

NVIDIA at \$4 Trillion: A Geo-economics and Geopolitical Paradigm Shift in the Age of AI

By Dr. Nitin Kulkarni

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The recent milestone achieved by NVIDIA—reaching a market capitalization of USD 4 trillion—is more than a financial landmark. It is a defining moment in the evolving landscape of geopolitics and geo-economics. In surpassing the GDPs of most nations, NVIDIA has emerged as a symbol of the new power dynamics where multinational corporations (MNCs), especially those at the forefront of artificial intelligence (AI), increasingly rival the influence of sovereign states.

Geo-economics: The Power of Ideas Over Resources

Traditionally, economic strength was measured by control over physical resources—oil, minerals, arable land. However, NVIDIA's rise reflects a seismic shift where ideas, algorithms, and intellectual property hold more economic value than natural assets. As the primary supplier of AI chips and high-performance computing GPUs, NVIDIA controls the backbone of the global AI revolution. This gives it not only market dominance but significant strategic leverage.

This elevation of corporate power marks a new phase in geo-economics—one where platform companies dictate value chains, influence labour markets, and even shape national digital policies. Nations without strong technological ecosystems may find themselves increasingly dependent on a handful of firms like NVIDIA, thus reinforcing global digital asymmetries.

Geopolitics: The Silicon Shield and Strategic Dependencies

NVIDIA's ascent is not just a triumph of technology but also a product of global political undercurrents. The U.S.–China tech rivalry, export controls on advanced semiconductors, and sanctions have spotlighted NVIDIA as a central player in America's strategy to maintain technological superiority. Its chips are critical for military applications, autonomous systems, cyber capabilities, and AI-driven surveillance—making it not just a commercial entity, but a geopolitical asset.

This centrality elevates the geopolitical value of companies like NVIDIA. Much like oil companies once shaped Middle Eastern politics, today's AI firms can influence diplomatic alignments, economic sanctions, and global trade. The "Silicon Shield"—once referenced in the context of Taiwan's TSMC—now extends to U.S.-based giants that anchor the Western AI and semiconductor ecosystem.

The Sovereignty Question: Nation-States vs Corporations

NVIDIA's market capitalization—now exceeding the entire GDP of Germany, surpassing India's output on a purchasing-power-parity basis, and outstripping the United Kingdom's economy—compels us to confront a disquieting reality: in the twenty-first century, might corporate entities wield greater de facto authority than many sovereign states?

Through their dominion over global data networks, algorithmic labour markets, and critical digital infrastructure, today's technology multinationals not only shape consumer preferences and workforce dynamics but also exert outsized influence on regulatory agendas via well-funded lobbying campaigns and strategic partnerships with governmental bodies. This concentration of economic and informational capital calls into question the very foundations of the Westphalian system: as the boundaries between public and private power blur, boardrooms and research and development facilities emerge as pivotal sites of decision-making. In the AI era, therefore, authority no longer resides exclusively within national capitals or legislative chambers; it is increasingly forged—and contested—in shareholder meetings, innovation labs, and the data centres that undergird our digital world.

Conclusion: Rethinking Global Power

NVIDIA's USD 4 trillion milestone is not merely a triumph of corporate success—it is a signal of transformation in the global order. It compels policymakers, scholars, and strategists to rethink power—moving from a Westphalian world of states to a post-digital order of sovereign corporations. The geopolitical future will be shaped not just by military alliances or natural resources, but by who controls the code, who owns the chips, and who shapes the minds of machines.

As we stand at the intersection of AI, economics, and global politics, NVIDIA's rise is a reminder that in the 21st century, the most powerful entity may not wear a flag—but a logo.

The Geopolitical Threat We're Ignoring as Trade Wars Turn into Financial Cold Wars

By Vipul Tamhane

Author is an anti-money Laundering and combating terrorist financing specialist and provides legal and commercial advice to businesses, governments, and law enforcement organisations.

How fragmented global finance has become the next battlefield for great power competition

On September 15, 2008, when Lehman Brothers collapsed, the world discovered an uncomfortable truth, i.e. our financial system had become so interconnected that a single institution's failure could trigger a global catastrophe. But there was another lesson, largely overlooked amid the chaos of frozen credit markets and trillion-dollar bailouts, i.e. financial integration had created the ultimate weapon of economic warfare.

