

**PRAGMATIC
APPROACH TO
COUNTER CHINESE
JUGGERNAUT
IN THE 21st
CENTURY**

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PRAGMATIC APPROACH TO COUNTER CHINESE JUGGERNAUT IN THE 21st CENTURY

Defining Events : Emerging World Order in 21st Century

1. The first decade and a half of this century has witnessed several defining events which would shape the emerging world order in the 21st century. To clearly define the emerging global geo-strategic environment, it is imperative to analyze plethora of events which would define its contours in the decades ahead.

2. **Rise of China as a Global Power.** The meteoric rise of China as an economic and military global power, in the last 25 years has been unprecedented in the history of mankind. The phenomenon is viewed with skepticism by the entire world, due to its undeclared hegemonic and expansionist ambitions gradually unfolding across the globe. It is comforting for the world community to refer to China as an emerging power, but the fact is China is already a global power, playing pre-eminent role in world trade, pushing several countries in to debt trap through its dubious funding of infra projects, flexing its muscle in the Asia-Pacific Region to usurp disputed island territories as well as claiming territories well beyond its legitimate borders. Dealing with China in the 21st century would be one of the biggest challenges for the world community.

3. **Invasion of Iraq in 2002.** Invasion of Iraq by multinational forces led by US in 2002, for supposedly possession of WMD, orchestrated through fabricated intelligence reports was a blunder, which will be etched in

the annals of history of mankind. The blunders committed by Western Countries, are seldom talked off by the world community but the event is largely responsible for manifestation of global terror today. The mighty Iraqi Republican Guards, crumbled and faced humiliating defeat against multinational forces, were compelled to join terror organizations, form the core of dreaded terror groups like ISIS and Al Qaeda. As a result, the scourge of terror has spread across the globe akin to malignant cancer, which has to be countered by large number of countries decades ahead.

4. **Global Recession in 2008.** The world was swept by global recession in 2008, majority of countries including advanced economies are still struggling to come out of it, a decade later. The deep recession has totally undermined the buzz words of last decade of 20th century; globalization and liberalization. To meet the growing aspirations of their people, in the challenging economic environment, the nation states are falling back to protectionism, the global trend is here to stay.

5. **Arab Spring Phenomenon : 2011.** In 2011, the world witnessed a peculiar phenomenon of Arab Spring emanating from Tunisia, a tiny country in North Africa. The phenomenon rapidly swept across Middle-East & North African countries under autocratic rulers, ushering chaos, questioning the very existence and sovereignty of nation states like Syria, Egypt, Yemen and Libya. Most of these countries are still struggling to stabilise politically and re-establish their sovereignty.

6. **West Asia Turmoil.** The defining events of 21st century; Invasion of Iraq in 2002 coupled with impact of Arab Spring Phenomenon in 2011 resulting in huge flux of migrants from troubled countries in to European Countries have ushered turmoil in several countries in West Asia and sown the seeds of terrorism in many Western countries. The situation in these countries has been accentuated by spread of religious fundamentalism and terror, striving to establish Shariat Rule.

7. **Emergence of Muslim Fundamentalism & Global Terror.** The rise of Muslim fundamentalism and global terror across the globe is likely to be the bane of 21st century, would prove to be a major challenge to global security. Employment of terror as a state instrument of power, by nation states to promote their interests, defining good and bad terrorists would further accentuate the problem and undermine GWOT.

Contours of New World Order in 21st Century

8. **Economy Driven World.** It is an economy driven world today, wherein, economics would define relations between countries. The rising aspirations of people are difficult to be fulfilled in the backdrop of global recession. Thus, the ruling dispensations would be compelled to take economically retrograde decisions for their political survival. The short sighted economic decisions are likely to push such countries deeper in to recession in the long run, may be compel some of these countries in to deep debt trap. Taking advantage of political compulsions of such countries, economically strong nations like China would create economic leverages, which would be employed as a tool for coercion and subsequently may be even economic terrorism. The economically weaker nations seeking soft loans, FDI, would have to find fine balance between development and debt trap.

9. **Globalization to Protectionism.** The buzz words of the last decade of 20th Century; Globalization & Liberalization have lost their sheen and relevance on the onset of 21st Century. Global recession has stymied the burgeoning economies, which are struggling to return to their growth path. Even the leading economies are being compelled to resort to protectionism to protect their industry; against cheap imports and outsourcing of jobs to less developed countries leading to unemployment in the host country.

10. **Nation First.** During the era of Globalization & Liberalization, the aspirations of people across the globe witnessed significant jump, aspiring for a better future. However,

the global recession in 2008, undermined globalization, drastically reduced the global growth rate, hitting a severe blow to the aspirations of people. The people are now looking up to the unconventional Right Wing Leaders, who promise to get them out of this muddle. These leaders are eschewing the path of globalization, putting Nation First, ushering in protectionism to protect their industry and generate employment by curbing outsourcing of jobs to cheaper markets. The policy of Nation First has been adopted and demonstrated by USA under President Donald Trump, despite global outcry.

11. **Century of Asia.** The fastest growing economies in the world today, are in Asia, which is home to two-third of humanity. Thus, driven by growth coupled with huge market size, it is the focus of world's economic development in the 21st century. To benefit from the growth story in the region, the MNCs from across the globe are heading towards Asia. The meteoric rise of China as an economic and military power, consistent growth story of India which is expected to continue in decades ahead, too has shifted the epicentre of growth towards Asia.

12. **Dealing with China.** The unprecedented rise of China, a global power today, with expansionist and hegemonic ambitions, would undoubtedly shape the geo-strategic environment in the region as well as across the globe. China has made its ambitions clear by staking claim for the entire South China Sea, disputed island territories in Asia-Pacific Region and land borders well beyond its legitimate boundaries against India. The dragon is steadily creeping to acquire disputed islands and militarizing them without raising the ante. China is surreptitiously gaining control of economies of its partners, increasing their dependence on it. To counter belligerent China, which is playing all its cards with utmost alacrity, both economically as well as militarily, would be one of the biggest security challenges for the world community in the 21st Century. It is quite likely that in the decades ahead, China may achieve its geo-strategic objectives without engaging in any conflict.

13. **Future Conflicts.** Whilst, instability in the Arab World and Afghanistan, is likely to continue in the foreseeable future, any subsequent conflict is likely to be centered around Asia-Pacific Region. Such a conflict, if at all, would be to counter China's expansionist ambitions in Asia-Pacific Region led by US international coalition.

