

The Provenance of G20 and India's G20 Presidency: Its Role, Opportunities and Challenges

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Abstract

The Group of Twenty (G20) is the main forum for international economic cooperation, and it plays a vital role in building and enhancing global architecture and governance on all of the most important issues relating to the global economy. The G20 was established in 1999 and is comprised of twenty of the world's most powerful economies. It is widely acknowledged that India's next Presidency of the G20 would provide the nation with a significant opportunity to advance its national interests and raise the country's reputation on the international scene. This article explores the origins of the G20 and also provides an explanation of the group's current organisational structure. This article focuses on India's Presidency of the G20 and discusses its importance in the global community as well as the challenges and opportunities it presents.

Keywords- G20, India's Presidency, Role, challenges and Opportunity.

I. Introduction:

The G20 or Group of 20 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 the United States) 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.³ 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 Group of Twenty (G20) is the leading forum for international economic cooperation and contributes significantly to the creation and advancement of global governance and architecture on all of the most important issues affecting the world economy. There is no permanent secretariat or staff for the Group of Twenty. Instead, G20 members alternate annually holding the position of organisation president, with each president representing a different region of countries. As a result, the 19 member countries have been divided into five groups, each of which has no more than four countries. Since most categories are based on geography, countries that are in close proximity to one another are often grouped together. Only Groups 1 (which consists of Australia, Canada, Saudi Arabia, and the United States) and Group 2 (which consists of India, Russia, South Africa, and Turkey) deviate from this trend. Group 3 includes Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, Group 4 includes France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom, and Group 5 includes China, Indonesia, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. None of these regional associations include the European Union, which would be the 20th member. Every year, the different groupings of nations alternate holding the G20 presidency. The countries that make up that group, however, each have an equal chance to take on the job of the president when it is their group's time. India, a Group 2 member, is now

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³ Ramachandran, Jaya. "G20 Finance Ministers Committed to Sustainable Development." *Inter Press Service*, 2015, Berlin edition. Retrieved from <https://www.ipsnews.net/2015/09/g20-finance-ministers-committed-to-sustainable-development/>.

serving as the G20's President from December 1, 2022, until November 30, 2023.⁴

The Provenance of G20:

The G20 was established in 1999 as a platform for Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to talk about global economic and financial concerns in the wake of the Asian Financial Crisis. Later elevated to the status of Heads of State or Government, the G20 was named the "premier forum for international economic cooperation." A rotating Presidency has been in charge of the G20 Summit every year since 2011. The G20's original primary emphasis was on general macroeconomic policy, but it has subsequently broadened its scope to include trade, climate change, sustainable development, energy, environment, climate change, anti-corruption, etc.

The worldwide community's dissatisfaction with the G7's inability to find answers to the current difficulties facing the global economy is inextricably linked to the founding of the G20. The consensus at the time was that middle-income nations and those with systemic economic sway should be included in the discussions in order to find answers to the world's economic challenges.⁵

The G7's failure to find solutions to the current problems facing the world economy is inextricably linked to the international community's dissatisfaction, which led to the formation of the G20. The consensus at the time was that it was crucial for middle-income nations and those with systemic economic influence to be involved in the negotiations in order to find solutions to the problems with the world's economy.⁶

Organizational Structure of G20:

The G20 Presidency steers the G20 agenda for one year and hosts the Summit. A "troika" consisting of the present, recent past, and next host nations support the Presidency to ensure continuity. During India's Presidency, Indonesia, India, and Brazil make up the G20 troika.

A. Sherpa Track:

The G20 process is handled from the Sherpa side by the Sherpas of the participating nations, who serve as the Leaders' personal envoys.

