



INDIA HELP TO EMPOWERING THE GLOBAL SOUTH FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

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ABSTRACT:

In the present era, the study of economic development in the Global South is important from the long-term perspective of globalization, integration and convergence. This applies to both the global North and South, the growing academic communities in Asia and the Americas. Today, it has become extremely necessary to establish global rebalancing and harmony to achieve the goals of sustainable development and a sustainable future by integrating the global agenda. So that the entire world can be established with its natural diversity and beauty. This research article studies the contribution and importance of India in economic, social, political relations and cultural transfer with the countries of the Global South. In fact, the Global South is related to a 'mindset, solidarity and self-reliance' In this paper, essential aspects related to the development and sustainable future of the Global South have been underlined. Which can help researchers and policy makers in conducting research or creating new goals?

KEYWORDS:

GLOBAL SOUTH, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, SELF-RELIANCE, SUSTAINABLE FUTURE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

INTRODUCTION:

India believes in the concept of '**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**'. India is a part of the world which is located in the Northern and Eastern Hemisphere, if India develops then it also contributes to the world's progress, prosperity and building a sustainable future. India has always considered the entire world as its family as per its culture. Taking this belief as its basis, India is still committed to holding the hands of its members who are currently struggling with their economic, social, cultural, educational, historical, political, Technical and technological status and medical etc. areas are not neutral. India is continuously striving to improve the developmental status of its allied nations. The entire world was divided into three parts: First World, Second World and those nations which were not in this category were kept in the Third World. With time, this category was mainly divided into two parts, Global South and Global North. The Global South was first defined by political activist Carl Oglesby in 1969. The term Global South does not have a purely geographical definition. It denotes a combination of political, geopolitical and economic similarities between nations. The term Global South has expanded over time. The use of the term Global South evolved from 'Third World countries', a post-colonial and Cold War term used to describe poor, low-income, less developed and developing countries. As well as shifting from a focus on development or cultural differences to an emphasis on geopolitical power relations and the change they symbolize, the term began to become the voice of countries around the world that were less developed or

less developed than those in the Global North. Technical sectors were at the bottom in the Human Development Index category. We cannot compete with the backward countries or any other rich country in the trading system. These include the countries of Latin America, Africa, Asia and Oceania, while on the contrary, the Global North includes America, Japan, Korea and European countries etc. In the historical context, the Brandt Line, which was developed by the former German Chancellor Willy Brandt in the 1980s, is the per capita GDP. North-South depending on the product. It was proposed as a visual depiction of partition. This line marks the global economic divide, spanning across continents. This line includes parts of Africa, the Middle East, India and China, except Australia and New Zealand. The Global South is a group. The purpose of which is to encourage countries of the South to cooperate on political, economic, social, environmental, cultural, and technological issues. South-South cooperation takes place between countries of the Global South. This involves countries sharing knowledge, skills, expertise, and resources among themselves. India is also part of the Global South. There are leading supporters because India has a reputation and self-confidence.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INDIA:

Sustainable development is a combination of two words in which sustainable means continuous uninterrupted flow or spatial expansion. And development means progress and positive change. That is, a series of gradual and progressive changes, sustainable development means

meeting the needs of the present in the human world and ensuring that future generations can also meet their needs. In fact, development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. What is called sustainable development aims to create a society where living conditions and resources meet human needs without impairing the integrity of the world. The most widely accepted definition of sustainable development was given by the Brundtland Commission in its report '**Our Common Future**' (1987). Sustainable development calls for concerted efforts towards building an inclusive, sustainable and resilient future for the world. To achieve sustainable development, its basic three pillars of economic development, environmental protection, and social inclusion policies will have to support each other and establish harmony between them. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations provide a holistic and multidimensional approach. Composed of 17 goals and 169 associated targets, the SDGs aim to transform our world by addressing the multiple and complex challenges facing mankind and set a 2030 agenda to ensure social well-being, economic prosperity and environmental protection. Can go. The **5 P's of the Sustainable Development 2030 Agenda** are as follows: **People**-End poverty and hunger across nations and ensure that all people can live with dignity and equality in a healthy environment. **Planet**-To conserve the Earth through sustainable production and consumption of goods, sustainable management of natural resources and immediate action on climate change so that it meets the needs of the present human world as well as future generations. Could do. **Prosperity**- To ensure that all people can live happy, prosperous and fulfilling lives and make economic, social and technological progress while maintaining continuous harmony with nature. **Peace**- To build a nation free from fear and violence by promoting peaceful, just and inclusive societies. Protecting human rights and promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls because there can be no peace without development and sustainable development without peace. **Partnership**- To develop a strong sense of global solidarity, focusing on every segment of the world, from the most poor and disadvantaged to the rich nations, to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals based on the participation of all countries, stakeholders and peoples. Can be achieved. India has an important role in determining the success of the Sustainable Development Goals at the global level. At the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in 2015, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said, "The sustainable development of one-sixth of humanity will be of great importance for the world and our beautiful planet It will be a world with fewer challenges and more hope; And will be more confident about its success". The Sustainable Development Goals-2030 Agenda is being implemented in the country by the think tank NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Government of India To monitor progress towards the goals, a National Indicator Framework (NIF)

