

# An Analysis Of The Complexities Of Global Geopolitics: India's Response

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## Abstract:

Recent years have been marked by unprecedented developments throughout the political landscape of the globe as well as in India's foreign policy. During the previous sessions of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), renowned people like Macron and Biden have mentioned India on many occasions while giving remarks. India has come up in conversations about Ukraine, with several countries mentioning India's aid during the Covid-19 epidemic. As a result, India has been an active player in the larger global debate during a time characterized by increased division and fierce rivalry among major powers. This is a moment that is regarded as being detrimental to the global multilateral framework. Consequently, India has continually played a positive role in promoting cooperation among various nations and countries.

Keywords: Arms race, Complexities, Geo-politics, OPEC, War.

## Introduction

The present geopolitical landscape is marked by complexity and unpredictability due to the rapid evolution of global geopolitics. The current scenario may be characterized by the VUCA, which represents volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity. These attributes contribute to the challenging nature of accurately analyzing and comprehending the situation. The current advancement seen now has the potential to become outdated shortly. The content I compose may lose relevance when it is officially published. The contemporary global landscape is characterized by complexity and a lack of consensus as we

grapple with the aftermath of the unprecedented COVID-19 crisis while simultaneously questioning the viability of globalization. In the present context, international cooperation exhibits heightened fragility and an increased propensity for weaponization. The prevailing circumstances give rise to a pervasive sense of perplexity and ambiguity.

The initial expectation that the Ukraine conflict would conclude within a few weeks has been contradicted by its continuation for almost seven months, with no discernible conclusion. The conflict transformed into a gas war, resulting in energy difficulties inside Europe and exacerbating global food shortages.<sup>[1]</sup> This prompted countries such as India to proactively assist those nations in need by sending wheat to them.

This conflict has given rise to an additional consequence, namely an oil-related conflict. Contemporary conflicts extend beyond traditional military confrontations, including other domains as well. The conflict at hand pertains to the strategic resource of oil. The nations comprising OPEC + have decided to reduce oil output to increase oil prices.

Saudi Arabia has just reduced oil prices for the European market while maintaining unaltered rates for Asia. Conversely, purchasers in the United States will see an increase in the cost of all oil grades. The public display of conflict between the United States and Saudi Arabia has become evident. Aramco, the prominent oil corporation in Saudi Arabia, has just decided to increase the price for US purchasers by an additional twenty cents a barrel. The current trend in the United States indicates an upward trajectory in petrol costs. The current oil prices in the United States have increased by about \$4 per gallon.

Additionally, this walk serves as a means to communicate a geopolitical statement. Saudi Arabia has a prominent position as the de facto leader within the OPEC Plus alliance. In July of this year, President Biden of the United States visited Saudi Arabia to appeal to oil producers to increase their oil production to maintain low prices in the market. However, Saudi Arabia and OPEC Plus have taken a contrasting approach. The decision has been made to reduce the extraction of petroleum. The move to increase costs for the United States might be seen as exacerbating an already difficult situation. President Biden is being confronted with a series of challenging inquiries. The

individual elucidated that their journey mostly revolved around the Middle East and Israel, intending to rationalize viewpoints rather than being primarily focused on oil. According to his statement, he expressed his dissatisfaction and acknowledged the presence of issues.

He is significantly expected to assume responsibility for engaging with Saudi Arabia. American legislators urge President Joe Biden to reassess the United States' alignment with Riyadh in Washington. A prominent Democratic figure in the United States Senate has said that Saudi Arabia is colluding with Russian President Vladimir Putin to inflict economic harm upon the United States by increasing oil prices. Bernie Sanders advocated for the cessation of OPEC's illicit price-fixing cartel, discontinuing military support to Saudi Arabia, and implementing a proactive approach towards renewable energy. A group of three Democratic lawmakers in the Senate has introduced a bill advocating for the withdrawal of US soldiers and the removal of American equipment from Saudi Arabia. The US Secretary of State has expressed a stance of considering all available options in response to this matter.<sup>[2]</sup>

Conversely, Saudi individuals have a readiness to engage in a potential conflict. The Saudi Oil Minister provided a defense for implementing an oil reduction. According to his statement, their primary objective was to achieve market stabilization. The current shift in the relationship between Saudi Arabia and the United States prompts an inquiry into the factors that have contributed to this change, considering their previous strong ties. According to experts, the dissatisfaction of Saudi officials may be attributed to Washington's management of the Iran nuclear agreement and its decision to withdraw backing for the Saudi-led coalition's offensive military operations in Yemen.