Focus areas: Agriculture, anti-corruption, the climate, the digital economy, employment, energy, the environment, health, tourism, trade, and investment are examples of socioeconomic challenges. Working Groups for this track consist of:

- I. Agriculture Working Group
- II. Anti-corruption Working Group
- III. Culture Working Group
- IV. Development Working Group
- V. Digital Economy Working Group
- VI. Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group
- VII. Education Working Group
- VIII. Employment Working Group
- IX. Energy Transitions Working Group
- X. Environment and Climate Sustainability Working Group
- XI. Health Working Group
- XII. Tourism Working Group
- XIII. Trade and Investment Working Group

B. Finance Track:

It is led by the finance ministers and central bank governors, who typically convene four times a year, two of which take place concurrently with WB/IMF meetings.

Focus areas: Global economy, infrastructure, financial regulation, financial inclusion, international financial architecture, and international taxes are a few examples of fiscal and monetary policy concerns. This track's working groups and workstreams consist of:

- I. Framework Working Group
- II. International Financial Architecture Working Group
- III. Infrastructure Working Group
- IV. Sustainable Finance Working Group
- V. Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion
- VI. Joint Finance and Health Task Force
- VII. International Taxation Issues
- VIII. Financial Sector Issues

The Ministry of Finance is primarily in charge of the Finance Track. Throughout the course of each

⁴ G20 – Background Brief. "About G20," 2023. Retrieved from

https://www.g20.org/content/dam/gtwenty/about_g20/overview/G20_Background_Brief_06-03-2023.pdf.

⁵ SHERPA g20 Indonesia. "History of the G20." Accessed April 14, 2023.

<https://sherpag20indonesia.ekon.go.id/public/en/history-of-the-g20>.

⁶ SHERPA g20 Indonesia. "History of the G20." Accessed April 14, 2023. <https://sherpag20indonesia.ekon.go.id/public/en/history-of-the-g20>.

Presidency, these working groups convene often. The G20's substantive work is coordinated by the Sherpas, who also debate Summit agenda items and monitor discussions during the course of the year.

C. Engagement Groups:

Through the engagement groups, which are made up of nongovernment participants from each G20 member, communication is fostered as part of the G20 countries' commitment to consult relevant stakeholder communities. These organisations often provide suggestions for the G20 Leaders that aid in the formulation of policy. The following are the engagement groups:

- Business20
- Civil20
- Labour20
- Parliament20
- Science20
- SAI20
- Startup20
- Think20
- Urban20
- Women20
- Youth20

Previous G20 Summits of G20:

Washington DC, London, Pittsburgh – 2008 & 2009:

Washington DC hosted the inaugural G20 Summit in 2008. It prepared the stage for the biggest financial reform in 60 years. At the 2009 follow-up summit in London, the G20 resolved to blacklist governments who failed to cooperate on tax evasion and avoidance. After the 2008 financial crisis, the G20 tightened hedge fund and rating agency regulations. The Financial Stability Forum (FSF) was expanded to become a worldwide financial system regulator and watchdog. It became the FSB. The G20 prevented protectionism following the 2008 financial crisis. It also helped build support for increasing the IMF's budget and extending international development banks' mandates and financing. In 2008, in Washington DC, the G20 decided to abstain from introducing new trade and investment obstacles for 12 months. Every summit has expanded this provision. The 2009 Pittsburgh G20 Summit created the G20 as a global economic decision-making organisation. This conference mandated that banks keep more of their income to grow capital. These initiatives reduced government and taxpayer financial risk from high-risk private sector activity.

Toronto, Seoul, Cannes – 2010 & 2011:

The G20 lowered government debt during the 2010 Toronto Summit. Budget deficits and

external borrowing were reduced by advanced industrial nations. In 2010, G20 leaders convened in Seoul to implement Basel III bank rules and alter the IMF's financial holdings and voting rights. Seoul was another G20 milestone. The "Seoul Consensus" Summit included development policy topics for the first time. Every Summit afterwards has included development. The 2011 G20 Summit in Cannes, France, focused on monetary reform. G20 leaders also established the Agricultural Market Information System, an inter-agency tool to improve food market transparency and crisis policy coordination.

