



India's Journey to Global Power: Rethinking on progress Analytics

¹ Dr. Joby Verghese ² Adoney T John

¹Research Guide & Assistant Professor, Research Department of Political Science

Maharaja's College Ernakulam, Kerala, India

²Research Scholar, Research Department of Political Science, Maharaja's College Ernakulam

Kerala, India

ABSTRACT

The research paper envisages upon the India's pathway to a global power structure and the different challenges that India facing to achieve so. Conceived in a realist power theory, countries adhere to alliances and counter alliances, treaties and counter ones. But in dealing with the marginal terms of nation building, they often fail. Deciphering the analogues of power realm India needs to be more assisted with egalitarian outreach and the paper in hand with the trustworthy data goes in it.

KEYWORDS: Counter Balancing, Millennium Goals, Realist Power Realm, Universal Education, Universal Health Coverage

INTRODUCTION

From the individual hunting at the earlier stage, human beings shifted to group hunting and then tribal associations and then to empires which met at Westphalia and transformed to nation states through the Westphalian treaty. Among the nations as of now, India holds a major position.

The discourse on powers structure is highly relevant in this time since the pandemic had created a dependency world order and at the same time anti globalized atmosphere. India being a wide territory which can have the finest impact as being supported by a highly integrated democratic history, is in the lines of quest to become a strong dialogue conveyer among the multiple spectrum of the global order. Donald S Schilden and Rosarion Hilder comments that dealings from humanist approach and progressive effort is the need of the table.

In order to become a global power, a country need to meet different points like attaining economic sustainability and stability, strong military force, being able to push an impact on global surrounding, recognition of co-states, democratic essence, progressive leadership, ideological well oriented structure, profound civil society....



While we analyze Indian economic train, from the 8.5 % of 2011, the economic growth has been reduced to 4.5 in February 2020. Economic diminishing has started since 2016. The unscientific actions in demonetization and the implementation of GST added fuel to fire in the oxidized atmosphere. During these times, India had to concentrate on making stable conditions on economic exchanges in internal and external markets and defending imbalances from other countries in trade.

A well-balanced labor cluster is a basic mandate of a sustainable progressing nation. There are a huge young people which are not yet included in the collective labour availability in India. Our nation Can't reach the dawn of egalitarianism if we are not creating any channels of utilizing the human resource of such young bloods.

Among the total workforce in the country only 12.5 % accounts as the “regular workers”, which means group of workers which enjoys any type of social security. The migrating labors which we saw in North India was an example of people who does not have any social security adhered to their life. As per the census of 2011, 54.3 million Indians were migrated to different states for labor. Apart from plans that just reach the middle order and the upper order, we need base level actions in so framed as millennium development goals.

Nobel laureate Amartya Sen had told “ India is the only country to strive for becoming global power with unhealthy and illiterate people.” Education is of utmost importance, Europe which initially laid their platform to universal education and Japan, upheld universal education after the Meiji Restoration of 1888 shows the need to include education in the primary list of nation planning. In the central budget of Nirmala Sitaraman which presented in 2019, New Education Policy and National Research Foundation was introduced. But in Primary and secondary stage there is not much care is given from the governmental part. India is the few countries in which educational budget reduces from the previous year. Educational fund allocation in the central budget has been reduced from 3.5 to 3.3. In most of the European countries educational fund allocation is of nearly 4.5 %. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan is under serious threat in India without getting adequate service.



Spending on education in four years of the Narendra Modi government

	HRD Ministry budget (₹bn)	Total central budget (₹bn)	Gross national income (₹bn)	(% of GNI)	(% of central budget)
2014-15	1,103.51	17,948.91	104,122.8	1.06	6.15
2015-16	966.49	17,774.77	112,463.05	0.86	5.44
2016-17	926.66	19,780.6	120,347.13	0.77	4.68
2017-18	796.85	21,467.34	128,350.04	0.62	3.71

Health sector too is important with education. When public health sneezes, the economy gets cold. If there is not enough balanced health spectrum, it becomes difficult to showcase capacity performance in the time of pandemic and such like. Schools and public health centers of high quality is the need of the hour.

Britain initiated universal health coverage after second world war. Most of the South Asian countries in the journey to post COVID-19 world order, India needs to focus on centralized health provisions incorporated by the village chains in the country. Also, social awareness need to be upheld on non-reliance of just medicines.

In the global scenario among seeking the friendship of global powers, India needs to counterbalance the threat creating by China. Along with safeguarding the boundary, frequent clashes with China and Pakistan in the Asian subcontinent is not a nice atmosphere in becoming a central power. Aiming the permanent membership in UN Security Council, India has to advance on China by protecting boundary and initiating friendship.

Just as economic growth attracts allies, it also deters rivals. It is not a coincidence that India-China relationship has had a strong trade component from 1990 onwards, when the Indian economy was liberalised and Chinese companies began to seek entry into the Indian market.

The higher India's economic growth and investment in military and the deeper its bonds with countries like the United States and Japan are, the more Beijing is likely to woo India.

The lower India's economic growth and the weaker its military capabilities are, the more Beijing will provoke New Delhi, as is happening right now. Twice in the last three years, China has forced a confrontation with India on the Line of Actual Control (LAC) with the

intention of changing the ground realities. For now, India needs to stand its ground, and push back along the border at points where China is on the back foot. In the long-run, New Delhi needs to focus on economic growth and gathering resources to boost its border infrastructure. India also needs to bolster its maritime capabilities in the Indian Ocean region, to send a strong message to China.

For the rest of the world, India's promise is huge: its historical civilization, geo-strategic location, huge labour force of 500 million people, the fourth largest military in the world, and a formidable consumer market. But Indian politicians have hesitated in matching their rhetoric about the country being a leading power with building hard power.

REFERENCES

- 1 Aparna Pande, *Making India great the promise of a reluctant global power* (Harper Collins 13 August 2020)
- 2 Raj Kumar Kothari & Eyasin Khan, *Indian becoming a global power in the 21st century; rising challenges and newer opportunities* (Atlantic Publishers 1 January 2016)
- 3 Ashley J Tellis, *India as a new global power: an action agenda for the US* (India Research Press 2005)
- 4 Anwar Aslam, *India: global powers and West Asia: political and economic dynamics* (new century publications 2011)
- 5 Arvind Panagariya & Jagadish Bhagwati, *why growth matters Public affairs* (Illustrated edition 8 April 2014)