Additionally, Saudi officials have expressed discontent with the measures taken against Russia after the invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. Energy Minister Prince Abdulaziz bin Salman said in an interview with Bloomberg TV that an additional factor contributing to uncertainty in the oil market is the United States advocacy for a price ceiling on Russian oil. The minister highlighted the need for more specific information and clarity around implementing this proposed measure.<sup>[3]</sup>

According to analysts, the reduction in oil output would have a greater positive impact on Russia than the United States. A significant deterioration characterizes the current relations between the West and Russia. However, Russia continues to maintain its membership in OPEC Plus due to its role as an oil producer. Increasing oil prices will result in financial gains for Moscow and Riyadh but may have negative political implications for President Biden. According to Bloomberg, there is a hint of the development of a genuine friendship between President Putin and Saudi Arabia.<sup>[4]</sup> According to Ben Cahill, a senior scholar at the Centre for International and Strategic Studies, the Saudi Arabian government aims to exert influence over oil prices and safeguard their nation from an economic downturn by implementing production cutbacks within the framework of the OPEC+ agreement.<sup>[5]</sup> The President of the United States faces a diminishing array of alternatives. The United States would retaliate, yet, in the current conflict, Saudi Arabia emerges as the victor in this ongoing oil dispute. Saudi Arabia has just decided to join BRICS, a coalition of five developing countries, including China and Russia. President Cyril Ramaphosa of South Africa further said that a limited number of additional nations have expressed their interest in becoming members of the BRICS alliance.<sup>[6]</sup> The conclusion has yet to be reached at this point. Certain commentators argue that President Biden's deliberate management of the Russia-Ukraine conflict to cement his legacy has resulted in significant upheaval for the United States and Europe. Under pressure from its alliance with Washington, the European Union's decision to back Ukraine has proven to be expensive for the EU. The European governments were significantly reliant on Russia for their gas imports, necessitating a delicate balancing act between safeguarding their supply and taking actions that would antagonize the Kremlin.

Consequently, these states' growing sentiment is to reconsider their support for Ukraine. Certain European Union politicians believe that the United States has needlessly involved the European Union in the conflict, given that all member states are now experiencing the adverse effects of energy problems and elevated inflation inside their nations. Several European states are making efforts to extricate themselves from the ongoing conflict.

The departure of Liz Truss from her position as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom after only 45 days of assuming office exacerbates the existing uncertainty in a region already grappling with significant issues. The conflict has resulted in significant repercussions across the European continent. The continent is now experiencing a persistent rise in economic distress, accompanied by ongoing conflicts. Consequently, it is confronted with the prospect of a bleak winter characterized by energy shortages, elevated inflation rates, and the understandable frustration of the populace, who bear the brunt of these hardships despite their innocence in causing them. Europeans seem to be engaged in a military conflict on behalf of President Biden. Presently, the focus of attention is directed towards Brussels, where a conclave of 27 leaders representing the nations of the European Union has convened for a biennial assembly spanning the dates of 20th to 21st October.<sup>[7]</sup>

