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# A Study on India's Contribution to Global Governance

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**ABSTRACT:** India is a rising power in global governance, playing an increasingly important role in shaping the international order. From peacekeeping and peacebuilding to climate change and trade, India is making its voice heard and its contributions felt. As a founding member of the United Nations, India has a long history of commitment to multilateralism. It has also been a strong advocate for the developing world, speaking out against inequality and injustice. In recent years, India has taken on a more assertive role in global governance. It has been a vocal critic of China's growing influence, and it has also been more willing to challenge the status quo on issues such as climate change. India's growing role in global governance is a positive development for the world. It is a democracy with a strong commitment to human rights and development. As India becomes more powerful, it will likely play an even more important role in shaping the international order. In recent years, India has played an increasingly active role in multilateral institutions such as the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, and the G20. It has also taken a leading role in addressing global challenges such as climate change, terrorism, and poverty. India's contribution to global governance is essential for building a more peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable world. As a rising power, India has the opportunity to shape the rules and norms of the international system in a way that reflects its values and interests.

**KEYWORDS:** Global Governance, United Nations, India Peacekeeping force, Multipolarity

## I. INTRODUCTION

Global governance is the system of rules, norms, and institutions that regulate the behaviour of actors in the international system. It is a broad term that encompasses a wide range of activities, from international diplomacy to the enforcement of international law. Global governance is necessary because of the increasing interconnectedness of the world. In the past, countries could largely go about their own business without much regard for the rest of the world. But today, problems such as climate change, terrorism, and pandemics can only be solved through international cooperation. There are many different actors involved in global governance, including states, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private businesses. The relative power and influence of these actors can vary depending on the issue at hand. Global governance is a complex and ever-evolving process. There is no single blueprint for global governance, and the best approach will vary depending on the specific challenge being addressed. However, global governance is essential for addressing the challenges of the 21st century and building a more peaceful and prosperous world. Here are some examples of global governance: • The United Nations is an international organization that promotes international peace and security, development, and human rights. • The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an international organization that sets rules for international trade. • The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization that provides financial assistance to countries in need. • The Paris Agreement is an international agreement that aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change. • The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals that aim to achieve sustainable development by 2030. These are just a few examples of the many different ways that global governance is being used to address the challenges of the 21st century.

## II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on secondary data collected from various sources, including journals, periodicals, books, and websites.

### Objectives of the Study

1. To Know the India's contributions to Global Governance
2. To Know the Importance of Global Governance

3. To Analyse the Challenges and opportunities for India in global governance

### **The Importance of Global Governance**

Global governance means a direction toward political cooperation between different nations aimed at addressing a wide range of global problems that affect each nation. There are several institutions of global governance, including the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Criminal Court and others. Hence, there is no global government to control the world collectively. These institutions, both intergovernmental organizations and nongovernmental organizations help to provide global governance in a proper way. According to experts, global governance allows for finding solutions to common problems that affect the world in an adverse way (Lechner & Boli, 2014). The issues or threats addressed through global governance include the reduction of environmental threats, nuclear threats, addressing peace, security and social justice issues, and other issues (Expert, 2017).

Moreover, it is necessary to identify the types of actors important in global governance. These actors include governments and non-state actors, such as NGOs, business organizations like MNCs and science organizations like the International Council for Science and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. These types of actors serve their roles in establishing the proper conditions for the processes of globalization. According to Dodgson and colleagues (2014), “globalization is reducing the capacity of states to provide for the health of their domestic populations, and by extension, intergovernmental health cooperation is also limited (p. 297). Non-state actors help to deal with this problem through increased cooperation (Ritzer & Dean, 2015) (Expert, 2017).

### **INDIA’S CONTRIBUTION TO GLOBAL GOVERNANCE**

#### **Indian Contribution**

1. India has been the largest troop contributor to UN missions since inception. So far India has taken part in 49 Peacekeeping missions with a total contribution exceeding 1,95,000 troops and a significant number of police personnel having been deployed ([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

2. India has so far provided 15 Force Commanders in various UN Missions. Presently, Maj Gen Jai Shanker Menon, VSM is serving as the Force Commander in UNDOF (Golan Heights). Besides the Force Commanders, India also had the honour of providing two Military Advisors and One Deputy Military Advisor to the Secretary General of the United Nations, two Divisional Commanders and seven Deputy Force Commanders. Indian Army has also contributed lady officers as Military Observers and Staff Officers apart from them forming part of Medical Units being deployed in UN Missions. The first all women contingent in peacekeeping mission, a Formed Police Unit from India, was deployed in 2007 to the UN Operation in Liberia (UNMIL) ([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

