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## RISING INDIA

**Parikshit**

Research Scholar

Department of Political Science, Baba Mastnath University

Rohtak, Haryana, India

### Abstract

The rise of a country is a lengthy and complex process that depends on the conceptual and material resources of the country itself. After financial crises of 2008-2009 many economic forecasts were made, one of them was that India will become second largest economy after China by 2030. India is considered one of the potential superpowers of the world. This potential is attributed to several indicators, the primary ones being its demographic trends and a rapidly expanding economy and military. Before a country starts looking forward to become a superpower, the country must overcome many economic, social, and political problems. India has huge population, military strength, vast geographical area, rapidly increasing young population, good foreign relations with many countries, interest in science and technology, numerous tourism sites, and more such factors. The question is, are these factors really helping India to rise as a global superpower? This paper is focused to analyze all these factors and see if India is really rising or it is just another myth. A country needs to transform its weakness (like ununited population by caste, religion, race, ethnicity etc.) and challenges (like terrorism, unemployment, growing population etc.) into its power and strength. Is India doing all that is needed to become global power?

**Keywords:** Rising India, Resources, Population, Science and Technology, Tourism, Economy.

### Introduction

India is the second most populated country in the world. According to the 2022 revision of the World Population Prospects the population stood at 1,407,563,842. Indian economy is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. It is the world's fifth-largest economy by nominal GDP and the third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP). According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), on per capita income basis, India ranked 142nd by GDP (nominal) and 128th by GDP (PPP). India has risen to the 46th position featuring within the top 50 innovative economies globally as per Global Innovation Index (GII). The country remains among the top 3 countries in scientific publication as per NSF database and has also reached 3rd Position in terms of no. of PhDs, in size of Higher Education System; as well as in terms of number of start-ups. India was ranked at the 54th place in global travel and tourism development index, down from 46th in 2019, but still remained on the top within South Asia. The Global Firepower Index, 2022, puts the US at the top, Russia at the second spot, China at No. 3, and India at No. 4. This paper discusses about the various factors that helps in determining the overall growth of a country and how India is performing on those key factors and what are the challenges ahead.

### Demographic factor

India has the world's largest population after China. A very large number of India's population, about 50%, is below the age group of 24. This provides the nation with a large workforce for many decades, helping in its growth. Due to its high birth rate, India has young population compared to more developed nations. Approximately 65% of its population is below the age of 35. In the coming decades, while some of the powerful nations will witness a decrease in workforce numbers, India is expected to have an increase. When greying population will be seen inhibiting economic growth of major countries, India will be brimming with youthful energy. Globally, more than 32 million Indians live across the globe.

India has a diverse mix of various religions and races. The majority are Hindus by religion, followed by Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, and many more. Though most religions in India have been practising religious tolerance in their histories, the partition and subsequent terrorism had created some degree of uneasiness among some. The problem of India's social divide is often linked to its centuries-old caste system. In an attempt to eliminate the caste system, the Indian government has introduced special quotas for low-caste Indians in educational institutions and jobs. With a huge population India has various advantages as well as many challenges.

### Economy

India's current economic growth (as the world's fastest-growing major economy) has improved its standing on the world's political stage, even though it is still a developing country. The economy of India is currently world's third largest in terms of real GDP (PPP) after the United States of America and the People's Republic of China. India in primary sector, growing at 9% per year, is



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the world's second largest producer of food next to China. Food processing accounts for US\$69.4 billion as gross income. India in secondary sector is still relatively a small player in manufacturing when compared to many world leaders. Some new trends suggest an improvement in the future. India in tertiary and quaternary sector, currently has an expanding IT industry which is considered one of the best in the world. Some have begun to describe India as a technology superpower.

According to the World Bank, approximately 41.49% of India's total workforce are employed in the agricultural sector. Compared with most developed economies such as the United States, United Kingdom, and Germany, the percentage is around 1%. This figure is gradually declining. However, it will still require decades until the percentage matches the figures of other leading economies. The entire production is largely consumed by the farmers and their family and they do not have any surplus to sell in the market. The entire production is largely consumed by the farmers and their family and they do not have any surplus to sell in the market. Cultivation techniques are primitive and simple. There is a total absence of modern tools. Approximately 21.9% of India's population lived below poverty line. Poverty also begets child labour. In 2022, India has almost eradicated extreme poverty. However, the issue of poverty in India is far from resolved.

