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Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam: India's G20 presidency in shaping the global governance

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Abstract

Global governance has significant value in shaping the international order, maintaining cooperation among states and managing global concerns through collective decision-making. The G20, as an intergovernmental organization, marks its importance in the global governance architecture. India assumed the presidency of the G20 when global governance was running into severe instabilities. India's G20 presidency adopted the light of the "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" (VK), or 'One Earth, One Family, One Future' vision, which defines "the world as a mother, and all the nations are like a family". This paper aims to analyse the impact of India's G20 presidency on the global governance system. This study adopts a qualitative and analytical approach to examine India's G20 presidency and its role in shaping global governance under the guiding philosophy of VK. The study finds that the G20 presidency of India has played an important role in shaping tenets of global governance.

Keywords: G20, global governance, Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, global south

1. Introduction

The contemporary world has become interconnected and interdependent with each other. One nation's problems and necessities are considered other nation's concerns and thinking. Collective efforts play an essential role in tackling these concerns worldwide. The Indian ancient philosophy "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" (VK), which has its roots in the Maha Upanishad, is a historical ideology that considers 'the world as one family' and creates universal brotherhood and unity among nations of the world (Shringla, 2023) ^[1]. The spirit indicates that everyone is interconnected with the mother earth, the environment, and the planet as a whole. The philosophy also promotes the nature of a borderless world of countries. The philosophical term became relevant in the contemporary world for managing global concerns.

However, the Global governance system, a modern phenomenon, is influenced by the meaning of VK (Roul, 2023) ^[2]. Global governance concentrates on collective decision-making in the world. The Group of Twenty or G20, stands as a pillar of the global governance system, building on the spirit of collective decision-making by integrating the world's major economies. India as a nation is deeply influenced by its historical, spiritual and religious roots of the ancient past. India assumed the Presidency of G20 in December 2022 and continued for one year (Prakash, 2022) ^[3]. The G20 presidency of India marked a significant impact on the world governance structure. India, a nation characterized by strong democratic values, cultural diversity and the fifth-largest economy in the world, emphasizes the spirit of VK more than any other country. India called for inclusive growth, sustainable development, shared decision-making and the welfare of humanity (Prakash, 2022) ^[3]. In the spirit of the VK, India's comprehensive approach to global issues and commitment to multilateral institutions, environmental sustainability, and the overall betterment of society positions it as a key leader in shaping the world order. In the G20 presidency, India promoted the goal of 'One Earth, One Family, One Future', which has relevant objectivity worldwide for mitigating global concerns like climate change, environment sustainability, food and energy crisis and economic instability after the pandemic. The troika system of G20 is now in the hands of the developing countries or the global south (Goyal, 2022) ^[4]. India's leadership in the global platform can be achieved through collective decision-making and the revival of the global governance system, which has been disturbed by pandemics, war, and other crises.

The study's objective is to analyse the relevance of the spirit of VK in the contemporary world and India's role in shaping global governance.

India intends to match its aspirations for a permanent seat on the UNSC with its successful positioning as a champion for emerging and poor countries. Global platforms like G20, G4, and other regional arrangements help India to achieve its aspirations. The African Union was admitted to the G20. India supported the inclusion of the African Union in this platform. The India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) was established, which will strengthen India's engagements with the Middle-east and European countries. Commitments to mainstream Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE), implement sustainable energy transitions, provide sustainable finance, reaffirm the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), address plastic pollution, protect the ocean-based economy, and more were included in the G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration. The Global Biofuel Alliance (GBA), a new group dedicated to encouraging the creation and uptake of sustainable biofuels, as well as the creation of pertinent certifications and standards, were also introduced during the summit.

2. Theoretical Framework

The study is grounded in two key theories in international relations, Constructivism and Liberal institutionalism, which together provide a comprehensive understanding of India's approach to the global governance system. The role of India's values, culture, and norms in shaping the global governance system can be relatable through the perspectives of the constructivist approach, in which Alexander Wendt argues that international politics is socially constructed through ideas, norms, and identities rather than power. The emphasis on VK reflected India's ideas of inclusivity, sustainability and well-being of all. One of Alexander Wendt's statements, that "Anarchy is what states make of it", reflects that the international system is not inherently conflictual or war-prone but is shaped by the interactions and collective understandings of all the nations. India's presidency challenged the power-centric world order with a cooperative approach in promoting the "One Earth, One Family, One Future".

