

Global governance: Rising powers of India

Dr. Md. Fakhru Alom, Assistant Professor

Department of Political Science

Nabajyoti College, Kalgachia, Barpeta, Assam, India

Abstract

A new international order was established, and new players entered the arena of global governance, after the end of the cold war, resulting in a notable shift in the political power dynamics. The international community has expressed its desire for these companies to maintain their worldwide presence and is actively pushing them to do so. Through these efforts, the international community has acknowledged India's progress, accepted the country into the new architecture of global governance alongside BRIC nations China, Russia, and South Africa, and given the country a more central place in international affairs. India has been active in multilateral and associated organisations and global negotiation platforms on issues including trade, climate change, drug trafficking, and disarmament in an effort to establish a strong global foothold. In light of this goal, India has progressed from membership in the O-5 group to G-8 and G-20 membership, then to leadership of the nonaligned movement, and finally to leadership of the G-77 movement. In the G-77, India has also been in charge. Withstanding internal political upheavals and external shocks, India has evolved as a global force and attained its current status. To achieve its goals of becoming a world power, a country must take measures to guarantee it can contribute effectively in maintaining international peace and stability, including the ability to influence the formation of policy choices within governance frameworks. You need these things if you want to become a major player on the international stage. The suggested article seeks to analyse and argue the many perspectives on India's role within the framework of global governance.

Keywords: India, global power, Economic growth, international organization, foreign aid

Introduction

The United States and its European allies rose to global prominence after World War II, pushing emerging powers to the periphery of the international system. Participating in international politics and policymaking was challenging for developing nations because of the difficulty of having a lasting, significant impact. Some people used to think

underdeveloped nations didn't have much of an impact on international problems, but that view has changed. Many people consider the conclusion of the Cold War to be the tipping point that ushered in the current global order. It has been argued that global governance is a neoliberal policy agenda since the 1990s, with the goal of speeding up economic development via the internationalisation of markets. However, technological advancements have also affected methods of data administration and transmission. Growing body of evidence suggests that we have entered a new era of really global change, one in which its consequences are no longer confined to the regional or national level. Numerous experts are re-examining the age-old topic of governance as a result of the world's rapid shifts. Governance refers to the many ways in which nations work together to achieve their objectives and adapt to new circumstances. Steering procedures that occur outside of national political systems have received a lot of attention recently. Prior to the implementation of a multi actor, multi level, global governance structure, developing nations were largely shut out of policymaking discussions on issues like trade, environmental and climate change, security, and conflict resolution. **(Baru 2009)**

There are many different tiers and players in the global governance structure, which is universal in scope. The ability of formal and informal rule systems to generate compliance on the part of those towards whom their directives are issued, and the acquisition of authoritative decision-making capacity by non-state, state, and supra-state actors are all features of global governance. As such, "the building of a system of institutions and rule as well as of new mechanism of international co-operation that answer the issue presented by global difficulties and trans-boundary occurrences" is what global governance is all about. Several crucial features and indicators for drivers of global governance may be used to assess India's position in global governance and the difficulties it faces.

Administrative structure/political structure (autocratic or democratic).

1. Increases in GDP, population, and position on the Human Development Index indicate rising prosperity.
2. An indicator of progress. In this context, India's ability to invest in organisations and initiatives related to global governance is of importance.

3. In order to effectively address issues such as the eradication of poverty, health, trade, environmental safeguards, climate change, security concerns, and the prevention of conflicts, good organisational skills and rule formation in international negotiations are essential.
4. Participation in International and Intergovernmental Organizations.
 - Taking up a leadership position and other responsibilities on a regional scale may help prepare a developing nation for global discussions and give it a greater voice on the world stage.

