

THE CHINA-INDIA RIVALRY DA

China and India are two rising major powers in Asia and rivals in the true sense of the word. They share a 1000-mile border with long-standing disputes. A war was fought between them as recently as 1962 and although it was brief, the resolution was unsatisfactory and even now, each nation claims land that is patrolled by the other side. The contested areas are not very populated, but they are highly militarized. Despite their expanding trade ties, the border dispute remains a source of real friction and the feelings between the two are fragile.

Both India and China have growing space programs, which are seen domestically as important sources of pride and measures of their international prestige. India's space program has developed rapidly and looking toward human-flight capabilities. China has already declared their ambitious intentions to expand their space program. Both nations have made great strides in this area in the past ten years.

Each nation is striving to increase their influence throughout Asia and the world and ultimately both want to be considered a world power. As rivals, they view the aspirations of the other nation with great skepticism. Particularly important is how each nation perceives the other is their respective relationship with the United States. China fears that India will develop close ties to the U.S. and vice versa.

Basic Explanation

There are really two disadvantages contained in this file, but they are similarly structured and both premised on the intense rivalry. One argues that the affirmative plan brings the United States space program closer to China, provoking a hostile reaction from India. The second argues the reverse, that the affirmative plan increases cooperation between the U.S. space program and India, angering China.

Uniqueness – In the status quo, President Obama has carefully balanced our relationship with India and China so as not to provoke the other side. There is, in fact, a rough equilibrium or steady state, in the triangular relationship that prevents the rivalry from getting out of hand. Ties between the U.S. and either of the two nations are not expected to grow dramatically in the near future.

Link – The plan provokes the rivalry by tilting America's space program toward one of the two rivals, disrupting the equilibrium. Both sides are very suspicious of and sensitive toward the U.S. space program and our ties with their rival. Increasing cooperation in the area of space, which is viewed as having key economic and security implications, would worsen the relationship between the two rivals. This is particularly true because the border dispute between China and India takes place in the high-altitude region of the Himalayan Mountains, where space assets are vital strategic assets. While there are many sources of possible friction between India and China, it is their respective connection to the U.S. that is the key factor that could spark a conflict.

Impact – Antagonizing the rivalry risks a nuclear war. Conventional wars have been fought before between the two rivals, but now there is a growing sense that any low-level war has the potential to escalate into a nuclear conflict since both nations have extensive nuclear arsenals. Even a ‘small’ nuclear exchange between the two could make the entire planet uninhabitable because of the dust layer, according to a scientific theory known as “nuclear winter.”

THE RIVALRY - 1NC SHELL

A. UNIQUENESS. THE RIVALRY IS STABLE NOW.

PRESIDENT OBAMA HAS ADVANCED U.S.-INDIA TIES JUST ENOUGH TO CREATE AN EQUILIBRIUM IN THE TRIANGULAR RELATIONSHIP. THIS PREVENTS THE RIVALRY FROM GETTING OUT OF HAND.

Ajaya Kumar Das, Senior Analyst, Rajaratnam Sch. of Int'l Studies, November 18, 2010

[<http://dr.ntu.edu.sg/handle/10220/6692>]

Obama's India visit was highly significant. It will not only elevate the bilateral relationship between the United States and India but could also lead to a balancing of China's preponderance in Asia. THE RECENT visit by President Obama to India will undoubtedly take the India-America relationship to an unprecedented level of cooperation and interdependence. Whereas the magnitude of American stake in India's future is high with India as a rising global power, New Delhi finds in the US more than a circumstantial ally. Convergence of interests and values make these two democracies as natural allies. While China will not find this comfortable, it will help bring about an equilibrium in power politics in the Asia-Pacific, bringing peace and stability.

THE RIVALRY - 1NC SHELL

B. LINK – THE PLAN PROVOKES THE RIVALRY.

[OPTION ONE: READ VS. INCREASED U.S.-INDIA RELATIONS]

THE PLAN STRENGTHENS U.S. – INDIA TIES IN THE AREA OF SPACE, DRAMATICALLY WORSENING RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA. CHINA FEARS GROWING U.S.-INDIA TIES

PK Kerr, Alan Kronstadt, Analysts, Congressional Research Service October 27, 2010

[India-U.S. Relations, October 27, 2010, p. 16]

The Chinese are increasingly wary over the growing strategic relationship between the United States and India, and Beijing has expressed concern over potential alignments in Asia that could result in the “encirclement” of China. Chinese concern in this regard was made evident when Beijing protested discussions under the Bush Administration to develop a quadrilateral group of like minded democracies in Asia that would include the United States, Japan, Australia, and India. China is also particularly sensitive to India’s influence in Tibet. India allows the Dalai Lama to live in India and has allowed him to visit Tibetans in India’s Arunachal Pradesh state, which borders Tibet. The Indian territory of Ladakh, which is near the Chinese-held, Indian-claimed territory of Aksai Chin, is also ethnically Tibetan. Nonetheless, India is particularly sensitive to the development of U.S.-China relations, especially as they pertain to South Asia. This was evident as India railed at a clause in the 2009 U.S.-China Joint Statement which stated that Washington and Beijing will “work together to promote peace, stability, and prosperity in South Asia.”

THE RIVALRY - 1NC SHELL

B. LINK – THE PLAN PROVOKES THE RIVALRY.

[OPTION TWO: READ VS. INCREASED U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS]

**THE PLAN STRENGTHENS U.S. – CHINA TIES IN THE AREA OF SPACE,
DRAMATICALLY WORSENING RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA. INDIA
FEAR OF GROWING U.S.-CHINA TIES STOKES THE RIVALRY**

**PK Kerr, Alan Kronstadt, Analysts, Congressional Research Service October 27,
2010**

[India-U.S. Relations, October 27, 2010, p. 14]

India and China together account for one-third of the world's population, and are seen to be rising 21st century powers and potential strategic rivals. As India has sought to expand its strategic horizons in recent years—eyeing influence over a vast region from Iran and the Persian Gulf states in the west to the Straits of Malacca and Gulf of Thailand in the east—it increasingly finds itself bumping into a rapidly spreading Chinese presence in the same area. New Delhi fears “encirclement” by Beijing, and many analysts view the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) as a key stage upon which 21st century geopolitical power struggles will play out. Some further encourage Washington to leverage its own relationship with the region's leading pluralistic democracy to “set limits on Chinese expansion,” perhaps especially through increased joint naval coordination. Many strategic thinkers in India fear that the United States is on a path of engagement with China that could threaten Indian interests and relegate India to a secondary role in Asia.

THE RIVALRY - 1NC SHELL

B. LINK (CONTINUED) READ WITH BOTH VERSIONS

CHINA AND INDIA ARE BOTH VERY SENSITIVE ABOUT SPACE-BASED ASSETS

Taylor Dinerman, Senior Editor, Hudson Institute, May 24, 2011

[<http://www.hudson-ny.org/2144/china-vs-india-space-war>]

In the Himalayas, India would have the advantage when flying on its side of the border, and China would have the advantage on its side. Although both nations would naturally seek to train their pilots to fly on the other side of the line, it is hard to see how either side could develop a sustained advantage with an air force that used conventional information systems. If one side could gain an advantage using space-based assets, however, it would gain air superiority and thus win the air campaign, if not the war. If one side, for example, could gather data from space systems to give its pilots a precise awareness of where the enemy aircraft were, while denying such information to the adversary, it could win air superiority.

THE UNITED STATES IS THE KEY SPARK: WE'RE THE FACTOR THAT COULD TRIGGER A CHINA-INDIA CONFLICT

The Times Online, November 12, 2009

[<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/asia/article6913250.ece>]

India feels particularly threatened by China's "string of pearls" strategy, building ports in Burma, Sri Lanka and Pakistan that could be used by its navy. Beijing is concerned that a nuclear deal finalised last year between India and the US, was designed as a counterbalance to China. The deal not only lifted a ban on India buying US nuclear supplies, it also opened the door for India to take part in joint military exercises and buy billions of dollars of US weaponry. "Since 1962, I think Chinese strategists have basically decided that they can deal with India on their own terms," said Evan Feigenbaum of the Council on Foreign Relations, an American research centre. "But when you introduce the United States into that equation, it introduces all kinds of uncertainties. I think we're in for a period of India-China tension."

