

G20 SUMMIT AND INDIAN ECONOMY

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Abstract

On November 16, the president of Indonesia symbolically delivered the G20 gavel to the prime minister of India, and India thereafter assumed that position. India will be leading efforts to forge agreements between rich and developing nations on problems of global significance during the coming year as it takes over the G20 presidency on December 1. India has a great chance to demonstrate global leadership. With the theme "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," India's presidency will have made the world aware that we are all global citizens, that we can foster a sense of one family and one Earth, and that when we come together, we can truly create a future that is inclusive, resilient, and sustainable. It will be intriguing to observe how India can reimagine the G20 and impact global people.

Keywords: *India, G20, Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, presidency*

Introduction:

Twenty-three is a significant year for India. Naturally, the G20 presidency functions as a diplomatic exercise to strengthen ties with long-standing allies, investigate potential new ones, and improve the host country's standing and power on the international scene. India has the chance to satisfy its local objectives while simultaneously serving as a global ambassador for developing nations. India has demonstrated its resiliency in a time of unmatched multifaceted problems. India has continued on its robust economic path, benefiting many people through new tactics, while the rest of the globe has been experiencing recessionary conditions and uncertainties. India has the chance to showcase its achievements to the globe while also attracting foreign companies at a time when they are trying to diversify their investment locations.

"India's G20 Presidency will aim to encourage this sense of interconnectedness among all people. Thus, "One Earth, One Family, One Future" serves as our theme. India took over from Indonesia as the G20 forum's president on December 1, 2022, making it a historic day. The G20 presidency of India, which has the largest democracy and the fastest-growing economy in the

world, will be essential in building on the noteworthy accomplishments of the previous 17 presidencies.

India is on a mission to create a shared global future for all as it assumes the G20 Presidency, focusing on the LiFE movement and the Amrit Kaal programme, which aims to encourage ecologically responsible behaviour and a sustainable way of life. India seeks to advance a rules-based order, peace, and equitable progress for all with a defined strategy and a development-focused approach. India's agenda and the six thematic goals of India's G20 leadership will be strengthened by the 200+ events scheduled in the run-up to the 2023 Summit.

The G20 group, consisting of 19 nations and the EU, was formed in 1999 to address global economic and financial issues. With over two-thirds of the world's population, 75% trade, and 85% GDP, it became the "premier forum for international economic cooperation" following the 2007 financial crisis.

G20 Meetings: Summit Level:

Year	Meeting Location	Chair
2008	Washington DC, USA	Brazil
2009	London, UK	UK
2009	Pittsburgh, USA	UK
2010	Toronto, Canada	South Korea
2011	Cannes, France	France
2012	Los Cabos, Mexico	Mexico
2013	St. Petersburg, Russia	Russia
2014	Brisbane, Australia	Australia
2015	Antalya, Turkey	Turkey
2016	Hangzhou, China	China
2017	Hamburg, Germany	Germany
2018	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Argentina
2019	Osaka, Japan	Japan
2020	Riyadh (virtual), Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia
2021	Rome, Italy	Italy
2022	Bali, Indonesia	Indonesia
2023	New Delhi	India

Source: Wikipedia [Wikipedia.org/wiki/list_of_G20_summits]

G20 Leaders Summits:

There have been seven G20 summits so far. The US President hosted the First Summit in November 2008 in Washington to create a coordinated response to the world financial crisis.

World leaders commit to restoring global growth, supporting the international financial system, and reforming financial institutions following the first summit.

At the Second Summit in London in April 2009, strong regulatory provisions, a stimulus package worth US\$ 1.1 trillion to restore credit and growth, a reiteration of the commitment against protectionist trends (including trade, investment, and services), and a commitment to reforming international financial institutions were all adopted. The Financial Stability Forum (now known as the "Financial Stability Board" or FSB) and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) were also expanded.

The G20 was established at the Pittsburgh Summit in 2009 as the premier forum for international economic cooperation. It restructured International Monetary Funds (IMFs) and promoted a "Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth" through sound macroeconomic policies. The World Bank adopted a dynamic formula to increase voting power for under-represented countries and ensure adequate resources for global challenges.

The Fourth Summit in Toronto focused on recovery and new beginnings, with advanced economies committing to fiscal reduction and growth-friendly fiscal consolidation. The High-Level Development Working Group (DWG) was assigned to the development agenda for the first time. The framework for strong, sustainable, and balanced growth was completed, and the term "development" was added to the G20 agenda.

