, Beti Padhao Beti Bachao (22nd Jan 2015 ensures survival, protection and education of girl child), Working women hostel (single, widowed, married, divorced, separated working women for safe accommodation and day care facilities for their children), Mahila E-Haat (opportunity for women entrepreneurs), Rajiv Gandhi national creche scheme, Swadhar Greh scheme, one stop center, National social assistance program, Poshanabhiyan etc. list is endless. And we do see its impact in increased number of institutional deliveries, increase sex ratio, more girl child enrollment in primary schools, more women in service sector in government services especially bank, education, medical etc., few marked their presence in bureaucracy, politics etc.

WORK CULTURE AND WOMEN

Women and men are not antagonistic division between two genders. They are complementary to each other. Most of the women entering paid employment primary objective behind this financial sustainability. Even if they remain with surplus time and money mostly invested in family or personal luxury and improving material assets. Consequences of consumer culture as promoted by capitalist markets. Innovation towards work and in fields of research are very few in number. Difference observed between developed and developing countries in terms of female work, in developing country securing a job (mostly prefer government job) is the end in itself whereas in developed capitalists' countries securing job is a means to some higher ends to satisfy their capabilities with right job which they keep improving because they are paid for what they actually perform. Performance based benefits. So, the point is to develop and inculcate working attitude in women and to increase other child care services, work place security, skill training to let women do what best they can do and it can be any work without judging it from economic dimension only but on performance. And should be paid accordingly, promoted unbiased, given important decision-making powers to have the fruits of development.

CONCLUSION

Gender inequality rooted in gender-based socialization and it is root starting of all discrimination. Looking towards global perspectives and especially working women in G20 member countries we should create environment for women to work or join profession by choice not just for finances. Women should stop over burdening themselves instead they invest time in specific skill development which will ultimately pay them good amount too. Work should satisfy their creativity and skill. Young girl should look for work with interest not the sickness of work. Security both inside and outside home is very important for children. In the very early process of socialization, it is very important to teach and train individuals to respect women and give them safe and positive environment. Today in news we come to see number of first women in some field which was earlier never marked their presence. But now its high time for women too to take a step ahead in their profession towards excellence and give back to society. This profitable situation is not of every woman as they are themselves categorized into strata, but with increasing middle class women in services more performance is demanded without considering gender.

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ROLE OF THE G-20 ECONOMICS IN GLOBAL HEALTH

Prof. Ashvinee R. Barbate

Visiting Lecturer

Department of English

Maniben M. P. Shah Mahila Arts College, Kadi

Abstract:

This G20 countries have a leading role to play in helping other countries improve global health outcomes because member countries have already faced many issues associated with aging society and increased prevalence of non-communicable diseases. Indeed, 71% of the world's elderly population lives in the G20 countries and most of these countries have a high proportional mortality from NCDs of more than 70%. G20 countries are also responsible for a disproportionate share of global impacts. For instance, 72% of CO₂ emissions are produced by G20 countries. Migration dynamics and its consequences also need to be considered from the perspective of optimizing health outcomes. Moreover, 78% of the world's top 50 pharmaceutical companies are located in the G20 countries. T The G20 could, for example, share experiences on dealing with aging and NCDs, reduce their CO₂ emissions, prohibit the production of low-quality medicines, and use standardized health check-up formats for migrants and refugees to transfer their own health information. As a group, the G20 countries have the potential to solve global health problems and other issues. The convening of high-level health meetings at G20 summits has the potential to facilitate such endeavors.

Keywords: Aging, G20, health, migrants, non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

Introduction:

Historically, the Group of Twenty (G20) summits have been characterized by meetings between finance ministers and representatives of central banks and have had mandates to promote cooperation towards sustainable economic growth. The G20 has significant influence globally. For instance, the G20 countries collectively occupy around 54% of the land mass worldwide, and they account for 64% of the world's population and 86% of global GDP. In recent years, the G20 has addressed issues beyond finance and trade. For example, the first Meeting of Health Ministers of G20 held in Berlin, Germany in 2017 discussed global health matters, including antimicrobial resistance (AMR), public health emergencies, and universal health coverage.

Objective of the study:

- (1) Continuing the inclusion of Health on the G20 agenda to accelerate progress towards united nation's sustainable development goals. Advocate for placing health at the Centre of sustainable economic development, and recognizing that economic development alone is not a guarantee that health inequalities will be decreased. Maintain focus on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and recognize that Health Systems Strengthening and Universal Health Coverage can only be achieved with concerted efforts in R&D innovation to tackle the growing burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- (2) Drive increased political support to increase investments in new vaccines, medicines and diagnostics. Actively promote the existing and innovative financing models for global health research (R&D) and delivery during the Japan G20 presidency, with the engagement of those who benefitted most from globalization including the financial services industry in creating new health-related financial instruments. Ensure G20 Leaders recognize that the development of new medical instruments, innovation also needs to address vulnerable populations including in the development of pediatric friendly formulations.
- (3) Ensure good governance and promote health systems responsiveness to disasters, catastrophes and pandemics. Urge the need of Good Governance in order to allow for innovative ways of financing in health and the need to combat corruption, increase transparency and accountability that holds progress in health and funding for global health. Continue to engage with Partners and the 2017 German G20 Presidency to support the AMR Collaboration Hub and highlight to key policymakers that AMR can worsen the challenges on TB, Malaria and HIV/AIDS. Collaborate with G20 countries and international stakeholders such as the WHO, OECD, G7, EU Commission and the UN on the global health security preparedness and responsiveness initiatives, and encourage further partnerships, including those from non-G20 countries, for the mutual benefit of all and in order to align activities and avoid duplication of efforts.
- (4) Develop partnerships and promote an innovative financing agenda across the G20 nations and beyond. Promote the importance of the need for new forms of blended finance initiatives through improved cross-sectoral partnerships, strengthened capacity and leveraging private sector engagement via the H20 report. Advocate to G20 Health and Finance Ministers to recognize and promote the benefits of blended finance models in global health where required to develop, implement and scale up new vaccines, medicines, diagnostics because governments, PDPs, NGOs, academic institutes and the private sector alone do not presently

have the resources to decrease the negative economic and human consequences of diseases on the global economy. Promote the inclusion of foundations, philanthropists, businesses, the pharmaceutical industry, and product development partnerships that have shared values as voices in the G20 dialogue and decision-making process.

Hypothesis:

In September 2015, 194 countries signed on to the Sustainable Development Goals, providing an ambitious, universal and transformational vision. ‘Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being for all at all ages’ is essential to overall sustainable development, and made all the more relevant by the continued emergence of new pandemics and global health challenges. Despite progress on surveillance and healthcare innovation, there are still devastating gaps in health outcomes between and within countries. Life expectancy varies drastically between rich and poor, healthcare is not universally accessible, and too many lives are cut short by preventable infectious and chronic diseases. Ensuring ‘Health for All’ remains a persistent and entrenched global challenge. As countries organize their national and local policies, SDGs provide a vision for public policy that can lead to positive change based on evidence and political commitment.

To what extent will G20 governments elevate the priority accorded to health, and acknowledge the centrality of health to achieving the SDGs? Some momentum appears to be there, and in fact the G20 Action Plan lists Global Health as one of the fifteen Sustainable Development Sectors (SDS) (G20 2016). The G20 will inevitably prioritize sectors of Agenda 2030 where it has a comparative advantage and adds value as a global economic forum. Investments in health reduce poverty, contribute to economic growth, strengthen labor productivity, build more equitable societies, address the need for gender equality, and, contribute to human development. Consequently, as the G20 Action Plan is updated and adapted to reflect successive G20 priorities until 2030, the health-related SDGs should achieve ever-increasing prominence on the G20 agenda.

Research area:

Aging

In recent years, population aging has become an important issue around the world. Japan has the highest proportion of elderly people (33% of its population), followed by Italy and Germany. The world average is around 12.7%. However, in terms of the number rather than proportion of elderly people, China has more elderly people than any other country, followed by India and the USA. Overall, 71% of the world's elderly predominant. According

to the World Health Organization (WHO), 70% of the mortality associated with NCDs occurs in 17 of the 19 G20 countries excluding the EU. This is not just a trend observed in developed countries; many developing countries are also seeing an increase in NCDs. predominant.

Disease dynamics in G20 countries

Globally, in the 1990s the leading causes of Disability- Adjusted Life Year lost were due to maternal, childhood, and neonatal diseases, respiratory infections, tuberculosis, and diarrhea. Since then, Non- Communicable Diseases such as ischemic health diseases, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, cancers, and psychiatric disorders have become emigrants relocate to G20 countries such as the USA, Germany, Russia, and Saudi Arabia.

Population lives in G20 countries.

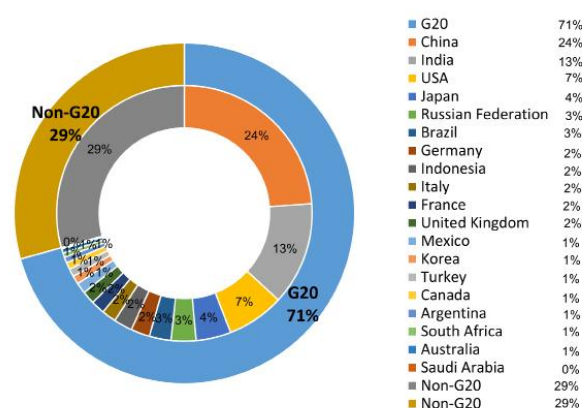


Figure 1. Proportion of the population aged 60 years or over (2017).

Climate change

According to the U.N. Paris Declaration in October 2018, the threats posed by anthropogenic climate change are substantial. Therefore, the loss of life due to climate change is increasing year on year through, for example, heatwaves and droughts, changes in precipitation dynamics, and extreme weather events.

Mobility and Migration

The popularity of air travel continues to increase worldwide, and with it, international population mobility is also on the rise. Both the displacement and international migration of people are also increasing globally, with 57% of international migrants coming from G20 countries such as India, Mexico, Russia, and China. However, 78% of international migrants relocate to G20 countries such as the USA, Germany, Russia, and Saudi Arabia.

Methodology:

This Methodology is intended to underpin an assessment of the implementation of the Principles in a jurisdiction and to provide a framework for policy discussions. The ultimate

purpose of an assessment is to identify the nature and extent of specific strengths and weaknesses in corporate governance, and thereby underpin policy dialogue that will identify reform priorities leading to the improvement of corporate governance and economic performance. Since the Principles are concerned in part with company law, securities regulation and the enforcement/legal system, the term “jurisdiction” rather than country is used in the Methodology. Thus, it is recognized in the introduction (“About the Principles”) to the Principles that implementation needs to be adapted to national circumstances. For example, the protection and enforcement of minority shareholder rights might be achieved via private arrangements, such as by majority shareholders agreeing to restrict the use of their powers to appoint the whole board, special investigation procedures and/or class enforcement procedures. Many of these perhaps imperfect alternatives are deeply rooted in legal and social traditions.

Limitation:

- (1) Inability to revive the Doha Development Round of Multilateral trade negotiations at WT
- (2) Inability to arrest the drift towards mercantilism on the part of world’s biggest trading nations-USA and china.
- (3) Lost focus on global financial issues. G20 is discussing climate change and women empowerment, so bilateral trade issues are discussed.
- (4) Incremental growth of other summits like B-20 for Business leaders, Y-20 for Youth, on L-20 for Labor, S-20 for Science.

Analysis:

The G20 is heavily represented in many global topics and fields of interest. This means that the G20 countries can have an important role to play in global health because of their experience dealing with particular issues. For instance, many G20 countries have an aging society and are therefore developing novel approaches, frameworks, and policies to deal with the issue. One such approach is long-term care insurance in Japan.

The majority of G20 countries are also faced with threats in terms of mortality and morbidity associated with NCDs, including cardiovascular diseases, neoplasms, and diabetes mellitus. Consequently, they should prepare strategies that minimize the occurrence of, and optimize the response to, NCDs. Each G20 nation must develop its own approaches. Therefore, the lessons G20 nations have learned in terms of cost, benefits, impacts, and uncertainties could

be useful for other countries that are likely to face increasing prevalence of NCDs in the years to come as their own aging society.

Findings and Suggestions:

Recognizing the economic case for health investments, in order to avoid the ongoing challenge of premature mortality and to make significant progress towards achieving sound health for all citizens. Health is central for individuals and households, for national growth and development and it fundamentally contributes to employability and productivity. Economists have shown that investing in healthcare has long term benefits to society, not only in improving health outcomes but also in improving economic growth and gross domestic product. These arguments are particularly important as a means of attracting interest and engagement from the policymakers, Ministries and donors who contribute to national priority setting through the allocation of necessary resources to health systems. At national level, the role of Finance Ministries is crucial, and to ensure that health-related development outcomes are achieved, persuasive economic arguments are important.

Acknowledging health as a fundamental human right because it stresses health for all to be a justice issue, rather than aid and assistance. It considers priority setting and policy implementation by taking into account citizens' rights to health and well-being, and examining existing financial, cultural and social barriers to access to healthcare and health equity.