In addition, liberal institutionalism is also a key strand of international relations theory, emphasising the role of international organisations, international cooperations, and rule-based governance systems. India's leadership in G20 strengthened multilateralism, global institutions and global powers by advocating for economic stability, sustainable development and cooperation among nations. African Union's inclusion in the forum reflected the reformed governance structure amplifying the voice of global-south.

3. What is India's philosophy of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam?

The concept of VK originates in the Indian texts of Maha Upanishad and ancient Vedas (Rawat, 2022) ^[5]. The Indian philosophy defines "the whole universe as one family". It also treats all living beings as interdependent with each other and humanity is above all. The essence of VK demonstrates that people worldwide share common goals and are concerned about each other's welfare through cooperation, respect, mutual support, brotherhood and peaceful coexistence (Sinha, 2022) ^[6]. The philosophy in modern times inspires nations to think of world peace, environmental sustainability and the betterment of

humanity. India's approach to reviving the spirit of VK and inspiring the world through its leadership as G20 president marks a significant effort in shaping global governance.

India used the English meaning "One Earth, One Family, One Future" of VK in its official G20 documents (Haidar, 2023) ^[7]. In the G20 presidency, India focused on inclusive economic growth, financing the climate, sustainability of the environment, progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, focusing on the multilateral institutions, and especially women-led development. VK philosophy inspires the world to initiate collective decision-making and international cooperation on global concerns. India's participation and approaches in G20 and other international frameworks are also shaped by collective decision-making and consensus-based solutions among the world's countries. In the G20 presidency, India's objectives are based on achieving the economic agenda, environmental goals, climate change and sustainable development for the well-being of humanity.

India's call for global peace and stability, as well as discussion and debate during the Ukraine crisis, shows the spirit of VK. Also, during the COVID-19 pandemic, India supplied vaccines and emergency supplies to other nations of the world and the philosophy guides its participation in global health initiatives, research and scientific development. India also emphasizes digital governance and sharing emerging technologies with other nations worldwide. The contemporary world faces numerous challenges, including the pandemic, the war in Ukraine, economic slowdown, supply chain instability, energy and food shortages, and urgent climate issues. In this context, the spirit of Indian philosophy, VK, which means "the world is one family," reflects a collective approach to address these common concerns, particularly by focusing on the needs of developing countries.

3.1 The G20 and its Role in Global Governance

The G20's origins can be found in the years following the Asian financial crisis of 1997-1998 when several Asian nations experienced severe economic hardship. This crisis made it clear that a larger, more inclusive platform outside of the current G7 was desperately needed to address urgent global economic issues. The primary goal of the G20, which was first formed as a venue for meetings of finance ministers and central bank governors from 19 nations and the European Union, was to coordinate responses to financial crises and stabilize economies. However, its importance soon outgrew its original intent and developed into a forum for high-level talks between international leaders (Ali & Kamraju, 2023) ^[8]. In 2023, during India's presidency, the African Union (AU) joined as the 21st member of the forum. The addition of another bloc strengthened the forum and which reflected the equitable world order by adding more voices of the global south.

The Asian financial crisis of 2008 turned out to be a turning point for the G20, transforming it into an important player in global economic governance. It changed from being a platform for ministers to one that brought together summits with heads of state or government. This shift made it possible for the G20 to assume a more comprehensive role, promoting economic stability, assisting in the coordination of policies, and tackling a variety of global issues that went beyond financial ones. The first meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors was held in Germany in December 1999. (Bradford & Linn, 2012) ^[9]. The G20

was started with 20 members, including the European Union, G7 members, BRICS countries, and other leading economies in the world. The organization was initially focused on finance when established. The G20 became more significant globally after the 2008 financial crisis.