The Fifth Summit in Seoul introduced the G20 Development Agenda, focusing on infrastructure, human resources, trade, private investment, food security, resilience, domestic resource mobilization, and knowledge mobilization.

The Sixth G20 Summit in Cannes examined the world economy during the Eurozone/Greek crisis, resulting in regulation of commodity derivatives markets, an Action Plan on food price volatility and agriculture, increased energy market transparency, and support for High-Level Panel and MDBs Action Plan on Development.

The seventh G20 Summit in 2012 in Los Cabos, Mexico, focused on promoting economic growth and employment through economic stabilization, structural reforms, financial system strengthening, international financial architecture improvement, food security, sustainable development, green growth, and climate change fight. The G20 recognizes that development and global economy cannot be addressed in isolation. Mexico's development goals included infrastructure, food security, and inclusive green growth, as part of the G20 DWG's agenda.

In 2013, the G20 endorsed the automatic exchange of tax information and Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Action Plan in St. Petersburg, Russia, to combat tax evasion and avoidance by multinational firms cutting profits and shifting profits outside their countries.

The G20 set ambitious goals to boost GDP by 2% at the 2014 Brisbane Summit, approving the Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Tax Information. They supported the 'Brisbane 25 by 25' target, closing the gender gap in the labor force by 25% by 2025. In 2015, they emphasized migration, the refugee movement, banking industry reforms, and the global climate deal.

Fostering long-term inclusive growth of the global economy was a major focus of the 2016 World Economic Summit in Hangzhou, China. The relationship between social welfare and sustainable growth was also discussed at the Summit. The digital economy—a crucial engine of development and growth—became a topic on the agenda for the first-time during China's G20 Presidency in 2016. Additionally approved by G20 Leaders, the "G20 Action Plan on 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" has since been the cornerstone of all G20 activities in the field of "sustainable development."

The G20, which Germany hosted, met under the banner of "Shaping an interconnected world" and gave special attention to addressing the global danger of terrorism. Before the Summit's official start, the G20 Leaders' Retreat on "Fighting Terrorism" was held.

The Hamburg Declaration affirmed the Paris Agreement's irreversibility and urged multilateral development banks to support energy security. The G20 leaders merged their strategies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development.

Argentina's G20 aimed to build consensus for fair and sustainable development, focusing on labor, the Fourth Industrial Revolution, health, youth, infrastructure, and sustainable food security. The group also addressed issues like women's advancement, corruption, financial governance, international tax fairness, trade, investment, climate change, and cleaner energy systems.

The 2019 G20 Summit in Japan addressed trade, investment, steel production, digitalization, trust-based data flow, climate change, energy, environment, and displacement, with leaders addressing internet exploitation for terrorism and VECT.

The Saudi Presidency held an Extraordinary Virtual G20 Leaders' Summit on March 25, 2020, to discuss COVID-19 challenges and develop a coordinated global response. The G20 pledged to inject over USD 5 trillion into the global economy to reduce its effects.

The Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) and the Common Framework for Debt Treatments (CFDT) were endorsed by the leaders during the Saudi Presidency in order to give debt-ridden countries liquidity relief and free up their resources to concentrate on providing social security and health benefits to their citizens and addressing the economic effects of the pandemic. The DSSI's aid has now been extended through the end of 2021 and has assisted more than 45 nations.

The Saudi Presidency has made significant progress in COVID-19 response, establishing an Action Plan, convening Finance and Health Ministers' meetings, and reforming the international tax system. Italy will host the 16th G20 Summit in Rome, focusing on People, Planet, Prosperity, with four main themes: pandemic recovery, economic recovery, climate change, and sustainable development and food security. Key highlights include the Global Health Summit, the first-ever G20 Joint Meeting of Foreign and Development Ministers, a separate meeting on food security, the first gathering of G20 Research Ministers, a Ministerial Conference on Women's Empowerment, and a Joint Meeting of Health and Finance Ministers.

At the Global Health Summit in May 2021, G20 Leaders adopted the Rome Declaration, which called for strengthening multilateral cooperation to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, aid in recovery, and continue to contribute to collective efforts to better prevent, detect, and respond to global health risks and emergencies. The "Matera Declaration on Food Security and Nutrition,"

which the G20 also adopted, aims to solve challenges of food security, malnutrition, and hunger by transforming the agricultural industry.

