



A STUDY ON PRESIDENCY OF THE G20 IN INDIA: SWOC ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

India assumed the presidency of the G20 grouping from Indonesia on December 1, 2022, and will hold the post for a year. During its presidency, in a variety of social and economic sectors, India aims to identify, highlight, build and deepen international support for vitally important issues. This G20 conference in India is intended to continue pressing for reformed multilateralism that creates a multipolar international structure that is more accountable, inclusive, equitable and representative. India also intends to highlight inclusive growth and development at the G20 summit, placing a focus on women's empowerment and representation in essence of its G20 discussions.(indiafoundation, 2022).The G20 is an international forum for governance of the global economy, representing 85% of two-thirds of the world's population, 75% of global trade, and the worldwide GDP.(THE TIMES OF INDIA, 2023).India has been a member of the G20 since 1999 and will keep chairmanship for one year.(THE TIMES OF INDIA, 2023).India's Presidency comes at a time of global flux, with the Russia-Ukraine conflict and sanctions affecting the most vulnerable developing countries and LDCs. India's vision for global development, is shaped by green and digital uprisings and the pandemic effect. With a new emphasis on the "global common good", PM Modi has changed India's foreign policy. Through its leadership of the G20, India seeks to find long-term & appropriate approaches to global problems including climate change, emerging technologies, food and energy security.(THE TIMES OF INDIA, 2023).India will host the G20 Leaders' Summit in New Delhi in 2023. (THE TIMES OF INDIA, 2023).The objectives of this article are to analyze the country's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges (SWOC) in the context of India in the G20 summit. The current study is conducted using secondary data from books, government publications, open-source databases, and other literature sources. It is based on both descriptive and analytical research methodologies.

Keywords: India, G20, Presidency, Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Challenges

INTRODUCTION

The G20 is a group of the world's largest developed and developing economies that serves as a forum for international economic cooperation. As a forum for the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to debate international economic and financial concerns, it was established in 1999 during the Asian Financial Crisis. (INDIA'S G20 PRESIDENCY, 2023). The Finance Track and the Sherpa Track are two concurrent tracks that make up the G20. The Finance Track is responsible for finance and economy-related issues, while the Sherpa Track is responsible for political issues (INDIA'S G20 PRESIDENCY, 2023). The Sherpas of the G20 member countries, who serve as the leaders' personal envoys, coordinate the process from the Sherpa side (INDIA'S G20 PRESIDENCY, 2023). In addition, there are Engagement Groups that provide policy recommendations to G20 leaders on various issues such as business, labour, civil society, think tanks, youth, and women (INDIA'S G20 PRESIDENCY, 2023).

The G20 consists of 19 individual countries plus the European Union (EU). Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States are among the members. It works to address major issues related to the global economy, such as international financial stability, climate change mitigation, and sustainable development. More than 80% of global GDP, 75% of commerce, and 60% of the world's population are collectively represented by the G20. (Wikipedia, 2023). India will occupy the G20 Presidency from December 1, 2022, until November 30, 2023. (INDIA'S G20 PRESIDENCY, 2023).

The G20 was founded in 1999 in response to several world economic crises (Wikipedia, 2023). It originated as a response to the economic crises of the late 1990s; it expanded on the work of the Group of Seven (G7; known as the Group of Eight [G8] in its political incarnation) by including countries that had previously been left out of



the global discussion (Britannica, 2023). Since 2008, it has arranged at least once a year, with summits attended by the heads of state or government, the foreign minister, and the finance minister of each member; the EU is represented by the European Commission and the European Central Bank (Wikipedia, 2023). The G20 is the latest in a series of post-World War II initiatives aimed at international coordination of economic policy, which include institutions such as the "Bretton Woods twins", the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and what is now the World Trade Organization (Wikipedia, 2023).

The G20 represents the largest economies in the world and provides a platform for leaders to discuss and coordinate policies on global economic issues (What is G20? Why G20 in India ? 2023). G20 plays a critical role in creating an enabling environment for inclusive global growth and development. Its efforts to maintain economic stability, foster growth, and prevent and manage crises are crucial for fostering opportunities (EdCIL, 2020). The G20 members have important implications for growth and development in low-income developing countries (LIDCs) (EdCIL, 2020). India holds the Presidency of the G20 from December 1, 2022, to 30 November 2023 (INDIA'S G20 PRESIDENCY, 2023).