Conclusion:

Because of their influence on the global economy, G20 countries have the collective potential to solve many global health issues. The G20 can take on roles and tasks unlike those of the G7 and WHA even while addressing similar issues. In an era of Sustainable Development Goals, collaboration among actors in different fields is clearly necessary if global health outcomes are to be improved. Thus, the issues that G20 countries must tackle go beyond health and include social and environmental matters, too. The world expects the G20 countries to play an important role in achieving those outcomes.

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EFFECTS OF G-20 ON GLOBAL ECONOMY

Dr. Jalpaben V. Prajapati

Assi. Professor

Department of Economics

Maniben M. P. Shah Mahila Arts College, Kadi

Abstract

The study uses an augmented gravity model to analyze India's export potential with G20 countries, for furthering economic cooperation. It examines trade relations between India and the G20 countries with the help of the gravity model of international trade. Panel data from 1999 to 2019 were reviewed for the analysis of 42 trade partners. The results obtained confirm that there is export potential with G20 countries. Trade freedom and common language facilitate export and have positive impact on it. However, an interesting relationship emerges with the economic complexity index where a significant negative impact of economic complexity is seen on India's export to the G20 countries. It is estimated that India has an untapped export potential with twenty-four countries out of the 42 trade partners in G20 group.

Indian Presidency has to reconsider trans boundary challenges to financing needs through MBDs, which constitute a significant hurdle in addressing shared global economic challenges like global inflation, food and energy insecurity and macro-economic implications of climate change. Thus, multilateral financial institutions have to keep a track of the monetary policy changes in the US that have a significant impact across borders in developing countries while managing their fiscal policy. Thus, India has to take a big step forward in bringing governance reforms at the IMF and the World Bank. Further, the Indian Presidency has followed a people-centric approach to financial inclusion which could come through an effective redistribution of existing capital and other resources.

Introduction

India's participation in the G20 process stems from the realization that as a major developing economy India has a vital stake in the stability of the international economic and financial system.

India has been actively involved in the G20 preparatory process both at the Sherpa's Track and the Financial Track since its inception. The Prime Minister participated in all seven G20 summits. India's agenda at the G20 Summits is driven by the need to bring in greater inclusivity in the financial system, to avoiding protectionist tendencies and above all for

ensuring that growth prospects of developing countries do not suffer. India has strived to ensure that the focus of the global community remains on the need to ensure adequate flow of finances to emerging economies to meet their developmental needs.

India has welcomed the inclusion of development as an agenda item of G20 process at the Seoul Summit and supported the Seoul Development Consensus and the associated Multi-Year Action plans. Prime Minister called for the recycling of surplus savings into investments in developing countries to not only address immediate demand imbalances but also developmental imbalances.

India has worked to maintain the dynamism and credibility of G20 deliberations for establishing a framework for strong, sustainable and balanced growth, strengthening international financial regulatory systems, reforming Bretton Woods's institutions, facilitating trade finance, pushing forward the Doha agenda. India, as a co-chair of Framework Working Group on Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth, tried to refocus the energies of the group towards growth, jobs, fiscal consolidation, rebalancing demand from the public sector to the private, and to risks arising from internal imbalances within the Eurozone. India remains committed to the G20 process for achieving a stable, inclusive and representative global economic and financial system. Russia would take over the Presidency of the G20 with effect from 1 December 2012 followed by Australia in 2014 and Turkey in 2015. The next G20 Summit is scheduled to be held in Russia in 2013.

The 18th G20 Summit will be held in India in 2023. This would be, by any measure, the most high-powered Summit ever held in India. Top Leaders of all systemically important countries - including the full complement of G7 and BRICS - are expected to be present. It would be India's place in the sun, chairing an international Summit flanked inter alia by the leaders of the US, the UK, Germany, EU, China, Japan, Russia, with the chiefs of major multilateral bodies like the IMF, World Bank, WTO and the UN in attendance. The leaders are expected to sign up to a document likely to go down in history as the New Delhi Declaration, including a "New Delhi Action Plan".

What exactly is the G20? How and why did it come into being? How does it work? Why is there as much hype over G20 Summits as those of the G 7, and what is the relationship between these two high profile groupings? What has been India's own contributions to the functioning of the G20 so far? What does hosting a G20 Summit entail? What makes for a successful Summit? What might be the issues that could dominate the Indian Presidency and the New Delhi Declaration? These are the questions that this paper attempts to discuss.

Three emerging markets—Indonesia, India, and Brazil—will chair the G20 between 2022 and 2024, with Indonesia as the current chair. Under the banner of ‘Recover Together, Recover Stronger,’ Indonesia has encouraged all countries to work together to achieve a stronger and more sustainable recovery as the global economy continues to be affected by the impacts of the pandemic. [5] This paper discusses the global macroeconomic framework and priority options for India’s presidency in 2023. It provides an overview of the global macro economy in terms of growth and recovery and discusses macroeconomic measures to ensure global growth and recovery are inclusive, sustainable, and increasingly digital. It also examines the options and priorities for India’s presidency, including areas in which the UK and India can collaborate.

Methodology

Exploratory method of research has been adopted by exploring the existing literature related to the theme of the study.

Global Macroeconomic Developments: An Overview

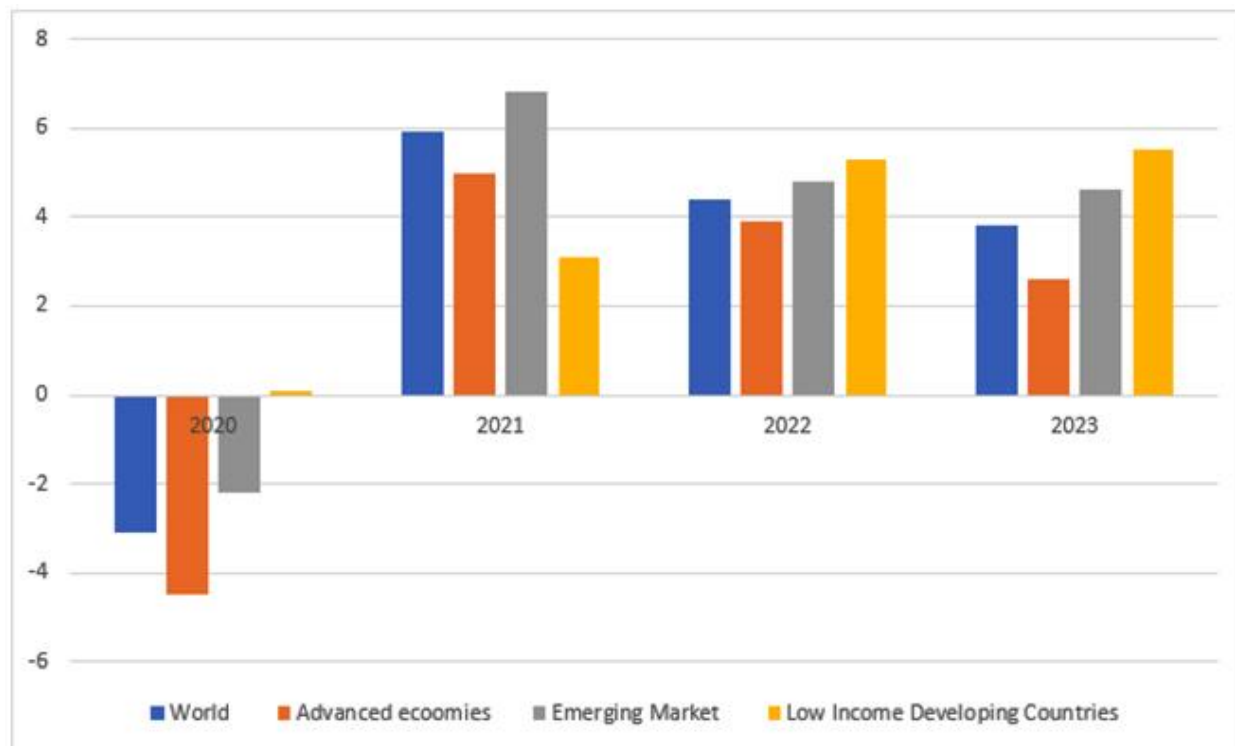
The most notable recent changes in the global macro economy include:

1. an uneven economic recovery from the pandemic across the world, with advanced countries recovering more quickly than emerging and low-income countries.
2. marked increases in inflation and inflationary pressures
3. continued increases in global debt
4. the disastrous impact of climate change; and
5. the fallout from the Russia-Ukraine conflict. These issues will likely continue to evolve and dominate as India’s G20 presidency approaches.

Although the pandemic affected all parts of the world, low- and middle-income countries are recovering much more slowly than richer countries. With a high incidence of cases, low vaccination rates, and lack of government resources, such economies and their health systems faced the brunt of the fallout. Hospitals and their staff were burdened by the excessive pressure exerted by many cases and the high mortality rate associated with middle-income countries. This was coupled with a much lower rate of access to vaccines and an uneven recovery path favoring those with access to essential food and medical goods. As the world recovers from the pandemic, an increase in demand for goods and services has exerted tremendous pressure on supply chains worldwide, exacerbating the supply-side disruptions caused by government-mandated closures and social distancing measures. As demand outgrew

supply, prices of commodities (metals, energy, fuels, and food products) increased markedly in 2021, causing challenges for low-income households.

GDP growth in 2020-2023



Source: IMF January 2022 Update. Actual (2020) and estimates / forecasts (2021-2023)

The pandemic had an unprecedented impact on the global economy in 2020. Richer countries were quick to respond with fiscal and monetary measures, and their GDPs are now approaching pre-pandemic levels. The US Federal Reserve (Fed), for example, injected large amounts of liquidity into the system, including the credit market, by purchasing commercial paper and exchange-traded funds, reducing the interest rate to zero and guaranteeing some loans. At the same time, the European Union (EU) aimed to keep inflation below 2 percent. Unfortunately, alongside the uneven impacts on the global economy, the pandemic has also had disproportionate and persistent effects on the poor, young, informal, and women workers in richer and poorer countries.

In addition to the lack of inclusion, the recovery has also seen a lack of attention to environmental sustainability. Recent analysis suggests that only 6 percent (US\$860 billion) of the US\$14 trillion G20 economic stimulus over 2020-2021 was “green”, and about 3 percent has been spent on activities that will increase carbon emissions, such as subsidies to coal. This compares poorly (or three times less so) to the US\$520 billion of green stimulus in a total of

US\$3.25 trillion support, equivalent to 16 percent, after the global financial crisis. This showcases that the world is not seeing a green recovery.

A long-term impact from the pandemic is the increase in global debt. In 2020, global debt increased to 256 percent of GDP (US\$226 trillion). Public debt in advanced economies grew from 70 percent of GDP in 2007 to 124 percent of GDP in 2020. Private and public debt increased by twice as much during the pandemic compared to the 2008 financial crisis. Public debt in emerging markets reached record highs in 2020, while in low-income countries, it grew to levels not seen since the early 2000s, when many were benefiting from debt relief initiatives, such as heavily indebted developing countries and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative.

G20 as the Premier Forum for Global Economic Cooperation

The G20 was initially just another addition to several similar multilaterals ‘G’ groupings that existed at the time that debated international economic issues. It was clearly subordinate to the G 7. The global financial crisis however served to further underscore the need to associate leaders of major developing countries in global economic governance on an equal footing on a permanent basis. In response to global concerns arising out of the continuing international financial crisis, President Bush of the United States decided to host a Summit of G20 Leaders in Washington D.C. on November 14-15, 2008 to which Heads of State/Government would be invited. President Bush, inter alia, also wrote and spoke to major global leaders, including the Indian PM, in this regard. The decision to hold the Summit was made following Bush’s meeting with President Sarkozy of France and President Barroso, the European Commission President. The immediate provocation of the G20 Summit called by President Bush was possibly to forestall a UN Conference on the subject being envisaged by some European countries as the proximate origins of the 2008 international financial crisis was widely attributed to critical flaws in financial regulation in the US.

The first three Summits - at Washington DC, London and Pittsburgh – were all about firefighting the rampant global financial crisis. The concerted and decisive actions of the G20, made possible by its balanced membership of developed and developing countries that helped bridge the North South divide in global governance, enabled the world to deal effectively with the financial and economic crisis, and possibly staved off a second Great Depression. After declaring victory in Pittsburgh - “It worked” - the G20 turned its attention to structural, non-crisis related issues, such as reform of financial regulation, global imbalances, and raising economic growth. Several Working Groups were set up by the Leaders, and other ministerial processes were also added, such as those of Development Ministers, Environment Ministers,

Trade Ministers, Agriculture Ministers etc. All these work streams feed into the G20 Summit Declaration. There are now also a growing number of nongovernmental G20 processes, such as the T (Think Tank) 20, W (Women) 20, Y (Youth) 20, etcetera.

