

ANALYTICAL REPORT

INDIA'S ROLE IN SHAPING THE SYSTEMS OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE: FIRST ANALYTICAL REPORT

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SYNOPSIS

In a globalized world, global governance brings together diverse actors to coordinate collective action at the level of the world. The intent behind global governance is to provide global public good, peace and security, fair redressal mechanisms, prospering markets and unified reasonable standards for trade and industry. A global public good is a public good that is crucial for all countries, people and generations such as catastrophic risk management which has the potential for affecting people worldwide. Global governance is essential but fragmented and complex which is mostly affected through various ranges of organizations working as intermediary bodies, acting due to regional concerns, or perhaps due to aspirational considerations under projection.

The role India has played in global governance has been constantly changing and has gone under various modifications in the last quarter of a century. Though India has been constantly blamed for having a nay-saying attitude in global governance, the present globalized world has forced India to have a more liberal approach and wider participation in global governance. The primary objective of the liberal approach is to help shape the global rules and external realities in favour of India's economic growth and strategic environment. In an intrinsically connected network, it is practically impossible for a country to reap out the best benefits without their efficient partaking. The aggressive campaigns of India to seek permanent membership of United Nations Security Council (UNSC), chairing of World Health Organization's Executive Board and the support cherished by the country from World Bank spotlight India's strong hold over global governance along with its piquing interest in the same.

The analytical report examines the impact of India's participation in global governance by serving as a lone mediator for fostering creative solutions to third-world problems.



Introduction

It has recently been recognised that a rapidly accelerating rate of globalisation has created cross-border global issues that must be addressed as soon as possible in order to avoid conflicts that could lead to a global commotion, such as international financial crises, banking regulation, global climate change, international property rights, international trade regime, migration flows, humanitarian interventions, and terrorism (JohnHumphrey2006).

Few ideas have been proposed by brilliant scholars who said that the aforementioned difficulties may be addressed on a political level through the concept of 'governance beyond the nation state,' i.e., Global Governance. Thus, the notion of global governance attempts to overcome the gaps that exist between states by developing a set of globally established organisations, laws, and methods that may manage the difficulties created by global 'interconnectedness'.

Specific to India, however, the country has seen a fashion trend of failures amongst international organizations during the 21st century, while the repercussions of the same are left to be faced by the country as a whole. One of such disasters that may be quoted is of the Doha Development Agenda, which had been proposed by the World Trade Organisation in 2005, but still, no fruit has been reaped. (Amrita2010) Due to such disasters, India has been the burnt cheese between two hams which has had to take harsh criticisms like being categorised as a 'nay-saying' entity. It all started with the launch of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in 1986, where despite the large amount of scope to negotiate upon, India had first developed its negotiation resentment attitude which lasted for quite some time. (Amrita2003)

Despite this, it is important to recognize few of India's most celebrated successes in the same genre. In 1945, when India became one of the founding members of the United Nations, (Aman2018) India made its debut with the international system of global governance, as well as active involvement in the discussions on the International Trade Organisation, which had been aborted. It was also fundamentally one of the 23 original signatories to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), (Amrita2017) a country worthy of promising growth potential spurred by a desire for legitimacy and recognition. In addition to this, the independent Bharat also attempted to address the questions of the disadvantaged, different and emerging world problems amongst the newly formed International Systems supported for global challenges.

Through this desire for legitimacy and recognition, and the need to highlight greater issues that are deeply scrutinized, India moved into its informal leadership of developing countries in the GATT, leading to the epiphany of third-world concerns. In 1964, India helped to curate the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as an alternative platform to the GATT and as an honest attempt to address the aforementioned 'third world issues,' i.e., the problems that poorer nations may have. (Amrita2003) In addition to this, in the 1970s, India played a significant role in the call for the radical New International Economic Order, while appealing to principles of distributive justice.



