

The Patterns of Sino-Indian Economic Rise and Persistent Challenges: Lessons and Implications for Global Development

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Abstract: *In this globalized world, two Asian countries i.e. China and India have elevated their economies more swiftly and successfully than any other country of the region. The early 1980s reforms introduced both in China and India paid back few decades later and world witnessed tremendous growth of both the countries. Dramatic rise not only enabled socio-economic upsurge of China and India but it also reshaped the regional and global trade trends. But the unmatched progress by both also resulted in some upheavals for the developing countries and both also have bilateral unresolved issues as well.*

Key Words: *China, Globalization, India, Investment, Trade*

I. Introduction:

In a world that has been unipolar for almost a decade and a half, since the fall of the Berlin wall, the speedy climb of China and India heralds an era of insightful modification in geopolitics, as it provides a new surface to existing power balances. The China-India story is momentous. First, it is about of two of the world's most populated countries, which have achieved the highest growth rates. Second, it exemplifies, for the emerging world, the likelihood of steady economic progression by countries that found themselves entangled in a host of limitations, challenges and even eras of hardship. China and India, the two Asian giants, are home to 2.3 billion people or two-fifths of world population and are presently the world's fastest-mounting economies. In the past three decades, China's shift from a large autarkic, centrally planned economy toward a socialist market economy strengthened by global economic incorporation has produced vigorous economic evolution. With a gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate averaging 9.5% per year¹ from 1980 to 2004 and 9% from 2005 to 2007, and blessed with a GDP of US\$1.65 trillion,² China is now the second largest economy in the world in terms of GDP. If China upholds its current level of growing, it could surpass the US economy by 2025³. Although the Communist Party still rules China with its own crafted strict policies, the restricted setting of austere monotony with mass having orthodox Mao style life engagements are now seems to be transforming. The Chinese towns and cities are now crowded with Mercedes and BMWs and lively with people dressed in the latest designed fashion. Agents of global brands and companies now advertise products like cell phones, internet service, automobiles, designer couture and credit cards, among other symbols of modern prosperity. China's peaceful rise instead of an aggressor in the region also makes it much more reliant and trustworthy power than of the United States⁴ and other existing bigger powers.

Although not as remarkable as China's, India's post-1990s economic restructurings and global integration have facilitated the economy to rise at more than 6% per year (on average) since 1992.⁵ This has laid to rest the ghost of the weak "Hindu rate of growth" of 3.5% under which India looked constantly surrounded from the 1950s to the late-1980s. India's GDP touched 7.3% in 2003 and swung between 8.5 to 9% since 2004,⁶ putting it among the world's fastest-rising economies. If, as projected, India keeps this growth impetus over the next some years, it will boost the country's economy (the world's fourth largest) into the ranks of the world's 3 largest economies. Recent Asian Development Bank (ADB) studies reported that India might even surpass US economy by 2039⁷ if it continues to develop with current momentum.

In both states, such continued levels of economic growth have rendered into substantial surges in per capita GDP. For India, the 1978 per capita GDP of US\$1,255 increased to US\$3,452 in 2005 while in China, it increased from US\$1,071 in 1978 US\$6,757 in 2005.⁸ The experience of both states confirms that the most

¹Swapna S. Sinha, "Comparative Analysis of FDI in China and India: Can Laggards Learn from Leaders? (Florida: Universal Publishers, 2008), p. 109.

²Ibid.

³Samir Dasgupta, Jan Nederveen Pieterse (Ed), "Politics of Globalization" (New Delhi: SAGE Publications, 2009), p. 155.

⁴Makbool Ahmad Bhatti, "Great Powers and South Asia: Post-Cold War Trends" (Islamabad: Institute of Regional Study, 1996), p. 8.

⁵Swapna S. Sinha, Op Cit. p. 109.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Pradumna Bickram Rana (Ed), "Renaissance of Asia: Evolving Economic Relations Between South Asia and East Asia" (London: World Scientific Publications Co, 2012), p. 16.

⁸<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>

potent force for the lessening of poverty and developments in living standards is persistent economic evolution. Poverty reduction in both countries has also been phenomenal however, China having considerable edge in this regard. In the last three decades, China's poverty percentage tumbled from 53% to merely 8% in 2001⁹ and now has even better statistics. In contrast, India lags far behind to China in this regard as only 17% reduction¹⁰ came in poverty digits of India. But despite that around 80 million Indians and 400 million Chinese people have been elevated out of poverty. Few countries have grown so fast over such a prolonged period of time or reduced poverty so sharply.

