



India as A Rule-Shaper: A Study of Its Role in Global Governance Through the G20

Dr. S. Jameela

Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Justice Basheer Ahmed Sayeed
College for Women, Chennai

Abstract- India has increasingly emerged as an active contributor to global decision-making, particularly through its participation in the G20. This paper looks at how India has moved from simply following international norms to taking part in shaping them. During this period, India drew attention to sustainable growth, digital innovation, fair climate action, and better representation for developing nations. It also encouraged discussions on debt relief, clean energy, and reforming global institutions. India has increasingly emerged as a proactive contributor to global decision-making, particularly through its engagement with the G20. This paper examines India's transition from being a rule-taker in the international system to becoming an influential rule-shaper in global governance. The study focuses on India's G20 Presidency in 2023, guided by the theme "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam – One Earth, One Family, One Future." Through this presidency, India foregrounded inclusive development, digital public infrastructure, equitable climate action, and enhanced representation for developing countries. The paper argues that India used the G20 not merely as a platform for participation, but as a strategic space to reshape global norms, priorities, and institutional discourses. By analysing official declarations, policy initiatives, and comparative leadership approaches, the study evaluates the broader implications of India's G20 leadership for the future of multilateral governance.

Keywords- India, G20, Global Governance, Sustainable Growth, Global South, Climate Action, Multilateral Cooperation.

I. Introduction

Evolution of India's Engagement with the G20

India became a member of the G20 at its inception in 1999, but its early participation was cautious and limited. During the forum's initial phase, India primarily focused on financial stability, capital flows, and macroeconomic coordination, largely responding to agendas shaped by advanced economies. The global financial crisis of 2008 elevated the G20 to the leaders' level, expanding its mandate beyond finance to include development, employment, climate, and global health. This expansion created opportunities for emerging economies like India to articulate broader concerns.

Over time, India increasingly used the G20 to highlight issues such as development financing, poverty reduction, and inclusive growth. However, it was during its presidency in 2023 that India fully leveraged the platform to project a coherent normative vision. The presidency allowed India not only to host meetings but to frame debates, prioritise themes, and shape outcomes. India's G20 Presidency was anchored in the theme "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam – One Earth, One Family, One Future." This philosophy, rooted in ancient Indian thought, emphasises



interdependence, collective responsibility, and moral obligation. Importantly, India translated this civilisational idea into concrete policy priorities rather than treating it as symbolic rhetoric. The presidency consciously shifted the focus of global governance from narrow economic indicators to people-centric development. India emphasised that global growth cannot be sustainable unless it is inclusive, environmentally responsible, and sensitive to the needs of the most vulnerable. By framing global challenges as shared problems requiring collective solutions, India positioned itself as a normative leader rather than a transactional negotiator. This approach enhanced its legitimacy among developing countries and allowed it to act as a bridge between competing interests within the G20.

India and the Changing Landscape of Global Governance

Global governance in the post-Second World War era has largely been shaped by Western industrialised nations. Institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the United Nations Security Council were created in a historical context that reflected the political and economic dominance of a small group of states. While these institutions contributed to global stability, they also embedded structural inequalities that marginalised developing and post-colonial countries. In recent decades, however, the global order has undergone significant transformation. The rise of emerging economies, increasing interdependence, transnational challenges such as climate change and pandemics, and the relative decline of Western economic dominance have opened new spaces for non-Western actors.

Within this evolving landscape, India has emerged as a particularly important actor. India's growing economic strength, demographic weight, technological capabilities, and diplomatic activism have enhanced its global profile. Yet India's significance lies not merely in material capabilities, but in its ability to articulate alternative normative visions of global governance—visions that emphasise inclusivity, equity, sovereignty, and development. India's G20 Presidency in 2023 represents a critical moment in this transformation. This paper situates India's presidency within a broader theoretical debate on rule-taking and rule-shaping, arguing that India has moved beyond compliance with externally defined norms to actively influencing global agendas and governance frameworks.

Vision, Mission, and Objectives

India's Presidency of the G20 in 2023 marked a defining moment in its engagement with global governance. Unlike earlier presidencies that largely focused on technical economic coordination, India articulated a comprehensive normative framework encompassing civilisational values, developmental priorities, and institutional reform. The Presidency was structured around a clearly defined vision, operationalised through a set of missions, and pursued via concrete objectives aimed at reshaping global governance discourse.

