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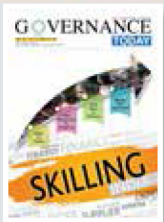


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The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 approved by the Union Cabinet amidst COVID-19 pandemic, which has disrupted the educational systems worldwide, has raised new hopes and



'Mani' and 'Pur' means city of jewels

Indian state of Manipur comprising two words which characterise its nature which is 'Mani' and 'Pur' means city of jewels. The tiny hilly state one of the jewel amongst seven sisters in north east



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Gandhi Ji has made a major contribution to Indian democracy. Particularly by conveying the ideas and practices of free public debate and of political mass



EDITOR'S NOTE

India in October 2023 - A Glimpse of Progress and Challenges

As we step into October 2023, India finds itself at a crucial juncture. The nation, known for its diversity and dynamism, continues to make strides in various domains, but it also faces several pressing challenges that demand attention and action. This editorial aims to provide a brief overview of some key events and trends that have defined India in this month.

Economic Growth: India's economic resilience remains impressive. Despite global economic uncertainties, the nation continues to exhibit robust growth. A proactive approach to economic reforms, digitalization, and a thriving startup ecosystem have contributed to this success. In October, the government announced measures to promote sustainable growth, emphasizing infrastructure development and innovation as key drivers of the economy.

Healthcare: The month of October 2023 saw a significant focus on healthcare. The COVID-19 pandemic still poses challenges, but India's vaccination campaign, one of the largest in the world, continues to make progress. The government is also investing in strengthening healthcare infrastructure and addressing disparities in access to medical services. Initiatives to promote telemedicine and telehealth have garnered attention, making healthcare more accessible to the masses.

Environmental Concerns: The need for sustainable practices and environmental conservation cannot be overstated. In October, India took significant steps towards addressing

climate change. The government launched ambitious programs to reduce carbon emissions, promote renewable energy sources, and protect the country's rich biodiversity. The public and private sectors have come together to work on eco-friendly initiatives, and there is growing awareness about the importance of environmental stewardship.

Geopolitical Dynamics: India's strategic positioning in the region continues to draw international attention. In October, the nation played a pivotal role in diplomatic efforts to promote peace and stability in South Asia. Additionally, India's relationships with key global players, such as the United States, Russia, and neighboring nations, have been underlined by trade partnerships, defense cooperation, and efforts to address regional challenges.

Social Challenges: India, as a diverse democracy, grapples with a range of social issues. Challenges related to gender equality, education, and poverty persist. In October, there were renewed calls for societal introspection and initiatives to address these issues, emphasizing the need for inclusive development.

Digital Transformation: India's digital revolution

Best regards

AJIT SINHA
Editor-in-Chief

Eunice Newton Foote



Eunice Newton Foot discovered the dangerous effects of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere in 1856. Which is known as 'greenhouse effect'.

Foote was the first scientist to think about the issue of climate change. Foot's achievements remained virtually unknown for more than a century after her death in 1888, before being rediscovered by women scholars in the twentieth century. It was later discovered that Foot's work predated the discoveries made by John Tyndall.

He observed the temperatures of various gases

when heated compared to the outside air. CO₂ and water vapor are hotter than the outside air and take much longer to cool back down.

Some of the Sun's light is emitted as infrared radiation as seen by Earth. The 'greenhouse effect' is created by gases like CO₂, which absorb heat and reflect it back to Earth.

The Earth's temperature increases over time as a result of increasing concentrations of these greenhouse gases in our atmosphere. His studies were generally ignored for almost a century.



Rajinder Singh Dhatt

On a special occasion during the UK-India Week celebrations, veteran soldier Rajinder Singh Dhatt was presented with the prestigious Point of Light Award by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Rishi Sunak.

Rajinder Singh Dhatt has been the driving force behind the "Undivided Indian Ex-Servicemen Association", an organization focused on uniting British Indian war veterans. The Point of Light award acknowledges Dhatt's extraordinary service and his tireless efforts to bring these legends together.

The Point of Light Award, given to extraordinary individuals like Dhatt, serves as recognition for their extraordinary contributions within their communities.

Gilles Perrault

Gilles Perrault, a prominent French writer, has left an indelible mark on the literary and social landscape of France. His thought-provoking works have sparked important debates and inspired critical thinking on important issues.



In 1978, Perrault published "Le Pull-over Rouge" (The Red Sweater), a groundbreaking novel that sparked discussion about the death penalty in France. The death penalty was finally abolished in France in 1981.

In 1990, Perrault published the critically acclaimed work "Notre Ami le Roi" (Our Friend the King), which highlights the 30-year reign of Hassan II of Morocco.

Gilles Perrault's books are considered important markers for his generation. Pierre Haski, president of Reporters Without Borders, acknowledged the lasting impact of Perrault's writings, which crossed literary boundaries to contribute to broader social conversations.

Gilles Perrault died at the age of 92 due to cardiac arrest on August 3, 2023.

INS Sagardhwani Sagar Friendship Mission-4



INS Sagardhwani, an oceanographic research vessel owned by the Naval Physical and Oceanographic

Laboratory (NPOL) under DRDO, departed from the South Jetty of the Southern Naval Command on a two-month long Sagar Maitri (SM) Mission-4.

DRDO's Sagar Maitri initiative aims to promote closer cooperation in socio-economic aspects among Indian Ocean Rim countries and enhance scientific interaction, especially in the field of marine research.

Under this initiative, DRDO launched 'MAITRI', which stands for 'Marine and Allied Interdisciplinary Training and Research Initiative'

As the Defense Ministry said in an official statement, the initiative focuses on establishing long-term cooperation with Indian Ocean Rim countries in the field of 'Ocean Research and Development'.

National Framework for Climate Services (NAFX)

India is launching an unprecedented initiative led by the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) known as the National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS). This comprehensive program aims to provide climate services and information to various sectors including agriculture, energy, disaster management, health and water resources.

The NFCS draws inspiration from the Global



Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), a global partnership established during the Third World Climate Summit in 2009. The primary goal of the GFCS is to improve the production and use of climate information and services, facilitating collaboration among researchers. This partnership is led by National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) in each country, with an emphasis on user-friendly climate information to effectively address long-term challenges.



Mera Yuva Bharat

The setting up of an autonomous body called 'My Youth Bharat' by the Union Cabinet on October 11 aims to harness the potential of technology to promote youth development and youth-led progress in India. The main objective of 'My Youth India' is to provide equal opportunities to the youth to achieve their aspirations and play an important role in shaping a prosperous India.

The Government's vision for My India involves achieving several key outcomes, such as:

Enhancing youth leadership skills, To prepare youth as social innovators and community leaders

Empowering youth to drive development ,Linking youth aspirations with community needs,

To provide an integrated platform for both young individuals and ministries

Facilitate two-way communication to connect youth with government initiatives

The Impact of Technology on Urban Development in India: A Glimpse into a Smarter Future



Dr. Nayan
Prakash Gandhi

India is undergoing a rapid urbanization process, with its urban population expected to reach 600 million by 2031. India, with one of the fastest growing economies in the world, is experiencing significant urban development. Technology has a big role to play in this process, shaping the growth and sustainability of Indian cities. Technology, in this context, emerges as a powerful tool to address these challenges and unlock new possibilities for fastest-growing building sustainable, resilient, and inclusive cities. One of the most significant impacts of technology is in the realm of smart infrastructure and connectivity. The Internet of Things (IoT) is revolutionizing urban management by enabling real-time data collection and analysis. Sensors embedded in streets, buildings, and utilities provide valuable insights into traffic patterns, energy consumption, waste management, and environmental conditions. This article examines the impact of technology on urban development in India, highlighting both its benefits and challenges.

Positive Impacts:

Smart Cities Mission: Launched in 2015, the Smart Cities Mission aims to transform Indian cities into sustainable and inclusive spaces. Technology plays a key role in this initiative, using sensors, data analytics and the Internet of Things (IoT) to improve city planning,



infrastructure management and services for citizens. Smart city initiatives include business management systems, waste management solutions and e-government platforms leading to increased efficiency and improved quality of life.

Enhanced Public Transportation: Technological advancements are revolutionizing public transport in India. Real-time monitoring of buses and trains through mobile applications offers greater convenience and accessibility for travelers. Furthermore, the introduction of app-based taxi services and ride-sharing platforms such as Uber and Ola have created additional transportation options, reducing congestion and improving mobility.

E-governance and Citizen Participation: Technology is facilitating greater transparency and citizen participation in urban governance. Online platforms for registering complaints, paying bills and accessing public services have improved accountability and accessibility. Citizens are also using social media to interact

with local authorities and express their concerns, leading to more responsive and participatory governance.

Digital Literacy and Access: Rapid growth in internet penetration and access to affordable mobile phones in India have enabled citizens to participate in the digital economy. This includes access to online learning platforms, e-commerce and telemedicine, promoting social and economic inclusion. Additionally, digital literacy programs are equipping people with the skills to navigate the digital landscape, improving their employability and overall well-being.

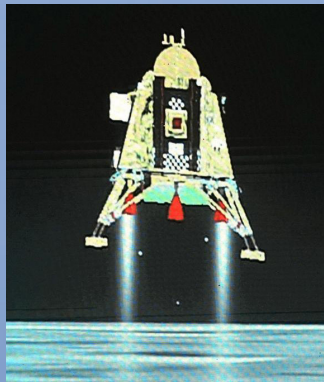
Innovation and Entrepreneurship: Technology is driving innovation and entrepreneurship in the urban development sector. Startups are developing solutions for various urban challenges, including renewable energy solutions, waste management technologies, and sustainable infrastructure. This promotes economic growth and creates new employment opportunities in the urban economy.

"ISRO'S STELLAR RISE: Leading the World through Chandrayaan and Aditya Missions"

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has earned a stellar reputation on the global stage through its remarkable Chandrayaan and Aditya missions. These missions have not only showcased India's scientific and technological prowess but have also contributed significantly to the advancement of space exploration. This report delves into the key achievements and significance of Chandrayaan and Aditya missions, highlighting how they have catapulted ISRO to the forefront of the world's leading space agencies.

Introduction The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has evolved into a world-leading space agency, primarily owing to its ambitious lunar mission, Chandrayaan, and the upcoming solar mission, Aditya. These missions have not only expanded our understanding of the Moon and the Sun but have also demonstrated India's competence in space exploration.

Chandrayaan Missions 2.1. Chandrayaan-1 - Launched in 2008, Chandrayaan-1 was India's first lunar mission. - Key discoveries included evidence of water molecules on the Moon's surface. - The mission provided valuable data for future lunar exploration endeavors.



2.2. Chandrayaan-2 - Launched in 2019, Chandrayaan-2 was a more ambitious lunar mission. - Included an orbiter, a lander (Vikram), and a rover (Pragyan). - Despite the lander's failure to make a soft landing, the orbiter continues to study the Moon and relay data back to Earth.

2.3 Chandrayaan-3 is a follow-on mission to Chandrayaan-2 to demonstrate end-to-end capability in safe landing and roving on the lunar surface. It consists of Lander and Rover configuration. It will be launched by LVM3 from SDSC SHAR, Sriharikota. The propulsion module will carry the lander and rover configuration till 100 km lunar orbit. The propulsion module has Spectro-polarimetry of Habitable Planet Earth (SHAPE) payload to study the spectral and Polari metric measurements of Earth from the lunar orbit.

Lander payloads: Chandra's Surface Thermophysical Experiment (ChaSTE) to measure the thermal conductivity and temperature; Instrument for Lunar Seismic Activity (ILSA) for measuring the seismicity around the landing site; Langmuir Probe (LP) to estimate the plasma density and its variations. A passive Laser Retroreflector Array from NASA is accommodated for lunar laser



ranging studies.

Rover payloads: Alpha Particle X-ray Spectrometer (APXS) and Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS) for deriving the elemental composition in the vicinity of landing site.

Aditya Mission 3.1. Aditya-1 - Aditya-1 is ISRO's ambitious mission aimed at studying the Sun. - The mission aims to investigate the Sun's outermost layer, the corona, and its impact on space weather. - Scheduled for launch in the near future, Aditya-1 is expected to provide critical insights into solar dynamics.

The spacecraft shall be placed in a halo orbit around the Lagrange point 1 (L1) of the Sun-Earth system, which is about 1.5 million km from the Earth. A satellite placed in the halo orbit around the L1 point has the major advantage of continuously viewing the Sun without any occultation/eclipses. This will provide a greater advantage of observing the solar activities and its effect on space weather in real time. The spacecraft carries seven payloads to observe the photosphere, chromosphere and the outermost layers of the Sun (the corona) using electromagnetic and particle and magnetic field detectors. Using the special vantage point L1, four payloads directly view the Sun and the remaining three payloads carry out in-situ studies of particles and fields at the Lagrange point L1, thus providing important scientific studies of the propagatory effect of solar dynamics in the interplanetary medium

The suits of Aditya L1 payloads are expected to provide most crucial informations to understand the problem of coronal heating, coronal mass ejection, pre-flare and flare activities and their characteristics, dynamics of space weather, propagation of particle



and fields etc.

Significance and Achievements

ISRO's Chandrayaan missions have added to the global body of lunar knowledge and set the stage for future lunar exploration.

The discovery of water molecules on the Moon's surface has opened the possibility of sustained lunar habitation.

The suits of Aditya L1 payloads are expected to provide most crucial informations to understand the problem of coronal heating, coronal mass ejection, pre-flare and flare activities and their characteristics, dynamics of space weather, propagation of particle and fields etc.



Chandrayaan-2's orbiter continues to contribute valuable lunar data.

Aditya-1 is set to provide essential information on solar activity, which has significant implications for Earth and space missions.

Global Recognition

ISRO's accomplishments in lunar and solar exploration have garnered international acclaim.

Collaborations with other space agencies have increased, enhancing India's standing in the global space community.