Emmanuel Jean-Michel Frédéric is a notable individual who has significantly contributed to his field of expertise. Macron has not expressed support for Joe Biden. France has consistently supported the United States at significant periods of its history. Nevertheless, the current situation has shifted, as France has publicly engaged in a contentious relationship with the United States and is actively preparing for a conflict reminiscent of the Cold War era. President Macron has emphasized the need for Europeans to prioritize acquiring vehicles produced by European manufacturers while discouraging purchases from foreign vendors, such as those from the United States. The President of France expressed his advocacy for increased European autonomy over five years. There is a shifting software (mindset) among several Europeans. We must know that neither the American nor the Chinese entities would bestow such kind offerings or preferential treatment upon us. It is essential for Europeans to promptly plan and execute a robust and efficient course of action. The individual has conveyed that the European Union could threaten American automobile manufacturers. The French and Americans have often found themselves in conflict on various subjects. The United States and France initially allied in the conflict between Ukraine and Russia, but their current stances have diverged significantly. The United States provides military assistance to Ukraine, whereas

France has just abstained from providing armaments to Ukraine. France has explicitly stated its intention to refrain from providing any help that is deemed unnecessary. President Macron has expressed his belief that the Ukraine problem can be resolved by diplomatic conversation. However, it has been suggested that the primary objective of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, which the United States financially supports, is the defeat of Russia.<sup>[8]</sup>

There has been a recent surge in global preoccupation with the 20th-century difficulty of the potential occurrence of a nuclear conflict. This particular hazard is well acknowledged, although often disregarded by individuals. There is a rationale for this phenomenon, predicated on the notion that individuals of sound intellect would refrain from using it in practice. The ongoing conflict in Ukraine has significantly impacted the beliefs of its populace since the global community is constantly exposed to reports of nuclear brinkmanship and the associated danger of nuclear warfare. The inquiry pertains to the severity of this particular hazard. President Biden has expressed that the matter is of great significance. According to his statement, Armageddon has not been encountered since Kennedy and the Cuban missile crisis. The current situation presents a significant development as it marks the first instance since the Cuban missile crisis when there is a direct peril of using nuclear weapons. Armageddon refers to the apocalyptic event that signifies the culmination and ultimate conclusion of the world. Suppose Russia were to use tactical nuclear weapons. In that case, it might utilize them in military operations since these weapons are designed for use on the battlefield and possess a lower level of destructive capability. These devices can be strategically positioned in conflict areas, such as disputed terrain and front lines while minimizing the potential consequences afterward. President Joe Biden claimed that Russian President Vladimir Putin's statements on the potential use of tactical nuclear and biological or chemical weapons should not be taken lightly due to the perceived inadequacy of the Russian military's performance. According to Tony Czuczka,<sup>[9]</sup> what would be the global response in the event of such an occurrence? The Western alliance is expected to initiate a military reaction, while the remaining nations are anticipated to provide a political response. The United States has provided military

aid to deter potential Russian aggression. There is a possibility that countries such as Germany may engage in the exportation of dangerous weapons. No nation can remain passive in the event of nuclear weapon deployment since it would establish a precedent that has significant weight in geopolitics, where precedence plays a pivotal role. Russia's potential use of nuclear weapons may catalyze other nations to pursue similar actions. Therefore, it is incumbent upon the neutral states to make a decision. The inner circle of President Putin has seen a size reduction, and the potential use of nuclear weapons might further diminish its ranks.<sup>[10]</sup> On the contrary, nuclear weaponry might potentially provide psychological repercussions, leading to a decline in the morale of the Ukrainian armed forces and a potential weakening of their resolve. This is a pivotal juncture in global history.

France has dealt a recent setback to the United States. According to a media source, the French President has emphasized the need to exercise caution while expressing opinions on such subjects. The individual intended to convey that the President was issuing false warnings about the nuclear danger.