Vision: "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam – One Earth, One Family, One Future"

The overarching vision of India's G20 Presidency was encapsulated in the phrase "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam – One Earth, One Family, One Future." Rooted in ancient Indian philosophical thought, this vision emphasises the interconnectedness of humanity and the moral responsibility of collective coexistence. In the context of



global governance, India reinterpreted this civilisational idea as a modern principle advocating inclusivity, sustainability, and shared responsibility.

At a time when the international system was marked by geopolitical polarisation, economic uncertainty, and climate crises, India's vision sought to move global governance away from fragmented and competitive approaches toward cooperative and people-centric solutions. The emphasis on "One Earth" underscored environmental sustainability and climate responsibility; "One Family" highlighted inclusivity and solidarity among nations; and "One Future" stressed long-term thinking beyond short-term national interests. This vision was not merely symbolic. India translated it into policy priorities that foregrounded development, equity, and sustainability, thereby repositioning the G20 as a forum addressing global challenges holistically rather than narrowly focusing on macroeconomic indicators.

Mission: Reorienting Global Governance towards Inclusivity and Equity

India's mission during its G20 Presidency was to reorient global governance institutions and processes to better reflect contemporary global realities, particularly the concerns of developing countries. This mission stemmed from the recognition that existing multilateral frameworks often privilege the interests of advanced economies while marginalising the Global South. A central component of this mission was to democratise agenda-setting within the G20. India actively engaged non-G20 developing countries through structured consultations and initiatives, ensuring that their voices informed discussions on development, debt relief, health, food security, and climate action.

By doing so, India challenged the exclusivity often associated with elite global forums. Another key mission was to restore faith in multilateralism. Amid rising unilateralism and weakening trust in global institutions, India emphasised dialogue, consensus-building, and cooperation. Its presidency aimed to demonstrate that multilateral platforms like the G20 could still deliver collective solutions to shared problems. India also sought to integrate development with sustainability, rejecting the notion that economic growth and environmental responsibility are mutually exclusive. This mission reflected India's broader diplomatic stance that development remains a legitimate aspiration for the Global South and must be accommodated within global sustainability frameworks.

Objectives

To operationalise its vision and mission, India pursued a set of clearly defined objectives during its G20 Presidency. These objectives were interrelated and collectively aimed at reshaping norms and priorities in global governance.

- **Amplifying the Voice of the Global South**

One of India's foremost objectives was to strengthen the representation of the Global South in global decision-making. India recognised that despite accounting for the majority of the world's population, developing countries remain underrepresented in institutions governing global finance, trade, and climate action. By institutionalising consultations with developing nations and incorporating their concerns into G20 deliberations, India sought to bridge the gap between global governance structures



and global demographic realities. This objective reinforced India's self-image as a leader and advocate of the Global South.

- **Promoting Sustainable and Inclusive Development**

India aimed to shift the focus of the G20 from growth-centric models to development paradigms that are inclusive and sustainable. This objective involved foregrounding issues such as poverty alleviation, food and energy security, healthcare access, and education. India argued that global economic recovery and long-term stability depend on addressing structural inequalities and ensuring that growth benefits are equitably distributed. This approach marked a normative shift in G20 discourse, traditionally dominated by fiscal and monetary concerns.

- **Advancing Climate Action with Equity and Justice**

Climate action constituted a major objective of India's presidency, framed explicitly through the lens of climate justice. India emphasised the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, arguing that climate policies must account for historical emissions and varying national capacities. India sought to mobilise climate finance, promote clean energy transitions, and encourage sustainable lifestyles, while ensuring that developing countries are not subjected to disproportionate economic burdens. This objective aimed to balance environmental responsibility with developmental imperatives.

- **Strengthening Digital Public Infrastructure**

Another key objective was to promote digital public infrastructure as a global public good. Drawing on its domestic experience, India highlighted the potential of digital platforms to enhance financial inclusion, governance efficiency, and service delivery. By elevating digital public infrastructure to the G20 agenda, India sought to shape global norms on digital governance, ensuring that technological advancement supports inclusive development rather than exacerbating inequality.