3. Many gallant Indian soldiers have laid their life to bring peace and harmony to the world. While serving under the blue flag, 168 Indian soldiers have, so far made the supreme sacrifice ([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

4. Past Missions: The following have been the missions in which India has contributed since 1950 ([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

- (a) Korea(1950-54): Paramedical Unit comprising 17 officers, 9 JCOs and 300 other ranks was deployed to facilitate withdrawal of sick and wounded in Korea. Lt Gen K S Thimmaya was appointed as the Chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission (NNRC) set up by UN. India also provided a custodian force under Maj Gen SPP Thorat comprising 231 officers, 203 JCOs and 5696 other ranks ([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

- (b) Indo-China(1954-70): India provided an Infantry Battalion and supporting staff for control of Indo-China comprising three states of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Tasks included monitoring, ceasefire and repatriation of prisoners of war, among others. A total of 970 officers, 140 JCOs and 6157 other ranks were provided during the period from 1954- 1970 ([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

- (c) Middle East (1956-67): United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), where for first time armed troop contingents were deployed. India’s contribution was an infantry battalion and other support elements. Over a period of 11 years, 393 officers, 409 JCOs and 12383 other ranks took part in the operations.

(d) Congo(1960-64)(ONUC): Two infantry Brigades comprising of 467 officers, 401 JCOs and 11354 participated and conducted operations. A flight of six Canberra bomber aircraft of the IAF also participated in ops. 39 personnel of the Indian contingent laid down their lives. Capt GS Salaria was awarded posthumously the Paramvir Chakra for action in Katanga, Southern Congo  
([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

(e) Cambodia(1992-1993) (UNTAC): Was set up to supervise ceasefire, disarm combatants, repatriate refugees and monitor conduct of free and fair elections. A total of 1373 all ranks participated from Indian Army  
([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

(f) Mozambique(1992-94) (ONUMOZ): Two Engineer companies HQ company, logistics company, staff officers and military observers were provided. In all 1083 all ranks participated([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

(g) Somalia(1993-94) (UNITAF & UNOSOM II): The Indian Navy and Indian Army took active part in UN Operations. Indian Army deployed a Brigade Group comprising of 5000 all ranks and the navy deployed four battleships  
([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

(h) Rwanda(1994-96) (UNAMIR): An Infantry Battalion group, a signal company, and engineer company, staff officers and Military Observers were provided. Total of 956 all ranks took part([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

(i) Angola(1989-1999) (UNAVEM): Besides providing a Deputy Force Commander, an Infantry Battalion group and an engineer company comprising a total of 1014 all ranks. India contributed 10 MILOBS for UNAVEM-1, 25 for UNAVEM-II And 20 MILOBS, 37 SOs, and 30 Senior NCOs for UNAVEM-III  
([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

(j) Sierra Leone(1999-2001) (UNAMSIL): Two Infantry Battalion groups, two engineer companies, Quick reaction company, Attack helicopter unit, medical unit and Logistic support in addition to sector HQ and Force Headquarters staff  
([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

(k) Ethiopia-Eritrea (2006-08) (UNMEE): Indian contribution comprised one infantry battalion group, one construction engineer company and one force reserve company, apart from staffing at various HQs and MILOBS  
([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

5. Current Missions- Indian Contribution: The Indian Armed Forces are presently undertaking the following UN Missions (Out of total 16 Missions currently underway)  
([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

(a) Lebanon (UNIFIL) (Since Dec 1998): One infantry battalion group, and Level II Hospital comprising 892 all ranks and 07 staff officers, till date. The current situation in the Mission is tense and volatile due to the crises in Syria  
([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

(b)Congo (MONUC/MONUSCO) (Since January 2005): Extended Chapter VII mandate. India has deployed an augmented Infantry Brigade Group (four infantry battalions) with level III Hospital, a large number of MILOBS & SOs and two Formed Police Units(FPU) ex BSF and ITBP. MONUSCO's new mandate vide Resolution 2098 (2013) has been implemented with an Intervention Brigade provided by AU, deployed under UN Command. The FARDC along with the support of MONUSCO continues to conduct operations to reduce the influence of the armed groups like FDLR, ADF etc. The situation continues to be volatile and uncertain due to the presence of these armed groups  
([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