Conclusion ISRO's Chandrayaan and Aditya missions have propelled the organization to the forefront of the world's leading space agencies. These missions have not only expanded our understanding of celestial bodies but have also positioned India as a key player in the global space exploration arena. As ISRO continues to push the boundaries of space science and technology, its contributions to lunar and solar research are expected to have far-reaching implications for humanity's journey into the cosmos. ■

Was the G20 Summit a Turning Point for the Global South?



Looking at the few tangible outcomes of the G20 summit, it is difficult not to be worried about the future of multilateralism. This has to do with not only what happens at G20 meetings but also what is taking place elsewhere. From a European perspective, the twenty-three countries recently applying for membership in BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) should be as concerning as the inertia within the G20. Both factors should alert us that Russia's and China's global outreach—including their authoritarian propaganda—may be growing

rather than declining.

Several heads of states have called the joint communiqué forged under the Indian presidency a success because all twenty members signed off to a statement that condemns the breaching of territorial lines and supports related United Nations declarations. It is indeed difficult to escape the cynicism of such a statement's being signed by a Russian government that seized territory against the will of its neighbors and is leading a bloody war on Ukraine, which is forced to defend its territorial integrity. More problematic from a diplomatic perspective is the failure of the

mostly Western countries to get additional G20 countries to apply economic sanctions against Russia to prevent the Kremlin from replenishing its war purse. If India were to join the sanctions coalition and refrain from buying Russian fossil fuels, it would constrain Russia's financial means allowing it to continue the war.

But hope for optimism remains. With the G20 leaders' announcement of a major international infrastructure project to connect India, the Middle East, and Europe with railways, shipping lines, high-speed data cables, and energy pipelines, some of



the biggest economic players are finally providing an alternative to China's Belt and Road Initiative in a critical region. The European Union (EU) has pledged to provide a share of financial resources included in its Global Gateway Program (amounting to €300 billion between 2021 and 2027) to support the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor. The project provides the EU with an opportunity to show that it is able to leverage its economic power to defend its own foreign policy interests. It will need, though, to initiate more infrastructure initiatives in other regions of the Global South to help

to build political trust.

Further progress may come from the G20 leaders' joint pledge to triple renewables capacity by 2030 and in the decision to formally bring the African Union into the G20, strengthening their voice on climate and energy policy as well as on a more equitable distribution of wealth.

Outcomes like that are the best way to help the G20 remain a relevant format for managing North-South relations and resolving problems of a global order.

Like the BRICS summit in Johannesburg, South Africa, two weeks earlier, the just-concluded

G20 summit in New Delhi is symbolically important for Africa.

At the conclusion of the BRICS summit, two African countries, Egypt and Ethiopia, joined the original five members, taking membership of the club—which also includes Argentina, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates—to eleven.

The African Union (AU) is now a full member of the G20+, on par with the European Union. Effectively it will be represented by the AU commission chair, likely with significant support from South Africa, the only other African member.

Africans have long rightly called

for more representation in global economic and political governance. Added African representation within BRICS+ and AU membership in the G20+ helps redress these deficits. It allows the continent to voice the need for much more important global governance reforms, namely, of the global financial architecture and the UN Security Council, and to agitate in the face of climate change for the prioritization of

is deeply divided on almost all foreign policy matters. The result is likely to complicate G20+ consensus on global matters, though it will force rich countries to confront the effects that their policies have elsewhere in the world.

The rise and voice of the Global South, a term generally derided by the West, is becoming strident. Brazil is hosting the 2024 G20+ summit, and South Africa the

required to save the essentials of the current global liberal system or battering down the hatches, raising walls, and withdrawing into fortress Europe and fortress North America. It is, ultimately, a choice between paying now or more later.

The circumstances that birthed the G20 in 1999—namely, the concern with seeking lasting solutions to a perennial global economic crisis—accorded it the



developmental issues from the perspective of the poorest and most marginalized region globally. From an African perspective, the double standards of organizations such as the G20 and Group of Seven (G7) are legion, including rhetoric on vaccines, debt sustainability, and development finance not matched by implementation.

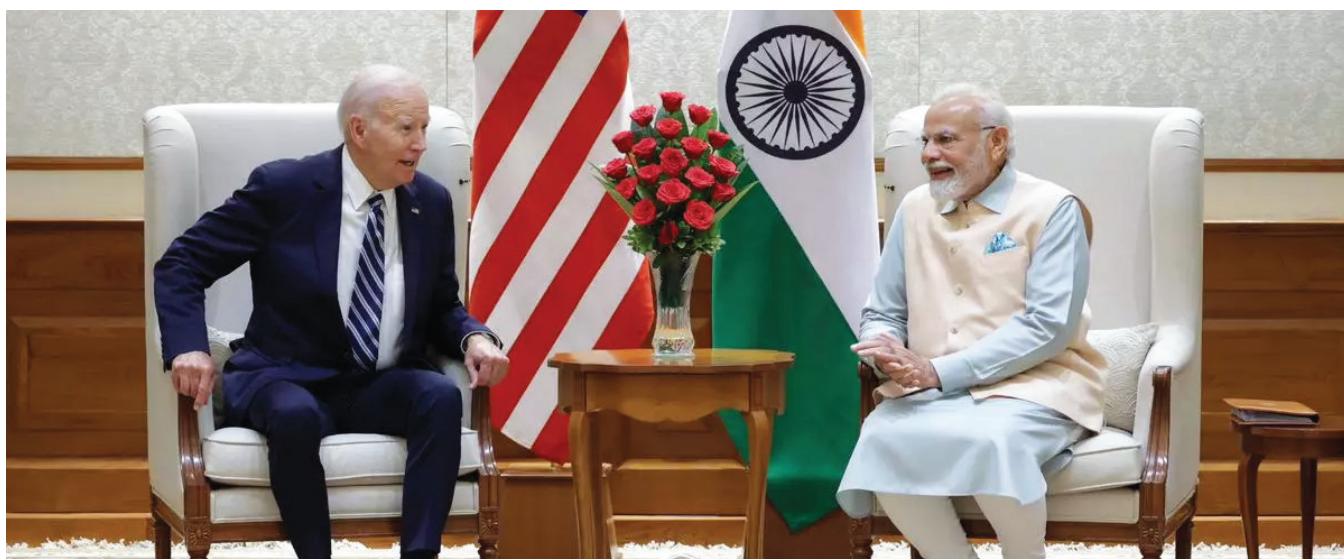
Expanded representation will also force institutional reform and deep introspection in Africa that could see the emergence of much-needed policy coherence among the AU's fifty-five members. For all its talk of integration, the continent

year after that, implying ongoing pressure and critique of the West. Even though the Global South is not united on most matters, its countries do cohere on one—a deepening frustration that the current rules-based system keeps them down and the West on top.

The response by the West to demands for reform has been akin to Russia's defenses in eastern Ukraine. Dig in, defend, and retreat only when defeat is inevitable. Looking into the future, the time for more difficult decisions and bold leadership may be at hand—a choice between the far-reaching reforms

potential of becoming a game changer. By bringing together the wealthiest countries and emerging economies and making consensus essential to deliberations, the G20 offered a potentially inclusive, even if not equitable, framework for setting global agendas and for reducing tensions of superpower rivalry.

For the Global South, where demands for global support to overcome poverty, fragility, and catastrophes are highest, the possibilities of G20-driven benefits were always going to depend on the leverage exerted by emerging economies.



It is in this regard that the summit in India reinforced the group's game changer potential in at least two important respects. First, the admission of the AU further increased the voice of the Global South and the possibility for more inclusive agendas. Second, the priority issues and targets from the Indian summit—the need for more inclusive growth; accelerated implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals; accelerated action to mitigate climate change adversities, health emergencies, and debt vulnerabilities; reforms of multilateral development banks; and strengthening more equitable multilateral bodies, among others—are indications of how increased participation and voice by the developing world can change the agenda of global action and partnership.

It can be argued that India's G20 presidency made a significant difference and that, hopefully, Brazil's presidency next year will further enhance the G20's game-changing potential. This may also go a long way in ameliorating the superpower rivalries and tensions that have continuously posed a threat not only to the effectiveness of the G20, but also to multilateral partnerships on sustainable

The rise and voice of the Global South, a term generally derided by the West, is becoming strident. Brazil is hosting the 2024 G20+ summit, and South Africa the year after that, implying ongoing pressure and critique of the West.



development, human security, and prosperity.

What the Maestro says:

Shri Amitabh Kant, G20 Sherpa: When India took over the presidency of G20 in Indonesia at Bali, we were in the midst of a scenario of slowing growth and productivity worldwide. There was a huge impact of COVID-19 pandemic which had led to vast segments of the global population going below the poverty line. Vast number of people had lost their jobs. There was a cost of living debt crisis. There had been a reversal on the sustainable development goals. There was a challenge of climate crisis and climate action. At that point, India felt that we should start our presidency with the theme of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam", that is the world is one family. We are one earth, one family, and we should have one future. And the Prime Minister who is the leader of G20 from India and I act as his Sherpa, he said that our presidency, India's presidency should actually be inclusive, it should be ambitious, it should be decisive, and it should be action-oriented. And these are the four principles on which we have worked. And I can assure you that we have lived up to his vision of

being inclusive, ambitious, action-oriented, and very, very decisive during our presidency.

During this presidency, we had some broad priorities with which we started. And these priorities were very critical for the global world, first of which, that at a point of time when one-third of the world is facing a recession, we should drive bold, sustainable, strong, and inclusive growth. The second key priority for us was to have accelerated sustainable development goals because only 12 of the 169 SDGs are on track and we were way behind the schedule. We were midway at the 2030 action point, but we are way behind and therefore accelerating the SDGs, improving learning outcomes, health outcomes, nutrition, all these were very critical for India's presidency. Thirdly, we wanted the world to take the lead on green development in the context of climate action and climate finance, and there were several components of this which we wanted to drive, and therefore green development, climate action, climate finance was our third priority. And because both SDGs and climate action require finance, particularly for developing



and emerging markets in the Global South, it was critical that we focus on multilateral institutions of the 21st century, how to redesign and reform them, and our view was that Global South, developing countries, emerging markets, which has been a very, very key component of India's presidency, must be able to get long-term financing and must

be able to use new instruments for financing to drive both SDGs and climate finance. So the fifth priority of India's presidency was that we must have technological development and digital public infrastructure, because if we have to lift vast segments of the population, if we have to make a difference to the Global South, technology will be the key driver. And most of the innovations in the world have come from the big tech in the west, and even in China they've come from big tech, but India has created a very unique model of digital public infrastructure, which is open source, open API; is interoperable, and has enabled digital identity for every citizen, has enabled bank account for every citizen, has enabled everyone to do fast payments, has enabled everyone to improve learning outcomes and health outcomes. And during the COVID, we were able to do 2.2 billion COVID vaccinations; and therefore, technological development and how to use digital public





infrastructure to drive growth, when 4 billion people of the world do not have digital identity, about 3 billion people do not have bank accounts, and over 133 countries do not have fast payments, that was critical from India's priorities perspective. And the last key priority, which the Prime Minister elucidated, and which he felt very strongly about, was women-led development, to bring women-led development, to bring women empowerment and gender equality. So these have been the six key priorities of India on which we have worked.

We started our presidency by, on which the Foreign Secretary will talk about, with a meeting of the Voice of the Global South. We got the perspective of 125 leaders, and then we remain focused on the perspective of the Global South and the requirements of the developing countries. And the New Delhi Leaders' Declaration, which many of you will see post the Summit, you will see it as a voice of the Global South and the developing

countries. No document in the world would have such a strong voice for the Global South and the developing countries as the New Delhi Leaders' Declaration. And therefore, the Prime Minister's vision of India's G20 presidency being a very inclusive presidency

We started our presidency by, on which the Foreign Secretary will talk about, with a meeting of the Voice of the Global South. We got the perspective of 125 leaders, and then we remain focused on the perspective of the Global South and the requirements of the developing countries.



has been our aim. There's been a huge scale and reach of India's presidency. There have been 19 G20 countries and the EU, that means 20; 9 special invitee countries. There have been three regional organizations. There have been 11 international organizations who participated in all the 220 meetings that took place in India. We were able to use this opportunity to take the meeting to over 60 cities of India and every state and every Union Territory of India, and use this opportunity to demonstrate the liveliness, the vibrancy, and the dynamism of India's federal polity. Every state vigorously participated, and we were able to translate and bring a huge transformation to the city infrastructure in 60 cities. When G20s are held across other countries, they are held in the capital or maximum two cities. In India's case, we've held them over 60 cities of India and used this as an opportunity to transform them.

So, ladies and gentlemen, we've had over, a vast, the biggest participation in G20 from across the world. We have had Africa's highest ever participation in addition to the 29 countries, we have had 32 additional countries. We've been the voice of the Global South. During this period, we've used this opportunity also to push a huge amount of Indian narrative through One District, One Product, that is every district which has come out with a product, focused; that was the only gift we gave to all the visitors who came during our presidency so that we could have an impact on the lives of our artisans. We have focused on millets, which is critical from the viewpoint of sustainability of agriculture. We have focused on achievements of India as a mother of democracy, focused on the digital transformation and digital public infrastructure.

National Education Policy 2020 and CSOs



Amod Kanth

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 approved by the Union Cabinet amidst COVID-19 pandemic, which has disrupted the educational systems worldwide, has raised new hopes and aspiration for millions of out of school children, who are at the periphery of its theme, 'Educate, Encourage and Enlighten'. The Hon'ble Prime Minister Sri Narendra Modiji in his address to the nation on 74th Independence Day told that to attain the goal of self reliance (AatamNirbharBharat) there is a strong need of integration is required rather than of working in silos. He also expressed his faith that NEP-2020, aimed to building strong foundation for the knowledge based contemporary aspirational India to match up with the new emerging world and global

standards. He further tweeted that the NEP is based on 'pillars of access, equality, quality, affordability and accountability', aimed to achieve inclusive and plural society by producing sensible and responsible.