- **Reforming Global Institutions**

India's presidency also prioritised the reform of global governance institutions such as international financial institutions and multilateral development banks. India argued that these institutions must evolve to reflect changing economic realities and enhance the participation of emerging economies. This objective was central to India's rule-shaping role, as it sought not merely incremental adjustments but structural reforms that improve legitimacy, transparency, and effectiveness.

- **Acting as a Consensus Builder in a Polarised World**

Finally, India aimed to position itself as a mediator and consensus builder amid geopolitical tensions. By maintaining engagement with diverse actors and emphasising dialogue, India sought to prevent the paralysis of multilateral forums and preserve the relevance of the G20.

This objective reinforced India's image as a responsible stakeholder committed to stability and cooperation in global governance.



Implementation of the Objectives of India's G20 Presidency

India's success as a rule-shaper during its G20 Presidency can be empirically assessed by examining how its stated objectives were translated into concrete initiatives, institutional outcomes, and discursive shifts within the G20. Rather than remaining at the level of normative intent, India employed specific mechanisms—summits, declarations, working groups, and policy frameworks—to implement its agenda. The following empirical examples illustrate this process.

II. Methodology

The research is based on a qualitative review of official G20 declarations, government publications, policy speeches, and reports from international organisations. It also compares India's role with that of other leading G20 members and assesses the long-term impact of its proposals.

Highlights

- Strengthening the voice of the Global South
- Promoting sustainability and digital public systems
- Acting as a mediator in geopolitical challenges
- Seeking reforms in international governance

1. Institutionalising the Voice of the Global South: Voice of Global South Summits

One of the most visible empirical manifestations of India's objective to amplify the Global South was the Voice of Global South Summit, convened in January 2023 and followed by a second summit later in the year. Over 120 developing countries from Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Pacific participated, many of which were not members of the G20.

These summits were not symbolic outreach exercises. India systematically compiled inputs from participating countries on issues such as:

- Debt sustainability and restructuring
- Access to development finance
- Food and energy security
- Climate adaptation and loss-and-damage financing

The concerns raised were subsequently incorporated into G20 Sherpa Track discussions and reflected in official outcome documents. For instance, the emphasis on debt vulnerability and development finance in the New Delhi Leaders' Declaration (2023) directly echoed priorities articulated by Global South participants. This represents an empirical shift in agenda-setting: non-G20 developing countries, traditionally excluded from decision-making, influenced the deliberations of an elite global forum through India's mediation.

2. African Union's Permanent Membership: A Structural Outcome

A landmark empirical outcome of India's presidency was the admission of the African Union (AU) as a permanent member of the G20 at the New Delhi Summit in



September 2023. This decision transformed the representational structure of the forum. Africa, comprising 55 countries and over 1.4 billion people, had long been underrepresented in global economic governance. By championing AU membership, India addressed a long-standing structural deficit in the G20. This outcome directly fulfilled India's objective of making global governance institutions more representative. Unlike rhetorical commitments to inclusivity, AU membership constitutes a durable institutional reform, ensuring Africa's continued participation in agenda-setting and negotiations beyond India's presidency.

3. Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI): From National Practice to Global Norm

India's promotion of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) offers a clear empirical example of policy diffusion and norm-shaping. Drawing on domestic platforms such as Aadhaar and the Unified Payments Interface (UPI), India introduced DPI as a development-oriented alternative to market-driven digital models.

During its presidency:

- DPI was discussed across Development Working Group and Digital Economy Working Group meetings
- India facilitated knowledge-sharing sessions for developing countries on interoperable digital systems
- The concept of DPI was formally acknowledged in G20 outcome documents as an enabler of inclusive growth

The inclusion of DPI language in G20 declarations marks a normative shift. Digital governance, previously dominated by private-sector narratives, was reframed as a public good supporting inclusion, transparency, and state capacity—an explicit example of India shaping global discourse.