#### **The response of India:**

India's foreign policy is now undergoing a significant transformation as the government strategically utilizes the influence of a strong and vibrant economy. An emerging and vibrant democratic system, a globally dispersed diaspora, and a growing diplomatic landscape that seeks to redefine the global agenda. India strategically used the worldwide COVID-19 epidemic to recalibrate the prevailing power dynamics, capitalizing on the setbacks faced by the world's top economies. India enhanced its worldwide standing and established a foundation for gaining international trust in its manufacturing industry to counter Chinese influence through the "vaccine maitri" initiative and the dissemination of COVID-19 vaccine resources.<sup>[11]</sup> After the shutdown, India is evaluating and reshaping the narratives about local and foreign matters. As shown by Jaishankar's communication to Pakistan at the UNGA, India's inaugural Doctrine signifies a distinct trajectory chosen by the nation. Exhibiting its diplomatic prowess, the United Nations has garnered attention from both the

United States and China, as they advocate for a comprehensive restructuring of the organization.

Additionally, the United Nations has taken on the task of scrutinizing prevailing narratives about the Kashmir conflict. India's efforts to establish itself as a prominent participant in global events were prominently shown during the recent eleven-day visit of External Events Minister Jaishankar to the United States. He presented arguments favoring an assertive India prepared to assume more obligations. In global affairs, notable instances such as the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the international community's denouncement of the mistreatment of Uyghur Muslims in China serve as illustrative examples. India has adeptly pursued a balanced approach, carefully considering its strategic objectives.

India is now seeking to establish its own story autonomously rather than aligning itself with the narratives of other countries or individuals. It is imperative to acknowledge that the growth of India in political, strategic, economic, and diplomatic domains has resulted in an expansion of its interests. Consequently, advocating for, defending, and preserving these interests worldwide is imperative. Furthermore, the global community has been through a significant period of upheaval and instability, characterized by bewilderment and uncertainty. To protect our interests, we must remain adaptable and quick to respond. This is why Prime Minister Modi, even in virtual settings, actively engages with world leaders during various summits such as the G-20 Meet, COP-26, and other international gatherings. He effectively showcases India's accomplishments and personally meets with prominent global figures. However, External Affairs Minister Jaishankar recently embarked on an eleven-day visit to the United States and met with peers from about one hundred countries. Subsequently, he embarked on a journey to New Zealand and Australia, effectively cultivating diplomatic contacts and advancing India's interests in these nations by engaging with his counterparts.

India is garnering acknowledgment for its heightened involvement in shaping global policies, mostly attributed to its robust economic and military capabilities and advantageous geopolitical positioning. India has played a significant role in various intergovernmental forums, such



as the Quad Security Dialogue in the Indo-Pacific region, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation for Eurasian political, economic, and security cooperation, the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) aimed at enhancing cooperation among South Asian nations, and the G20 Summit, which serves as a platform for dialogue among 19 countries and the European Union. In these forums, India has emerged as an influential participant, contributing its perspectives and opinions on critical matters. India's diplomacy has been characterized by a significant aspect, namely its non-partisan position. India has emerged as a dependable ally and a rational mediator for several nations embroiled in conflicts, owing to its impartial stance on international affairs. The United States, Russia, and China have all engaged in various forms of collaboration with India. India's diplomatic ties with these states are characterized by a profound bilateral engagement unaffected by potential sources of friction among them.

India, facing the complex dynamics of a geopolitical struggle between influential nations from the East and West, as well as grappling with challenges related to multilateralism, an economic deceleration in major economies, and a global deadlock, made a prudent decision to refocus its attention on the South before assuming the chair of the Group of Twenty (G-20). India is often regarded as the representative voice of the Global South. According to the statement made by India's Minister of External Affairs, Jaishankar, the Global South has consistently been an integral component of India's identity and heritage. The reality is that India has been actively pursuing a "rising, leading, and major power" position during the last two decades, driven by its remarkable economic growth.

