



India to Become A Superpower by 2050

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ABSTRACT

The rise of the United States to superpower status is a fascinating case study. But if someone had told you 200 years ago that the United States would become a superpower, you would have laughed! Because the United States was, after all, a poor colony administered by the British Empire. So, when I prophesy that India would govern the world by 2050, kindly restrain your laughter! Because change is continual, and what is today a 'developing country' can pretty much govern the entire world a few decades later. A superpower is a state with a dominant position defined by its wide ability to exert influence or project power on a global scale. This is accomplished by a combination of economic, military, technological, and cultural strength. At the moment, there is only one superpower: the United States of America. The USSR was also a superpower, although it lost that status after its disintegration. China is on its path to becoming a superpower, but for the time being it is only a regional power. India has a long way to go before it can be considered a superpower. To attain the aim, we must concentrate on numerous areas.

INTRODUCTION

A prospective superpower is a state or political and economic institution that is thought to be, or is on its way to becoming, a superpower in the twenty-first century. At the moment, it is largely assumed that only the United States meets the criteria for being classified as a superpower. Based on a variety of reasons, the states most usually considered as potential superpowers include Brazil, China, the European Union (a supranational body), India, and Russia.

Several media outlets and scholars have discussed the Republic's potential to become a superpower. Is India truly radiant? Is it on the verge of becoming a superpower? Optimistic Indians might say yes, but it is time for a reality check. India is certainly moving forward, but are all Indians moving forward, or is it just a small portion of the population? India can certainly brag of an 8-9 percent growth rate, but the question is whether this growth is reaching the poorer strata of the population.

The world community now recognizes India as a growing powerhouse. From being known around the world as a country of snake charmers to a front-line developing nation, our country's image has changed dramatically. The path to complete change may be slow, but consistency will lead to the ultimate result. The answer to India's amazing resilience is found in the country's robust and functioning democratic institutions. India, home to numerous religions and hundreds of spoken languages, is a garland of varied cultures knitted together by a common thread of democracy. Unlike other European nations, whose cohesiveness is founded on shared languages and, to a lesser extent, shared faith. India is a model of unity in diversity.

Factors that are in favour of india to become superpower

1. Location's benefit

With several Eurasian and increasingly Afro-Asian sea-trade routes running through or adjacent to Indian territorial waters, India is located in the South Asian section of the Indian Ocean, a zone with extraordinary potential for expansion in the volume of transoceanic commerce. Despite being overburdened, the subcontinent's land and water supplies continue to support its huge population.

2. Young Population.

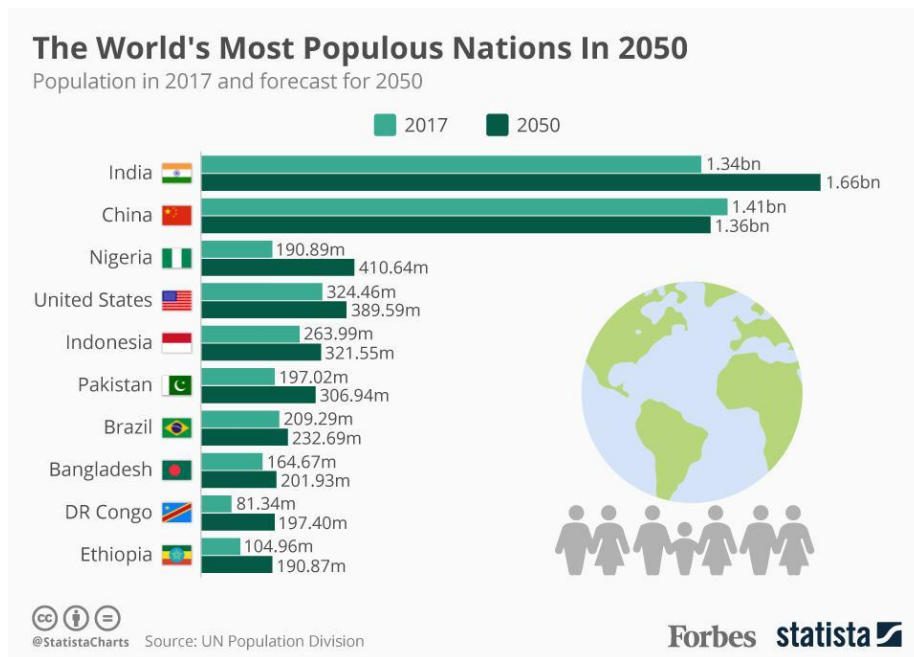
India has a younger population than more industrialised countries due to its high birth rate. Around 65 percent of the population is under the age of 35. Furthermore, decreased fertility is beginning to lessen youth dependency, which may result in a demographic dividend. While several of

the world's most powerful countries are likely to have a decline in workforce numbers in the future decades, India is expected to see an increase. While Europe has passed its demographic window, the United States entered its own in, China entered its own in 1990, and India entered its own in 2010)

