



## Why is China the Champion, and not India?

**OE Watch Commentary:** The excerpted article from the Chinese language news site *dwnews.com* discusses Chinese-Indian competition. The author posits that China has been more successful in managing regional security affairs than India. According to the article, India has been more concerned about geopolitics while China has consistently emphasized economics. For example, India has prioritized Afghanistan because of its rivalry with Pakistan even though it does not gain significant economic benefit from the relationship with Afghanistan. In contrast, China has focused on the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which envisions extending an economic corridor from China through Afghanistan and Pakistan. The article indicates that whether or not the US succeeds in Afghanistan, China will be the real winner because it can rely on the economy, not military, to acquire hegemony. The article argues that India, like the US, relies on its military for hegemony.

The article goes so far as to recommend that rather than compete with China, India should seek ways to harness the BRI so that it also becomes a part of it. For example, according to the article, China can extend BRI through Afghanistan and Pakistan into the Indian Punjab region. The author believes this would also improve relations between India and Pakistan by making them stakeholders in each other's economies. This sums up the main point of the article, which is that turning rivals into stakeholders is the best way to ensure influence and mutual security. This is, in essence, China's intended approach to regional security with the BRI. **End OE Watch Commentary (Zenn)**

*“I think what should be considered by Indian leaders is how to harness the ‘Belt and Road Initiative’ for the best interests of India.”*

**Source:** “为什么中国总是赢家 印度却走不远 (Why is China Always the Winner, but India does not Go Far?),” *dwnews.com*, 10 January 2018. <http://news.dwnews.com/global/news/2018-01-10/60034612.html>

*India's diplomacy is always from a geopolitical perspective, such as Afghanistan, and seldom concerned about the economy. No matter whether Americans can win the war in Afghanistan, the Chinese people will become real “winners.” Obviously, India has suffered a series of setbacks - whether in Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh or Afghanistan - as India has always stared at China, setting a geographic regional strategy from a geopolitical perspective. Meanwhile China is in the next step of the chess game. Basically, it is unlikely that China will use its military power to establish the position of hegemony and, more likely, it will rely on economic means. The Belt and Road Initiative may not be a charity, but it must not be usurious exploitation. It should be propagated that it contains a “win-win” program.*

*Obviously, India is also unable to contend with the Belt and Road initiative, which has astonishing global character. In that case, I think what should be considered by Indian leaders is how to harness the Belt and Road Initiative for the best interests of India. Beijing should probably also propose a small ring extending eastward into our Punjab.*



China's cyber policy has become partly visible to foreign nations through observation, tracking, and inference. The policy appears to have three vectors. These three aspects—peace activist, espionage activist, and attack planner—dominate China's cyber policy. Some are always hidden from view while others are demonstrated daily. Three Faces of the Cyber Dragon is divided into sections that coincide with these vectors.

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