(c) Sudan(UNMIS / UNMISS) (Since April 2005): India has contributed two Infantry Battalion groups, sector HQ, Engineer company, signal company, Level-II Hospital and large number of MILOBS and SOs.. The latest political developments in the Mission led to widespread inter-tribe violence and large displacement of locals.. The current situation continues to be highly volatile and sporadic clashes between the tribes are being reported regularly([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

(d) Golan Heights (UNDOF) (Since February 2006): A Logistics battalion with 190 personnel has been deployed to look after the logistics security of UNDOF. Maj Gen Jai Shanker Menon, VSM is the Force Commander since Mar 2016. Current crisis due to the Syrian conflict has impacted the mission. The mission had relocated along the 'A' line and our contingent is currently based in Camp Ziounai  
([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf))

(e) Ivory Coast(UNOCI) (Since Feb. 2017): The mission is supported by Indian SOs and MILOBs since inception till Feb. 2017  
([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

(f) Haiti (MINUSTAH) (Since December 1997): Apart from three Indian FPU's there, i.e from CISF, Assam Rifles and BSF, which have been hugely successful, the mission was supported by Indian Army staff officers since inception  
([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

(g) Liberia (UNMIL) (Since April 2007): India has been contributing both male and female FPU's ex CRPF /RAF in Liberia. The Female FPU repatriated in Feb 2016 and was a inspiration for the women of the host nation and became trendsetters for other such female FPU's across the Globe and male FPU repatriated in Feb 2017  
([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf))

(h) India has deployed Staff Officers, Experts on Mission and Military Observers in UNOCI, UNAMA, UNFICYP, UNTSO, MINURSO and UNISFA  
([https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu\\_\\_455847884.pdf](https://www.pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/submenu__455847884.pdf)).

**Reforming global governance institutions the Indian way :** The Indian Prime Minister, in a video message last week to foreign ministers of the inter-governmental gathering of Group of 20 countries or G20, said “multilateralism is in crisis” and “global governance has failed”. The same week, a historic United Nations ocean governance instrument emerged in New York. Later, India’s external affairs minister, while presiding over the first session of the G20 meeting, placed the central responsibility on the gathering of the G20 foreign ministers to reform the edifice of multilateralism, that is the United Nations and especially targeting the UN Security Council (UNSC). Has global governance failed in this prevailing chaotic world politics? Or, is present multilateralism blocking the pathways to achieve aspirations of new India as an individual country to become the global power centre? Or does the ruling political leadership merely wish for India to get world attention?(Reforming Global Governance Institutions the Indian Way, n.d.).

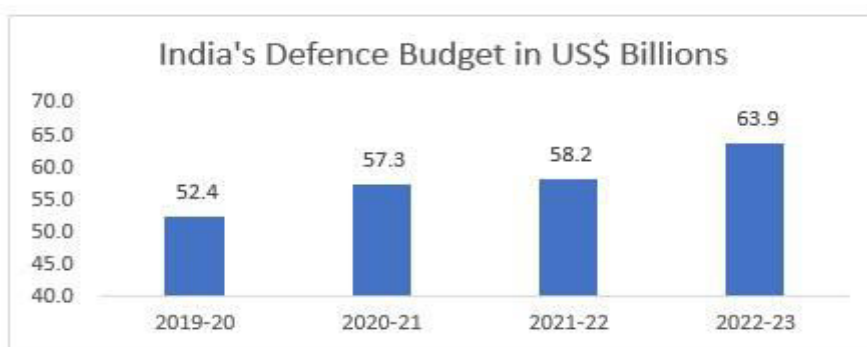
India has immediately changed the focus from G20 to bilateralism as there were no unanimous declarations from the meetings of finance and foreign ministers. It has been, however, frequently observed that the leading world powers have bypassed, bulldozed, bullied or even boycotted the multilateral edifices in which they are either founding members or active partners. Therefore, it is evident that multilateralism is not essentially at fault; it is the conflicting and contradictory aspirations of member countries, who have contributed in the making and evolution of multilateralism. Traditionally, the United States has been providing a major chunk to the annual expenditure of the UN and its agencies, the World Bank and other international or regional organisations. As a result, the leaders of these institutions hold offices or the institution's mandate is shaped by the whims and pleasures of the US and its Atlantic allies. So no, multilateralism has not failed; it is the governments of nation states that have miserably failed to carry out the ethos of multilateralism. So, how to put India’s clarion call in this G20 summit to make ‘global decision making must be democratised if it has to have a future’ as a reasonable demand? It is a fact that most of the existing international organisations (IO) or intergovernmental institutions are post World War-II edifices created, led and now managed by western countries and their ideals. Most of them are neither geographically representative nor politically democratic institutions in the contemporary scenario(Reforming Global Governance Institutions the Indian Way, n.d.). Let’s take the World Bank Group as an example here as the US has nominated / selected last month an Indian-origin US citizen, Ajay Banga, as the 14th president of the group. The minister of finance of Ghana and climate vulnerable 20 group (V20, now 58 members) chair, emphasised that “major reforms to the world’s international financial architecture are urgently needed to prevent the escalating climate crisis from overwhelming the global economy”. From Eugene Meyer as first president in 1946 to Banga in 2023, all the presidents are citizens of the US and nominated / selected by the US. Has India raised the issue of this nomination or selection to 189 member-based intergovernmental institutions as democratic? Without questioning the credibility of Banga, one must be questioning the process of selection of the president of the World Bank — a multilateral development bank (MDB). Why is there no open merit-based transparent contest or selection process to appoint the president? Can no person other than a citizen of the US be capable or credible for the role? The World Bank, an Anglo-American initiative from both sides of the