As the G20 appeared to have delivered on a number of other significant and concrete outcomes, this encouraged the Leaders to overlay the extant G20 FMCBG process with annual summits. A formal declaration to that effect was made in the Leaders' Statement at the third G20 Summit at Pittsburgh, USA, in 2009, where the Leaders also designated the G20 as the premier forum for international economic cooperation. This designation ostensibly replaced the G7 as the premier forum for steering global economic issues, and was considered a historic milestone in reforming global economic governance. The G 7 however remained the premier forum on geopolitical matters. With the emergence of the G20, as the premier forum, global economic governance was expected to become more inclusive as this forum included the major emerging economies as well as advanced G7 industrialized countries. Several landmark reforms of the international economic and financial governance were initiated at the behest of the G20 which heightened the expectation

Pressing and Emerging Economic Issues

In addition to the ongoing agenda, and in particular the four core areas of Healthcare, Global economic governance, Climate Change, Trade and Investment, the three chairs can be expected to focus on the pressing economic issues prevalent during their Presidencies, as well on addressing emerging economic issues so that they can be seen as baton bearers of a new world economic order in the post-pandemic era. Reviving economic growth and addressing global food insecurity in the wake of the pandemic, restoring supply chains and cooling energy prices that are creating stag factionary pressures, and addressing the consequential monetary policy spill overs deriving from policy reversals by reserve currency area central banks, in particular the US Federal Reserve, are some of the pressing economic issues that need to be addressed. Action Plans developed by the FMCBG G20 working group on Strong Sustainable and Balanced Growth that India co-chairs with Canada could be leveraged by the three Presidencies for this purpose. The Action Plan could also monitor commitments by G20 countries to provide adequate finance for completion of two doses of Covid 19 vaccines by a targeted date and coordinate country specific actions to try and raise global growth beyond levels currently projected by the IMF, on the lines of the Brisbane Summit.²² The Presidencies could also initiate debate within the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Forum on how to build a policy consensus on how to deal with new economic challenges such as rising

inequality, jobless growth and in particular youth unemployment alongside plummeting birth rates, and growing old age poverty. While the discipline of economics has from the beginning been based on the assumption that resources are scarce, we now seem to be entering an era where returns to capital are rising faster than returns to labor, productivity growth racing ahead of employment growth on account of rapid technological advancement especially in artificial intelligence, and eventually a demand rather than supply constrained world. The global minimum tax on corporates initiative is a response to these structural changes, as the tax structure might need to shift increasingly from labor to capital. More radical solutions are being debated, such as inheritance taxes and universal basic incomes. The G20 needs to provide global leadership in discussing such cutting-edge economic issues. Finally, the current crisis of multilateralism is also an opportunity for rethinking multilateralism in response to changes that have seen the rise of new stakeholders and cross border spill overs since the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 on which the current framework of multilateral cooperation is based. Neither non-government organizations nor civil society were major players in the Westphalian system dominated by Nation States. However, the reach, resources and influence of some big non-Governmental organizations, foundations and non-state actors now match and exceed those of several Nation States²³. There are both synergies and contradictions between the growing clout of TNCs and sovereigns in trade, labor, climate change, infrastructure and financial sector policies. Even as TNCs endeavor to disseminate international trade and modern technology seamlessly to every flag on earth, the compulsions of domestic politics periodically impel Nation States to turn inwards and behave nationalistically.

Likewise, major civil society interventions now supplement the efforts of the State in areas as diverse as addressing hunger (such as India's Langar system), climate change and the environment, financing small enterprises (such as the Grameen Bank initiative in Bangladesh) and responding to crises that were formerly squarely within the domain of Sovereign action. Considering the role of non-Governmental and civil society organizations involving recognizing them as stakeholders in multilateral decision-making might well improve the effectiveness of decisions taken by the G20. This is particularly the case in dealing with climate change since much of the financial and technology transfers are likely to come from non-State actors. The G20 would need to evolve a protocol for the participation of new stakeholders in multilateral cooperation.

This will not be easy, but the G20 is the right forum for debating the issue.

Concluding Remarks

- On the basis of the augmented gravity model used here it can be suggested that India under its presidency of G20 may encourage lowering of non-tariff measures. India must focus on enhancing its trade competitiveness by diversifying its export basket and making specialized products however attention needs to be paid to market creation for these products as India's export destinations are currently those countries that buy low value added products from India.
- India, being the only major global economy slated to have 6+% GDP growth figures in the years ahead, outpaced Britain last year to become the fifth-largest economy in nominal GDP terms. In these times of global challenges, the G20 Presidency gives India a unique opportunity to strengthen its role in the world economic order. With the theme of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam,' India is steering an ambitious, people-centric agenda to address global challenges and facilitate sustainable economic development.
- Through a range of activities and events, India is able to demonstrate its commitment to multilateral cooperation and building bridges between different countries and regions. Being a great power is a function of capabilities, interests, and recognition. Economic and military power, nuclear and space capabilities, a defining role in global affairs and systems, normative weight, and a critical mass of diplomatic, cultural, intellectual, R&D, and technological resources, high-impact foreign policy management, and external projection of hard and soft power are prerequisites too

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- The way the G20 operates the host country nevertheless functions effectively as the Chair between Summits, in consultation with the Chair.

ROLE OF BRICS IN G-20**Prof. Narmin S. Patel,****Visiting Lecturer,****Department of History,****Maniben M. P. Shah Mahila Arts College, Kadi****Dabhi Artiba Navuji****BA Sem: 6****Maniben M. P. Shah Mahila Arts College, Kadi****Abstract:**

G20 (Group of Twenty), that had a relevant role on the processes and deliberations arising from the Asiatic crisis in 1997, gains Summit meetings status during the 2008 crisis, allowing the leaders from 20 of the greatest world economies including European Union to discuss and negotiate solutions for problems related to global economic questions. Between G20 members, BRICS stands out due to its leading an action for changes in the global governance, taking advantage from this moment of growth of their economies and crisis on the traditional powers. This leadership calls for reforms in the UN system and in the international financial institutions and demand a multipolar order, besides putting new questions and challenges in the international system.

Introduction:

Considering the current international conjuncture, it is undeniable that global governance issues ask for participation of new powers to achieve strong and effective decisions in global level, especially from developing world. In this context, in an environment where there is space for new players, there will also be space for new arrangements, forums, coalitions and others types of grouping that will demand for reforms in international institutions which traditionally had been created and guided by the great powers, as United States, England and France. According to this premise, this paper will analyze the role of five of these new powers (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, acting like a group: BRICS) in a big global economic and financial group, G20. We will verify, basically, if decisions made on BRICS summits will be reverberated in decisions made on G20 summits and discuss if these groups have any level of institutionalization. In this introduction we will present the both groups, G20 and BRICS and their importance in global arena. In the first section we will discuss the literature about institutions and coalitions, in order to identify what is the best definition for

G20 and BRICS. In the second section we will present the methodological considerations about our research. The third section is dedicated for present the results of comparative analysis and in the last section, we will point our final considerations about the role of BRICS-countries in the global governance

Objectives and study

This forum serves as an alternative global mechanism for promoting economic and social growth, particularly when international institutions and order are under significant stress (US actions on the economic front, climate change, geopolitical uncertainties around the world).

India's Role as a Growth Maker for Other BRICS Countries: India spent almost \$4 billion in South Africa, and the Global Executive Development Program was established to equip the workforce.

India's Role in South Asian Trade: India has taken several encouraging steps to promote trade, including plans for a digital, open-access BRICS platform. It has established an independent BRICS credit rating agency to correlate its ranks with other developing countries rather than other members.

India's Role as a Big Brother: India is considered a strong voice in the BRICS and the UN, speaking out against policies or actions that may harm the interests of any member. For example, India turned down China's request to join the BRICS for Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Mexico. India believed that focusing on developing existing members rather than accepting new members would suffocate the BRICS as a coalition and follow the European Union's path.

Methodology:

In the literature, a number of unit root tests have been developed by making several diverse assumptions. Some studies incorporate different numbers of structural breaks, less nonlinearity, and less volatility. However, the earlier tests in the literature are based on a time domain analysis. In this study, we use a newer test developed in the framework of a wavelet analysis.

Conclusions:

In this paper, we examine the random walk hypothesis for the BRICS stock indices by using a recently developed test that uses the wavelet. To test the sensitivity of the results of the wavelet-based test, different lag lengths are chosen. Further, we apply a battery of unit root tests that comprises tests that do not incorporate structural breaks in the data and those that do.

Our wavelet-based unit root tests show evidence that rejects the null of the unit root for all of the countries except

Limitations:

Recent speculation that the BRICS group (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) plans to expand its membership has set tongues wagging in the diplomatic world. Rumors that Argentina could be the newest country to join have triggered questions around the viability and power of an expanded collective, and what it means for global geopolitics.

Cynics believe it's simply a backdoor strategy by China to expand its sphere of influence. For advocates, it's a long overdue initiative that will present a credible economic and political counterweight to Western dominance.

Could an expanded BRICS really emerge as an alternate power bloc? There's long been a clamor among its members for larger power centers that offer alternatives to Western-dominated constructs.

Collectively BRICS is home to 26 per cent of the world's geographic area and about 42 per cent of the world's population. Moreover, the group is under-represented in the global financial system. The five nations combined hold less than 15 per cent voting rights in both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), yet their collective economies are predicted to surpass the G7 economies in size by 2032.

Conclusion:

As quoted in chapter 1 of this Clingendael Report, the BRICS 'have a strong incentive to be cautious in their approach [to peacekeeping], because disruptions in the global order would harm their own economic growth'. The BRICS are not a consolidated revolutionary force aimed against Western values and interests. At best, the BRICS are (like the EU) a forum aimed at advancing the national interests of its members. The BRICS' coherence, however, remains hampered by conflicts of economic interests, which are deepened by traditional strategic disagreements.

GROUP OF 20
Dr. Hasmukhbhai M. Solanki,
Visiting Lecturer,
Department of Sociology
Maniben M. P. Shah Mahila Arts College, Kadi
Thakor Pinjal Savdhanji
Ba Sem-6
Maniben M. P. Shah Mahila Arts College, Kadi

પ્રસ્તાવના:-

G20 ની 2023 માં ભારતમાં સમિતિ થઈ રહી છે તેમાં 19 દેશો અને યુરોપિયન યુનિયન નો સમાવેશ થાય છે 1999માં G20 ની સ્થાપના થઈ છે આર્થિક કટોકટી નો સામનો કરવા માટે G20 ની રચના થઈ છે

G20 ના મહત્વના મુદ્દાઓ: -

શરૂઆતના સમયમાં સૌપ્રથમ સમગ્રલક્ષી નીતિ પર ભાર મૂકવામાં આવતો હતો. ત્યારબાદ જુદા જુદા અન્ય મુદ્દાઓનો પણ સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવે છે. Trade, Climate Change, Energy, Sustainable Development, Environment Climate Change, Anti-Corruption, Etc.

G20 દેશો: -

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1.ઓસ્ટ્રેલિયા | 11.રીપબ્લિક ઓફ કોરિયા |
| 2.બ્રાઝિલ | 12.રશિયા |
| 3.કેનેડા | 13.સાઉથ અરેબિયા |
| 4. ચીન | 14.દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકા |
| 5.ફ્રાન્સ | 15.યુનાઇટેડ કિંગડમ |
| 6.જર્મની જર્મની | 16.યુનાઇટેડ સ્ટેટ્સ |
| 7.ભારત | 17.યુરોપિયન યુનિયન |
| 8.ઇન્ડોનેશિયા | 18.આર્જન્ટીના |
| 9.ઈટલી | 19.મેક્સિકો |
| 10. જાપાન | 20 તુર્કી |

G8 માં રશિયાનો સમાવેશ થાય છે, G7 માં કેનેડા, ફ્રાન્સ, જર્મની, ઇટલી, જાપાન, યુકે, યુએસએ નો સમાવેશ થાય છે

હેતુઓ:-

1. G20 ની રચના શા માટે કરવામાં આવી તેની જાણકારી મેળવવા માટે.
2. G20 નું મહત્વ જાણવા માટે.
3. G20નાસંગઠિત દેશોની માહિતી તપાસવી.
4. આમ G20 નો મુખ્ય હેતુ વિશ્વના દેશો સાથે આર્થિક કટોકટી નો સામનો કરવાનો હતો.

સંશોધન વિસ્તાર:-

આ અભ્યાસ માટે સમગ્ર વિશ્વના જુદા જુદા દેશોની આર્થિક સામાજિક રાજકીય વૈશ્વિક જોડાણ વગેરે બાબતોનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવે છે.ત્યારે G20 નો નો યજમાન દેશ તરીકે ભારત દેશનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

અભ્યાસની પદ્ધતિઓ:-

આ અભ્યાસ માટે સેકન્ડરી ડેટા એટલે કે ગૌણ માહિતી પર આધારિત આ માહિતી રિસર્ચ પેપર, આર્ટીકલ, ન્યૂઝ પેપર, સરકારી અહેવાલો અને ઓનલાઇન ડેટા દ્વારા આ માહિતી એકત્રિત કરવામાં આવેલ છે.