After that, the G20 was held at the heads of state and government level. The G20 contributes 90% of the world's GDP and represents 67% of the world's population, including major world economies. (Bhatia, 2022) ^[10]. The presidency of G20 runs through a "Troika" system, including the past president, present president and the coming president. The "Troika" during India's presidency included three developing countries: Indonesia, India and Brazil (Gautam, 2022) ^[11]. The functioning of G20 as an organization is run under two tracks, the 'financial track' and the 'sherpa track'. In the beginning, G20 was functioning with the 'finance track', including the finance members and governors of the central banks of member countries. The 'Sherpa track' of G20 was headed by senior diplomats or an executive officer from the member countries, and this track includes the larger goals of G20 (Gautam, 2022) ^[11]. The G20 serves as a significant platform for global governance. By maintaining economic stability worldwide and addressing relevant issues, the G20 has become a central hub for global decision-making. The G20 has played a significant role in managing international financial crises multiple times, helping to prevent future crises.

However, as a global platform, it emphasizes collective decision-making by addressing various issues and demands of nations. The G20 plays a vital role in addressing solutions to various global concerns like climate change, environmental sustainability and world food and energy crises. As a framework for global governance, the organization facilitated international cooperation and initiatives during the COVID-19 pandemic. G20 has played a crucial role in addressing global health challenges by facilitating vaccine distribution and providing essential medical supplies. As a forum, it provided opportunities for significant nations of the world to discuss and make solutions for the betterment of all. It recognizes the economic problems of developing countries and addresses their diversities in integrating with the world's developed economies. The group also cooperates with international organizations like the IMF, the World Bank, and the WTO to manage global governance architecture.

3.2 India's Role in Global Governance

As a nation, India has come a long way from a colonial past to the leading economy of the world. India has developed its importance in the global scenario. The role of India in the world government or independent foreign policy makes it well known to all. From the independent Non-aligned movement to demanding a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council, India gradually emerged as a global player. India's strategy in the global decision-making sphere is characterized by its commitment to multilateralism, inclusive growth, equity and the welfare of all in managing global concerns. India is now the world's fifth-largest economy, surpassing China's population. Its vast market, enlarged service industry, manufacturing industries, and opportunities for foreign investment contribute more to the world economy. India's young population, skilled industries, and democratic dividend provide extended economic prosperity to the world. India's strategic location in South Asia allows India to play the role

of bridge between the Middle East, central Asia and Southeast Asia (Mohan & Abraham, 2020) ^[13]. India's vast maritime and military strength allows it to establish itself as a regional geopolitical centre in South Asia. India is also engaged in the Indo-Pacific construct to maintain inclusive and rule-based Indo-Pacific regions. India's rich and diversified culture, unity in diverse spirit, universal brotherhood, historical writings, the spirit of Yoga, and Ayurveda strengthens its soft power in the world. India's efforts in science, space and information technology, moon missions, research, and writing are significant worldwide.

The value of cooperative diplomacy, firm neighbourhood policy and faith in multilateral institutions have characterized India's foreign policy. India never aligned with any bloc or parties in the historical past; it always maintained its strategic autonomy in foreign policy-making in collaborations with its neighbours as well as other global powers. India is an active member of various multilateral institutions like the United Nations, WTO, IMF, World Bank, BRICS and others. India demands reforms for multilateral institutions, including the UN and its organs. India demands equity and an equal voice for all in the world. India is one of the significant contributors to the UN peacekeeping operations, praising world peace, dialogue, debate, and stability instead of war and aggression in different parts of the world. India has dedicated its goals to fighting climate change, reducing carbon emissions, and being serious about other environmental concerns. India is also contributing to global health cooperations, offering vaccines, essential medicines, and oxygens to the devolved countries and different parts of the world during the pandemic (Singh *et al.*, 2023) ^[14].

However, India as a founding member of the G20, participated in various G20 summits and made efforts to maintain global governance. India actively participates in the yearly G20 Leaders' Summits, meeting with other top world figures to discuss and coordinate policy on critical economic issues (Singh, Vermani, 2023) ^[14]. India has enacted crucial economic changes in line with the G20's objectives to enhance the business climate, draw foreign investment, and support inclusive growth. India has been a vocal proponent of free, rule-based international trade. It aims to address issues including trade imbalances, protectionism, and the welfare of developing countries in trade negotiations. India actively participates in G20 discussions on digital governance and innovation, emphasizing technology's role in promoting social and economic development. India strongly emphasizes South-South cooperation and participates in development projects, sharing its knowledge and experiences with other developing nations (Banik, Mawdsley, 2023) ^[15]. India is becoming a more essential and responsible global player, as seen by its involvement in the G20 platform, commitment to multilateralism, and active participation in global governance. As India improves its economic and geopolitical position, its contributions to determining global governance are expected to become more significant.