14. **Debt Trap Diplomacy.** Imperialism in 20th Century by United Kingdom, a tiny country, virtually ruling the entire world was ushered based on military power, primarily to plunder wealth from its colonies. However, in the 21st Century would witness imperialism by China based on economic power. China is deftly employing its economic might to virtually wrest control of economies of various smaller partner nations in the globe. It is offering huge supposedly soft loans for executing major infrastructure projects in these countries, gradually luring them in to a debt trap. The provisions of these projects favor China instead of host country, which are generally executed by Chinese work force. Once the country is in to a debt trap, it has little choice but to accept terms and conditions dictated down by China, amounting to economic coercion which could eventually lead to economic terrorism. Sri Lanka and Pakistan are the first nations to fall prey to this policy, many more have already fallen prey but the veil of secrecy would be unfod in the years ahead when these nations realise the larger Game Plan of China. Thus, China would undermine the sovereignty of all such nations which fall in to their trap of evil designs, may reduce these countries to their economic colonies in due course.

15. **Muslim Radicalization and Global Terror.** Global terror fuelled by rise in Muslim fundamentalism, is the bane of 21st Century. Despite, GWOT, the scourge of terror is here to stay, as long as some countries employ terror as the State Instrument of Power. The burgeoning terror factories in Pakistan, flourishing under the tutelage of Govt establishment, are supplying terrorists across the globe. Unless, the concept of good and bad terrorists is shunned

by the world community, GWOT cannot succeed. Instability in Arab World and Afghanistan which is likely to continue in the decade ahead, would continue to be epicentre of global terror. The mass exodus of terrorists in the guise of migrants from Arab World to Western Countries has spread tentacles of global terror, which is already manifesting in regular terror strikes in European Countries.

Security Imperatives

16. **Asia - Pacific Region : Centre for Global Power Play in the 21st Century.** Rapid emergence of China as a regional cum global power towards the end of 20th century, is now gradually unfolding its expansionist ambitions in the region by asserting its claim on the entire South and East China Seas. The Chinese claims have sparked disputes with its neighbors; Japan, Philippines, Vietnam, Taiwan, Malaysia and Brunei. Thus, South China Sea has emerged as a flash point in the Asia - Pacific Region. China backed by its economic and military might, has adopted a belligerent dogmatic stance in the region, which has shifted the centre of gravity of geo-strategic-politico-military power play in to the region. The 21st century would witness unfolding of this bitter power play in the decades ahead. Apropos, US has adopted the strategy of Rebalancing Asia Pivot, to counter Chinese juggernaut, in partnership with major players in the region, India being a pre-eminent partner.

17. **Counter Balance China : Focus on India.** Expansionist designs of China, leading to muscle flexing in the East and South China Seas, has strengthened unity amongst the ASEAN countries, visualizing common threat from China. The ASEAN now look up to India to play greater role as a balancing power in the region. Being a rapidly emerging, regional cum global power, US views India as a long term strategic partner to counter Chinese hegemony in the region. Thus, belligerent China has catapulted India to the centre stage in global power play, an enviable role, which India must

capitulate, to obtain its rightful place in the global arena. The prevailing geo-strategic situation offers window of opportunity to India in the decade ahead, which India must recognize and leverage to its advantage.

18. **Security Challenges to India from China.** India has a long standing boundary dispute with China, which is unlikely to be resolved in the near future. It suits China to keep fermenting this dispute, continue pin pricking at will, from Laddakh to Arunachal Pradesh. To coerce the Indian establishment, China would continue frequent incursions along the border, as well as, extend its claims on the Indian Territory from time to time. The creeping dragon would continue its efforts to grab Indian Territory, redraw LAC, wherever our response is mild and timid. This policy would be facilitated by infrastructure development close to LAC by China, whilst denying development on our side and rendering some of our positions untenable for defence along the LAC.

19. **Collusive Threat : China - Pak.** China - Pak nexus is the bane of 21st century, particularly for India, China being an economic and military power with expansionist designs and Pak, a failing state with global terror industry, willing to be exploited by China in the garb of an all weather friend. It is a lethal combination against promoting peace and prosperity in the region and world as a whole. The tacit support of China for Pak sponsored terror, is a major challenge for India as well as global security. India is confronted with Sino-Pak collusive threat both from land borders, as well as maritime domain, coupled with unabated state sponsored terrorism from across the border. The collusive threat is a reality, we must accept, it poses a formidable challenge, which we may not be able to deal by ourselves. Thus, we need to forge long term strategic partnerships with US and major powers in the region to ensure our sovereignty and play the rightful role of a balancing power in the region.

20. **Chinese Increasing Footprint in IOR.** China is rapidly increasing its footprint in IOR, by developing a String of Pearls,

rather a String of Thorns, encircling India. Development of sea ports by China in Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Pakistan are part of a well thought strategy to checkmate India in the IOR. The presence of Chinese nuclear submarines has been observed across the Indian Ocean close to the ports of these countries, which amply conveys their intent in the region. Thus, imposing is a major security challenge to India, possibly beyond our envisaged capability in the decades ahead.

21. **GWOT.** The scourge of terror has spread across the globe, particularly the Middle - East countries and Afghanistan. The Af-Pak Region remains the global hub for terror factories, churning out terrorists at an alarming rate. Pakistan, with large number of terrorists training camps, continues to employ terror as a State Instrument of Power, in the name of jihad, despite being victim of terrorism at home. The tacit support of China has further emboldened Pak towards its short sighted policy on terror. The countries like Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Libya and Afghanistan are fighting for survival against terror onslaught. The recent terror attacks in European countries, suggest that the GWOT has not been successful. Terrorism would remain one of the biggest challenges to global security in the 21st century. India, a victim of state sponsored terror for decades, has a key role to play in the GWOT, along with its strategic partners.

22. **Middle - East Instability.** The instability in the Middle East countries is at its peak, more than ever before. Post Jasmine Revolution ushered in Tunisia in 2012, a number of Middle East countries under autocratic regimes have faced severe challenges to bring in democracy. Meteoric rise of terrorist groups like ISIS replacing Al Qaeda in the fore front has ushered religious radicalization and fundamentalism across the Muslim world, particularly in the Middle East, spreading anarchy and change of regimes. Countries like Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Libya and Turkey are struggling to withstand the onslaught of religious fundamentalism perpetrated by

terrorist groups through barbaric purging and wanton killings in the name of religion. Mass exodus of refugees, along with terrorists disguised as refugees from these countries to Europe has facilitated spillover of terrorist elements across Europe, causing major security challenges. GWOT in Iraq and Syria is not achieving the desired results, in the absence of synergized approach by US and Russia coalitions, owing to divergent vested interests, benefitting terrorist organizations. There is little doubt that anarchy in these countries supporting terrorist activities is likely to continue in the near future, posing grave security challenges in the region. The Middle East imbroglio will have serious ramifications on the global security, thus need for adopting a synergized pragmatic approach by major players to resolve the vexed problem.