THE RIVALRY - 1NC SHELL

C. IMPACT. ANTAGONIZING THE RIVALRY RISKS NUCLEAR WAR.

CONVENTIONAL WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND INDIA WOULD ESCALATE

Taylor Dinerman, Senior Editor, Hudson Institute, May 24, 2011

[<http://www.hudson-ny.org/2144/china-vs-india-space-war>]

A conventional war fought between these two rivals at very high altitude would superficially resemble the fighting between India and Pakistan during the 1999 Kargil conflict, when Pakistani infiltrators took control of some mountaintops on terrain claimed by India. Although they were eventually expelled by Indian forces in a month-long campaign fought in some of the most difficult conditions in the history of war, it is likely that a new confrontation here would quickly escalate into something far more intense.

EVEN A SMALL NUCLEAR EXCHANGE WOULD MAKE THE PLANET UNINHABITABLE

Columbia Tribune November 7, 2007

<http://www.columbiatribune.com/2007/Nov/20071107News006.asp>

Starr (Steven, University of Missouri-Columbia) further explained that a "small, regional" nuclear war, such as that possible between India and Pakistan, could result in the detonation of 100 nuclear bombs the size of those dropped in World War II. The resulting mass fires would, according to some projections, send huge quantities of smoke into the stratosphere that could drop the Earth's temperatures to levels of the pre-industrial age, a time called "the Little Ice Age." Much of the world's farmland would be unusable. "If you launch a successful first strike, but it makes the world uninhabitable, then how successful was it?" Starr asked.

UNIQUENESS

U.S. HAS A BALANCED APPROACH FOR INDIA AND CHINA NOW

Aparna Pande, Research Fellow, Hudson Institute, January 29, 2011

[http://www.hudson.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=publication_details&id=7710]

The U.S.-China joint statement of January 19, 2011 while reaffirming the commitment to the 2009 joint statement, does not refer to South Asia, or to India and Pakistan. In the light of President Obama's visit to India in November 2010 some Indian analysts believe there is a subtle message being sent that while the US would like to maintain its close mainly economic relationship with China, the ties with India will be the defining relationship of this century. Is their analysis correct or is it just another case of India aiming to be an equal of a country, China, that is economically and militarily much more powerful. We must not forget that "all politics is local" and the response of the congressmen has a lot to do with the global economic downturn and loss of jobs. Even though the two countries are close population-wise, China is a \$5 trillion economy while India is only a \$1.3 trillion economy. While Sino-Indian bilateral trade stands at \$60 billion, Sino-US bilateral trade will reach \$500 billion by 2015. There are over 3.5 million Chinese Americans, while the Indian American diaspora is around 2 million. What the two Sino-US summits, of 2009 and 2011, have showcased is an acknowledgement of parity from both sides.

U.S. NOT TILTED TOO FAR TOWARD INDIA YET

C. Raja Mohan, Professor International Studies, Singapore, February 2011

[Lowy Institute, <http://www.lowyinstitute.org/Publication.asp?pid=1505>]

China, in turn, has watched closely the Obama Administration's policy of return to Asia. It has noted Obama's celebration of shared political values with India and cautioned Delhi against building an alliance in the name of democracy, a point emphasised by Chinese editorialists in colourful terms. At the same time, Some Chinese analysts remain confident that Obama's strategic power play with India is not yet strong enough to undermine the centrality of China in the American calculus.

UNIQUENESS

THE U.S. AND INDIA HAVE BEEN CAREFUL NOT TO ENCIRCLE CHINA YET

C. Raja Mohan, Professor International Studies, Singapore, February 2011

[Lowy Institute, <http://www.lowyinstitute.org/Publication.asp?pid=1505>]

As Delhi and Washington inch towards each other, there remains scepticism about the durability of their triangular dynamic involving China. While the rise of Chinese power threatens both Delhi and Washington, neither is in a rush to declare an explicit policy of balancing China, much less containing it. The difficulty of disentangling the US and Chinese economies, along with India's growing economic interdependence with China, pose significant limits on Indo-US strategic manoeuvres against Beijing. In both countries, there are political divisions on how to deal with China's rise and how far to go in strengthening bilateral defence cooperation to constrain Beijing's potential dominance in Asia. Prudence in both establishments propels Delhi and Washington to find ways to manage and even improve relations with Beijing.

INDIA-U.S. TIES WON'T BE GROWING ANY TIME SOON

Karl Inderfurth, Center for Strategic and International Studies, June 13, 2011

[<http://www.indianexpress.com/news/getting-on-with-the-zigzag-path/802752/0>]

While President Obama's visit was well received in India, it may also represent the high point for bilateral relations in the near term. The reality is that over the past six months the bilateral relationship has shifted from big initiatives and centrestage to more routine interactions and schedule interruptions. While several summit follow-up meetings have taken place, including visits to India by outgoing Commerce Secretary Gary Locke and, most recently, Homeland Secretary Janet Napolitano, other meetings and policy activities have been pushed back due to the exigencies of both sides. The one initiative that could have provided the next big boost in the relationship — India's tender for 126 new jet fighters — did not. India chose two European entrants as the finalists in this \$10-12 billion competition, a deep disappointment to both the US government and defence industry. This disappointment, however, may have been mitigated a bit this week with reports that the Cabinet Committee on Security approved the purchase of 10 Boeing C-17 cargo aircraft worth \$4.1 billion.

UNIQUENESS

U.S.-INDIAN RELATIONS ARE ON AUTOPILOT NOW, THEY WILL STAY THE SAME, NOT DRAW ANY CLOSER

Karl Inderfurth, Center for Strategic and International Studies, June 13, 2011

[<http://www.indianexpress.com/news/getting-on-with-the-zigzag-path/802752/0>]
Meanwhile, in Washington, the Obama administration is preoccupied with crises in the Middle East and North Africa, ongoing military engagements in Afghanistan and Iraq, contentious budget battles, and is now beginning to gear up for the presidential election in 2012. This full plate of issues is tinged with frustration within official Washington about India's reluctance to make progress on a range of issues from agricultural cooperation to defence deals. For some, India's abstention on the Libya vote in the UN Security Council compounds the frustration. In the words of one US official, the US is focusing on "strategic continuity" for the coming year, which could be interpreted by some as placing the relationship on autopilot.

U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS HAVE STABILIZED

Bonnie Glaser, Center for Strategic and International Studies, May 2011

{Comparative Connections, <http://csis.org/program/comparative-connections>]
High-level contacts between the US and Chinese militaries resumed in January with a visit by Defense Secretary Robert Gates to China. Immediately following his trip, President Hu Jintao traveled to the US for a state visit. The occasion combined informal discussion with all the protocol trappings of a state visit by a leader from an important country. Both countries exerted great efforts to ensure the visit's success, which put the bilateral relationship on more solid footing after a year that was characterized by increased tensions and discord.

INDIA LINKS

INDIA RESPONDS TO ANY MOVE MADE BY CHINA IN SPACE

Uddipan Mukherjee, Oil Price.Com January 17, 2011

[The Growing Space Rivalry Between China and India, <http://oilprice.com/Geo-Politics/Asia/The-Growing-Space-Rivalry-Between-China-and-India.html>]

Any space maneuvering by India, though concealed within the yoke of the socio-economic model, has a security aspect naturally tied to it. And the rationale is provided by the rapid strides made by its northern neighbor, with which India has a persistent border problem. Hence, any move made by the Chinese in space, necessarily has an Indian countermove coming up. For instance, the Chinese have already sent humans to space. They have developed their ICBMs. They are in an enviable position in terms of Anti-Satellite (ASAT) and Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) programmes. This forces India all the more by strategic demands, to catapult its space programme to tally with that of Beijing.

INDIA IS VERY SUSPICIOUS OF CHINA

The Economist August 19, 2010

[http://www.economist.com/node/16846256?story_id=16846256&CFID]

India, too, is unnerved. Its humiliation at Chinese hands in a brief war nearly 50 years ago still rankles. A tradition of strategic mistrust of China is deeply ingrained. India sees China as working to undermine it at every level: by pre-empting it in securing supplies of the energy both must import; through manoeuvres to block a permanent seat for India on the United Nations Security Council; and, above all, through friendships with its smaller South Asian neighbours, notably Pakistan. India also notes that China, after decades of setting their border quarrels to one side in the interests of the broader relationship, has in recent years hardened its position on the disputes in Tibet and Kashmir that in 1962 led to war.