India's new National Education Policy (NEP), 2020, formulated and pronounced after a gap of 34 years, following prolonged consultation at all levels, promises revolutionary changes and integration of the broadly defined education with the national ethos and development. The Policy envisages broad-based, multi disciplinary coupled with early childhood care, interalia, and holistic pre-school and school education with clear focus on character building, while, at the same time to prepare them for futuristic gainful employment, being both visionary and ambitious. While assisting

the NITI Aayog for over two years working the standing committee of the leading service delivery CSOs (Civil Society Organizations), SDG (Sustainable Development Goal-4 of inclusive and equitable education and promoting lifelong learning being reflected here.

The changes in the prevailing educational structure of 10+2+3+2, replacing it with the 5+3+3+4 and multiple entry and exit options, skill mapping, vocational education, access, equity, quality, multi-disciplinary education, blending of local with global, inclusive and interactive learning, developing critical thinking, reduced curriculum, emphasis on discovery, discussion, focus on research and innovation, graded autonomy to colleges, single regulating agency and use of the mother tongue in the fundamental areas, are all very innovative

moves. The need was strongly felt to achieve the universal access to quality education, scientific advancement, social justice and equality, national integration and cultural preservation and also to match the agenda reflected in

percent of the workforce in India, as quoted by UNICEF on June 12, 2019 (World Day Against Child Labour). The Government has huge responsibility towards such large number of the children in accessing their right to education (6-14 years)

the age group of 6-17 years being out of school. The situation of these children and millions of others further exacerbates with lockdown, due to unprecedented crisis created by the pandemic COVID-19. The exodus of migrant workers from



the Goal-4 of SDGs of the 2030, “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”, to create a new system that is aligned with the aspirational goals of 21st century.

The Draft National Education Policy of 2019 estimated nearly 6.2 crore children of school age (6-18 years) being out of school in 2015. Largest segments among these children happened to be 10.1 million child workers and 35 million Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP), as defined under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2015. The same children, presumably, are now included under NEP-2020 as the children in ‘Socio-Economic Disadvantaged Group (SEDG)’. Similar types of children are reported to be constituting 13

as their fundamental right, inserted by Article 21-A, under RTE Act, 2009.

In India, even before the COVID-19 pandemic, millions of children have been facing extreme poverty and social injustice. Children in India’s informal urban spaces, particularly those on streets, are exposed to hazardous environmental conditions of dilapidated housing, poor sanitation, vector and water-borne disease etc. The children of the sex worker, tribal children living in the remotest parts of the country, severely disabled children, children living in refugee camps experiencing displacements, exploitation, abuse and trafficking, children living in the conflict-affected areas forced to spend their childhood in crisis are all outside the purview of education.

The NEP refers to the 75th round household survey NSSO of (2017-18), estimating, 3.22 crore children in

metropolises has severely affected the well being of their children who took arduous road trips, suffered extreme exhaustion and scarcity of food, water and medical aid, together with increased exposure to virus reached their homes in villages are out of school today.

The policy has given utmost thrust on implementation of Vocational Education along with the foundational education as an integral part, starting from class sixth standards itself, aimed to provide exposure to at least 50 percent students. This aspect is going to bridge the huge skill gap analysis. This is in alignment with the SDG’s Goal 4.4 (Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill).

The NEP envisions that every child under the age of five will be

included in foundational learning process. Modifying the existing 10+2 structure of school education and introducing Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) program, NEP 2020 has responded to this impending need with a strong commitment to universalizing pre-school foundational learning. Setting up of the National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy to achieve universal foundational literacy by 2025 will ensure a focused and time bound implementation of the mentioned strategies.

The NEP recognizes that socio-economic marginalization and exclusion is multidimensional and that children from socio-economically disadvantaged groups, (SEDGs) have been underrepresented in the education system. The recommendation to create 'special education zones' areas with larger presence of SEDGs (victims of trafficking, orphans, child beggars in urban areas, and the urban poor) has broadened the framework of looking at exclusion from a class-caste-gender lens.

A vision of an inclusive education system towards achieving universal

education system is one of the biggest highlights of the NEP. It sets the goal to achieve 100 percent gross enrolment ratio in prescribed to secondary level by 2030. The participation of

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the CSO's/NGO's can be aligned with the government initiative in recruiting teachers from local areas, availability of 'special educators' for differently-abled children at the middle and secondary level will be a revolutionary move towards a more inclusive and equitable education system.

These attribute a visionary and ambitious approach of the Government, but how to achieve the magnanimous goal of 100 percent of Gross Enrollment Ratio,(GER) in pre-school to secondary level by 2030 and exposure to vocational training of the children starting from the class sixth onwards, aimed to increase to 50 % in Higher Education (including vocational education) from 26.3% (2018) to 50 % by 2030, followed by their suitable placement remains a challenge when country in particular, is witnessing a huge disconnect between education and skill, between skill and industry and between the education-skill and community.

THREE DISCONNECTS

In order to understand the significance of the voluntary sector, it is important to understand the strengths and limitations of the government machinery. The government machinery which is present at various levels has enormous resources at its command. However, it is constrained by lack of access, community contacts and commitment to the needy, absence of ground level knowledge and the inability to translate the programmes into services. There is a huge disconnect between India's education programs and skilling

programs, between skilling programs and industrial and other employability situation and also major disconnect between India's education, skilling, community, industry and the people at large.

The lack of access to good



education and training keeps the vulnerable and the marginalized sections into the vicious circle of low skills; low productive employment and poverty. The marginalized group which includes rural poor, youth, persons with disabilities, migrant workers and women constitute the highest number of poor. In India 70 per cent of the labour force reside in rural areas and depend on low productive productivity, agricultural activity where there is huge underemployment leading to low level of productivity. In view of socially and economically disadvantaged groups (SEDG), the NEP 2020, recognizes the special and critical role that women play in society. Thus, providing quality education to girls is the best way to increase the education levels for current and future generations.

Potential of NGOs in galvanizing the Skill India

The history of India's development sector shows that the civil society organizations have always been the medium for major changes and progress. On the flip side, wherever public pressure, large scale or in segments, is against the change, the development has been often obstructed or becoming a challenge. It is thus clear that the present government's vision for the year 2030 coinciding with the Sustainable Development Goal's (SDGs) must galvanize the CSOs into a major player in this huge endeavour. However, in the present fast changing scenario the glaring disconnects between the civil societies and the government, the ambitious and far-reaching policies and their know-how to the people, all need to be bridged effectively and at a faster pace. There should be no gap between conceptualization of service delivery and their actual implementation. Though government machinery is almost



omnipresent and is characterized by overlapping functions-myriad legal and other factors; whereas, the creditable NGOs have well-trained personnel with missionary zeal to serve the society, if facilitated by the government and carved out space for them in the policy and programs implementation.

To achieve the mandate of the Skill India and the vision of NEP 2020 in reaching out to the target of 50 percent of exposure in skill development to the youth, the participation of NGOs are required to play the catalyst role. Experience in several parts of India shows that NGO focus on sector-specific issues such as livelihood, community organization, community asset creation, women group formation, etc. and accelerates social and economic recovery after disasters.

The Government of India's National Policy on the Voluntary Sector, 2006 envisaged encouraging an independent, creative and effective voluntary sector. The support for NGOs, however, cannot be merely based on subjective assessments and factors not relating to their commitment, integrity, capability and experience in the given field. These CSOs/

NGOs have to act as the 'million bridges' between the Union and State Governments through the Standing Committee of NITI Aayog and CSO's in providing services and implementing Schemes and Policies responding to the real needs of the people and thereby ensure good governance. Through, holistic vision and collaborative efforts between the Government, NGOs, Corporates and Industries, the vision of 'Skill India Mission 2015', launched by our Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modiji, to make India skill Capital of the world can be achieved.

The policy has given utmost thrust on implementation of Vocational Education along with the foundational education as an integral part, starting from class sixth standards itself, aimed to provide exposure to at least 50 percent students. This aspect is going to bridge the huge skill gaps in various sectors of economy where less than 6 percent of the workforce is reported to be skilled. This is in alignment with the SDG's Goal 4.4 (Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill).

‘Mani’ and ‘Pur’ means city of jewels

Raj Bhushan

Indian state of Manipur comprising two words which characterise its nature which is ‘Mani’ and ‘Pur’ means city of jewels. The tiny hilly state one of the jewel amongst seven sisters in north east which traces back its existence from Mahabharata days. Its cultural grandeur and dance tradition depicted the deep rooted Vaishnava tradition in the north east. Manipur dance, a renowned classical dance form depicts the Ras Leela of SriKrishna, reflects the deep rooted splendid cultural influence of this state has. The hill state was earlier ruled by various dynasties, including the Ningthouja and Khuman, and its unique cultural identity culminates in Vaishnavism. Geographically, It is surrounded by Mizoram in South, Nagaland in North and Assam in the west and it has international border in east as Myanmar gives it a scenic landscape. Manipur having 53% population comprising Meiti ethnic group the rest of the population are Naga and cookie. Naga and cooking roughly comprising 40% of the population who are primarily living in the hilly areas of Manipur.

Background

The Manipur conflict reflects refers to complex socio-political issues involving various other issues related to its ethnicity, sudden change in demography, illegal migration religious conversation and alleged drug plantation led to the social conflict. This conflict has multiple dimensions, including demands for greater autonomy,

ethnic identity, and competing political interests. However the predominant reasons of Manipur conflict is aspiration of for greater autonomy and administrative favours in the backdrop of attrition of Manipuri culture influenced by migration from neighbouring areas.

Imminent cause of conflict

There were three factors which triggers this horrific conflict the first is about the removal of illegal encroachment drive in cookie dominated areas, the second one

on 11th April 2023 whereby three churches were declared illegal and they were allegedly removed the third and imminent reason was about the judgement by Hon’ble High Court of Manipur passed on 27 March 2023 directing State Government of Manipur for recommendation to grant Meiti ethnic group Scheduled Tribe status.

As mentioned above the proximate reason of ethnic unrest started after passing the judgement by Hon’ble High court of Manipur in the matter Mutum Churamani



Meetei and Others Versus State of Manipur, represented by the Chief Secretary and Others vide Writ Petition (C) No. 229 of 2023 decided on March 27, 2023. When the decision came into public domain on 19 April 2023, the unrest erupted on the following day.

In this Judgement, there is a reference to the Letter No. 1902005/2012-C & IM dated 29.5.2013 of the Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs addressed to the State Government for its recommendation to include Meetei/Meitei community in the Schedule Tribe in list of Indian Constitution as a “tribe among tribes of Manipur. Therefore, it is amply clear that the requisite direction was issued by the Central government to State Government to complete the formalities in time bound fashion.



In this Judgment reliance was made on one of the judgements passed by Hon'ble Gauhati High Court on 26.05.2003 passed in W.P.(C) No. 4281 of 2002. In that matter the proposal of five communities namely, Inpui, Liangmai, Rongmai, Thangal and Zeme for modifications in the existing entries of the list of Scheduled Tribes and cases of three tribes namely Chongthu, Koibu and Mate for fresh inclusion were discussed and proposed as per the approved modalities. Accordingly, the government submitted that the proposals of 8 communities are under consideration of the Government and they are being processed as per approved modalities. If after examination they are found eligible, necessary amendments in the order specifying the list of Schedules Tribes of Manipur would be carried out as per provisions of Article 342 of the Constitution of India.”

The Hon'ble High Court of Manipur decided the matter according passed the judgment in view of the observation of the Hon'ble Guwahati High Court.

Legal process of inclusion in the Scheduled Tribe list- a bone of contention

The process of the inclusion in Scheduled Tribe list requires the constitutional amendment and is a very complex process involves multiple stages. It is however relevant to note that the Judgement of High Court of Manipur was merely a direction based on the legal precedence of the Judgement passed by Hon'ble Gauhati High Court earlier.

The process starts with the recommendation for inclusion in the list of ST list by state government. The following steps are involved in this process:

(a) After due deliberation, a specific recommendation along

with latest Socio-economic survey and ethnographic report should be forwarded to Tribal Affair Ministry by State Government.

(b) The Tribal Ministry reviews and send them to the Registrar General of India Under the Home Ministry for approval.

(c) Post approval of Home Ministry the proposal is sent to National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.

(d) After approval of National Commission of Schedule Tribe the proposal is forwarded to cabinet for final deliberations which introduces bill in the parliament and then a constitutional amendment takes place to include in the list of Scheduled Tribe after passing from both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.

(e) The constitutional amendment attains finality in form of amendment in Article 341 and 342 of the Constitution after presidential assent.

Other social, political, ethnic issues triggering conflict

In the above backdrop, the pertinent question arises as how this Judgment has created a flutter to cause civil unrest of such a magnitude. A follow up question can also arise as how this protest had created a uniform and sudden outbreak of unrest amongst ethnic groups. These clearly outlines some latent underline issues and this Judgment is merely found expression to those issues. Manipur has been a prime potboiler and has got prominence for some of the legal issues which includes the human right violations.

One of the main legal issues has been regarding Manipur conflict is the demand for greater autonomy or independence by some insurgent groups and the issue of Armed Power (Special Powers) Act which attracts the palpable attention



across the media world. Earlier the Manipur conflict has seen several court cases over the years, often related to issues such as human rights abuses, extrajudicial killings, and the use of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA). These issues get traction from the civil society and take Manipur situation in a bad light. In the current geopolitical scenario, the international media has also play a big role to steer a situation to make this an international issue. Like we witnessed in recent times when Pakistani media quoting Manipur situation an ethno-religion issue and accused Indian government as anti-minority

In the recent times there are palpable increase in influx of migration from neighbouring areas of Mynmar in the hills of Manipur after coup in Mynmar in 2021. This illegal migration created skewed demographic condition in Manipur and purportedly ominous to the rich cultural fabric to Manipur. It is seen that there are sudden overnight villages mushroomed in the in Churachandpur district of Manipur. These areas are also hotbed for recent protest when

there was anti encroachment drive by the Government in 38 villages of Churachandpur-Khoumpum Protected Forest area where there are "illegal settlements". The illegal settlement encroached the reserved and protected forests and wildlife sanctuaries for poppy plantation and drugs business. The residents of this area claim their right over the land termed it alleged violation of Hill Area Committee constituted under the Manipur Legislative Assembly (Hill Areas Committee) order, 1972.

