

# **AATMA NIRBHAR BHARAT ABIYAN: SELF RELIANT INDIA**



*Editors*

**Dr. S. Theenathayalan  
Dr. V. Sriman Narayanan**

# **AATMA NIRBHAR BHARAT ABIYAN: SELF RELIANT INDIA**

**FOREWORD**

**Edited by**

**Dr. S. THEENATHAYALAN  
Dr. V. SRIMAN NARAYANAN**

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**Editors** : **Dr. S. THEENATHAYALAN**  
Associate Professor & Head  
Department of Economics and Centre for Research in Economics  
The Madura College (Autonomous) Madurai, Tamil Nadu

**Dr. V. SRIMAN NARAYANAN**  
Associate Professor  
Department of Economics and Centre for Research in Economics  
The Madura College (Autonomous), Madurai, Tamil Nadu

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## G20 SUMMIT: PROMINENCE AND PRIDE OF INDIA

**Dr. V. Venkadeshwaran**

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics  
The Madura College (Autonomous), Madurai  
2k7venkat@gmail.com

### Abstract

India has a good scope for presidency of G20 conference which will be held in New Delhi at Pragati Maidan. The conference will be discussion on international financial stability, environment changes, greenhouse gas emissions and for sustainable development. Our government of India to undertake various efforts to conduct several meetings as a result, framed a slogan of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, or "one earth, one family, one future". 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 90percent of global GDP, 80percent of global trade, and two thirds of the world's population. In this article to addresses the issues of an environmental problem of sustainability of earth. One family and one future for every nations is possible where as one earth is questionable due alarming rate of decomposing the environment of growing populations pressures and economic power to retain their nation strength. It works to address major issues related to the global economy, such as international financial stability, climate change mitigation, and sustainable development power to shape the global narrative, the Government may find that with great power comes great responsibility, and a greater spotlight on its ability to translate its global dreams into the domestic landscape as well.

**Keywords:** Sustainable development, financial stability and landscape.

### Introduction

Deforestation and pollution are the main threats to Argentina's biodiversity and landscapes. Australia - As well as climate stresses, habitat loss and degradation remain the main threats to land-based species in Australia, impacting nearly 70percent of threatened species. More than a third of Australia's eucalypt woodlands have been extensively cleared, and the situation is worse for some other major vegetation groups. Environmental issues in Brazil include deforestation, illegal wildlife trade, illegal poaching, air, land degradation, and water pollution caused by mining activities, wetland degradation, pesticide use and severe oil spills, among others. Pollution is an environmental issue in Canada. It has posed health risks to the Canadian population and is an area of concern for Canadian lawmakers. Air, water and soil pollution as well as the associated health effects are prominent points of contention in modern Canadian society.

In terms of conceptual frameworks, the G20's approach and degree of success are defined through either liberal internationalist or realist perspectives. Through a liberal internationalist lens, the focus is on the ability of the international system to adapt, with particular emphasis on how the

old establishment needs to re-create the post-1945/1975/1990 orders by 'bringing in' China and other emerging powers such as India and Brazil<sup>14</sup>.

Structurally, the G20 finance forum (along with the G8 summit process and outreach sessions with the new G5 of China, India, Brazil, South Africa and Mexico) had established a system in which ministers and officials were used to meeting with each other on a regular basis.

The G20 project still contains enormous possibilities for showing the validity of this understanding. Rather than viewing its future role primarily through the lens of its function as a crisis committee, it needs to take far more seriously what its functions as a steering committee are to be. Downplaying its 'club' as opposed to its networked functions, it is time for the G20 to tilt more explicitly away from its concentration on a detailed but technical agenda and towards taking itself far more seriously as the hub of economic global governance, with a greater and more sustained sense of purpose.

Climate change politics are often viewed within this general picture. Indeed, the story of the Copenhagen climate conference in December 2009 has been used as a vignette to capture this power shift, with the BASIC group of countries (Brazil, South Africa, India and China) sidelining Europe in climate change negotiations and forcing the United States to negotiate within a very different institutional context<sup>15</sup>.

