

ART05/2025/01/01

"G20 meeting held by India in Kashmir": Impact on the "Power Status" of India

Author: Sakshi Choudhary, Alankar Girl's Law College, LL.M.

Abstract

Potential Implications of a Boycott of G20¹ Meeting in India

Diplomatic setback: The boycott by two prominent countries like China and Saudi Arabia would be seen as a diplomatic setback for India. It could be interpreted as a kind of lack of international support and could undermine India's efforts to enhance its global influence which is very crucial to the international regime.

Regional tensions: Kashmir is a region with a longstanding conflict between India and Pakistan. Holding a G20 meeting in Kashmir could potentially escalate tensions in the region, leading to a broader geopolitical fallout. The boycott by China and Saudi Arabia may further strain

regional dynamics and hinder any progress towards resolving the Kashmir issue.

Economic consequences: The G20 is a crucial platform for addressing global economic issues, and India hosting such a meeting signifies its growing economic power and influence. However, if China and Saudi Arabia choose to boycott, it may weaken India's position in shaping global economic policies and hinder potential economic collaborations with these countries.

International perception: The boycott could impact India's international perception and its ability to project itself as a responsible global power. It may be viewed as a failure to garner support and as an indication of regional instability. This could undermine India's aspirations for a larger role in international institutions and decision-making processes.

Regional alliances: The boycott may push India to strengthen its alliances and

¹The G20 or Group of 20 is an intergovernmental forum comprising 19 countries and the European Union. It works to address major issues related to the global economy, such as international financial stability, climate change mitigation, and sustainable development.

partnerships with other countries. India could seek to bolster its ties with nations that have a favourable stance on the Kashmir issue or those looking to balance China's influence. This may lead to a realignment of regional alliances and a more assertive foreign policy.

Keywords : G20 Boycott, India's Foreign Policy, Kashmir Geopolitics, China-India Relations, Saudi Arabia Diplomacy, International Perception of India, Regional Security, Economic Impact

The Issue:

Pakistan was promoting the absence of China, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Egypt in the G20 tourism working group meeting in Jammu Kashmir as a major diplomatic success. However, the truth is that these countries did not attend this meeting not under the influence or pressure of China and Pakistan but because of domestic politics. India is considering keeping distance from the meeting of these countries as well as keeping distance from objections as its big diplomatic success.

Especially after the removal of Article 370² from Kashmir, Turkey made it a big issue. The parliamentary committee was formed by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan despite India's opposition. Even in the United Nations Turkey had raised its voice against the decision. Taking a U-turn was not easy for Turkey which had advanced a lot on this issue. However, despite not attending the meeting Turkey did not publicly oppose the event in Kashmir like China and Pakistan he has kept silent on the question of protest.

Tough fight for Recep Tayyip Erdogan's party

Elections are going on in Turkey. The second phase of polling is on May 28. Erdogan did not want to create unnecessary controversies by attending this meeting after taking a very tough stand on the Kashmir issue. Anyway, Erdogan's party is facing a tough fight in the elections.³

Egypt was ready to come

²Provides a special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir

³<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-65239092>

Egypt's attitude was positive till two days before the meeting. Like Erdogan's Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi is also facing many challenges in domestic politics. There the influence of several radical forces, including the Muslim Brotherhood continues to grow. The president of Egypt does not want to grow the influence of radical forces like the Muslim Brotherhood.⁴

Saudi Arabia is on a new path

Bilateral relations between India and Saudi Arabia have become very strong during the tenure of the Modi government. Due to this better relation, he did not oppose the removal of Article 370. Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman is trying to strike a balance between conservatives and reformists in his country. The crown Prince is engaged in building the image of a country with the strategic autonomy of Saudi Arabia. under this strategy for the first time Volodymyr Zelensky the president of Ukraine, a country outside the

Arab world, was invited to the Arab League meeting.

The boycott of the G20 meeting by China and Saudi Arabia is a significant setback for India's power status. Both countries are major economic and political players in the world, and their decision to boycott the meeting sends a clear message that they do not support India's actions in Kashmir.

The boycott is also a sign that India's relationship with China is increasingly strained. China has been a vocal critic of India's decision to revoke Kashmir's special status, and the boycott is seen as a further escalation of tensions between the two countries.