As an influential member of the Eighteen Nations Committee on Disarmament, India wrinkles its nose in the genre of nuclear weapons and proliferation, (Sumit1999) having been a strong supporter of the Partial Test Ban Treaty in 1963, which played a significant role in drafting the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Thus, through the engagement of a peace-seeking India, two diplomatic principles were established:

- Non-nuclear nations shall have access to nuclear energy technology for peaceful reasons; and
- Non-Proliferation is not an aim in itself but a step toward universal nuclear disarmament.

Despite this level of influence, India declined to join the Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1968, claiming that since they had recognised only five nuclear weapon states (NWS) and declared all other nations as non-nuclear-weapon states (NNWS), the pact discriminated between nuclear haves and have-nots. In the sector of trade and business, when the GATT was replaced by the WTO, India was one of the first countries to oppose the expansion of trade restrictions into new areas including labour standards and the Singapore issues which was a compilation of competition policies, government procurement, trade in investment, and trade facilitation.

India succeeded in its famed drive for legitimacy and recognition, but it continued to disrupt the international agenda by focusing on third-world concerns, which drew the ire of important actors in the developed world. An example of this would be when India was referred to as a 'can't do' country in Cancun in 2003, and 'Dr. No' in 2008 by India's lead negotiator at the WTO, (Alan2008) amongst many other instances when the nation has earned unwanted press for being the key reason for the WTO's halt in 2014.

Importance of this Study

The current research examines the impact of India's participation in global governance by serving as a lone mediator for fostering creative solutions to third-world problems. India, as one of the world's developing countries, has first hand knowledge of the problems that such countries confront. As a result, after earning a place in international legitimacy and global governance, it attempts to make these concerns known to the industrialised nations and seeks their expanded assistance.

However, after deeply studying and carefully scrutinising the behaviour displayed by the system of international governance, as well as the amount of support thus extended to developing and needy nations, the co-authors discovered that, while India's motive has always been clear and supportive, the rest of the world has deemed fit to label the country as a "nay-sayer." (Amrita2017)

Several instances are stated in the study, along with brief descriptions of incidents where, thanks to India's engagement, global challenges receive a creative and out-of-the-box solution that also benefits the disadvantaged and developing nations in need.



As a result, the co-authors hope to inform readers that, though India has received a lot of unwanted press, unfavourable attention, and negative recognition, it deserves to be treated equally with the rest of the globe. The solutions and ideas it may provide to the global governance system may appear outrageous, but it has been proven countless times that through its involvement, it promises a safe return to normalcy, unlike other countries, which turn inwards during a global emergency, displaying a negative political will. Several international organisations, and India's participation among them, have been highlighted below for this reason, in order to provide for a synchronised experience of information. Along with this, the challenges India encountered in the global governance system are also addressed herewith, elucidating the nasty pickle the entire globe may be in.

For the purpose of this case study report, the co-authors have taken reference from the intergovernmental organizations, United Nations (UN), World Bank (WB), World Trade Organisation (WTO), and World Health Organisation (WHO).

I. United Nations (UN)

India is one of the founding members of the intergovernmental body of the United Nations and has been a signatory to the 'Declaration by United Nations' in Washington D.C. since January 01, 1942. India and United Nations enhanced partnership highlights the importance of the country in a globalised world and its hold over global governance. Since the inception of the body of the United Nations, India had worked intimately with all the organs of this multilateral international organisation and is currently the non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC).

This is India's eighth term as a non-permanent member of United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and arduous efforts have been made by India to get its place among the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). The country has long been trying to get a seat among the permanent members though the setbacks and hindrances are yet to be overcome. (MEA) After its independence, India's engagement with the United Nations has been laudatory along with certain drawbacks. Its shifting approach to global governance and multilateralism has been in favor of the country's economic growth and strategic interests. Indian policy has maintained a high degree of consistency in its multilateral engagement and is based on a steadfast commitment to the dialogue as a key for achieving shared goals and addressing common challenges faced by the global community.