23. **Sea Piracy & Terrorism.** Sea piracy and terrorism has added yet another challenge to global security along the sea lanes of communications. The sea lanes particularly passing close to Horn of Africa, Somalia, Ethiopia and Eretria are vulnerable to sea piracy and terrorism. There is a need to adopt a multilateral coordinated approach, to effectively deal with the problem by major powers.

24. **Resurgent Russia : Ally with China ?** Post break of USSR in 1991, Russia has not been able to regain its position of pre-eminence held by USSR in the global arena. The problem was further accentuated by its misadventure in Ukraine and annexation of Crimea, leading to imposition of economic sanctions by US and European countries, crippling its economy. Though Russia is down but not out, the importance of Russia cannot be undermined in shaping the emerging world order. Precluding Russia in defining global affairs would be a shortsighted approach. Though it may take some time, Russia is bound to bounce back with vengeance in to the centre stage of world power play. To emerge out of the quagmire in the short term, Russia is gradually tilting towards China for necessary support, which may not auger well, particularly for the evolving geo-strategic milieu in the

Asia - Pacific Region. Moreover, Russia has a major stake in resolving the imbroglio in the Middle East, without their support, it may not be possible to make any worthwhile headway. Thus, sidelining Russia in the world affairs has its own perils, must be avoided in the interest of global peace and prosperity.

Why Dragon is Dragon?

25. **Confucian Society Legacy.** To understand Chinese psyche, we need to start with Confucius, who lived from 552 to 479 BC. He is arguably, the most influential personality in the history of China, his teachings continue to exert a deep influence on the society of Modern China. This is indicative from the opening ceremony of 2008 Olympics held in Beijing. The opening ceremony kicked off with a quote from Confucius; an adage that *it's a great pleasure to have friends to visit from afar*. Thereafter, three thousand performers dressed as Confucius Disciples paraded through the Bird's Nest Stadium. Confucianism is a complex system of social and political ethics based on final piety, kinship, loyalty and respect for age and traditions. Their respect for authority and hierarchy explains, why Chinese are inscrutable; their culture encourages more of a poker face. In other words, in a Confucian society, you are supposed to act with reverence and obedience according to your rank and not how you feel. Chinese are culturally conditioned to suppress own personal needs, think in terms of collective responsibility; family, community, clan and nation.

26. **Middle Kingdom Mindset.** China is one of the oldest cultures in the world with rich history that dates back to 5000 years. It has been known by many different names but most traditional name that China has used to refer itself is Zhonggou, meaning Middle Kingdom. It is a phenomenon of Ethnocentrism, a belief that one's own country is the centre of the world in a cultural or historical standpoint. By referring to their country as Middle Kingdom, the people of China imply their significance in the world, use the term as a form of pride to be a collective group and single nation.

27. **China's Dream.** China has an insatiable desire to rule the world. It dreams to be a strong and wealthy nation and recover its lost island territories in 19th and 20th centuries, even though China lost significant territories to Russia, before independence in 1949, which is generally not talked of. This has resulted in the expansionist hegemonic outlook of the nation.

28. **China First.** China adopts an unambiguous policy of China First in its policy formation to safeguard its national interests. Its friendship with other countries is predicated on economic and strategic imperatives. The interests of other nations are of little consequence, may be only an incidental outcome of policies favorable to China. There is no place for emotions or morality while taking decisions on matters pertaining to economics or national security. It strongly propagates the principle of quid pro quo in its dealing with other countries. China ultimately uses its allies, partners and collaborating countries to fulfill their national ambitions.

China : Why A Global Power?

29. **Authoritarian Govt.** China is ruled by an authoritarian Communist Regime for last many decades. The Communist ideology is deeply engrained in governance and military through the political wing in these organizations. The authoritarian regime has clear vision and militates opposition to the seemingly unpleasant Govt policies. It promotes long term pragmatic policy formation and explicit pursuit of goals. Apropos, China is able to pursue a long term policy 2050, through a well structured roadmap.

30. **Art of Ambiguity : An Instrument of National Power.** China's policy making is always deeply shrouded in secrecy, often very little is disclosed to media. One of the biggest challenges for world community is to understand Chinese intentions and motives. In fact, more often than not, their intentions are understood by the affected nations, years later. China skillfully employs the Art of Ambiguity, as an instrument

of National Power, keeps the world community guessing, embroiled in discussions to discern their real motives rather than look for counter measures. Even discussions with US intelligentsia are centered around deciphering Chinese intentions, rather than countering Chinese inimical designs.

31. **Low Cost Manufacturing Power House.** China is an export oriented economy, wherein focus is on manufacturing at the lowest cost. It has developed a strong and vibrant industrial base. They have immense capability to manufacture low cost goods, albeit of low quality, which have flooded the world markets. China's rise as an economic power is attributed to being a global manufacturing power house. The Road & Belt Initiative and CPEC are primarily meant to promote their export sector, albeit at the expense of other nations.

32. **Infrastructure Giant, Power House.** China has developed tremendous capability and expertise in infrastructure development, wherein they are able to engineer world class infrastructure in most difficult terrain conditions, at an abysmally low cost in unbelievable time frames. They have established bench marks difficult to achieve by others. Most of their mega projects are engineering marvels for the world to emulate. This capability is exploited by China to reach out to the other nations, develop infrastructure by winning contracts or by enticing less developed nations to develop infrastructure by offering seemingly soft loans. China undertaking most ambitious OBOR Project is reflective of their prowess in the field of infrastructure development.

33. **Capability for Reverse Engineering.** China has developed tremendous capability for reverse engineering, replicate most advanced, high technology products in the country. It can virtually replicate anything and everything. This has helped them manufacture parallel versions of the most sophisticated weapon systems of the world at low cost, albeit of lower quality. They have also embarked in the field of Cloning, where they have made significant progress.