Recent climate change politics have taken place within a broader context that has witnessed the growth of both South—South trade and economic ties and of southern coalitions such as the trade G20 within the WTO, or groupings such as the BRICS (especially after South Africa joined Brazil, Russia, India and China in April 2011), or the IBSA Trilateral Forum of India, Brazil, and South Africa created in 2003<sup>16</sup>.

### 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 behaviour-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.'

<sup>14</sup> G. John Ikenberry, 'The rise of China and the future of the West: can the liberal system survive?', *Foreign Affairs* 87: 1, Jan.-Feb. 2008, pp. 23-37

G. John Ikenberry, 'Liberal internationalism 3.0: America and the dilemmas of liberal world order', *Perspectives on Politics* 7:1, March 2009, pp. 71-87.

<sup>15</sup> Karl Hallding, Marie Olsson, Aaron Atteridge, Antto Vihma, Marcus Carson and Mikael Roman, 'Together alone: BASIC countries and the climate change conundrum (Copenhagen: Tema Nord, 2011); Gideon Rachman, 'America is losing the free world', *Financial Times*, 4 Jan. 2010

<sup>16</sup> Despite the presence of Russia, the BRICS grouping is routinely described as the most influential grouping of developing nations

### **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 labour rights and secure labour 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 colours, and showcasing G20 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.

### **Conclusion**

The G20 Countries together represent around 90percent of global GDP, 80percent of global trade, and two thirds of the world's population. In this article to addresses the issues of an environmental problem of sustainability of earth. One family and one future for every nations is

possible where as one earth is questionable due alarming rate of decomposing the environment of growing populations pressures and economic power to retain their nation strength. It works to address major issues related to the global economy, such as international financial stability, climate change mitigation, and sustainable development power to shape the global narrative, the Government may find that with great power comes great responsibility, and a greater spotlight on its ability to translate its global dreams into the domestic landscape as well.

## ABOUT THE EDITORS



**Dr. S. THEENATHAYALAN** is presently serving as Associate Professor and Head, Department of Economics and Centre for Research in Economics of The Madura College (Autonomous), Madurai, Formerly Member – Syndicate (Governor's Nominee) and Member - Convener Committee, Madurai Kamaraj University. At present he is a Member in Academic Council, Madurai Kamaraj University and Member- Planning Board (Governor's Nominee), Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli. He has credibly maintained consistent academic records in his post graduate studies with a University Rank. He started his teaching career in July 1991 with a passion for teaching for more than 3 decades. He has guided 15 Ph.Ds, 32 M.Phil., published 22 books and good number of students completed their PG Projects.

He was also the organizing secretary of 10 National Seminars, 1 National Conference and 3 International Conferences. In addition, he has delivered 80 plus invited lectures at the UGC-HRDC and keynote addresses in Economics in National, International conferences and radio talks. His research contributions are also outstanding. At present, 4 Ph.D. Scholars and one Post-Doctoral fellow are working under him. He is the domain expert and one of the authors of Plus One and Plus Two Economics Text Books of Government of Tamil Nadu.

He has published 40 research papers in national and international journals of repute. His academic contributions involve membership and Chairmanship of Board of Studies of various colleges and universities. He was also a recipient of "Best Teacher Award", "Best NSS Programme Officers Award", "Senior Economists Award", "Eminent Academician Award" and "Distinguished Resource Person Award". Besides, he served as NAAC Coordinator, IQAC Coordinator and Dean of Academics and Research at the College. He was invited to deliver a keynote address in the International Multidisciplinary Conference held at Malaysia.



**Dr. V. SRIMAN NARAYANAN**, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. SET, is presently working as Associate Professor PG Department of Economics and Centre for Research in Economics, The Madura College (Autonomous), Madurai since 1998. He obtained his Ph.D. in Economics from the Madurai Kamaraj University in 2008. To his credit, he has participated and presented many papers in the International, National and State Level Seminars/Conferences and Workshops. He has also published few articles in the refereed and UGC-Care Listed journals and edited books. He has produced a Ph.D., 15 M.Phil. scholars and many PG Projects. He has rich experience in administration as Member Secretary in the Academic Council, Placement Officer, Deputy Controller of Examinations and Controller of Examinations in The Madura College. Recently, he visited Malaysia for an International Conference as Chairperson. Besides, he received the Best NSS Programme Officer award from the Madurai Kamaraj University.



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