There is also issues in Delimitation which started in 2020 when the Centre began the first delimitation process in the state. However, the Meitei community alleged that the Census figures used in the exercise did not accurately reflect the population representation of the community hence it is not acceptable.

All issues mentioned above somehow point towards illegal migration and insurgent forces in Manipur which are the main reason of the recent conflict. There are some underlying problems of the religious affiliations of these rebel groups have also played a discreet

yet prominent role in flaring up this Manipur ethnic conflict.

Overall, the background of the Manipur conflict is complicated and multi-layered with various legal issues arising from the demands for autonomy, the use of special laws, human rights concerns, peace negotiations, and the constitutional framework of India.

Supreme Court intervention

In the midst of ongoing ethnic violence, a video resurfaced showing two women being paraded naked in Manipur. Deeply moved by this heinous criminal act, the Hon'ble Supreme Court steps in and suo-moto actions taken in this matter and has directed Centre, state government to take immediate steps and apprise the court on what action has been taken in this issue. Hon'ble Supreme court further observed that what is portrayed in the media about visuals which appeared shows gross constitutional violation and infraction of human life using women as instruments of perpetrated violence is against constitutional democracy, "

The Supreme Court formed a committee of three former high court judges who apart from

investigation, will also look into rehabilitation and ancillary issues related to the ethnic violence stricken Manipur.

Former IPS officer has been given charge to oversee the CBI investigation, Hon'ble Court has also directed to include five officers of at least the rank of Dy SP, brought into the CBI from various states. These officers will also be functioning within the four corners of infrastructure and administrative structure of CBI, Also there are 42 SITs looking at cases which have not been transferred to CBI. These SITs should be supervised by DIG ranked officers from outside Manipur. Each officer will monitor six

groups are involved. In this conflict, every possible constituent of government machinery is involved, the administration, the legislature and the judiciary. Whereas there are various ethnic, tribal groups including sub-groups having multiple identities and all are intertwined. One identity which cut across the groups are their religious identities as well. Illegal migration and illegal settlement are one of the formidable task before the law enforcement in a tough terrain and in an unsettled porous neighbouring international border.

Therefore, in these complexities, no single solution would work be the political dialogue, peace initiatives,

Ongoing violence, political divisions, and distrust among stakeholders continue to impede progress in achieving any solution. External factors and security operations further complicate the situation.

In this context, achieving lasting peace in Manipur necessitates inclusive political dialogue, strict action against illegal migration and illegal settlement, autonomy and devolution of powers, effective conflict resolution mechanisms, and evolution of strict mechanism to thwart any effort by any forces to change the demography of the state. Simultaneously, social oriented scheme in terms of economic development, better job opportunities, education, and spread awareness towards nation building are essential components which state keep on aiming at. As Manipur issue an intricate issue, it is imperative that all stakeholders, including the Indian government, state authorities, and civil societies come together with a shared unfettered commitment to resolving the conflict.

A peaceful and prosperous future for Manipur is not only desirable but also attainable with concerted efforts and a comprehensive understanding of the issues at hand. The people of Manipur, who have endured the burdens of conflict for too long, deserve nothing less than a future free from violence and uncertainty. Driving cue from the Manipur every Indian state should always acknowledge sternly deal with the destabilising external as well as internal forces which are constantly working in tandem to create unrest by way of illegal migration and providing them logistical, ideological and moral support under the garb of human rights and international brotherhood. It is bounden duty of the nation to protect it's ethnicity and sovereignty at all cost.



SITs to see that the investigation is going correctly. The Supreme Court closely monitoring the ongoing investigation and termed it this violence against women in strife-torn Manipur, describing it as being of "unprecedented magnitude.

Possible solution and way forward

This is hard to address the Manipur conflict and arrive a solution wherein multiple interest

and government responses are far and few in between and yet significant challenges will remain. While the Hon'ble Supreme Court intervened in this matter the complete solution may still be elusive as the deliverance of justice and rehabilitation are some of the imminent limited issues the Hon'ble apex court has under taken. However, there are various issues between these ethnic groups will remain unanswered. Currently

Integrating Skill Development into the Academic Agenda for the Future Workforce



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On the vast landscape of most modernized and sophisticated industrialization and the need for capable employees, skill development stands undeniably as a pillar that can meet the future generation's workforce, may it be for self-employment or to be an entrepreneur. As a matter of fact, Asian countries are full of population and especially have a huge youth mass, but a greater percentage is either unemployed or may not fit suit to the job that demands specific skills. Hence, it is observed that there is a huge workforce but still, there is insufficiency. If the political leaders and the private institutions work in synchronous frames and introduce some skill development initiatives right from the school level, can play a vital role in withstanding the coming global challenges. And also proves to be a sure shot for the national economic growth. It



is necessary that every child be equipped with vocational training for holistic development.

INTRODUCTION:

Among the Asian countries, India carries more responsibilities as it has a large mass of youth with an average age of 30 years considered to be the youngest across the globe. This scenario brings uncountable

employment opportunities along with heavy responsibilities for the development of skills among the budding workforce and upskilling the existing one. It's high time now to take up the issue on mission mode to produce manpower with guaranteed and well-equipped

skills for faster, sustainable, and inclusive growth in line with increasing employability needs. India must push strategically for a technically trained workforce to meet a pace with the economic growth engine at the domestic level as well as for the advanced economies of the world.

It is undoubtedly the process of skill development must be initiated right from the school level

The traditional academic agenda has long been focused on theoretical knowledge, but to prepare students for the demands of the future workforce, there is a pressing need to integrate practical skill development into educational curricula.



institutions are to be established with enhanced infrastructure specific and standardized for the skill development

- Academic leaders must involve industry professionals to design the syllabus, curriculum, and instructional material and there must be regular reviews to be conducted, On also on-demand basis there shall be provisions for updates and incorporation of recent trends.

- All types of learning must be through hands-on experience and must involve practical approaches.

CONCLUSION:

For any country, its education system defines the nation's growth and strength, as it develops its citizens to withstand any challenges. The education system must produce a skilled workforce in this technologically advanced world to keep the nation secure, advanced, progressing, growing industries, strengthening defense, and making it only one or the number one nation among the other competitive nations. Education is a very powerful tool to meet the sustainable development goals defined by the United Nations. To meet the demands of the rapidly changing job market, it is imperative that educational institutions adapt their academic agendas to prioritize skill development alongside traditional knowledge acquisition. By incorporating project-based learning, internships, soft skills development, digital literacy, and a focus on lifelong learning, institutions can better equip students with the skills and mindset required to excel in the future workforce. It is only through such a holistic approach that we can ensure that graduates are not only academically qualified but also job-ready and adaptable to the ever-evolving world of work. ■

Hence, looking at such projections and the requirement to increase the capacity and capability of skill development, the central government has already taken afresh initiatives such as Skilled India, Innovative India, Digital India, ATAL Tinkering Labs, make-in India, and many such down the line.

WAY FORWARD:

Currently, there are no common platforms upon which relevant common information and data can be shared or made available to job seekers, employers, industries, service providers, and recruitment consultants. Hence, there is a serious mismatch is observed between the job seekers and the employers, which finally landed in a substandard quality outcome.

The following are some of the thought stimulations and are indicative suggestions that may bridge the gap between employment and skill development.

- It is suggested to provide sector-specific and skill-specific job market information on a common platform and shall be shared with all the stack holders.

- The existing education system



that proves the knowledge and learning and the skill that is acquired by the youth and the demand from the industries and employers, there is a serious mismatch. Hence, a skill development program must be governed by establishing synchronization among the labor market, the manpower required with the skill set, and the industry requirements. In this line, effective training programs are to be conducted.

- The public-private partnership

In-depth look at the Women's Reservation Bill



The Women's Reservation Bill, is a proposed legislation in India that seeks to reserve 33% of the seats in the Lok Sabha (the lower house of the Indian Parliament) and in all state legislative assemblies for women. The bill has been a subject of debate and discussion in Indian politics for several years and has yet to become law. Let's take an in-depth look at the Women's Reservation Bill in India, examining its history, significance, debates, and potential impact.

1. Historical Background:

- The idea of reserving seats for women in legislative bodies in India can be traced back to the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Indian Constitution in 1993, which mandated 33% reservation for women in local bodies.
- The Women's Reservation Bill was first introduced in the Rajya Sabha (the upper house of Parliament) in 1996 by the Deve Gowda government but lapsed without being passed.

2. Purpose and Significance:

- The primary objective of the Women's Reservation Bill is to increase the political representation of women in the Indian legislature.
- Advocates argue that increasing women's representation in Parliament and state assemblies is essential for addressing gender-based discrimination, promoting women's issues, and enhancing the overall quality of governance.
- It is seen as a means to empower women politically, thereby

ensuring that their voices are heard in policy-making and law-making processes.

3. Key Provisions:

- The bill proposes to reserve one-third (33%) of the total number of seats in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies for women.
- These reserved seats would be rotated after every general election, ensuring that women from different constituencies get a chance to

promoting political dynasties.

- Opposition from some male politicians who fear losing their seats.
- The bill has seen various versions and amendments proposed to address these concerns but has not yet been passed.

5. Impact and Implications:

- If the Women's Reservation Bill were to become law, it would significantly increase the number of women in legislative bodies, which

could lead to greater attention to women's issues and gender-sensitive policies.

- It could inspire more women to enter politics and could help break the traditional male-dominated political landscape in India.
- It could also serve as a model for other countries seeking to improve gender equality in politics.

6. Current Status:

- As of my last knowledge



represent their respective regions.

- The bill also includes provisions for reserving seats for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) within the 33% quota for women.

4. Debates and Controversies:

- The Women's Reservation Bill has faced significant opposition and controversy. Some of the main arguments against it include:
 - Concerns about the potential tokenism and the possibility of women candidates being mere proxies for male relatives.
 - Claims that it could undermine the principle of meritocracy by

As of my last knowledge update in September 2021, the Women's Reservation Bill had not been passed into law. The bill has faced political hurdles and opposition from various quarters. The status of the bill might have changed since then.



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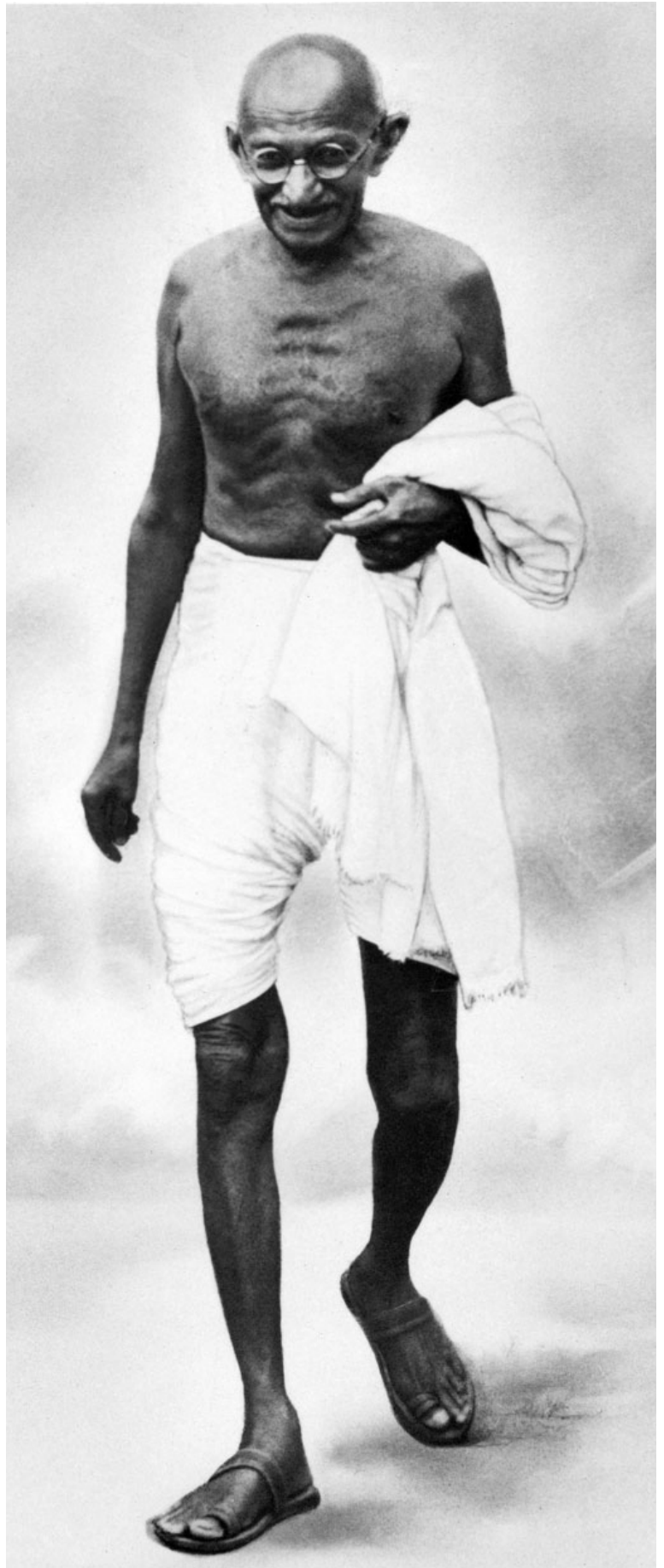
In conclusion, the Women's Reservation Bill in India is a significant piece of legislation aimed at enhancing the political representation of women. It has the potential to address gender disparities in politics and promote women's participation in decision-making. However, the bill has faced a long and contentious journey in the Indian political landscape, and its passage remains uncertain. ■

Influences of **Ruskin and Thoreau on Gandhi Ji's** Constitutional Philosophy for effective Governance

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Gandhi Ji has made a major contribution to Indian democracy. Particularly by conveying the ideas and practices of free public debate and of political mass participation to the common Indian people he has helped to establish indigenous modern traditions of political liberty. There is a common phrase “that all our right can but be the fruit of a duty performed” , a phrase to become a standard formula in Gandhi’s utterances on human rights. At the same time, there are some liberal elements in the teachings of Tolstoy like his trust in the power of public opinion, which is in fact shared by Gandhi. The overt influence of Tolstoy on his belief in non violence has been decisive, and this has been unequivocally confirmed by Gandhi more than once. What in Tolstoy’s sermons is an individual, self – abnegating resolve to abstain from doing harm, a refusal to cooperate in the organized violence of the state, an attitude of negotiation and withdrawal, is moulded by Gandhi into a method of political action and a weapon in the strategy of social conflict. Tolstoy’s precepts could be interpreted, as they were by Max Weber, as the very antithesis of political action; but for Gandhi the same precepts become a source



of inspiration precisely for a kind of political action which he called 'a struggle'. Gandhi brought a shift of emphasis towards active social confrontation in presenting a 'truth' for acceptance.