34. **Domination of Space.** China is making rapid strides in domination of space by developing anti-satellite capability and has launched phenomenal number of satellites in space. It is quite evident that China would dominate the Space Domain as well in the near future.

35. **Capability to Manipulate.** China has the uncanny capability to negotiate, doctor, manipulate anything and everything. This is attributed to their focus on research and development and higher education. They have mastered the art of negotiations to turn the tide in their favor, using any means to serve their national interests.

36. **Economic Invasion.** China is adept in employing its economic might deftly to further its national interests. It has created economic dependence of its partners, virtually wrested control of their economies, amounting to economic invasion; thereafter employ the tool of economic coercion, to promote their interests. Economic invasion undermines the very sovereignty of these nations.

37. **Control of Global Natural Resources.** China has developed tremendous capability to harness natural resources at very low costs. Employing its economic power and negotiating skills, China has aggressively acquired vast natural resources across the globe. In fact, China today controls bulk of the global natural resources. It is ironical but true, the host countries today buy their own natural resources from China.

38. **Policy of Quid Pro Quo.** China unequivocally adopts the Policy of Qui Pro Quo in all its dealings and agreements. There is no goodwill or sentiments involved in any dealings. It will not do anything which does not benefit China directly or indirectly, albeit may be in a long run, which is normally the case but not fathomed by the partner country, which more often than not look for short term gains.

Sensitivities of China

39. To effectively deal with Chinese juggernaut, India needs to identify and clearly understand sensitivities of China, which have to be pragmatically leveraged in the game of diplomacy. China always does what is best in its national interest with little regard to impact on other countries. To deal with such a belligerent neighbor, we need to carefully identify sensitivities, nudge and leverage them at an appropriate time to protect our national interests.

40. India's Strategic Partnership with US & Japan.

China is particularly wary of our strategic partnership with US and Japan in Asia-Pacific Region. Their sensitivity is palpable in the statements issued by China from time to time, stating that all disputes must be bilaterally resolved by the affected countries. Notwithstanding, discomfort of China, India must forge strong strategic partnership with US and Japan in both IOR and Asia-Pacific Regions. In fact, the partnership should be extended to countries like Australia and Indonesia.

41. India-Vietnam Strategic Partnership.

India shares major economic interests with Vietnam, while developing off-shore oil exploration in South China Sea. Although, China is wary of India-Vietnam strategic partnership, India must further strengthen bilateral relations with Vietnam. India ought to resist coercive means adopted by China to shelve our economic interests, to remain relevant in the region.

42. China's Disputes with ASEAN Countries.

Apart from Vietnam, China has disputes on island territories with several countries; Japan, South Korea, Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia. Whilst, China wants to deal with the issue bilaterally to suit its interests, India needs to forge strong bilateral relations with all these countries and support them in the multilateral forums.

43. **OBOR.** China has embarked on a very ambitious project in the form of OBOR, which requires support of other

countries in terms of financing and execution. China would always endeavor to rope in India in the project to make us a stakeholder. But India must desist any such temptation, take a pragmatic view keeping in mind our national interests. India should join any venture with China only if it serves our national interests. In the current situation, OBOR is unlikely to benefit us in any form.

44. **CPEC.** China has been repeatedly pestering India to join CPEC, passing through POK. India must not fall in the trap by joining the project. Firstly, it is passing through our territory in POK, our joining the project would afford legitimacy to Pakistan, negate our claims on disputed territories of POK. Secondly, the project appears to be economically unviable at the moment, huge soft loans given to Pakistan by China will result in Pakistan falling in to a debt trap. Thirdly, any economic venture passing through Pakistan will seldom benefit India as Pakistan would never permit unhindered access.

45. **Terrorism in Xinjiang Province, East China.** China has also witnessed rise of Muslim fundamentalism in the Xinjiang Province in the recent past, there is supposedly spill over of terrorism from Pakistan and Central Asian republics. There has been spurt in the acts of terror in the recent past, which is a cause of concern for China. In fact, it is believed that terror threats have transformed Uighur heartland in to security state. China has been supporting Pak sponsored terror in India by opposing the tag of international terrorist on LeT kingpin, Hafiz Sayed. It may be pragmatic for India to acknowledge the Uighur separatist leaders in China, as a quid pro quo to Chinese support to Pak sponsored terror in India. We have to play the game of diplomacy pragmatically, from a level playing field and shun the concept of operating from a moral high ground, keeping the national interests first.

46. **Dalai Lama's Presence in India.** China is wary of Dalai Lama's presence in India, keeps objecting to his visits to Arunachal Pradesh. India should overlook such preposterous objections by China.

47. **China is Wary of being Challenged.** In consonance with its national psyche, China likes to define its agenda, effectively employs the tool of coercion; military and economic, to further national interests. China is wary of its supremacy being challenged by other nations, against its national interests. India needs to take a pragmatic firm stand on issues adversely impacting our national interests, regionally or globally.

48. **India as a Competitor.** Today, there is vast disparity between India and China; both in economic and military capability, greatly tilted in favor of China, it may not consider India as a competitor. But China acknowledges India's growing stature in the global power play and robust economic growth, understands India is vying for the same global markets and geo-strategic space. If there is any nation which can challenge China in the region, it is India.

China's Mistakes : India's Leverages

49. In its quest to be a global power, fulfill its expansionist and hegemonic ambitions, albeit as a Creeping Dragon, China is bound to adopt a confrontationist stance, drawing criticism, reciprocal counter measures from the other global and regional powers. Its endeavor to usurp disputed island territories and claiming entire South China Sea, are indicative of China's expansionist ambitions, which is set to define the agenda for geo-strategic environment in the region. In its exuberance to fulfill its insatiable desire to play the role of a big brother, China is bound to commit mistakes, may be blunders as well, which India must leverage, exploit as whipping tools, in the international forums to advantage.

50. **India's Membership in NSG.** China's reluctance to support India for membership in NSG, could serve as a boon to further our diplomacy. India's entry in to NSG is inevitable, since it is supported by the entire world community less China.

It should not be seen as a setback but an opportunity to isolate China in the international forum, which exposes their duplicity by propping up Pakistan against India. India should seize this diplomatic opportunity, albeit in a subtle way to expose China's connivance with a country which is sponsor of global terror. In fact, this should be seen as a tool offered by China to isolate them at international forums. The issue could also be raised to strengthen our case for ushering reforms in UNO.

