

## India towards Super Power: Half Nation, Incomplete Revolutions

भारत महाशक्तत बनने की ओर : आधा राष्ट्र अधूरी क्रांतियां

**\*Veerendra Singh Gurjar**

### Abstract

Basic Hypothecation of Research Paper:-During development of any nation or during making a nation super power, Nation Goes through following four revolutions.

1. Nationalistic Revolution
2. Industrial Revolution
3. Capitalistic Revolution
4. Spiritual Revolution

### **“Social Changes or social Revolution Goes simultaneously with all four Revolutions “**

Basic thought of research paper is if a nation becomes a superpower it goes through four major changes, we can say these changes revolutions , first of all a territory with its persons goes through a strong nationalistic emotions or through a Nationalistic revolution .

"A nation is a large group of people who share the same ethnicity, culture, language, beliefs, history, or passions (as with "nations" of sports-teams fans). A nation might be a country, like China, or a group of people living in several countries, like the Kurds."

Essential elements of a nation are: Population, Territory, Government and Sovereignty. In the sphere of international relations its four basic credentials Nationalism, Territorial Integrity, Sovereignty and Legal Equality got fully recognized.

We will study here why all these four revolutions were incomplete in India and why India was unable to become developed nation after 70 years of its freedom and after long time of a free nation.

In our view all four revolutions were incomplete in India. Indian national revolution was never completed, when India become a nation in 1947, most of people were unknown about its nation formation, they were ruled by various ways and emperors and laws , even 1857 was a nationalistic revolution it was also questioned .

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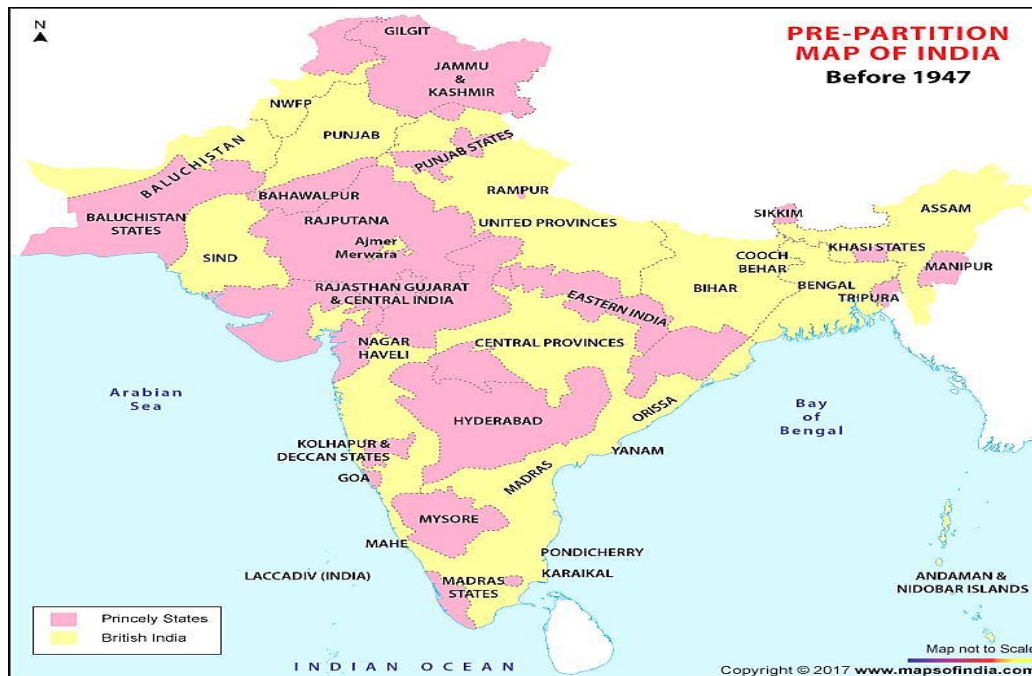
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Revolution	USA	UK	France	China	Germany	Japan	India
Nationalistic revolution	1765-1783	1668-1707	1789-1815	1842-opium war, 1911	1871, and Unitization	After 1868,	1885-1947
Industrial revolution	1790-1830	1760-1840	1760-1840	1978-	After 1833	Meiji Government 1868	1818,1853
Capitalistic revolution	After industrialization	After industrialization	After industrialization	1978-	After industrialization	After industrialization	1990
Spiritual Revolution	Still in search of power	After world war second	After world war second	Still in capitalistic revolution	After second Unitization	After world war second	India is always going through
Social Changes	Dynamic Population, Urbanization, New middle class , Modern civil Society						Social Changes still continued

India’s incomplete nationalistic revolution :-India as nation never gone through strong nationalistic emotions during formation a nation ,as most of its population was uneducated, tribal and peasant, here are some other are reasons for not being a strong nationalistic revolution.

1. Near about 30% Geographic area of India was not Ruled by British Government :- We celebrate our freedom day on 15th august as we were freed from British Slavery on this day, though in reality this was a power transfer, 30 % Indian areas were not ruled by British peoples still they feel that they were freed from British slavery .here is a image which is showing British rules areas-