The boycott is also likely to damage India's reputation in the Muslim world. Saudi Arabia is a key ally of the United States, and its decision to boycott the meeting is likely to be seen as a sign that the US is not supportive of India's actions in Kashmir.

The boycott is a significant blow to India's power status. It sends a message that India is not a reliable partner and that its actions in Kashmir are not supported by the international community. The boycott is

⁴The Society of the Muslim Brothers, better known as the Muslim Brotherhood, is a transnational Sunni Islamist organization founded in Egypt by Islamic scholar and schoolteacher Hassan al-Banna in 1928.

likely to hurt India's economy and its relationship with key allies.

Damage to India's reputation: The boycott will damage India's reputation as a reliable partner and a responsible member of the international community.

Loss of economic opportunities: The boycott will likely lead to the loss of economic opportunities for India, as businesses and investors may be hesitant to do business with a country that is seen as unstable and unreliable.

Increased tensions with China: The boycott will likely increase tensions between India and China, which could lead to further escalation of conflict between the two countries.

Decreased influence in the Muslim world: The boycott will likely decrease India's influence in the Muslim world, as it will be seen as a sign that India is not a friend of Muslims.

Impact:

The boycott of the G20 meeting by China and Saudi Arabia is likely to damage

India's reputation as a reliable partner and a responsible member of the international community. The boycott sends a message that India is not a country that can be trusted to uphold its commitments and that it is willing to act unilaterally, even in the face of international opposition. This could make it more difficult for India to secure cooperation from other countries on issues of mutual interest, such as trade and security.

The boycott is also likely to damage India's reputation in the Muslim world. Saudi Arabia is a key ally of the United States, and its decision to boycott the meeting is likely to be seen as a sign that the US is not supportive of India's actions in Kashmir. This could lead to increased resentment⁵ and hostility towards India in the Muslim world, which could make it more difficult for India to project its power and influence in the region.

This may lead to:

Reduced investment: Businesses and investors may be hesitant to invest in India if they believe that the country is not a stable and reliable investment destination.

⁵ Anger

Increased trade barriers: Other countries may impose trade barriers on Indian goods and services in response to India's actions in Kashmir.

Reduced cooperation on security issues: Other countries may be less willing to cooperate with India on security issues, such as counterterrorism and counter-insurgency.

The boycott could also lead to increased trade barriers between India and other countries. Other countries may impose trade barriers on Indian goods and services in response to India's actions in Kashmir. This would make it more difficult for Indian businesses to export their products and services, which would hurt the economy.

The loss of economic opportunities could have several negative consequences, including:

Reduced economic growth: The decline in foreign investment and increased trade barriers could lead to a decline in economic growth.

Increased unemployment: The decline in economic growth could lead to increased

unemployment, as businesses are forced to lay off workers.

Decreased standard of living: The decline in economic growth and increased unemployment could lead to a decrease in the standard of living for many Indians.

In addition to the economic impacts, the boycott could also have several political and social impacts. For example, it could lead to increased tensions between India and China, and it could also lead to increased radicalization in Kashmir. The boycott is a significant event that could have a major impact on India's power status. It is important to monitor the situation closely and to assess the full impact of the boycott in the coming months and years.

Increased military build-up: Both countries could increase their military presence along the border, which could lead to an increase in the risk of an accidental conflict.

Increased economic sanctions: Both countries could impose economic sanctions on each other, which could damage the economies of both countries.

Decreased cooperation on issues of mutual interest: Both countries could be less willing to cooperate on issues of mutual interest, such as climate change and counterterrorism.

India's influence in the Muslim world.

The boycott sends a message that India is not a friend of Muslims and that it is willing to act against their interests. This could lead to increased resentment and hostility towards India in the Muslim world, which could make it more difficult for India to project its power and influence in the region.

The boycott could also lead to a decrease in trade and investment between India and Muslim countries. Businesses and investors from Muslim countries may be hesitant to do business with India if they believe that the country is not a friendly or reliable partner. This could hurt India's economy.