The conflict in Ukraine has reached a more difficult phase with Russia's acquisition of four regions in eastern Ukraine, including Luhansk, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson. The choice made by Vladimir Putin poses novel problems for several stakeholders, including Russia, Ukraine, Europe, the United States, and the non-Western global community, including India. When questioned about India's alignment, the Indian Minister for External Affairs, Jaishankar, unequivocally said that India's position is firmly committed to peace and would continue to stay so. He emphatically asserted that engaging in conversation and using diplomatic

measures are the only viable means of progressing and resolving the issue, hence fostering peace within the area. He further expressed their alignment with the United Nations Charter and its foundational ideals. Our stance aligns with the belief that engaging in conversation and diplomacy represents the only viable solution. We align ourselves with those facing financial difficulties while contending with the continuous rise in food, gasoline, and fertilizer expenses. Hence, we must collaboratively engage in constructive efforts inside and outside the United Nations to expedite a timely settlement of this dispute. [13]

Jaishankar, after participating in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), said that the current UNGA undeniably mirrors the prevailing global condition characterized by heightened polarization. He also said that the current status of the globe highlights the increasing significance of India. India has been actively engaged in three distinct spheres: the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the Indo-Pacific region, and its immediate vicinity in South Asia. The Western nations have made significant efforts to fortify their defense against Russia, whereas India has chosen to maintain a neutral stance in this fight. India has always maintained its diplomatic contacts with Russia while bolstering its alliances with Western nations. Despite the ongoing conflict, India has successfully obtained an exemption from the imposition of sanctions on its procurement of military equipment from Russia. Furthermore, it has successfully acquired oil from Russia at a reduced price. India's strategic interests have been effectively safeguarded due to its strategy.<sup>[13]</sup>

It is acknowledged for China's expanding hegemonic aspirations in the Indo-Pacific region that the western lines of defense headed by the United States fall back on India for a particular 'key' reason. The relationship between India and China has been ice-cold. Since the stand-off in Galwan in June 2020 and also due to the eyeball-to-eyeball clash that has taken place in the Ladakh area, the two countries have not had the best of ties with one another. Despite China's objections, ties with the United States have reached an all-time low since Pelosi's travel to Taiwan on August 2. The United States Vice President Joe Biden has committed to protecting Taipei if China chooses to attack Taiwan. It is widely believed that India has the key to preventing further escalation of tensions in the area caused by China. The

Western world sees India as a natural leader within the Quad grouping, which consists of the United States, Australia, Japan, and India in this area. The defense relations between New Delhi and the other members of the Quad are being strengthened. South Asia is another region where India works to offset and exert China's influence. India has shown itself to be a reliable ally to its neighbors in times of crisis.

In Sri Lanka, which is experiencing one of its greatest financial crises since the nation gained its independence, the failure of the Rajapaksa brothers, the country's previous rulers, to properly manage the economy has led to a scenario in which the government lacks the funds necessary to acquire the vital food supplies that it requires. In April of this year, it failed to pay its external debt. A portion of the responsibility for China's current economic predicament has been placed on its mountainous debt.

To everyone's surprise, Beijing has proposed that the debt be restructured as a kind of assistance rather than accepting a reduction in overseas borrowings. Conversely, India has provided Sri Lanka with bilateral assistance and promised the island nation \$4 billion in aid. Recent developments have seen Bangladesh, which has also received loans from China, plea for assistance from India. During the COVID epidemic, Sheikh Hasina thanked India for supplying vaccinations. During his recent visit to India, the Bangladesh Prime Minister pleaded for India's assistance in obtaining food and petroleum items.

Regarding international politics, India has always played a role of neutrality and has gone its own way. On the other hand, when dealing with its neighbors, India has always been willing to provide a kind helping hand during a crisis. The fact that India has always adhered to a policy of strategic autonomy' despite the many pulls and demands exerted on it from other parts of the world is the single most essential factor. According to India's External Minister Jaishankar, India has been able to conduct its foreign policy in a manner that is independent of these other global powers and has gone "India's Way."