Atlantic, mostly the brainchild of the US, was originally established in 1944 as the Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to support reconstruction in Europe after the devastation of World War II. As a longstanding practice since its inception, the US appoints its citizen as the president of the World Bank and Europe selects a European as the head of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Similarly, Japan appoints a Japanese citizen as the President of Asian Development Bank (ADB) and China appoints a Chinese citizen as the President of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The story of this convention never ends here(Reforming Global Governance Institutions the Indian Way, n.d.).

It's the shareholding capacity of the country that controls these multilateral edifices. In simple terms, one dollar one vote, and not one country one vote, is the unwritten guiding code in the decision-making process. As the largest shareholders — the US in World Bank Group / IMF, the Japan in ADB, China in AIIB — their respective voting powers are given more weightage than others in deciding loan amount, grants, policies, projects and direction of the institutions through their representatives as executive directors (ED) and their alternatives(Reforming Global Governance Institutions the Indian Way, n.d.).

In the 189-member World Bank, for instance, among 25 EDs, six countries appoint their own EDs according to their shareholding capacities and the remaining 183 countries appoint the remaining 19. As the single largest shareholder of the World Bank / IMF, with 16.5 per cent of voting power, the US mostly calls the shots in the Washington-based MDB. India has merely 3.01 per cent and China 5.61 per cent. How then are these MDBs democratically representative of or democratically taking decisions in the Global South, which India claims to represent? India, without any hesitation or questioning the democratising decision-making process, has happily extended its support to the age-old tradition. Is not India initiating the 92-member International Solar Alliance and the 39-member Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure multilateral institutions? As per India, both are multilateral coalition of partners and doing well. India's frustration with multilateralism or global governance emanates from raising the Kashmir issue frequently at UN General Assembly and human rights violations at UN Human Rights Council to no avail, stumbling blocks in listing terrorists and terrorist organisations in UNSC, China's blocking of ADB projects and programmes in Arunachal Pradesh and a long list of snubbing at the global stage on multilateralism. In the same vein, one would ask India why the Climate Vulnerable 20 Group is breaking away from the G-77 + China or Association of Small Island States (AOSIS) to forge a powerful bloc in fighting climate change? India must not be entangled with Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam or One Earth, One Family, One Future as the theme of G20 or Ekam Mannavvad while narrowly looking at multilateralism. If India's Presidency of G20 rides on reforming global governing institutions or reforming multilateralism, it must not look into the UN to be reformed just by accommodating its representation in UNSC but all other western-led institutions. In addition, India, a mother of democracy as claimed by the government, must advocate and demonstrate democratisation of decision-making in the local, regional and national context within India, and not just global governance(Reforming Global Governance Institutions the Indian Way, n.d.).

**India's contributions to security and defence:** Defence diplomacy refers to the art and process of managing a nation's defence-related operations while advancing relations with other countries. Along with its advancement in science and technology, India's standing as a security partner has improved, and its military stands out as a stabilising force in the area. The significance of defence cooperation in India's overall diplomacy cannot be overstated. Currently, India has defence cooperation agreements with over 53 countries. In light of evolving power dynamics and new challenges, India must consider utilising its defence forces and related scientific, technical, business and academic communities to protect its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity(India's Defence Collaborations | IBEF, n.d.).