4. India's G20 Presidency: Impacts and Contributions to the Global Governance

India hosted the G20 Leaders' Summit for the first time in 2023, as different Heads of state and delegations participated in the final New Delhi Summit in September. India, a country dedicated to democracy and multilateralism, has shown great spirit as it embraces workable global

solutions for the good of all and represents the principles of VK. The summit of G20 happens yearly. This organization, which lacks a regular secretariat, is backed by the troika—the current, former, and prospective presidents. India, Brazil, and Indonesia were on the list of “troikas” in 2023 (Overview of G20, n.d.). India focused on the issues of the Global South in international discourse and started the era where the developing world would be the way for others in the world. The world’s largest and most popular democracy in the world, India paved for the inclusivity and welfare of all and made the presidency of G20 the people’s presidency. India’s aspiration to become a global power hub and knowledge provider, or “Vishwguru,” is reflected in its spirit by promoting the VK philosophy. Sustainable development, economic growth, climate and environmental concerns, global health, food and energy crisis are prioritised during India’s leadership. Geo-political issues, war-like situations of the world and various uncertainties are prioritised to solve in this forum under the great values of New Delhi.

4.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes the global community's collective goals to be accomplished by 2030 for its people, planet, and prosperity through cooperative, long-term alliances and harmony. In addition to the Addis Ababa the United Nations Framework Action Agenda on Financing for Development (AAAA) The Paris Agreement, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Sendai Convention on Biological Diversity's Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (CBD) In the 2030 Agenda, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), directs international efforts to ensure that no one is left behind and that a better future is realized for everyone. The Green Development Pact was launched to advance low-carbon growth and climate financing. India promoted the LiFE- Lifestyle for Environment program to encourage sustainable consumption patterns. In its presidency, New Delhi established the G20 global health digital initiative to improve global healthcare, which will improve the pandemic preparedness and One Health approach in the world.

With the theme of "One Earth-One Family-One Future," the Indian G20 Presidency marks the halfway point of the 2030 Agenda's implementation and presents a unique chance to assess its impact and progress while directing the G20's future course to expedite its implementation. This is in advance of the thorough assessment of the SDGs' current state and the 2023 SDG Summit, which was held in September 2023 under the auspices of the UN General Assembly (G20 2023 Action Plan, 2023).

4.2 Global Economic Governance

Contemporary global economic governance is facing multiple crises like global economic slowdown, supply chain challenges and economic inequalities due to the effects of the pandemic, the Ukraine war, and various geopolitical uncertainties. The G20 plays an essential role in the recovery and growth of the world economy. India, as the fifth-largest economy and one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, has a vital role in shaping world economic governance. India is committed towards the economic stability of the world.

In its G20 presidency, India focused on the equitable and

accessible global governance system. India prioritized solid and resilient economies that can bring stability and progress to the world. India promoted the economic revival and sustainable growth of the post-pandemic world. India's objective for economic governance mainly focused on sustainable development and economic growth of developing and least developed countries. India has strong faith in the multilateral institutions of global governance, such as the IMF, World Bank, WTO and others. New Delhi advocated reforms in global financial institutions like the IMF and World Bank for the inclusive addition of the global south. As a voice of the developing world, New Delhi promoted debt relief for vulnerable nations to ensure sustainable economic growth. The Global Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) model, highlighting India's UPI, Aadhar, and CoWIN successes, became a model for the developing world where these digital technologies are not started.

4.3 Climate Change and Environmental Concerns:

Climate Change and environmental concerns are severe threats to all countries. The G20, as an intergovernmental platform, addresses the issues of climate change and environmental sustainability through collective discussions. India is committed to climate change and environmental concerns nationally and internationally. India is a party to the Paris Agreement of 2015, aimed towards climate change and global warming (Falkner, 2016) ^[16]. Common but differentiated responsibilities and objectives characterize India's goal on climate change. India also committed to reducing the carbon intensity of its GDP to 45% by 2030 (Pathak, 2022) ^[17]. New Delhi has also successfully developed renewable energy, such as solar and wind power. The International Solar Alliance was co-founded by India to boost solar energy around the world. It promotes the Clean India mission through various schemes like the *Swachh Bharat Mission* in India. As a country, India has always prioritized sustainable agriculture, mitigated air pollution and provided clean drinking water and food to its people. Through the G20 presidency, India will inspire the world to look after sustainable environmental visions, mitigating climate crisis and climate adaptation measures to build resilience against climate change concerns.