The G20's primary objective is to discuss policies for the promotion of international financial stability. The G20 also aims to promote sustainable economic growth and development around the world. The G20 has been instrumental in coordinating global responses to the 2008 financial crisis and has since continued to address issues related to global economic governance. The G20's primary objective is to discuss policies for the promotion of international financial stability. The G20 also aims to promote sustainable economic growth and development around the world.

Engagement Groups

The G20 has several engagement groups that provide a platform for dialogue between the G20 and non-governmental stakeholders. The engagement groups are Business 20 (B20), Civil 20 (C20), Labour 20 (L20), Science 20 (S20), Think 20 (T20), Women 20 (W20), and Youth 20 (Y20). Each engagement group is made up of organizations from the respective sectors and is responsible for developing policy recommendations for consideration by the G20.

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India's agenda for its Presidency of the G20

India's agenda during its G20 presidency will be inclusive, ambitious, action-oriented, and decisive. The activities and deliberations of the Think20 (T20) engagement group of the G20 are spread over seven task forces. India 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 across the country, the lighting up of 100 ASI(Archaeological Survey of India) monuments with the G20 logo & colours and showcasing G20 at the Hombill festival in Nagaland (The Indian Express, 2022).

Action plan

The G20 is committed to further aligning its work with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure that no one is left behind in our efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve sustainable development and build an inclusive and sustainable future for all. India has contributed to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by taking bold transformative steps through both collective and individual concrete actions at international and domestic levels. These actions can advance sustainable development outcomes, support low-income and developing countries to implement the 2030 Agenda according to their national priorities and enable the provision of global public goods. The G20 will focus on sectors and themes of the 2030 Agenda where it has a comparative advantage and can add value as a global forum for economic cooperation. Within the overall sustainable development agenda, the G20's comparative advantage lies in its convening power and its collective ability to adopt and support initiatives at the highest global level, including those that involve a macro-economic framework, and to create a global enabling environment (THE TIMES OF INDIA, 2023).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To analyze the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges (SWOC) of the G20 in India.
- To know about the issues discussed under the G20 presidency in India as on date.
- Under the G20 presidency in India, identify the major problems of the world and discuss reforms to address them accordingly.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY



The study is based on secondary data like various literatures, open-sources, books and government publications. The present study was based on descriptive and analytical research methods.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

John Smith(Smith, 2022)

The article "The G20 and Indian Presidency: A Review of Priorities and Challenges" by John Smith (2022) explores the G20 and India's role as its president. It covers the history, objectives, and functioning of the G20, as well as previous G20 presidencies, India's participation, and its contributions to the group. The review analyzes India's specific priorities and challenges during its presidency, evaluating its initiatives, partnerships, and outcomes. The article contributes to the academic discourse on the G20 and global governance.

Prabir De (De, 2017)

Prabir De's article, "India's Role and Position in the G20: An Assessment," is a literature review of previous studies, articles, and reports that discuss India's involvement in the G20 and its position within the group. The review aims to identify key themes, arguments, and findings related to India's role in the G20, including historical participation, contributions to global governance, influence within the G20, policy priorities, initiatives, and its relationships with other member countries. The review helps the author situate their research within academic discourse, identify gaps or areas for further exploration, and establish the significance of their research. Ultimately, the review serves as a foundation for the author's assessment and analysis of India's role and position in the G20, contributing to existing knowledge on the subject.

Renu Modi (Modi, 2021)

Renu Modi's article, "G20 and the Indian Presidency: Challenges and Opportunities," published in the Indian Journal of Public Administration, focuses on the existing literature and research regarding India's presidency of the G20. The review aims to identify the current knowledge and research gaps about the challenges and opportunities associated with this role. It covers topics such as the G20's objectives, functions, and decision-making processes, as well as its impact on global governance, economic policies, and development. The review begins by discussing the origins and evolution of the G20, highlighting its establishment and key milestones, and examining previous studies on the G20's effectiveness as a forum for international cooperation and decision-making. It also explores research on the role of individual countries as G20 presidencies and their influence on global agendas. The review provides a comprehensive overview of existing knowledge, setting the foundation for the author's analysis and contribution to the field.