G20 શા માટે મહત્વનું છે: -

ભારત 1 ડિસેમ્બર 2022 થી 30 નવેમ્બર 2023 સુધી ગ્લોબલ ફોરમ નું પ્રમુખ પદ સંભાળે છે જે 20 માં વિશ્વના મુખ્ય દેશો અને વિકાસશીલ દેશોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. G20 ના દેશો 20 જીડીપીમાં 85% અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય વેપારમાં 75% થી 100 ધરાવે છે. જેથી G20 આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય આર્થિક સહકાર માટેના મુખ્ય પંચ સમાન છે.

ઇન્ડોનેશિયા અને ઇટાલી સાથે ભારત કામ કરશે.

૧લી ડિસેમ્બર 2022 ના રોજ ભારત પણ ઇન્ડોનેશિયા ઇટાલીમાં સમાવેશ થયું હતું ઇન્ડોનેશિયા અને ઇટાલીમાં G20 દ્રોષકામાં સામેલ થયું હતું. ઇન્ડોનેશિયા અને ઇટાલી પાસે જેના પ્રમુખ પદ ને અનુભવ છે જેથી દ્રોષકા મેમ્બર તરીકે ભારત હવે ઇન્ડોનેશિયા અને ઇટાલી સાથે G20 એજન્ડોને વધુ મજબૂત બનાવ્યું બનાવવા માટે કામ કરી રહ્યું છે.

Research Paper G20: -

Pand: -Fahad bin Abdullah al Mubarak.

G20 Sherpa Saudi Arabia.

Pietro Benassi

G7/G20 Sherpa Italy

Christopher MacLennan

G20 Sherpa Canada

Iars- Hendrik roller

The Social Economic of Pandemic Policy. Working Paper by Dennis J. Anower for The Brookings Institution. Recouping Economic and Social Prosperity Global Solutions Journal.

બીજા વિશ્વયુદ્ધ બાદ જન્મ્યો વિચાર:-

બીજા વિશ્વયુદ્ધમાં સમગ્રવિશ્વમાં આર્થિક મંદીની આદિ ફૂંકાઈ હતી આદિ આર્થિક નીતિ ના નિર્માણ માટે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીયસહકાર ઉભો થાય તેવો અનિવાર્ય બની ગયું હતું. 1999 માં G7 દેશો ની કોલોન્જિ સમિતિમાં G20 દેશોનું સંગઠન કરવાનો વિચાર જન્મ્યો અને ત્યારબાદ 26 સપ્ટેમ્બર 1999 ના રોજ જુલે 20 સંગઠનની રચના કરવામાં આવી હતી.

G20 નો ફિક્સ એજન્ડા: -

આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય ધોરણે આર્થિક સહકાર અને નીતિ નિર્માણમાં ભાગીદારી. સર્વ સમાવેશક વિકાસ, આંતર સંબંધિત મુદ્દાઓ અંગે ચર્ચા.

G20 ની કામગીરી કઈ રીતે કરે છે?

G20 પ્રેસિડેન્સી: -

એક વર્ષ માટે જુ-20 કાર્ય સૂચિનું સંચાલન અને સમિતિનું આયોજન કરે છે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય આર્થિક સહકાર માટે મુખ્ય પંચ તરીકે G20 તમામ મુખ્ય આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય આર્થિક મુદ્દાઓ પર વૈશ્વિક માળખાને આકાર આપવા અને મજબૂત બનાવવા મહત્વપૂર્ણ ભૂમિકા ભજવે છે.

G20 ના બે સમાંતર ટ્રેક જોવા મળે છે.

1. ફાયનાન્સ ટ્રેક

2. શેરિયા ટ્રેક

ફાયનાન્સ ટ્રેકનું નેતૃત્વ:- નાણામંત્રીઓ અને સેન્ટ્રલ બેન્ક ગવર્નર દ્વારા કરવામાં આવે છે.

શેરિયા ટ્રેક નું નેતૃત્વ:- શેરીયાઓ દ્વારા કરવામાં આવે છે.

G20 માં દ્રોષકા અગાઉના વર્તમાન અને આવનારા પ્રમુખ દ્વારા પ્રેસિડેન્સીને સમર્થન આપવામાં આવે છે. ભારતના પ્રમુખ પદ દરમિયાન દાયકા અનુસાર ઇન્ડોનેશિયા ભારત પ્રાચીનનું સમર્થન અનુક્રમે વર્ષ 2022, 2023 અને 2024માં કરાશે.

G20 જૂથની વિવિધ સમિતિ:

પ્રથમ પાંચ સમિતિ અમેરિકામાં યોજાઈ હતી

લેટેસ્ટ પાંચ સમિતિ:-

16મી સમિતિ ઇટાલીમાં યોજાઈ હતી 2021 માં. ત્યારબાદ 17મી સમિતિ ઇન્ડોનેશિયામાં 2023માં, 18મી સમિતિ ભારતમાં, 19મી સમિતિ બ્રાઝિલમાં, અને 20 મી સમિતિ સાઉથ અરેબીયા માં યોજાઈ.

G20 ના મહત્વના તથ્યો: -

વૈશ્વિક કક્ષાએ વિશ્વમાં G20 માં ગ્રુપ 2021 માં 85 ટકા હિસ્સો ધરાવે છે. વિશ્વની વસ્તી ની રીતે G20 માં 62% હિસ્સો હતો. કુલ સ્ટ્રેટ ના 78% વેપારીઓનો હિસ્સો હતો.

G20 ની સમિતિ વિશે: -

2008ના વર્ષમાં એક વખત જેમાં સામેલ થયો હતો. સભ્ય સહકારના વડા નાણાપ્રધાન અથવા વિદેશી પ્રધાન ઉચ્ચ કક્ષાના અધિકારીઓનો વડા શામિલ હોય છે

EU નું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ: -

યુરોપિયન કમિશન અને યુરોપિયન સેન્ટ્રલ બેન્ક દ્વારા Eu નું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ કરવામાં આવે છે.

સમિતિમાં સહભાગીતા.

1. આમંત્રણ
2. અન્ય દેશો
3. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સંસ્થાઓ.
4. બિન સહકારી સંસ્થાઓ વગેરેનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવે છે.

G20 ની વિવિધ બેઠકો: -

1. શિખર સંમેલન
2. મંત્રી સ્તરની બેઠક.
3. શેરિયા બેઠક.

G20 2022 માં ઈન્ડોનેશિયામાં યોજાઈ હતી જેની થીમ Recover, Together, Stronger હતી.

G20 2023 માં ભારતમાં યોજાઈ હતી જેની થીમ છે "વસુદેવ કુટુંબકમ"

Motto: - " One Earth, One Family, One Future"

Date: -9/10 September 2023

ભારત એક ડિસેમ્બર 2022 થી 30 નવેમ્બર 2023 સુધી ગ્લોબલ ફોરમનું પ્રમુખ પદ સંભાળશે. G20 વિશ્વના મુખ્ય વિકસિત અને વિકાસશીલ દેશોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

ભારત પહેલી ડિસેમ્બર 2022 થી 1 વર્ષના સમયગાળા માટે G20 ગ્લોબલ ફોર્મ નું પ્રમુખ પદ સંભાળશે જેથી ગુજરાતમાં G20 ઓવનને યોજના કરવાની તક છે ગુજરાત સરકાર આ પ્રયાસો કરી રહી છે જેના ભાગરૂપે આ મહિનાની શરૂઆતમાં જી-20 ના પ્રતિનિધિત્વ એ રાજ્ય સરકારના અધિકારીઓ સાથે બેઠકો યોજી હતી.

“INDIA’S G-20 PRESIDENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF G-20 FRAMEWORK”

Dr. Laxmi N. Thakor,

Assistant Professor,

Department of Psychology

Maniben M. P. Shah Mahila Arts College, Kadi

Priti M. Prajapati

Research Student

Maniben M. P. Shah Mahila Arts College, Kadi

ABSTRACT

India will assume the G20 Presidency from the 1st of December this year from Indonesia and will convene the G20 Leaders’ Summit for the first time in the country in 2023. A nation deeply committed to democracy and multilateralism, India’s G20 Presidency would be a watershed moment in her history as it seeks to play an important role by finding pragmatic global solutions for the wellbeing of all, and in doing so, manifest the true spirit of ‘Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam’ or the ‘World is One Family’. The present study is an attempt to know about G-20 and India’s Presidency, key challenges to India’s presidency and effectiveness of G20 framework. This study is based on secondary data and provides information about the topic.

Keywords: G20, Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, India’s presidency

INTRODUCTION

The Group of Twenty, or G20, is the premier forum for international cooperation on the most important aspects of the international economic and financial agenda. It brings together the world’s major advanced and emerging economies.

The G20 comprises Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, EU, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, UK and USA. The G20 Countries together represent around 90% of global GDP, 80% of global trade, and two thirds of the world’s population.

The objectives of the G20 are:

- (a) Policy coordination between its members in order to achieve global economic stability, sustainable growth;

- (b) To promote financial regulations that reduce risks and prevent future financial crises;
and
- (c) To create a new international financial architecture.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To know about G-20 and India's Presidency
2. To know about challenges to India's G20 Presidency and effectiveness of G-20 framework

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. This study depends on the secondary data and all limitations of secondary data are applicable to this study.
2. This study contained only theoretical aspect.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Nature of the Research:

This paper is descriptive analytical, as it strives to make complete study of G-20 and India's presidency.

Data Collection:

This research study is mainly based on secondary data. The secondary data is collected from the records, annual reports, documents, related subjects' matters and related websites.

About G-20

The Group of Twenty (G20) is an intergovernmental forum comprising 19 countries - Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States and the European Union.

The G20 members represent around 85% of the global GDP, over 75% of the global trade, and about two-thirds of the world population.

The G20 was founded in 1999 after the Asian financial crisis as a forum for the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to discuss global economic and financial issues. It 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 Summit is held annually, under the leadership of a rotating Presidency.

Working of G-20 Summit

The G20 Presidency steers the G20 agenda for one year and hosts the Summit. The G20 consists of two parallel tracks: The Finance Track and the Sherpa Track. Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors lead the Finance Track, while Sherpa's lead the Sherpa Track.

The Finance Track is led by Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the member countries. Within the two tracks, there are thematically oriented working groups in which representatives from the relevant ministries of the members as well as from invited/guest countries and various international organizations participate.

The G20 process from the Sherpa Track is coordinated by the Sherpa's of member countries, who are personal emissaries of the Leaders. The Sherpa Track oversees inputs from 13 Working Groups, 2 Initiatives – Research Innovation Initiative Gathering (RIIG) and G20 Empower, and various Engagement Groups, all of whom meet throughout the year and develop their Issue Notes and Outcome Documents in parallel. These substantive discussions then feed consensus-based recommendations to the Sherpa Meetings. The outcome document of the Sherpa-level meetings eventually forms the basis of the Leaders' Declaration, which will be debated and signed (after and if consensus is reached) at the final New Delhi Summit in September next year by the Leaders of all G20 member countries.

In addition, there are Engagement Groups which bring together civil societies, parliamentarians, think tanks, women, youth, labor, businesses and researchers of the G20 countries. The Startup20 Engagement Group will be established under India's G20 Presidency for the first time, recognizing the role of start-ups in driving innovation that responds to a rapidly changing global scenario. Active consultation with the Engagement Groups forms an integral part of India's "inclusive ambitious, decisive, and action-oriented", G20 approach, as outlined by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in the Bali Summit this year.

India's G-20 Presidency:

India holds the Presidency of the G20 from December 1, 2022 to November 30, 2023. The 43 Heads of Delegations- the largest ever in G20-will be participating in the final New Delhi Summit in September next year.

The G20 Logo draws inspiration from the vibrant colors of India's national flag – saffron, white and green, and blue. It juxtaposes planet Earth with the lotus, India's national flower that reflects growth amid challenges. The Earth reflects India's pro-planet approach to life, one in perfect harmony with nature. Below the G20 logo is "Bharat", written in the Devanagari script.

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. The theme also spotlights LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment), with its associated, environmentally sustainable and responsible choices, both at the level of individual lifestyles as well as national development, leading to globally transformative actions resulting in a cleaner, greener and bluer future.

For India, the G20 Presidency also marks the beginning of "Amritkaal", the 25-year period beginning from the 75th anniversary of its independence on 15 August 2022, 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.

A new working group on Disaster Risk Reduction will be established under India's Presidency to encourage collective work by the G20, undertake multi-disciplinary research and exchange best practices on disaster risk reduction.

India's special invitee guest countries are Bangladesh, Egypt, Mauritius, Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, Singapore, Spain and UAE.

G-20's invited international organizations are UN, IMF, World Bank, WHO, WTO, ILO, FSB, OECD, AU Chair, NEPAD Chair, ASEAN Chair, ADB, ISA and CDRI.