Source: Press Information Bureau

India ranks third in the world in terms of military spending, with defence spending making up more than 2% of the nation's overall GDP. In the 2022-23 Union Budget, the Ministry of Defence has been allocated Rs. 5.25 lakh crore (US\$ 63.9 billion), up 9.82% from last year. The government has placed modernisation and infrastructure growth of the Armed Forces at the forefront of the National Security and Defence Planning process through increased budgetary support(India's Defence Collaborations | IBEF, n.d.)

Although India has defence cooperation agreements with several nations, some of the major defence collaborations with key important countries are as follows:The US-India defence deals India was named a major defence partner by the US in 2016. Accordingly, India was granted Strategic Trade Authorisation tier 1 status in 2018, allowing it license-free access to various military and dual-use technologies governed by the Department of Commerce. With the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA), Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA) and Industrial Security Agreement (ISA) currently in place, the US-Indian defence cooperation continues to grow. The Political-Military Affairs (PM) Bureau encouraged the expansion of total defence trade with India from a negligible level in 2008 to more than US\$ 20 billion by 2020. The Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement between India and the US is a symbol of the two nations' growing defence and security cooperation as well as their increasing military interoperability. In the last 10 years, India and the US have developed strong defence and security connections, with greater emphasis on the research and manufacture of defence technology(India's Defence Collaborations | IBEF, n.d.).

**Major agreements and mechanisms signed between the two countries:**

- 2009 - Counter Terrorism Cooperation Initiatives
- 2012 - Defence Technology and Trade Initiatives
- 2015 - Framework for the India-US Defence Relationship
- 2015 - Joint Strategic Vision for the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean Region
- 2016 - Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement
- 2016 - Framework for the India-US Cyber Relationship
- 2018 - Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement
- 2019 - Industrial Security Annex
- 2020 - The Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement(India's Defence Collaborations | IBEF, n.d.)

In a recently concluded meeting between India and the US, also known as the 2 + 2 dialogue, the two countries shared a commitment to sustaining a free, rules-based international order to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity. In 2022, the US Space Command and the Defensive Space Agency of India plan to begin new defence space interactions. Through training and exercises later this year, the two defence establishments are also strengthening their cyberspace collaboration. This defence collaboration between India and the US is also ensuring information-sharing partnerships across warfighting domains(India's Defence Collaborations | IBEF, n.d.).

India-Russia-defence-deals An institutionalised structure exists between India and Russia to manage the whole spectrum of military and technical cooperation concerns. Defence collaboration is a key tenet of the India-Russia strategic partnership, driven by the Programme for Military Technical Cooperation inked between the two nations. In the defence collaboration agreement, both governments express their desire to advance and fortify their military and technical cooperation in the areas of weaponry systems research and development, manufacturing and post-sales support. The bilateral defence collaboration agreement for 2021-31 was signed on December 6, 2021, in Delhi at the first India-Russia 2+2 dialogue summit. Additionally, the two sides have recurring military drills and personnel exchanges. Russia and India have a formal system in place to manage the whole spectrum of military-technical cooperation concerns. The pinnacle of this organisation is the 2000 established India-Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Military Technical Cooperation (IRIGC-MTC). Bilateral projects currently underway between the two countries include:

1. Production of T-90 tanks and Su-30-MKI aircraft
2. Supply of MiG-29-K aircraft and Kamov-31 and Mi-17 helicopters
3. Upgrade of MiG-29 aircraft
4. Supply of multi-barrel rocket launcher Smerch

In addition, the two nations are working together to design and develop multi-role transport aircraft and fifth-generation fighter aircraft(India's Defence Collaborations | IBEF, n.d.)

India-Israel ties

During Israeli Defence Minister Benjamin Gantz's recent visit to India, both nations committed to strengthening their defence cooperation, concentrating on the newest technologies. The India-Israel Vision on Defence Cooperation, signed by Benjamin Gantz and Rajnath Singh, lays out a detailed 10-year strategy for finding new areas of cooperation. The two ministers exchanged a "letter of intent" to strengthen their collaboration on cutting-edge defence technologies. India has used Israeli equipment and technology such as unmanned aerial vehicles, missiles and radar systems for counterterrorism and border security. These tools and platforms have undoubtedly enhanced India's operational and surveillance capacities(India's Defence Collaborations | IBEF, n.d.)