It has a long and distinguished history of outstanding service in the United Nations as a body of peacekeeping, having been one of the only countries which have immensely contributed to peace and prosperity in all nations. With its police and military services in several nations and assisting the United Nations body, India has been the fifth-largest supplier of uniformed United Nations forces to peacekeeping. In addition to this, the government of India has long wished to encourage women to participate in peacekeeping missions operated by the UN.



In consonance with this, the United Nations had honored India's Army Major Suman Gawani, in 2020, with the prestigious United Nations award for serving as a peacekeeper with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan in 2019. The peacekeeping role of the United Nations is constantly supported by India commencing from its participation in United Nations operation in Korea in the early 1950s. India has been one of the most vocal opponents of apartheid and racial oppression in South Africa, considering its desire to end third-world issues through legitimacy and recognition of its being in the international governance system. In fact, India was one of the very first countries to successfully raise this concern at the stage offered by the United Nations in 1946, and it played a key role in the founding of a General Assembly Sub-Committee against Apartheid. When the Convention on Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination was adopted in 1965, India was amongst the earliest signatories, supporting the cause, considering its aim for helping developing nations fight third-world issues which were just coming above the surface and finally getting noticed.

Considering its strong police and military services and its peacekeeping engagement, India has been a successful supplier of 17 Force Commanders towards various missions held by the United Nations for peacekeeping purposes. Besides the Force Commanders, India also had the honour of providing two Military Advisors, one Female Police Adviser and one Deputy Military Advisor to the Secretary General of the United Nations. India was the first country to contribute to the Trust Fund on sexual exploitation and abuse, which was set up in 2016. India's long-standing service has not come without cost. A total of 173 Indian peacekeepers have paid the ultimate price while serving with the United Nations. India has lost the most peacekeepers in comparison to any other Member State. In September 2020, in response to an urgent request from the United Nations Secretariat, India dispatched two medical teams of 15 persons each to Goma (DRC) and Juba (South Sudan).

The totality of 76 years since the inception of the United Nations signifies the importance of multilateralism and global governance and India's enthusiasm for emerging as an efficient global leader. The Prime Minister of India had delivered his virtual address at the stage extended by the United Nations on September 21, 2020 on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. He also delivered India's national statement at the 75th UNGA General Debate on September 26, 2020. In his General Debate speech, Mr. Narendra Modi said, "A fragmented world is in the interest of no one."

"In this new era, we will have to give a new direction to multilateralism, and to the United Nations." Prime Minister Narendra Modi spoke virtually at the Climate Ambition Summit on December 12, 2020. He vowed that by 2047, centenary India will have outperformed the rest of the globe in terms of implementing climate-change mitigation measures.



While continuing its successful run at the elections to various United Nations bodies, it has also won several major elections in the last few years including elections to the Human Right Council (HRC), Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), Ms. Jagjit Pavadia's election to International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), Judge Dalveer Bhandari's election to International Court of Justice (ICJ), Amb Preeti Saran's election to Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), Dr. Neeru Chadha's election to the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), Dr. Aniruddha Rajput's election to International Law Commission (ILC), Amb. P. Gopinathan's election to Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), among others.

India has been closely engaging closely with the global community at the United Nations by promoting familiarization visits to India by the Ambassadors/ Permanent Representatives of various member states represented at the United Nations. In the last two years, United Nations Ambassadors of over 50 countries have undertaken visits to India for a better understanding of India's growth dynamics, vibrant democracy, developments in science and technology, including atomic energy and space science.

2. World Bank (WB)

With a stupendous 189 member-countries, staff from almost 170 countries, and offices in over 130 locations spread out across the globe, the World Bank Group is a financial institution that is part of a unique global partnership of five institutions, namely, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), all of which have different functions that play a key role in facilitating the objectives of the World Bank.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) provides loans, guarantees, risk management products, and advisory services to middle-income and low-income countries, thus supporting the World Bank Group's prime mission. The International Development Association (IDA) helps the world's poorest countries to alleviate poverty and most of its lending operations are financed through contributions from developed countries. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) helps developing countries achieve sustainable growth by financing investment, mobilizing capital in international financial markets and providing advisory services to businesses and governments. Insurance and loan guarantees to foreign investors against loss caused by non-commercial risks in developing countries are provided by the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) is responsible for settlement by conciliation or arbitration of investment disputes between foreign investors and their host developing countries.



