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**INDIA AS THE NEXT GLOBAL LEADER**

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## Introduction-

After independence it was the foresight of the first PM of India Chacha Nehru who created an excellent environment for valued technical education in India by installing world level technical institutions, regional institutes of technology and IIT's with excellent input of human resources and equipment. It was the technology and technical education which created technical man power. Several polytechnics and industrial training institutes (ITI's) were also created to meet the requirement of middle level technocrats, supervisors and lower level skilled workers. The totality of man power available was the most scarce resources which helped in accelerating the development of the nation. The core industries were also built to meet the basic resources like steel, fertilizer and power etc. Since the infrastructure available was limited but growth was slow but steady. Later on after liberalization the creation of infrastructures and industries of basic needs put the progress forward at a better speed. The most important attraction of Indian growth was an excellent knowledge of Information technology supported by good command over English language due to which India achieved a global presence and stands as a Global Leader in the area of information technology. Other factors which were independence in food sufficiency was a boon to India other several areas like infrastructure, road and rail and power did increase higher speed with liberalization also supported in increasing the speed of India's growth and development. The micro details of India's economic growth and factors leading to becoming a global leader as follows

### 1. The Green Revolution

We cannot forget the days when major food item mainly wheat was imported from USA under PL-480 agreement at a comparative higher cost and poor quality. When we ask our elders (Grand Father's) they narrated the sorrowful experience of 50's when one had to stand in a queue for 20 kg of poor quality wheat imported from US and distributed through Public distribution system. Country's production was meeting hardly of 50% of need. During the regime of Smt. Indira Gandhi a bold step was taken to cancel PL-480 agreement and the entire concentration of government of India was put on food self-sufficiency through green revolution route. In the system more stress was given on minor irrigation and major long term irrigation projects. The banks were put into the financing in the area of agriculture under their priority segments. This approach resulted into a great achievement and boon for the country and India became self-sufficient in food in spite of good increase in population. It was such a great achievement that rice, wheat, onions and fruits are put under export categories. After liberalization (1990-1991) due to creation of economic zones and better infrastructure availability like power, roads in rural areas linked with national highways the progress in agro-products and their faster

distribution/movement resulted in the reasonably faster and utilization and growth in the agriculture sector.

The under noted chart/graph shows the trend of growth in this sector. The import of food the best commodity came down saving the foreign exchange.

<b>4.1.1 : All-India Estimates of Yield of Major Crops</b>						
<b>Crops</b>	<b>Season</b>	<b>1999-2000</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Rice</b>	<b>Autumn</b>	<b>1534</b>	<b>1404</b>	<b>1532</b>	<b>1202</b>	<b>1385</b>
	<b>Winter</b>	<b>1736</b>	<b>1726</b>	<b>1938</b>	<b>1595</b>	<b>1858</b>
	<b>Kharif</b>	<b>2049</b>	<b>1882</b>	<b>2074</b>	<b>1766</b>	<b>2174</b>
	<b>Total Kharif</b>	<b>10892</b>	<b>1788</b>	<b>1982</b>	<b>1658</b>	<b>2004</b>
	<b>Rabi/Summer</b>	<b>2897</b>	<b>3042</b>	<b>2992</b>	<b>2783</b>	<b>2947</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>1901</b>	<b>2079</b>	<b>1744</b>	<b>2078</b>
<b>Wheat</b>	<b>Rabi</b>	<b>2778</b>	<b>2708</b>	<b>2762</b>	<b>2610</b>	<b>2713</b>
<b>Jowar</b>	<b>Kharif</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>1085</b>
	<b>Rabi</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>377</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>716</b>
<b>Bajra</b>	<b>Kharif</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>1141</b>
<b>Maize</b>	<b>Kharif</b>	<b>1695</b>	<b>1707</b>	<b>1896</b>	<b>1552</b>	<b>1932</b>
	<b>Rabi/Summer</b>	<b>2594</b>	<b>2921</b>	<b>2952</b>	<b>2851</b>	<b>2987</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1792</b>	<b>1822</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>1681</b>	<b>2041</b>
<b>Ragi</b>	<b>Kharif</b>	<b>1401</b>	<b>1553</b>	<b>1442</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>1180</b>
<b>Small Millets</b>	<b>Kharif</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>473</b>
<b>Barley</b>	<b>Rabi</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1840</b>	<b>2160</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>1975</b>

### 3. Infrastructure

A nation can't grow unless adequate infrastructure of global standard are meet available. These infrastructures are good road, rails, air ports, water, power and irrigation etc. The infrastructure leads to a better supply chain management for any business and industry. After liberalization the government of India has given importance to the infrastructure related facilities which was helped in accelerating the growth.