### III. CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIA IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

**India: A Middle Power with Rising Power Mindset:** India's relative weight and influence have been increasing over the past three decades. However, India has definitely not attained a Great Power status. Although it is in possession of nuclear weapons and intermediate range ballistic missiles, it still lacks a global strike capability as well as serious extra-regional power capabilities. It does not decisively dominate its own region, and it is not a system shaping power in terms of either economic or military balance. 'India is neither one of the Great Powers nor minor power; but it is one that cannot be ignored and in this sense fits the most general definition of the middle power<sup>2</sup> ... Hence, India is a rising power – a middle power moving up in the global power hierarchy(India in the Emergent Multipolar World Order: Dynamics and Strategic Challenges - Veena Kukreja, 2020, n.d.)

**Opportunities and Challenges in the Multipolar World:** The Cold War which marked much of the second half of the 20th century was an era of bipolarity. Its end was followed by a 'unipolar moment' dominated by the USA. Now the unipolar moment is rapidly fading; many scholars see the emergence of a multipolar/multicentre world, and Amitav Acharya (2014) prefers to call it a 'multiplex' world(Acharya, 2014).

The emerging multipolar world offers opportunities as well as poses challenges to India's foreign policy. In the context of rising powers in the emerging world order, Barry Buzan talks about the increasing diffusion of power as a 'rise of the rest' leading towards an international system in which there will be no super powers, several great powers and a lot of regional powers (Acharya & Buzan, 2019). Multicentre/multipolar world is shaped not just by a handful of great powers and their alliances but also by newer and regional powers, global organisations, corporations, social movements and terrorist networks. Economic interdependence in the multipolar world is multifaceted and complex. A multicentre world has multiple layers of governance; regional powers and institutions enjoy a much greater significance than a bipolar or unipolar world (Acharya, 2014).

A multipolar world presents many opportunities for India. Both the bipolar Cold War and the unipolar moment or American world order constrained India's ability to shape world order. The waning of Western dominance opens space for emerging powers like India to play active role in global affairs.

Increasingly, a multipolar world defined by geopolitics provides India more choices to pursue its national interest and leadership ambitions by providing global interdependence, pursuing proactive shared leadership of global governance and building a positive regional environment in South Asia and the Asia-Pacific(Full Article: The Emerging Multipolar World Order: A Preliminary Analysis, n.d.).

### IV. FINDINGS

- India is a major advocate for climate action and has pledged to reduce its emissions by 33-35% below 2005 levels by 2030. It is also a member of the G20 and the Climate Vulnerable Forum, and has played a key role in international climate negotiations.
- India is a founding member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and has been a strong advocate for free trade. It is also a member of the G20 and the BRICS group of emerging economies.
- India is a major provider of development assistance to other countries, with a focus on Africa and South Asia. It has also been a strong advocate for the reform of the international development architecture.
- India is a committed to nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. It is a member of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).
- India is a major provider of humanitarian assistance to countries affected by natural disasters and conflict. It has also been a strong advocate for the reform of the international humanitarian system.



- A 2019 study by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace found that India is "one of the most active and influential countries in global governance." The study cited India's contributions to peacekeeping, climate change, and trade as evidence of its growing role in the international system.
- A 2020 report by the Brookings Institution found that India is "a rising power in global governance" and that its "influence is likely to grow in the years to come." The report highlighted India's growing economic and military power, as well as its commitment to multilateralism, as factors that will drive its increasing influence in global governance.

## V. SUGGETIONS

- Promoting multilateralism and international cooperation.
- Addressing global challenges.
- Promoting democracy and human rights.
- Enhancing economic cooperation.

## VI. CONCLUDING

In conclusion, India is a major provider of development assistance to other countries. It has also been a vocal advocate for reform of the global development architecture. And India is a nuclear-armed country, but it has also been a strong advocate for nuclear disarmament. India has signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and it has pledged to work towards a world free of nuclear weapons. India is at the heart of global governance shifts. As a rising power, India is playing an increasingly important role in shaping the global order. India is committed to working with other countries to address the challenges of the 21st century, such as climate change, terrorism, and poverty. India has made significant contributions to global governance in a variety of areas. India is a responsible and engaged stakeholder in the global community, and it is committed to working with other countries to build a better future for all.

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