Together, a combination of these institutions works to ensure sustainable development and reconcile economic growth and ecosystem restoration in developing countries. (Chris2004) The Governance Global Practice of World Bank supports member countries to build inclusive, efficient, cogent and accountable institutions.

The cooperation between World Bank and India dates back to the inception of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in 1944. The seven decades long partnership of India and the World Bank group is remarkably one of the most durable and enduring commercial relationships. From the first loan to Indian Railways in 1949 to a \$400 million project in providing social assistance to poor and vulnerable households who were severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic in India, the relationship between India and World Bank group has been cordial and fruitful.

In the mid of 2020, the World Bank had approved four projects that had been proposed by India which were worth over \$800 million supporting a range of domestic developmental initiatives by strengthening India's social protection, architecture, promoting nutrition-supportive agriculture for tribal households in the Indian state of Chhattisgarh, enhancing quality education in the state of Nagaland and improving the safety and performance of existing dams across various states in India. The aforementioned four projects are briefly discussed and mentioned as follows:

- **Chhattisgarh Inclusive Rural and Accelerated Agriculture Growth Project (CHIRAAG):** The \$100 million project will develop long-term agricultural systems that will allow tribal populations in the remote portions of the state of Chhattisgarh to grow a variety of diversified and nutritious food all around the year, ensuring a sustainable method of agricultural practice.
- **Enhancing Classroom Teaching and Resources Project (Nagaland):** The \$68 million project aims to enhance the quality of education, and the available teaching resources amongst the students of Nagaland. To do this, it will improve the infrastructure of the present classrooms to a modern and more inspiring area, where all facilities that may be required for the education of the student population may be needed. In turn it will also ensure opportunities for the professional development of teachers and subsequently build suitable technology systems to provide the students and teachers with more access towards an optimal learning experience, thus also promoting online learning.



- **Second Accelerating India's COVID-19 Social Protection Response Program:** The \$400 million project will aid India's efforts of improving its domestic conditions, solely by providing the social assistance that the poor and vulnerable households may be in need of, especially after being severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, where most households lost their breadwinner. This project has been carried out in two parts, the first being an operation worth \$750 million which had been approved in May of 2020, which enabled financial assistance to more than 320 million individual bank accounts which were identified through pre-existing national social protection scheme, under the umbrella of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY). Additional assistance in terms of food rationing was also provided to more than 800 million individuals under this scheme. The second project under this initiative will strive to develop a portable social protection platform that will provide food and monetary assistance to disadvantaged households, urban migrants, and unorganised sector employees across state lines.
- **Second Dam Improvement and Rehabilitation Project (DRIP-2):** The \$250 million project aims to improve the safety and performance of the existing dams' situation throughout the country of India. (Nandita2020) Through this project, India will ensure a strengthened dam safety by establishing dam safety guidelines by bringing global experiences and introducing newer and better technologies. It will in turn aid in sustaining the livelihoods and food security of millions of Indians who depend on irrigated agriculture for winning bread for their family. It will allow Indian farmers to switch from pumping groundwater to using dam water for their benefit, in turn, also reducing the energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

Besides receiving an indefinite amount of support from the World Bank, many Indians are at key positions in the World Bank group, while contributing immensely to the global governance system practiced by World Bank's Group. Some examples of this inclusion may be cited in reference to an Indian economist, Aabhas Jha, has been appointed by the international group of World Bank to an important position in climate and disaster management in South Asia in 2020. In addition to this, Mr. Vishwanathan Rajagopalan was the first Indian to get recruited in the World Bank Group as a special advisor to the then President Lewis Preston on implementing the Wapenhans Report. Most Indians are inducted into this international financial organisation through the Bank's Young Professionals Programme (YPP). Well-educated and skilled Indian professionals hold key positions and form the third largest ethnic group in the bank. India's Anshula Kant is World Bank's Chief Financial Officer and managing director appointed in July 2019.