G20 meetings will not be limited only to New Delhi or other metropolises. Drawing inspiration from its G20 Presidency theme of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam"-"One Earth One Family One Future, as well as the Prime Minister's vision of an 'all of government' approach, India will host over 200 meetings in over 50 cities across 32 different work streams, and would have the opportunity to offer G20 delegates and guests a glimpse of India's rich cultural heritage and provide them with a unique Indian experience. The Presidency is also a chance for the G20 Secretariat to provide the country's citizens with the unique opportunity be a part of India's G20 story.

The Indian G20 presidency has also planned a year-long India Experience' for G20 member countries, special invitees, and others.

India's G20 Priorities

Green Development, Climate Finance & LiFE

The opportunity to lead G20 comes at a time of compounding existential threat, with the COVID-19 pandemic having exposed the fragilities of our systems under the cascading

impacts of climate change. In this regard, climate change is a key priority for India's presidential Presidency, with a particular focus towards not only climate finance and technology, but also ensuring just energy transitions for developing nations across the world. Understanding that the issue of climate change cuts across industry, society, and sectors, India offers the world LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) -a behavior-based movement that draws from our nation's rich, ancient sustainable traditions to nudge consumers, and in-turn markets, to adopt environmentally-conscious practices. This ties closely with India's G20 theme: 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' or 'One Earth. One Family. One Future.'

Accelerated, Inclusive & Resilient Growth

An accelerated, resilient and inclusive growth is a cornerstone for sustainable development. During its G20 Presidency, India aims to focus on areas that have the potential to bring structural transformation. This includes an ambition to accelerate integration of MSMEs in global trade, bring in the spirit of trade for growth, promote labor rights and secure labor welfare, address global skills gap, and build inclusive agricultural value chains and food systems etc.

Accelerating progress on SDGs

India's G20 Presidency collides with the crucial midpoint of the 2030 Agenda. As such, India acknowledges the detrimental impact of COVID-19, which changed the current decade of action into a decade of recovery. In line with this perspective, India wants to focus on recommitting G20's efforts to achieving the targets laid out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Technological Transformation & Digital Public Infrastructure

As G20 Presidency, India can foreground its belief in a human-centric approach to technology, and facilitate greater knowledge-sharing in priority areas like digital public infrastructure, financial inclusion, and tech-enabled development in sectors ranging from agriculture to education

Multilateral Institutions for the 21st century

India's G20 priority will be to continue pressing for reformed multilateralism that creates more accountable, inclusive just, equitable and representative multipolar international system that is fit for addressing the challenges in the 21st century.

Women-led development

India hopes to use the G20 forum to highlight inclusive growth and development, with women empowerment and representation being at the core of India's G20 deliberations. This

includes a focus on bringing women to the fore, and in leading positions, in order to boost socio-economic development and achievement of SDGs.

India kick-started its presidency term agenda with a series of cultural initiatives that included various Jan Bhagidari activities, a special University Connect event with 75 educational institutions from across the country, the lighting up of 100 ASI monuments with the G20 logo and colors, and showcasing G 20 at the Hombill festival in Nagaland. Sand artist Shri Sudarshan Pattnaik also created sand art of India's G20 logo on Puri beach in Odisha. Various other events, youth activities, cultural performances, and site excursions showcasing the sights and traditions of respective city-venues, are also planned throughout the year-long calendar.

Challenges to India's G20 Presidency and Effectiveness of G20 Framework:

India's G20 (The Group of Twenty) Presidency inherits volatility of geopolitics coupled with a slowdown in global economic activity. The road ahead for India is full of challenges including the war on Ukraine and the Covid-19 pandemic threatening the global economy, which is experiencing disrupted supply chains, cost of living crisis, soaring energy prices and challenges to climate action.

India has chosen the theme – 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' or 'One Earth, One Family, One Future' for her G20 Presidency representing a holistic approach of growth with sustainability in consideration of all life forms in development process linking with the protection of the planet.

G20 represents, as the premier forum for global economic cooperation and policy guidelines, the desire of the developed and emerging economies to address global economic challenges collectively. It serves 20 major economies of the world; additionally, there are 9 guest countries and 14 multilateral organizations as participants of G20 including the United Nations (UN), World Trade Organization (WTO), World Health Organization (WHO), World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Labor Organization (ILO), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), African Union, International Solar Alliance (ISA) and Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI), among others. G20 is a multilateral framework addressing various global issues barring geopolitics.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has declared that the Presidency will be inclusive, ambitious, action-oriented and decisive in the direction of making it a 'People's G20' for a post-pandemic world. Indian Presidency has set G20 priorities with a special focus on macroeconomic implications of food and energy insecurity, climate change, strengthening

Multilateral Development Banks (MBDs), financing inclusivity, equitable and sustainable growth, digital public infrastructure, and climate financing.

Indian Presidency has to reconsider trans-boundary challenges to financing needs through MBDs, which constitute a significant hurdle in addressing shared global economic challenges like global inflation, food and energy insecurity and macro-economic implications of climate change. Thus, multilateral financial institutions have to keep a track of the monetary policy changes in the US that have a significant impact across borders in developing countries while managing their fiscal policy. Thus, India has to take a big step forward in bringing governance reforms at the IMF and the World Bank. Further, the Indian Presidency has followed a people-centric approach to financial inclusion which could come through an effective redistribution of existing capital and other resources.

Although India has been the voice of the Global South in multilateral platforms, setting their agenda and championing their cause in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic is challenging. The pandemic has worsened the economic conditions of these countries, deflected their focus from achieving sustainable development goals and exposed the gap in health system as distinguished from that of the developed countries. India has to address these issues using her experience and skills in digital inclusion, public health and pharmaceuticals, sustainable growth and development which can bring together the developing and developed economies. During the pandemic India's 'Vaccine Maitri' has shown her commitment to the most-needy global citizens in fighting the health crisis.

Supply of fertilizers and foods, another major policy challenge, is affected due to the Russia-Ukraine war and the following restrictive trade practices and high energy prices cutting off the supplies of Russian and Ukrainian nitrogen and potash from the global fertilizer markets. Russia and Belarus produce about 40 per cent of potash globally, and Russia about 23 per cent of traded ammonium nitrate globally, but the war has restricted their outflow supplies. India and several countries suffered from this to the extent of risking food security and starving the planet. India depends heavily on imports of fertilizer requirement of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash for the country. Then, for the European Union (EU) and India, nitrogen-based fertilizer requires natural gas, which is also predominantly imported, the supply and cost of which is affected by the war. Indian farmers had to be subsidized for fertilizers which put burden on the government budget, which is expected above Rs. 2 lakh crores for 2022-23. Then, it is reported that the cost of fertilizers has been raised by 300 per cent in some African countries. The role of India's intervention in controlling food prices can be seen in terms of how well she promotes tech-based 'vertical farming' that requires less fertilizers. It can also

help in climate adaptation and mitigation. However, one solution cannot serve the needs of all countries.

G20 Sherpa Amitabh Kant argues that the challenge to India's G20 Presidency lies in establishing 'consensus' on the G20 agenda. Despite geopolitical tensions, India is going to continue at the G20 platform its constructive dialogue and diplomacy which she effectively utilized in the run-up to the Bali Summit on the crucial issue of condemning Russia's aggression against Ukraine. Minister of External Affairs S. Jaishankar said that India has been pursuing it consistently and persistently, thereby, signaling larger resonance. India and G20 reiterated their position on the matter by endorsing the resolution of the UN General Assembly adopted on 2 March 2022. Thus, she can build on this by bringing on board Western countries and Russia together on issues of non-geopolitical concerns.

G20 provides a collaborative platform for re-affirming the promises of several multilateral organizations. It also plays a complementary role in implementing the policies for these bodies, for instance, working towards reinforcing the measures for effective implementation of the Paris Agreement in the UN COP27 climate summit held in Egypt in November 2022 to bring the global temperature down to 1.5 degree Celsius. The Sherpa declared that 'climate change and vast targets for net zero by 2050 is a huge opportunity and not a challenge'. India is offering her rich, ancient and sustainable traditions in favor of environment-friendly practices over market-based consumerism embodied in the concept of LiFE (lifestyle for Environment). Green growth will be promoted through climate finance and technology along with just energy transitions for developing countries. However, it requires a huge capital for the generation of which G20 can coordinate with IMF and World Bank.

Its Task Force complements the global pandemic new financial intermediary fund for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response (PPR) architecture hosted by the World Bank in improving the global health governance system, without further duplicating and disintegrating it. In order to ensure food security, the Bali Summit also supported the Black Sea Grain Initiative of Turkey and the UN for an unimpeded delivery of grain, foodstuffs and fertilizers from Ukraine and Russia.

The G20 structures follow up on previous G20 Summit Declarations and coordinate among different countries and multilateral institutions by sharing the best practices and experiences. In 2023, the Task Force continues to coordinate through appropriate mechanisms between Finance and Health Ministries in order to develop joint responses to pandemics and identify economic risks and vulnerabilities from pandemics, keeping in mind country-specific conditions. It also mobilizes financial resources to this effect.

The effectiveness of G20 can also be understood in terms of its commitment to the principles of multilateralism and transparent and rule-based multilateral trade. The G20 leaders have been strengthening multilateral trading system in sustainable and transparent manner, which is defined by rule-based, free, fair, open, inclusive and non-discriminatory. The Bali Summit pushed for reformation of the WTO which is crucial as G20 represents 85 per cent of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 75 per cent of international trade and about two-thirds of world's population. The International Financial Institutions such as the World Bank and IMF represent post-World War II global situations, whereas restructured multilateral institutions are required to address the new realities for a post-Covid-19 world.

The emerging economies of the Global South such as India, Indonesia, Mexico and South Africa played the role of deal maker by bringing geopolitical powers together for the Summit Declaration. In the immediate aftermath of the Russia-Ukraine war, several Western countries walked out of the G20 plenary meeting in New York in April 2022. Indonesia, thus, showed its creative diplomatic skills of handling a sensitive global crisis. The Bali Summit has reinforced the relevance of the multilateral G20 for a global collaboration and cooperation in times of a crisis to work collectively in developing preparedness and response capabilities to the complex global challenges.

G20 provides an effective multilateral stage for the Global South in raising their agenda with a greater voice. For the first time, G20 is having only developing and emerging countries in Troika – predecessor Indonesia, incumbent India and incoming Brazil. The Bali Summit accommodated concerns of the Global South in ensuring food and energy security, channelizing Pandemic Fund for pandemic responses and enhancing preparedness in tackling climate change. It set the target of reaching a fund of US Dollar 100 billion for climate finance which could benefit developing countries. Indian Presidency is, thus, in continuation of this trend.

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion and information, India has assumed the Presidency of the G20, which is a key global forum of major economies of the world for discussing and addressing critical challenges being faced by the international community. This is a historic opportunity for India to showcase its vibrant culture and rich heritage, along with its achievements and capabilities.

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G 20 ENGAGEMENT GROUP AND WORKING GROUP

પ્રા. હરસુખભાઈ એચ. પરમાર

એસોસિયેટ પ્રોફેસર

ગુજરાતી વિભાગ

મણિબેન એમ. પી. શાહ મહિલા આર્ટ્સ કોલેજ, કડી

સારાંશ :

સમગ્ર વિશ્વ આજે ભારત તરફ નજર રાખી રહ્યું છે. G20 ની અધ્યક્ષતા ભારત માટે ગૌરવની વાત છે તમામ દેશોના પ્રયાસથી G20 સમેલન વેશ્વિક કલ્યાણનો સ્ત્રોત બની શકે છે ભારતના વડાપ્રધાન ભારતની G20 દેશોની અધ્યક્ષતા દરમિયાન વિકાસ માટે ડેટાના ઉપયોગને વિશેષ મહત્વ આપશે અને વડાપ્રધાન નરેન્દ્રભાઈ મોદીએ ભારતની G20 અધ્યક્ષતા માટે લોગો, થીમ અને વેબસાઈટ લોન્ચ કરી છે.

કન્ફેડરેશન ઓફ ઈન્ડિયન ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રીઝ (C.I.I.) ને ભારતના પ્રેસીડેન્સી માટે બિઝનેસ 20 સચિવાલય તરીકે નિયુક્ત કરવામાં આવ્યા છે . G 20 તેના અસ્તિત્વના છેલ્લા ૨૦ વર્ષોમાં આર્થિક સહકાર માટે એક અસરકારક મજબૂત આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય મંચ તરીકે વિકસિત થયું છે જે માત્ર નાણાકીય ટકાઉપણાને લગતા મુદ્દાઓને સંબોધીત કરવાનો પ્રયાસ કરતું નથી પરંતુ ઘણીવાર સામાજિક વિકાસને લગતી બાબતો પણ કરે છે તે દરેક ખંડના નેતાને અને પ્રતિનિધિઓને તેમજ કેન્દ્રીય બેન્કોના ગવર્નરોને સાથે રાખે છે જે સામુહિક રીતે સૌથી મહત્વપૂર્ણ પડકારોનો સામનો કરવામાં તેમજ સમગ્ર વિશ્વ માટે અસરકારક ઉકેલો લાવવાની મહત્વપૂર્ણ કામગીરી કરે છે.