In the year 1903, Gandhi, who was a rehearsing legal counselor in South Africa, had an event to head out from Johannesburg to Durban over the span of his expert and intentional work. At the Johannesburg Railway Station, one of his companions, Henry Polak gave him a duplicate of John Ruskin's

measure. The lessons of 'Unto This Last' I comprehend to be: 1. That the benefit of the individual is contained in the benefit of every one of the; 2. That a legal advisor's work has a similar incentive as the barber's, because all have a similar right of acquiring job from their work; 3. That the life of work, that is, the life of the tiller of the dirt and the handicraftsman, is the existence worth living. The first of these I knew. The subsequent I had faintly figured it out. The third had never jumped out at me.

on financial matters. Men are not mechanical, and the best approach to prompt the best from men is to treat them with love. Each business is to support and each worker ought to preferably bite the dust over observe the finish of his administration debased. "For genuinely, the man who doesn't have the foggiest idea when to kick the bucket doesn't have the foggiest idea how to live" He encourages that the genuine point of financial matters isn't to amass material riches or control over



Unto This Last to peruse during the twenty-four hour venture, with the comment that he would doubtlessly like it. In Gandhi's own words, "The book was difficult to dismiss, when I had started it. It grasped me... I couldn't get any rest that night." He was just enchanted by it. It really gave the upgrade to an extra-customary change in his lifestyle. Gandhi recounts the involvement with his very own words: "I accept that I found a portion of my most profound feelings reflected in this incredible book of Ruskin, and that is the reason it so caught me, and caused me to change my life. A writer is one who can consider forward the great inactive in the human bosom. Artists don't impact all indistinguishable, for everybody isn't developed in an equivalent

'Unto This Last' made it as clear as sunlight for me that the second and the third were contained in the first. I emerged with the day break, prepared to diminish these standards to rehearse." A quick outcome was the foundation of the Phoenix Settlement close to Durban in 1904, which demonstrated so critical to the Satyagrahis in South Africa. Gandhi additionally made an interpretation of the book into Gujarati and gave it the title of 'Sarvodaya', signifying 'welfare of all'. How can one catch the embodiment of Ruskin's contentions in 'Unto This Last'? There is a severe reprobation of the acknowledged perspectives on political economy, after John Stuart Mill and other standard financial analysts of that time. He argues for a 'human' perspective

men, yet the advancement of the welfare of individuals everywhere – the production of "spirits of good quality". For, to collect much for one's self is to deny our neighbor his legitimate offer. He asks the rich to abridge extravagance now with the goal that all can have it in the future.

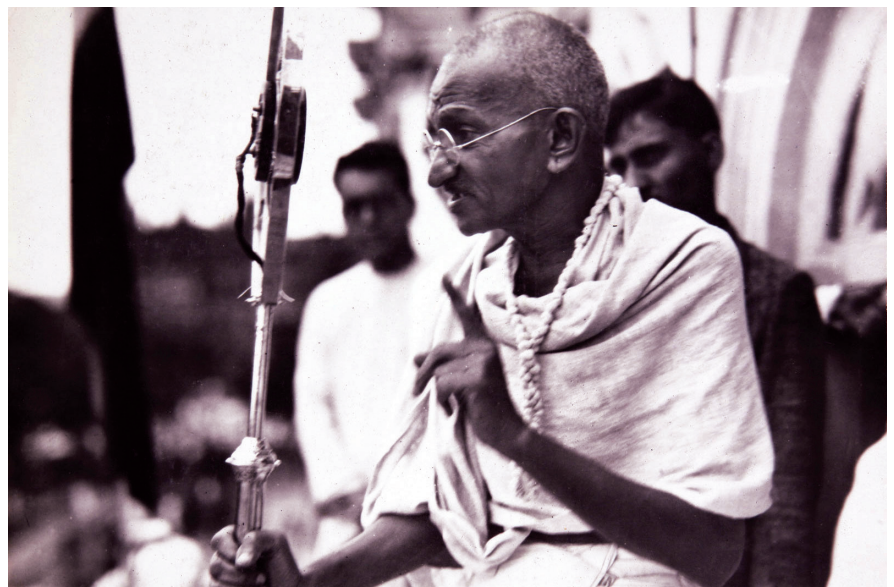
Gandhi has drawn motivation on instruction from Ruskin. Then two connect essential significance to instruction in their useful projects. As per them, training is the control of the inborn nature of man. Both contemplated the youngster's fundamental nature and accentuated that training must start with the kid. Ruskin respected individual taste, national character and each one of those things which emerged from national character as impressions of home life. Gandhi

likewise focused on the home training. Both connected equivalent significance to the instruction of young men just as of young ladies. Both were of the sentiment that soul was higher than issue, them two attempted to spiritualise the political, monetary and social circles of human life. The compositions of Ruskin made Gandhi to understand the poise of work and the perfect that activity to benefit all is the most idealistic rule. Ruskin's *Unto This Last* left such a standing effect on Gandhi's life and believed that he began testing the way of thinking contained in that, in his very own life, revoked property and benefits, built up communist states from there on, thought as far as Sarvodaya and provided for the interpretation of the book, the title of Sarvodaya, under the effect of Ruskin's book. Gandhi similarly accepted that differential compensation ought not be paid for scholarly work in inclination to manual work since scholarly work ought not be treated as better than physical work

Gandhi was impacted by the thoughts and exercises of Henry David Thoreau, the outstanding American Anarchist who wouldn't pay imposes as a dissent against bondage in America. Thoreau's supplication for the matchless quality of inner voice under all conditions engaged Gandhi so much that he conceded that his method of aloof opposition found logical affirmation in the previous' exposition on 'Common Disobedience'. The center of Thoreau's governmental issues was his confidence in a characteristic or higher law. He dismissed that the most elevated obligation of the individual must be to the State. He would not perceive an administration, which neglected to build up equity in the land. Western Influences: Ruskin, Thoreau, Tolstoy, Quakers 45 46 Gandhi: The Man and

His Times The rebel perspective on Gandhi was completely bolstered by Thoreau's assertion that 'that administration is best which oversees the least'. Gandhi accepted that a free and illuminated State could be set up on this planet if its occupants could be honest and peaceful in thought, word and deed. Thoreau was the first to utilize the term, 'Common Disobedience' in one of his talks in 1849. Gandhi, nonetheless, didn't get his thought from the compositions of Thoreau.

The protection from expert in South Africa was very much progressed before I got the article of Thoreau on Civil Disobedience. I started the utilization of his expression to disclose our battle to the English perusers. Yet, I found that even Civil Disobedience neglected to pass on the full significance of the battle. I, along these lines, embraced the expression of 'Common Resistance' lastly altered even this to 'Peaceful Resistance'. Thoreau put stock in man's characteristic driving forces



Gandhi was impacted by the thoughts and exercises of Henry David Thoreau, the outstanding American Anarchist who wouldn't pay imposes as a dissent against bondage in America.



He composed, 'The explanation that I had inferred my concept of Civil Disobedience from the compositions of Thoreau isn't right.

to goodness, contended for the amazingness under all states of heart and held up the perfect of a future society with no legislature". Thoreau's essential commitment to the domain of thought is his request for insubordination of a state dependent on bad form. A boss of the pride of man and freedom of the individual, he would clear aside the impediments forestalling satisfaction of their character. He pushed a simply social and political request without abuse as bondage. He saw that the neediness of the poor was the immediate result of the advantage of the rich. He stated: "Maybe it'll be discovered that just in extent as some are set in outward conditions over the savage, others

are corrupted underneath him. The advantage of one class is offset the poverty of another. On the one side is the castle on the other are the donations house and 'Quiet Poor'. The hordes who fabricated the pyramids to be the tombs of the Pharaohs were benefited from garlic, and it might be were not sufficiently covered. The bricklayer who completes the cornice of the royal residence returns around evening time perchance to a hovel not very great as a partner. It is a mix-up to assume that in a nation where the standard proof of human advancement exists, the state of the extremely huge body of the occupants may not be as debased as that of savages".

Thoreau and Gandhi think about Freedom as acquiescence to law, less to law in the limited legitimate feeling of the term with regards to the ethical law which is an absolute goal. It actuates men to look for good and to accomplish it. "A man is allowed to talk reality, not free drudge, allowed to serve, not to abuse, allowed to forfeit himself however not allowed to murder or harm," says Gandhi. Essentially, Thoreau appends no an incentive to opportunity from a King George, in the event that it isn't joined by opportunity from King Prejudice! Along these lines, opportunity, a long way from being negligible nonappearance of limitation is understood as willing acknowledgment of restriction and control of self imposed bonds and commitments It is accommodation to the law of one's being and the success of oneself, an endeavor to address the bogus qualities attributed to things material, to curb them and sublimate them. It is an objective union of wants and interests in an incorporated life. Right to Resist Both Thoreau and Gandhi needed to confront overbearing governments. Their

concern was the well established issue which still stays in institutional terms – the issue of an appropriate decision between clashing loyalties. It is the issue of the noncombatant compelled to pick between compliance to the laws of the State and the ethical law as uncovered to him by his still, small voice. Both accept that the laws of the State ought to be complied with inasmuch as they are simply. In any case, accommodation to a shameful law, a long way from

The strong and certain beliefs of Gandhiji about non-violence are not hidden from the world and also his belief of superiority of non-violence are quite popular . He wanted Free India to not maintain any armed defence against foreign aggression.



being an obligation is an unethical bargain for freedom. Thoreau is of the supposition that if the treachery emerges because of the essential grinding of the hardware of the administration, it might be ignored, yet on the off chance that it is with the end goal that it expects one to be the specialist of bad form, at that point "overstep the law and let your life be a counter-rubbing to stop the machine". As per him, no law ought to be implemented essentially on the grounds that it is proclaimed to be acceptable by the officials in the event that it isn't generally acceptable. He urges every one of the residents to develop

enough strength to rise up against shameless laws and be set up to lose their lives, if need be, in compliance to interminable laws. Subsequently his well known articulation: "Under an administration which detains any unjustifiably, the genuine spot for a simply man is in jail."

The strong and certain beliefs of Gandhiji about non-violence are not hidden from the world and also his belief of superiority of non-violence are quite popular . He wanted Free India to not maintain any armed defence against foreign aggression. Gandhiji wants India to develop disciplined non-violent power to face invasions bravely and undefiantly. At a time when Britain was helplessly waiting to be curbed by the power of Hitler, Gandhiji raised his sole but powerful voice against the terrors of violent victory and courageously advised the Britons to resist Germany without arms:

"I would like you to lay down the arms you have as being useless for saving you or humanity. You will invite Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini to take what they want of the countries you call your possessions. Let them take possession of your beautiful island, with your many beautiful buildings. You will give all these, but neither your souls, nor your minds." ■

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G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration

Preamble

1. We are One Earth, One Family, and we share One Future.

2. We, the Leaders of the G20, met in New Delhi on 9-10 September 2023, under the theme 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'. We meet at a defining moment in history where the decisions we make now will determine the future of our people and our planet. It is with the philosophy of living in harmony with our surrounding ecosystem that we commit to concrete actions to address global challenges.

3. G20 cooperation is essential in determining the course the world takes. Headwinds to global economic growth and stability

persist. Years of cascading challenges and crises have reversed gains in the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions continue to increase, with climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, drought, land degradation and desertification threatening lives and livelihoods. Rising commodity prices, including food and energy prices are contributing to cost of living pressures. Global challenges like poverty and inequality, climate change, pandemics and conflicts disproportionately affect women and children, and the most vulnerable.

4. Together we have an opportunity to build a better future.

Just energy transitions can improve jobs and livelihoods, and strengthen economic resilience. We affirm that no country should have to choose between fighting poverty and fighting for our planet. We will pursue development models that implement sustainable, inclusive and just transitions globally, while leaving no one behind.