Undoubtedly, globalization has been and continues to be the particular influential engine behind China's and India's enormous economic rise. The numbers depict a convincing picture. The absolute weights of China and India in the international economy have amplified noticeably. In 1980, China characterized only 1% of world GDP, and India had a mere 0.9%. In 2005, these weights amplified to 5.2% and 1.8% respectively. In the same period, China's share of global trade soared from 0.9% to 6.8% and India's from 0.6% to 1.1%.¹¹ Similarly both countries have inspiring numbers when we talk about foreign reserves. Between 1980 and 2006, China's foreign reserves developed from US\$2.5 billion to US\$1,066 billion and India's from US\$6.9 billion to US\$177 billion.¹² China is now the world's principal creditor nation while the United States is the world's largest debtor. Furthermore, China is the largest foreign holder of US government debt passing Japan in September 2008. This had turned China into the U.S. government's largest foreign creditor.

Though we know the forces that pushed both nations to embrace globalization in the first place, but their particular strategies and approaches to globalization or how both have been integrating them into the global economy remained less focused or studied. Questions like what explains the two countries' successful integration constitute an extremely economical global economy, particularly when many other states have not done well? What about the challenges and risks modeled by global integration and what each country must organize to strike the appropriate balance between the opportunities and the impulses and qualms of globalization? These questions remained less checked but this paper is aimed to address such and other questions embedded with these.

II. China's patterns of regional and global economic integration:

Indeed, China's significant economic makeover is the outcome of encouraging initial circumstances, counting good human capital, huge working-age populace, and a large and varied economic base. However, two factors are obvious: China's steady but conclusive progression toward a market-based economy and its speedy integration into the international economic structure. Specifically, the changeover from central planning to a more market based economy, together with global economic integration, has permitted factors of production to transfer to more industrious doings.¹³ This is because worker output increases when labor moves from low-productivity agriculture to industry in which money and production per worker are much greater. By 2003, the principal sector share of employment had dropped to 49% as there was change of work force from agriculture to industry.¹⁴ These alterations have led to a more effective distribution of public resources and contributed to considerable enhancements in productivity and inclusive economic development.

Second, by carefully taking benefit of chances afforded by the global economy, China has intensely extended its export base. Following the export-led industrialization policy employed effectively by South Korea, Japan and Taiwan, China's export growth is motivated by its enormous labor-intensive manufacturing sector funded by exceptional volumes of foreign direct investment (FDI). China today is not only the world's largest exporter of manufactured products, it is also a key exporter of agricultural commodities. In 2004, China engrossed US\$60.6 billion of FDI.¹⁵ Only the US, with nearly US\$96 billion, and UK, with US\$78 billion, received more.

Other than above mentioned primary strategy, China also took following patterns that enabled it to enlarge regional dominance and transnational economic connections.

- China's accession in World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001¹⁶ and then its decision to liberalize its economy as per international standards not only enabled her to gain considerable share from international market but also the Chinese decision was welcomed by United States and by western countries.¹⁷

⁹Uma Kapila (Ed), "India's Economic Development Since 1947" (New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2009), p. 297.

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹Shalendra D. Sharma, Op Cit. p.115.

¹²Swapna S. Sinha, Op Cit. p. 110.

¹³PiyaMahtaney, "India, China and Globalization: The Emerging Super Powers and The Future of Economic Development" (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007), p.87.

¹⁴Shalendra D. Sharma, "China and India in the Age of Globalization" (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009), p. 92.

¹⁵Shalendra D. Sharma, Ibid. p. 93.

¹⁶PiyaMahtaney, OpCit. p. 142.

¹⁷IcksooKim, "Accession into the WTO: External pressure for internal reforms in China", Journal of Contemporary China, Vol. 11, No. 32, (2002), p. 435.