INDIA LINKS

INDIA DOES NOT TRUST CHINA

Evan Feigenbaum, Adjunct Senior Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations, 2011

[The Washington Quarterly, volume 34, number 2 2011 p. 34]

China's growing role in South Asia could create tensions between the United States and India. Bluntly put, the Indian government, media, and public are deeply ambivalent about the rise of Chinese power, and especially about the expansion of Chinese influence in South Asia. Whether or not these Indian threat assessments are accurate, they will bleed into U.S.—India relations because many in New Delhi will look to the United States for support, but fear the United States could yet tilt away from India for example, by working to address global issues bilaterally with China, sidelining New Delhi and working against Indian interests. China's weight has grown over the past five years to the degree that many in India continue to fear a U.S.—China condominium on issues of direct importance to India. This fear has grown much less pronounced as U.S.—China relations have become more fraught since mid-2010.

INDIA HAS SWITCHED TO A MORE MILITARIZED VIEW OF SPACE

Victoria Samson, The Space Review, May 9, 2011

[<http://www.thespacereview.com/article/1838/1>]

India's space program has very strong civil roots: it began as a means to assist India in its development and has mainly focused on improving the everyday lives of its citizens. More recently, India has made a dramatic shift in the tone of its space efforts. Lately, the country has adopted a more militarized attitude, as exemplified by statements made by Indian governmental officials and by increased efforts by India to create an indigenous ballistic missile defense program. India's space efforts very well could affect the long-term sustainability of space and merits further attention.

INDIA LINKS

INDIA DOES NOT TRUST CHINA

Evan Feigenbaum, Adjunct Senior Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations, 2011

[The Washington Quarterly, volume 34, number 2 2011 p. 34]

Beijing is not viewed in New Delhi as an honest broker, principally because of China's intimate relations with Pakistan, but also because of suspicion of its maritime ambitions in the Indian Ocean and claims on Indian-held territory. And this is one reason so many Indians reacted badly to the November 2009 joint statement issued by presidents Obama and Hu, which mentioned mutual support for improved India—Pakistan relations. Indians immediately argued that Washington was enabling a most unwelcome Chinese role.

CHINA LINKS

CHINA IS MAINLY WORRIED ABOUT INDIA IF IT TEAMS UP WITH THE UNITED STATES

The Economist August 19, 2010

[http://www.economist.com/node/16846256?story_id=16846256&CFID]

Autocrats in Beijing are contemptuous of India for its messy, indecisive democracy. But they must see it as a serious long-term rival—especially if it continues to tilt towards America. As recently as the early 1990s, India was as rich, in terms of national income per head. China then hurtled so far ahead that it seemed India could never catch up. But India's long-term prospects now look stronger. While China is about to see its working-age population shrink, India is enjoying the sort of bulge in manpower which brought sustained booms elsewhere in Asia. It is no longer inconceivable that its growth could outpace China's for a considerable time. It has the advantage of democracy—at least as a pressure valve for discontent. And India's army is, in numbers, second only to China's and America's: it has 100,000 soldiers in disputed Arunachal Pradesh (twice as many as America will soon have in Iraq). And because India does not threaten the West, it has powerful friends both on its own merits and as a counterweight to China.

CHINA'S REACTION TO CLOSER U.S.-INDIA TIES MAKES IMPROVED RELATIONS MORE DIFFICULT

Sujit Dutta, professor Mandela Center, Millia University, New Delhi, Spring 2011

[Washington Quarterly, Spring 2011 volume 34, number 2, p. 129]

Specific to relations with India, the desire to drive an ever harder bargain has made dispute resolution an important goal of the 1988, 2003, and 2005 agreements difficult. The existing differences over China's large territorial claims, its sustained support for Pakistan, a regional diplomacy that persistently seeks to counter-balance India, its negative perception of Indo-U.S. strategic partnership, and its refusal to address the Tibetan autonomy issue that has left 150,000 Tibetans in exile in India for the past 50 years not only cast a shadow on ties, but are also producing new frictions. The growing volume of trade and economic ties between the two countries important for the relationship given the political differences has not managed to cope with the string of new diplomatic complexities.

CHINA LINKS

CHINA'S SUSPICION OF INDIA'S GROWING TIES WITH THE US MAKE IT MORE HOSTILE

Sujit Dutta, professor Mandela Center, Millia University, New Delhi, Spring 2011

[Washington Quarterly, Spring 2011 volume 34, number 2, p. 130]

India's rise, as well as its changing international status and role, have also affected the tenor of the relationship. During the past decade, the international perception of India has changed, its diplomacy has expanded, and it has forged close ties with all major powers. Its economic, military, and comprehensive power is growing, and its diplomatic status has changed. China has always been deeply sensitive to changing international power equations which have a bearing on bilateral relations and diplomacy. India's rise and its growing ties with leading powers, especially the United States and Japan, appears to have made China uneasy about potential strategic consequences. Ironically, it has had the effect of making China more assertive, rather than accommodating, in its posture toward India.

IMPROVED U.S.-INDIA TIES SPILL OVER INTO RENEWED BORDER TENSIONS

Jabin Jacob, senior research fellow, Inst of Peace and Conflict Studies, Dec. 14, 2010

[<http://carnegie.ru/events/?fa=3188>]

The Chinese have signaled their displeasure or discomfort with the growing closeness in Indo-U.S. relations in a number of ways, Jacob said. For example, there has been increased attention to border incursions by the Chinese military at the Line of Actual Control. While it is unclear whether the actual number of incursions has risen, Indian media coverage of China and Chinese incursions has risen since 2006. He cited, as instigation for the increased Indian attention, the 2006 speech by then Chinese Ambassador to India Sun Yuxi, who stated that the contested territory of Arunachal Pradesh is part of China. Trends in the Indian media have led to the appearance of increasingly aggressive behavior by China, although such activities are most likely not new.

CHINA LINKS

CHINA IS INSECURE ABOUT US-INDIA TIES

Sujit Dutta, professor Mandela Center, Millia University, New Delhi, Spring 2011

[Washington Quarterly, Spring 2011 volume 34, number 2, p. 135]

China has been critical of the emerging Indo —U.S. strategic partnership and was against the Indo —U.S. nuclear agreement as well as the NSG decision to grant India special status in nuclear energy-related commerce. It has been reluctant to see India play a larger regional or global role, and is clearly insecure about India's growing bilateral (and trilateral) ties with the United States and Japan.

RIVALRY: MANY FLASHPOINTS

A GAIN FOR EITHER INDIA OR CHINA IS VIEWED BY THE OTHER AS A LOSS

IntelliBriefs, news digest, September 4, 2010

[<http://intellibriefs.blogspot.com/2010/09/india-china-locked-in-zero-sum.html>]

A detached observer cannot but notice petty petulance that has crept into the Sino-Indian diplomatic intercourse. Need pettiness remain the leitmotif of Sino-Indian relations? Do statesmen not owe it to themselves and the nations they seek to lead and guide to rein in diplomats resorting to small-mindedness? But before that happens, both China and India have to rationalise, and internalise each others' compulsions. The two countries are widely acknowledged as rising powers and yet locked in a pointless zero sum geopolitical game.

CHINA AND INDIA HAVE A RIVALRY WITH MANY FLASHPOINTS

Christian Caryl, Foreign Policy, July 13, 2010

[http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/07/13/dont_even_think_about_it]

China and India have built up a \$60-billion-per-year trading relationship, and for years they've insisted that they want to work more closely on a variety of fronts. Yet that expressed desire for collaboration co-exists uneasily with a long-running strategic rivalry. Parts of their mutual border remain in dispute. China has long supported Pakistan, India's main enemy, while the Indians have often befriended competitors of the Chinese (be it Moscow or Washington). Lately Beijing has been cultivating relationships among countries in Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean -- including Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka -- to protect the flow of commerce and access to supplies of natural resources. That has the Indians fearing encirclement.