5. As Leaders of G20, the premier global forum for international economic cooperation, we resolve to act in concrete ways through partnerships. We commit to:

a. Accelerate strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.

b. Accelerate the full and



effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

c. Pursue low-GHG/low-carbon emissions, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable development pathways by championing an integrated and inclusive approach. We will urgently accelerate our actions to address development and climate challenges, promote Lifestyles for Sustainable Development (LiFE), and conserve biodiversity, forests and oceans.

d. Improve access to medical countermeasures and facilitate more supplies and production capacities in developing countries to prepare better for future health emergencies.

e. Promote resilient growth by urgently and effectively addressing debt vulnerabilities in developing countries.

f. Scale up financing from all sources for accelerating progress on SDGs.

g. Accelerate efforts and enhance resources towards achieving the Paris Agreement, including its temperature goal.

h. Pursue reforms for better, bigger and more effective Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to address global challenges to maximise developmental impact.

i. Improve access to digital services and digital public infrastructure, and leverage digital transformation opportunities to boost sustainable and inclusive growth.

j. Promote sustainable, quality, healthy, safe and gainful employment.

k. Close gender gaps and promote the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation of women in the economy as decision-makers.

l. Better integrate the perspectives of developing countries, including LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS, into future G20 agenda

and strengthen the voice of developing countries in global decision making.

6. Through these actions today, we are building towards a system that better empowers countries to address global challenges, is human-centric, and brings prosperity and well-being to humanity.

For the Planet, People, Peace and Prosperity

7. We note with deep concern the immense human suffering and the adverse impact of wars and conflicts around the world.

8. Concerning the war in Ukraine, while recalling the discussion in Bali, we reiterated our national positions and resolutions adopted at the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly (A/RES/ES-11/1 and A/RES/ES-11/6) and underscored that all states must act in a manner consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the UN Charter in its entirety. In line with the UN Charter, all states must refrain from the threat or use of force to seek territorial acquisition against the territorial integrity and sovereignty or political independence of any state. The use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is inadmissible.

9. Reaffirming that the G20 is the premier forum for international economic cooperation, and recognizing that while the G20 is not the platform to resolve geopolitical and security issues, we acknowledge that these issues can have significant consequences for the global economy.

10. We highlighted the human suffering and negative added impacts of the war in Ukraine with regard to global food and energy security, supply chains, macro-financial stability, inflation and growth, which has complicated the policy environment for countries, especially developing

and least developed countries which are still recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic and the economic disruption which has derailed progress towards the SDGs. There were different views and assessments of the situation.

11. We appreciate the efforts of Türkiye and UN-brokered Istanbul Agreements consisting of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Russian Federation and the

Secretariat of the United Nations on Promoting Russian Food Products and Fertilizers to the World Markets and the Initiative on the Safe Transportation of Grain and Foodstuffs from Ukrainian Ports (Black Sea Initiative), and call

the adverse impact that conflicts have on the security of civilians thereby exacerbating existing socio-economic fragilities and vulnerabilities and hindering an effective humanitarian response.

13. We call on all states to uphold the principles of international law including territorial integrity and sovereignty, international humanitarian law, and the multilateral system that safeguards peace and stability. The peaceful resolution of conflicts, and efforts to address crises as well as diplomacy and dialogue are critical. We will unite in our endeavour to address the adverse impact of the war on the global economy and welcome all relevant

cognizant of the need to boost long-term growth, we will implement well-calibrated macroeconomic and structural policies. We will protect the vulnerable, through promoting equitable growth and enhancing macroeconomic and financial stability. Such an approach will help resolve the cost-of-living crisis and unlock strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth.

16. Global economic growth is below its long-run average and remains uneven. The uncertainty around the outlook remains high. With notable tightening in global financial conditions, which could worsen debt vulnerabilities, persistent inflation and geoeconomic tensions, the balance of risks remains tilted to the downside. We, therefore, reiterate the need for well-calibrated monetary, fiscal, financial, and structural policies to promote growth, reduce inequalities and maintain macroeconomic and financial stability. We will continue to enhance macro policy cooperation and support the progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We reaffirm that achieving strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth (SSBIG) will require policymakers to stay agile and flexible in their policy response, as evidenced during the recent banking turbulence in a few advanced economies where expeditious action by relevant authorities helped to maintain financial stability and manage spillovers. We welcome the initial steps taken by the Financial Stability Board (FSB), Standard Setting



for their full, timely and effective implementation to ensure the immediate and unimpeded deliveries of grain, foodstuffs, and fertilizers/inputs from the Russian Federation and Ukraine. This is necessary to meet the demand in developing and least developed countries, particularly those in Africa.

12. In this context, emphasizing the importance of sustaining food and energy security, we called for the cessation of military destruction or other attacks on relevant infrastructure. We also expressed deep concern about

and constructive initiatives that support a comprehensive, just, and durable peace in Ukraine that will uphold all the Purposes and Principles of the UN Charter for the promotion of peaceful, friendly, and good neighbourly relations among nations in the spirit of 'One Earth, One Family, One Future'.

14. Today's era must not be of war.

A. Strong, Sustainable, Balanced, and Inclusive Growth
Global Economic Situation

15. Cascading crises have posed challenges to long-term growth. Facing an uneven recovery, and

Bodies (SSBs) and certain jurisdictions to examine what lessons can be learned from this recent banking turbulence and encourage them to advance their ongoing work. We will use macroprudential policies, where

required, to safeguard against downside risks. Central banks remain strongly committed to achieving price stability in line with their respective mandates. They will ensure that inflation expectations remain well anchored and will clearly communicate policy stances to help limit negative cross-country spillovers. Central bank independence is crucial to maintaining policy credibility. We will prioritise temporary and targeted fiscal measures to protect the poor and the most vulnerable, while maintaining medium-term fiscal sustainability. Ensuring the overall coherence of the monetary and fiscal stances remains important. We recognise the importance of supply-side policies, especially policies that increase labour supply and enhance productivity to boost growth and alleviate price pressures. We reaffirm the April 2021 exchange rate commitment made by our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors.

17. We recognise the critical role of private enterprise in accelerating growth and driving sustainable economic transformations. To this end, we resolve to work with private sector to:

- i. Create inclusive, sustainable, and resilient global value chains, and support developing countries to move up the value chain.
- ii. Facilitate investments including Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) towards sustainable business models.
- iii. Devise pipelines of investible projects in developing countries, by leveraging expertise of MDBs to mobilise investments.
- iv. Promote the ease and reduce the cost of doing business.

18. We recognise that start-ups and MSMEs are natural engines of growth. They are key to socio-economic transformation by driving innovation and creating

employment. We welcome the establishment of the Start-up 20 Engagement Group during India's G20 Presidency and its continuation.

Unlocking Trade for Growth

19. We reaffirm that a rules-based, non-discriminatory, fair, open, inclusive, equitable, sustainable and transparent multilateral trading system, with WTO at its core, is indispensable. We will support policies that enable trade and investment to serve as an engine of growth and prosperity for all. Today, we:

- i. Renew our commitment to ensure a level-playing field and fair competition by discouraging protectionism and market distorting practices, to foster a favourable



trade and investment environment for all. We reiterate the need to pursue WTO reform to improve all its functions through an inclusive member-driven process, and remain committed to conducting discussions with a view to having a fully and well-functioning dispute settlement system accessible to all members by 2024. We commit to work constructively to ensure positive outcomes at the WTO's Thirteenth Ministerial Conference (MC13).

- ii. Recognise challenges MSMEs, particularly in developing countries, face with respect to access

to information and thus, welcome Jaipur Call for Action for enhancing MSMEs' access to information to promote the integration of MSMEs into international trade.

- iii. Welcome the adoption of G20 Generic Framework for Mapping Global Value Chains (GVC) to help members identify risks and build resilience.

iv. Welcome the High-Level Principles on Digitalization of Trade Documents and will make efforts to encourage implementation, and encourage other countries to consider these principles.

- v. Ensure that trade and environment policies should be mutually supportive, consistent with WTO and multilateral environmental

agreements.

- vi. Recognize the importance of WTO's 'Aid for Trade' initiative to enable developing countries, notably LDCs to effectively participate in global trade, including through enhanced local value creation. We welcome all efforts to mobilize necessary resources in this regard.

Preparing for the Future of Work 20. We commit to addressing skill gaps, promoting decent work and ensuring inclusive social protection policies for all. Towards this aim, we:

- i. Recognise that well-

integrated and adequately skilled workers benefit origin and destination countries alike and commit to working towards ensuring well-managed, regular and skills-based migration pathways.

ii. Welcome efforts to map global skill gaps and the development of the G20 policy priorities to address skill gaps globally, including through further strengthening our national statistical data, extending the coverage of the ILO and OECD Skills for Jobs Databases to G20 countries, as appropriate. We commit to effectively addressing global skills for sustainable and inclusive economic development.

iii. Commit to consider the development of an international reference classification of occupations by skill and qualification requirements to facilitate cross-country comparability and mutual recognition of skills and qualifications.

iv. Welcome the comprehensive toolkit with adaptable frameworks for designing and introducing digital upskilling and reskilling programmes.

v. Aim to achieve sustainably financed universal social protection coverage and consider portability of social security benefits through bilateral and multilateral agreements.

vi. Support progress on the implementation of the UN Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions.

vii. Acknowledge the economic significance and societal value of the cultural and creative sector to support inclusive growth, sustainable development and decent work.

viii. Ensure adequate social protection and decent working conditions for gig and platform workers.

ix. Will increase our efforts for the elimination of child labour and forced labour along global value chains.

Advancing Financial Inclusion
21. We welcome the 2023 Update to Leaders on Progress towards the G20 Remittance Target and endorse the Regulatory Toolkit for Enhanced Digital Financial Inclusion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). We endorse the voluntary and non-binding G20 Policy Recommendations for Advancing Financial Inclusion and Productivity Gains through Digital Public Infrastructure. We take note of the significant role of digital public infrastructure in helping to advance financial inclusion in support of inclusive growth and sustainable development. We also encourage the continuous

development and responsible use of technological innovations including innovative payment systems, to achieve financial inclusion of the last mile and progress towards reducing the cost of remittances. We also support continuous efforts to strengthen digital financial literacy and consumer protection. We endorse the G20 2023 Financial Inclusion Action Plan (FIAP), which provides an action oriented and forward-looking roadmap for rapidly accelerating the financial inclusion of individuals and MSMEs, particularly vulnerable and underserved groups in the G20 countries and beyond.

Fighting Corruption

22. We reaffirm our commitment to zero tolerance for corruption.

i. We endorse the three G20 High-Level Principles on:

o Strengthening Law Enforcement related International Cooperation and Information Sharing for Combating Corruption

o Strengthening Asset Recovery Mechanisms for Combating Corruption

o Promoting Integrity and Effectiveness of Public Bodies and Authorities responsible for Preventing and Combating Corruption

ii. Reaffirm our support to enhance global efforts to seize, confiscate and return criminal proceeds to victims and states, in line with international obligations and domestic legal frameworks, including through support to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and operationalization of the Globe Network.

iii. Reaffirm our commitment to demonstrate and continue concrete efforts and share information on our actions towards criminalizing foreign bribery and enforcing foreign bribery legislation, in line with Article 16 of the United



Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), and welcome Anti-Corruption Working Group's efforts in striving towards this goal. We look forward to enlarging participation to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, as appropriate.

B. Accelerating Progress on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

23. At the midway point to 2030, the global progress on SDGs is off-track with only 12 percent of the targets on track. During this Decade of Action, we will leverage the G20's convening power and its collective resolve to fully and effectively implement the 2030 Agenda and accelerate progress toward the SDGs, in a timely manner, to shape the world we want to see for our future generations.

Recommitting to Achieving SDGs

24. To accelerate progress on SDGs, we commit to taking collective action for effective and timely implementation of the G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs, including its High-Level Principles. We will ensure that no one is left behind. We commend the efforts of the Indian Presidency to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. To this end, we:

i. Recognise the role of digital transformation, AI, data advances, and the need to address digital divides. We endorse the G20 Principles on Harnessing Data for Development (D4D) and welcome the decision to launch Data for Development Capacity Building Initiative, and other existing initiatives.

ii. We reaffirm our commitment towards the mobilisation of affordable, adequate and accessible financing from all sources to support developing countries in their domestic efforts to address bottlenecks for implementation of the 2030



Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. We call upon developed countries to fully deliver on their respective ODA commitments that complements and encourages development financing from all other sources, including public and private, domestic and international, in a timely manner, and contribute to addressing the financing needs of developing countries.

iii. Highlight the crucial role of tourism and culture as a means for sustainable socio-economic development and economic prosperity, and take note of the Goa Roadmap for Tourism as one of the vehicles for achieving the SDGs.

iv. Commit to enhancing G20 cooperation and partnerships to address challenges being faced in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. We welcome ongoing efforts at the UN, including the Secretary General's efforts to address the SDG financing gap through an SDG stimulus, and will provide full support to the United Nations 2023 SDG Summit, the United Nations Summit of the Future, and other relevant processes.

25. We reiterate our commitment to take action to scale up sustainable finance. In line with the G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap, we welcome the analytical

framework for SDG-aligned finance and voluntary recommendations for scaling up adoption of social impact investment instruments and improving nature-related data and reporting, informed by the stocktaking analyses, considering country circumstances.

Eliminating Hunger and Malnutrition

26. We commit to enhance global food security and nutrition for all in line with the G20 Deccan High-Level Principles on Food Security and Nutrition 2023. To achieve this, we:

i. We encourage efforts to strengthen research cooperation on climate-resilient and nutritious grains such as millets, quinoa, sorghum, and other traditional crops including rice, wheat and maize. We welcome the outcomes from the G20 members engagement in the 12th G20 Meeting of Agriculture Chief Scientists (MACS).

ii. Emphasize the importance of increasing access to, availability, and efficient use of fertilizer and agricultural inputs, including through strengthening local fertilizer production, and to improve soil health.

iii. Commit to accelerating innovations and investment focused on increasing agricultural

productivity, reducing food loss and waste across the value chain, and improving marketing and storage, to build more sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture and food systems.

iv. Commit to support developing countries' efforts and capacities to address their food security challenges, and work together to enable access to affordable, safe, nutritious and healthy diets, and to foster the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.

v. Commit to facilitate open, fair, predictable, and rules-based agriculture, food and fertilizer trade, not impose export prohibitions or restrictions and reduce market distortions, in accordance with relevant WTO rules.

vi. Commit to strengthening the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) and the Group on Earth Observations Global Agricultural Monitoring (GEOGLAM), for greater transparency to avoid food price volatility, supporting AMIS's work on fertilizers, its expansion to include vegetable oils, and for enhancing collaboration with early warning systems.