### Science & Technology-

India is becoming one of the world's leading producers of computer software; with growing many research and development centres, it is experiencing a steady revolution in its science and technology sector. India is attempting to develop a highly skilled workforce with an expert command of the English language to fit into the future knowledge economy. India became the third nation to found a National Space Agency. India is among the world leaders in remote sensing, a technology coming to great use, among others, to Indian fishermen & farmers. India is moving quickly in solar energy. Being a region in the sunny tropical belt, the Indian subcontinent could greatly benefit from renewable energy trend, as it has the ideal combination of both - high solar insolation and a big consumer base density. India also has 25% of the world's thorium resources.

India heavily depends on foreign oil - a phenomenon likely to continue until non-fossil/renewable energy technology becomes economically viable in the country. India is desperately seeking alternate means of energy. As for now, India is energetically expensive since India has to import over 70% of its energy, thus making costs of comforts - like personal car or even air conditioning - extremely high. It is however, steadily combating its energy issues. Infrastructure is not up to the growing demands for science and technology projects.

### Tourism

Every year India attracts a lot of tourists from all over the world. Natural scenic beauty as well as architectural master piece attracts the world to India. India, with its diverse and fascinating history, arts, music, culture, spiritual & social models has witnessed the growth of a booming tourism industry. India is a historic place with diverse history of over five millennia. Over 17.9 million foreign tourists arrived in India in 2019 compared to 17.4 million in 2018, representing a growth of 3.5%. This makes India the 22nd most visited nation in the world and 8th in Asia and Pacific. Many travellers find the cultural diversity an enriching experience, despite the hassle in efficiency, pollution and overcrowding. Monuments like the Taj Mahal are among the many attractions of this land. Indian Metros have emerged as the leading destination of medical tourism. Last year, an estimated 150,000 foreigners visited India for medical procedures, and the number is increasing at the rate of about 15 percent a year.

Tourist face many kinds of difficulty while travelling in India because lack of literacy rate in India and lack of infrastructure. As per the 2011 India census, India's national literacy is only 74.04%. Literacy in India is not homogeneous, some states in India have higher literacy rates than others. Kerala, a south-Indian state widely recognised as the most well-educated state in India with 96.2% literacy rate, while Bihar stands only at 69.83%. This affects the tourism in states having great spots to visit but due to less literacy rate in those states, tourist avoid visiting those places.

### Military factor

The Indian Armed Forces, India's main defence organisation, consists of two main branches: the core Military of India and the Indian Paramilitary Forces. The Military of India maintains the largest active- duty force in the world as of 2020. The Army of India, as the Indian army was called under British rule before 1947, played a crucial role in checking the advance of Imperial Japan into South Asia during World War II. It also played a leading role in the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971. Today, the Indian Army is the world's largest army in total numbers of armed personnel. The Indian Air Force is the fourth largest air force in the world. India recently inducted its second indigenously manufactured combat aircraft. India is also developing the fifth-generation stealth aircraft. The Indian Navy is the world's fifth largest navy. It is considered to have blue-water capabilities with sophisticated missile-capable warships, aircraft carrier, advanced submarines and the latest aircraft in its inventory. India has possessed nuclear weapons since 1974,



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when it did the Pokharan-I nuclear tests, and the means to deliver them over long distances. However, India is not a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. India is currently the world's 2nd largest arms importer. the Indian Armed Forces plays a crucial role in anti-terrorist activities and maintaining law and order in the disputed Kashmir region. India has also participated in several United Nations peace-keeping missions, currently being the largest contributor to UN peace keeping force and is the second-largest contributor to the United Nations Democracy Fund behind the USA.

India is a vast country with huge population. Its demand keeps on increasing day by day. So, India cannot spend too much on its fire power and standing forces. Indian is surrounded by hostile neighbours. insurgency is a big issues and threat for India's growth to become a superpower. The Indian government has acknowledged that there has been a dramatic increase in support for the Maoists (Naxalite) insurgency in the last decade. Maoist rebels have increased their influence over the last 10 years, especially in regions near Nepal, particularly by targeting and gaining support from poor villages in India. India's government has recently taken a new stance on the Maoist insurgency, pulling the affected states together to co-ordinate their response. India's growth is impeded by disputes with its neighbouring China and Pakistan (over historical border and ideological issues) and disputes with Bangladesh (over water availability) and hence, India's neighbours such as China and Pakistan remain distrustful towards India. It is also occasionally burdened with instability issues within some localised-regions of the subcontinent.

**Conclusion**

India has huge amounts of resources and all the ability to become a world leader in very near future. As we analysed, whether it is population, economy, tourism, technology or military power, India is well equipped with resources. There are certain challenges also in the path of growth of India. But with well formulated strategy, India can achieve heights. India needs to channelise its resources with more precision and effective planning. Currently India is rising in all the sectors with high goals. Soon, world will see the new India with enhanced resources and strength.

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