- The stir from a command to a market system has also meant an immediate reduction of the state sector and the development and extension of the private sector.
- China restructured State-Owned Enterprises from late 1990s and especially after partaking enthusiastically in the globalized economic system. The restructuring of SOEs is significant because SOEs are about 60 percent efficient or profitable as foreign funded enterprises.¹⁸
- Coming into power in 1949, Communist regime nationalized all banks and expected responsibility for gathering funds from depositors and directing them to the SOEs through the People's Bank of China (PBC). But today, China's financial arrangement is fabricated of more than 35,000 financial institutions, more than 100 city commercial banks owned by municipal governments, and more than 30,000 rural and urban cooperatives.¹⁹

III. India's patterns of regional and global economic integration:

It is hard to miss the mood of hopefulness in modern India. Rejoicing its 67th year of independence, the country's political and business leaders can barely contain themselves, proclaiming India's economic accomplishments and its growth to global distinction. If in previous time India was pompously dismissed as "the country of the future," forever composed for an intense takeoff but never quite achieving it, today its representatives, like former Commerce and Industry Minister Kamal Nath, pronounced that "we no longer discuss the future of India. The future is India."²⁰ The Indian economy has continued to magnify at a vigorous pace, with its growing rate at 6% throughout the 1990s. During 2002–2006, the average growth rate increased to 8.75% to an unprecedented 9.7% and 9.4%, respectively, in the second and third quarters of 2007. It is now recognized that economic growth is the result of:

- (a) Development in factor inputs like capital and labor.
- (b) A rationalization of misdirected factors of production.
- (c) Increases in the productivity of labor and capital.

India's impressive growth has been powered by an intense increase in industrial and business investment and spreads as an outcome of economic globalization or global economic integration and (unlike China) in the upsurge of productivity and growing domestic consumption by the projected 250 to 300 million middleclass families. This also helps clarify why, despite fast integration in global economic system, Indian economy has displayed excessive flexibility in the face of a slowing global economy (in particular, that of the United States) and skyrocketing oil prices. India has managed the transition from a mainly closed economy to a more open economy rationally well. Although the conversion has been slow and imperfect, the collective effects of the restructurings have nonetheless made India a vital actor in the global economy. Like China, India's continental size and its gigantic market, resource base, and human capital gives it a proportional benefit in this age of globalization. However, economic globalization also gifts new challenges, and constant benefits will need continuous adaptation to the ever-shifting global marketplace.

IV. China and India in the Asian region and beyond:

Both China and India have doubled their exertions to involve in diplomacy and trade with states both within and beyond their customary strategic domain. As India focuses on economic development, it has not only wanted political appeasement with Pakistan but also amended dealings with its smaller neighbors. India has moderated its usual practice of unilateralism when dealing with smaller states with a more pacifying and multilateral tactic. India identifies this is critical to attain its stated objective of encouraging regional economic integration on the subcontinent into a single ASEAN-style market. India's "Look East" policy is probably the most fruitful policy²¹ it has crafted since the opening arms to globalization and looking beyond its domain. Furthermore, recognizing the prominence of the Indian Ocean, India has been belligerently intensifying its security connections (by reaching South China Sea and having bilateral security arrangements with SEA nations) with countries beyond its traditional compass of influence such as South Korea, Japan, Australia and Southeast Asian states, raising concerns in Beijing.²² High-profile visits and upward economic and defense bonds such as the Japan-India Strategic and Global Partnership and speedily intensifying Indian and ASEAN security connections,²³ especially the Indian-Vietnamese defense collaboration, are noticed as potentially encroaching on China's territorial interests (China has unsettled border quarrel with Vietnam). India has also

¹⁸Shalendra D. Sharma, Op Cit. p.113.

¹⁹Ibid. p.117.

²⁰Speech by Commerce and Industry Minister Kamal Nath at the thirtieth anniversary of the U.S.-India Business Council in Washington, D.C., June 1, 2005, available at: http://www.indianembassy.org/press_release/2005/June/3.htm.

²¹Ted Osius, "Enhancing India ASEAN Connectivity" Center for International and Strategic Studies Report, Lanham, June, 2013, p.8.

²²Ibid. p.16.

²³http://csis.org/files/media/isis/pubs/0003qindia_eastasia.pdf

pursued new ways to advance its relationships with the Islamic world beyond Pakistan. There are nearly 150 million Muslims²⁴ living in India, and Islamic nations have always been an imperative factor in its foreign policy. However, if in the past this only meant supporting the positions of the Arab and the Islamic world in international forums, today India's association with the world of Islam is being extended on the foundation of economic and commercial collaboration and energy security, including teamwork in battling terrorism and religious extremism. Just like China, India is also creating a firm struggle to rejoin with its erstwhile Third World friends – but inside a structure that highlights economic relations and energy diplomacy rather than the customary notion of Third World cohesion through a nonaligned movement.