Still a lot has to be done in future which will help in achieving a “Global Leader”. Position for India a sound and competitive infrastructure shall act as a catalyst in speeding up the growth in each segment of economy which will enable it to achieve a forward position in relation to other developing countries.

### 4. Industrial Production

Technically India in no case is inferior to any other country. Even other developed countries are using Indian know ledged man power in running their industries. The knowledge available in the area of technology and especially IT sector is so rich that today we have surplus man power and more than 20% of the key position in developed countries like US and EU are being manned by Indians. Even in EU major management institute are being headed by Indians (recent report ET). In several fields we are independent. Also due to liberalization not only in India but over the entire world any technologies is easily available and negotiable and this bridges the gap between what we have and what we need. Much happened after liberalization during 1990-1991 and further reliefs provided later on. Past 10 years industrial production are indicator of trend and achievement of India. The details of which is been summarized below.

**Annual Growth Rate of Industrial Production in Major Sectors of Industry '(Based on the Index of Industrial Production) \*(Base: 1993-94=100) (Per cent)**

Period	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity	Overall
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#### 5. Steel Sector

Existence of Tata Steel which is more than century old and still today has one of the finest technologies being used. Also another giant in steel making is SAIL which has a most competitive technology. The other smaller steel making units also followed a latest technology. The capacity of steel has multiplied in several folds. Almost all steel plants mainly TATA Steel and SAIL followed the route of an appropriate ‘technology up gradation’ to meet the global challenges and create competitive advantages globally.

Today due to cheaper man power and adequate and quality availability of raw materials and other inputs the Indian steel is able to meet the global challenges and our export is increasing day by day. Also the use of own steel which is competitive in price has contributed in creating better and cheaper infrastructure for the nation.

#### 6. IT Sector

The contribution in the information technology by India has been best in the world. Some software based corporate such as Infosys, Satyam, TCS and others have contributed for India and other developed countries including US and EU. The total foreign exchange earning was a great contribution in earning foreign exchange. Also due to cheaper man power the activity of BPO had been a Global resource and good foreign exchange earnings. This sector is expected to grow faster.

#### 7. Automobiles Sector

In automobile sector we should remember the days when there were only a few producers available till 1975 and only Ambassador and Fiat cars and Mahindra Jeeps produced by Hindustan Motors, Paul Automobiles and Mahindra and Mahindra were available. In two wheeler segment it was Bajaj scooters and Rajdoot motorcycles of Escorts were available. After introduction of Maruti the automobile revolution started which was a resultant effect of

liberalization. Today after liberalization the entire world is having an eye over India and several MNC (Multi-National Companies) came into existence with varied specifications and models with different price tags. The past 10 years should consider as a revolution in auto sector. Today we have more than 50 models in four wheelers produced by more than 10 industries and more than 20 models in two wheeler segment produced by more than 05 industries. This spurt indicates the speed of growth in this segment.

#### 8. Locational and Geographic advantage for India

The geographical future scenario, under new emerging powers it is expected that republic of India could be considered as one of the emerging future super power but due to confrontation of many problems it has to realize, though off late to realize its potential. To be a super power the country need a strong political stability and efficient government to govern in a positive directions. The topography of India, availability of mineral resources and climatic conditions are some of the positive factors which cannot stop India to emerge as one of the Global leaders.

Location wise, India is the seventh largest area in the world. It lies in north of the Indian Ocean. The Thar Desert in the northwest and the Himalaya in the north spreading up to north east protects it in many ways such as safety and bitter continental cold. IT also helps to arrest the monsoon from escaping. The India is a sub-continent also contains important and necessary water resources. The flat land suitable in India for agriculture is adequate to sustain its massive population. The sea route passes closer to Indian Territory such as Eurasian sea trade routes which pass through Indian territorial water provides a cheaper mode of transport. Only need is to develop good ports or upgrade existing ports which is under active consideration by the government of India being one of the important items of infrastructure for foreign trade.