Here are some of the things that India can do to mitigate the impact of the boycott:

Reach out to Muslim countries and explain their position on Kashmir. India should try to reassure Muslim countries that it is not hostile to Islam and that it is committed to protecting the rights of Muslims in Kashmir.

Offer economic incentives to Muslim countries. India could offer to increase trade and investment with Muslim countries, or it could offer to provide aid to Muslim countries.

Work with other countries to resolve the Kashmir issue. India should work with other countries, such as the United States and China, to find a solution to the Kashmir issue that is acceptable to both India and Pakistan.

By taking these steps, India can hope to mitigate the impact of the boycott and maintain its influence in the Muslim world.

Potential implications that could be positive for India.

The boycott could lead to increased unity within India and could strengthen India's resolve to deal with the challenges in

Kashmir. The boycott could also lead to increased cooperation between India and other countries, such as the United States and Japan, who are also concerned about China's growing power.

Reach out to China and Saudi Arabia and explain its position in Kashmir. India should try to reassure China and Saudi Arabia that it is committed to resolving the Kashmir issue peacefully.

Offer economic incentives to China and Saudi Arabia. India could offer to increase trade and investment with China and Saudi Arabia, or it could offer to provide aid to China and Saudi Arabia.

Work with other countries to resolve the Kashmir issue. India should work with other countries, such as the United States and Japan, to find a solution to the Kashmir issue that is acceptable to both India and China.

India can reach out to China and Saudi Arabia and explain its position on Kashmir by:

Holding high-level talks with the governments of China and Saudi

Arabia. These talks could be used to discuss the Kashmir issue in detail and to try to find a solution that is acceptable to both India and China.

Inviting officials from China and Saudi Arabia to visit Kashmir. This would allow them to see the situation for themselves and to meet with the people of Kashmir.

Providing information about India's efforts to improve the lives of the people of Kashmir. This could include information about economic development, education, and healthcare. Reassuring China and Saudi Arabia that India is committed to resolving the Kashmir issue peacefully. India could emphasize its willingness to negotiate with Pakistan and find a solution that is acceptable to both countries. India has always been willing to negotiate with Pakistan and find a solution that is acceptable to both countries. India has taken steps to improve the lives of the people of Kashmir. India has invested in economic development, education, and healthcare in Kashmir.

India is a responsible and reliable partner. India has a long history of cooperation

with other countries on issues of mutual interest.

India can hope to reassure China and Saudi Arabia that it is a responsible and reliable partner that is committed to resolving the Kashmir issue peacefully.

Here are some economic incentives that India could offer to China and Saudi Arabia:

Increased trade and investment: India could offer to increase trade and investment with China and Saudi Arabia. This could include opening new markets for Chinese and Saudi Arabian goods and services, or it could involve providing incentives for Chinese and Saudi Arabian businesses to invest in India.

Reduced tariffs⁶: India could offer to reduce tariffs on Chinese and Saudi Arabian goods. This would make it cheaper for Chinese and Saudi Arabian businesses to sell their goods in India, and it would also make it cheaper for Indian consumers to buy Chinese and Saudi Arabian goods.

Increased aid: India could offer to increase aid to China and Saudi Arabia. This could include providing financial assistance, or it could involve providing technical assistance or expertise.

Joint ventures: India could offer to set up joint ventures with Chinese and Saudi Arabian businesses. This would allow Indian businesses to gain access to the Chinese and Saudi Arabian markets, and it would also allow Chinese and Saudi Arabian businesses to gain access to the Indian market.

“India is a valuable partner”. India has a large and growing market with a skilled workforce.

India is a reliable and responsible partner. India has a long history of trade and investment with China and Saudi Arabia and is committed to working with China and Saudi Arabia to address global challenges⁷.

India can work with other countries to resolve the Kashmir issue by:

⁶a tax or duty to be paid on a particular class of imports or exports.

⁷Power & Governance, Conflict & Violence, Emerging Technologies.

Engaging in multilateral talks. India could work with other countries, such as the United States, China, and Pakistan, to hold multilateral talks on Kashmir. These talks could be used to discuss the Kashmir issue in detail and to try to find a solution that is acceptable to all parties involved.

Inviting international observers to Kashmir. India could invite international observers to Kashmir to monitor the situation and to report on the human rights situation in the region. This would help to ensure that the people of Kashmir are treated fairly and that their rights are respected.