Within hours of Lehman's collapse, credit markets didn't just freeze, they revealed the hidden architecture of global power. European banks, heavily exposed to American mortgage securities, suddenly found themselves at the mercy of Federal Reserve policy. Asian central banks watched helplessly as their dollar reserves lost value. Developing nations, despite having no role in creating the crisis, saw capital flee their markets as investors scrambled for safety.

Today, as we approach the seventeenth anniversary of that pivotal moment, a troubling pattern emerges from recent documents by organisations including IMF, World Bank, Financial Stability Board (FSB), Bank for International Settlements (BIS), etc. i.e. we have learned remarkably little from our mistakes. But the stakes have fundamentally changed. Financial innovation continues to outpace regulatory frameworks, cross-border supervision remains fragmented, and the fundamental architecture that allowed 2008 to metastasize has now become a theatre of geopolitical competition.

Global financial analysis reveals a counterintuitive finding that should alarm foreign policy experts worldwide, i.e. financial innovations, rather than reducing systemic risk as promised, have consistently increased it,

while simultaneously creating new tools for economic coercion; this is the new financial cold war. The mortgage-backed securities that triggered the subprime crisis were sold as sophisticated risk management tools. Instead, they became transmission mechanisms for American monetary policy to reshape global economies.

This wasn't accidental. When the Federal Reserve cut interest rates to zero and launched quantitative easing, it wasn't just rescuing American banks, it was flooding global markets with dollars, inflating asset bubbles from Brazil to Thailand. When it later raised rates, it triggered capital flight from emerging markets, forcing their central banks to choose between defending their currencies and protecting their economies.

The pattern has accelerated. Today's financial system features new complexities that make 2008's geopolitical implications look quaint, i.e. cryptocurrency networks that can circumvent sanctions, algorithmic trading systems that can weaponize market volatility, and fintech platforms that blur the lines between commerce and intelligence gathering. Each represents genuine innovation, but each also creates new pathways for financial warfare.

As IMF economist Claessens documents, "increased interconnectedness has outpaced governance," but what he doesn't fully acknowledge is how this governance gap has become a strategic asset for dominant powers. The core problem isn't innovation itself; it's the persistent mismatch between global markets and national sovereignty; here's where I'd like to coin the term 'Weaponization of Interdependence.'

Consider the resolution of failing banks through a geopolitical lens. When Lehman Brothers collapsed, there was no international framework for managing the bankruptcy of a globally systemically important institution. Seventeen years later, that gap largely persists, and it's increasingly by design. The Financial Stability Board has created principles for "living wills," but these remain untested in practice and dominated by Western financial centers.

The numbers tell a stark story of financial imperialism. Cross-border bank lending represents over \$30 trillion in global exposures, yet there is no supranational regulator with authority to oversee these flows. Instead, we rely on "supervisory colleges," committees of national regulators who meet periodically to share information. It's the equivalent of trying to manage air traffic control through a series of informal phone calls between regional airports, except some airports have missile defense systems and others don't.

The world should acknowledge the great decoupling, observing the recent events that reveal how financial integration has become a casualty of great power competition. Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022 triggered the most comprehensive financial sanctions in history, effectively ejecting the world's eleventh-largest economy from the global financial system overnight. The SWIFT messaging system, once considered neutral infrastructure, became a weapon. European banks found themselves enforcing American foreign policy. Chinese financial institutions faced impossible choices between Western markets and Russian partnerships.

The message was clear: financial integration comes with strings attached. Beijing took note. China's development of the Cross-Border Interbank Payment System (CIPS) and digital yuan represents more than technological innovation; it's financial sovereignty infrastructure. India's Unified Payments Interface (UPI) and Brazil's PIX system tell similar stories of nations building parallel financial architectures.

This fragmentation isn't merely inconvenient, it's dangerous. Modern financial crises spread faster than political systems can respond, but now they also spread through weaponized networks. The crisis of 2008 transitioned from a problem of housing in the U. S. into a global recession in mere months. The next crisis, now fuelled by digital technologies and algorithmic trading, could start and spread in days or hours - and incite geopolitical conflict.

While IMF's observations are technically rigorous, it reveals a crucial limitation, i.e. it largely sidesteps the geopolitical economy challenges that make reform impossible. The recommendations, including an international bank charter system and cross-border resolution mechanisms, assume a level of trust and cooperation that no longer exists in this multipolar financial world in the future.

The European Union, despite decades of integration, still lacks a true banking union partly because member states refuse to surrender financial sovereignty. The United States, despite experiencing the crisis firsthand, has actually weaponized international financial coordination. Developing nations, which bear the brunt of financial contagion but have little voice in global standard-setting, are building alternative systems rather than accepting reforms designed primarily by and for advanced economies.