India's G20 Presidency:

India will host the G20 Leaders' Summit for the first time in 2023 as 43 Heads of Delegation, the most ever in the G20, will attend the final New Delhi Summit in September of this year. India's presidency will be a significant turning point for the nation, which is committed to democracy and multilateralism, as it tries to advance the idea that "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," or "the world is one family," and create practical global solutions for everyone.

India will serve as the G20 Summit's rotating chairmanship in 2023. The summit is held yearly. The troika, or past, present, and future presidents, provide assistance for the organisation, which lacks a dedicated secretariat. The troika in 2023 is made up of Indonesia, Brazil, and India.

With Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Chennai, Guwahati, Indore, Jodhpur, Khajuraho, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, Pune, Rann of Kutch, Surat, Thiruvananthapuram, and Udaipur among the probable host cities from December 2022 to February 2023, this summit will cap up a year-long series of meetings.

The G20 Presidency also heralds the start of "Amritkaal," a 25-year period that will run from the 75th anniversary of India's independence on August 15, 2022, till the country's 100th anniversary.

India's G20 Priorities:

1. Climate finance, green development, and LIFE

India is putting a lot of effort into combating climate change, with a focus on climate financing and technology as well as ensuring equitable energy transitions for poor nations.

The LiFE movement, which supports ecologically responsible behaviour and is founded on India's sustainable traditions, is introduced.

2. Growth that is Rapid, Inclusive, and Resistant

Focus on initiatives that could result in structural change, such as assisting small and medium-sized businesses in international trade, advancing labour rights and welfare, solving the global skills gap, and constructing inclusive agricultural value chains and food systems.

3. Accelerating SDG Progress

Reaffirmation of commitment to attaining the goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with an emphasis on resolving the COVID-19 pandemic's effects.

4. Transformation of Technology and Digital Public Infrastructure

Encouragement of a human-centric view of technology and improved information exchange in areas like financial inclusion, digital public infrastructure, and tech-enabled development in industries like agriculture and education.

5. Institutions multilateral for the twenty-first century

Efforts to modernize multilateralism and build a more accountable, inclusive, and representative global order capable of facing the challenges of the twenty-first century.

6. Development led by women

In order to promote socioeconomic development and the fulfilment of the SDGs, emphasis should be placed on inclusive growth and development, with a focus on women's empowerment and representation.

The leaders of the world's biggest economies will meet at the G20 meeting, which might have a number of effects for the Indian economy. Here are a few possible outcomes:

Trade and Investment: Discussions about international trade and investment policies can be had at the G20 summit. Any promises or agreements made at the summit may have an impact on trade and investment patterns, which may have repercussions for the Indian economy. For instance, conversations about lowering trade restrictions or encouraging investment may open up new business opportunities for exporters and firms in India.

Economic cooperation: is promoted at the G20 meeting between participating nations. This coordination may result in projects that support economic growth and stability, including

coordinated monetary and fiscal policies, infrastructure development efforts, and technological alliances. By luring investments, advancing technological capacity, and enhancing infrastructure, participation in such projects can help the Indian economy.

Financial Market Stability: Topics pertaining to global financial stability are frequently discussed at the G20 meeting. The Indian financial system may benefit from actions taken to reduce market volatility, bolster regulatory infrastructure, and encourage sustainable growth. Investor confidence may increase and the possibility that financial shocks won't negatively affect the Indian economy may decrease with increased stability in the world financial markets.

Climate Change and Energy: The G20 conference offers a forum for debates on energy regulations. The results of these conversations could have an impact on the Indian economy given that country's considerable energy requirements as well as its commitment to green energy and climate action. Agreements on clean energy funding, technology transfers, or investments can help India's renewable energy industry and advance the nation's aims for sustainable development.

International Cooperation: Global issues like terrorism, poverty, health crises, and digital governance are discussed at the G20 meeting as a forum for international cooperation. India may gain from information exchange, capacity building, and cooperative efforts to address these concerns by taking part in these conversations and initiatives. Enhanced collaboration can support stability, security, and development while also having indirect positive benefits on the Indian economy.

It's vital to remember that the precise outcomes, agreements, and policies that emanate from the debates among member countries will determine how the G20 meeting will actually affect the Indian economy. The impact of these accords on the Indian economy would depend on how effectively the policies are implemented and how far they are enforced.