China's more reciprocal or proactive regional attitude is intended to modify the image and perception of China from a pragmatic power into a status quo power – that is reflective in nearly all of Beijing's essential policy circles, communicated politically, economically, multilaterally, and militarily. Politically, China has endeavored to progress its bilateral affairs with its neighbors, and today many previously unfriendly relationships (with Russia, Vietnam, India, Indonesia and South Korea) have significantly upgraded. For instance, since the disintegration of the Soviet Union, China and Russia have seriously reinforced their relations. During the 1990s, they mostly decided their boundary clashes and demilitarized their long, 2,640-mile shared border. After the signing of the 2001 Treaty of Good-Neighborly and Friendly Cooperation, that avowed their pledge to enhanced bilateral collaboration, trade between both has prospered, with the Chinese buying sophisticated arms systems from Russia. Multilaterally, China's 'soft power' diplomacy or 'constructive engagement' with ASEAN and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, aimed to resolve long-standing territorial differences and to demilitarize boundaries with states in Central Asia, has also paid bonuses. For illustration, in the mid-1990s, clashes over islands in the South China Sea deepened when China constructed structures on Mischief Reef, declaring the construction as a repairing work on the shelters which were established by her in 1995.²⁵ The island, however, is claimed by the Philippines. ASEAN ministers retorted furiously to this provoking move.²⁶ Understanding the prospective dangers of unilateralism, Beijing made a complete about-face in the late 1990s, rejecting power and worked with ASEAN to create a universally acknowledged guideline for the region. Conversely, ASEAN countries, which were initially feeling danger from increasing Chinese regional dominance but soon they realized that they cannot compete with China in terms of FDI or trade for shorter and longer period.²⁷ Additionally, ASEAN countries were also upset of the likelihood of evolving Northeast Asian economic alliance if China bowed to Northeast Asia.²⁸ China's emergent rendezvous with the Asian region is most apparent in the escalating economic ties. China has frequently guaranteed ASEAN that it is dedicated to stimulate economic affluence in the region and, along with Japan and South Korea, has been working with ASEAN in the ASEAN+3 process. ASEAN+3 finance ministers started the Chiang Mai Initiative, a scheme of bilateral and multilateral currency exchange arrangements planned to deliver liquidity in the event of short-term financial crunches.²⁹ In November 2002, China and ASEAN employed the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation. Its main stated purposes were:

- Economic, trade and investment collaboration.³⁰
- Progressive liberalization of trade in goods and services.³¹
- Creation of a liberal and transparent investment regime.³²
- Closer economic integration within the region.³³

Under the treaty, the signatories had decided to work toward the formation of a free trade area between China and ASEAN within ten years.³⁴ Today, approximately half of China's total trade capacity is intraregional, and unlike China's trade with the United States and Europe, it is comparatively balanced.

In the security domain, although significant apprehension remains about the stride and scope of China's military transformation, including Beijing's denial to relinquish the usage of force against Taiwan. Beijing has nonetheless become much more delicate to regional anxieties and has worked hard to soften them. China has boarded on a series of confidence-building measures of four types:

²⁴India's Supreme Court sets rules for Sharia courts, *The News*, July 07, 2014.

²⁵Mark Webber, Michael Smith, "Foreign Policy in A Transformed World" (New York: Routledge, 2002), p. 313.

²⁶Carlyle A. Thayer, "ASEAN'S Code of Conduct in the South China Sea: A Litmus Test for Community-Building?," *The Asia-Pacific Journal*, Vol. 10, Issue.34, No. 4,(August 20, 2012), p. 26.

²⁷To HaiLiou, "Asia's Response to China's FTA Strategy: Implications for Asian Economic" *The Journal of East Asian Affairs*, Vol. 21, No. 1 (Spring/Summer 2007), p. 208.

²⁸Ibid.

²⁹Arran Scott & James T. Areddy, "U.S., IMF Cautiously Welcome Asia Currency Swap Plan", *Dow Jones International News*, May 8, 2000.

³⁰Ibid.

³¹Ibid.