પ્રસ્તાવના :

૨૦૧૭ માં જર્મનીમાં G20 સમિતમાં શરૂ થયેલી ગ્રુપ ઓફ ટ્વેંટી (G20) ના આરોગ્ય પ્રધાનોની બેઠકમાં વેશ્વિક આરોગ્યની સાથે સાથે તેમજ તે જાહેર આરોગ્ય કટોકટી અને સાર્વત્રિક ચર્ચા માટે એક પ્લેટફોર્મ પૂરું પાડેલ છે. જેમાં આરોગ્ય ક્ષેત્રે G7 તેમજ WHO (વર્લ્ડ હેલ્થ એસેમ્બલી) ની બેઠકમાં પણ આ મુદ્દાઓની ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવે છે

આ G20 માં કુલ ૧૯ દેશો જોડાયેલા છે જેમાં ભારત, ઇન્ડોનેશિયા જર્મની, ફ્રાન્સ આર્જેન્ટીના, ઓસ્ટ્રેલિયા, બ્રાઝિલ, કેનેડા, ચીન, ઇંગ્લેંડ, અમેરિકા, દક્ષિણ કોરિયા, તુર્કી, જાપાન, દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકા, ઇટાલી, સાઉદી આરબ, રશિયન, મેક્સિકો વગેરે દેશો છે જે વિશ્વની સૌથી મોટી અદ્યતન અને ઉભરતી અર્થવ્યવસ્થા ધરાવતું સંગઠન છે જેમાં વિશ્વની બે તૃતીયાંશ પ્રજાનું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ કરે છે જેમાં વેપાર વાણીજ્ય નાણાકીય વ્યવસ્થા કે ભંડોળ સાથે સંકળાયેલ છે.

અભ્યાસના હેતુઓ :

આ G20 નો લોગો એ આપણા ભારત દેશના રાષ્ટ્રધ્વજના વાઈબ્રન્ટ રંગોમાના કેસરી, સફેદ, લીલો અને વાદળીમાંથી પ્રેરણા લીધેલી છે તેમજ ગ્રહ પૃથ્વીને કમલ સાથે જોડે છે. જે ભારતનું રાષ્ટ્રીય ફૂલ છે જે પડકારો વચ્ચે પણ વૃદ્ધિ કરે છે તેમજ G20 ના લોગોની નીચે દેવનાગરી લીપીમાં લખાયેલ ‘ ભારત ‘છે તેમજ થીમ “વસુધેવ કુટુંબકમ ‘ અથવા “ એક પૃથ્વી એક કુટુંબ એક ભવિષ્ય “જે મહા ઉપનિષદના પ્રાચીન સંસ્કૃત પાઠમાંથી લેવામાં આવ્યો છે

પરિકલ્પના :

એક ડીસેમ્બર ૨૦૨૨ એ ભારત માટે મહત્વપૂર્ણ દિવસ છે કેમકે આ મહત્વના દિવસે ભારતે ઇન્ડોનેશિયામાંથી G20 નું પ્રમુખપદ સંભાળ્યું છે જે ૩૦ નવેમ્બર ૨૦૨૩ સુધી ભારત પાસે રહેશે. અને પ્રથમ વખત G20 ના ડેવલપમેન્ટ વર્કિંગ ગ્રુપની અને ભારતના પ્રેસીડેન્ટસીની બેઠક ભારતના પ્રમુખપદ દરમિયાન પ્રથમ મીટીંગ તારીખ ૧૩ થી ૧૬ ડીસેમ્બર- ૨૦૨૨ દરમિયાન મુંબઈમાં યોજાઈ છે જેમાં જેમાં ભારત ૩૨ વિવિધ કાર્યપ્રવાહમાં ૫૦ થી વધારે શહેરોમાં અને ૨૦૦ કરતા પણ વધારે બેઠકોનું આયોજન કર્યું છે આ G20 ના પ્રતિનિધિઓ તેમજ મહેમાનશ્રીઓ આપના ભારતના સમૃદ્ધ સંસ્કૃતિક વારસાને અને વર્ષભરના ભારતના અનુભવની ઝલક પામવા માટે જોડાયેલા છે. વડાપ્રધાન નરેન્દ્રભાઈ મોદીએ બાલીમાં ૧૭ મી G20 સમિટ ૨૦૨૨ માં લીધેલી મુલાકાત દરમિયાન અન્ય નેતાઓ સાથે મેન્ગ્રોવના જંગલની મુલાકાત લીધી તેમજ નીચે પ્રમાણે પેન્ટિંગ અને આર્ટવર્ક ભેટમાં આપેલ છે જે નીચે કોષ્ટક પ્રમાણે છે.

ક્રમ	દેશનું નામ	વડાપ્રધાન / રાષ્ટ્રપતિ	સંસ્કૃતિ ભેટ	રાજ્ય
૧	બ્રિટન	ઋષી સુનક	માતાની પછેડી	ગુજરાત
૨	ઓસ્ટ્રેલિયા	એન્યોની અલ્બેનીસને	પીથોરાનું ભીંતપત્ર	ગુજરાત
૩	ઇટાલી	જ્યોર્જિયામેલોનીન	પાટણના પટોળાં	ગુજરાત
૪	અમેરિકા	જો બાઈડન	કાંગડા લઘુચિત્ર	હિમાલય પ્રદેશ
૫	સ્પેન	પેડ્રો ચાંચેઝ	કનાલ બ્રાસસેટ	હિમાલય પ્રદેશ
૬	ફ્રાંસ	ઇમેન્યુઅલ મેક્રોન	એગેટ બાઉલ	હિમાલય પ્રદેશ
૭	સિંગાપુર	લિ સિએલ લુંગ	એગેટ બાઉલ	હિમાલય પ્રદેશ
૮	જર્મની	ઓલાફ સ્કોલ્ડ	એગેટ બાઉલ	હિમાલય પ્રદેશ
૯	ઇન્ડોનેશિયા	જોકો વિડોડો	કિત્રોરી શાલ	હિમાલય પ્રદેશ

સંશોધન વિસ્તાર :

G20 ની આ મિટિંગનો હેતુ એ છે કે વિકાસશીલ દેશો તેમજ અલ્પવિકસિત દેશો તેમજ નાના ટાપુઓ ધરાવતા દેશો આ બધા દેશોમાં વિકાસલક્ષી મુદ્દાઓ ઉપર ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવશે જેમાં બહુપક્ષીયવાદને પ્રાધાન્ય આપવું, વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપવું અને વિકાસને અવરોધરૂપ – બાધારૂપ જે કંઈપણ હોય તેનું નિરાકરણ લાવવું, જે પણ સમસ્યા હોય તે દુર કરવાના પ્રયત્ન કરવાનો આશય રહેલો છે. કારણ કે તેમની પાસે નાણાકીય પાવર છે, તેમની પાસે કાર્યકુશળતા છે, તેમની પાસે જ્ઞાન છે એટલે કે વિકાસ કરવા માટેની તમામ સુવિધાઓ છે

આ G20 એ બે સમાંતર ટ્રેક ધરાવે છે જે નીચે પ્રમાણે છે.

(૧) ફાઇનાન્સ અર્થાત્ નાણાકીય

(૨) શેરપા ટ્રેક

ફાઇનાન્સ ટ્રેકનું સંચાલન, નેતૃત્વ નાણામંત્રીઓ અને સેન્ટ્રલ બેન્કોના ગવર્નરો કરે છે જ્યારે શેરપા ટ્રેકનું નેતૃત્વ શેરપાઓ કરે છે આ શેરપા ટ્રેક એ ૧૩ કાર્યકારી જૂથો, બે પહેલ સંશોધન ઇનોવેશન ઇનીશીએટીવ ગ્રુપીંગ અને એમ્પાવર અને વિવિધ જોડાણ જૂથોના ઇનપુટની દેખરેખ રાખે છે

અભ્યાસ પદ્ધતિ :

આ શેરપા ટ્રેકનું નામ શેરપા જાતિના લોકો દ્વારા આવ્યું છે આ શેરપા જાતિના લોકો હિમાલયના પહાડોમાં ગાઈડ અને કુલીનું કામ કરે છે મોટેભાગે આ લોકો નેપાળ અને તીબેટી એટલે કે તિબેટમાં રહે છે જે બર્ફીલા પહાડોની વચ્ચે પર્વતારોહણ કરનારાઓને મદદ કરે છે આ લોકો બહુ હોશિયાર હોઈ છે બરફના પહાડો સર કરવા તેમને મન રમત છે દુનિયાની સૌથી ઊંચી હિમાલયની ટોચ ઉપર એવરેસ્ટ સર કરનાર એડમંડ હિલેરી અને હતા જેમાં તેનજિંગ નોર્ગેની ઓળખ એ પ્રખ્યાત મશહૂર શેરપા તરીકે થાય છે એજ પ્રમાણે G20 માં શેરપા એ પોતાના દેશની વાત રજૂ કરે છે દરેક દેશ પોતાનો શેરપા નિયુક્ત કરે છે ભારતના અમિતાભ કાન્ત છે G20 સંમેલનની વચ્ચે –વચ્ચે આ શેરપાઓની કોન્ફરન્સ યોજાય છે જેમાં તેમનો શિખર સંમેલન માટેનો પોતાના દેશના હિતનો એજન્ડા નક્કી કરવામાં આવે છે

મર્યાદાઓ :

ભારત સામે ઘણા પડકારો આવશે અમુક વિકસિત દેશો તેમાં અવરોધ ઉભા કરશે વચ્ચે કાંકરા નાખશે પરંતુ તેનો સામનો કરી ભારત આગળ વધશે પરંતુ ભારતમાં પણ કુદરતી આફતો જેમકે વાવાઝોડું, અતિવૃષ્ટિ, દુષ્કાળ, ભૂકંપ, ભયંકર રોગ, (રોગચાળો) વગેરે વિકાસમાં અવરોધ બનશે તેમજ રાજકીય ઉથલ –પાથલ પણ મહત્વની ભૂમિકા ભજવશે મોંઘવારી, બેરોજગારી વસ્તી વધારો વગેરે વિકાસમાં મર્યાદાઓ બની શકે તેમ છે પરંતુ તે બધામાંથી ભારત રસ્તો શોધીને વિકાસની હરણફાળ ભરશે

વિશ્લેષણ :

G20 માં ભારત એ ટેકનોલોજી દ્વારા અને ડીજિટલ પબ્લિક ઇન્ફ્રાસ્ટ્રક્ચર દ્વારા માનવ અભિગમમાં પોતાની માન્યતાઓને અગ્રતા અપાવી શકે છે .જેમાં નાણાકીય વહીવટ અને ઇન્ફ્રાસ્ટ્રક્ચર તેમજ ખેતીવાડીથી લઈને આગળ શિક્ષણ સુધીના વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રમાં સક્ષમ વિકાસ કરીને સમાજને વધુને વધુ જ્ઞાનની વહેંચણીની સુવિધાઓ આપી શકે છે .

ભારતમાં દરેક ક્ષેત્રમાં વિકાસ થઈ રહ્યો છે જે માટે G20 નું મહત્વપૂર્ણ યોગદાન છે ભારતમાં રોજબરોજની વપરાસની ચીજ વસ્તુઓ ઉપર G20 નો લોગો લગાવવામાં આવી રહ્યો છે જેના દ્વારા લોકોમાં પણ G20 પ્રત્યેની જાગૃતિ વધતી જાય છે અને તેના દ્વારા ભારત એ વિકાસની હરણફાળ ભરી રહ્યું છે તારણો અને સૂચનો :

આગામી વર્ષોમાં ભારત વિકસિત દેશોમાં અગ્રે સ્થાને હશે એમાં કોઈ શંકા નથી ભારત એક સમૃદ્ધ રાષ્ટ્ર બની રહેશે અને અન્ય દેશોને ભારતની જરૂર પડશે ભારતની મદદ કે સહકાર વગર વિકસતા દેશોને ચાલશે નહીં ભારતને મળેલ આ G20 નું પ્રમુખપદ ભારતને મળ્યું છે તે આપના માટે ગૌરવની વાત છે આજે આપને વિશ્વને આપણી તાકાત બતાવી શકીએ છીએ

સંદર્ભ સુચિ :

- ૧- ગુગલ સર્ચ-ઓનલાઈન
- ૨- લેટેસ્ટ ફેક્ટ્સ ઇન જનરલ નોલેજ- જાન્યુઆરી-૨૦૨૩
- ૩- સંદેશ દૈનિક વર્તમાનપત્ર તારીખ : ૧૭-૧૧-૨૦૨૩
- ૪- ન્યુ ઇન્ડિયા સમાચાર- ૧૬-૩૧ જાન્યુઆરી-૨૦૨૩
- ૫- ન્યુ ઇન્ડિયા સમાચાર-૧-૧૫ માર્ચ -૨૦૨૩