Los Cabos, St. Petersburg, Brisbane–2012, 2013 & 2014:

The 2012 Summit in Los Cabos, Mexico, focused on young unemployment and quality jobs with social security and fair pay. The Summit also linked agriculture, green growth, and development. Tax evasion and avoidance were reduced in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 2013. The G20 approved the BEPS Action Plan and automated tax information sharing. This was meant to assist build a regulatory strategy to monitor multinational firms that avoided taxes by minimising earnings and moving profits outside the nations where they earned those profits. The G20 adopted a two percent GDP growth objective during the 2014 Brisbane Summit in Australia. Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors adopted the Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Tax Information in banking regulation. The Leaders supported the "Brisbane 25 by 25" target to close the gender gap in the workforce by 25% by 2025.

Antalya and Hangzhou – 2015 & 2016:

The G20 first addressed migration and refugees during the 2015 Antalya Summit. They also supported the global climate pact and banking sector reforms. G20 Leaders also released a Terrorism Statement. The 2016 Hangzhou Summit focused on long-term inclusive global economic development. The Summit also examined social welfare and sustainable development. China's 2016 G20 presidency included digital economy as a key growth engine. The "G20 Action Plan on 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" was also approved by G20 Leaders.

Hamburg – 2017:

The German-presided G20 focused on terrorism under the theme "Shaping an interconnected world." G20 Leaders' Retreat on "Fighting Terrorism" before Summit proceedings. Leaders at the 2017 Summit declared the Paris Agreement "irreversible" in the Hamburg

Declaration. Energy security should guide energy system reform, and multilateral development banks (MDBs) should support universal access to cheap and clean energy. G20 leaders pledged to integrate their policies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development. The Summit inaugurated the G20 Africa Partnership (G20 Compact with Africa).

Buenos Aires – 2018:

'Building Consensus For Fair And Sustainable Development' was the G20's theme during Argentina's Presidency. Argentina's presidency prioritised the future of work, Fourth Industrial Revolution, health, youth, development infrastructure, and sustainable food security. The G20 also sought to build on past Presidencies' achievements in empowering women, fighting corruption, strengthening financial governance, building a strong and sustainable financial system, fairness of the global tax system, trade and investment, climate action, and flexible and cleaner energy systems.

Osaka – 2019:

The 2019 G20 Summit in Japan addressed Trade and Investment; Excess Steel Capacity; Digitalization; Data Free Flow with Trust; G20/OECD Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Sharing; Quality Infrastructure Investment; AntiCorruption; Climate Change; Energy; Environment; Displacement and Migration. Preventing Internet Exploitation for Terrorism and Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism (VECT) was the G20 leaders' key statement.

Saudi Arabia – 2020:

"Realizing 21st Century Opportunities for All" was the topic of the 15th G20 Summit. G20's first virtual Summit. On 25 March 2020, the Saudi Presidency hosted a "Extraordinary Virtual G20 Leaders" summit at Prime Minister Modi's request to address the COVID-19 epidemic and organise a worldwide response. After that, the Leaders published a declaration on COVID-19 pledging to battle the epidemic, protect the global economy, handle international trade disruptions, and improve global collaboration. To mitigate the pandemic's social and economic effects, the G20 pledged almost \$5 trillion. Under the Saudi Presidency, 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 they could focus on social security, health, and pandemic recovery. The DSSI

has given over USD 5 billion to 45 nations and has been extended through 2021. The Saudi Presidency adopted a COVID-19 Action Plan, convened a Finance-Health Ministers conference, and made substantial progress on international tax reform. During the Saudi Presidency, the G20 created the Private Sector Alliance for Empowerment and Empower.