In addition, the global temperature is rising due to the high emissions of greenhouse gases, rising sea levels, food crises, loss of biodiversity, droughts, floods and extreme weather events that are happening regularly. The developing and least developed countries are suffering more than the industrial world. Considering these considerations, India is prioritizing green, sustainable development and climate finance, which will benefit the developing and least developed countries (Laskar, 2023) ^[18]. India is also praised for international collaboration and collective decision-making in addressing these world concerns. The spirit of VK and India's continuous effort in the G20 presidency towards its climate and environment agenda lead the world towards a sustainable and green earth by prioritising renewable energy. New Delhi launched the Global Biofuels Alliance, aiming to enhance biofuel adoption worldwide. On the sidelines of the G20 summit, leaders of the USA, Brazil, Italy, Argentina, Singapore, Mauritius, and UAE joined the alliance. However, the International Solar Alliance, which is a brainchild of New Delhi was a guest organisation for India's G20 presidency.

4.4 Global Health Crisis in the World

The global health system is diversified, and nations face multiple health challenges in the contemporary world. The global health architecture needs collective and integrated efforts rather than individual countries' efforts to mitigate these challenges. The global health system has been severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, and it has drastically impacted the developing and underdeveloped countries of the world. The G20, comprising major industrialized, developed and developing nations of the world, has a significant role in boosting the global health sector. India has contributed towards many global health initiatives to improve the global health sector.

India's G20 presidency is characterized by contributing to the post-pandemic recovery and speeding up future global health agendas. India developed its digital health infrastructure and decentralized health initiatives to defeat the pandemic. India showed the spirit of universal humanity and led the world's health and pandemic preparedness during COVID-19. During COVID-19, India developed its vaccine and supplied emergency medical assistance and vaccines to other countries. India supplied COVID-19 vaccines and emergency medicines to 101 countries (MEA, 2023) and shaped the global health architecture with the Indian value that the world is one family. India's generic medicines, digital health infrastructure techniques, and scientific research on vaccine production will benefit the world's developing countries. In its G20 presidency, India addressed the health inequalities, healthcare planning, infrastructure development, and health concerns of the developing and least developed world. New Delhi's presidency and G20's engagement in health and pandemic preparedness will prevent future health uncertainties.

4.5 Food and Energy Crisis in the World

The least developed and developing countries of the world are now going through the phases of severe food and energy crises due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Russia-Ukraine conflict and supply chain disruptions, sanctions by the West and extreme weather events etc. Food prices are increasing and the global food demands, supply chain disruptions lead to millions of people at risk. The global energy transition is facing trade barriers and the high demand for energy in the world has increased due to war and the pandemic. G20, as a platform, is committed to countering the challenges of food and energy security through discussions and collaborations with various international organizations, NGOs, Civil Society and stakeholders. Climate Change, population growth, and trade barriers in G20 countries also lead to food and energy shortages (Suri, 2023) ^[20].

India ensured food security for its 1.3 billion population during the COVID-19 pandemic and provided essential food grains to various other countries. In the frame of the G20 presidency, India prioritized sustainable food security, natural farming and promotion of traditional foods, and international cooperation on food security. New Delhi promoted Millets as a climate-resilient and essential food source for global food insecurity. Concerning Climate change and energy sustainability, India focused on developing clean and renewable energy. For the progress of solar energy, India co-founded the International Solar Alliance in the world with 120 countries as members. In its presidency, New Delhi focused on the easy transition and supply of food and energy to least developed and developing countries. India's belief in the philosophy of VK

can shape the food and energy insecurity of the world through its leadership in the G20.

4.6 Geopolitical Issues, War and Aggressions in the World

The multilateral institutions and international organizations are disturbed by handling different geopolitical concerns and aggressions worldwide. Geopolitical issues like the Russia-Ukraine conflict, Chinese aggression in Taiwan or the Indian borders and the US-China power struggle in the Indo-Pacific have significant global concerns. The United Nations or the global governance failed to manage the conflict between Russia-Ukraine and other parts of the world. G20, as an intergovernmental organization, represents diverse geopolitical interests. Various geopolitical concerns need common grounds and collective decision-making bodies for solutions.