consisting of 302 indicators has been prepared by MOSPI. To achieve the goals of sustainable development, the Government of India is coming up with rapid innovative schemes in various sectors like wind energy in power generation, solar energy, modernization in agriculture sector and crop rotation system, sustainable construction, efficient water system, climate change and environment. Sustainable forestry etc. for conservation making a special contribution.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

According to **Saha et al. (2023)** Trade between India and African countries has grown continuously, due to three main developments: changes in the trading system, increasing share of intermediate goods trade and expansion of Global Value Chain (GVC). Incentive. India displayed a distinct and dynamic trading system and rapidly emerged as an exporting country. ,according to **Hassan (2021)** Over the past few years, the economic impact of the information technology industry globally has grown tremendously, increasing more than seven times from 0.38% of India's GDP in 1991 to 7.7% of GDP in 2016. . Direct employment in the information technology sector increased from 72,000 employers in 1991 to 3,700,000 employers in 2016, at an average growth rate of 16.88%. And exports of software and services earn on average almost three times more. Therefore, Indian policy makers need to pay special attention. According to **Rahman et al. (2024)** Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka have played a good mutual role in economic growth with renewable energy development, unemployment and GDP growth. **Kaushik (2024)** Sustainable Development Goals are universal goals; The development dimensions it addresses apply equally to all nations. **Mission LIFE** (Lifestyle for the Environment) is a holistic approach proposed by India. On April 29, 1954, an agreement on trade and cooperation between China and the Tibet region of India was signed. Panchsheel, five principles of peaceful coexistence, as an initiative by two developing countries to manage their bilateral relations. The Asian-African conference held a year later, known as the Bandung Conference, was based on the Panchsheel to promote solidarity, sovereignty, peaceful co-existence and non-intervention. According to **Odeh (2010)** there is a wide gap in development between the Global North and Global South economies while the Global North economies persist; The economies of the Global South have still not found their footing. Thus the status of living in the global north is far better than the global South, while the north is rich, technically advanced, politically stable and prosperous because their society is leading towards zero, population growth in global South countries She goes. According to **Kaul (2013)** indeed, increasing economic openness and deepening policy interdependence are coinciding with the rise of the Global South. Developing countries have strengthened their economic and political capabilities in decision-making and global public goods transactions. Most global public goods depend on the effective management of cross-border spill over effects,

and the solid, adequate provision of national and regional public goods and thus national capacity as well as willingness to cooperate. Ultimately depends on the fairness and justice of international negotiations. According to **Katuu** (2018) The health care system in any country is rarely the product of a logical policy-making experience, but rather the expression of many years of historical development. A country's development can be tracked based on where its healthcare system is, and potentially where it is going. According to **Fergusson et al.** (2019) Action-based research, using innovative mixed methods, can contribute to the development goals of individuals, organizations and nations. Which promotes greater sustainability as well as organizational and social future.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To understand in detail the concept of global south and sustainable development.
2. To identify the factors by which India can play an important role in empowering the countries of the Global South.
3. To study the dynamics, consumption and conservation of resources for sustainable development of the Global South.
4. To study the multidimensional vision and mission of the countries of the Global South and its relevance in the context of India.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

HOW INDIA IS BECOMING THE VOICE OF THE GLOBAL SOUTH:

Our India is moving towards becoming a bridge between North and South by focusing on practical results instead of ideological, economic and political differences. Not only the Global South but the countries of the entire world are the most We trust India more. India is giving voice to the needs and aspirations of those who have gone unheard by the developed countries. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, while addressing NRIs in New York, said that we want to increase our cooperation in the prosperity of the world. Everyone's support and everyone's development is necessary for global prosperity. India's priority is not to increase its pressure in the world, we are going to light up like the sun. "In fact, India has now started worrying about their interests after becoming the voice of Global South.