³²Ibid.

³³Ibid.

³⁴To HaiLiou, *Op Cit*. p. 211.

- Bilateral security negotiations have been opened with key neighboring states, including India, Japan, Mongolia, South Korea and Australia.
- Military-military exchanges such as combined naval exercises with a number of countries, including India, have instigated.
- ASEAN and China have engaged a declaration on a ‘code of conduct’ to decide offshore territorial clashes over the Spratly, Senkaku and Paracel Islands quietly, founded on international law. China, under the shadow of ASEAN Regional Forum (ASEAN’s mechanism for security discussion), has contributed vigorously in generating a regional supportive security community.
- China enthusiastically mediated Six-Party Talks on the North Korean nuclear crisis in 2003 and still it is active contributor in this regard.³⁵

China’s “strings of pearls” policy to institute naval bases extending from Southeast Asia to Somalia, including in strategic locations in Myanmar, Bangladesh, the Maldives, and Pakistan, has produced extensive apprehension in India.³⁶ China’s mounting links with Myanmar is predominantly irritating to India, and handling China-India rivalry in Myanmar will develop into a greater challenge in the coming decades. Both nations have deep-rooted historical, political, and economic ties to Myanmar. However, in current years, China has made far better relationships with Myanmar’s governing military regime. China contemplates Myanmar to be strongly within its sphere of influence and realizes India’s moves to upsurge its existence there as a straight challenge.³⁷ China’s robust and growing presence in Myanmar is a main geostrategic annoyance for India. The building of massive Chinese-funded ports and bases around Myanmar only increases India’s worries that China might someday challenge it in the Indian Ocean, which overlaps the energetic sea lanes linking the Persian Gulf to Asia. More than anything else, however, both countries are strident to reinforce their existence in Myanmar (at the exclusion of the other), because of Myanmar’s cherished natural resources. Myanmar is progressively at the center of a rising competition between India and China because both pursue admission to this energy reserve to fuel their flourishing economies. Certainly, as both India and China move to access energy supplies from Myanmar, Iran and elsewhere, race between the two to gain privileged access to energy resources emphasizes the potential for clash as well.

V. China and India: The Challenges Ahead

Although Sino-Indian relations have significantly enriched over the past decade, hindrances to upcoming improvements continue. Unsettled territorial clashes, China’s cordial relationships with Pakistan, and growing competition, if not rivalry, in the extents of energy and regional impact can swiftly disrupt these hard-won advances.³⁸ In fact, even the irregular ill-timed or stimulating statement from either side can disentangle the involvement because both sides are enormously delicate about their particular spheres of influence.

Although it is factual that both China and India have softened each other (as well as many of their neighbors), worries about their long-term determinations remain. Despite increasing Sino-Indian economic ties, the circumstance that Indian policy makers talk less and less about the possible ‘Chinese threat’ and the Indian government is obliging itself to China’s rise, India remains extremely suspicious of China’s aims.³⁹ Apparently, their emergent ambitions, contending interests, and lengthy history of disbelief and distrust cannot be easily overwhelmed, not even through dynamically growing economic and diplomatic associations. With the disbelieving of the Nehruvian ideas of nonalignment and categorical collaboration, India’s strategic method to China has become more practical, if not pre-meditated – a tendency that will endure for the predictable future.⁴⁰ It means both a practical rendezvous with China such as excavating trade relations, confidence-building measures, government-to-government links, and even joint military exercises, while also swiftly enlarging its military competences to protect its territory against the largest army in the world.

China, which could once afford to discharge India as a “third-rate power” cannot be so satisfied anymore. Since the late 1990s, China had become profoundly anxious by the rise of India and the pivotal modification in the regional balance of power in South Asia in favor of India. Although Pakistan has gradually become a “fragile state” and a center of terrorism and extremism, India’s intense rise is a most undesirable development for Beijing. The transformed U.S.-India entente or partnership that activated during the second-term of the Clinton administration and extended under the Bush administration (and is demonstrated by intelligence sharing, joint military exercises and US sales of military hardware to India, counting Indo-US Civil

³⁵Taek Goo Kang, “Assessing China’s Approach to Regional Multilateral Security Cooperation, *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, Vol. 64, No. 4,(2010), 407.