Through a number of avenues, the G20 conferences could benefit the Indian economy:

Trade and Investment: The G20 summits offer a forum for debates on international trade and investment policies. Agreements or promises made at the summits may have an impact on trade patterns and investment choices, opening up new commercial prospects for Indian companies. The summits can help India's export-oriented businesses and draw foreign direct

investment by encouraging open markets, lowering trade obstacles, and improving investment frameworks.

Economic Cooperation: The G20 conferences promote economic collaboration among participating nations. The summits have the potential to promote economic stability and expansion around the world through concerted efforts and initiatives. India's economy can gain from cooperation on topics including fiscal and monetary policies, infrastructural growth, and technological innovation by luring investments, boosting productivity, and boosting competitiveness.

Financial Market Stability: At the G20 summits, financial market stability is a common topic of conversation. The Indian financial system may benefit from actions taken to reduce financial volatility, bolster regulatory infrastructure, and encourage sustainable growth. Increased market stability can boost investor confidence, lessen the likelihood that financial shocks would have an adverse effect on the Indian economy, and assist the expansion of the Indian financial sector.

Technology and Innovation: The G20 conferences place a strong emphasis on encouraging cooperation and technical innovation. India's technology sector can gain from discussions on digital governance, emerging technologies, and research and development. Increased collaboration, knowledge sharing, and partnerships in industries like biotechnology, clean energy, and artificial intelligence can support India's digital and innovation-driven economy.

Climate Change and Sustainable Development: The G20 summits place a strong emphasis on sustainable development and climate change mitigation. India's efforts in these areas can be aided by agreements and initiatives pertaining to clean technology, renewable energy, and sustainable business practises. India's transition to a low-carbon economy and the pursuit of sustainable growth can be aided through cooperation on climate finance, capacity building, and technology transfers.

Global Health and Pandemic Response: The G20 summits discuss issues related to international collaboration in healthcare and pandemic response. India's healthcare industry can gain from cooperation on vaccine distribution, healthcare infrastructure, and illness prevention.

India's healthcare systems can be strengthened through access to international resources, knowledge, and financing, which can also aid in economic recovery and resilience.

It's vital to remember that the precise outcomes, agreements, and policies that emanate from the debates among member countries will determine how the G20 meetings will actually affect the Indian economy. The impact on the economy will ultimately depend on how well these measures are implemented and executed, as well as on India's own economic policies and changes.

There are certain definite ways that the G20 process can help India's economy.

The first is international trade; a fair, open, and rules-based trading system can help to temper the negative consequences of rising protectionism, disrupted supply chains, and food and fuel shortages brought on by the conflict between the Ukraine and Russia. The G20's Trade and Investment Working Group has been working on a variety of issues, including increasing logistics, supporting resilient trade, and improving MSME involvement in trade.

Second, international cooperation and the exchange of technological best practises could support innovation development in India. India will be able to demonstrate its technological capabilities and launch new alliances thanks to the G20 discussions on various occasions throughout the year.

Third, by involving MSMEs in discussions through the G20's multiple arms, new prospects will be greatly increased for them, particularly through collaborations with middle-income nations.

Fourth, holding G20 is helping to increase tourism in the country as well. The government has planned to hold the various gatherings in various regions of the nation, and numerous related events will highlight India's cultural and historical monuments. By promoting these locations through communication outreach, India's attractions are being made more widely known.

Direct interaction with multinational corporations can also spur fresh investment. Leading corporations from around the world are having discussions on the B20 platform, the largest of the G20's interaction groups, in conjunction with its meetings. B20 India hosts over 100 policy discussion initiatives throughout the year that draw significant international involvement. For instance, a number of activities in North East India are encouraging B20 companies to investigate potential commercial prospects in this resurgent region.

Conclusion:

The globe was headed in an unsustainable direction and was climate-vulnerable. If the aforementioned interrelated steps are implemented in the post-pandemic age, developing nations in the Global South won't be compelled to return to the "old normal." It will be possible to explore this agenda for collaboration in the Global South during India's 2023 G20 presidency. With Indonesia in 2022 and Brazil in 2024, the Global South will hold a string of G20 presidency prior to India's. Thus, it represents a chance to advance the global agenda of international cooperation for a wise, environmentally friendly, and inclusive energy transformation.

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