RIVALRY: MANY FLASHPOINTS

MANY CAUSES OF RISING TENSIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND INDIA

Christian Caryl, Foreign Policy, July 13, 2010

[http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/07/13/dont_even_think_about_it]

It is undoubtedly true that the two countries mainly have other potential enemies in mind. China is primarily concerned about deterring potential attacks by the world's leading nuclear power, the United States, while India's strategic calculations focus on the threat from Pakistan. Yet strategic logic is creating the potential for direct friction between Beijing and New Delhi on several fronts. The two countries are already engaged in a naval arms race as they jockey for influence in the waters around South Asia. Tensions have also been mounting over the two countries' border disputes -- especially the one involving the disputed area of Arunachal Pradesh (which is controlled by the Indians). The Indians complain of a rising number of Chinese incursions into the area; a remark by the Chinese ambassador to India a few years ago, when he claimed the territory as China's, stirred up public outrage. The Chinese, who regard Arunachal Pradesh as part of Tibet, worry in turn about a buildup of Indian troops in the region.

RIVALRY: SPACE LINKS

MAJOR SPACE PROGRAMS FROM ASIAN NATIONS ARE INCREASINGLY MILITARY IN FOCUS

James Clay Moltz, professor national security, Naval Postgraduate Sch., January 2011

[Journal of Contemporary China, Issue 68, pp. 69-87, vol. 20]

In the emerging post-Cold War space environment, Asian countries—among them China, India, Japan, and South Korea—have played an increasingly prominent role. The motives of these countries to date have been different from those of the superpowers, putting a greater emphasis on domestic political aims, commercial and developmental motivations, and regional strategic goals, compared to geo-strategic military competition. Indeed, most of these programs did not begin as military efforts and have had significant histories with an exclusively (or largely) civilian orientation. However, these seemingly favorable factors have begun to change in the past decade, with all of Asia's major players developing significant military space applications, and at least one, China, actual space weapons.

CHINA AND INDIA ARE ENGAGED IN A SPACE-FUELED ARMS RACE

Christian Caryl, Foreign Policy, July 13, 2010

[http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/07/13/dont_even_think_about_it]

So what's new? A lot. Concurrent with their rising economic might, China and India have set about modernizing their militaries to lend extra muscle to their growing strategic ambitions -- and given their complicated history, that can't help but spark worries. "China has the most active and diverse ballistic missile development program in the world," noted one U.S. report. "China's ballistic missile force is expanding in both size and types of missiles." China's Dongfeng long-range missiles boast independently controlled multiple warheads, mobility, and solid fuel (meaning that they can be fired with little notice). That's just one of many areas in which the Chinese have demonstrated their advanced technological capabilities. In January China shot down one of its own satellites with a missile -- once again demonstrating, as it did with a previous test in 2007, that it's well down the path toward a ballistic missile defense system. That test unnerved the Indians, who saw the prospect of Chinese space weapons as a potential threat to the credibility of their own nuclear deterrent. The Indians, meanwhile, have been hard at work on a new generation of long-range missiles of their own. The Agni-5, which is set for a test flight by the end of this year,

has a projected range of 5,000 to 6,000 kilometers -- meaning that it would be able to hit even the northernmost of China's cities. The Indians are also conducting sea trials of their first ballistic missile submarine, the Arihant, which could be ready for deployment within another year or two.

RIVALRY: SPACE LINKS

SPACE PROGRAMS ARE HIGHLY ASSOCIATED WITH NATIONALISM

James Clay Moltz, professor national security, Naval Postgraduate Sch., January 2011

[Journal of Contemporary China, Issue 68, pp. 69-87, vol. 20]

As noted above, rival nations typically cooperate in sensitive fields involving dual-use technologies—such as space—on only a limited scale, at least until relations of trust have been solidified or security concerns in other areas have dissipated. This is particularly the case when there are asymmetries in the capabilities between states in that field and they fear that an overly generous policy could assist in the rise of potential military rivals. Moreover, because of the close relationship between space technologies and missile development, countries have typically guarded these programs very closely and viewed their neighbor's programs with mistrust. Notably, the United States and the old Soviet Union (in contrast to Russia) often opposed the development of space-launch capabilities even by respective allies in Asia, such as South Korea and North Korea, for fear of upsetting the regional balance of power, creating new military uncertainties, and setting unfavorable precedents for dealing later with potential proliferant states. Thus, space power has been, at times, a divisive force even among allies, often increasing political tensions and nationalism.

NATIONALISTIC FORCES LIMIT COOPERATION IN ASIA

James Clay Moltz, professor national security, Naval Postgraduate Sch., January 2011

[Journal of Contemporary China, Issue 68, pp. 69-87, vol. 20]

Timing has also played a role in inhibiting space cooperation, as countries have sought to avoid revealing weaknesses and potentially being 'locked into' inferior positions relative to rivals. Asian countries have been relative late-comers in space, and the high cost of space programs, the sophistication of the technologies involved, and the need for specially trained personnel and an expensive infrastructure have increased the role of nationalism and limited the perceived value of cooperation with neighbors, particularly those with the potential to harm them. Indeed, it is hard to underestimate how much the interplay between developmental and security needs has affected (and limited) space cooperation within Asia.

RIVALRY: SPACE LINKS

SPACE ADVANTAGES ARE VERY IMPORTANT IN POSSIBLE CHINA-INDIA CONFLICT

Taylor Dinerman, Senior Editor, Hudson Institute, May 24, 2011

[<http://www.hudson-ny.org/2144/china-vs-india-space-war>]

Never before have two modern military powers -- China and India -- confronted one another across a mountain range like the Himalayas. The wars fought by Europeans across the Alps and Pyrenees would appear as minor skirmishes compared to it. Control of the high ground has always been helpful in war, but now -- when controlling the high ground means better radar coverage, better intelligence gathering capability and better communications -- it is of supreme importance.

SPACE PROGRAMS WOULD BE EXTREMELY IMPORTANT IN FUTURE CHINA-INDIA WAR

Taylor Dinerman, Senior Editor, Hudson Institute, May 24, 2011

[<http://www.hudson-ny.org/2144/china-vs-india-space-war>]

The extreme difficulty of resupplying ground forces fighting among the highest mountains in the world, for example, would rapidly make air superiority even more decisive than usual. Namely, for airpower and for modern precision weaponry to be fully effective, it must be supported by spacepower. Satellite navigation systems, such as America's GPSs, are essential, as are satellite communications, space-based reconnaissance and early warning systems. In the mountains, space systems are even more important than in level terrain because of the extreme difficulties of operating multiple fixed and mobile transmitters at high altitude. The limits of normal tactical radios at high altitude have become obvious to American forces operating in Afghanistan; in the Himalayas, the problems would be even worse due to the fact that the peaks are higher and the valleys deeper, making it is all too easy for a ground unit, or even an aircraft, to move into a communications dead zone.

RIVALRY: SPACE LINKS

CHINA AND INDIA ARE ENGAGED IN A SPACE RACE FOR INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE

Newsweek September 19, 2008

[<http://www.newsweek.com/2008/09/19/the-real-space-race-is-in-asia.html>]

China sees its spacewalk as a way of proving that it belongs with the United States and Russia in the top tier of space-faring nations. But its true opponent in this space race is not the West so much as its Asian neighbors—India in particular. India has in recent years transformed its space program from a utilitarian affair of meteorological and communications satellites into a hyperactive project that seems designed to make a splash on the world stage. Its robotic-exploration program is scheduled to launch a probe on Oct. 22 that will orbit the moon for two years. And Japan is considering expanding its well-established (if less ambitious) space program—which includes research on the International Space Station and a respectable commercial satellite business—and exploring military applications. Against this backdrop, Beijing's dominance is not unshakable. Just as the Soviet Union's launch of its Sputnik satellite back in 1957 was only a fleeting victory, China's recent accomplishments have provided merely the opening salvos in a modern-day Asian space race. The two biggest forces driving the race between China and India are their insistence on self-reliance and the idea that space exploration feeds national prestige.

CHINA AND INDIA ARE COMPETING IN THE SPACE ARENA

Newsweek September 19, 2008

[<http://www.newsweek.com/2008/09/19/the-real-space-race-is-in-asia.html>]

The United States and the Soviet Union were racing in the context of a cold war, but India and China are vying for leadership in a competitive marketplace of people and knowledge industries. It's about developing technology, talent and markets. All of which has stimulated Chinese technology: sensors built for space have ended up in GPS systems, washing machines and other products. The Chinese hope to spin out their rockets and orbiters into inventions and products they can patent. And "they're now right up in the world class of robotics," says British scientist Martin Sweeting, CEO of Surrey Satellite Technology, which built Beijing a pollution-monitoring satellite for the Olympics and does work on China's moon rovers.