³⁶Gurpreet S. Khurana, “China’s ‘String of Pearls’ in the Indian Ocean and its Security Implications”, *Strategic Analysis*, Vol. 32, No.1, January 2008, p. 22.

³⁷Taek Goo Kang, *Op Cit.* p. 410.

³⁸Shalendra D. Sharma, *Op Cit.* p. 96.

³⁹AmardeepAthwal, “China–India Relations Contemporary Dynamics” (New York: Routledge, 2006), p. 126.

⁴⁰*Ibid.* p. 127.

Nuclear Cooperation) is regarded in Beijing as an endeavor by the US to use its surrogate India to work as a counterweight to China and challenge China's power and impact in the South Asian region and beyond.⁴¹ Given these challenges, continual energies at the uppermost political level will be compulsory to preserve welcoming bilateral relations and avoid likely conflicts between these two Asian giants.

The economic rendezvous of China with developing nations and regions such as Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa entails connections in the areas of labor, international relations, human rights and security, conveying China's characteristic priorities and values, and hence upsetting power relations and organizational forms at the global level. But the emergence of China poses challenges as well as openings for global economic, political and social development. This is predominantly the case in its contribution in the global trade field (specifically after joining the WTO)⁴² and other organizations of global governance. China's budding impact is also replicated in the enlarged flows of investment and aid to developing economies, chiefly Africa. The possible threats are commonly related with trade and financial flows, and with the political and social implications of China's financial outflows.⁴³ Nonetheless, after the recent wave of global economic crises, emerging countries proved to be a cushion to the deteriorating flows of resources from progressive nations. But these are still emerging subjects, which need further experiential assessment and regularity, and will still pave ways for research.

Another set of lessons for developing economies originates from the interior dynamics of prosperous emerging countries. The labor market peculiarities, mostly in post-reform China is a key component in accepting how the fruits of economic growth can gather in the form of the labor surplus captivation, not necessarily from increasing real incomes. China and South Africa share several binding features related to the labor markets, generally their division and inflexibility.⁴⁴ These comprise a widespread rural-urban inequality, swift rural-urban immigration despite many limitations, and high and growing real salaries in the formal sector. China and South Africa diverge, however, in the dynamism of their formal sector growth of output and employment, and in the growth of their labor forces. China, a labor-surplus economy, is quickly emerging scarcity, while South Africa – which traditionally has agonized worker shortages – is progressively witnessing labor surplus in the form of open joblessness.

Additional set of lessons is offered by India's story of economic growth and productivity, powered by an ominously innovative labor force and technology. India's experience offers an unmatched pattern of the character of technological development, and the transmission networks through which macroeconomic basics can clarify the country's economic achievement. Empirical indication shows that macroeconomic basics affected the Indian economy principally by tempting modifications in productivity, demonstrated in unprecedented upsurges, especially in the early 1990s. Research further specifies that fluctuations in labor market resentments and investment market resistances (such as taxing labor income) did not play a substantial role, though amplified government consumption aided evolution by inducing demand. The Indian experience in focusing productivity evokes that of other prosperous Asian economies such as Japan in a comparable stage of development, or during the take-off period.

VI. The economic structures of China and India and their impact on growth:

The accomplishments of China and India, remarkably their speedy economic growth, strengthen the character of industrialization in economic development, mainly through outward-oriented undertakings in manufacturing services, industries and energy. But the traditional features of industrial strategy have had to advance together with global and internal economic dynamics. The traditional tools driving the industrial take-off comprise growing internal returns, transfer of labor into higher value doings, and monetary externalities.⁴⁵ But China is certainly trying to step from a policy based on industrialization to one based more on services, as the existing arrangement of industrialization becomes more expensive. India's experience further proved that quick growth based mainly on the service sector is conceivable. Thus, more consideration needs to be given to approaches founded on the extension of the service and possibly agricultural sectors, and to the ways in which improved services in rural parts and higher rural output can combine to attain rapid growth and better human wellbeing in less industrialized countries.⁴⁶

Following the economic liberalization in India, the service sector has gained distinction in the economy, and presently accounts for the major share of GDP. The liberalization reorganizations of 1991, in particular the privatization and deregulation of banking, telecommunications and insurance, elucidate the surge

⁴¹RajshreeJety, "Pakistan in Regional and Global Politics" (New Delhi: Routledge, 2009), p. 80.