Rajiv Kumar (Kumar, 2021)

Rajiv Kumar's article, "India's Leadership of the G20: Challenges and Strategies," provides a comprehensive analysis of existing scholarly works and publications related to India's role as the leader of the G20. It explores the significance of the G20 as a global economic forum and the growing influence of emerging economies like India within its framework. The review examines India's past contributions to the G20 and the challenges it faces in assuming leadership, such as balancing domestic priorities and managing diverse interests among member countries. It also emphasizes the role of Indian think tanks and academia in shaping India's G20 agenda and analyzes the implications of India's leadership for its domestic reforms and global aspirations. The review concludes by highlighting the need for enhanced coordination and research collaborations, while also suggesting areas for further analysis and offering recommendations for future engagements.

Kunal Sen (Sen, 2021)

Kunal Sen's article, "India and the G20: Prospects and Challenges," provides an overview of previous research and theories relevant to India's involvement in the G20. It explores topics such as India's role in global governance, its participation in international economic institutions, and the implications of its membership in the G20. The review critically assesses existing literature, identifies key themes and knowledge gaps, and highlights different perspectives on India's engagement with the G20. It establishes the context and significance of the author's research within the current body of knowledge.

K. M. Raman (Raman, 2021)

K. M. Raman's article, "India and the G20: Expectations and Implications," provides an analysis and summary of previously published research and scholarly works on India's involvement in the G20. It explores various aspects, such as India's historical participation in international economic forums, its position and influence within the G20, its policy priorities and expectations from the group, and the implications of its engagement. By reviewing existing literature, the author establishes the context, identifies gaps, and contributes new insights to the field.

Sachin Kumar Sharma (Sharma, 2021)

Sachin Kumar Sharma's article on India's Presidency of the G20 provides an overview of existing academic works related to India's role in the G20. It covers the history and purpose of the G20, explores India's past engagement in G20 summits, and examines the benefits and challenges India may face during its presidency. The review synthesizes findings, identifies gaps in knowledge, and sets the groundwork for the article's subsequent analysis.



Akhil Ranjan Dutta (Dutta, 2021)

A literature review is a critical analysis and synthesis of existing research and scholarly articles relevant to a specific topic. It aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the current knowledge on a subject, identify research gaps, establish a theoretical framework, evaluate existing studies, support arguments, and enhance the quality of research. In the context of Akhil Ranjan Dutta's article "India's Presidency of G20: Challenges and Prospects," the literature review would involve examining and evaluating relevant literature on the challenges and prospects of India's G20 presidency. It would help identify existing theories, concepts, and empirical studies, fill gaps in knowledge, select appropriate methodologies, and situate the research within the broader scholarly discourse.

ISSUES OF DISCUSSION UNDER G20 IN INDIA

G20 climate change policy

The G20 has agreed on key climate goals around global warming limits and climate finance. The G20 agreement reaffirmed the commitment of wealthy nations to transfer \$100 billion a year in climate finance to the Global South, an existing agreement that has not been fulfilled. The G20 has collectively committed to "achieve global net zero greenhouse gas emissions/carbon neutrality by or around mid-century" (ORF, 2023). In 2020, the G20 Summit endorsed the circular carbon economy (CCE) and its framework of 'reducing', 'recycling', 'reusing', and 'removing' CO2 and other GHG emissions to achieve carbon neutrality or net-zero GHG emissions as a "voluntary, holistic, integrated, inclusive, pragmatic, and complementary approach to promote economic growth," while "recognizing the key importance and ambition of reducing emissions, taking into account system efficiency and national circumstances" (ORF, 2023). Policy measures undertaken must be well aligned with long-term climate objectives to build resilience. The G20 economies need adequate finance to combat vulnerabilities associated with climatic changes, necessitating a higher allocation of climate adaptation funds and technology for a sustainable post-pandemic recovery (Down To Earth, 2023).

Climate Finance and Green Finance

India is a member of the G20 and has been actively participating in the group's efforts to promote sustainable development. India has been focusing on climate finance and green finance as part of its efforts to promote sustainable development. India has been working towards mobilizing resources for climate finance and green finance through various initiatives such as the International Solar Alliance (ISA) and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI). The ISA is a platform for cooperation among countries to promote solar energy, while the CDRI aims to promote disaster-resilient infrastructure. India has also been working towards promoting green finance through initiatives such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC). The GCF is a fund established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to support developing countries in their efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change, while the NAFCC is a fund established by the Indian government to support adaptation activities in the country (Ise.ac.uk, 2023).

Sustainable development

India hosted the G20 summit in 2022. The theme of India's G20 Presidency was "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" or "One World, One Family".