Macroeconomic impacts of food and energy insecurity

27. While global food and energy prices have fallen from their peak levels, the potential for high levels of volatility in food and energy markets remains, given the uncertainties in the global economy. In this context, we take note of the G20 Report on Macroeconomic Impacts of Food and Energy Insecurity and their Implications for the Global Economy. We look forward to an ambitious replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) resources at the end of the year by IFAD members to support IFAD's fight against food insecurity.

Strengthening Global Health

and Implementing One Health Approach

28. We remain committed to strengthening the global health architecture, with the World Health Organization (WHO) at its core, and building more resilient, equitable, sustainable, and inclusive health systems to achieve Universal Health Coverage,

implement One Health approach, enhance pandemic preparedness and strengthen existing infectious diseases surveillance systems. To achieve this, we will:

i. Focus on strengthening primary health care and health workforce and improving essential health services and health systems to better than pre-pandemic levels, ideally within the next 2-3 years, as well as continue progress towards polio eradication and ending ongoing epidemics including AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, hepatitis and water-borne and other communicable diseases, also recognising the importance of research on long COVID.

ii. Promote the One Health-based approach driven by the Quadripartite's One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022-2026).

iii. Enhance the resilience of health systems and support

development of climate-resilient and low-carbon health systems in collaboration with MDBs, and support the work of the WHO-led Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health (ATACH).

iv. Implement and prioritise tackling Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) following the One Health approach, including through research and development, infection prevention and control, as well as antimicrobial stewardship efforts within respective national action plans through AMR and antimicrobial consumption surveillance.

v. Facilitate equitable access to safe, effective, quality-assured, and affordable vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics, and other medical countermeasures, especially in Low-and Middle-income Countries (LMICs), LDCs and SIDS.

vi. Look forward to a successful outcome of the ongoing negotiations at the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body (INB) for an ambitious, legally binding WHO convention, agreement or other international instruments on pandemic PPR (WHO CA+) by May 2024, as well as amendments to better implement the International Health Regulations



(2005).

vii. Recognize the potential role of evidence-based Traditional and Complementary Medicine in health, and take note of international efforts in this direction, including WHO's global and collaborating centres, and clinical trial registries.

viii. Support the WHO-led inclusive consultative process for the development of an interim medical countermeasures coordination mechanism, with effective participation of LMICs and other developing countries, considering a network of networks approach, leveraging local and regional R&D and manufacturing capacities, and strengthening last mile delivery. This may be adapted in alignment with the WHO CA+.

ix. Promote and improve access to mental health services and psychosocial support in an inclusive manner.

x. While highlighting the public health dimension of the world drug problem, call for strong international counter-narcotics cooperation, free of unnecessary restrictions, including information sharing and capacity building to disrupt production and

proliferation of illicit drugs,



including synthetic drugs, and precursor chemicals at their origin, in transit and at destination points.

Finance-Health Collaboration

29. We remain committed to strengthening the global health architecture for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response (PPR) through enhanced collaboration between Finance and Health Ministries under the Joint Finance and Health Task Force (JFHTF). Under the JFHTF, we welcome the participation of invited key regional organisations in the Task Force meetings as they enhance the voice of low-income countries. We welcome the discussion on the Framework on Economic Vulnerabilities and Risks (FEVR) and the initial Report for Economic Vulnerabilities and Risks arising from pandemics, created through collaboration between World Health Organisation (WHO), World Bank, IMF, and European Investment Bank (EIB). We call on the Task Force to continue refining this Framework over its multi-year work plan in order to regularly assess economic vulnerabilities and risks due to evolving pandemic threats, taking into account country-specific circumstances. We welcome the Report on Best Practices from Finance Health Institutional Arrangements during Covid-19 that will contribute towards joint finance-health sector readiness to support our response to future pandemics. We welcome the Report on Mapping Pandemic Response Financing Options and Gaps developed by the WHO and World Bank and look forward to further deliberations on how financing mechanisms could be optimized, better coordinated and, when necessary, suitably enhanced to deploy the necessary financing quickly and efficiently, duly considering discussions in other global forums. We welcome the conclusion of the first call for

proposals by the Pandemic Fund and look forward to the second Call for Proposals by the end of 2023, based on lessons learned from the first Call for Proposals. We highlight the importance of securing new donors and co- investment. We ask the Task Force to report back to Finance and Health Ministers in 2024 on its progress.

Delivering Quality Education

30. We are committed to inclusive, equitable, high-quality education and skills training for all, including for those in vulnerable situations. We recognize the importance of investment in supporting human capital development. To this end, we:

i. Recognize the importance of foundational learning (literacy, numeracy, and socio- emotional skills) as the primary building block for education and employment.

ii. Reiterate our commitment to harness digital technologies to overcome the digital divides for all learners.

iii. Extend support to educational institutions and teachers to enable them to keep pace with emerging trends and technological advances including AI.

iv. Emphasize expanding access to high-quality Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET).

v. Reaffirm our commitment to promote open, equitable and secure scientific collaboration and encourage mobility of students, scholars, researchers, and scientists across research and higher education institutions.

vi. Emphasize the importance of enabling life-long learning focused on skilling, reskilling, and upskilling especially for vulnerable groups.

Culture as a Transformative Driver of SDGs

31. We call for the full recognition and protection of culture with its intrinsic value as a transformative driver and an enabler for the achievement of the SDGs and advance the inclusion of culture as a standalone goal in future discussions on a possible post-2030 development agenda. We reiterate our commitment to strengthen our fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property at national, regional or international levels to enable its return and restitution to their countries and communities of origin as relevant, and call for sustained dialogue and action in that endeavour, with a view to strengthen cultural diplomacy and intercultural exchanges, consistent with national law and relevant UNESCO Conventions. We encourage the international community to protect the living cultural heritage, including the intellectual property, notably with regard to the impact of the over commercialization and misappropriation of such living heritage on the sustainability and on the livelihoods of practitioners and community bearers as well as Indigenous Peoples.

C. Green Development Pact for a Sustainable Future

32. Recognising that the prosperity and well-being of present and future generations depends on our current development and other policy choices and actions, we resolve to pursue environmentally sustainable and inclusive economic growth and development in an integrated, holistic and balanced manner.

33. We commit to urgently accelerate our actions to address environmental crises and challenges including climate change. We recognize that the impacts of climate change are being experienced worldwide, particularly by the poorest and the



most vulnerable, including in LDCs and SIDS. Mindful of our leadership role, we reaffirm our steadfast commitments, in pursuit of the objective of UNFCCC, to tackle climate change by strengthening the full and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and its temperature goal, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances. We note with concern that global ambition and implementation to address climate change remain insufficient to achieve the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. We highlight the importance of ambitious action on all pillars of the Paris Agreement, taking into account the best available science. Noting the IPCC assessments, that the impacts of climate change will be much lower

at a temperature increase of 1.5°C compared with 2°C, we reiterate our resolve to pursue further efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C. This will require meaningful and effective actions and commitment by all countries, taking into account different approaches, through the development of clear national pathways that align long term ambition with short and medium-term goals, and with international cooperation and support, including finance and technology and sustainable and responsible consumption and production as critical enablers, in the context of sustainable development. We recognize that limiting global warming to 1.5°C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global GHG emissions of 43% by 2030 relative to the 2019 levels. We also take note of the finding

of the IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report, based on global modelled pathways and assumptions, stating that “Global GHG emissions are projected to peak between 2020 and at the latest before 2025 in



global modelled pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C with no or limited overshoot and in those that limit warming to 2°C and assume immediate action.” This does not imply peaking in all countries within this timeframe; timeframes for peaking may be shaped by sustainable development, poverty eradication needs, equity, and in line with different national circumstances. We further recognize that technology development and transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, capacity building and financing can support countries in this regard.

34. We urge all countries that have not yet aligned their NDCs with the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their NDCs, as necessary, by the end of 2023, taking into account different national circumstances, and we welcome those who have already done so. We recall the nationally determined nature of NDCs and Article 4.4 of the Paris Agreement, which provides that “Developed

country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets. Developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts, and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances.” In this context, we commend those countries whose NDCs include economy-wide targets covering all GHGs, and others are encouraged to include such economy-wide targets in their upcoming NDC cycle(s), in the light of different national circumstances. We will contribute to a successful conclusion of the first global stocktake at COP28 in Dubai, that drives enhanced climate action across mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation and support. We reiterate our commitment to achieve global net zero GHG emissions/carbon neutrality by or around mid-century, while taking into account the latest scientific developments

and in line with different national circumstances, taking into account different approaches including the Circular Carbon Economy, socio- economic, technological, and market development, and promoting the most efficient solutions.

Macroeconomic risks stemming from climate change and transition pathways

35. The macroeconomic costs of the physical impacts of climate change are significant both at aggregate and country levels, and the cost of inaction substantially outweighs that of orderly and just transitions. We recognise the importance of international dialogue and cooperation, including in the areas of finance and technology, and timely policy action consistent with country-specific circumstances. It is also critical to assess and account for the short, medium and long-term macroeconomic impact of both the physical impact of climate change and transition policies, including on growth, inflation, and unemployment. We endorse the G20 Report on Macroeconomic Risks Stemming from Climate Change and Transition Pathways. Building on analysis in this Report, we will consider further work on the macroeconomic implications, as appropriate, particularly as relevant for fiscal and monetary policies, drawing on the inputs from a diverse set of stakeholders.

Mainstreaming Lifestyles for Sustainable Development (LiFE)

36. Based on the G20 High-Level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development, we commit to robust collective actions that will enable the world to embrace sustainable

production and consumption patterns and mainstream Lifestyles for Sustainable Development. Relevant studies on it show that it could contribute to significant

emission reduction by 2030 for a global net-zero future. We support the creation of an enabling policy environment to promote sustainable lifestyles for climate action. Towards this end, we:

i. Commit to implement the G20 High-Level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development.

ii. Support the implementation of the High-Level Principles (HLPs) through international cooperation, financial support, and development, deployment and dissemination of technology. We encourage International Organizations to incorporate the HLPs into their programs, as appropriate.

iii. Note the launch of "Travel for LiFE" and support the development of smart destinations that are responsible and sustainable.

Designing a Circular Economy World

37. In order to endeavour to decouple our economic growth from environmental degradation and enhance sustainable consumption and production, including primary resource consumption while supporting economic growth, we acknowledge the critical role played by circular economy, extended producer responsibility and resource efficiency in achieving sustainable development. We thank the Indian presidency in launching Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy Industry Coalition (RECEIC). We commit to enhance environmentally sound waste management, substantially reduce waste generation by 2030, and highlight the importance of zero waste initiatives.

Implementing Clean, Sustainable, Just, Affordable & Inclusive Energy Transitions

38. We commit to accelerating clean, sustainable, just, affordable and inclusive energy transitions following various pathways,

as a means of enabling strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth and achieve our climate objectives. We recognise the needs, vulnerabilities, priorities and different national circumstances of developing countries. We support strong international and national enabling environments to foster innovation, voluntary and mutually agreed technology transfer, and

supported in their transitions to low carbon/emissions, we will work towards facilitating low-cost financing for them.

iii. Support the acceleration of production, utilization, as well as the development of transparent and resilient global markets for hydrogen produced from zero and low-



access to low-cost financing. To this end, we:

i. Emphasise the importance of maintaining uninterrupted flows of energy from various sources, suppliers and routes, exploring paths of enhanced energy security and market stability, including through inclusive investments to meet the growing energy demand, in line with our sustainable development and climate goals, while promoting open, competitive, non-discriminatory and free international energy markets.

ii. Recognizing that developing countries need to be

emission technologies and its derivatives such as ammonia, by developing voluntary and mutually agreed harmonising standards as well as mutually recognised and inter-operable certification schemes. To realise this, we affirm the 'G20 High Level Voluntary Principles on Hydrogen', to build a sustainable and equitable global hydrogen ecosystem that benefits all nations. We take note of the Presidency's initiative to establish the Green Hydrogen Innovation Centre steered by the International Solar Alliance (ISA).

iv. Will work towards facilitating

access to low-cost financing for developing countries, for existing as well as new and emerging clean and sustainable energy technologies and for supporting the energy transitions. We note the report on “Low-cost Financing for the Energy Transitions” prepared under the Indian Presidency and its estimation that the world needs an annual investment of over USD 4 trillion,

demonstrate and deploy clean and sustainable energy technologies and solutions and other efforts for innovation.

vii. Take note of the ‘Voluntary Action Plan on Doubling the Rate of Energy Efficiency Improvement by 2030’.

viii. Recognize the importance of sustainable biofuels in our zero and low- emission development

nuclear technologies including advanced and Small Modular Reactors (SMRs), in accordance with national legislations. These countries will promote responsible nuclear decommissioning, radioactive waste and spent fuel management and mobilizing investments, and share knowledge and best practices, through strengthening international cooperation to promote nuclear safety globally.

xi. Recognize the role of grid interconnections, resilient energy infrastructure and regional/cross-border power systems integration, where applicable in enhancing energy security, fostering economic growth and facilitating universal energy access for all.

xii. Will increase our efforts to implement the commitment made in 2009 in Pittsburgh to phase-out and rationalise, over the medium term, inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption and commit to achieve this objective, while providing targeted support for the poorest and the most vulnerable.

xiii. Recognise the importance to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies, and the adoption of policies, to transition towards low-emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation, including renewable energy, as well as energy efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards phasedown of unabated coal power, in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards just transitions.