There are expected to be better future and advantages of India location and these are

- i) As technology developed cheaper means to harness clean and renewable source of energy using fossil fuel in future. India has good deposit of coal as well which shall provide a competitive advantage to India
- ii) In a longer run the 'nuclear fusion' may turn to provide vast source of energy at an economical and competitive rate.
- iii) In case the technology at Global Level achieves a solar energy system at an economic rate then India been located in the sunny tropical belt shall achieve a great advantaging future to come. By 2050 it is expected that 'Solar power may be a component of India's major energy resources'.
- iv) Having wider seashore area of about 5000 kms the wind energy shall provide good advantage for India which will provide a competitive advantage to help been a global power.

#### 9. Demographic Factors

India has the world's second largest population (121 crores) and by 2050, it is expected to have largest population but due to its high birth rate it will have good and young and energetic population (18-30 years) compared to most aging nations, mainly US and EU. In the coming decades (future) the present major powers are expected to witness a decreasing work-force consisting of young bloods where as India will have positive work force of young persons. The Global needs and placements will witness a change. Today more than 20 million Indians live across the globe and all migrated outside India and are availing fair placement and opportunities with better socio-economic success. The importance of English in 21<sup>st</sup> Century is going to have a important place in business. It is a boon that India has world's largest English speaking and English understanding population which helps in major global identity to them. Also due to major advances in education, India has one of the largest work forces of engineers, doctors, technicians and even other professionals. It has second largest population of "fluent English speaking" speakers, second only to US. The present strength been about 200 million and it expected to become world's largest within a decade.

#### 10. Political Factors

India is the world largest democracy which population wise is more than 3 times bigger than the next largest (US.) IT has remained a successful democracy even under difficult ethnic conditions. The Seat in Security Council for India has received backing from US, France, Russia and China and it is expected to achieve this Laureate. India's foreign relation with nations like EU, US, Russia, Japan and Also African union has remained quite smooth. The relation with Arabian world, South East Asia and Israel has been quite sweet. Today, India is also trying to improve relationship with Pakistan and china.

Although India was one of the founding members of non-aligned movement, it had been the ally to the former Soviet Union during the cold war. India took an important initiative to improve relations between Africa and Asian countries. India is also an active member of commonwealth and WTO. It also played an active role in South Asian affairs.

Currently India's political moves are been influenced by economic importance and it's slowly assuming a role of two Asian powers, other being china. India's political mood slowly swinging towards integration with Global Economy. India has in mind " the Asian version of a Free Trade Zone", and in long future it plans to make it a free trade union and once it happens the advantage will go to India. Another school of thought is that as an economically strong democratic citizen of world it may succeed in balancing the powerful even non-democratic forces which may help in creating a more stable world.

#### 11. Overall Booming Economy

India's current economic growth is the world's second in position. Though the country remains as one of the poorest in the world, the better, relationship forged with world will provide a sound

foundation to it. The economy of the India is the fourth largest in terms of GDP just next to USA, China and Japan. Present average growth 7.1% but in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarters of 2003 it was highest at 10.4%. By the end of 2006, even on the basis of current growth rate India's growth has been estimated to surpass Japan (the 3<sup>rd</sup>). Economically India has managed to grow enough food to feed its population and generates surplus to export. India is a relatively a small player in manufacturing compared to other Global Players, The present growth rate trend if considered is an indicator of a better future and shall help in becoming a global leader. The performance in IT (Software) rising scientific research and creation of ISRO (3<sup>rd</sup> in the world) and world leader in remote sensing of great uses for globe.

## 12. Cultural Factors and Tourism

India has a long history of culture embracing different religion like Jainism, Sikhism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Judaism etc. Along with Hinduism with a vast masses of followers. Apart from religion the film industry is one of the largest in the world and cheapest.

## 13. GDP Future

Considering the above project if we project our GDP with present average of 7.1% by the year 2025-50 India is likely to turn to be a Global leader.

## 14. Conclusion

Considering the factors of economy and educational growth in different segment it is clear that with a young, energetic, experienced and educated population India is expected to be next global leader both socially and economically due to its speed of growth and performance. The strength of quality man power like engineers, doctors and professionals is a most positive factor which shall help in achieving the status of Global Leader. The recent achievements in technology break though by successfully developing cryogenic engine and launching of Mangal- yan at a fractional cost compared to other developed countries, time is not far away when India will be a world leader in the space technology converting it in to an economic and business opportunity. India in our earlier historical days was known as "SONE KI CHHEDIA" (A golden bird) and future is expected to make it true when it achieves the status of "Global Leader".