3. World Trade Organisation (WTO)

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which used to be the first organisation in charge of trade and market issues, had soaring goals and objectives, such as raising living standards, increasing real income, and expanding production and trade. However, the institution was succeeded by the World Trade Organisation (WTO), which, as India proposed, had an inbuilt focus on using the world's resources in accordance with sustainable development while also taking into account a wide range of concerns. Essentially, more than 150 governments of their respective countries developed these aims in the hopes of having their third-world problems addressed as a result of their global involvement and good governance. (Gary2008) As a result, it is no surprise that the WTO national and international policies have a significant impact on non-traditional trade policy domains.

The above soaring nature of the institution can be proved through one of WTO's involvements with The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), which addresses the ethical nature of rewarding indigenous tribes for exploiting local genetic resources, provision for essential medicines aimed at impoverished people, and patenting of life forms. In addition to this, the Doha Development Agenda, which was first launched at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Doha in 2001, where negotiations were held to minimise subsidies that decrease fish populations and discourage the industry of pisciculture, is another great initiative performed by the institution. (Gary2008) The Doha Round negotiations provided the best opportunities and gave researchers the clearest indication of developing countries' potency for being able to shape equally better agendas and strive for legitimacy and recognition, despite their low interaction.

India, along with China and other anchor countries such as Brazil and South Africa, are often referred to as the "New Asian Drivers" due to their success in gaining enough legitimacy and recognition to be the next adversaries of the United States, primarily those who are on a mission to change the relationships between developed and developing countries. These New Asian Drivers' emergence will have far-reaching political and economic ramifications. (JohnHumphrey2006) Although India is not as efficient in global trade and finance as China, it is one of the countries that has been quickly rising over the past two decades and has excellent future growth potential. According to statistics, India is set to become the fifth largest economy in the world by 2024. Although it was hit hard by the fatal COVID-19 virus which caused several lockdowns that further imposed a strain on the banks, it still has not lost its flair of growth and potential of surging consumption, investment, and exports.



However, a few decisions made by the country may cause its growth rate to slow to a lullaby, especially given its decision to withdraw from the free-trade pact, i.e., the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, which is an agreement between the ASEAN, as the same may cause some hindrances to the country's external sector. Furthermore, the strain placed on the banking sector will act as a significant impediment to the inevitable growth. This will make the rise of India a major role for global governance as a whole, which will in turn encourage today's world to move from a "quasi-unilateral world order" to a de facto multipolar constellation of power. Following this sequence of events, it is prominent for India to then become a powerful player in the architecture of global governance. (JohnHumphrey2006)

Back at the Bali Ministerial during December 2013, India had locked horns with the United States which cost it a pretty high amount. Although initially India enjoyed the support of the G33 developing countries group, the rigorous commitment to its strong stance had become weak after the encounter. (Amrita2016) The Indian Government has requested for an indefinite peace clause for protecting its food security, but as a result of the above, the United States only allowed a peace clause of four years. However, after superseding discussions and negotiations, an interim mechanism was agreed upon.

Another step taken by India which was deemed negative for the country's welfare in trade was when it blocked the protocol of The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), although it may have been a valuable member of the same. It decided to do the same due to the reluctance of industrialized countries it had noticed which would have further led to ignorance of larger third world issues.

4. World Health Organisation (WHO)

The World Health Organisation (WHO) found its inception on April 7, 1948, an auspicious day that is now honoured annually as the World Health Day. It is an intergovernmental organization, working in collaboration with 194 member states, 150 country offices, and 6 regional offices. The organisation's goals include informing the world of global health concerns, shaping the health research agenda, developing standards and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing country technical support, monitoring and evaluating trends in health, and being a global leader in support of one of the most pressing challenges for world governance, i.e., the world health agenda.