Pressuring Pakistan to stop supporting terrorism in Kashmir⁸. India could pressure Pakistan to stop supporting terrorism in Kashmir. This could be done through diplomatic channels, or it could be done through economic sanctions.

Providing economic assistance to Kashmir. India could provide economic assistance to Kashmir to help improve the lives of the people in the region. This

could help to reduce support for separatism and to promote peace and stability in Kashmir.

India is committed to resolving the Kashmir issue peacefully. India has always been willing to negotiate with Pakistan and find a solution that is acceptable to both countries.

The Kashmir issue is a complex issue with no easy solutions. India acknowledges that the Kashmir issue is a complex issue with no easy solutions. However, India is committed to finding a solution that is acceptable to all parties involved.

India is open to suggestions from other countries. India is open to suggestions from other countries on how to resolve the Kashmir issue. India believes that a solution can be found if all parties involved are willing to compromise.

It could strengthen India's determination to deal with the challenges in Kashmir. The boycott could send a message to India that it is not alone in facing the challenges in Kashmir, and that it has the support of other countries. This could strengthen India's resolve to deal with the challenges

⁸https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insurgency_in_Jammu_and_Kashmir

in Kashmir and to find a solution that is acceptable to the people of Kashmir.

It could lead to increased cooperation between India and other countries. The boycott could lead to increased cooperation between India and other countries, such as the United States and Japan, who are also concerned about China's growing power. This could help India to strengthen its position in the global arena and to counter China's influence⁹.

It could lead to increased cooperation between India and the United States.

The United States has been a vocal critic of China's growing power, and it has been supportive of India's efforts to deal with the challenges in Kashmir. The boycott could lead to increased cooperation between India and the United States on issues of mutual interest, such as trade, security, and counterterrorism.

It could lead to increased cooperation between India and Japan. Japan is another country that has been concerned about China's growing power. It has also

been supportive of India's efforts to deal with the challenges in Kashmir. The boycott could lead to increased cooperation between India and Japan on issues of mutual interest, such as trade, security, and maritime cooperation.

It could lead to increased cooperation between India and other countries in the region. The boycott could lead to increased cooperation between India and other countries in the region, such as Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. These countries are also concerned about China's growing power, and they are also interested in finding a solution to the Kashmir issue. Increased cooperation between India and these countries could help to find a solution to the Kashmir issue that is acceptable to all parties involved.

It could help India to improve its image abroad. The boycott could help India to improve its image abroad by showing that it is a strong and independent country that is not afraid to stand up to China. This could help India to attract more investment and trade from other countries.

It could send a message of support to India. The boycott could be seen as a sign

⁹<https://carnegieendowment.org/2022/04/25/limiting-chinese-influence-operations-pub-86923>

that India is not alone in facing the challenges in Kashmir and that it has the support of other countries. This could strengthen India's resolve to deal with the challenges in Kashmir and to find a solution that is acceptable to the people of Kashmir.

It could create a sense of urgency. The boycott could create a sense of urgency within India to find a solution to the Kashmir issue. This could lead to India taking more decisive action to deal with the challenges in Kashmir.

It could rally public support. The boycott could rally public support for the Indian government's efforts to deal with the challenges in Kashmir. This could make it more difficult for separatists and other groups to challenge the Indian government's authority in Kashmir.

It could show that India is a strong and independent country. The boycott could be seen as a sign that India is not afraid to stand up to China, which is a major world power. This could help India to improve

its image as a strong and independent country.

It could show that India is a responsible and reliable partner. The boycott could be seen as a sign that India is committed to finding a solution to the Kashmir issue. This could help India to improve its image as a responsible and reliable partner.

It could attract more investment and trade from other countries. The boycott could lead to other countries seeing India as a more attractive place to invest and trade. This could help India to boost its economy and improve its image abroad.

However, it is important to note that the boycott of the G20 meeting is just one factor that could influence India's resolve to deal with the challenges in Kashmir. Other factors, such as the level of violence in Kashmir, the economic situation in Kashmir, and the political situation in India, will also play a role in determining how India deals with the challenges in Kashmir.