Italy – 2021:

Italy hosted the 16th G20 Summit in Rome on 30-31 October 2021. Italy's G20 presidency theme was "People, Planet, Prosperity," focusing on four broad themes: pandemic recovery and global health governance; economic recovery and resilience; climate change; and sustainable development and food security. The Global Health Summit (in partnership with the EU), the first G20 Joint meeting of Foreign and Development Ministers, a Development Ministers meeting focused on food security, the first G20 Research Ministers meeting, a Ministerial Conference on Women's Empowerment, and a Health and Finance Ministers meeting were highlights of the Italian Presidency's G20 calendar. At the Global Health Summit in May 2021, G20 Leaders adopted the Rome Declaration, which promoted strong multilateral cooperation to end the COVID-19 pandemic and support recovery and to continue joint efforts to better prevent, detect, and respond to global health risks and emergencies. The G20 signed the "Matera Declaration on Food Security and Nutrition" to address food security, malnutrition, and hunger through transforming agriculture. The G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors also endorsed the Final Political Agreement on a two-pillar solution to tax challenges, the most significant global tax reform in over a century that will require multinational companies to pay a minimum tax of 15% in their operating countries. Italy also held an Extraordinary Leaders' Summit on Afghanistan, preceded by a meeting of Foreign Ministers on Afghanistan, to discuss the G20's role in responding to the crisis in Afghanistan, especially on humanitarian access, security, and migration. After the Summit, the Chair's statement called on the Taliban to end their connections to terrorist organisations and emphasised the G20's advocacy role in the international community to fully support UN efforts and humanitarian aid pleas.

Indonesia – 2022:

Indonesia's Presidency theme was "Recover Together, Recover Stronger" to promote worldwide recovery from the COVID-19 epidemic. The goal was to embody the global spirit of collective recovery and guarantee that G20 projects an inclusive

vision to help collective recovery and progress towards green and inclusive growth. The presidency outlined three pillars: i) Global Health Architecture – Stronger global cooperation to ensure equality of global health standards for travel and global community resilience against 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 the future. G20 Leaders pledged to:

- Stay agile and flexible in their macro-economic policy responses and cooperation, make public investments and structural reforms, promote private investments, strengthen multilateral trade and resilience of global supply chains, and support long-term growth, sustainable and inclusive, green and just transitions, and long-term fiscal sustainability with central banks committed to price stability.
- Maintain macroeconomic and financial stability and use all measures to limit negative risks, highlighting the actions done since the Global Financial Crisis to build financial resilience and promote sustainable finance and capital flows.
- Provide temporary and targeted support to cushion price increases, strengthen producer-consumer dialogue, and increase trade and investments for long-term food and energy security needs, resilient and sustainable food, fertilizer, and energy systems.
- To accomplish the SDGs, unlock more investments for low- and middle-income and other developing nations via new funding sources and institutions, including to catalyse private investment. Ask the Multilateral Development Banks to mobilise and provide extra funds within their mandates to assist the SDGs via sustainable development, infrastructure investments, and global problems.
- Recommit to accelerate SDG attainment, attaining prosperity for everyone via sustainable development.⁷

India's G20 Presidency:

⁷ G20 – Background Brief. “About G20,” 2023. https://www.g20.org/content/dam/gtwenty/about_g20/overview/G20_Background_Brief_06-03-2023.pdf.

⁸ Nagial, Colonel Balwan Singh. “G20 Presidency: An Opportunity for India to Showcase Leadership.” *The Times of India*, 2023. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/col->

On December 1, 2022, India became G20 president for a year. In Bali, PM Modi told international leaders that India will pursue inclusive, ambitious, decisive, and action-oriented policies during the G20 chairmanship. PM Modi emphasised that the G20 must convey a strong message of "peace and harmony" or future generations would not benefit from economic progress or technological advancement.

India will lead the G20 with hope, harmony, peace, and stability. When geopolitical tensions rise, India, the world's fifth biggest economy, may shape global opinion at G20. India would persistently promote peace, stability, and shared prosperity in a fractured globe.⁸

India holds the Presidency of the G20 from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023. The theme of India's G20 Presidency is - "**VasudhaivaKutumbakam**" or "**One Earth. One Family. One Future.**"⁹

Saffron, white, green, and blue—India's flag colours—inspired the G20 logo. It compares Earth to India's national flower, the lotus, which grows despite obstacles. India's pro-planet lifestyle mirrors the Earth. Devanagari "Bharat" appears underneath the G20 logo.