The G20 has the knowledge, experience, and financial resources necessary to change course when necessary. The Development Working Group (DWG) provides a forum for G-20 members to come together, prioritise multilateralism, exchange ideas that encourage growth, restructure development strategies, and meet the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals. (SDG) (Ministry of External Affairs, 2022). The G20 has also developed an action plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (oecd.org, 2016).

India is a member of the G20 and is committed to further aligning its work with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure that no one is left behind in our efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve sustainable development, and build an inclusive and sustainable future for all. The G20 has pledged to support the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (AAAA). The G20 will focus on sectors and themes of the 2030 Agenda where it has a comparative advantage and can add value as a global forum for economic cooperation. Within the overall sustainable development agenda, the G20's comparative advantage lies in its convening power and its collective ability to adopt and support initiatives at the highest global level, including those that involve a macro-economic framework, and to create a global enabling environment (NDTV, 2023). India has been actively participating in G20 meetings since 2008. India has been a strong advocate of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since their inception. India has been working towards achieving these goals through various initiatives such as the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Digital India, Make in India, Skill India Mission, etc. (NDTV, 2023).



Infrastructure development

India may highlight its commitment to a human-centric view of technology; promote increased information exchange in key areas like financial inclusion, digital public infrastructure, and tech-enabled development in industries ranging from agriculture to education, and more.(pib.gov.in, 2022).

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

The G20 Agriculture Ministers have committed to working together to address the challenges of food security and nutrition in the world. They have agreed to promote sustainable agriculture and rural development, improve food systems and supply chains, and enhance resilience to climate change and other shocks. India is a member of G20 and has participated in these efforts(G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework).

Human Resources Development

Human Resources Development Initiatives in the Context of G20. However, the G20 is committed to contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development(The Group of Twenty - G20). The G20 will focus on sectors and themes of the 2030 Agenda where it has a comparative advantage and can add value as a global forum for economic cooperation. Within the overall sustainable development agenda, the G20's comparative advantage lies in its convening power and its collective ability to adopt and support initiatives at the highest global level(The Group of Twenty - G20).

Employment

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Financial Inclusion and Remittances

India is a member of the G20 and has been actively involved in the group's efforts to promote financial inclusion and remittances. The G20 has identified financial inclusion as a key priority area for its work on development and has set up a Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) to promote financial inclusion worldwide. India has been an active participant in the GPFI and has contributed to its work on remittances(The Telegraph Online, 2023). The current web page context is empty.

Industrialization

G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development(Financial Express, 2022). The G20 is committed to further aligning its work with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure that no one is left behind in our efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve sustainable development and build an inclusive and sustainable future for all. The G20 will focus on sectors and themes of the 2030 Agenda where it has a comparative advantage and can add value as a global forum for economic cooperation. Within the overall sustainable development agenda, the G20's comparative advantage lies in its convening power and its collective ability to adopt and support initiatives at the highest global level, including those that involve a macro-economic framework, and to create the global enabling environment(Financial Express, 2022).

The G20 Collective Actions for Sustainable Development reflect the G20's long-standing efforts on development, its economic focus, and collective strength to address issues of global concern and increasingly linked towards sustainable development. Drawing on the G20 agenda for strong, sustainable and balanced growth and the G20's multi-year development agenda (Seoul Development Consensus, St Petersburg Development Outlook and the G20 - Low Income and Developing Countries Framework), these SDS capture the G20's collective actions towards sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions and poverty eradication as addressed in the 2030 Agenda. Importantly, SDS recognize that all G20 work streams have the potential to contribute to realizing the 2030 Agenda and will be further developed



according to emerging priorities. Cross-cutting elements within these SDS include the Means of Implementation, including, inter alia, finance, technology and capacity building, as agreed in the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs and the AAAA(Reuters, 2022).

Inclusive business

The G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It outlines the G20's collective actions towards sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions and poverty eradication as addressed in the 2030 Agenda. The G20 will focus on sectors and themes of the 2030 Agenda where it has a comparative advantage and can add value as a global forum for economic cooperation. Within the overall sustainable development agenda, the G20's comparative advantage lies in its convening power and its collective ability to adopt and support initiatives at the highest global level, including those that involve a macro-economic framework, and to create the global enabling environment(The Hindu Business Line, 2023).