Along with China, Brazil, and South Africa, India is being watched as a potential economic powerhouse that might have a significant impact on the state of the world economy by the established international order led by the United States and the industrially developed countries of Europe. These nations' ability to formulate effective policies and their capability to represent sizable groups of other developing countries have both contributed to their ascent to positions of leadership. India is a developing country that has been actively participating in the process of policymaking and regulation making at the international level via organisations and platforms such as the United Nations. **(Dash 2012).**

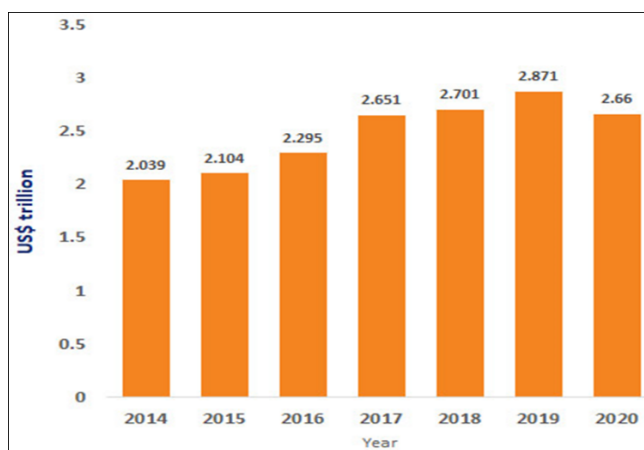


Fig 1: India's Gross Domestic Production

Always presented itself as a leader of the developing world and the voice of countries that are believed to be in the third world. Positioned itself as the voice of nations that are considered to be in the developing world. In spite of being the most successful democratic nation in the world and the third most rapidly growing economy, India is moving toward a more authoritarian political philosophy. Additionally, India is the leading proponent of the non-

alignment movement, which is supported by the G-20 as well as the G-77. Because global governance is so prevalent, India has been forced to play a more active role within the framework of global governance. This is due to the fact that global governance is so pervasive. **(Kliengibiel 2016)**

Both in absolute and relative terms, the Indian economy has been expanding and consolidating since the turn of the century. This took place as a direct consequence of the global financial and economic crisis, which caused the economies of the industrialised nations to contract. India's rapid economic expansion over the last several decades has propelled it into the ranks of the most powerful economic nations on the planet. By the year 2000, India's gross domestic product (GDP) had exceeded that of a large portion of Europe, including the GDP of the United Kingdom, Canada, and Japan. The BRICS nations are viewed as larger emerging market economies that are demonstrating higher economic development than the G-7 countries, as stated in a study that was produced by Goldman Sachs and titled "Building Better Global Economic" (Table-1). It is projected that by the year 2050, India's economy would be ranked third among the largest economies in the world. (O'Neil 2001). During the years 2007 to 2010, the Indian economy was responsible for 6.6 percent of the entire growth of the world economy. This resulted in India achieving the position of fourth place globally. It is expected that India's contribution to the global GDP would reach 8 percent in the year 2025, having been 4 percent in the year 2000, 6 percent in the year 2012, and growing to 8 percent in the year 2025. 5. The Global Outlook for Growth of GDP presented information for the years 2013-2025; India's actual growth in 2010-2012 was 6.8 percent; Forecast growth for 2013 and 2014 are 4.2 percent and 4.4 percent respectively; while projected growth for 2014-19 is 4.8 percent, and trend growth for 2020-2025 will be 3.6 percent by the year 2025; that is, by the

year 2025. It is anticipated that India's economic development would advance at a rate that is 3.5 percentage points faster than that of China. (Table-2).

Table 1: GDP Growth in G-7 and BRICS (2000-2015)

Country	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
US	4.1	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.9
Euro-land	3.4	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.4
UK	2.9	1.3	2.5	0.3	1.7	2.4	2.2
Canada	4.4	3.1	3.2	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.4
Japan	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.0
China	7.4	10.0	9.9	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.3
India	5.2	8.8	8.4	3.2	4.4	5.4	6.4
Brazil	4.2	5.5	4.1	1.0	2.3	2.3	2.8
Russia	5.4	4.0	3.3	3.4	1.5	2.0	2.5
S. Africa	0.8	3.1	3.6	2.5	1.8	2.8	3.3

Source: International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook Database, Feb.2014.

