

# **Asia Power Index**

## Why in News?

India has overtaken Japan to become the third most powerful country in Asia.

## What is Asia Power Index (API)?

Power is the capacity of a state or territory to direct or influence the behaviour of other states, non-state actors, and the course of international events.

- **API** The Index seeks to measure the ability of countries to shape and respond to their external environment and evaluates the power dynamics of countries across Asia.
- **Compiled by** Lowy Institute, Australian think tank.
- **Index Components** It measures the comprehensive power of 27 countries using a weighted average across eight thematic measures.

Asia Power Index Components	
Resources	Influence
Economic Capability	Economic Relationship
Military Capability	Defence Networks
Resilience	Diplomatic Influence
Future Resources	Cultural Influence

### Asia Power Index - India

- India is a *middle power* in Asia.
- It ranked  $3^{rd}$ , with an overall score of 39.1 out of 100.
- In 2024, India overtook Japan to become the third-most powerful country in Asia, increasing its score by 2.8 points.
- India performs best in the future resources measure, placing 3rd behind only the United States and China.
- India's lowest-ranked measure is economic relationships, a result of the country sitting outside the regional economic integration agenda.
- India exerts less influence in the region than expected given its available resources.

#### COMPREHENSIVE POWER GROUPING RANK COUNTRY/TERRITORY SCORE 9.5 19 Cambodia Minor powers 1 United States 81.7 Superpowers < 10 points 20 Bangladesh 9.4 ≥ 70 points 2 China 72.7 21 7.7 Sri Lanka 22 Laos 7.0 +1 3 India 39.1 Middle powers 23 6.7 Myanmar ≥ 10 points 4 38.9 Japan 24 Mongolia 5.2 Australia 31.9 25 Nepal 4.8 6 Russia 31.1 26 Timor-Leste 4.3 27 Papua New Guinea 7 South Korea 31.0 8 Singapore 26.4 9 Indonesia 22.3 Thailand 10 19.8 11 Malaysia 19.6 12 Vietnam 18.7 13 New Zealand 16.3 14 Taiwan 16.0 **Philippines** 14.7 15 Pakistan 14.6 17 North Korea 11.3

# What are the driving factors of India?

- India's rise to the third position reflects its expanding capabilities in several key areas, including defence, diplomacy, and economic growth.
- **Economic Growth** India is one of the world's fastest-growing major economies, driven by youthful workforce positioning India as a hub for innovation and investment.
- Programmes like "Make in India" and the push towards "Atmanirbhar Bharat" have enhanced its industrial and economic base.
- **Military Modernisation** India's significant investment in modernising its military has elevated its strategic importance.
- Advanced missile systems, nuclear capabilities, and an expanding naval presence, particularly in the Indian Ocean, have made India a central figure in regional security.
- **Diplomatic influence** India's Participation in multilateral organisations such as the United Nations, G20, BRICS, and Quad has amplified its influence.
- India's strategic partnerships with the United States, Australia, Japan, and the European Union are also enhancing its presence in global affairs.
- Technological and scientific advancements India's progress in space exploration, renewable energy, and information technology has cemented its position as a leader in emerging sectors.
- Initiatives like Digital India, a booming start-up ecosystem, and advances in renewable energy capacity have enhanced India's standing as a technological powerhouse.
- **Cultural soft power** India's rich cultural heritage, including Bollywood, yoga, and a vast diaspora, has contributed to its rising soft power globally.

## What is India's potential to become Superpower?

- India's rise in the Asia Power Index highlights it's potential to emerge as a global superpower in the coming decades.
- **Demographic dividend** By 2030, India is projected to have the world's largest working-age population that will serve as a key engine for global development.
- **Strategic position in global politics** India's role in regional security alliances, such as Quad, and its expanding partnerships with key global players underline its importance in maintaining stability in the Indo-Pacific.
- **Economic development** India's emphasis on economic self-reliance, combined with ongoing reforms in infrastructure, manufacturing, and technology would enhancing its global standing.
- Leadership in climate change India's efforts in climate change mitigation is positioning India as a leader among emerging economies in setting environmental standards and contributing to global climate goals.

# What are the challenges for India becoming Super Power?

- Despite its impressive rise, India faces several significant challenges that could impact its global ambitions.
- **Income disparities** While the economy continues to grow, significant income inequality persists, particularly in rural areas.
- **Infrastructure deficiency** India will need to invest \$840 billion over the next 15 years to meet the needs of its fast-growing economy.
- **Geopolitical tensions** India's complex neighbourhood, with ongoing tensions along its borders with China and Pakistan, poses a challenge to its regional stability.
- Internal disturbances India's internal security issues like naxalism, insurgency affects India's position as global military power.
- **UN Security Council** Permanent membership to UN security council is an important element of super power status and China will be a big challenge in attaining it.

#### What lies ahead?

- While challenges remain, the country's potential to shape the future of Asia and beyond is stronger than ever.
- To fully realise its potential, India must continue investing in its physical infrastructure, including transportation, healthcare, and education.
- Strengthen the neighbourhood relationships though regional organization and prevent the influence of China in the region.
- Utilize the vast diaspora of India across the globe to strengthen it soft power and diplomatic prowess.

#### **References**

- 1. Business Standard | Asia Power Index
- 2. LoweyInstitue | API India