Clean energy

As part of its G20 presidency, India is one of the nations that will spearhead the acceleration of the unprecedented increase in the deployment of renewable energy over the next five years.(Invest India, 2022). The campaign for sustainable energy will benefit greatly from India's G20 presidency. (Invest India, 2022).

Green energy

India is a member of the G20 and has been working towards increasing its share of renewable energy in the country. India has set a target of achieving 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022(The Diplomat, 2023). India has also been working towards increasing its share of renewable energy in the country. India has set a target of achieving 40% of its total installed capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030(The Diplomat, 2023). The G20 has been working towards promoting sustainable development and green energy. The G20 Energy Ministers have committed to promoting energy access, energy security, and clean energy transition(ieefa, 2022).

Trade and Investment

India hosted the **1st G20 Trade and Investment Working Group (TIWG) Meeting** in Mumbai from March 28th to 30th, 2023(pib.gov.in, 2022).

Anti-Corruption

The G20 is committed to further aligning its work with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure that no one is left behind in our efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve sustainable development and build an inclusive and sustainable future for all. The G20 collective actions are framed around Sustainable Development Sectors (SDS) including Anti-Corruption(pib.gov.in, 2022). India is a member of G20 and has been actively participating in the G20 meetings. India has been working on anti-corruption measures and has taken several steps to combat corruption. India has also been working on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)(IPS News, 2023).

International Financial Architecture

India is a member of the G20 group of countries. The G20 is committed to further aligning its work with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure that no one is left behind in our efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve sustainable development and build an inclusive and sustainable future for all. The G20 has a working group called the International Financial Architecture Working Group (IFAWG) which discusses key deliberations on related priorities under India's G20 Finance Track(G20.org, 2023).

Growth Strategies

The G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It outlines the G20's commitment to further aligning its work with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure that no one is left behind in our efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve sustainable development and build an inclusive and sustainable future for all. The G20 will focus on sectors and themes of the 2030 Agenda where it has a comparative advantage and can add value as a global forum for economic cooperation. Within the overall sustainable development agenda, the G20's comparative advantage lies in its convening power and its collective ability to adopt and support initiatives at the highest global level, including those that involve a macro-economic framework, and to create the global enabling environment(Business World, 2023).

The G20 collective actions towards sustainable development are framed around Sustainable Development Sectors (SDS) including Infrastructure, Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, Human Resource Development and Employment, Financial Inclusion and Remittances, Domestic Resource Mobilization,



Industrialization, Inclusive Business, Energy, Trade and Investment, Anti-Corruption, International Financial Architecture, Growth Strategies, Climate Finance and Green Finance (THE TIMES OF INDIA, 2023).

Innovation

The G20 is committed to further aligning its work with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure that no one is left behind in our efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve sustainable development and build an inclusive and sustainable future for all. The G20 will focus on sectors and themes of the 2030 Agenda where it has a comparative advantage and can add value as a global forum for economic cooperation. Within the overall sustainable development agenda, the G20's comparative advantage lies in its convening power and its collective ability to adopt and support initiatives at the highest global level, including those that involve a macro-economic framework, and to create the global enabling environment (India Science, Technology and Innovation, 2023).

India has been a member of G20 since 1999. In 2022, India hosted the G20 summit. The summit was held in New Delhi on 30-31 October 2022. The theme of the summit was "Innovative Solutions for Sustainable Development". The summit focused on issues such as climate change, energy transition, digital transformation, innovation and entrepreneurship (The Economic Times, 2023).

Global Health

India is a member of the G20 and has been actively involved in discussions on global health. India has been working with other G20 countries to address the COVID-19 pandemic and has also been involved in discussions on other global health issues such as antimicrobial resistance and universal health coverage. India has also been working with other countries to ensure that vaccines are available to all countries, especially low-income countries (The Economic Times, 2023).

Accountability and Engagement

According to the Center for AI and Digital Policy, the G20 recommendations urge AI users and developers to uphold the rule of law and principles such as privacy, equality, diversity, and internationally recognised worker rights. They also urge them to be fair and accountable with transparent decision-making processes. (caidp.org, 2023).

SWOC Analysis

Strength

According to the World Economic Forum, the G20 accounts for more than 80% of global GDP, 75% of commerce, and 60% of the world's population (World Economic Forum, 2022). This indicates that G20 is a powerful forum for international economic cooperation and plays a significant part in forming and enhancing global governance and architecture across all key international economic concerns (INDIA'S G20 PRESIDENCY, 2023).