However, India advocates for multilateral diplomacy, debate, discussions, and inclusive decision-making in contemporary world conditions to maintain world peace. India is committed to bridging the differences between the North and South and calls for world peace. India respects the territorial integrity of all nations, and during the Ukraine war, it always called for international peace and cooperation instead of war and aggression. New Delhi successfully avoided direct polarization between the West and Russia-China blocs; it worked as a neutral bridge builder. (Johny, 2023) ^[21]. New Delhi facilitated a historic consensus in the G20 Leaders declaration, which addressed the Russia-Ukraine war carefully. In the past, India contributed towards numerous UN peacekeeping missions and successfully maintained peace. It also provided humanitarian assistance, including essential medicines and equipment, to Ukraine, showing India's greater humanity. India has always urged democratic values to end wars and restore peace. During its G20 presidency, India viewed the world as a family. It hoped that through its Indian ideals and universal brotherhood, the world would be inspired to end conflict and restore peace.

4.7 Shaping the North-South Differences of the World

The Global North-South differences started during the colonial period. Historical, economic, political and cultural factors shape the North-South divide. The Global North represents the world's colonial, industrial and developed economies, while the Global South consists of developing and lower economies. There are long economic disparities, development gaps, differences in economic growth, greenhouse gas emissions, energy transition and issues related to migration, food security, and poverty between the North-South countries. The Global North countries have stronger leadership in multilateral institutions, including the United Nations. The Global South faces inequalities, and their voice is not represented strongly in those forums. Recently, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russia-Ukraine war resulted in a food, energy, and debt crisis in the world. The developing world is more affected by these issues (UN, 2022). The G20, as a platform, represents the developed and developing countries of the world in considering the various global issues for collective decision-making.

As a leader of developing nations, India is always concerned about the global south's issues. The global south has strong faith in India's leadership and stands on various multilateral platforms and global concerns. India promoted and

supported the 'South-South' cooperation for better development and growth of global South countries. India also maintains strong bilateral, multilateral and strategic partnerships with developed countries like the U.S., France, the U.K., Germany and others. India's G20 presidency and leadership in the forum strongly addressed the global north-south differences. The inclusion of the African Union (AU) is one of the landmark achievements, making more representation of the Global South. The initiatives like Voice of the Global South Summit, which brought together 125+ developing nations to discuss their shared issues hosted by New Delhi. Through these initiatives, India's presidency significantly reshaped the North-South Dynamics.

5. Conclusion

India's G20 presidency reaffirmed a vital role in shaping contemporary global governance by advocating the principles of Mother Earth as one family and all nations are interconnected. Through its spirit of VK, India called for inclusive, universal decision-making sustainable earth and emphasized interconnectedness, integrity and collaborations in the world. India's leading role and contributions to managing various concerns like health, food, energy and economic instability with developing the digital infrastructure, technology and addressing climate change and environmental issues made India a nation with global visions. Focusing on the reforms in the multilateral institutions and demanding a strong voice of the global south countries in those organizations shows the leadership of India, which is concerned about all the countries of the world.

The Indian philosophy and guidance of VK, which signifies "the world is one family", is very important in the changing world. In the contemporary globalizing world, facing multiple crises and diversities, VK spreads empathy, cooperation, and integrity and respects diversity. This philosophy inspires the world to increase strong international collaboration, end the war and develop universalism and integrity among nations. The Indian presidency of G20 increased the development of the global south and shared its voice in the global decision-making bodies by demanding reforms in multilateral institutions. In its G20 presidency, Indian values became popular in the world, which showed the diversity, ancient philosophy, cultural integrity and democratic values of India. New Delhi's G20 leadership displayed the country's commitment to creating a more integrated and inclusive world. India displayed how ancient wisdom can inspire contemporary leadership by incorporating VK principles into its approach to global governance. As the G20 evolves, the combined efforts of states, driven by shared values and mutual respect, hold the possibility of addressing global challenges and establishing a more equitable and prosperous future for all. The constructivist approach and its emphasis on norms, values, and shared identities have contemporary relevance to this study. The Indian values, identities, norms and the great philosophy of VK enhanced international cooperation and collective growth of both Global North and South with its G20 presidency.

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