4. Climate Action with Equity: LiFE and Differentiated Responsibility

India operationalised its climate objectives through initiatives that balanced environmental responsibility with developmental equity. A key empirical example is the Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE) initiative, which emphasises behavioural change and sustainable consumption. Rather than imposing binding emission targets, India promoted:

- Voluntary lifestyle changes
- Low-cost, scalable sustainability practices
- Climate action aligned with national development priorities

In G20 discussions, India consistently linked climate mitigation with climate finance, adaptation support, and technology transfer for developing countries. The New Delhi Leaders' Declaration reaffirmed the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, reflecting India's successful insertion of equity-based climate language into consensus documents. This approach resonated with developing countries and prevented climate negotiations from becoming adversarial, demonstrating effective implementation through pragmatic framing.

5. Debt Relief and Global Financial Architecture: Sustained Agenda Focus

India's objective of addressing debt distress was implemented through sustained engagement across Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Meetings. India



highlighted the limitations of existing debt resolution mechanisms, particularly the uneven participation of creditors.

Empirically, India:

- Advocated improved coordination under the Common Framework for Debt Treatments
- Called for greater transparency and faster resolution timelines
- Emphasised the role of Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) in providing concessional finance

While India could not unilaterally resolve debt crises, its presidency ensured that debt vulnerability remained a recurring agenda item rather than a peripheral concern. This persistence resulted in explicit recognition of debt challenges in official communiqués, marking an incremental but meaningful governance outcome.

6. Consensus-Building amid Geopolitical Polarisation: The New Delhi Declaration

Perhaps the most critical empirical test of India's leadership was its ability to secure a consensus-based New Delhi Leaders' Declaration despite severe geopolitical divisions, particularly over the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

India adopted a strategy of:

- Issue-based diplomacy focusing on development and economic stability
- Carefully balanced language acceptable to all members
- Avoidance of polarising rhetoric

The successful adoption of the declaration demonstrated India's effectiveness as a mediator. In contrast to earlier summits where divisions led to diluted outcomes, India preserved the functional relevance of the G20 by preventing geopolitical deadlock. This outcome empirically validates India's objective of acting as a consensus builder in a fragmented international system.

7. Normative Outcomes and Long-Term Impact

Beyond immediate policy outputs, India's presidency produced normative and discursive shifts that constitute empirical evidence of rule-shaping:

- Development and equity became central to G20 discussions
- The Global South was acknowledged as a legitimate stakeholder
- Digital public infrastructure entered global governance vocabulary
- Climate action was reframed through justice and responsibility

These shifts are visible in official documents, meeting agendas, and subsequent discussions within multilateral forums, indicating that India's influence extended beyond its presidency year.

From Rule-Taking to Rule-Shaping in International Relations

The concept of rule-shaping has gained prominence in international relations scholarship as scholars attempt to explain how emerging powers influence global governance without overturning the existing order. Traditional realist perspectives emphasise coercive power and material dominance, often underestimating the capacity of non-hegemonic states to shape rules. However, constructivist and institutionalist approaches highlight the importance of ideas, norms, and institutions. Rule-shapers do not necessarily replace existing structures; rather, they reinterpret norms, expand agendas, and reframe global priorities. This form of influence is



particularly relevant in multilateral forums such as the G20, where consensus-building and agenda-setting are central.

India's historical role in global governance was largely that of a rule-taker. During the Cold War and immediate post-Cold War periods, India often resisted Western dominance rhetorically but lacked the economic leverage to shape outcomes. Its engagement was defensive, focusing on sovereignty and non-alignment rather than proactive agenda-setting. The twenty-first century, however, marks a shift. India's growing integration into the global economy, combined with its leadership in South-South cooperation and multilateral diplomacy, has enabled it to influence rules from within the system. The G20 provides a particularly significant platform for this transformation, given its informal structure, flexible agenda, and representation of both advanced and emerging economies.

Recentring the Global South

One of the most significant features of India's presidency was its deliberate effort to recentre the Global South in global governance. Despite accounting for the majority of the world's population, developing countries often remain peripheral in decision-making processes. India addressed this imbalance by actively consulting non-G20 developing countries and incorporating their concerns into the G20 agenda. Issues such as sovereign debt distress, development financing gaps, food insecurity, and health vulnerabilities were prioritised.

Debt relief emerged as a critical concern. Many developing countries face unsustainable debt burdens exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, global inflation, and geopolitical instability. India highlighted the limitations of existing debt resolution mechanisms and called for coordinated, transparent, and inclusive solutions involving both traditional and new creditors. By foregrounding these issues, India challenged the tendency of global governance institutions to prioritise financial stability over human development. This represents a clear example of rule-shaping, as India sought to redefine what constitutes legitimate global economic governance.