This isn't just political fragmentation—it's the emergence of competing financial spheres of influence. The dollar-dominated system centred on New York and London faces challenges from the yuan-denominated system Beijing is constructing, while regional powers like India and Brazil build their own financial corridors.

Recent events should serve as warnings of what unmanaged fragmentation looks like. The downfall of Silicon Valley Bank of March 2023 demonstrated just how instantaneous a bank run can happen in the digital age: depositors withdrew \$42 billion in a single day, for the most part through mobile apps. But it also illustrated how geopolitical strain could meaningfully exacerbate financial instability, as Chinese and Middle Eastern investors were informally urged to divest their U.S. banking exposure.

At the same time, new risk distributions emerging that were simply not on policymakers' radars in 2008. Climate change is creating more correlated risks at various geographic and asset class levels, whereas different blocs are now pursuing completely different and incompatible approaches to climate financing. Cyber-attacks can now target financial infrastructure directly, but there's no international framework for response. The rise of central bank digital currencies could fundamentally alter the mechanics of sanctions and monetary policy transmission.

In this urgency of managed transactions, are we approaching a moment of reckoning, with the choice not being between reform and status quo, but being between these managed transition and subsequent chaotic collapse? The regulatory frameworks designed after 2008 assumed continued Western financial dominance. That assumption is no longer valid.

So what is the foreseeable path forward for this divided world?

The solution isn't to restore the old system, it's to build new frameworks that can function in a multipolar world. This requires three fundamental shifts, viz. First, regional financial stability mechanisms must be set up that can operate independent of the great powers. The ASEAN Plus Three CNS and the BRICS CRA provide a model, with deeper integration and faster response capacity being required.

Second, neutral financial infrastructure will be required to facilitate cross-border transactions while being free from any single nation's geopolitical influence. It may imply the international organizations will be managing certain critical systems, or some distributed technology so that no single power is able to exert controlling influence.

Third, we need crisis prevention mechanisms that can detect and contain financial instability before it becomes a tool of economic warfare. This means real-time monitoring systems, automatic circuit breakers, and political agreements that can survive the pressure of an actual crisis, and the temptation to weaponize it.

The next financial crisis isn't a matter of if, but when. The question is if it will speed up global fragmentation or open new avenues for cooperation. The choice isn't just economic; it is also geopolitical. And the window of opportunity to shape that choice is closing quickly.

Half the Sky, Trampled: The Gendered Genocide of Uyghur Women by Communist China

By N. C. Bipindra

Author is Research Fellow at DRaS, has been a journalist for over 20 years specialising on military affairs, aerospace and defence economics, diplomacy, national security and strategic affairs

Mao once said, “Women hold up half the sky”. However, this stands in stark contrast to the lived reality of Uyghur women, whose sky is shrinking under the weight of systematic repression by Communist China.

The Chinese government’s treatment of the Uyghur population in Xinjiang (originally East Turkestan) constitutes one of the most systematic and alarming human rights violations of the 21st century.

Since 2014 — intensifying sharply in 2017 — Beijing has implemented a systematic campaign of repression against Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslim minorities through mass surveillance, arbitrary detention, ideological indoctrination, forced labour, and the destruction of religious and cultural identity.

What do Human Rights Reports on Uyghurs’ Conditions in China-Occupied Xinjiang Say?

Reports by various human rights organisations estimate that over one million Uyghurs have been detained in so-called “re-education” camps.

Beijing justifies these measures by invoking the fight against what it terms the “three evils”: terrorism, separatism, and extremism. Communist China has framed them as threats to national security, an irony there.

This narrative has been strategically deployed to legitimise an extensive surveillance apparatus, mass detentions, and the systematic suppression of Uyghur identity and culture in Xinjiang (which literally means, New Frontier, clearly establishing it is an occupied territory).

Nevertheless, the extent, scope, and nature of the Chinese Communist Party’s actions point not to counterterrorism, but a deliberate policy of cultural erasure and authoritarian control.

While mounting evidence has exposed the scale of China’s human rights violations — from mass internment camps to pervasive digital surveillance — less often discussed is how deeply this repression is gendered.

How has Communist China’s Crackdown on East Turkestan Impacted the Uyghurs?

In the broader narrative of China’s crackdown in East Turkestan are the Uyghur women, who have become not only the primary victims but also the most silenced voices in this crisis.

In the machinery of state violence, their lives are ensnared in a complex web of control, trauma, and cultural erasure.