	Actual Growth 2010-12	Forecast Growth 2013	Forecast Growth 2014	Projected Growth 2014-2019	Trend Growth 2020-2025
India	6.8	4.2	4.4	4.8	3.6
China	9.2	7.5	7.0	5.9	3.5

Source: The Conference Board Global Economic Outlook, Feb.2014.

When we compared India to other countries where the effects of the financial crisis were disastrous, academics, think tanks, journalists, and economists praised India's steady economic progress and stability throughout the course of this time period. This praise was given in response to our comparison of India to other countries. In response to our discussion in which we compared India to other nations, we were offered this compliment. Because India has completely adopted neo-mercantilist policies rather than market-oriented ones, India's economic model has been successful in keeping pace with the expansion of industrialised nations. This is due to the fact that India's government prioritises neo-mercantilism over market orientation. This is as a result of the fact that India has fully given up on pursuing policies that are market-oriented. This is a consequence of the fact that India is the country with the highest level of commercial activity on the whole world. Instead of

relying on growth that is organically self-regulated by markets, India has relied on purposeful state intervention to drive the development of markets and the construction of national companies. China, on the other hand, has focused on growth that is organically driven by markets and has been successful as a result. As a direct result of this, India is reliant on the participation of the state. On the other hand, China has maintained its economic development by relying on growth that is organically self-regulated by markets. This has allowed China's economy to continue to expand. This is in contrast to the situation in China. Those who are among individuals who are expecting challenges to the current global order from emerging powers include those who feel that the preferences of these developing countries provide a clear challenge to the market-oriented prescription of the so-called Washington consensus. In particular, those who hold the idea that the emerging powers will exert the largest impact on international economic institutions are among those who hold the belief that the rising powers will be able to expect to exert the most influence in the future. There are likely further citations available for this. The market-oriented prescription advocated by the so-called Washington consensus is being put to the test by their preferences, which constitute a significant barrier. This is a really significant issue. **(Krauss 2007)**

India, along with a number of other emerging countries, was of the belief that getting skilled in nuclear technology was a vital step toward obtaining the position of a major international power. This attitude was shared by a number of other nations as well. Although it expressed support for the objective of non-proliferation with varying degrees of zeal, it was careful to retain as much room as possible for national action while still adhering to the formal international constraints imposed by the NPT framework. This was done despite the fact that it was careful to adhere to the non-proliferation treaty. Despite this, it took great care to ensure that it remained in compliance with the non-proliferation pact. To put it another way, it was done in order to make the greatest possible amount of room for action on the national level.

India is participating in international politics in a significant way, and it is doing so in a manner that is more decisive and proactive in terms of the organisational capacities it possesses and the international negotiations it participates in regarding a wide variety of specific global concerns of governance. This is because India is doing so in a way that it is participating in international politics in a way that is significant. The reason for this is that

India is now playing a large role in world affairs, and it is doing so in a way that is more determined and proactive than in the past. It is of the utmost importance that we investigate India's participation in the spheres of global governance that are outlined in tables 3 and 4. India is a signatory to somewhere in the neighbourhood of 231 international treaties as of the current day and is a member of the overwhelming majority of the world's most prestigious international organisations. In addition, India has put its name on the dotted line of a number of other international accords.

networks and organisations, some of which are intergovernmental in character, are referred to here. Participation in international regulatory organisations has made it possible for India to exert influence on the path of future regulatory changes in the financial capital of the industrialised world. This influence has made it possible for India to compete on a level playing field with other nations. As a direct consequence of India's participation in the aforementioned groupings, it is now possible to access this power. It has been trying persistently to increase both its quota share and its presence in the highest echelons of the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund. These are both organisations that regulate international trade. In addition to this, India is willing to provide the aforementioned organisations with a considerably greater quantity of resources if they so request. This choice is evidence of India's pragmatic worldview since it displays a desire for maximal policy solutions to cope with the challenges that globalisation presents. India has established the capabilities and methods necessary to obtain the international results that it desires, such as in the case of the Doha negotiation, the Kyoto discussions on climate change, etc. India has also established the methods and capabilities necessary to obtain the international results that it desires. India has also developed the strategies and skills required to achieve the outcomes it seeks on the world stage. Additionally, India has initiated a variety of cooperative projects with nations located all over the globe. **(Blyth 2007)**