3. a big population

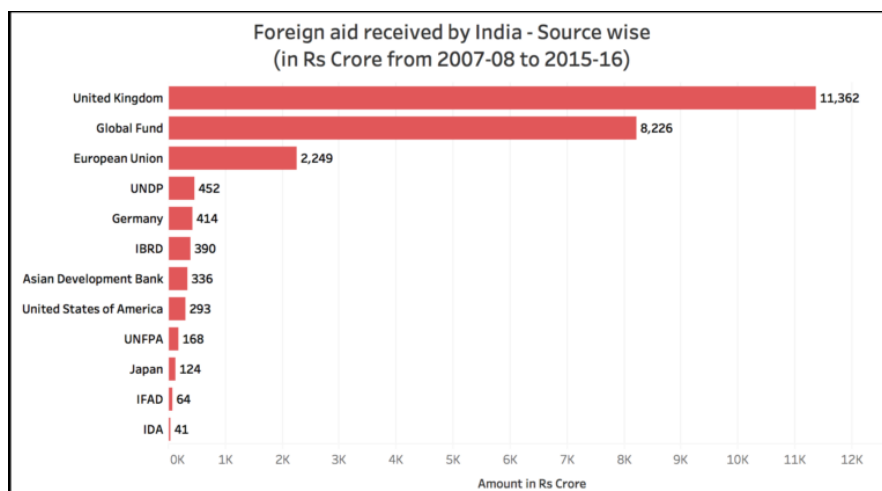
After China, India has the world's largest population.

The country's PGR is 1.1. A considerable proportion of India's population, around half, is under the age of 24. This supplies the country with a huge workforce for several decades, assisting in the country's progress.



4. Foreign relations

India has established ties with world powers such as the United Kingdom, the European Union, Japan, Russia, and the United States. It also established ties with the African Union (especially South Africa), the Arab World, Southeast Asia, Israel, and South American countries (particularly Brazil). India is investing in its connections with China in order to create a favourable climate for economic growth. It has greatly improved its image among Western nations, and in March 2006, it inked a civilian nuclear agreement with the United States. It is also working to improve relations with Pakistan.



5. Economical growth

India's recent economic growth (as the world's fastest-growing major economy in 2015) has boosted its stature on the global political arena, despite the fact that it is still a developing country with strong development. Many countries are working to improve their relations with India.

6. Military Power

- i. Army
- ii. Air Force
- iii. Navy

Factors that are against the rise of india

7. Disputes

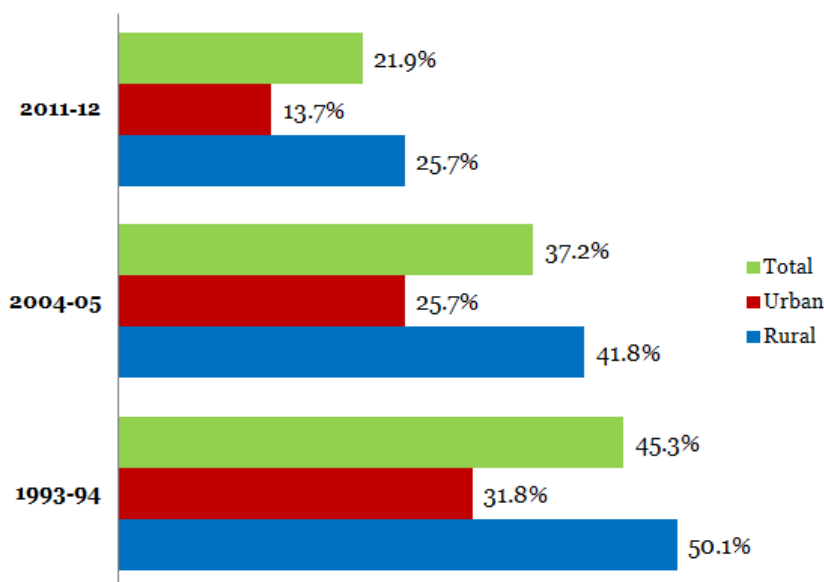
India's progress is hampered by disagreements with its neighbours China and Pakistan (over historical border and ideological concerns) as well as disputes with Bangladesh (about water supply), and as a result, China and Pakistan remain apprehensive of India. It is also occasionally plagued by instability difficulties inside various subcontinental regions. In recent years, India has improved its relations with its neighbours in an effort to lessen political friction and promote economic cooperation.

8. Demographic and Poverty Rates

Following independence, India lifted millions of people out of poverty. As a result, the good economic growth continues.

With India being such a large international market, it cannot afford for people to remain impoverished. With more people out of poverty, India's international value rises. If poverty continues to rise, the economy will suffer.

Poverty Ratios According To Tendulkar Method, 1993-94 To 2011-12



Source: Planning Commission

9. Political change

This is one of the primary elements influencing India's economic growth. Fresh governance ushers in new adjustments and policies. These policies have a significant impact on the import/export scenario, which has a significant impact on the economy. The relationship between the various foreign ministers is also highly crucial.

Conclusion

The main problem that affects more in growth of india and development of india

- Is Religious/caste System.
- Different Religions, Caste, Climate made India an Unique country.
- India is a religious country. In Indian culture there are many religions like hindu, Muslim, Christian etc.
- These religious systems are affecting country's Growth. Many Youngsters are who are studying are really affecting due to this religious system in india , due to this these youngsters are not getting what they truly deserve.
- Unlike Indian System , most of the countries which are trying to be supreme power are producing basic facilities to the students and they treat every student equally.
- Countries like America and USSR which are supreme powers in their era are providing the healthy environment to the Youngsters. And they are providing the jobs required for the youngsters,
- In India even the jobs are caste based in some of the companies.
- If india move in the direction of these caste and religious based system, then India is never going to fully develop and become the supreme power .
- By 2050 let us hope that The youngsters which are main reason for developing the country and tacking india to supreme power , gets necessary requirements for their growth which in turn helps in countries growth..

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