Uyghur women are forced to live under a state-imposed ideological order — one that regulates their bodies, erases their identity, and tears apart their families.

These women are subjected to an intricate system of state control. Uyghur women experience overlapping forms of political, cultural, and bodily subjugation.

The state-directed strategies, including coercive birth control, forced sterilisations, family separations, and ideological indoctrination, constitute a calculated effort to curtail Uyghur women’s reproductive autonomy and suppress their ethno-religious identity.

These policies are most visible within East Turkestan, but their impact reverberates beyond the region.

In exile, Uyghur women persist in facing the psychological and emotional repercussions of displacement, frequently bearing the burdens of surveillance, familial loss, and cultural dislocation.

What have Experts Found About Uyghurs' Genocide by Communist China?

Adrian Zenz, a distinguished German academic and researcher on East Turkestan, has meticulously chronicled the Chinese Communist Party's implementation of coercive reproductive policies aimed at diminishing Uyghur population growth.

His scholarly investigations elucidate that the state has resorted to invasive measures such as enforced IUD insertions and surgical sterilisations as components of a comprehensive strategy for demographic manipulation.

Uyghur women who do not conform to government-mandated birth quotas are subjected to severe repercussions, including substantial fines, imprisonment, or detention in so-called re-education facilities.

In one of his reports, Zenz revealed that within a single fiscal year, the East Turkestan region allocated an approximate sum of US\$37 million to population control initiatives, which encompassed mass sterilisations and mandatory contraceptive implants.

How does Communist China Implements Its Genocide Policies on Uyghurs?

The ramifications have been pronounced: in 2019, birth rates in East Turkestan experienced a dramatic decline of 24 percent, contrasting sharply with a national decrease of merely 4.2 percent.

Another policy of Communist China, framed under the guise of promoting "ethnic unity," encourages interracial marriages between Han Chinese men and Uyghur women. This policy operates as a strategic instrument of cultural assimilation and demographic manipulation.

Since 2017, the implementation of this policy has notably accelerated in tandem with the large-scale internment of Uyghur men, rendering Uyghur women increasingly susceptible to state-sanctioned coercion within a deeply gendered framework of control of women's bodily autonomy and their reproductive rights.

Since antiquity, and well into the 21st century, sexual violence, including mass rape, has been systematically used as a tool of genocide.

Correspondingly, the Chinese Communist State's treatment of Uyghur women in East Turkestan reflects this pattern, with reports indicating that women held in internment and forced labor camps are subjected not only to gender-based repression but also to mass rape and sexual torture.

What is the Legal Framework on Uyghur's Human Rights under International Laws?

The relevance of this pattern is underscored by the legal framework established by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR).

ICTR clarified that genocide involves any act committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group, including measures to prevent births, such as forced sterilisation or separating sexes.

In this context, Communist China's state policies in East Turkestan of mass sterilisations, gender separation through internment of Uyghur men, and coerced marriages of Uyghur women to Han Chinese men, constitute clear violations of the UN Genocide Convention, specifically Articles 2(b), 2(c), and 2(d), and reflect the broader colonial agenda in East Turkestan.

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What is on Lunch Menu

By Lt. Gen. V. A. Bhat

The Author served as the Director-General of Quality Assurance (DGQA) at the Department of Defence Production (Ministry of Defence).

In 2019 the NDA government under the leadership of the incumbent PM Mr Modi won a decisive mandate to form a government again. The first decision that the elected government took, was to abrogate Article 370 and 35. These acts gave special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan went ballistic and, in an overdrive, to proclaim to the world that India had no right to remove Article 370 in an area which was in their opinion a disputed area. The world in general did not get involved maintaining it was an internal affair of India. However, Mr Imran Khan the then PM of Pakistan being apprehensive about the next step of India may take, announced a three year extension to its Army Chief Gen Bajwa. However, Mr Imran Khan then fell out with Gen Bajwa and was eased out of office by the powerful Pak Army in 2022. Gen Bajwa retired in 2022 and Gen Asim Munir was appointed Army Chief in November 2022. In the subsequent election held in February 2024, again manipulated by the Army, a coalition government was put in place and Mr Imran Khan was jailed where he still languishes. In India meanwhile assembly elections to the newly formed J and K State were held in November 2024. A record 64 % of the electorate turned out to exercise their right to vote. This record participation of the citizens of J and K must have rattled the deep state of Pakistan. As a sequel in an address to Non-Residents of Pakistan on 19 April 2025 Gen Munir made a very controversial and horrendous statement on J and K. Quote 'Kashmir is our jugular vein and we will not leave it and we will not abandon our brethren in their right struggle against the Indian occupied Kashmir' unquote. Probably emboldened by the speech of Gen Asim Munir terrorist struck in Pahalgam and brutally killed 26 Hindu tourists. India responded by expelling the Pak Diplomats and suspending diplomatic relations with Pakistan. India also suspended the Indus Water Treaty (IWT). Pakistan retaliated by cancelling the Shimla agreement and called suspension of IWT as an act of war. Precisely 14 days after the terrorist attack, the Indian Government passed orders to all states to practice civil defence and blackouts. Blinded by the love for their terrorists, the adversary could never have assessed or even guessed the D-day for Indian Forces to be the same. In the night of 07 -08 May 2025, the Indian Air Force struck against the terrorist infrastructure in Pakistan. The Indian DGMO (Director General of Military Operations) explained to Pak counterpart that India's fight was against terrorist activities targeting innocent tourists and that no civilian, military, or intelligence infrastructure has been targeted.