RIVALRY: SPACE LINKS

INDIA AND CHINA ARE COMPETING OVER INCREASINGLY AMBITIOUS SPACE POLICY GOALS

Newsweek September 19, 2008

[<http://www.newsweek.com/2008/09/19/the-real-space-race-is-in-asia.html>]

The repercussions of China's program were felt most strongly in Delhi, where the 36-year-old space program is now ramping up its moon project at launch speed. China first sent a man into space in 2003, and India won't achieve that goal until 2015, but according to unofficial schedules, China will beat India to a moon landing by only a year. Reaching the moon is the childhood dream of Madhavan Nair, chairman of India's space program, which is now spending about \$1 billion per year, compared with an estimated \$2.5 billion a year in China. If all goes well, at the end of October India will launch the \$100 million Chandrayaan-I, its first lunar orbiter, using the workhorse Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle. The orbiter will fire a probe at the moon's surface, kicking up a cloud of lunar dust that scientists will analyze from afar—and it will plant the Indian flag in lunar soil. Its successor, Chandrayaan-II, a cooperative effort with Russia (and, therefore, one looked down upon by Chinese analysts), is expected to land a rover on the moon by 2012. The space agency, if it can persuade Parliament to fund all its dreams, aims to put a man on the moon by 2020, followed by robotic missions to Mars, a nearby asteroid and the sun—an agenda even more ambitious than China's.

RIVALRY: SPACE LINKS

SPACE ASSETS ARE VERY IMPORTANT FOR BOTH SIDES IN THE RIVALRY

Taylor Dinerman, Senior Editor, Hudson Institute, May 24, 2011

[<http://www.hudson-ny.org/2144/china-vs-india-space-war>]

China and India are building and enhancing their military and quasi-military space assets. India recently launched another Earth observation satellite, adding to its existing constellation of surveillance spacecraft. India has also been working on a set of so-called GPS augmentation satellites, which would give India the capacity to adapt and tailor the GPS signal to its own specialized requirements. In spite of the failure of India's heavy launch rocket to put its latest communications satellite into orbit, it maintains a comprehensive array of these satellites. China has been pushing ahead with a comprehensive program aimed at building up its array of space assets. The Chinese are building their own global satellite navigation system called Beidou [Compass], which will be totally separate from America's GPS system. Members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) have also been working hard to build improved communications and intelligence gathering satellites. The January 2007 test of an anti-satellite weapon signified that they take the possibility of space warfare deadly seriously. The Indians have not yet conducted a recognizable test of a anti-satellite weapons, but there are reports that indicate they may soon do so. The Indian military is hard at work developing indigenous missile defense technology, which they know can be adapted for use against satellites. If a conflict did erupt, both sides might believe that it would be to their advantage if they destroyed the other side's space systems. Even if the advantage of being the first to attack, using anti-satellite weapons, were short lived, it might last long enough to have a decisive military effect, especially if both sides came under diplomatic pressure to agree to a cease fire "in place." If the fighting spread to the high seas, or to the Pakistani frontier, or to both, the side with the best array of surviving space assets would have a considerable advantage. If there were fighting in the Indian Ocean, China would be more dependent on its space assets than India, which, thanks to geography, would find it easier to use UAVs and reconnaissance aircraft. The fact, however, that rivalries now extends into the Earth's orbit, simply shows just how important space power has become to any 21st century conflict.

RIVALRY: SPACE LINKS

INDIA AND CHINA ARE INVOLVED IN A COLD WAR SPACE RACE

The Sunday Times (UK) June 20, 2008

[<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/asia/article4182216.ece>]

The world's two most populous countries — and biggest emerging economies — have fought one war on land and are rapidly modernising their air, naval and nuclear forces in case of another. Now India and China are taking their rivalry into orbit, with Delhi determined to catch up with Beijing in what is starting to look like an Asian version of the Cold War “space race”. General Deepak Kapoor, India's Chief of Army Staff, has spoken publicly for the first time of his fears about China's military space programme and the need for India to accelerate its own. “The Chinese space programme is expanding at an exponentially rapid pace in both offensive and defensive content,” he told a conference attended by India's military top brass this week. “The Indian Army's agenda for exploitation of space will have to evolve dynamically. It should be our endeavour to optimise space applications for military purposes.” Describing space as “the ultimate high ground”, he called for the establishment of an interservices space command to supervise surveillance, reconnaissance and rapid response. It was a rare example of a top Indian official — military or civilian — speaking openly about India's usually secret military space programme and about its strategic rivalry with China.

BRINK

SINO-INDO RELATIONS ARE AT A CRUCIAL POINT

Sujit Dutta, professor Mandela Center, Millia University, New Delhi, Spring 2011

[Washington Quarterly, Spring 2011 volume 34, number 2, p. 141]

India's relationship with China is at a crossroads. It can go in several directions depending on how the two deal with each other's concerns and their ability to reach a reasonable settlement on some of the core sovereignty and security issues. Both need a stable, sensitive, and reasonably cooperative relationship as their status and power in the world changes. The rest of Asia also wants to see peace and stability maintained in this major relationship of the 21st century, even as the two states compete in trade and diplomacy. The world's interest lies in the simultaneous growth of India and China, from which it can reap vast gains. China, in particular, needs to come to terms with the constraints on its diplomacy being imposed by its nationalist territorial discourse, irredentism, and a preponderant realpolitik approach, especially in its diplomacy toward India. It needs to work to untangle the complexities that have emerged over the past five years, while helping to forge a stronger understanding of the interests which link the two countries. India's relationship with China is at a crossroads.

INDIA'S SPACE PROGRAM IS ACCELERATING

Uddipan Mukherjee, Oil Price.Com January 17, 2011

[The Growing Space Rivalry Between China and India, <http://oilprice.com/Geo-Politics/Asia/The-Growing-Space-Rivalry-Between-China-and-India.html>]

ISRO's former Chairman Dr. Kasturirangan says that India has entered the "expansion phase" of its space programme since it has achieved the initial goals of economic growth with the help of space technology. Now, India can afford the luxuries of space science and possibly even human spaceflight. And with the overwhelming success of the nation-state's first lunar spacecraft Chandrayaan-1, he is quite right. India's future ambitions are the development of GSLVs, further lunar exploratory missions (Chandrayan-II), a two-stage-to-orbit reusable launch vehicle, human spaceflight, and further international cooperation to expand its horizons. The commercialization of this venture has already received a strong backing from the government with the creation of Antrix Corporation, which markets Indian space capabilities around the world.

BRINK

SUSPICIONS OVER SPACE PREVENT RESOLVING RELATIONS

The Sunday Times (UK) June 20, 2008

[<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/asia/article4182216.ece>]

India and China enjoyed close ties in the 1950s but fell out when Delhi gave refuge to the Dalai Lama, Tibet's spiritual leader, in 1959. The two countries then fought a brief but bloody border war in 1962. Now they are trying to forge a new economic partnership but have yet to resolve the border dispute and remain deeply suspicious about each other's ambitions — notably in space.

INDIA'S RELATION WITH CHINA IS FRAGILE

Sujit Dutta, professor Mandela Center, Millia University, New Delhi, Spring 2011

[Washington Quarterly, Spring 2011 volume 34, number 2, p. 127]

India's relations with China are uneasy in the best of times, but over the past few years the spectrum of differences between the world's two largest countries has steadily widened, with the relationship becoming more complex as a result. The Chinese ambassador in New Delhi acknowledged this state of affairs during an interview just before Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao visited India in December 2010 for damage control, characterizing relations as being in a "fragile" state that needed care. Little visible progress, however, has been made in resolving a series of issues which have become politically unpredictable and made India's diplomatic relations with China tenuous. Thus, Wen's statement during the visit that "we are partners not competitors," was made more in the spirit of hope than describing the current reality. There has indeed been some cooperation in economic ties and in areas of global significance such as climate change. But the list of issues pending resolution which bedevil the relationship has been growing. The constructive partnership envisaged in 2005, when the two countries announced the India —China Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity, remains unfulfilled and has proven difficult to attain.

