
Madam Chairperson,

The agenda for today’s discussion – “Globalization and Interdependence” – occupies a pivotal place in global public discourse.

India aligns itself with the statement made by Yemen on behalf of G-77

The phenomenon of globalization is an all pervading one. The interdependence between nations has increased manifold. It is hard to imagine today that an individual
or a nation can be isolated from the influence of any process or development taking place in any part of the globe.

Globalization as a socio-economic system has given us a common destiny. We are in a world where we act together, succeed together and fail together.

Globalization has brought immense benefits to the people of this world. In India, it has created new opportunities and prosperity for all sections of our society. This we have achieved through the strategy of inclusive growth. We have also ensured that all sections of our society are heard and convinced of the benefits of our policies before we implement them.

It is our understanding that liberalization of economy has to be accompanied by purposeful state intervention to empower the weak and the marginalized to enable them benefit from economic growth and prosperity.

India has undertaken massive social protection programmes such as the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Rural Health Mission, Education for All programme, Bharat Nirman Programme, Urban Infrastructure Renewal Programme to name a few, in its effort to ensure inclusive growth. Our development strategy has succeeded. It has helped us withstand the impact of the global crises.

**Madam Chairperson,**

Now coming to the downside of globalization, we all clearly understand that its benefits are unevenly shared and while it has created wealth and opportunities, it has also brought in a high degree of instability and insecurity in our lives. The global financial and economic crisis is a manifestation of globalization at its worst.

It has also created economic disparity, poverty and hunger. On the one hand wealth of the world is increasing immensely, technology is advancing but on the other hand, millions of people are facing the pangs of hunger in different parts of the world. In spite of best efforts of the United Nations, the Millennium Development Goal of achieving poverty reduction is not on track.

Our world has more than enough for everybody but lack of social justice and corruption has created an unfortunate and vast multitude of hungry people.

Great Indian leader of present century Mahatma Gandhi gave the concept of ANTODYA. Those who are left behind should be brought forward on priority.

A great national poet of India has said:

*Shanti nahin tab tak, jab tak bhaag na sab ka sum ho,*
There cannot be peace in this world until equitable share is given to all. No one should have too much and none too less.

Promotion of good governance and eradicating corruption are critical challenges to our continued efforts to fight poverty. In this respect, the United Nations has done a commendable work by passing UN Convention Against Corruption. We heartily congratulate the UN for this achievement.

We urge upon the world assembly to persuade and if necessary to pressurize the tax haven countries not to allow illicit flows to be deposited in their banks. UN should force these countries to give back such money to the countries of origin.

In our enthusiasm for enhanced flows of capital, goods and services, technology and people and its attendant benefits, we did not pay adequate attention to develop global systems to protect us from the adverse influence of global shocks. The developing countries were hit the hardest by the impact of the financial, food and energy crises.

Madam Chairperson,

India believes that the UN, given its legitimacy and universality, has a unique and central role to play in developing an inclusive global governance structure. In this regard we welcome the theme chosen by the President of the General Assembly for the 65th GA – “Reaffirming the Central Role of the United Nations in Global Governance”- and he has our full support in this endeavour.

India strongly supports voice and participation reform of the Bretton Woods Institutions to allow greater say for developing countries in framing international policies that impact them.

Madam Chairperson,

The new global order that we envision to create must give priority to developing countries especially the LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS and countries in Africa who represent the most vulnerable segment of the international community today.

Clearly what is required is enhanced policy space for developing countries through flexibility in international regimes so that they can choose the correct policy tools in the context of their specific development challenges. They must be allowed to pursue counter-cyclical macroeconomic policies as well as develop strategies that promote inclusive growth.
In the area of trade, agricultural policies of the developing countries are severely affected by the massive subsidies given by developed countries. Developing countries, in spite, of existing international trade laws face practical barriers in the form of unfavorable market access regimes and non-trade barriers.

In the area of technology access, critical technologies in the area of public health and climate change remain inaccessible and unaffordable to them due to the limitations of the Intellectual Property Rights regime.

We must work together to rectify the situation. I am hopeful that the Doha Round would be able to address many of the issues that I have highlighted and which are the core concerns of developing countries.

Madam Chairperson,

India remains committed to the principle of Antodaya of Mahatma Gandhi in removing poverty and hunger and fighting corruption to ensure a fair, just and equitable system for all in our country. Let us all try. I conclude with the historical words of President John F. Kennedy “Even one man can make a difference and every man should try”.

I thank you.