The Maha Upanishad's "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" or "One Earth · One Family · One Future" is India's G20 presidency theme. The concept emphasises the interdependence of all life on Earth and beyond.

LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) and its environmentally sustainable and responsible choices at the individual and national levels lead to globally transformative actions that create a cleaner, greener, and bluer future.

India became the fifth-largest nominal GDP economy last year, surpassing Britain. India can increase its global economic position during the G20 Presidency. India's ambitious, people-centered "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" programme addresses global concerns and promotes sustainable economic growth.

India shows its commitment to multilateral cooperation and creating bridges across nations via various events and activities. Capabilities, interests,

[nagial/g20-presidency-an-opportunity-for-india-to-showcase-leadership/](https://www.india.gov.in/spotlight/group-twenty-g20).

⁹ National Portal of India. “The Group of Twenty (G20).” Accessed April 14, 2023. <https://www.india.gov.in/spotlight/group-twenty-g20>.

and recognition define great powers. Economic and military power, nuclear and space capabilities, a defining role in global affairs and systems, normative weight, 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 also needed.

India leads G20 sessions on inclusive development, infrastructure investment, and financial regulation. India has promoted economic cooperation and integration between developed and developing nations via its G20 participation.

Due to geopolitical risks, chronically rising inflation, and increasing interest rates, the World Bank has lowered global growth predictions for 2023 and 2024. India is still promising. The multilateral bank reiterates that India is a global powerhouse and that the Indian presidency of G20 will unleash its potential, listen to member input, and contribute to the world community.

India's G20 Presidency celebration shows its expanding soft power and global impact. India's image-enhancement, partner-finding, and relationship-building could benefit from the G20 Presidential year. The platform is supposed to reflect India's growing economic might and autonomous foreign policy.¹⁰

India's Presidency will create a Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group to promote G20 collaboration, multi-disciplinary research, and best practises.

India invites Bangladesh, Egypt, Mauritius, Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, Singapore, Spain, and UAE as special guests.

G-20 invites the UN, IMF, World Bank, WHO, WTO, ILO, FSB, OECD, AU Chair, NEPAD Chair, ASEAN Chair, ADB, ISA, and CDRI.

G20 discussions would be held outside New Delhi. Drawing inspiration from its G20 Presidency theme of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam"—"One Earth One Family One Future"—and the Prime Minister's vision of an "all of government" approach, India will host over 200 meetings in over 50 cities across 32 workstreams, giving G20 delegates and guests a taste of India's rich cultural heritage. The G20 Secretariat may also provide people with the possibility to participate in India's G20 narrative during the Presidency.

For G20 members, special invitees, and others, the Indian G20 presidency has planned a year-long India Experience.

INDIA'S G20 PRIORITIES:

➤ Green Development, Climate Finance & Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE):

The COVID-19 pandemic has shown how vulnerable our systems are to climate change's cascading effects. India's presidency prioritises climate change, including climate financing and technology and fair energy transitions for poor countries.

India offers LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment), a behaviour-based movement that draws from our rich, ancient sustainable traditions to encourage consumers and markets to adopt environmentally-conscious practises. 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'—"One Earth. One Family. One Future"—is India's G20 theme.

➤ Accelerated, Inclusive & Resilient Growth:

Sustainability requires rapid, robust, and inclusive growth. India would prioritise structural change during its G20 Presidency. This involves accelerating MSMEs' global trade integration, promoting trade for growth, worker rights and welfare, addressing the global skills gap, and building inclusive agriculture value chains and food systems.

➤ Accelerating progress on SDGs:

The 2030 Agenda's midway coincides with India's G20 presidency. India accepts COVID-19's negative effect, which turned the present decade of action into a decade of recuperation. India urges G20 to adhere to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's goals.

➤ Technological Transformation & Digital Public Infrastructure:

As G20 Presidency, India may underline its human-centric approach to technology and foster knowledge-sharing in crucial areas like digital public infrastructure, financial inclusion, and tech-enabled development in agriculture and education.