AT: GROWING TIES PREVENT CONFLICT

GROWING TRADE TIES JUST ANOTHER SOURCE OF TENSION

PK Kerr, Alan Kronstadt, Analysts, Congressional Research Service October 27, 2010

[India-U.S. Relations, October 27, 2010, p. 17]

In the view of some commentators, the increased interdependence of growing bilateral trade will act as an inhibitor to conflict. Yet, for others, the workings of this dynamic are not so clear. Some analysts also note that the nature and imbalance of the dramatically growing trade between India and China is leading to a degree of antagonism in India toward China over the trade relationship.

INCREASED COMMERCIAL TIES DO NOT PREVENT RISING TENSIONS

PK Kerr, Alan Kronstadt, Analysts, Congressional Research Service October 27, 2010

[India-U.S. Relations, October 27, 2010, p. 15-16]

Tensions between India and China appear to be increasing despite a 30-fold jump in the value of their bilateral trade over the past decade. Some analysts now take the view that the bilateral relationship “has begun to take the form of a true geopolitical rivalry.”⁷⁷ China’s decision to issue special visas to Indian citizens from India’s Arunachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir indicates China’s position that residents of these states have different status than other Indians, a position that obviously would antagonize India.⁷⁸ In 2009, India added two full army divisions to those already deployed near the disputed border, built at least three new airstrips in the region, and moved two squadrons of advanced Sukhoi-30 MKI combat aircraft to a base in the nearby Assam state.⁷⁹ The latter months of 2009 saw New Delhi and Beijing engage increasingly vituperative diplomatic and media barbs, placing U.S. officials in something of a dilemma over how to maintain friendly relations with both countries.⁸⁰ Meanwhile, the unresolved border dispute is seen to be a significant obstacle to expanded India-China economic and trade relations.

AT: GROWING TIES PREVENT CONFLICT

INCREASED TIES DO NOT PREVENT SUSPICION

Jabin Jacob, senior research fellow, Inst of Peace and Conflict Studies, Dec. 14, 2010

[<http://carnegie.ru/events/?fa=3188>]

While institutional links, dialogues, exchanges, and high-level visits will grow and flourish between India and China, they will not necessarily signify better relations, Jacob warned. Both countries will continue to be wary of each other, argued Jacob, and their relationship will see a mix of cooperation and competition that is unlikely to change in the near to medium term.

AT: GOOD RELATIONS NOW

RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA REMAIN STRAINED

PK Kerr, Alan Kronstadt, Analysts, Congressional Research Service October 27, 2010

[India-U.S. Relations, October 27, 2010, p. 14]

India and China fought a brief but intense border war in 1962 that left China in control of large swaths of territory still claimed by India. Today, India accuses China of illegitimately occupying nearly 15,000 square miles of Indian territory in Kashmir (the Aksai Chin region), while China lays claim to 35,000 square miles in the northeastern Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh. The 1962 clash ended a previously friendly relationship between the two leaders of the Cold War “nonaligned movement” and left many Indians feeling shocked and betrayed. While some aspects of India-China relations, including bilateral trade, have warmed measurably in recent years, the two countries have yet to reach a final boundary agreement. Adding to New Delhi’s sense of insecurity have been suspicions regarding China’s long-term nuclear weapons capabilities and strategic intentions in South and Southeast Asia. A strategic orientation focused on China appears to have affected the course and scope of New Delhi’s own nuclear weapons, ballistic missile, and other power projection programs.

IMPACT

RECENT HISTORY PROVES WAR BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA IS POSSIBLE

The Economist August 19, 2010

[http://www.economist.com/node/16846256?story_id=16846256&CFID]

The prospect of renewed war between India and China is, for now, something that disturbs the sleep only of virulent nationalists in the Chinese press and retired colonels in Indian think-tanks. Optimists prefer to hail the \$60 billion in trade the two are expected to do with each other this year (230 times the total in 1990). But the 20th century taught the world that blatantly foreseeable conflicts of interest can become increasingly foreseeable wars with unforeseeably dreadful consequences. Relying on prosperity and more democracy in China to sort things out thus seems unwise.

HISTORICAL PARALLEL BETWEEN CHINA AND INDIA AND WORLD WAR II

The Economist August 19, 2010

[http://www.economist.com/node/16846256?story_id=16846256&CFID]

A HUNDRED years ago it was perhaps already possible to discern the rising powers whose interaction and competition would shape the 20th century. The sun that shone on the British empire had passed midday. Vigorous new forces were flexing their muscles on the global stage, notably America, Japan and Germany. Their emergence brought undreamed-of prosperity; but also carnage on a scale hitherto unimaginable. Now digest the main historical event of this week: China has officially become the world's second-biggest economy, overtaking Japan. In the West this has prompted concerns about China overtaking the United States sooner than previously thought. But stand back a little farther, apply a more Asian perspective, and China's longer-term contest is with that other recovering economic behemoth: India. These two Asian giants, which until 1800 used to make up half the world economy, are not, like Japan and Germany, mere nation states. In terms of size and population, each is a continent—and for all the glittering growth rates, a poor one.

IMPACT

THE RIVALRY COULD SPIN OUT OF CONTROL

The Times Online, November 12, 2009

[<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/asia/article6913250.ece>]

The plan is also being seen as the latest move in a low-level, but escalating struggle for economic and military supremacy between Asia's two emerging giants. This week the flashpoint is their disputed Himalayan border, as China protests over the Dalai Lama's visit to a northeastern Indian state that it claims. But they are also competing over naval control of the Indian Ocean, resources and markets in Africa, strategic footholds in Asia — and are even in a race for the Moon. "It doesn't have the same proportions as the Cold War," said Alexander Neill, head of the Asia programme at the Royal United Services Institute, a research centre. "But there is potential for this to spiral out of control. Allies of both countries need to think carefully about the consequences of this rivalry."

BORDER WAR COULD ESCALATE

Eric Margolis, veteran journalist, author, Pakistan Defence, 2010

[<http://www.defence.pk/forums/military-forum/70996-china-india-war-giants.html>]

Tibet controls most of the headwaters of India's great rivers. Delhi has long feared that China may one day dam and divert their waters to China's dry western provinces. Other serious potential flashpoints exist. India's old foe, Pakistan, with whom it has fought four wars, is China's closet ally. Beijing arms Pakistan and has built up its nuclear arms program. An Indian-Pakistan war over divided Kashmir, or an Indian intervention in a fragmenting Pakistan or Afghanistan, could draw China into the fray. A new port in western Pakistan at Gwadar will give China port rights on the Arabian Sea. Burma (today Myanmar), on India's troubled eastern flank, which is rent by tribal uprisings, deeply worries Delhi. Strategic Burma is rapidly becoming an important forward Chinese base. A new road links China with Burma, and provides China's navy a badly needed port on the Andaman Sea, and thus access to the Indian Ocean. India believes China is trying to strategically encircle it. To the west, Pakistan; to the north, Tibet; to the east, Burma. To the south, China is busy cultivating Sri Lanka. In spite of million man armed forces and nuclear weapons, India feels increasingly threatened by China's rise. The Indians know full well that China expects obedience from its neighbors. Even a small border clash between these two assertive giants could light the fuse of a broad and very frightening conflict.

IMPACT

HIGH RISK OF NUCLEAR WAR IN ASIA

Christopher Twomey, Asst Prof National Security, Naval Postgraduate School, 2011

[Asia Policy, Number 11, January 2011 p. 52]

Ongoing changes in traditional state-to-state nuclear dynamics are reshaping international security in Asia. Today, Asia is a multipolar nuclear environment in which long-range nuclear weapons are joined by other systems with strategic effect, and in which countries hold different views about the role and utility of nuclear weapons. This article discusses the implications of these shifts from the Cold War to the present for several guises of stability, on the one hand, and for competition and conflict, on the other. Though each of these considerations leads to dangerous outcomes in isolation, their combined effect is even more deleterious. The implications of this analysis are deeply pessimistic, both for peace in general and for U.S. national security interests in particular.

DECLINING RELATIONS COULD UPSET STABILITY IN ASIA

Sujit Dutta, professor Mandela Center, Millia University, New Delhi, Spring 2011

[Washington Quarterly, Spring 2011 volume 34, number 2, p. 142]

The power of Asia's two largest countries is undergoing gradual but fundamental change. Without a strong structure of cooperation and understanding in place, unsettled disputes between China and India could get out of hand and seriously destabilize Asia. The emerging Asia faces many opportunities for peaceful development. The uncertainties are not as acute and unpredictable as the uncertainties and conflicts Europe faced when it was rising through the 19th and 20th centuries. The gains from growing cross-border trade and investment, the industrial and market networks across the region, and the involvement of international and regional companies in widening regional networks act as brakes against war. Nonetheless, the challenges to peace and stability are serious enough and need to be addressed by the two states in a constructive manner if they are not to repeat the mistakes of the European powers.