Sustainability, Climate Justice, and Developmental Responsibility

Climate change presents one of the most complex challenges to global governance, as it intersects environmental responsibility with historical inequality. India's approach during its G20 Presidency was firmly grounded in the principle of climate justice. India argued that climate action must recognise differentiated responsibilities and varying national capacities. Developing countries, which have contributed least to historical emissions, should not bear disproportionate mitigation burdens.

At the same time, India acknowledged the urgency of climate action and promoted sustainable lifestyles and clean energy transitions. Initiatives such as Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE) reflected India's attempt to integrate behavioural change into climate governance. India also emphasised the need for predictable climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building for developing countries. Through these interventions, India reframed climate governance not as a zero-sum contest between growth and sustainability, but as a shared endeavour requiring equity and cooperation.



Digital Public Infrastructure and Inclusive Globalisation

Another major contribution of India's presidency was its emphasis on digital public infrastructure as a tool for inclusive globalisation. Drawing from its domestic experience with large-scale digital systems, India demonstrated how state-led digital platforms can promote financial inclusion, transparency, and service delivery. India proposed that digital public infrastructure be treated as a global public good, particularly for developing countries seeking to modernise governance without excessive reliance on private monopolies. This marked a departure from dominant models of digital governance driven primarily by multinational corporations. By placing digital inclusion at the heart of global governance discussions, India expanded the normative scope of the G20 and introduced new frameworks for thinking about technology, development, and sovereignty.

Institutional Reform and India's Mediating Role in a Fragmented World

India's presidency occurred amid heightened geopolitical tensions, particularly following the Russia–Ukraine conflict. These tensions threatened to paralyse multilateral forums, including the G20. India adopted a pragmatic and balanced diplomatic approach, emphasising dialogue, peace, and consensus. Rather than aligning rigidly with any bloc, India positioned itself as a mediator capable of maintaining engagement with diverse actors. This diplomatic posture reinforced India's credibility as a responsible stakeholder in global governance. Simultaneously, India consistently advocated reforms in global institutions such as the IMF, World Bank, and UN system. It argued that existing governance structures no longer reflect contemporary realities and undermine the legitimacy of multilateralism. India's approach combined realism with reformism—working within institutions while pushing for their transformation.

Comparative Perspective: India's Distinctive Model of Leadership

When compared with other G20 members, India's leadership style stands out. Advanced economies often emphasise market-driven solutions, while China adopts a more strategic and state-centric approach. India, by contrast, foregrounds inclusivity, consultation, and normative persuasion. This distinctive approach enhances India's soft power and enables it to build coalitions across ideological and developmental divides. India's rule-shaping strategy relies less on coercion and more on legitimacy derived from shared concerns and moral authority.

Implications for the Future of Global Governance

India's G20 Presidency demonstrates that emerging powers can meaningfully shape global governance without dismantling existing institutions. By expanding agendas, reframing norms, and amplifying marginalised voices, India has contributed to a more representative and responsive multilateral system. While structural constraints remain, India's leadership offers a model of constructive engagement rooted in equity, sustainability, and cooperation. Its presidency may influence future multilateral practices and encourage greater participation by developing countries.



III. Results and Findings

Results

- India successfully expanded the scope of the G20 agenda beyond macroeconomic coordination to include development, climate action, digital governance, debt relief, and institutional reform as central themes.
- The Global South gained enhanced visibility and representation within the G20 process through structured consultations and outreach mechanisms initiated by India.
- The African Union was admitted as a permanent member of the G20, resulting in a durable institutional reform that strengthened regional representation.
- Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) was formally recognised in G20 deliberations and outcome documents as a developmental tool and global public good.
- Climate action discussions within the G20 were framed to include equity, differentiated responsibility, and sustainable lifestyles alongside mitigation goals.
- Sovereign debt distress and the need for reform in global financial institutions received sustained attention across finance and sherpa tracks.
- Consensus-based outcomes, including the adoption of a Leaders' Declaration, were achieved despite intense geopolitical divisions among member states.
- India's presidency resulted in greater emphasis on people-centric development, inclusive growth, and long-term sustainability in G20 policy discourse.