⁴²Neng Jiang & Paul A. Kattuman, "China's WTO Accession and Long-Term Profitability of Chinese Firms" *International Journal of the Economics of Business*, Vol. 19, No.1, (2012), p. 55.

⁴³Ibid. p. 61.

⁴⁴Shalendra D. Sharma, Op Cit. p. 98.

⁴⁵R. Edward Grumbine, "China's Emergence and the Prospects for Global Sustainability" *Bio Science*, Vol. 57, No. 3 (March 2007), p. 253.

⁴⁶Ibid. p. 254.

in output gains and productivity detected in the Indian service sector. Additionally, empirical data disclose two noteworthy trends in the service sector following liberalization in 1991: progress in service sector productivity and progress in service trade. China's increasing dependence on energy for productive undertakings, and the environmental consequences, is a key anxiety for economic strategy as well as for national security. The conclusions here endorse the forecasts regarding fossil fuel-based energy deficiency and lead towards a serious deliberation of alternative energy sources. Achieving the aims of energy security and ecological balance is perplexing. Despite the probable clashes, regional cooperation, mostly with other Asian economies (for example, Vietnam, India and Indonesia), could be critical in founding an ecologically sustainable development path.

It has been witnessed that China and India will have same growth rate or even better digits in the coming years. On the one side these projections look very encouraging but conversely, any upheaval in Sino-Indian economic rise may cost too much as well. Because the region in particular and world in general is much more reliant on both the countries and slow economic growth in future will not only disturb the nations but the investors and investing companies together with labor can also suffer.⁴⁷ Despite their overall economic triumph, the unsatisfactory delivery of welfare is a challenge for both China and India. Regional inequalities tend to intersperse with political and social strains, leading to economic and political uncertainty. The quantitative calculations show that, in the case of India, there are important economic actions that have significant consequences for policymaking, as far as regional development is concerned.⁴⁸ These are industries associated with the infrastructure sector (mostly transport). Consequently, if regional administrations invest in infrastructure and interrelated industries the possibilities of growth can be heightened due to their connections with the rest of the economic arrangement, predominantly trade.⁴⁹

The bumpy distribution of gains and costs of modern reforms have given rise to distribution of conflicts. Such conflicts take various forms, including revolts against illegal levies in the countryside, labor disputes in urban areas, and crimes in the society at large.⁵⁰ Substantial regional inequality prevails in both China and India. This inequality has exposed accumulative trend in both countries during the period of speedy economic growth and post-economic reforms and liberalization. The escalation in regional inequality in China and India replicates the broadening gap between the coastal zones in the case of China and the technology-rigorous metropolis in case of India, in comparison to the more backward neighborhoods. That is, economic development has not led to catch-up effects in the comparatively poor regions as hypothesized by theory. Uneven regional development is also contaminated by differences in infrastructure development and the level of development. In China, the export sector plays a role in upsetting regions, while in India human capital development in current years is shown to upset regional inequality.⁵¹ In order to address regional disparities and spatial inequality, policymaking should carefully focus on a similar set of strategy areas similar to those functional for national development. These include: human capital and labor, urbanization, industrialization, infrastructure and international trade.

Imbalanced circulations of welfare are also existent between male and female laborers. A large share of women workers is involved in casual activities in countries like India without any substantial policy addressing them clearly. This could lead to unintentional results that may deter a wanted and reasonable growth course.

The role of investment and trade:

Private sector development and private investment has become major stakes in China's and India's economic enactment, and have expressively added to capital buildup, employment and industrial growth in both countries. A crucial phenomenon has been the extension of the private companies and multinational corporations (MNCs), mostly in states with exceedingly urbanized metropolises, such as China, India and Brazil. Particularly, capital cities are striking for companies to locate to. In India and China, labor-intensive companies tend not to locate in mid-sized or large cities, when matched with smaller ones, due to upper wages, training and attrition costs. For instance, although labor guidelines in China and India prevent firms from locating in the bigger cities, exporting firms desire to locate in big cities. Nearness to efforts within the city has a positive influence on firm location. These findings have significant strategy effects for urban governance, infrastructure, environmental and labor policies, which are key matters for development and growth.

At the global level, China's performance and trade enlargement have led to apprehensions about the competition heaviness on other emerging countries, exclusively in economies that share comparable specialization decorations in medium technology and labor-intensive manufactures. A generally cited case is the

⁴⁷T. N. Srinivasan, "China, India and the World Economy", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 41, No. 34, (Aug. 26 - Sep. 1, 2006), p. 3724.