51. **China's Objection to Declare Hafiz Sayed as an International Terrorist.** China's objection to declare Hafiz Sayed as international terrorist, is a diplomatic blunder, another opportunity offered by China, must be leveraged by India in every possible international forum to expose duplicity of China on GWOT. The issue too could also be raised to strengthen our case for ushering reforms in UNO.

52. **Non-Adherence to International Conventions.** China has been blatantly defying international maritime conventions, which is a major security challenge for nations with disputed island territories with China. Its defiance not to follow international conventions offers an effective diplomatic tool to counter China in the regional and international forums.

Countering Chinese Juggernaut : Leverages Against China

53. The belligerent attitude of China is here to stay, their hostility in the form of economic and security coercion would accentuate years ahead. To deal effectively with China, counter Chinese juggernaut, it is imperative for India to create pragmatic leverages against China, in diverse domains; economic, diplomatic, security and strategic domains. These leverages could be unleashed, deftly applied as per the demands of the situation, to protect and promote our national interests. India needs to adopt a distinctly different strategy from China to engage friendly foreign countries, to counter Chinese influence in the region as well as globally.

51. **India-China Comparison.** China is a very powerful nation, both militarily as well as economically, vis-à-vis India, drawing comparison may be absurd in today's context. However, India as an emerging regional cum global power coupled with geo-strategic importance is viewed as a counter balance to China. The world views India as a true balancing power against China. Thus, drawing India-China comparison is inevitable in the 21st century.

Economic Leverages

52. China is an export oriented economy; India offers it a huge invaluable market for its goods. Chinese exports to India stand at around \$ 70 billion, with trade imbalance of approx \$ 52 billion in favor of China. Indian exports to China are comparatively very small, approx \$ 20 billion. Thus, India holds a special significance for Chinese economy. Chinese goods, particularly electronics, fire crackers, religious artifacts, auto spare parts etc have made deep in roads in to Indian markets. Chinese goods have also managed to enter our strategic sectors like power, telecom, electronic, Railways etc which is detrimental to our national interests, keeping in view China's confrontationist attitude towards India.

53. **Prohibit China's Entry in to Strategic Sectors.** India and China would remain as competitors in the 21st century, contesting for the same geo-strategic and economic space in the region as well as globally. China's claims to our land territories and their collusive approach with Pakistan against India, would ensure hostility in bilateral relations with India. It is imperative for India to strictly prohibit entry of China in to our strategic sectors; power, telecom, electronic, Railways etc, failing which these may be leveraged against us at critical time.

54. **Reduce Dependence on Chinese Imports.** India must avoid dependence on Chinese goods, particularly in the strategic sectors. China should not be allowed to gain absolute control or unhindered access in any sector in our

economy. We should encourage MNCs from Japan, South Korea, Singapore and other ASEAN countries to collaborate with Indian companies to negate imports from China.

55. **India - China Trade Imbalance.** India - China trade balance is hugely tilted in favor of China, which could be employed as a tool to leverage our relations with China. In the long term, India should gradually reduce imports from China by finding suitable trade partners in ASEAN countries.

56. **Dynamic Anti-Dumping Mechanism.** Chinese low cost, low quality goods are regularly dumped in to Indian market, adversely impacting own industry. It is imperative for India to create a dynamic Anti-Dumping Mechanism in place to take speedy decisions to protect our industry. This would also help narrow down the vast trade imbalance between the two countries._

57. **Ban Import of Firecrackers from China.** India is importing approx \$ 5 to 6 billion worth firecrackers annually, which are a hazard to the environment. Keeping in view the adverse impact on environment, India must totally ban import of firecrackers from China.

58. **Ban Import of Religious Artifacts from China.** India celebrates large number of religious festivals every year, China has exploited the opportunity, floods Indian markets by exporting low quality, low cost artifacts. The market size could be in billions of dollars. Keeping in view, religious sensitivity, India should ban the import of religious artifacts, which could be manufactured by our small scale industry. The issue of ban could be raised, steered by our religious groups.

59. **Ban Import of Agriculture Related Chemicals from China.** It is believed that China is dumping agriculture related harmful chemicals like pesticides, chemicals for artificial ripening of fruits which are a big health hazard. Our people are being subjected to slow poisoning through Chinese harmful chemicals. We need to promptly ban import of these chemicals.

60. **Infrastructure Mega Projects in Strategic Sectors.**

India should avoid awarding mega infrastructure projects in strategic sectors; Railways, metro rail, roads, power plants, to Chinese Companies to protect our long term national interests.

61. **Restrict Import of Mobile Phones from China.**

The major component of mobile phones are imported from China, the market size is in billions of dollars, which is spiraling by the day. The devices could be used to compromise national security. It may be prudent to study the issue critically from the security point of view and take necessary remedial measures to protect our national interests. It may be advisable to promote Indian Industry in manufacture of Mobile Phones by collaborating with industry from Japanese, Singapore and South Korea. India needs to incentivize Indian Industry to develop a strong manufacturing base for Mobile Phones, achieve self reliance.

62. **Chinese Investment in India.**

Whilst, India needs to draw colossal foreign investment to speed up economic development, it is imperative that FDI from China is accepted with due diligence. Long term implications on national security must take priority over economics.

63. **Restrict Economic Dependence of Immediate Neighbors on China.**

The economies of our immediate neighbors as well as ASEAN countries are on the verge of being brought under complete control of China. This would undermine their sovereignty and create vital economic leverage for China. India alongwith countries like Japan, Singapore and South Korea, need to create an economic space in these countries and reduce dependence on China.

64. **Develop Electronic Industry on Priority.**

India is importing electronic goods amounting to around \$ 20 billion from China, which not only creates trade imbalance but also remains a national security concern. It is imperative that India achieves self reliance in electronic goods to protect our long term national interests. India should develop a comprehensive

Electronic Industry in India, on top priority. Indian industry could be encouraged to collaborate with countries like Singapore, Japan and South Korea to develop our industry.

65. **Internationalize Indian Currency.** To become a regional cum global power, India has to internationalize its currency, afford its greater acceptability in the world market, as done by China. Our economy is galloping towards sustained double digit growth, we need to concurrently internationalize our currency, may be through issue of Masala Bonds, rupee-denominated papers issued by Indian Corporate overseas markets to raise funds. We need to encourage such initiatives for better acceptability of our currency.

66. **Collaboration with Japan in Strategic Sectors.** To obviate Chinese presence in our strategic sectors, it is strongly recommended that Indian industry must collaborate with Japanese industry to develop, provide support to our strategic sectors.