This is because although health concerns were initially categorised as low politics and secondary concerns in foreign policy, it still plays a significant amount of role in determining the economic condition of individual countries. (David2006) When the HIV/AIDS epidemic became the talk of the town in the mid-1990s as a challenge too difficult to overcome in the interest of public health communities and leaders all over the world, the Bill Clinton administration not only doubled overseas funding for the epidemic in the US, but also shifted its foreign policy to a more scrutinised approach to infectious diseases. (David2003) This was the point at which the WHO was able to persuade other globally renowned intergovernmental organisations, such as the World Bank and other agencies, to set up programmes that might support a similar cause and lend money to health development projects. As a result, it is now fairly evident that, though health problems are classified as low politics, they have advanced to mainstream foreign policy and serve as an effective mechanism for governments to promote both economic and international relations aims. (Richard2002)

Specific to our country and its progress on global governance in the health sector was when India found itself to be one of the member states of the intergovernmental organisation on January 12, 1948. The inclusion of the scheme related to the promotion of health in India's foreign policy agenda can be traced back to the World Health Organisation (WHO) discussions that resulted in India signing the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) in February 2004. (Jagdish2011) It was subsequently designated as the primary negotiator in the negotiation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, following which it played an important role in creating a regional agreement on the draught language, marking the country's first successful attempt in health diplomacy.

India has been a part of several campaigns related to WHO which guided the country in resolving 99 percent of issues regarding the health agenda. Some of these campaigns include the Intensified Smallpox Eradication Programme (1967), Global Polio Eradication Initiative (1988) which was in collaboration with the World Bank in terms of finance and technical help, Polio Campaign-2012, and the WHO Country Cooperation Strategy – India (2012-2017) which has been jointly developed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW) and the WHO Country Office for India (WCO).

The country's commitment to traditional methods of practicing good health and ancient medical systems marks way back to the colonial times, when Indian Ayurvedic medicine manufacturing companies resisted the government's outrageousness to ban the public consumption of such medicines, deeming them ineffective and harmful for health. Despite this, after Indian independence, several health committees situated across the country recommended the revival of the traditional medical system and Ayurvedic methods. Thus, as a result, a department of this role was created in 1995, which was later renamed as AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy) in November of 2003. (Janmejaya2015) It then consequently became a part of the country's healthcare mission under the National Rural Health Mission in 2005. Not long after, the institution was also recognized internationally when it became part of the WHO's Traditional Medicine Strategy 2014-2023.



The Interconnectedness of WTO and WHO

The interdependence of the WTO and WHO regimes, when closely examined, may be shown to involve crucial economic factors associated with international commerce. For example, prior to the full introduction of the two organisations, policymakers at the first two hygienic conferences in 1851 and 1859 emphasised the importance of treaties to preserve cross-border commerce in the face of fast expanding health dangers. (Alexandre2020) This was only conceivable once trade rules were liberalised, and the health sector emerged as an area of economic interest to both governmental and non-governmental companies. Furthermore, the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has deepened and emphasised these links in economic development, diplomacy, human rights, and international collaboration.

The area related to health concerns started being regarded as 'high politics' at the end of the Cold War, when it acquired a dimension largely supported by the human security framework and the acuity of security categorised areas concerned to human rights issues under its umbrella as well. (Novotny2013) From the rise of the current COVID-19 pandemic, significant proof has emerged for us to agree upon the fact that the rise in transborder infections, non-communicable diseases, and viruses including biological threats don't only bring fatigue and anxiety to human beings, but also brings diplomatic tensions between countries. Thus, this interdependence of health and security offers a secure network to the globe to diffuse tensions and mobilise global resources for a collaborative action, mainly through an integrated public health system.

