

Dilemmas of India's Great Power Ambitions

What is the issue?

Even though domestic inabilities will continue to moderate New Delhi's ability to influence the world order, being unwilling to be a 'global rule shaper' would be a strategic blunder.

Why India should be a global power?

- **India's relation with International nations-** India has maintained good relationship with global powers.
 - Russia- Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation since 1971, and it is a strategic defence partner to India.
 - US- India signed three military agreements over logistics, military intelligence and secure communication.
- **India's relation with neighbourhood countries-** India need to maintain strategic defense in all its borders.
 - Nuclear countries- China and Pakistan close to its borders.
 - India is sandwiched between Golden Crescent (Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran) and Golden Triangle (Laos, Myanmar, Thailand)
- **Indian Economy-** It is world's 5th largest economy, where the nominal GDP could soon touch 4 trillion dollar.
 - Foreign exchange reserve has grown to around \$600 billion, FDI inflows in India is consistently increasing from 2015-16, with highest share from Mauritius in FY2022-23.
- **Defence-** It is one of the largest militaries in the world with over a hundred nuclear weapons.
 - As per SIPRI report 2022, India ranks 4th in global military expenditure.
- **Geopolitical significance**
 - QUAD- It is a quadrilateral security dialogue between India, USA, Japan and Australia to contain China.
 - Peace talks- India is believed to mediate talks between Russia and Ukraine to end war.
- **G20 Presidency-** With the theme of "One Earth, One Family, One Future" it is striving for inclusive, action-oriented, ambitious agenda.
- **Dynamic foreign policy-** India stands with the motto "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" which means "the world is family".
- **Health-**
 - Vaccine diplomacy- Around 71 countries received vaccines during COVID pandemic.
 - Pharmacy of the world- India stands 1st in the supply of low cost generics, vaccines and affordable HIV medicines

Why India should focus on governance?

- **Poverty-** As per Niti Aayog's Multidimensional Poverty Index 2023, 1 in 7 Indians are multidimensionally poor due to marginal improvement in indicators like nutrition and access to education.
- **Per Capita Income-** India's GDP per capita was 1,947 dollars in 2021 whereas Bangladesh GDP per capita was 2,227 dollars.
 - Bangladesh is 40th largest military spending in the world it focus more on the wellbeing of the citizens.
- **Poor skill deficit-** India has the largest demographic dividend but it accounts for only 10% formal sector.
- **Infrastructural deficit-** India still lacks connectivity and infrastructure growth in rural and remote areas.
- **Governance issues-** There are issues of corruption, red tapism which poses a major challenge as bureaucratic hurdle.
 - As per Corruption perception index 2022, India ranks **85** among 180 countries.
- **Domestic challenges-** Regionalism, caste conflicts, ethnicity related issues still plague India's internal security
- **Unemployment-** The strategic shift from agriculture to service sector leads to jobless growth in India.
- **Gender inequality-** India ranks 135 out of 146 countries as per Global Gender Gap Index 2022.

What lies ahead?

- **Embrace power-** India should influence and shape the global order to meet its foreign policy objectives which would have significant impact on its growth and security.
- **Climate Change-** As developed countries show less interest in financing developing countries, India should voice the concern of Global South countries.
- **Job creation-** India should open up avenues for skill development and foster employment opportunities.
 - Schemes like PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana should be used optimally to utilise its potential.
- **Gender Sensitisation-** There is a need to inculcate the values of gender equality through gender awareness program, increase labour force participation rate.

References

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4. [Niti Aayog| National MPI](#)



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