G-20 અને ભારત
ડૉ. જેમીની સી. સોલંકી
અર્થશાસ્ત્ર વિભાગ
આસિસ્ટન્ટ પ્રોફેસર
મણીબેન એમ.પી.શાહ મહિલા આર્ટ્સ કોલેજ કડી

સારાંશ:

G-20 એ વૈશ્વિક આર્થિક સહાય કરતું એક ગ્રુપ છે. જે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય આર્થિક સહાય અને વિકાસ સાધવા માટેનું મહત્વનું પરિબળ છે. ૧૯૯૯માં નાણાપ્રધાનો અને સેન્ટ્રલ બેન્કના ગવર્નર નાણકીય કટોકટીના મુદ્દાઓ પર ચર્ચા વિચારણા કરવા માટે G-20ની રચના કરવામાં આવી છે. G-20 એ દર વર્ષે ફરતી પ્રેસીડેન્સીના નેતૃત્વમાં યોજાય છે. જે શરૂઆતમાં સમગ્ર આર્થિક મુદ્દાઓને ધ્યાનમાં લીધા હતા. એ પછી તેના મુખ્ય એજન્ડા બનાવવામાં આવ્યા જેવા કે વેપાર, ટકાઉ વિકાસ, આરોગ્ય, કૃષિ, ઉર્જા, પર્યાવરણ, આબોહવા, ભષ્ટાચાર વિરોધી જેવા મુદ્દાઓનો સમાવેશ થયો છે. આમ G-20 એ આર્થિક શાસન પદ્ધતિ છે. જે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સંસ્થાઓના સુધારાઓને પ્રોત્સાહન આપે છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન માટે ગૌણ આંકડાનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં G-20માં ભારતની કામગીરી શું છે, તેની ભાગીદારી વગેરેનો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

શબ્દ ઘોષ: G-20, ભારત, ભૂમિકા, ટકાઉ વિકાસ

પ્રસ્તાવના:

G-20 જેને “The Group of Twenty” તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે. G-20 એ વૈશ્વિક આર્થિક સહાય કરતું એક ગ્રુપ છે. જે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય આર્થિક સહાય અને વિકાસ સાધવા માટેનું મહત્વનું પરિબળ છે. ૧૯૯૯માં નાણાપ્રધાનો અને સેન્ટ્રલ બેન્કના ગવર્નર નાણકીય કટોકટીના મુદ્દાઓ પર ચર્ચા વિચારણા કરવા માટે G-20ની રચના કરવામાં આવી છે. G-20 એ દર વર્ષે ફરતી પ્રેસીડેન્સીના નેતૃત્વમાં યોજાય છે. જે શરૂઆતમાં સમગ્ર આર્થિક મુદ્દાઓને ધ્યાનમાં લીધા હતા. એ પછી તેના મુખ્ય એજન્ડા બનાવવામાં આવ્યા જેવા કે વેપાર, ટકાઉ વિકાસ, આરોગ્ય, કૃષિ, ઉર્જા, પર્યાવરણ, આબોહવા, ભષ્ટાચાર વિરોધી જેવા મુદ્દાઓનો સમાવેશ થયો છે. આમ G-20 એ આર્થિક શાસન પદ્ધતિ છે. જે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સંસ્થાઓના સુધારાઓને પ્રોત્સાહન આપે છે. અત્યારે G-20 નું પ્રેસિડેન્સી તરીકે નેતૃત્વ ભારત દેશ કરી રહ્યો છે.

સૈદ્ધાંતિક માળખું

૧. G-20નો ખ્યાલ:

G-20 જે વીસ દેશોનું બનેલું સમૂહ છે. જેને ટૂંકમાં G-20 તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે. ૧૯૯૯માં નાણાપ્રધાનો અને સેન્ટ્રલ બેન્કના ગવર્નર નાણાકીય કટોકટીના મુદ્દાઓ પર ચર્ચા વિચારણા કરવા માટે G-20ની રચના કરવામાં આવી હતી. જે વૈશ્વિક રીતે કટોકટી જેવી પરિસ્થિતિ તેમજ આર્થિક સહાય કરતુ એક ગ્રુપ છે. G-20માં કયા કયા દેશો સામેલ છે. જે નીચે મુજબના છે.



G-20 સભ્યો વૈશ્વિક જીડીપીના લગભગ ૮૫%, વૈશ્વિક વેપારમાં ૭૫% અને વિશ્વની લગભગ બે તૃતીયાંશ વસ્તીનું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ કરે છે. અત્યારે G-20નું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ ભારત દેશ કરી રહ્યો છે.

નરેન્દ્રભાઈ મોદીના મતે... “ ભારતની G-20 પ્રતિનિધિત્વમાં એકતાની આ સાર્વત્રિક લાગણીઓને પ્રોત્સાહન આપવા માટે કામ કરશે.તેથી અમારી થીમ... વસુધૈવ કુટુમ્બકમ્

૨. હેતુઓ :

કોઈપણ સંશોધન કાર્ય કરવા માટે તેના હેતુઓ સ્પષ્ટ હોવા જોઈએ. આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસના હેતુઓ નીચે મુજબના છે.

- G-20માં ભારતની કામગીરી જણાવી.
- G-20માં ભારતની પ્રથામીકતા તપાસવી

૩. સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ:

કોઈપણ સંશોધન કાર્યમાં અભ્યાસને અનુરૂપ પદ્ધતિ પસંદ કરવી પડે. પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ ગૌણ માહિતીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. આ માહિતી ગુજરાત રાજ્યના અર્થશાસ્ત્ર અને આંકડાકીય વિભાગોના અહેવાલો, સરકારી કે અર્ધસરકારી પ્રકાશનો, સમાચાર પત્રો, મેગેઝીન, આર્ટીકલ, વર્લ્ડબેન્કના રિપોર્ટ, પુસ્તકો અને ઓનલાઈન માહિતીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

૪. G-20 અને ભારતની કામગીરી:

ભારત દેશ ૧ ડીસેમ્બર ઇન્ડોનેશિયામાંથી G-20 નું પ્રમુખપદ સાંભળ્યું હતું. વર્ષ ૨૦૨૩માં ભારત પ્રથમ વખત G-20ના નેતાઓની કમિટી બોલાવશે. ભારત દેશ લોકોની સુખાકારી માટે વ્યવહારિક વૈશ્વિક સમસ્યાઓના ઉકેલોને શોધીને મહત્વની કામગીરી કરે છે. આમ ભારતમાં G-20ની થીમ વાસુદેવ કુટુંબકમ” તેમજ “વૈશ્વિક એક પરિવાર છે” જેવી લાગણીઓને ભારત દેશ પ્રગટ કરે છે. ભારતના આમાંત્રિત મહેમાનો દેશમાં બાંગ્લાદેશ, ઈજીપ્ત, મોરેશિયા, નેધરલેંડ, નાઇજીરીયા, ઓમાન, સિંગાપોર, સ્પેન અને યુએસએ દેશો છે. અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સંસ્થાઓમાં UN, IMF, વિશ્વ બેંક, WHO, ILO, FSB, OECD, AU ચેર, NEPAD ચેર, ADB અને CDRI જેવી સંસ્થાઓ છે.

૫. ભારતની G-20 પ્રાથમિકતા:

૫.૧. ગ્રીન ડેવલપમેન્ટ, કલીમેટ, ફાઇનાન્સ અને લાઇફ

ભારતને G-20ની આગેવાની કરવાની તક ત્યારે આવી જ્યારે જોખમમાં વધારો થઇ રહ્યો હતો. એટલે કે કોવીડ-૧૯ ના રોગચાળાએ પર્યાવરણને નુકશાન અને તેને બચવા માટે ભારતના રાષ્ટ્રપતિ પદ માટે મુખ્ય પ્રાથમિકતા છે. જેમાં ધ્યાન માત્ર આબોહવા, ફાઇનાન્સ અને ટેકનોલોજી તરફ જ નહીં પરંતુ સમગ્ર વિકાસશીલ દેશો માટે ઉર્જા સંક્રમણની ખાતરી કરવામાં પણ છે. ભારતની G-20 થીમ સાથે સંબંધ ધરાવે છે. એટલેકે વસુદૈવ કુટુંબકમ

૫.૨ ઝડપી અને સ્થિતિસ્થાપક વિકાસ

ભારતનો મુખ્ય ઉદ્દેશ ઝડપી અને સ્થિતિસ્થાપક વૃદ્ધિ અને વિકાસ સાધવાનો છે. ભારતનો મુખ્ય હેતુ એવા માળખાકીય પરિવર્તન લાવાનાનો અને વૈશ્વિક વેપારમાં MSME એકીકરણને વેગ અપાવો, શ્રમ કલ્યાણને સુરક્ષિત કરવું, વૈશ્વિક કૌશલ્ય તફાવતને દુર કરવાનો અને ખર્ચ પ્રણાલીનું નિર્માણ થાય તેવી આકાંક્ષાઓ રાખે છે.

૫.૩. SDGsની પ્રગતિને વેગ

ભારત ૨૦૩૦ના એજન્ડાઓ સાથે ટકરાશે. જેમકે ભારત કોવીડ-૧૯ની હાનીકારક અસરોને વર્તમાનમાં પુનઃ સ્થાપિત ન થાય તે માટેના પગલાઓ, તેમજ એજન્ડાઓના હેતુઓને સિદ્ધ કરવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરવામાં આવે છે.

૫.૪. ટેકનોલોજી ટ્રાન્સફર અને ડીજીટલ પબ્લિક ઈન્ફ્રાસ્ટ્રક્ચર

G-20 પ્રેસિડેન્સી તરીકે ભારત દેશ ટેકનોલોજી પ્રત્યે માનવ અભિગમમાં તેની માન્યતાને મહત્વની બનાવી શકે છે. તેમજ ડીજીટલ પબ્લિક ઈન્ફ્રાસ્ટ્રક્ચર, નાણાંકીય સમાવેશ અને ખેતીક્ષેત્રે, શિક્ષણમાં ટેકનોલોજી મહત્વની બનાવી છે.

૫.૫. મહિલાઓની આગેવાની હેઠળનો વિકાસ

ભારતની G-20માં મહિલા સશક્તિકરણમાં વિકાસને વેગ આપવામાં આવ્યો છે. જેમાં તેમના સામાજિક આર્થિક વિકાસના મુદ્દાઓને આવરી લેવામાં આવ્યા છે. SDC જેવી કામગીરીમાં વૃદ્ધિ તેમજ વેગ આપવા માટે તેમજ અગ્રણી હોદ્દાઓ પર મહિલાઓને મહત્વ આપવામાં આવ્યું છે.

આમ ભારત દેશ વિવિધ પ્રવૃત્તિઓ, ૭૫ સંસ્થાઓ સાથે વિશિષ્ટ યુનીવર્સિટી જોડાણ, આયોજન, G-20 લોગો અને રંગો સાથે ૧૦૦ ASI સ્મારકોને લાઈટો સાથે તેના રાષ્ટ્રપતિ પદના કાર્યની શરૂઆત કરી છે. G-20માં ભારત સાર્વત્રિક એક્ઝક્તાની ભાવનાથી કામ કરશે.

૬. તારણો

- ભારત દેશ G-20નું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ કરે છે જેનો મુખ્ય ઉદ્દેશ આર્થિક કટોકટી અને વૈશ્વિક એક્તાની ભાવના પેદા કરે છે.
- G-20માં ભારત દેશ મહિલાઓના વિકાસ, શિક્ષણ, આરોગ્ય, ટેકનોલોજી, પર્યાવરણ અને વૈશ્વિક મુદ્દાઓને આવરીને તેના વિકાસને કાર્ય કરે છે.