67. **Increase Trade with South Asia & ASEAN Countries.** To wield influence in the region, India has to boost trade and commerce with South Asian and ASEAN countries. This would create inter dependence, promote strong bi-lateral relations with these countries as well as reduce trade deficit with China.

68. **Create Economic Dependence of Immediate Neighbors on India.** To build strong bi-lateral relations with immediate neighbors, India needs to usher socio-economic integration with these countries, create more inter dependence. Indian industry must be encouraged to collaborate, establish manufacturing bases in these countries to generate employment.

69. **India's Oil Exploration in South China Sea.** ONGC Videsh, our Public Sector Undertaking, is developing off-shore oil fields in South China Sea, contracted by Vietnam, which China has been vehemently objecting. Notwithstanding, India should bid for developing more such oil fields in the region, we

could consider collaborating with Russian Oil major companies to develop such oil fields in the region.

70. **Debt Trap Diplomacy by China.** China, deftly employing its money power, is extending seemingly huge soft loans for mega infrastructure projects in various countries in the region, which would impose huge financial burden on them, push them in to a debt trap. It is estimated that 23 countries across the globe on the verge of falling in to Chinese debt trap. Countries like Sri Lanka, Maldives, Zambia, Djibouti and Pakistan are in the immediate danger of debt trap. Malaysia, realising the financial burden has abrogated infrastructure projects worth \$ 22 billion, Pakistan has withdrawn projects worth \$ 2billion likewise Nepal and Myanmar have pulled out of hydroelectric projects.

Diplomatic Domain

71. India, a rapidly emerging regional cum global power; diplomatically has to play its role in the global power play pragmatically to create a geo-strategic space in the global arena. To win over our foreign friendly countries, it would be imperative for India to create credibility, take position on contentious issues at international forums. To deal with a belligerent neighbor like China, India has to play its diplomatic cards deftly with pragmatism. India should to shun playing the diplomatic game from a moral high ground; engage in diplomacy from a level playing field.

72. **Benign to Dogmatic Foreign Policy.** To be a global power, India needs to eschew pragmatic rather than benign foreign policy. Particularly with China, it is imperative to adopt a dogmatic foreign policy, wherein, our national interests take an unambiguous centre stage in our foreign policy. India also needs to adopt a pragmatic approach on contentious regional issues to help smaller nations to raise voice in unison against China.

73. **GWOT.** The rise of Muslim fundamentalism and global terror is one of the biggest challenges faced by the world in

the 21st century. Pakistan, the epicenter of global terror, is now receiving tacit support from China, albeit against India. This offers an invaluable diplomatic tool to India to expose duplicity of China on GWOT. India must capitalize every opportunity at international forums to link Pakistan and China for promoting global terror.

74. **CPEC Through POK.** The construction of CPEC by China through POK, disputed Indian territory under Pak occupation, offers an important diplomatic tool to India. We should make it a point to raise the issue in all possible diplomatic opportunities.

75. **Dalai Lama Factor.** Notwithstanding, China's objections on visits by Dalai Lama to Arunachal Pradesh, India should pay little heed to such preposterous objections. In fact, India should leverage Dalai Lama's presence by promoting such visits to Indian territories claimed by China, at more frequent intervals.

76. **Chinese Diplomatic Pressures.** China is adept in exerting diplomatic pressures, unleashes diplomatic offensive to express its displeasure to coerce its adversaries, on issues not amenable to its interests. The onslaught is orchestrated through its media, a mouthpiece of the Chinese Govt as well as through the diplomatic channels, particularly on issues relating to territorial disputes, visit of Dalai Lama to Arunachal Pradesh, as done in the recent past and preposterous comments on J&K. India needs to pay no heed to such diplomatic pressures, instead counter them by raising the issues of our sovereignty, China's tacit support to Pak sponsored terror in J&K and construction of CPEC in POK.

77. **China's Non-adherence to International Maritime Conventions.** China flaunting its power, both military as well as economic has disregarded international maritime conventions to claim island territories in East China Sea and South China Sea. In fact, it has adopted the strategy of Creeping Dragon to usurp disputed island territories without

raising the ante. China's claims to the entire South China Sea, is reflective of its belligerent and hegemonic attitude adopted in the region. India needs to support unequivocal adherence to international maritime conventions, the issue must be raised in the meetings of numerous regional groupings like ASEAN, EAS etc. In fact, India should morally support affected countries to raise these issues in multi-lateral regional forums. The issue should also be raised in UN on suitable occasions.

78. **China's Non-acceptance of International Adjudication on Bilateral Disputes.** China has not accepted adjudication by Permanent Court of Arbitration on the maritime dispute with Philippines, albeit the two countries have mutually put an end to the dispute. It appears quite evident that through coercion or secret deal, China has arm twisted Philippines to accept their hegemony, to ensure other affected nations do not seek resolution through Permanent Court of Arbitration. This is a disturbing trend for global peace and security. Every country must adhere to international adjudication, respect sovereignty of other nations big or small. India must take up the issue in international forums along with our strategic partners like US, Japan, Vietnam etc.

79. **India's Membership in Security Council.** India as an emerging global power must play a pivotal role in ushering reforms to in United Nations Organization; seek permanent membership in the Security Council for India.

80. **UN Convention on Terrorism.** Whilst, the world is grappling with GWOT, UN is yet to formulate a convention on terrorism. India needs to steer the issue vigorously for early formulation of the convention.

81. **Multilateral Forums.** Today, there are plethora of regional multilateral forums dealing with diverse subjects, wherein, India and China are important members. India must play a constructive and meaningful role in such forums, particularly on contentious security issues concerning member states. India must take pragmatic stand on such issues and

offer support to aggrieved states, without hesitation. In fact, India should help them raise their concerns in the multilateral forums.

Strategic Domain

82. **India : Create Strategic Space.** In the decade ahead, India is endowed with a window of opportunity to create strategic space for in the region as well as globally. It is imperative for India to seize the opportunity; adopt dogmatic foreign policy, accelerate economic and infrastructure development, evolve as an invaluable trading partner, create economic leverages, play counter balancing role in security dimension and usher prosperity in partner countries.

83. **India's Role in Decision Making in Regional & Global Issues.** India is being viewed by the world as a counter balance to China, a Net Security Provider, in the region. Thus, India needs to step out of its comfort zone and play a more proactive role in the regional and global decision making, to play its rightful role and promote our national interests. This could be done by adopting pragmatic stand on contentious issues and legitimately supporting weaker nations. India should play a pivotal role in unleashing a campaign on adherence to international laws and conventions by all nations, without any exceptions, big or small.