An intriguing result from the pandemic era experiment was the finding that it clearly impacted marginalised and underdeveloped nations more than industrialised nations. However, even the developed nations have not been immune to the demoralizing effect of the COVID-19 virus. In recent times, these nations have failed to demonstrate a positive political attitude toward mobilising global resources and forming a corrective solution for the welfare of the whole globe. Instead of attempting to accommodate increased demand for medical equipment, industrialised countries such as the United States and Europe halted shipments of N95 masks and a variety of other supplies. (Karen2020)

Furthermore, in such a situation, it is critical to take a stance and note that, despite the above scenario, India in particular demonstrated a strong political will to try and boost regional cooperation through its effective and efficient methods amidst the pandemic and became a major supplier of pharmaceuticals and other equipment required in the critical treatment of the fatal virus.

It has been proudly acknowledged that India has succeeded in replicating the precise principles that the round-table conferences held in the early 1990s demonstrated. Its approach to global health diplomacy is significantly more invasive and sincere and liberal than envisaged. (Harsh2020) In recent years, it has been argued that its overall strategy of revitalising and reforming multilateral institutions such as the WTO and WHO may be the only strategy capable of saving the world from future conflicts and providing a friendly network of resources that can be used globally by any signatory.



Conclusions

India has left its deep footprints in almost all of the international organisations it had solemnly adhered itself to. From vigilantly fighting for the rights of developing or poor countries, it has proved itself as one of the strongest voices in the world. Nonetheless, the hardships and challenges are there, the country is still trying to make its way as a permanent member of UNSC, not ratifying the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice poses sharp criticism and the ongoing Kashmir sovereignty claims in the United Nations General Assembly menaces the position of the country. India's abstention from peace-keeping negotiations in the Israel-Palestine issue has made many global leaders question its international involvement. Despite the challenges, India has never failed to emerge as a strong supporter of the UN's cause.

The aforestated examples of India's global governance glorifies its ideals and principles on which its robust framework rests. Unshackling itself from the clutches of oppressors thereby gaining independence to unleashing its empathetic and insightful ideas thus strengthening interdependence, India has marked itself in the pages of golden history. Despite the tremendous progress made by Indian diaspora in global governance, the current challenges haunt India's meaningful position. While fighting and finding a way out through these difficulties, a more liberal and thoughtful approach is required from the country's leaders and folks men. The road for reconciliation of India's wants with the unbridled difficulties lies in its relentless efforts to overcome the obstacles in the way.

Compared to the early role the country had played in the field of global governance, India has improved its role and recognised the responsibilities in international communities. Being a strong advocate for peace-keeping and development policies, it has lauded the positive policies while severely criticizing the discriminatory ones. Voicing its opinions on important international matters and firming its stance against the oppressors, so far, the country has proved its allegiance to the importance of global governance.



Recommendations

Indian leaders know the importance of involvement in international campaigns, conclaves, conferences as well as international community or organisation. India has succeeded in following its fundamental principles and adhering to various international norms. Recognition of International Organizations as a means to achieve sustainable development, climate restoration, unified trade benefits and economic growth is possible only when the country's engagement is proper at every level in an organisation. India is still to ratify and to recognise a few statutes and treaties but it eludes them on the reason of national interests. The authors, after having an articulate study on the global governance position of India, recommend a well-formed framework model balancing the national interests along with the international standards. Having limitations put on some of the clauses in conventions or treaties protect the sovereignty of the nation and at the same time not restricting the nation to be out of some well-adhered convention. The compromises could be negotiated and India should make relentless efforts to further make its position in the world.

The conflicting political interests should be addressed by the national leaders along with working for a robust position of India in this globalised world. India has been an important nation in Asia, being one of the world largest democracies it still needs to cover the loopholes in the efficient management or administration. A strong position in global governance would make India not only a strong nation but also would be beneficial to its diaspora. This requires a well-thought model and lessons from the other nation's books as well as the past outcomes of a decision. A liberal, modernised and holistic approach could make India one of the strongest world powers in global governance.



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