સંદર્ભસૂચી:

- મહેંદી હુસેન:૨૦૨૩, ભારતના G-20 પ્રેસિડેન્સી સામે પડકારો.
- Saon Ray, Samridhi Jain, Smita Miglami (2022), India's G-20 Presidency: Challenges Opportunities and Way Forward
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G-20 માં BRICS ની ભૂમિકા
પ્રજાપતિ ભારતીબેન રમેશભાઈ
M.A, MPHIL, PHD Scholar
અર્થશાસ્ત્ર વિભાગ
મુલાકાતી અધ્યાપક
મણીબેન એમ.પી.શાહ મહિલા આર્ટ્સ કોલેજ, કડી

સારાંશ:

G-20એ વર્ષ ૧૯૯૭ની એશિયાટિકની જે આર્થિક કટોકટી હતી તેમાંથી બહાર લાવવા માટે યોજવામાં આવેલી પરિષદ છે. ત્યારબાદ ૨૦૦૮ની આર્થિક કટોકટીમાં ૨૦ મોટા દરજ્જા ધરાવતા વિશ્વના દેશોના નેતાઓથી બનેલું આ ગ્રુપ છે. જે વૈશ્વિક સમસ્યાઓના ઉકેલ અને વૈશ્વિક વાટાઘાટાઓની ચર્ચા કરીને તેનો ઉકેલ લાવવાનો પ્રયાસ કરવામાં આવે છે. આમ G-20 એ વૈશ્વિક આર્થિક સહાય કરતું એક ગ્રુપ છે. જે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય આર્થિક સહાય અને વિકાસ સાધવા માટેનું મહત્વનું પરિબળ છે. ૧૯૯૯માં નાણાપ્રધાનો અને સેન્ટ્રલ બેન્કના ગવર્નર નાણાંકીય કટોકટીના મુદ્દાઓ પર ચર્ચા વિચારણા કરવા માટે G-20ની રચના કરવામાં આવી છે. G-૨૦ એ દરવર્ષે ફરતી પ્રેસીડન્સીના નેતૃત્વમાં યોજાય છે. જે શરૂઆતમાં સમગ્ર આર્થિક મુદ્દાઓને ધ્યાનમાં લીધા હતા. એ પછી તેના મુખ્ય એજન્ડા બનાવવામાં આવ્યા જેવા કે વેપાર, ટકાઉ વિકાસ, આરોગ્ય, કૃષિ, ઉર્જા, પર્યાવરણ, આબોહવા, ભષ્ટાચાર વિરોધી જેવા મુદ્દાઓનો સમાવેશ થયો છે. આમ G-20 એ આર્થિક શાસન પદ્ધતિ છે. જેમાં BRICS જેવા દેશો સહભાગી બને છે. જે નિયમિત બેઠકમાં ભાગ લે છે. BRICSની રચનાએ સભ્યો વચ્ચે સહકાર અને સંકલનને પ્રોત્સાહન આપવા અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સંસ્થાકીય સુધારાને પ્રોત્સાહન આપવાનું કાર્ય કરે છે આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં BRICS ની G-20 માં શું એની કામગીરી છે, તેને કઈ રીતે પ્રભાવિત કરે છે. તેમજ આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસ ગૌણ માહિતી પર આધારિત છે.

શબ્દકોશ: BRICS, G-20, આર્થિક કટોકટી, ટકાઉ વિકાસ

૧. પ્રસ્તાવના:

G-20 એ વૈશ્વિક આર્થિક સહાય કરતું એક ગ્રુપ છે. જે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય આર્થિક સહાય અને વિકાસ સાધવા માટેનું મહત્વનું પરિબળ છે. ૧૯૯૯માં નાણાપ્રધાનો અને સેન્ટ્રલ બેન્કના ગવર્નર નાણાંકીય કટોકટીના મુદ્દાઓ પર ચર્ચા વિચારણા કરવા માટે G-20ની રચના કરવામાં આવી છે. G-૨૦ એ દરવર્ષે ફરતી પ્રેસીડન્સીના નેતૃત્વમાં યોજાય છે. જે શરૂઆતમાં સમગ્ર આર્થિક મુદ્દાઓને ધ્યાનમાં લીધા હતા. એ પછી તેના મુખ્ય એજન્ડા બનાવવામાં આવ્યા જેવા કે વેપાર, ટકાઉ વિકાસ, આરોગ્ય, કૃષિ, ઉર્જા, પર્યાવરણ, આબોહવા, ભષ્ટાચાર વિરોધી જેવા મુદ્દાઓનો સમાવેશ થયો છે. આમ G-20 એ આર્થિક શાસન પદ્ધતિ છે. જેમાં BRICS જેવા દેશો

સહભાગી બને છે. જે નિયમિત બેઠકમાં ભાગ લે છે. BRICSની રચનાએ સભ્યો વચ્ચે સહકાર અને સંકલનને પ્રોત્સાહન આપવા અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સંસ્થાકીય સુધારાને પ્રોત્સાહન આપવાનું વચન આપ્યું હતું.

૨. BRICS નો ખ્યાલ:



BRICS જે પાંચ દેશોનો બનેલો સમૂહ છે. જેમાં બ્રાઝીલ, રશિયા, ભારત, ચીન અને દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકા આ દેશોને BRICS દેશો તરીકે ઓળખાય છે. જે G-20 માં BRICS બીજા સ્થાને છે, જે આર્થિક રીતે સહકારની ભાવના ધરાવે છે. તેમજ કે વેપાર, ટકાઉ વિકાસ, આરોગ્ય, કૃષિ, ઉર્જા, પર્યાવરણ, આબોહવા, ભ્રષ્ટાચાર વિરોધી જેવા મુદ્દાઓનો સમાવેશ થયો છે. તેમજ આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય નાણાકીય સંસ્થાઓના વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહનો આપવા, વૈશ્વિક નાણાકીય નીતિને ચોક્કસ આકાર આપવા માટે સામુહિક પ્રયત્નો કરે છે. તેમજ આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીયક્ષેત્રે ટકાઉ વિકાસ સાધવા માટે કામ કરે છે.

૩. સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ:

કોઈપણ સંશોધન કાર્યમાં અભ્યાસને અનુરૂપ પદ્ધતિ પસંદ કરવી પડે. પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ ગૌણ માહિતીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. આ માહિતી ગુજરાત રાજ્યના અર્થશાસ્ત્ર અને આંકડાકીય વિભાગોના અહેવાલો, સરકારી કે અર્ધસરકારી પ્રકાશનો, સમાચાર પત્રો, મેગેઝીન, આર્ટીકલ, વર્લ્ડબેન્કના રિપોર્ટ, પુસ્તકો અને ઓનલાઈન માહિતીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

૪. અભ્યાસના મુખ્ય હેતુઓ:

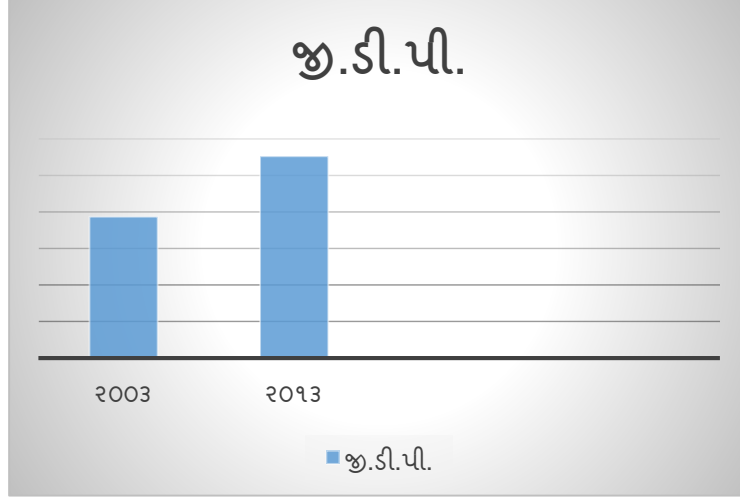
આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસના મુખ્ય હેતુઓ નીચે પ્રમાણે છે

૧. BRICS અને G-20 વચ્ચેના સબંધો જાણવા.
૨. BRICS અને G-20માં ભૂમિકા ચકાસવી.
૩. G-20માં BRICS ના હેતુઓ જાણવા.

૫. BRICS અને G-20:

G-20 અને BRICS એ વધતી જાતિ માનવ જરૂરિયાતો અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય વેપારને ઝડપી વૃદ્ધિ, આર્થિક ટકાઉ વિકાસ સાધવા જેવા મુદ્દાઓમાં સુધારા લાવવા માટેનું ગ્રુપ છે. જે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સંસ્થાઓ સાથે જોડાયેલી હોય છે. IMF અને WTOમાં BRICS અને G-20 સૈથી વધુ સામેલ થતી સંસ્થા છે.

G-20માં BRICS ત્રીજા સ્થાને છે. જે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય નાણાકીય પ્રક્રિયામાં સુધારો લાવવા, સરક્ષણવાળને નિયંત્રિત કરવા માટે G-20માં BRICS મહત્વની ભૂમિકા ભજવે છે. વિશ્વમાં BRICS ના દેશોની જીડીપી નીચે મુજબની છે.



સ્ત્રોત: http://www.1world1way.com/coach/sw_df_vs_ukraine.html

આમ જોઈ શકાય છે કે BRICS ના સભ્ય દેશોની વૈશ્વિક અર્થતંત્રમાં જીડીપીના દરમાં વધારો જોવા મળ્યો હતો જે એક શક્તિશાળી દેશ તરીકે ઓળખાય છે. જે વર્ષ ૨૦૦૩ દરમિયાન જીડીપીના ૧૮.૩૬ ટકાવારી જોવા મળે છે. જે સમય જતા વધુને વધુ શક્તિશાળી સમૂહ બની ગયો છે જે વર્ષ ૨૦૧૩ દરમિયાન જીડીપીના ૨૭.૬૫ ટકાવારી જોવા મળે છે. જે વૈશ્વિક ધોરણે આર્થિક વિકાસને મજબૂત બનાવે છે.

૬. G-20માં BRICSની ભૂમિકા:

G-20માં BRICS ના દેશોએ આર્થિક સુધારામાટે સમર્થન આપે છે. જે IMF, બહુપક્ષીય બેંકો, WTOમાં જે સુધારા થયા છે તેને સમર્થન અને પ્રોત્સાહન પૂરું પડે છે. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય વેપાર, વિદેશી મૂડી રોકાણ, વૈશ્વિક સમસ્યાઓ જે છે તેના હાલ માટે સતત પ્રયત્નશીલ બની છે. વર્ષ ૨૦૧૮માં G-20 માટે જે અપેક્ષાઓ હતી. અને જે બહુપક્ષીય વ્યાપાર માટેના વિવિધ દબાણોને હાલ કરવા માટે જોહાનીસ્બર્ગ ખાતે ભરાયેલ સમિટમાં BRICSના નેતાઓએ WTOને વધુને વધુ મજબૂત કરવા સહભાગી બાંધે છે. નવી વિકાસ પામતી બેંકોના નાણાકીય સંસ્થાઓમાં સુધારાઓ, અસ્થિત કટોકટી દરમિયાન નાણાકીય ભંડોળમાં રૂપાંતરિત કરવામાં આવે છે. BRICS નો હેતુ G-20ના સંગઠનોને સહયોગથી આગળ લાવવાનો છે. BRICSના દેશો વર્ષોથી વૈશ્વિક આર્થિક વૃદ્ધિનું મુખ્ય એન્જિન ગણાય છે. સમય જતા રાજકીય, આર્થિક અને નાણાકીય રીતે G-20ના દેશોમાં અદાન- પ્રદાન દ્વારા સમતોલ વિકાસ સાધવાનો છે.

BRICS દેશો દ્વારા G-20માં જે ગંભીર સમસ્યાઓ છે જેવી કે વસ્તીવારો, ગરીબી, બેરોજગારી, નિરક્ષરતા, આરોગ્ય જેવા પ્રશ્નોને હાલ કરવા માટે યોગ્ય અર્થવ્યવસ્થાઓ અને ગરીબ દેશોને ઈન્ફ્રાસ્ટ્રક્ચર

અને ટકાઉ વિકાસના વિવિધ પ્રોજેક્ટો ઉભા કરવા માટે નાણાંકીય સહાય તેમજ ભંડોળ એકત્રિત કરવામાં આવે છે. જે સમતોલ વિકાસનો દર હાંસલ કરી સકાય તે માટેના પ્રયાસો કરવામાં આવ્યા છે.

૭. BRICSના G-20ના હેતુઓ:

- આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય નાણાંકીય સંસ્થાઓમાં સુધારાઓ માટે પ્રતિબદ્ધતા જે વિકાસશીલ દેશ બનાવાનો છે.
- બહુપક્ષીય વેપારોને તટસ્થ રાખવા માટે વિદેશી મૂડીરોકાણ કરે છે.
- BRICS ના દેશો ઉર્જાની કાર્યક્ષમતા લાવવામાં સહકાર અને સામાજિક -આર્થિક વિકાસના વિવિધ કાર્યોને પુરા કરવા માટે તે મુજબનું વાતાવરણ.
- વધતી જાતિ માનવ જરીરીયાતોને સંતોષવા માટે અને કુદરતી આફતીઓના જે ઝોખમો છે તેને ઓછા કરવા.
- BRICS દેશો શિક્ષણ અને વિજ્ઞાન -ટેકનોલોજી વધુને વધુ વિકસાવવા સહકાર અને સંશોધન માટેના વિકાસ.

૮. ઉપસંહાર:

આમ BRICSના દેશોની G-20 સાથે સંકળાયેલું ગ્રુપ છે. જે વૈશ્વિક આર્થિક કટોકટી, ઝડપી વિકાસ, સંરક્ષણ, ગરીબી, ભૂખમરો, ડીઝીટલ, ટેકનોલોજી, કલ્યાણ જેવા મુદ્દાઓનો સમાવેશ થયો છે. G-20 એ આર્થિક શાસન પદ્ધતિ છે. જેમાં BRICS જેવા દેશો સહભાગી બને છે. જે નિયમિત બેઠકમાં ભાગ લે છે. BRICSની રચનાએ સભ્યો વચ્ચે સહકાર અને સંકલનને પ્રોત્સાહન આપવા અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સંસ્થાકીય સુધારાને પ્રોત્સાહન આપે છે.

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