The United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operation, the development goals, the sustainable development, the climate change initiatives, and the anti-terrorism measures are only few of the international events and treaties in which India has taken an active role. In addition to this, India has made contributions to the United Nations in their battle against global concerns such as terrorism, climate change, energy security, the refugee crisis, and pandemics, as well

as the reformation of the present international economic world order. It is quite conceivable that India's dedication to nonviolence and disarmament will turn out to be a crucial component in the evolution of the globe. India has, on numerous occasions, reaffirmed its position as a responsible nuclear weapons state, as well as its deterrent to no first use and non-use against governments that do not possess nuclear weapons. In addition, India has made it very clear that it will never use its nuclear weapons against nations whose governments do not possess nuclear weapons of their own. In addition, India has made it very clear that it would never use its nuclear weapons against countries whose governments do not have nuclear weapons of their own. This position has been reiterated on several occasions. On several instances, India's dissatisfaction with the discriminatory and undemocratic characteristics of the NPT has been brought to light.

It is to India's credit that it has made contributions not only to the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Security Council, but also to the resolution of conflicts, the operation of peacekeeping missions, and the discussion of economic and social concerns in United Nations organisations and specialised agencies. These contributions are all worthy of praise. India has a long history of being a stalwart supporter of peace, and the percentage of the total that it contributes to international peacekeeping missions falls between between 11 and 13. The promotion of peace was something that started much before India ever became an independent nation. Since 1945, India has provided the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces with a greater total number of its own citizens than any other single nation has done so. To this day, almost 2,000 Indian soldiers have participated in one or more of the 71 different peacekeeping operations that have taken place across the world. The United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Missions (UNDPKO) is now tasked with the management of about 93,368 personnel who are dispersed over 14 distinct peacekeeping operations located on four distinct continents even as we speak. Between the years 1948 and 2018, there were a total of 3,802 service personnel from UN member states who gave their lives in the service of maintaining the integrity of the United Nations Charter. With 164 total contributions, the country of India is the contributor that makes the most to the total. **(Pant 2016)**

Bilateral and Regional Co-operation

As a direct consequence of the establishment of the new order in the international community, India has shifted from a policy of non-alignment to a policy of multi-alignment in an effort to maintain friendly relations with both major and small states. Since the nation gained its independence in 1947, its foreign policy has been guided by a policy of non-interference and non-aggression, as well as the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, and equality. Additionally, the country adheres to the ideals of peaceful coexistence. The "Declaration on the Promotion of World Peace and Co-operation" was developed from the "Five Principles for the Promotion of World Peace and Co-operation" during the Asian-African Conference that took place in Bandung, Indonesia in 1955. This conference took place. During the course of the meeting, participants agreed on the contents of this statement. "based on its strong view that we live in an interconnected world where the global community shares a shared destiny," India has been assuming a leadership position more firmly and pro-actively to develop India's alliances. This is "based on its firm belief that we live in an interconnected world." For the goal of these nations' own self-development, India provides assistance in the form of capacity building so that they may fortify their institutions and increase their human resources. Cooperation between countries in the South and the South themselves is an effective strategy for supplying less developed countries with the resources they need to face the challenges of economic growth. **(Abbott and Snidal 2010)**

To achieve these goals, India's foreign policy places a primary focus on promoting regional integration and collaboration with its neighbours. Trade liberalisation, increased market access for locally produced goods, and technical support are some of the forms of assistance that India, a pioneer in the developing world, makes available to the countries that are geographically adjacent to it and that are located on the subcontinent. This assistance is provided to the countries that are situated on the subcontinent. 14. It has modified its agreements with Bhutan and Nepal, and it has expanded its level of cooperation with Myanmar. In addition to this, a strategic collaboration agreement has been signed with Afghanistan, and its relationship with Myanmar has been increased. The Maldives and Bangladesh have both come to terms on a framework agreement for cooperative development work, and a more robust working relationship has been developed with Myanmar. These are included under the terms of other agreements. It has been highly active in its pursuit of a