IAF's perfect and accurate attacks on Nur Khan and Murid Air Bases rendered Pakistan Air Force's capability to launch any air operations untenable bringing Pakistan to its knees. Pakistan retaliated by unleashing drones against India but this effort to strike India remotely was thwarted by India. The two countries suspended operations against each other after four days of intense combat. The Pakistan DGMO reached out to his Indian counterpart and operations were called off or suspended. In a move that surprised India in particular and the world in general was the promotion of COAS Gen Asim Munir as a Field Marshal. The government of Pakistan said COAS Asim Munir was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal for his excellent leadership shown in the recent Indo Pak hostilities. The newly promoted Field Marshal of Pakistan went to visit US in June for five days. Media reports claimed that Gen Munir received an invitation to attend the US Armed forces' 250th anniversary. However, USA denied these claims, emphasising that no foreign military leaders were invited. That day was also President Trump's 79th birthday. Though the invitation extended to Field Marshal Munir remains a mystery his attending the US Armed Forces 250 anniversary is confirmed.

In this visit he was invited by the US President for a lunch with him at the White House. This lunch invitation is unprecedented as per protocol only head of countries are given that privilege. Former US President Biden in his four-year term had just ignored Pakistan PM or anybody related to Pakistan. In this lunch Field Marshal Munir was accompanied by the Pakistani Interior Minister Mr Mohsin Naqvi and his NSA Lt Gen Asif Malik who was appointed NSA during Op Sindoor. It seems the aim was to use Lt Gen Malik as rep of Pakistan in channel diplomacy if needed later. Mr Mohsin Naqvi is an influential networker in the corridors of power. After his basic education in Pakistan, he came to US to study journalism. He graduated from Ohio University and joined CNN in USA as an intern. In 2008 when the war against terror commenced CNN wanted to send a person to represent their channel in Pakistan and report about the situation in Afghanistan as the international forces commenced their operations. Mr Naqvi was the most obvious choice being their own intern, a Pakistani citizen who had first-hand knowledge how to get news or what was happening in Afghanistan. Being a smart young individual, he made friends in the Pakistani establishment which helped him. He started his own TV channel. In 2024 when the Government of Pakistan was formed in connivance with the Army, Mr Naqvi was appointed as interior minister. Though Mr Naqvi accompanied the Field Marshal Munir to the White House lunch engagement, but he did not join the lunch. Only Field Marshal Munir and his newly appointed NSA Lt Gen Malik actually had lunch with the President and his team. Mr Trump was accompanied by his Secretary of State Marco Rubio, NSA and Mr Steve Witkoff, US special envoy to the Middle East. The son of Mr Steve Witkoff has a big business in Crypto currency. Bilal Bin Saeed, the son in law of the Pakistan's 10 Corps Commander was recently appointed as minister of Crypto and Block chain of Pakistan. The two sides signed a series of agreements to promote investment and innovation in the Crypto currency. This signing ceremony was witnessed by Mr Zach son of Mr Witkoff and Mr Bilal Bin Saeed amongst others. The Field Marshal also said that Mr Trump deserves a Noble Peace Prize which was sweet music to the ears of Mr Trump. For Pakistan totally ignored by President Biden it was a great Diplomatic coup. In the last week of June Israel and US attacked Iran with the sole aim of destroying the Labs which were enriching Uranium a key element in the production of Atomic Bombs or weapons of Mass Destruction. This has proved to be welcome sign for Pakistan as it is back in the game of using its geographic location as an asset to curry favours from the global powers. It has used this strategic real estate it owns, in the past, for example the travel of Dr Kissinger to China, during the occupation of Afghanistan by the then Soviet Union. Today its location which has borders with India, Afghanistan, Iran and China and close proximity to Iraq is of great value to US as it was in the past. It is a well-known fact that Pakistan has made use of its real estate to the highest bidder in the past and so will it now.