Findings

- India's G20 Presidency marked a transition from a predominantly rule-taking role to an active rule-shaping position in global governance.
- Agenda-setting and norm-framing emerged as the primary instruments through which India exercised influence, rather than coercive or material power.
- Institutional inclusion of the Global South enhanced the legitimacy and representativeness of the G20 as a forum for global governance.
- Development was redefined as integral to global economic stability, challenging the traditional hierarchy that prioritised financial concerns over human development.
- Digital governance norms shifted towards public-led, inclusive models, reducing the dominance of purely market-driven frameworks.
- Climate governance within the G20 evolved to acknowledge justice, equity, and historical responsibility as essential components of effective climate action.
- India's consensus-building approach demonstrated the continued relevance of multilateralism even in periods of heightened geopolitical tension.
- The normative shifts initiated during India's presidency are likely to influence future G20 agendas and broader global governance practices beyond the presidency period.

IV. Conclusion

India's role in the G20 marks a significant evolution in its global identity—from a cautious rule-taker to an assertive yet inclusive rule-shaper. Through its 2023



presidency, India reshaped global discourse on development, climate action, digital governance, and institutional reform. By placing the Global South at the centre of global decision-making and emphasising collective responsibility, India demonstrated that leadership in global governance need not be hegemonic to be effective. Its experience offers valuable insights into the future of a multipolar and more equitable world order.

This study set out to examine India's evolving role in global governance through its engagement with the G20, with particular emphasis on its Presidency in 2023. The central argument advanced in this paper is that India has moved beyond its traditional position as a rule-taker in the international system to emerge as an increasingly influential rule-shaper. The empirical analysis of India's vision, objectives, implementation strategies, and outcomes substantiates this claim and highlights the broader implications of India's leadership for the future of multilateral governance.

India's G20 Presidency marked a qualitative shift in its approach to global leadership. Rather than merely participating in existing frameworks, India actively sought to redefine the priorities, norms, and institutional practices of the forum. The articulation of the guiding philosophy "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam – One Earth, One Family, One Future" provided a coherent normative framework that linked economic governance with ethical responsibility, sustainability, and inclusivity. Crucially, this vision was translated into concrete policy agendas, ensuring that India's leadership was substantive rather than symbolic.

One of the most significant contributions of India's presidency was its success in re-centring the concerns of the Global South within global governance discussions. By institutionalising consultations with developing countries and securing the permanent membership of the African Union in the G20, India addressed long-standing representational deficits in the forum. These outcomes reflect a structural and procedural transformation rather than temporary outreach, indicating India's capacity to influence the architecture of global governance.

The study also demonstrates that India reshaped key issue areas within the G20 agenda. Development emerged as a core pillar of global economic governance, while climate action was reframed through the lens of equity and justice. India's promotion of digital public infrastructure introduced a new normative framework for thinking about technology and inclusion, challenging market-dominated models of digital governance. Similarly, sustained attention to sovereign debt distress and financial institutional reform underscored India's commitment to systemic rather than piecemeal solutions.

Equally important was India's role as a consensus builder in a deeply polarised international environment. Despite geopolitical tensions that threatened to undermine multilateral cooperation, India facilitated dialogue and consensus-based outcomes, thereby preserving the functional relevance of the G20. This diplomatic performance enhanced India's credibility as a responsible stakeholder and demonstrated that effective leadership in global governance need not rely on coercive power or hegemonic dominance. Many of the challenges India sought to address—such as debt



resolution and institutional reform—require sustained collective action beyond the tenure of one country. Nevertheless, by embedding these issues within the G20’s normative and procedural frameworks, India laid the groundwork for future engagement and reform.

In conclusion, India’s G20 Presidency represents a significant milestone in its ascent as a rule-shaper in global governance. By combining normative leadership with pragmatic diplomacy, India demonstrated that emerging powers can play a constructive role in making multilateral institutions more inclusive, equitable, and responsive to global challenges. As the international system continues to evolve toward greater multipolarity, India’s experience offers valuable insights into how global governance can be reshaped from within to better reflect the aspirations and realities of a diverse world.

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