Delivering on Climate and Sustainable Finance

39. We welcome the Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG) recommendations on the mechanisms to support the



with a high share of renewable energy in the primary energy mix.

v. Will pursue and encourage efforts to triple renewable energy capacity globally through existing targets and policies, as well as demonstrate similar ambition with respect to other zero and low-emission technologies, including abatement and removal technologies, in line with national circumstances by 2030. We also note the ‘Voluntary Action Plan for Promoting Renewable Energy to Accelerate Universal Energy Access’.

vi. Pledge to advance cooperation initiatives to develop,

strategies, and note the setting up of a Global Biofuels Alliance.

ix. Support reliable, diversified, sustainable and responsible supply chains for energy transitions, including for critical minerals and materials beneficiated at source, semi- conductors and technologies. We take note of the Presidency’s “Voluntary High- Level Principles for Collaboration on Critical Minerals for Energy Transitions”.

x. For countries that opt to use civil nuclear energy, will collaborate on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, in research, innovation, development & deployment of civil



timely and adequate mobilisation of resources for climate finance while ensuring support for transition activities in line with country circumstances. We also recognise the significant role of public finance as an important enabler of climate actions, such as leveraging much-needed private finance through blended financial instruments, mechanisms and risk-sharing facilities to address both adaptation and mitigation efforts in a balanced manner for reaching ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), carbon neutrality and net-zero considering different national circumstances. We welcome the SFWG recommendations for scaling up blended finance and risk-sharing facilities, including the enhanced role of MDBs in mobilizing climate finance. We underscore the importance of maximizing the effect of concessional resources, such as those of the multilateral climate funds, to support developing

countries' implementation of the Paris Agreement and call for an ambitious second replenishment process of the Green Climate Fund for its upcoming 2024-2027 programming period. We will undertake work to facilitate access to multilateral climate funds and enhance their leverage and ability to mobilize private capital. Recognizing the importance of supporting the commercialization of early-stage technologies that avoid, abate and remove greenhouse gas emissions and facilitate adaptation, we note the recommendations on financial solutions, policies, and incentives to encourage greater private flows for the rapid development, demonstration, and deployment of green and low-emission technologies. We reiterate the importance of a policy mix consisting of fiscal, market and regulatory mechanisms, including, as appropriate, the use of carbon pricing and non-pricing mechanisms and incentives toward

carbon neutrality and net zero.

40. We endorse the multi-year G20 Technical Assistance Action Plan (TAAP) and the voluntary recommendations made to overcome data-related barriers to climate investments. We encourage the implementation of TAAP by relevant jurisdictions and stakeholders in line with the national circumstances. We look forward to reporting on the progress made in the implementation of the G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap, which is voluntary and flexible in nature, and call for further efforts to advance the Roadmap's recommended actions that will scale up sustainable finance, including, among others, the implementation of the Transition Finance Framework. We look forward to the 2023 G20 Sustainable Finance Report. We welcome the finalization of the sustainability and climate-related disclosure standards published by the



International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) in June 2023, which provide the mechanisms that address proportionality and promote interoperability. It is important that flexibility, to take into account country-specific circumstances, is preserved in the implementation of those standards. When put into practice as above, those standards will help support globally comparable and reliable disclosures.

41. We recognise the need for increased global investments to meet our climate goals of the Paris Agreement, and to rapidly and substantially scale up investment and climate finance from billions to trillions of dollars globally from all sources. In this regard, it is essential to align all relevant financial flows with these objectives while scaling up finance, capacity building and technology transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, taking into account the priorities and needs of developing countries. To achieve

this, we:

i. Note the need of USD 5.8-5.9 trillion in the pre-2030 period required for developing countries, in particular for their needs to implement their NDCs, as well as the need of USD 4 trillion per year for clean energy technologies by 2030 to reach net zero emissions by 2050.

ii. We recall and reaffirm the commitment made in 2010 by the developed countries to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion climate finance per year by 2020, and annually through 2025, to address the needs of the developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency in implementation. Developed country contributors expect this goal to be met for the first time in 2023.

iii. We will work to successfully implement the decision at COP27 on funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage for assisting developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including establishing a fund. We will support the Transitional Committee established in this regard, and look forward to its recommendations on operationalization of the new funding arrangements including a fund at COP28.

iv. Call on Parties to set an ambitious, transparent and trackable New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) of climate finance in 2024, from a floor of USD 100 billion a year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries in fulfilling the objective of the UNFCCC and implementation of the Paris Agreement.

v. Recalling para 18 of the Glasgow Climate Pact, we urge the developed countries to fulfil their commitment to at least double their collective provision of adaptation finance from 2019 levels by 2025, in

the context of achieving scaled up financial resources.

vi. Call on all relevant financial institutions, such as MDBs and multilateral funds to further strengthen their efforts including by setting ambitious adaptation finance targets and announcing, where appropriate, revised and enhanced 2025 projections.

vii. Acknowledge the vital role of private climate finance in supplementing public climate finance and encourage the development of financing mechanisms such as blended finance, de-risking instruments and green bonds for projects in developing countries.

Conserving, Protecting, Sustainably Using and Restoring Ecosystems

42. We emphasize the importance of healthy ecosystems in addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification, drought, land degradation, pollution, food insecurity and water scarcity. We commit to restoring by 2030 at least 30% of all degraded ecosystems and scaling up efforts to achieve land degradation neutrality. To achieve this, we:

i. Commit to the swift, full and effective implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), and encourage others to do the same, and encourage actions to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030. We also call for enhanced financial resources from all sources. To this end, we welcome the recent establishment of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund within the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

ii. Support the G20 ambition to reduce land degradation by 50% by 2040 on a voluntary basis, as committed under the G20 Global Land Initiative (GLI) and note the

discussions on the Gandhinagar Implementation Roadmap and the Gandhinagar Information Platform.

iii. Recognize that forests provide crucial ecosystem services, as well as for climate purposes acting as sinks, at the global and local levels for the environment, climate and people. We will scale up efforts to protect, conserve and sustainably manage forests and combat deforestation, in line with internationally agreed timelines, highlighting the contributions of these actions for sustainable development and taking into account the social and economic challenges of local communities and indigenous peoples. In the context of forests, we will avoid discriminatory green economic policies, consistent with WTO rules and multilateral environmental agreements. We are committed to mobilizing new and additional finance for forests from all sources, including concessional and innovative financing, in particular for developing countries. We commit to prevention and mitigation of wildfires and remediation of mining-degraded lands.

iv. Call for enhancing global cooperation and sharing of best practices on water, and welcome the deliberations at the UN 2023 Water Conference and G20 Dialogue on Water.

Harnessing and Preserving the Ocean-based Economy

43. We commit to conserving, protecting, restoring and sustainably using the world's ocean, marine ecosystems, and look forward to make progress and in this regard, contribute to the 2025 UN Ocean Conference. To this end, we:

i. Welcome the Chennai High-Level Principles for a Sustainable and Resilient Blue/Ocean-based Economy.

ii. Note the adoption of

the new international legally binding instrument under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) on the conservation and sustainable use of marine Biological diversity of areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) and call on all countries for its early entry into force and implementation.

iii. Support the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), within the Antarctic Treaty system, to establish a representative system of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the CCAMLR Convention area based on the best available scientific evidence.

iv. Reiterate our commitment to ending illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, as well as destructive fishing methods in accordance with international law.

v. Support the role of Ocean 20 Dialogue in making progress to achieve this agenda.

Ending Plastic Pollution

44. We are determined to end plastic pollution. In this context, we welcome the resolution UNEP/EA.5/Res.14 which established an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including the marine environment, with the ambition of completing its work by the end of 2024. We will also build on the G20 Marine Litter Action Plan as elucidated in the Osaka Blue Ocean Vision.

Financing Cities of Tomorrow

45. We emphasise the need for enhanced mobilisation of finances and efficient use of existing resources in our efforts to make the cities of tomorrow inclusive, resilient, and sustainable. To this effect, we endorse the G20 Principles for Financing Cities of Tomorrow, which are voluntary and non-binding in nature and the G20/OECD Report on Financing Cities of Tomorrow,



which provides a financing strategy as well as presents a compendium of innovative urban planning and financing models. We encourage stakeholders, including the Development Financial Institutions and the MDBs, to explore the potential of drawing upon these principles in their planning and financing of urban infrastructure wherever applicable and share experiences from early pilot cases. We note the progress in outlining the enablers of inclusive cities. We also note the customisable G20/ADB Framework on Capacity Building of Urban Administration to guide local governments in assessing and enhancing their overall institutional capacity for the effective delivery of public services. We note the ongoing pilot application of the voluntary and non-binding Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII) Indicators and look forward to further discussion on their application considering country circumstances.

Reducing Disaster Risk and Building Resilient Infrastructure

46. This year, the G20



Presidency has catalysed efforts on disaster risk reduction in the G20 through institutionalization of the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Working Group as noted by UNGA res. 77/289. We reaffirm the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk

Reduction (SFDRR) and recognize the need for accelerating its full implementation. To this end, we:

i. Urge for accelerating progress on Early Warning and Early Action through strengthening national and local capacities, innovative financing tools, private sector investment, and knowledge sharing.

ii. Continue to support augmentation of capabilities of all countries, including emerging economies, in particular developing countries, LDCs and SIDS, for promoting disaster and climate resilience of infrastructure systems. We welcome the Global Platform for DRR and take note of initiatives such as the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) in furtherance of such collaboration and sharing.

iii. Promote mutual learning of recovery experiences applying all the principles of Sendai Framework.

D. Multilateral Institutions for the 21st Century

Reinvigorating Multilateralism

47. The global order has undergone dramatic changes since the Second World War due to economic growth and prosperity, decolonization, demographic dividends, technological achievements, emergence of new economic powers and deeper international cooperation. The United Nations must be responsive to the entire membership, faithful to its founding purposes and principles of its Charter and adapted to carrying out its mandate. In this context, we recall the Declaration on the Commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the United Nations (UNGA 75/1) which reaffirmed that our challenges are inter-connected and can only be addressed through reinvigorated multilateralism, reforms and international cooperation. The need for revitalized multilateralism to adequately address contemporary

global challenges of the 21st Century, and to make global governance more representative, effective, transparent and accountable, has been voiced at multiple fora. In this context, a more inclusive and reinvigorated multilateralism and reform aimed at implementing the 2030 agenda is essential.

Reforming International Financial Institutions

48. The 21st century also requires an international development finance system that is fit for purpose, including for the scale of need and depth of the shocks facing developing countries, in particular the poorest and most vulnerable. We are working to deliver better, bigger and more effective MDBs by enhancing operating models, improving responsiveness and accessibility, and substantially increasing financing capacity to maximise development impact. Stronger MDBs will be important to our efforts to mobilize financing from all sources for a quantum jump from billions to trillions of dollars for development. We underscore the need for enhancing representation

and voice of developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions. The international finance system must deliver significantly more financing to help developing countries and EMEs to fight poverty, tackle global challenges and maximise development impact.

49. We remain committed to pursuing ambitious efforts to evolve and strengthen MDBs to address the global challenges of the 21st century with a continued focus

experts and shareholders. We commend the MDBs for their progress in implementing the CAF recommendations, especially with respect to adapting definitions of risk appetite and financial innovation. We appreciate the ongoing collaboration among MDBs on the timely release of Global Emerging Markets (GEMs) data and the launch of GEMs 2.0 as a stand-alone entity by early 2024. Going forward, we also encourage MDBs to collaborate in areas such as hybrid capital, callable capital, and guarantees. We appreciate the enhanced dialogue between

efforts to evolve their vision, incentive structures, operational approaches and financial capacities so that they are better equipped to maximize their impact in addressing a wide range of global challenges while being consistent with their mandate and commitment to accelerate progress towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We welcome the World Bank's progress on their Evolution Roadmap and look forward to further steps by the IMF/WBG Annual Meetings in Marrakesh and beyond. Recognising the urgent need to strengthen and evolve the MDB ecosystem for the 21st century, we appreciate the efforts of the G20 Independent Expert Group on Strengthening MDBs in preparing Volume 1 of the Report and look forward to its examination in conjunction with Volume 2 expected in October 2023. We take note of Volume 1's recommendations and the MDBs may choose to discuss these recommendations as relevant and appropriate, within their governance frameworks, in due course, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of MDBs. We support the upcoming G20 High-Level Seminar, on the sidelines of the Fourth G20 FMCBG in October 2023 on strengthening the financial capacity of MDBs. Scaling up investment to meet development needs and global challenges requires a big push on investments and, in this context, we ask the IMF and the World Bank, in coordination with other relevant international institutions, to support efforts at enhancing domestic resource mobilisation in EMDEs. We call on the MDBs to also leverage private capital through innovative financing models and new partnerships to maximise their development impact. Recognizing other multilateral efforts, we take note of the Summit for a New Global Financing Pact.



on addressing the development needs of low- and middle-income countries.

50. We endorse the G20 Roadmap for Implementing the Recommendations of the G20 Independent Review of MDBs Capital Adequacy Frameworks (CAFs) and call for its ambitious implementation, within MDBs' own governance frameworks while safeguarding their long-term financial sustainability, robust credit ratings and preferred creditor status. We also call for a regular review of the progress of implementation on a rolling basis including through engaging with MDBs, subject

the MDBs, Credit Rating Agencies and shareholders and encourage continued transparency in the exchange of information and rating methodologies. We take note that initial CAF measures, including those under implementation and consideration, could potentially yield additional lending headroom of approximately USD 200 billion over the next decade, as estimated in the G20 CAF Roadmap. While these are encouraging first steps, we will need to give an additional push for continued and further impetus on CAF implementation.

51. Furthermore, we call on the MDBs to undertake comprehensive

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