India's Initiative for Global South: "Voice of Global South Summit" organized by India in January 2023, Voice of Global South Summit is a platform "Global South Centre of Excellence" will research on development solutions and best practices Which can be implemented in other developing countries. In which five initiatives were announced to support the development of developing countries. In the second summit of Voice of Global South, the Indian Prime Minister had mentioned **five Cs**. Which is like this -**Consultation**- Formulating and implementing policies in consultation with other developing countries to achieve development goals at the global level? Because

India believes in the concept of multi-discussion Co-operation- The whole world is like a family and the members of the family should have peace and mutual harmony, that is, all the nations should cooperate with each other to achieve the goals of global prosperity. Should do.

Co-operation- The whole world is like a family and the members of the family should maintain peace and mutual harmony, that is, all nations should achieve the goals of global prosperity with each other's cooperation.

Communication-Today India is playing an important role in communication and technology sharing at the global level. Today, in the era of Artificial Intelligence i.e. AI, there is a great need to use technology responsibly. In the field of technology, the framework of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) has been adopted by G-20. India's health, digital finance, IT and e-commerce and BPO services sectors are promoting growth on the global stage. Today India's 5G market is India has become bigger than America in the Global South Initiative has been taken to connect different countries with Unified Payments Interface (UPI). India places great emphasis on communicating and integrating countries globally and on digital connectivity. **Creativity**- India is becoming the hub of global innovation India now ranks sixth globally in terms of IPR applications. To catapult India's creative economy to a higher place on the world stage, the government is focusing on three key pillars: mobilizing and enhancing talent, and strengthening infrastructure for creatives. In the coming times, India's role will be important in global peace, in removing the global skill gap, in giving a new direction to global innovation and in the global supply chain. **Capacity Building**- Today our India is moving towards capacity building and self-reliance. India is committed to sharing its experiences and its capabilities with all the countries of the Global South. Employment oriented education-training and skill development has to be done in the country. Making India a global manufacturing hub under the Make in India vision, digital initiatives include integration into global supply chains, innovation, reduction in trade cost barriers, development of semiconductor ecosystem etc. India's edtech sector has achieved significant progress, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, with companies introducing online learning platforms, virtual classrooms and innovative educational solutions. India is also playing a role in providing access to education and skill-based courses to the Global South countries. India is also playing an important role in the development of Global South countries in this way.

Providing grants and financial facilities in business for development: PM Modi proposed a Global Development Compact and announced a fund of 2.5 million dollars for the balanced and inclusive development of Global South partner countries. Which will be based on their development priorities, instead of giving loans in the name of development finance to needy countries facing challenges in the fields of energy, health and food? This development finance will facilitate progress in trade,

capacity building and technology sharing.

Development of Fundamental facilities: India sent vaccines and medicines to more than 150 countries during the time of Corona. Whether there is an earthquake, cyclone or civil war anywhere in the world, India is the first to reach out for help. Our mission for health security is 'One World-One Health' and our vision is – "Arogya Maitri" i.e. "Friendship for Health". We have nurtured our friendship time and again through the provision of hospitals, dialysis machines, life-saving medicines and Jan Aushadhi centers in Africa and Pacific Island countries. Brazilian President thanked India for supplying 'Sanjeevani Booti' (vaccine) against Covid-19.

Environmental protection and renewal of energy resources: India focused on solar, green hydrogen, nuclear energy. Under Mission LiFE, we are giving priority to roof-top solar and renewable power generation not only in India but also in partner countries. Countries of Global South are the most affected by any natural disaster. To deal with this, India started Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure i.e. CDRI. At the same time, India has played an important role in the construction of International Solar Alliance in 2015 to promote energy renewal.

Balancing nationalism and internationalism: India does not support the idea of change of power or violation of territorial integrity of any particular country by the use of force or other means by any other country or group of countries. India does not hesitate to promote democracy wherever the potential exists; This is done by actively supporting capacity building and strengthening the institutions of democracy, allowing a nation to determine its economic political policies in a manner that does not adversely affect relations with other countries.

CONCLUSION:

We can say that the rise of the Global South as an economic and political power has challenged traditional power dynamics and drawn attention to the changing global order. Where nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America play an important role in shaping the future of international relations. Today, introducing the unique concept of South-South Cooperation, a group of developing countries have come together as a unified platform to coordinate their efforts and stand shoulder to shoulder with the aim of promoting economic development and eradicating poverty and hunger. Is working. In which India, the world's third emerging economy, is playing a leading role as the voice of the Global South countries.

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