IMPACT

URNS THE INDIA ADVANTAGE - IF INDIA ACCELERATES ITS SPACE PROGRAM TO MATCH CHINA, IT WILL DESTABILIZE ITS ECONOMY

Uddipan Mukherjee, Oil Price.Com January 17, 2011

[The Growing Space Rivalry Between China and India, <http://oilprice.com/Geo-Politics/Asia/The-Growing-Space-Rivalry-Between-China-and-India.html>]

One, India should not overstretch its financial resources so as to 'just compete' with China. Beijing may follow that path vis-à-vis America and that might foment another ambience of a new Cold War in Asia. But India needs to tread cautiously. Presently, the Chinese space budget is around \$2.2 billion per year whereas India is behind at almost one-third the amount. India needs to activate its budgetary allowances and aim for targets within prescribed durations. At the same time, financial destabilization needs to be thwarted by avoiding a blind adherence to the China model.

IMPACT

INDIA-CHINA TENSIONS MAY PLAY OUT IN KASHMIR

PK Kerr, Alan Kronstadt, Analysts, Congressional Research Service October 27, 2010

[India-U.S. Relations, October 27, 2010, p. 17]

Many commentators are even speculating that a new “Great Game” is unfolding between India and China, perhaps to be centered on Kashmir. Some analysts see Beijing’s Kashmir stance becoming more adversarial, as was the case in the past, perhaps even more hostile to India than is Islamabad’s.

WAR OVER KASHMIR RISKS EXTINCTION

Fai, Executive Director, Kashmiri-American Council, 2001

[Ghulam, 7.8.2001, The Most Dangerous Place, The Washington Times, 2001 p.l/n]

“The most dangerous place on the planet is Kashmir, a disputed territory convulsed and illegally occupied for more than 53 years and sandwiched between nuclear-capable India and Pakistan. It has ignited two wars between the estranged South Asian rivals in 1948 and 1965, and a third could trigger nuclear volleys and a nuclear winter threatening the entire globe.”

IMPACT

INDIA'S MISSILE DEFENSE CAN BE USED AS ASATS

Victoria Samson, The Space Review, May 9, 2011

[<http://www.thespacereview.com/article/1838/1>]

For example, hit-to-kill missile defense requires developing a ballistic missile that can range high enough to intercept a target either high within the Earth's atmosphere or outside of it. Both missile defense and ASATs require the capability to quickly and accurately detect and track objects in space. Where they largely differ is in their types of targets: missile defense is aimed at objects moving on a parabolic flight path, while ASATs are intended for objects in orbit. That is a big difference, to be sure, as the two targets follow different types of trajectories and travel at different speeds, and each has its own technical challenges. However, the capacity needed for either program is similar enough that a missile defense program could very reasonably be used as a technology demonstrator program for an ASAT capability. The United States proved this in February 2008, when it used a modified interceptor of its ship-based Aegis missile defense program to destroy a satellite close to atmospheric re-entry, USA 193. India has been working on its own missile defense system, and has held six test intercept attempts since November 2006 (four of which were reported to be successful).¹ The most recent test was March 6, 2011, when a modified Prithi target missile was intercepted by an Advanced Air Defense (AAD) missile at an altitude of about 16 kilometers.

IMPACT

STATEMENTS BY SCIENTIFIC LEADERS CONFIRM INDIA IS DEVELOPING AN ASAT CAPABILITY

Victoria Samson, The Space Review, May 9, 2011

[<http://www.thespacereview.com/article/1838/1>]

One could argue that a missile defense capacity may be simply that: presumably not all missile defense programs are intended to provide a dual-use ASAT capability. Nevertheless, India's missile defense efforts must also be put in the context of statements by Indian officials, which indicate a strong interest in developing an ASAT capability. V. K. Saraswat, scientific advisor to India's defense minister, said in January 2010, "India is putting together building blocks of technology that could be used to neutralize enemy satellites," although he conceded that "these are deterrence technologies and quite certainly many of these technologies will not be used."² In February 2010, Saraswat followed this up with the statement, "India will validate the anti-satellite capability on the ground through simulation," and further clarified that "there is no program to do a direct hit to the satellite."³ More recently, in February of this year, Saraswat claimed, "Our country does not have a policy to attack anybody in space. We don't believe in it. But as part of the Ballistic Missile Defense Program, we have all the technology elements required to integrate a system through which we can defend our satellites or take care of future requirements." He went on to say, "India doesn't have a formal anti-satellite weapon policy of attacking satellites in space, but is well geared in case of any eventuality."⁴ Finally, Saraswat has said, "Space security involved a gamut of capabilities including the protection of satellites, communication and navigation systems and denying the enemy the use of his own space systems. These technologies would be developed as part of the country's totally indigenous Ballistic Missile Defence Programme."

IMPACT

AT: WAR IMPOSSIBLE: CHINESE AND INDIAN MILITARY LEADERS ARE PLANNING FOR WAR

Taylor Dinerman, Senior Editor, Hudson Institute, May 24, 2011

[<http://www.hudson-ny.org/2144/china-vs-india-space-war>]

India and China have been nervously eyeing one another for decades. Although neither of them has a rational reason to go to war with the other, strategists and political leaders in New Delhi and Beijing are making plans, building military roads and airbases, and thinking hard about what would happen if fighting were to break out somewhere along their disputed border. China has the world's second largest economy, India is ranked fourth. While India's economy may take a while to reach the size of China's, its population may overtake China's within a decade or two. In spite of the understandable refusal by both governments to make it official, the rivalry between them is already shaping the geopolitics of the 21st century. The geographic context of their confrontation is unique. In October 1962, China and India fought a month-long war in the Himalayas over the disputed border there. The war ended with a Chinese military victory. Since then, that border has been quiet, but China's support for Pakistan, as well as its global ambitions, make both countries increasingly uncomfortable neighbors for India.

NUCLEAR WINTER

EVEN A LIMITED NUCLEAR EXCHANGE WOULD MAKE THE PLANET UNINHABITABLE

Michael Graham Richard, Treehugger.Com 1.19.10

<http://www.treehugger.com/files/2010/01/nuclear-winter-easier-to-trigger-than-previously-thought-study.php>

According to a study titled Climatic Consequences of Nuclear Conflict: Department of Environmental Sciences from Rutgers University, "A minor nuclear war with each country using 50 Hiroshima-sized atom bombs as airbursts on urban areas, could produce climate change unprecedented in recorded human history [...] New climate model simulations [...] show that the smoke would be lofted by solar heating to the upper stratosphere, where it would remain for years." Even the smallest nuclear exchanges modeled show a plunge in temperatures that would be bigger than the Little Ice Age (approximately 1600-1850), but unlike other climate change events, the effects of a nuclear winter would be felt almost immediately (if the sun doesn't reach the ground anymore, it won't take long for temps to drop significantly).

NUCLEAR WINTER EVEN EASIER TO TRIGGER THAN WE THOUGHT

Michael Graham Richard, Treehugger.Com 1.19.10

<http://www.treehugger.com/files/2010/01/nuclear-winter-easier-to-trigger-than-previously-thought-study.php>

George Mason University economist Robin Hanson asks this question over at Overcoming Bias: "So, the first news about nuclear winter was shocking enough to induce cold war adversaries to agree to big cuts. Today we know the situation is even worse - not only is nuclear winter easier than we thought to trigger, but more nations now have big enough arsenals to trigger it.

NUCLEAR WINTER

NEW COMPUTER MODELS CONFIRM NUCLEAR WINTER – HIGHER RISK THAN WE THOUGHT

Alan Robock and Owen Brian Toon, Scientific American, January 2010 p.74-81

[Scientific American, January 2010, pp. 74-81]

By deploying modern computers and modern climate models, the two of us and our colleagues have shown that not only were the ideas of the 1980s correct but the effects would last for at least 10 years, much longer than previously thought. And by doing calculations that assess decades of time, only now possible with fast, current computers, and by including in our calculations the oceans and the entire atmosphere--also only now possible--we have found that the smoke from even a regional war would be heated and lofted by the sun and remain suspended in the upper atmosphere for years, continuing to block sunlight and to cool the earth.