➤ Multilateral Institutions for the 21st Century:

India's G20 objective is reformed multilateralism that generates a more responsible, inclusive, fair,

¹⁰ Strategic Investment Research Unit (SIRU). "India Takes the Global Stage: G20 Presidency and the Rise of S..." *INVEST INDIA National Investment Promotion & Facilitation Agency* (blog), 2023.

<https://www.investindia.gov.in/team-india-blogs/india-takes-global-stage-g20-presidency-and-rise-soft-power>.

equitable, and representative multipolar international order that can meet 21st-century problems.

➤ **Women-led development:**

India's G20 debates focus on women's empowerment and representation to promote inclusive growth and development. To improve socio-economic growth and SDGs, women must be in leadership roles.

India began its presidency term with a series of cultural initiatives, including Jan Bhagidari activities, a special University Connect event with 75 educational institutions from across the country, lighting up 100 ASI monuments with the G20 logo and colours, and showcasing G20 at the Hornbill festival in Nagaland. Shri Sudarshan Pattnaik drew India's G20 logo in the sand on Puri beach in Odisha. Other events, youth activities, cultural performances, and site visits highlighting local views and customs are scheduled throughout the year.¹¹

Challenges for India: At a time when the globe is dealing with a variety of challenges, India has taken over as president. The current state of geopolitics makes it seem as if it will be an impossible challenge for India to navigate through these turbulent seas. The member states confront a variety of issues as a result of it, and each of them will be interested in hearing India's perspective on the many topics. India has recognised the imminent repercussions that would result from economic decline, increasing levels of global poverty, and a delay in reaching the Sustainable Development Goals. The G20 was a hostile environment, with some world leaders dodging their responsibilities to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict in Ukraine. Political leaders have an obligation to investigate and solve the underlying issues that have led to the current problems including food, gasoline, and fertilizer, as well as the crisis in Ukraine and the sanctions that have resulted from it. In this respect, the mark of Indian diplomacy that was sent by Prime Minister Narendra Modi's declaration that "Today's era is not of war" resonated strongly with audiences throughout the world. The conflicting factions came to a resolution that was just right to salvage the Bali summit. Now, the onus is on India to take the initiative and bring all sides of the dispute to the table of negotiations in order to put a stop to the fighting.¹²

¹¹ PIB Mumbai. "G-20 and India's Presidency." Ministry of External Affairs, 2022. <https://pib.gov.in/pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1882356>.

¹² Nagial, Colonel Balwan Singh. "G20 Presidency: An Opportunity for India to Showcase Leadership."

II. Conclusion:

As a conclusion, the G20 Presidency presents India with a once-in-a-lifetime chance to both bolster its position in the existing global economic system and establish itself as a leading global soft power. It is envisaged that India would contribute to the world community and establish bridges between various nations and regions as it moves forward with its ambitious, people-centred agenda to solve global concerns and support sustainable economic growth. There is little question that India's leadership of the G20 is paving the way for the country to become a significant global soft power.

India has very clearly conveyed its perspective at the G20 meeting by saying that our future generations would not be able to benefit from economic progress and technological innovation if there is not peace and stability. India is now widely acknowledged as a leading nation in the globe. The promise that Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi emphasised for an action-oriented and determined presidency will be closely watched, not only by the members of the G20 but also by international organisations such as the United Nations, think tanks, diplomats across the world, and most importantly, by the countries of the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). India has already established itself as a global leader in a number of areas, most notably in the field of technology with digital public goods and its governance, self-sufficiency, also known as Aatma Nirbhar, vaccination diplomacy, and demonstrating its toughness on a variety of geopolitical concerns. In light of this development, the scene is now set for India to work towards achieving global peace, government based on norms, and progress for everyone in this world.

The Times of India, 2023. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/col-nagial/g20-presidency-an-opportunity-for-india-to-showcase-leadership/>.