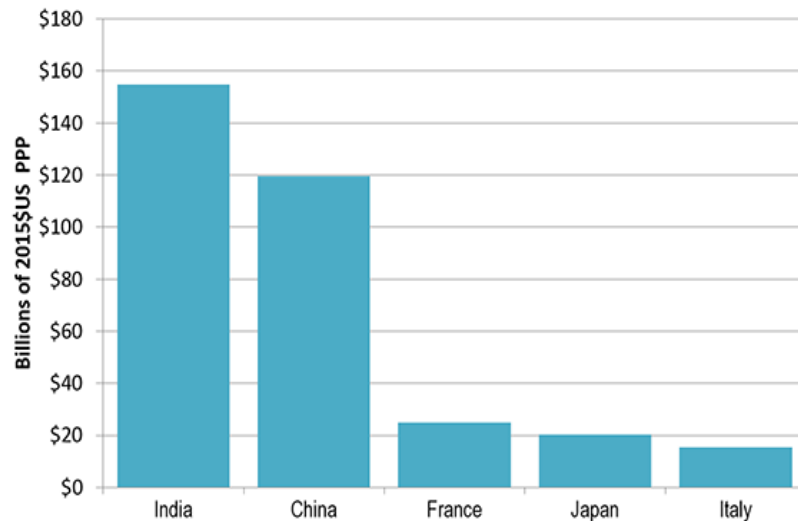


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2. Half of the Nation divided:- if we assume 1857 a major nationalistic revolution(though many of historians rejected 1857 as a revolution ) , half of 1857 revolution's partners were Muslims, and India was divided on based of religious back Ground.
  3. A large part of Constitution is copy 1935 act:- This is fact that our nation Borrowed a large part of Constitution from 1935 which was a dependent nations constitution, now question is if 1935 was a tool of Controlling India then why it was continued in free India .
  4. Not Proper Representation of Pageant Society and Tribal's:-Indian Constitution assembly was not having proper representation of Backward Classes, peasant and tribal Society, Schedule 5th and 6th were formed for tribal's but never applied.
  5. Story Based History:-A part of Indian history is based on folk stories and Bhat and Charan's stories, these stories created a inferiority in Tribal and peasant society as these large population is not having its proper part in history, history taught in Indian syllabus is a story with positive side of king not about farmers, tribal's, labors, Kumhars, suthar.
  6. Traditions of Rural pageant and Society Collapsed:-Before 1947 India was a formation of various village republics, local village were having own justice system, police system and even a punishment on various crimes, we collapsed our millions of republics by law and force for formation a democratic republic, first we centralized power and then tried for decentralization
  7. Economic Diversification:-even India's economic diversification and inequality increased after freedom top 20 % of population is having more wealth than another 80 %.
- 2. India's Incomplete Industrialization:-Basically India's last five centuries are a classic saga of de industrialization; we are studying here various maps.**

**Gross Domestic Product: 1700**  
**ESTIMATED: 5 LARGEST IN THE WORLD**



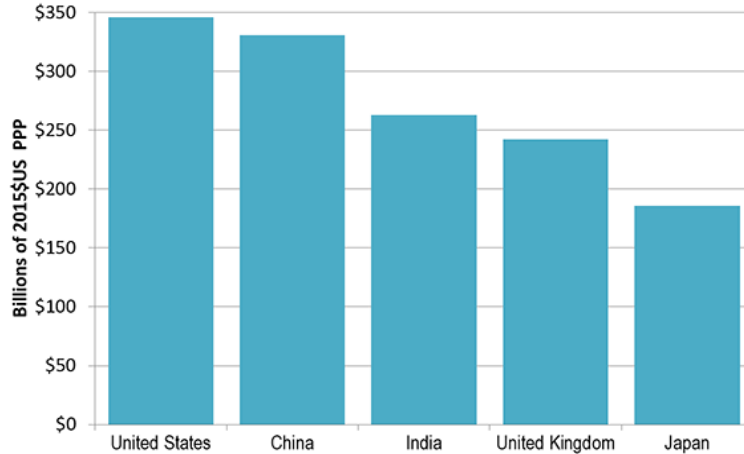
Estimated from Maddison and IMF data

**Figure 2**

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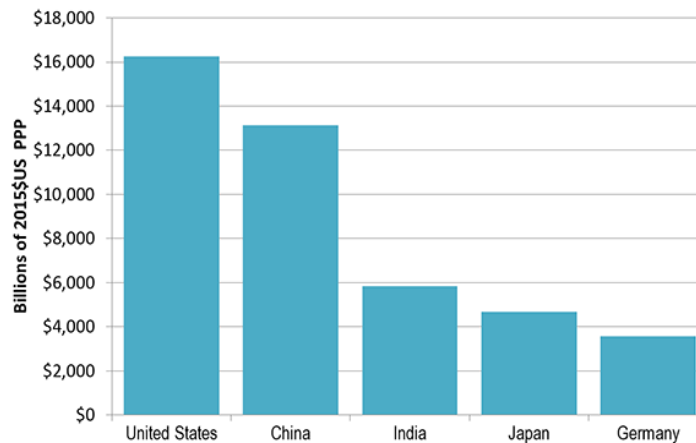
**Gross Domestic Product: 1890**  
**ESTIMATED: 5 LARGEST IN THE WORLD**



Estimated from Maddison and IMF data

**Figure 4**

**Gross Domestic Product: 2010**  
**ESTIMATED: 5 LARGEST IN THE WORLD**



Estimated from Maddison and IMF data

**Figure 7**

In 1700 ad our economy was largest in GDP, and in 2010 we were also at third place but most important thing is presently we are having 17 % of world population but only 3.18 % Contribution in world GDP.

3. Capitalistic revolution:- India started open economy in 1990, without industrialization a open economy cannot be successful, presently Indian capitalistic economy is not creating sufficient jobs as per population need, though exact results of Indian economy are still awaited .
4. Spiritual Revolution:- India is always gone through is stage, even before being a nation Indian population was highly Spiritual.

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**Social Changes**

India changed its social traditions, a tribal peasant based society broken and modern elite is still awaited, this is a era of transition in India society, exacts results of this change are still awaited.

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