On October 10, 2022, while he was on a visit to Australia, the Minister of External Affairs, S. Jaishankar, stated that India has a substantial inventory of Soviet and Russian-origin weapons because Western countries chose a military

dictatorship in the region as its "preferred partner" and did not supply arms to New Delhi for decades. This decision resulted in India having a substantial inventory of Soviet and Russian-origin weapons. He stated, "We all in international politics deal with what we have; we make judgments that reflect our future interests and current situation." Jaishankar further said that India and Australia, both liberal democracies, believe in a rules-based international order, freedom of passage in international seas, and encouraging connectivity, prosperity, and security for all parties involved. In addition, he stressed what both parties have emphasized, which is the need to ensure that nations make "sovereign choices on matters that are important to them." Penny Wong, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, said, "Australia and India are comprehensive strategic partners." We are members of the QUAD. We work together in various ways, but the most basic aspect is that we share an area. That region is the Indo-Pacific region, and between our nations, we cover a significant portion of that region. Our collaboration with India is an important factor in bringing about the kind of region we want Australia to be a part of.<sup>[14]</sup>

The world's politics and India's foreign policy have both been experiencing exceptional times recently. It has been seen in the recent past that when prominent leaders such as Macron and Biden came to the platform at the UNGA, India was mentioned a few times while they were speaking. They have discussed India in the context of Ukraine, while certain nations have discussed India's assistance during times of crisis in the Covid region.

Therefore, India has been a part of a larger global discourse when polarization is at its height, and big power contestation is seen as undercutting the global lateral framework. As a result, India and its role have always been very constructive, bringing together various countries and blocks. It has also been evident in the global south, comprised of very vulnerable nations and underprivileged countries all over the globe that bear the brunt of this polarization of many crises. At such times, India is heard to speak with a feeling of authority, and others pay close attention to what it says.

India has pursued a strategy of strategic autonomy. During the current era characterized by heightened polarisation,

the ongoing conflict in Ukraine has prompted Western nations to rely on their friends and actively encourage them to establish a considerable degree of separation from Russia. However, this phenomenon has yet to occur in the context of India. Despite being a member of the Quad alliance, India persists in procuring its oil from Russia. According to the latest statistics from the Department of Commerce, as reported by The Indian Express, India's bilateral trade with Russia has reached a record high of \$18,229.03 million for the first five months (April to August) of the financial year 2022-2023.<sup>[15]</sup>

Furthermore, during the meeting between the Indian Prime Minister and Russian President Putin, the former expressed that the current period should be characterized by dialogue rather than conflict. The circumstances above have significantly enhanced India's diplomatic status. India has the unique ability to engage in diplomatic discourse with President Putin on one hand while simultaneously maintaining communication with Western nations on the other.

India may assert its position by explicitly stating that it would not succumb to Western pressure in its relations with Russia and by maintaining unhindered communication channels with Moscow. However, New Delhi is not inclined to passively observe Russia's actions without responding. India has unequivocally expressed that the present moment does not warrant engagement in armed combat, emphasizing instead the need to convene for diplomatic negotiations. Ultimately, it is imperative to acknowledge that the individuals experiencing hardship mostly reside in some of the most economically disadvantaged nations globally. In this context, the Ukraine conflict highlights an important aspect for India: India's adherence to specific principles will influence its stance. This also enables India to maintain its strategic autonomy, especially when dominant global powers are observed to undermine the principles of multilateralism and multipolarity.

According to the analysis conducted by Harsh V. Pant and Vivek Mishra, the request made by New Delhi for a comprehensive restructuring of global multilateral institutions has two key aspects: enhancing institutional accountability and promoting greater inclusion of poor nations in decision-making processes. The efficacy of UN-

led multilateralism in establishing robust mechanisms for conflict prevention has been limited. The protracted conflict between Russia and Ukraine has significantly influenced many impasses in United Nations Security Council (UNSC) decisions since its commencement in February of the current year. The current boycott of Russia by Western nations is anticipated to diminish further the significance of the veto provision within the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) beyond previous levels of redundancy. Therefore, an enhanced form of multilateralism, characterized by increased inclusivity, can foster stronger regional interests and mitigate the risk of armed conflicts. China's ascent, coupled with its assertive and belligerent behavior evident in the Indo-Pacific region, particularly in the South China Sea, and its growing global influence, further underscores the inadequacies of the United Nations-based multilateral approach.