84. **India-US Strategic Partnership.** A strong India-US partnership is imperative to counter Chinese expansionist ambitions in IOR and Asia-Pacific Regions. It may be prudent to further strengthen our partnership beyond LEMO. The Chinese footprint in IOR is rapidly growing; development of ports in Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, now probably in Maldives, has surreptitiously obtained uninhibited submarine access, across the IOR. In fact, it may be pragmatic for India to consider offering a US Naval Base in Andaman & Nicobar Islands or greater access beyond LEMO and offer basing facilities. This may become an inevitable requirement in future, to counter Chinese coercion and expansionist

ambitions, to protect our national interests in IOR. The suggestion may sound absurd at the moment but it would be wise to commence discussions on the subject at various intellectual forums.

85. **Singapore Airbase Base in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.** Due to its highly restricted geographical size, Singapore has established its Air Bases in countries like US. Since India enjoys close bilateral relations with Singapore, security concerns of our far flung island territories in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, we could consider leasing out select islands to Singapore to base their air assets. This would ensure security of our islands, promote speedy development and provide strategic advantage to us. The suggestion is likely to raise heckles, sound absurd but it may be in the national interest to commence discussions on the subject at various intellectual forums.

86. **Multi-lateral Strategic Partnership in Asia-Pacific Region.** China is wary of formation of strategic alliances led by US in the region. The only way to counter Chinese juggernaut in Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean Regions, is by forging strong multi-lateral strategic partnerships with US, Japan and Australia, which could be extended to countries having territorial disputes with China.

87. **Multi-lateral Maritime Presence in Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean Regions.** Multi-lateral maritime presence in Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean Regions has be ensured by conduct of frequent maritime exercises.

88. **India Should Develop Aircraft Carrier.** India's maritime requirements are rapidly growing to protect our national maritime interests and retain relevance in the region. India requires three Aircraft Carriers, a strategic asset, to effectively dominate IOR. It is imperative for India to expeditiously complete indigenous Aircraft Carrier under development. It may also be prudent for India to jointly develop Aircraft Carrier in collaboration with Singapore or Japan.

89. **India's Strategic Partnership with IOR Littoral States.** Whilst, China is rapidly increasing its footprint in IOR, it is imperative for India to forge strong bilateral relations as well as strategic partnership with IOR littoral states, to counter Chinese influence in the region.

90. **Integrate Coastal Security with IOR Littoral States.** To develop and maintain close maritime relations with littoral states in the IOR, India should help these countries to upgrade and modernize their coastal security network and integrate it with India. This would improve the maritime security of these countries and promote seamless integration with India.

91. **Russia - China Partnership.** Post break of USSR in early 1990s, the Russian economy nosedived; it is yet to stabilize, 25 years later. The problem has been accentuated by imposition of stringent sanctions by the Western World, post Russian misadventure in Crimea and Ukraine. To mitigate their financial turmoil, Russia has found an ally, friend in China to help it steer out of financial mess. The bonhomie, between Russia and China, albeit out of compulsion, is a cause of concern for the world community in the evolving geo-strategic environment in the Asia-Pacific Region. China would derive legitimacy to its inimical expansionist overtures in the region, if backed and supported by Russia. India and US need to wean away Russia from China, to exert requisite diplomatic pressure on China, on international contentious issues.

Security Domain

92. **Stern & Resilient Response to Chinese Overtures along LAC.** China has been adopting the strategy of Creeping Dragon, whereby, it gobbles disputed territory in an incremental manner, through coercion to make territorial gains, without raising the ante. The best way to deal with China on security related issues is to adopt a pro-active stern stand, do not back off at any cost, for if you do, you have lost your legitimate right. China is in the habit of making preposterous claims, like claiming entire Arunachal Pradesh, since 2005 and areas in

Laddakh Sector. India should debunk their claims and contest them without inhibitions.

93. **Credible Dissuasive Defensive Posture Along LAC.**

It is imperative for India to adopt a credible dissuasive defensive posture along the Chinese front. It would be pragmatic to create credible offensive capability to deter Chinese from any misadventure. Creeping Dragon is dubiously usurping disputed territories, through coercion, which can be thwarted only by maintaining a strong defensive posture along the LAC. In addition, India's security apparatus since independence has been primarily aligned against Pakistan. The force levels along the western borders appear to be far in excess, in view of the envisaged threat, terrain obtaining in the theatre and our military objectives. It is pragmatic to undertake a holistic review of the force levels and realign our military towards Northern Borders, to counter evolving Chinese threat.

94. **Speedy Development of Infrastructure in Areas Close to LAC.**

Our infrastructure along Chinese front is rather abysmal, which would adversely impact our military response, when required and leads to exorbitant force sustenance costs. It is imperative for India to consider state of the art infrastructure development in our border areas and develop the required infrastructure on top priority. This would also give impetus to the much needed development in these remote areas, as well.

95. **Credible Air Defence Capability in the Eastern Theatre.**

Our adversary is rapidly developing far superior air power and rocket & missile capability in the Eastern Theatre. Thus, it is imperative for India to develop a credible air defence capability, both air power and ground defence.

96. **Reduce our Logistic Vulnerabilities in the Eastern Theatre.**

The geographic location of North Eastern India and terrain obtaining in the region, creates logistics vulnerabilities, which lends to disruptions in military logistics by our adversary. In particular, limited number of bridges across the rivers,

which can be targeted by the adversary during hostilities, accentuates the logistics vulnerabilities. To maintain credible defensive capability in Eastern Theatre, it is imperative for India to obviate logistics vulnerabilities by forward stocking and creating alternatives for timely and responsive logistics.

97. **Concept of Dual Task Formations.** There is an old saying; enemies of a nation, are the best of friends. It couldn't be more true for Sino-Pak nexus against India. They have a symbiotic relationship against India. Sino-Pak collusive approach poses a real threat to India. Even if China stays neutral in an Indo-Pak confrontation, it would pose a threat in being, which would preclude the concept of Dual Task Formations, likewise in case of confrontation with China, Pakistan would reciprocate. Militarily it may not be prudent to dovetail dual task formations in our operational plans to counter Pak or Chinese threats.