Geopolitics is very complicated and interesting field where situations change fast with the only motive to derive maximum benefit by each and every player in that game. Lunch diplomacy is a part of the same. Future developments are to be watched carefully by India and her well-wishers.

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India is Proud of:

Swetha Sudhakar

A Transgender Social Activist from Chennai: Empowering Education and Employment for Her Community



Swetha is dedicated to uplifting the transgender community by focusing on education and employment opportunities. She is a committed advocate for social and human rights, equipped with an MA in sociology and a diploma in counselling.

Swetha Sudhakar's life journey is truly awe-inspiring. She embarked on a path of self-discovery during her teenage years and, over time, transformed herself into a counsellor and trainer. Eventually, she founded Born2Win, a social welfare trust with a mission to empower not only the transgender community but also anyone seeking assistance. Swetha now serves as a social activist and the director of this transformative organisation. Her remarkable story is characterised by an abundance of positivity, with no hint of bitterness, despite the obstacles she has faced.

Swetha Sudhakar, a trans activist has placed 120 members of the transgender community in the banking, IT, and development sectors.

Swetha, who finished her secondary and higher education at Nungambakkam's Corporation Boys School in Chennai, endured daily verbal abuse from her classmates. She was subjected to derogatory terms related to her gender identity. Swetha was passionate about dressing up, makeup, and dancing, which she could openly express on the school stage. However, when she entered college, her femininity became a target of mockery. Consequently, she left college and joined an NGO, where she worked as an outreach worker for an AIDS prevention awareness programme aimed at people living with HIV in the MSM communities. 'That's when I realized that there are a lot more people like me, that we were not of unique birth but just a different gender,' she says.

During her tenure at the NGO, she successfully completed her BA in Public Administration and pursued her MA in Sociology through distance education. Additionally, she received training as a counsellor and gradually ascended to the position of a community trainer within the organisation.

Swetha firmly holds the belief that every individual seeks a meaningful purpose in life. When she decided to leave the organisation, she had been a part of, a deep-seated desire arose within her, the need to craft her distinct identity and make a substantial contribution to the well-being of her community. This is the point at which 'Born2Win' emerged as a pivotal part of her journey. Swetha says 'I've been on this journey for roughly 12 years now. During this time, I've dedicated myself to the cause of transgender education, employment, and overall development. I've facilitated employment opportunities for more than 120 individuals, and the results vary, with both success stories and setbacks. Additionally, I've extended scholarship support to approximately 70-80 individuals.'

Swetha has also been actively involved in providing educational assistance to over 25 underprivileged girls raised by single mothers. On top of that, she has established her own tailoring unit and a DTP centre. Under the B2W STEP programme, this institute stands as the primary endeavour. It was founded in 2017 with the objective of providing training in tailoring to transgender individuals who express an interest in the craft.

Last but not the least, Swetha manages a free shelter for transgender individuals, where daily meals is provided to more than 20 transgender women, ensuring a safe and welcoming environment.

As Swetha delved deeper into her mission of empowering these communities, she came to a significant realisation. While there were individuals willing to offer support, it became evident that a lot more needed to be done. Swetha believes that lasting change must originate from within the community itself. She emphasises the necessity for role models to emerge from within the transgender community, figures whom others can look up to for inspiration and guidance. She also believes that it is essential to address these ingrained stereotypes from a very foundational level.

Since 2013, Born2Win has honoured 204 trans role models through the Trans Achievers Awards and raised Rs. 92 Lakh with annual Trans Achiever Calendars for the education of underprivileged children and trans women. They have supported 36 Trans women in 2016 and 72 in 2017 and are still going strong.

She articulated her perspective, stating, 'While many tend to prioritize addressing health-related issues within the transgender community, I firmly stand by the belief that 'rights' hold even greater importance. Rights are not limited to matters of health alone; they embody a profound sense of legitimacy and empowerment and play a pivotal role in shaping one's identity.'

This story of Swetha Sudhakar strengthens the belief that any good work can be done with clear understanding of challenges by anyone. Only thing required is resolve and passion to do the good work.

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