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Topic 1: Access to Education for Women and Girls

India is known to have its issues regarding the education levels its population has. Education is the most predominant factor and necessity for any developing country yet, it ranks 102 out of 149 countries on the Legatum Prosperity Index in contrast to other countries that are also developing like Malaysia with 31, Mexico with 64 and Russia with 25[[1]](#footnote-2). Due to this, the Republic has installed a program called Educational Initiatives (EI) to promote the safe education of children and increase literacy rates. For almost 16 years, this program has taken affect and is reaching over 3000 schools in 21 different states in India in association with Google. Moreover, as the years have gone by there has been a significant increase in literacy rates as reported through a census done in 2013[[2]](#footnote-3).

To help the cause of the lack of education of women in Africa, the Un has implemented the UNGEI. This organizations’s goals have been met on many different aspects ranging from poverty diminishment to having more girls in schools, yet, have been focused more towards Asia[[3]](#footnote-4). Since the UNGEI had set up 8 major goals with the Millennium Development Goals, the policy was due to failure on a worldwide scale. Although there are major benefits from this organization, the UN should put a focus on which countries and states are in need of more extensive care and intervention. It is trying to hit many aspects of the world to fix, ranging from disease control to the promotion of gender equality which is not as efficient as it should be.

Increasing access to resources, data and information about the benefits of education would be the first step into creating a better living environment for the people in the countries in need.. By sharing the same well of programs and resources, countries can be certain that they have a chance at increasing their literacy rates. They should put their primary focus on implementation of development of programs like EI which would, in the long run, better the country as well as give it the chance to continue on the path of development without the help of other states. Furthermore, organizations like the African Development Bank will offer funds on educational programs yet will also be cause for dependency[[4]](#footnote-5). The UN should then utilize measures that have been proven effective in specific countries like India and the EI and expand it into a more global scale.

Topic 2: Foreign Direct Investment in Africa

The Republic of India has effectively denoted its appearance as one of the quickest developing economies of the world. It has been positioned amongst the main 10 biggest pools for intrinsic investments. The measures taken by the Government are coordinated to open new divisions for foreign direct investment, which, in hand, provides easier access to economic growth. Regardless of India’s close association with FDI, it is still one of the leading investors in Africa and is greatly invested in the well being of the countries in it[[5]](#footnote-6).

The UN has inaugurated some of its organizations as part of the multilateral donors to Africa such as UNICEF and the UNDP. These measures have helped greatly the continent develop through the years but have focused on the potential countries that could benefit the UN in the long run such as Egypt and South Africa which have resources that will greatly help them. India holds the viewpoint that there should be a greater focus on the people that are in need rather than helping already developed countries gain more wealth in return. Regardless of the actions taken that have supported countries economically, India is more inclined in the betterment of the situation of the people living in those conditions as it has also suffered a great deal in the midst of its own poverty.

“At the second India–Africa Forum Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in 2011, then Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh expressed India's desire to help African nations with their development needs. Singh announced that India would invest $700 million to establish educational institutions and training programs in several African countries, including Uganda, Ghana, Botswana and Burundi. The Prime Minister also announced $5 billion in lines of credit for African nations.[[6]](#footnote-7)”

The first step in creating a better condition for Africa would be to educate the countries on negotiations and on resource managements. The countries could later be able to exploit their own wealth which would counter the argument of dependency over FDIs. Moreover, FDIs should be focused on issues pertaining to separate countries rather than on personal gain of the foreign countries. As India has implemented investment programs on health and education, these would help the population as well as the countries in the long run without leaving them in a state of depravation due to dependency.

Topic 3: Promoting Integrity and Transparency in Democratically Elected Governments

India is renowned for its blatant views on government corruption. It has been through many measures to control it and is greatly impacted by the consequences of it such as the loss of credibility and economic losses. India has reportedly been exporting money out of the country on average 51,029 million US dollars yearly since 2014 going up to 92,879 millions in 2012[[7]](#footnote-8). These numbers are very high as India is rated as number 4 on the top most Illicit Financial Outflow Source Economies.

Since the APRM is non enforceable and must be taken voluntarily, its efficiency is very questionable due to the fact that it holds no power in the diction of governance rules and procedures. Furthermore, the procedures that are provided in it go against certain values that the countries hold, which, therefore, will not be able to deliver any help[[8]](#footnote-9). India believes that the use of such measures will simply slow down the process of actually helping the situation.

The first step in creating a better condition for Africa would be to educate the population on the predominance of corruption in their communities. By increasing access to information resources and creating a pool of information, countries and local governments will learn how to take care of reported corrupt situations. Moreover, to reduce corruption, India had inaugurated the Right to Information Act which greatly diminished corruption rates as it demanded officials to state all the information they knew that was requested by the population unless they wanted to face punitive charges. In addition, India has recently removed the 500 (7.50$) and 1000 (15,00$) rupee bill out of their currency in hopes of minimizing the illicit use of bills and corruption in the system[[9]](#footnote-10). These 2 bills are their 2 largest banknotes which will greatly influence the omnipresence of corruption in the country. India urges countries act as they did and fight their problems at the root and installing punishment to anti transparency.

1. <http://www.prosperity.com/rankings> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literacy_in_India#/media/File:Literacy_by_state_India.PNG> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015_MDG_Report/pdf/MDG%202015%20PC%20final.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. <http://www.afdb.org/en/projects-and-operations/financial-management/> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. <http://www.makeinindia.com/policy/foreign-direct-investment> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Africa%E2%80%93India_relations#Indian_foreign_aid_to_Africa> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. <http://www.gfintegrity.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/IFF-Update_2015-Final-1.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. <http://www.swp-berlin.org/fileadmin/contents/products/arbeitspapiere/wp_5_05_ks.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. <http://www.usatoday.com/story/money/2016/11/08/india-rupee-banknote-narendra-modi/93480846/> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)