Moving into South Asia

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in 1991, when India launched its economic reform, its economy was about 50 per cent bigger than India’s. By 2001, the Chinese economy had surpassed India’s. In 2008, all of the indicators were pointing to China as the superpower of the 21st century, and India seems to be an also-ran. But the story is a bit more complicated than that, as the relationship between China and India is quite close, with both being part of the BRICS bloc, which is comprised of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa.

One of the key factors driving the relationship between China and India is religion. India is a Hindu nation, while China is a Buddhist nation. Both nations have a strong influence on their respective populations, and this has led to a complex relationship between the two nations. The relationship is often characterized by both cooperation and tension, with both nations trying to assert their dominance in the region.

In recent years, the relationship between China and India has become even more complicated, with both nations engaging in a arms race and increasing their military budgets. This has led to concerns about the stability of the region and the potential for conflict.

In addition to religion, there are other factors driving the relationship between China and India, including economic competition and political alliances. Both nations are trying to increase their economic influence in the region, and this has led to a competition for resources and markets.

Overall, the relationship between China and India is complex and multifaceted, with both nations trying to assert their dominance in the region. It is important to continue to monitor the relationship closely, as any change in the balance of power could have significant implications for the region and the world.