peaceful settlement to the internal disputes that have developed in Nepal, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives. All three of these countries are now experiencing internal strife. In recognition of the fact that it occupies a position of strength in the area, India has been concentrating the majority of its bilateral aid on the nations that are immediately next to it. This was carried out with the intention of bolstering India's connections with the countries that are situated in its close neighbourhood. The efforts that India makes to cooperate bilaterally are a supplement and a complement to the efforts that India makes to cooperate regionally, most notably within the context of the SAARC/SAFTA framework, but also increasingly in its proactive engagement in various regional and multilateral co-operation groupings and forums. India's efforts to cooperate regionally are a supplement and a complement to the efforts that India makes to cooperate bilaterally. The efforts that are made by India to collaborate regionally are a supplement and a complement to the efforts that are made by India to cooperate regionally. Under the auspices of SAARC and SAFTA, India's attempts to engage in dialogue and cooperation with the other countries in the region stand out as particularly noteworthy. The involvement of India in various regional cooperative endeavours provides a boost to the country's efforts to interact with other nations on a bilateral level and helps to ensure that these efforts are successful. The country of India is the one responsible for making these efforts. An excellent illustration of this would be the fact that India is a participant in a variety of sub-regional cooperation programmes. This is just one example among many. These programmes are comprehensive in nature, covering a wide range of topics from beginning to end. Several examples of these include the Mekong-Ganga Co-operation (MGC), which also includes Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, and Vietnam (CLMV), in addition to Thailand; the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Co-operation (BIMSTEC), which also includes South Asian countries, Thailand, and Myanmar; and the Bay of Bengal Co-operation (BGC), which also includes Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, and Vietnam (The promotion of economic growth and development is the main focus of both of these programmes, which have the promotion of economic growth as their primary aim as their respective principal emphasis. In addition, as an element of the extensive partnership that exists between ASEAN and India, India has established training facilities for the expansion of entrepreneurialism in CLMV, and it also provides places for training inside India itself. India

is responsible for providing both of these places and facilities. Both of these facilities and places benefit from the substantial partnership that exists between ASEAN and India. Both of these venues and institutions are a part of the collaboration that exists between ASEAN and India; it is one of the partnership's components. **(Ruggie 2004)**

The foreign assistance programme of India

India, which has long been seen as a recipient of foreign aid, has instead become a major foreign aid contributor and is striving to enhance its status in the international community as a consequence. India's improved foreign aid policy is directly responsible for its rising global stature. Changes in India's international reputation may be traced back to the country's efforts to expand its aid programmes. This shift in India's global standing is a direct outcome of the country's attempts to bolster its aid programme for other countries. India's overseas assistance programme has been quite effective in recent years, and this may be a contributing factor to the country's rising profile in international affairs. General VK Singh said that "India is presently a net provider of foreign assistance" in a written declaration delivered to Parliament by the Minister of State for External Affairs. General VK Singh issued this proclamation. The minister was the one who announced it to the community at large. India has reduced the amount of help it receives from other nations while increasing the amount of aid it gives to other countries during the last three years. Overall, it will have a good impact on India. In addition to China and Brazil, India has signalled its willingness to back the New Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which has been assigned the responsibility of ensuring accountability for the implementation of commitments made at the Busan, South Korea, summit. Promising to stimulate and enable efficient global development cooperation, the Busan, South Korean summit issued these declarations with the goal of bringing the international community closer together for the common good. As far as I can tell, India is willing to back the partnership, which has been granted authority over and responsibility for seeing the Busan commitments through to fruition. Evidence from India suggests that it is ready to back the alliance. Recent noises from the Indian government indicate support for the New Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. The pledges made in Busan, South Korea, must be honoured in their entirety, and the New Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation has been tasked with making that happen

by providing the required support. Also, it is their job to make sure the promises made in Busan, South Korea, are really honoured . **(Posen 2009)**