NUCLEAR EXCHANGES WON'T STAY LIMITED

Alan Robock and Owen Brian Toon, Scientific American, January 2010 p.74-81

[Scientific American, January 2010, pp. 74-81]

Toon and Turco, along with Charles Bardeen, now at the National Center for Atmospheric Research, modeled what would happen if 50 Hiroshima-size bombs were dropped across the highest population-density targets in Pakistan and if 50 similar bombs were also dropped across India. Some people maintain that nuclear weapons would be used in only a measured way. But in the wake of chaos, fear and broken communications that would occur once a nuclear war began, we doubt leaders would limit attacks in any rational manner. This likelihood is particularly true for Pakistan, which is small and could be quickly overrun in a conventional conflict. Peter R. Lavoy of the Naval Postgraduate School, for example, has analyzed the ways in which a conflict between India and Pakistan might occur and argues that Pakistan could face a decision to use all its nuclear arsenal quickly before India swamps its military bases with traditional forces.

NUCLEAR WINTER

REDUCING THE RISK OF NUCLEAR WAR EVEN BY SMALL PERCENTAGES IS CRUCIAL

Michael Graham Richard, Treehugger.Com 1.19.10

<http://www.treehugger.com/files/2010/01/nuclear-winter-easier-to-trigger-than-previously-thought-study.php>

Not that we needed more reasons, but this should help motivate everybody for more nuclear disarmament. It's folly to let the future of billions of people and whole ecosystems depend on a few people who control nuclear weapons (and the number of countries that have nukes has only gone up over time). We might think that a nuclear war can't happen, but history has shown us more than once that it almost did. Now North-Korea claims to have nukes, Iran might them soon, Pakistan has them and isn't the most stable country, Israel has nukes and the US and Russian still have tons of them (and who knows how stable those countries will be in 10-20 years?). I really can't stress enough how important diminishing the risk of nuclear war is, even if by only a few percents (any difference in such a high impact event has a very high expected utility).

AFFIRMATIVE

DESPITE RIVALRY, THERE IS MUCH COOPERATION BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA

PK Kerr, Alan Kronstadt, Analysts, Congressional Research Service October 27, 2010

[India-U.S. Relations, October 27, 2010, p. 15]

Despite the anxieties elicited by the now simultaneous rise of Asia's two largest countries, New Delhi calls its relationship with Beijing a "priority" and asserts that the two countries have continued to maintain "healthy momentum" in high-level exchanges, including efforts to build military-to-military trust and confidence that are "proceeding satisfactorily." It also notes ongoing bilateral cooperation in areas such as finance, agriculture, water resources, energy, environment, tourism, and information technology, along with joint efforts in multilateral fora on global issues such as trade negotiations and energy security, which includes "cooperating very closely" on climate change issues. Both governments have hailed their "strategic and cooperative partnership" which, according to New Delhi, has established important confidence-building measures and broadened people-to-people contacts.

ECONOMIC GOALS WILL PREVENT CONFLICT

PK Kerr, Alan Kronstadt, Analysts, Congressional Research Service October 27, 2010

[India-U.S. Relations, October 27, 2010, p. 17]

While there are causes for concern in the India-China relationship, there are also some new areas of convergence between the two states, as was made evident when the two governments closely coordinated their positions in the lead up to the Copenhagen Conference on climate change. The potential for future renewed conflict between India and China warrants a close watch as the correlates of power and strategic architectures evolve in Asia. Yet, while tensions appear to mount, neither country is likely to seek open conflict as both have made economic development their key national priority.

AFFIRMATIVE

NOT ZERO SUM: STRONGER U.S.-CHINA TIES BRING BENEFITS TO INDIA

Rupnarayan Das, Senior Fellow, Inst. of Defense Studies and Analysis, February 12, 2011

[ISDA: New Delhi, India, <http://opinionasia.com/node/865>]

It worth remembering that Washington used its leverage to persuade Beijing to secure a waiver for the Indo-US nuclear deal at the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) in Vienna. Even during the Kargil war where the US stood with India, China maintained its neutrality. These recent events suggest that there can be a strategic convergence of interests at least on some issues between the US, India and China.

THE TRIANGULAR RELATIONSHIP IS STABLE AND MATURING FOR NOW - CHINA ISN'T SUSPICIOUS OF EVERY U.S.-INDIA IMPROVEMENT

Rupnarayan Das, Senior Fellow, Inst. of Defense Studies and Analysis, February 12, 2011

[ISDA: New Delhi, India, <http://opinionasia.com/node/865>]

Sinologists attribute the hardening of Beijing's stand towards India to rapidly improving Indo-US relations that impelled Beijing to perceive growing Indo-US relations, if not containment, as a hedge against China. Ever since then, relations have been sliding between the two countries, with irritants like the issue of stapled visas to the Indian citizens from Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh compounding matters. Beijing, however, regards the latter as a "technical issue", to be handled appropriately at administrative level. Fortunately, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's personal chemistry with the Chinese leadership particularly with Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao whom he had met 11 times in last six years, has ameliorated relations somewhat. His diplomatic finesse in articulating India's foreign policy posture and his delicate handling of India's relationship with both the US and Japan has somewhat bridged Beijing's trust deficit with New Delhi. For example Manmohan Singh's visit to Japan in the month of November last year was adroitly managed with the Chinese media restraining from perceiving it as a hedge against China, but as an aspect of India's inclusive diplomatic engagement in a multi-polar world. Similarly, India seems to have managed a fine balancing act in its relations with the US and China. When President Barack Obama visited India in November last year, there was some suspicion and anxiety in Beijing about the intent of the visit. However, the visit was perceived by Beijing more in terms of the economic and political narrative of two countries rather than through the lenses of a security paradigm. The defence contracts between the US and India were viewed

as augmenting job opportunities in the US, not as an arms race against China. Chinese suspicion of an Indo-US strategic partnership seems to be slowly mellowing down, or at the very least revealing a China that is coming to terms with it. Indeed, there seems to be signs of a maturing of the triangular relationship.

AFFIRMATIVE

NOT UNIQUE – GROWING U.S.-INDIA TIES INEVITABLE

PK Kerr, Alan Kronstadt, Analysts, Congressional Research Service October 27, 2010

[India-U.S. Relations, October 27, 2010, p. i]

Since 2004, Washington and New Delhi have been pursuing a “strategic partnership” based on shared values and apparently convergent geopolitical interests. Numerous economic, security, and global initiatives, including plans for civilian nuclear cooperation, are underway. This latter initiative, first launched in 2005, reversed three decades of U.S. nonproliferation policy. Also in 2005, the United States and India signed a ten-year defense framework agreement to expanding bilateral security cooperation. The two countries now engage in numerous and unprecedented combined military exercises, and major U.S. arms sales to India are underway. The value of all bilateral trade tripled from 2004 to 2008 and continues to grow; significant two-way investment also flourishes. The influence of a large Indian-American community is reflected in Congress’s largest country-specific caucus. More than 100,000 Indian students are attending American universities.

NOT UNIQUE – GROWING U.S.-INDIA TIES INEVITABLE

PK Kerr, Alan Kronstadt, Analysts, Congressional Research Service October 27, 2010

[India-U.S. Relations, October 27, 2010, p. i]

President Barack Obama’s Administration seeks to build upon the deepened U.S. engagement with India begun by President Bill Clinton in 2000 and expanded upon during much of the past decade under President G.W. Bush. This “U.S.-India 3.0” diplomacy was most recently on display in June 2010, when a U.S.-India Strategic Dialogue session saw a large delegation of senior India officials visit Washington, D.C., to discuss a broad range of global and bilateral issues.

A STRONGER CHINA FORCES IMPROVED RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA

Wall Street Journal June 17, 2011

[<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052702304319804576389773307031158.html>]

Analysts say the thaw comes at a time when China is taking a stronger role in the region on geopolitical matters, which some say is leading India to adjust its stance. "India has done a climbdown on both issues," said Brahma Chellaney, professor of strategic studies at the Centre for Policy Research in New Delhi. "There's a leadership deficit in India that reflects this supine policy. India is unwilling to take a stand or to stick with it if it takes one."