The increasing influence of China sometimes referred to as the "Dragon," has the potential to establish a self-defined global framework that bypasses Western powers in terms of economic and geopolitical considerations. The accelerated pace of developments resulting from the international isolation of Russia and Iran, coupled with the United States escalating measures relating to Taiwan, may surpass initial expectations. The influence exerted by China on multilateral bodies, such as the United Nations, is steadily growing. One notable instance is the recent occurrence whereby China used unofficial pressure on the former United Nations Human Rights Chief, Michelle Bachelet, to prevent the publication of a report by the United Nations Human Rights Council about the situation of Uyghurs in China. Furthermore, China persistently exercises its veto authority against India inside the United Nations. In the latest instance, it impeded a collaborative proposition by India and the United States at the United Nations (UN) to designate Sajid Mir, a prominent member of Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) responsible for orchestrating the 2008 Mumbai attacks, as a 'global terrorist.'

Once more, China has vetoed a joint proposal by India and the United States at the United Nations, which aimed to designate Shahid Mahmood, an operative of Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), as a global terrorist. This action occurred while UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres was in India, paying homage to the victims of the 26/11 terror attacks at the Taj

Mahal Palace hotel in Mumbai on 19 October. Beijing has consistently obstructed attempts to include Pakistan-based terrorists on the United Nations blocklist, marking the fourth instance within four months. Meanwhile, the United States has allocated \$450 million towards enhancing its F-16 fighter fleet in Pakistan. In contrast, President Joe Biden has said that Pakistan has the distinction of being the most dangerous nation globally. This communication seems to be directed at Pakistan and India.

According to Pant and Mishra, India's demand for reform of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has increased in recent years, aligning with the evolving global landscape. The hosting of a ministerial summit of the G4 (comprising Brazil, India, Germany, and Japan) by India's External Minister Jaishankar has particular importance in this context. The Indian delegation had another significant discussion with the L.69 Group, focusing on "Revitalising Multilateralism and Attaining Comprehensive Reform of the United Nations Security Council." This meeting played a crucial role in strategizing the subsequent actions. The L.69 group, including many countries throughout Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Small Island Developing States, has the potential to foster a more extensive global consensus over the matter of United Nations Security Council (UNSC) changes. India's current focus on revitalized multilateralism aligns with a pivotal moment in the United Nations-led multilateral system. Given the current ongoing geopolitical landscape, there is an increasing need for the reform of the United Nations (UN) to be recognized more prominently than in previous times. In addition to the United Nations, the Minister actively engages in various plurilateral meetings, including the Quad (comprised of Australia, India, Japan, and the United States), IBSA (consisting of India, Brazil, and South Africa), BRICS (encompassing Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa), the Presidency Pro Tempore CELAC (representing the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), India-CARICOM (about the Caribbean Community), and other trilateral formats, such as India-France. Australia, the India-France-the United Arab Emirates trilateral partnership, and the India-Indonesia-Australia trilateral partnership highlight India's pursuit of novel structures for global governance in response to growing dissatisfaction with the current multilateral system. In his speech at the

United Nations, Mr. Jaishankar appropriately emphasized that New Delhi is steadfast in its dedication to diplomacy and the need for multilateral collaboration in current global circumstances.

### **Conclusion:**

Over the past few years, Prime Minister Modi has engaged in extensive international travel with key world leaders who hold significance for India. This concerted effort has resulted in favorable relations between India and these nations. India's External Minister, S. Jaishankar, diligently carries forward the positive momentum by embarking on extensive tours and fostering amicable relations with his counterparts in these countries. He is a conduit, facilitating communication and cooperation between India and these nations. India is now garnering global attention and being seen as a significant player in geopolitics. The Indian economy is experiencing growth, and India is anticipated to emerge as a formidable country shortly.

India may encounter many forces that want to undermine its progress, although due to its robust position, these forces will eventually lose significance over time. Given the current attitude adopted by New Delhi, it is foreseeable that India will soon emerge as a significant global power hub.

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