A country may utilise foreign aid for development not just to further its economy, but also as a geopolitical instrument to advance its position as a rising power in the world. Foreign assistance for development is a geopolitical tool that any government may use. Investing in foreign aid with an eye toward development benefits on both the bottom line and the global stage. In 2007, the Indian government declared its intention to establish a new aid organisation that would be modelled after the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (USAID). The Development Partnership Administration is a new government agency that was founded in January 2012 by the Indian Ministry of External Affairs. Mainly, it's in charge of coordinating and managing India's many different types of international assistance via a wide range of different initiatives. **(Kahler 2013)**

India, which has more often been seen as a recipient of foreign aid, has emerged as a major contributor and is seeking to enhance its reputation on the global stage as a consequence of its foreign aid initiative. India's improved foreign aid policy is directly responsible for its newfound global prominence. This change in India's global status is a direct result of the country's efforts to improve its overseas assistance programme. India's attempts to strengthen its plan of sending help to other countries are directly responsible for the country's newfound prominence on the global stage. The success of India's overseas assistance programme in recent years may have contributed to this elevation of the country's status in the eyes of the world community. General VK Singh declared in writing to Parliament that "India is now a net supplier of international aid," which was delivered by the Minister of State for External Affairs. While responding to the query of whether or not India is now a net supplier of foreign aid, he made the same remark. The minister is responsible for spreading the word. India has increased its help to other countries over the last several years, but has seen its own aid from other nations decrease. Overall, it's a good thing for the country of India. Along with China and Brazil, India has signalled its willingness to back the New Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which has been assigned the responsibility of ensuring that the commitments made in Busan, South Korea are kept and that accountability is maintained. The commitments to maintain efficient global development cooperation were

made in Busan, South Korea. Seemingly prepared to back the partnership, which has been given the authority to back and ensure responsibility for the fulfilment of the pledges made in Busan, is India. Everything that has been said and done so far suggests that India will be a supportive partner in this venture. The Indian government has signalled its willingness to support the newly formed New Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (NGP). The New Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation has been assigned the responsibility and power to guarantee that the pledges made at Busan, South Korea, are carried out in their whole and with the required resources. The New Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation is responsible for and authorised to carry out these responsibilities . **(Mohan 2010)**

Foreign assistance for development is useful for economic reasons, but it also serves as a geopolitical tool that a country may employ to further its status as a rising power. Providing foreign help for development, then, serves both economic and geopolitical ends. Investing in international aid programmes with the goal of development is advantageous from both a financial and strategic standpoint. India's government said in 2007 that it would establish a new aid agency that would mimic the structure of USAID (USAID). An entirely new organisation, known as the Development Partnership Administration, was launched in January 2012 with backing from India's Ministry of External Affairs. This agency's main responsibility is to coordinate and monitor the distribution of India's several forms of foreign assistance.

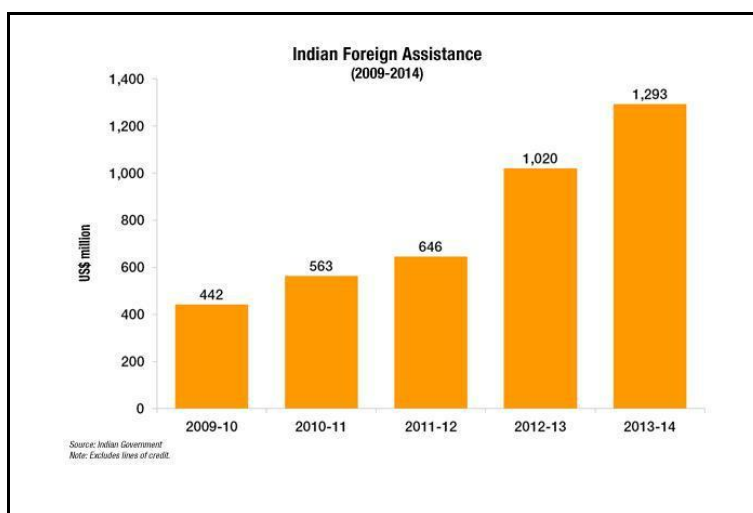
The government of India has allotted 1.32 billion United States dollars (US\$) from its budget to be used for the purpose of sponsoring international assistance programmes during the 2019–20 fiscal year. Since 2009, the amount of support that is supplied to individuals in other countries has expanded by almost 3.2 times every single year. This trend is expected to continue. India made a contribution to the total fund balance during the 2015–2016 fiscal year, which it helped to pay for. India is now giving assistance to the governments of a number of different nations, some of which are located in Africa and the Caribbean, such as Bhutan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Mauritius, and Sri Lanka. In 2019, the government of India