98. **Retain India's Relevance in Regional Security.** China has made deep inroads in to our immediate neighbors enticing through infrastructure development offering seemingly soft loans and cultivating them in to captive defence market. Likewise, it has secured unhindered access to IOR by developing ports across the region in Myanmar, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and now likely in Maldives. Thus, China has encircled India with String of Thorns, isolated India physically and psychologically, usurped geo-strategic space rightfully belonging to India. We now need to work harder to create our relevance in the regional security matrix.

99. **Boost Defence Exports to South Asia & ASEAN Countries.** Whilst, China has captured defence markets in South Asia and ASEAN countries, these countries are not comfortable with dependence on China due to its expansionist and hegemonic outlook. They are looking for India to offer an alternative to counter balance Chinese dominance. India needs to quickly boost its defence manufacturing capability, may be through collaborations with MNCs and aggressively

market our products in these countries. India today has developed a strong and vibrant defence industry; we need to market our products more aggressively to create market for us. Our Govt needs to encourage and support our defence industry to reach out the countries in the region.

100. **Capacity Building of Immediate Neighbors.** India, geographically much larger country vis-à-vis neighbors, rapidly emerging regional cum global power, has created a Big Brother image amongst our neighbors. Even though their apprehensions may be misplaced, but we need to make over our image of a Big Brother. India needs to reach out to these countries, walk an extra mile and honor their sensitivities. We should help them in capacity building through export of military hardware, developing their industry through collaborations, without apprehension of being used against us in any future adverse situation. This would be the best confidence building measure and strengthen our bilateral relations.

101. **Military to Military Cooperation.** Indian Armed Forces could play a pivotal role in diplomacy in the prevailing geo-strategic environment in the region, strengthen bilateral relations with these countries. The military to military cooperation could range from joint exercises, coordinated border management, formulate anti terror mechanism, forge strategic partnerships and offer training of Armed Forces in India. We have comprehensive modern military training infrastructure, which could be leveraged towards military to military cooperation. India could emerge as a global military training hub, could serve as an effective tool for military diplomacy.

102. **Integrate Security Apparatus Along the Borders with Neighbors.** India shares land borders with six regional countries, cross border terror and insurgent activities continue unabated, since decades, particularly in the North East India and Pakistan. We could effectively integrate the security apparatus along our borders, particularly with Myanmar,

Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. Our foreign policy as well as security strategy towards Pakistan is a major challenge, has to be viewed against the support of China, articulated pragmatically in the 21st century as per the evolving geo-strategic environment in the region.

India's Strategy to Engage Friendly Foreign Countries

103. India's key to countering Chinese juggernaut in the region hinges on fostering and maintaining strong bilateral relations with countries in the region, particularly our immediate neighbors. India enjoys a special position in the region, wherein our friendly countries have accepted India as a true balancing power in the region against China's unprecedented rise. China's expansionist ambitions to gobble disputed island territories in the Asia-Pacific and claim entire South China Sea has created considerable amount of insecurity amongst the affected nations. China's non-adherence to international conventions has further accentuated the problem and these countries are wary of China's inimical territorial ambitions.

104. **India's Strategy : Engage Friendly Countries.** China has been dubiously adopting strategy of economic invasion with its partner countries; enticing them through infrastructure development offering huge supposedly soft loans, which become economically unviable to repay in due course. Thus, wrest control of economy of these countries, create excessive dependence on China, seek territory to compensate non repayment of loans etc. China creates economic leverages which promote economic coercion and subsequently may be economic terrorism. As a result, most of the countries are wary of China's presence in their countries, but compelled to accept their economic hegemony. India in contrast should adopt a distinctly different strategy from China, wherein, our focus should be on socio-economic integration and help them ride on the success story of India to usher peace and prosperity in these countries. As a true friend, it is incumbent on India to tacitly warn friendly countries on falling in to Chinese debt trap.

105. **Promote Peace and Prosperity in the Region.**

The underlying theme for our engagement with countries in the region should be predicated on promoting peace and prosperity in the region. Thus, there is a need to engage these countries at a level playing field both in the economic as well as security dimension.

106. **Socio-Economic Integration.** Most countries in the region share historic social and cultural bonds with India. This affords instant resonance amongst the people of these countries with India. Our benign foreign policy coupled with strong deep rooted democratic values affords greater affinity with regional countries. India should focus on socio-economic integration with friendly countries in the region, particularly our immediate neighbors. This could be achieved by; establishing Indian financial institutions, hotels, hospitals and education institutions in these countries, promoting skill development, enhancing rail, road and air connectivity, promote people to people contact and tourism. We could encourage youth from these countries to study in our education institutions, offer vacancies on merit in our premier institutions like IIMs and IITs.

107. **Ride on Success Story of India.** India is rapidly emerging as a regional cum global power, affording innumerable vistas for collaboration. India could help friendly countries in the region to ride on our success story, thus usher peace and prosperity in these countries. This could be achieved by strengthening their industrial base by collaborating with Indian industry, help establish defence industry, promote local industry, ushering IT and telecom revolution, help in modernization of agriculture, assist in research and development etc. India could import raw material or finished goods from these countries, thus offer access to our markets. India could help in overcoming power shortage, undertake mega projects and establish SEZs in these countries to boost their exports.

108. **Resolution of Contentious Bilateral Issues.** To forge strong bilateral relations with countries in the region, it is imperative for India to speedily resolve the outstanding contentious issues. India being a larger country has to be magnanimous, walk an extra mile to seek amicable solution, accommodate their requirements, may be in favor of smaller countries, if required. The issues pertaining to water sharing, fishing rights and unhindered access to Indian markets in particular, need immediate attention.

109. **Partner Growth Story.** India is a power house of skilled and technical manpower. We should partner and promote growth in the countries in the region, which would be mutually benefitting. This could be achieved by establishing and strengthening Govt institutions, providing required technical and skilled manpower, training of Administrative and security personnel et al.

110. **Satellite Coverage.** India is emerging as a world leader in space technology, launch of Satellites. India could offer Satellite coverage to the countries in the region to benefit from India's success story. We could also consider launching their satellites, if required.

Conclusion

111. China's unprecedented rise in the 21st Century has endowed India an enviable place in the world community. Notwithstanding, incomparable economic and military might between the two, the world views India as a true balancing power in the region. It is time for India to rise to the occasion and play its rightful role in the global power play. India must capitalise on the opportunity before it is too late. India has a window of opportunity for almost a decade ahead to create and occupy the geo-strategic space, emerge as a regional cum global power in the 21st Century to counter China's expansionist designs and usher global peace and prosperity.

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