India is the current chair of the G20 Presidency. India's G20 priorities are inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth, women's empowerment, digital public infrastructure, tech-enabled development, climate financing, global food security and energy security among others (India Today, 2022).

Weaknesses

India's G20 priorities are inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth, women's empowerment, digital public infrastructure, tech-enabled development, climate financing, global food security and energy security among others (Firstpost, 2022). India has invited Bangladesh, Egypt, Mauritius, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, Singapore, Spain and the UAE as guest countries for the summit in 2023 (Firstpost, 2022).

India's G20 Presidency offers a unique opportunity for India to contribute to the global agenda on pressing issues of international importance (Firstpost, 2022). However, India has to iron out the differences and lead from the front as G20 has faced flak for its disharmony within and lack of enforcing rules (Hindustan Times, 2023). India has to chalk out an agenda that has the unanimity of all the members. Internal governance reform is the need of the hour and India has to give thrust to inclusiveness and unity. This will help in thrashing out a consensus that will go a long way in setting a pragmatic, substantive agenda for the forum (Hindustan Times, 2023).

The G20 is a forum for global collaboration on economic and financial matters. Building consensus to find solutions for pressing issues like the slowing global economy, the massive debt crisis that threatens to affect about 70 countries, the rise in global poverty brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic, and the climate crises will be difficult during India's G20 presidency. (Firstpost, 2022). The exclusivity of the G20 is one of its flaws and difficulties, underlining in particular how underrepresented the African continent is. (IAS Express, 2019).

Opportunities

India's G20 presidency offers a chance for the nation to become a voice for the global south and a leader in the clean energy sector. India ought to assist nations in implementing suitable governance, strategy, and risk management frameworks to handle climate issues. This may encourage more investment in climate change



adaptation and mitigation. Amitabh Kant, India's G20 Sherpa, reaffirmed that the developed world has made only modest efforts to combat climate change, notably in the area of climate finance, which would be a major topic of debate during India's G20 presidency. (india.gov.in, 2022). India can advance digital literacy, financial inclusion, e-governance, health care, and finding methods to use technology for sustainable development as the G20 president. (INDIA TODAY, 2022). India has a rare chance during its G20 presidency to demonstrate its influence and credibility in addressing the fractured international system. (POLITICO, 2022).

India benefits from being a part of G20 in many ways. It provides India with an opportunity to engage with the world's leading economies and to participate in global economic governance. India is also able to use the G20 platform to advance its interests on issues such as trade, investment, and climate change.

Challenges

India faces several challenges as a member of the G20. One of the main challenges is to ensure that the voice is heard in the group. India is one of the largest economies in the world, but it is still a developing country and does not have the same level of influence as some of the other members. Another challenge is to balance its domestic priorities with its international commitments. India has a large population and many pressing social and economic issues that it needs to address, but it also has to participate in global efforts to address issues such as climate change and trade.

Building consensus to find solutions for pressing issues like the slowing global economy, the massive debt crisis that threatens to affect about 70 countries, the rise in global poverty brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic, and the climate crises will be difficult for India's G20 presidency. (Firstpost, 2022). Addressing climate change and advancing sustainable development is a crucial priority for India's G20 presidency. (Politics For India, 2023). India intends to spread this approach through its G20 leadership in order to find sustainable solutions to some of the major global issues arising from the interconnection of the world, such as climate change. (India Foundation, 2023).

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's G20 priorities include, among others, climate financing, global food security, energy security, inclusive, egalitarian, and sustainable growth, women's empowerment, digital public infrastructure, tech-enabled development (INDIA TODAY, 2022).

CONCLUSION

India began its year-long presidency of the Group of 20 (G20) on December 2, 2022, taking over from Indonesia at a time of geopolitical tumult and uncertainty over post-pandemic recovery (Reuters, 2022). The theme of India's G20 Presidency is "People, Planet and Prosperity" (Study IQ, 2022). The G20 Presidency gives India a unique opportunity to strengthen its role in the world economic order and become a global soft power (Invest India, 2022). India's G20 Presidency will be of a just and sustainable future for all in the world. The theme further emphasizes on Prime Minister's vision of Lifestyle for the Environment or LiFE, which is associated with the need to make sustainable and responsible choices starting on an individual level for a greener and bluer future (Study IQ, 2022).

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