

China vs india



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The Relations Between US, China, and India Part I: Security Strategy of India vs. China India has developed in terms of national defense and security. Like

any other countries. India's security strategy is basically technology-driven. 1

It has undergone several nuclear tests to improve the level of their security to protect the national interest. But Pant said, " The biggest challenge for

India remains that of continuing to achieve the rates of economic growth that it has enjoyed in recent years--everything else is of secondary

importance." 2 China, on the other hand, has also undergone numerous

nuclear testing in order to attain effective national defense. Although, China

has long been into modernized security strategy, actually nuclear forces are not their priority, in order to protect the country from external forces. 3 In

addition, China's transitional shift towards modern and professional military equipped with high-technology weaponry marked a better security strategy.

Part II. US-China Relations According to De Castro, China has been the most like America's major competitor for geostrategic dominance in the Asia

Pacific. 4 China in its sphere has developed their economy since early years--very rapid economic growth. It is a large and populous country; a communist

and capitalist, reforming and resisting change, strong and weak. However, it is quite hard to understand China, because it's complicated--the fact that it is

changing rapidly. 5 U. S is undeniably prominent because of its booming economy and large political dimension. China has risen and will " bring the

United States unipolar moment to an end." 6 This is not to say that there would be a literal violent struggle, or overthrowing of the Western system.

However, in terms of security policy, China at first adopted certain rules and institutions for defensive purposes in order to attain particular ends:

simultaneously reassure other states of its peaceful intentions by getting

involved in regional and global groupings, and protect its sovereignty and economic interests. Moreover, China currently belongs to the umbrella of United Nations Security Council--Roosevelt's legacy for a universal body in a diverse great-power leadership. 7 In effect, China's permanent membership to UN gave Chinese the same authority and advantages of great-power exceptionalism as other members did. Meanwhile, in order for United States to continue existing as powerful and developing state, it must reform itself and form part as supporter of the global system of governance by which Western order is built. As a result, countries within the bounds of Western part would be more inclined to work with U. S rather than abstain from its power. 8 However it must also maintain its openness and durability of the order and exert double effort through conforming to developing countries towards key global institutions. Further, together with Europe, United states must not only limit its focus on China but also with other progressing nations such as Brazil, India, Europe, and South Africa. Leaders of U. S should consider that China could possibly overtake its existing modern security strategy and high economic stability; it's better for them to continue upgrade and maintain good relations with China and other nations. Bibliography Pant, Harsh V. " Indian Foreign and Security Policy: Beyond Nuclear Weapons." The Brown Journal of World Affairs xv no. ii (2009): 226. <http://web.ebscohost.com.ezproxy1.apus.edu/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=19&hid=119&sid=3269dc58-c548-4fbf-972e-ae4f7933ae55%40sessionmgr12>. De Castro, Renato Cruz. " The US-Philippine Alliance: An Evolving Hedge Against an Emerging China Challenge." Contemporary Southeast Asia 31 no. 3 (2009): 1-2, <http://web.ebscohost.com.ezproxy1.apus.edu/ehost/detail?vid=22&hid=105&sid=3269dc58-c548-4fbf-972e->

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