⁴⁸Ibid.

⁴⁹Ibid. p. 3725.

⁵⁰Shaoguang Wang "The Social and Political Implications of China's WTO Membership", *Journal of Contemporary China*, Vol. 9, No. 25. (2000), p. 399.

⁵¹Ibid. p. 401.

danger to Latin American economies.⁵² The experiential research displays that, different to earlier calculations, China has had a noteworthy influence on the exports of a number of Latin American states and that this has amplified since China joined the WTO in 2001. This effect is more critical on middle-income economies such as Central America and the Dominican Republic, and some South American countries (for example, Brazil Bolivia and Paraguay).⁵³ Likewise, Latin American countries have lost major market share to China since 2001 in the USA, mostly in markets for manufactured goods. These conclusions echo a loss of keenness in relation to China in a number of manufacturing industries, and are not exactly the result of shifts in comparative benefit. This is a critical subject for middle-income economies, which feature a high attention of production and exports.

Finally, China's rendezvous in the so-called global disintegration of production – namely 'cross-border dispersal of component production/ assembly within sheer integrated manufacturing industries' – has developed gradually an imperative method of its economic incorporation into the regional as well as the global economy. Several researches display that China's swift economic growth, growing market size and economies of scale, FDI and infrastructure development, including telecommunications and transportation, are vital aspects in clarifying China's rapid surge of bilateral trade in parts and apparatuses with its trading associates. Furthermore, given China's forecasts of unending rapid economic development, a significant development of investment in research and development (R&D) and in infrastructure is expected, alongside the country's established strategies in fascinating FDI and its swift move towards liberalizing its service sectors, including its financial sectors. Thus, the latitude for China and its trading allies to benefit from the procedure of global disintegration of production is considerable.

The greater investment in high-technology and knowledge-related doings also echoes the fluctuations showed in global production and investment patterns, determined by the economic enactment of developing states such as China, India, and Brazil, and their engaging in more urbane production undertakings. These marvels challenge the conventional supposition that knowledge formation is mainly the sphere of advanced economies, as current evidence suggests.

VII. Conclusion:

Chinese and Indian economic accomplishment has been principally understood as the result of flourishing economic and political reorganizations, which have permitted them to progressively engage in, and in some occasions dominate, global trade and financial undertakings. The unmatched performance of China and India, and their impact on the global economy, has been faster and larger than understood in previously compiled researches or have been less explored. However, the political economy view of such marvels cannot be flouted, mainly in the case of China. Consequently, it is appropriate to highlight the role of the government in scheming and applying fruitful development strategies and organizational reforms. First, a key lesson from China's experience is the acceptance of a pragmatic tactic to economic reforms (which was the turning point in China's economic growth), and the adaptive capability of the countries' economic agents to this procedure. Second, industrial plan has been at the heart of development strategies and policies in developing countries, although not particularly so in India. As in the case of other strategies and economic reforms, policy application produced diverse results, and dissimilar levels of triumph. Third, trade and the liberalization of commercial guidelines have played a key role in growth achievement in China and India, where both countries have efficiently unlocked to global markets. The interface of trade liberalization and domestic restructurings has added to their achievement, similar to emerging and transition country role models. The extensive rearrangement of state-owned enterprises is another part of policy achievement in China and India. Also, the construction of economy-wide growth strategies should be a composed outcome of the government and private agent decisions and adoptions, imitating at the same time the country's – developing – proportional advantages. These strategies and procedures should also regulate to the recurrently fluctuating global economy. Growth (and development) approaches are confronted by the multiplicity or non-uniqueness of institutional measures needed for reform to thrive and to accomplish anticipated ends. Many generations of reforms have led a global agenda, but the lessons provided by Asian giants – China and India – and other effective evolving economies such as Brazil might demonstrate to be more stimulating and produce more constructive spillovers for other emerging countries due to their autonomous and uncompromised nature.

⁵²Zhang Peiji, Peiji Zhang, Ralph William Huenemann, (Ed) "China's Foreign Trade" (Halifax: Oolinchuan Books, 2007), p. 126.

⁵³R. Edward Grumbine, Op Cit. p. 254.