offered financial assistance totaling \$60 million to countries in Africa, \$54 million to Myanmar, and \$54 million to Afghanistan. The country that has gained the most from India's financial help for its efforts toward development is Bhutan; Afghanistan and Sri Lanka, respectively, rank in second and third place in this regard. In India's Union Budget for the 2019–20 fiscal year, there is a pledge to provide financial support to Bhutan in the amount of 47 million dollars. This aid would be offered by India. In 2019, the financing for community development initiatives in the Caribbean Community and Common Market totaled 14 million dollars, which was granted by the Prime Minister of India. In addition to this, he offered a Line of Credit for the amount of \$150 million to be used for the promotion of solar renewable energy and other activities relating to climate change. These two contributions were both made in the year 2019. As a response to the refugee crisis in Syria, India has given ten million dollars to Palestine, four million dollars to assist rebuild Gaza, and five million euros to Jordan. These donations were made in response. In 2015, India and Bangladesh came to a mutually agreeable conclusion over the establishment of a Line of Credit in the amount of 4.5 billion dollars. This was done so that India would be in a better position to help Bangladesh with its infrastructure and general development. Specifically, the goal was to make India more capable of providing assistance. The strategic goal of India, which is to take a position of leadership and influence in the region, is not incompatible with the country's concentration on geographical proximity since it is to acquire a position of leadership and influence in the region. India has communicated its intention to play a role in which it can exercise leadership and influence in the area. Both the Regional Technical Group on Aid for Trade for the Asia-Pacific region and the Task Force on Aid for Trade, which was a component of the World Trade Organization, included India as a member nation. India's participation in both of these

groups was a requirement for membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO). Both of these organisations were focused with assistance for commercial exchange (RGT). (Rosenau 2002)

Table 5: India’s Foreign Aid and Loan Program 2009-2013 (US\$)

Country/region	2009-2010	Country/region	2010-2011	Country/region	2012-13
Bhutan	235.01	Bhutan	311.01	Bhutan	366.43
Afghanistan	51.81	Afghanistan	55.9	Afghanistan	52.35
Nepal	27.08	Nepal	27.08	Maldives	49.28
African Countries	22.56	African countries	27.08	Nepal	27.08
Mongolia	22.56	Sri Lanka	16.25	African countries	22.38
Sri Lanka	14.44	Myanmar	16.25	Sri Lanka	24.01
Myanmar	9.93	Eurasian Countries	5.42	Myanmar	20.18
Eurasian countries	3.61	Maldives	1.99	Eurasian Countries	5.42
Bangladesh	0.68	Lt. Am.Countries	0.72	Bangladesh	1.44
Maldives	0.63	Bangladesh	0.54	Lt.Am.Countries	0.36
Lt.Am. Countries	0.36	Others	64.32	Mongolia	0.09
Others	37.10	others	48.84	-----	617.85
Total	425.77		526.60		



Source: Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs, Annual Reports 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12

Fig 3: Indian Foreign Assistance (2009-2014)

Conclusion

The conversation up to now has painted an image of India as a growing force on the international stage. This conclusion is drawn on the basis of present indicators in global

institutions, the economy, technology, military forces and technology, as well as nuclear and almost nuclear power status; these factors together offer India force in setting the world laws and regime. Despite the fact that India is confronted with a number of challenges, which range from historical legacies to the dispute over territorial and maritime rights, as well as from the traditional to the factual, the country will, despite certain apparent challenges, obtain a seat at the global high table in the coming years, along with its growing confidence in its own capabilities. However, in order for India to reach this objective, it will first have to give up the historically built sense of identity that it has.

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