

A SCIENTIFIC INTERPRETATION ON CHINA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ITS CONTROL OVER SOUTH CHINA SEA

¹Dr.Sumanta Bhattacharya, ²Bhavneet Kaur Sachdev, ³Arkadyuti Seth, ⁴Shakti Sinha

Research Scholar at MAKAUT, Public-Foreign-Defence Policy Analyst¹, Political Science hons (Calcutta University) Masters in Development studies², B.Sc in Chemistry(Calcutta University), M.Sc in Forensic Science (BHU), MA in Development Studies³, Honorary Director, Atal Bihar Vajpayee Institute of Policy Research and International Studies⁴

sumanta.21394@gmail.com¹, bhavneet829@gmail.com²

ABSTRACT

China is expanding itself with taking control over major countries economic and emerge as a global superpower. China's colossal projects and the Belt and Road action project has involved 140 countries from all continent, this project involves a lot of financial risk, China theory of Strings of Pearls has been successful in Pakistan, Myanmar and Sri Lanka. It is one of the strategies of China to get control over the economy of other nation and emerge as a superpower. China is regarded as one of the three most super power, where US and China are in constant war. China influence over Asia has emerged as a greatest threat and its control over the South China Sea, resulted in conflict over the dispute area, where US and China are sending their warship, even the Philippines and US have joined hands together to tackle the China. China engaged in the Indo-Pacific region is becoming a matter of concern. India, Japan and US have joined hands together to protect the region from China's impact. China has emerged as a major concern across the globe with its aim to control many parts and which has initiated grounds for third world war.

Keywords: China, South China Sea, Asia, Belt and Road Initiative, Superpower, US

INTRODUCTION

China is huge, not only it is the world's most inhabitants commonwealth, home to around 1.404 billion people, it also huge in size with 3,700,000 square miles making it slightly larger than the United States in land area. China spans 5 geographical time zones, where as the whole country follows a single standard. China is home to 56 ethnic groups, linguists estimate that there are nearly 300 living languages spoken in China with Mandarin Chinese is the most popular with 955 million people speaking it. China is governed by the Communist Party of China which administers the country from the capital of Beijing. The country is rapidly developing and is on track to become a superpower. There are six places where China is attempting to subjugate to expand its borders, economic and global influence which includes Tibet. China has a long and volatile relationship with Tibet, in 1950 Chinese troops invaded Tibet to enforce China's age old claim on the country. China felt that fundamentally Tibet is part of China. Tibet is a neutral zone for China and India which also includes Nepal and Bangladesh. The Himalayan peak serves as a natural protection as well as a military edge. China is currently struggling to find a balance between environmental issues and yet not hinder the country's economic industry. China is hungry for natural resources and Tibet serves as a crucial water source as well as possessing significant mineral wealth. Since the early 2000s Beijing has invested billions in Tibet to play a noteworthy role in the economic growth for the Western China region. China also claims that the region of Arunachal Pradesh, North eastern most states of the 29 Indian states is part of South Tibet and therefore a part of China. China and India also clash over another border region, Aksai Chin. Aksai Chin is actually a remote, inhospitable region where mainly nomadic tribes roam, the area was ignored until the 1950s when China built a military road through it to connect Tibet with China, India was angry upon discovery of the road and it ended up becoming a major factor in Sino-Indian Border conflict of 1962. At the end, China took control over 14,700

sq miles of territory in Aksai Chin. China has also claimed islands in the South China Sea in fact, China has taken to dredging the sea and building out inhabited islands such as Woody island or the Spratly islands to tighten its control over the region. Six countries Taiwan, Philippines, Vietnam, Brunei, Malaysia and China hold separate territorial sometimes overlying assert over the South China Sea driven on a number of historical facts and geography. Next is Taiwan which was part of China, it wants Taiwan back because of Nationalism and last is Hong Kong. China wants control over these 6 countries and make them a part of China and expanding its territory.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this exploration, I have used an amalgamation of two of the archetypical social sciences research tools application –as they are authentic and brilliant method to assemble statistics from multiple appellants in a methodical and convenient way. Questions were asked to the parents and their children, survey, interviews –consisting of several interrogation which were dispersed among representative of each contender group.

OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH

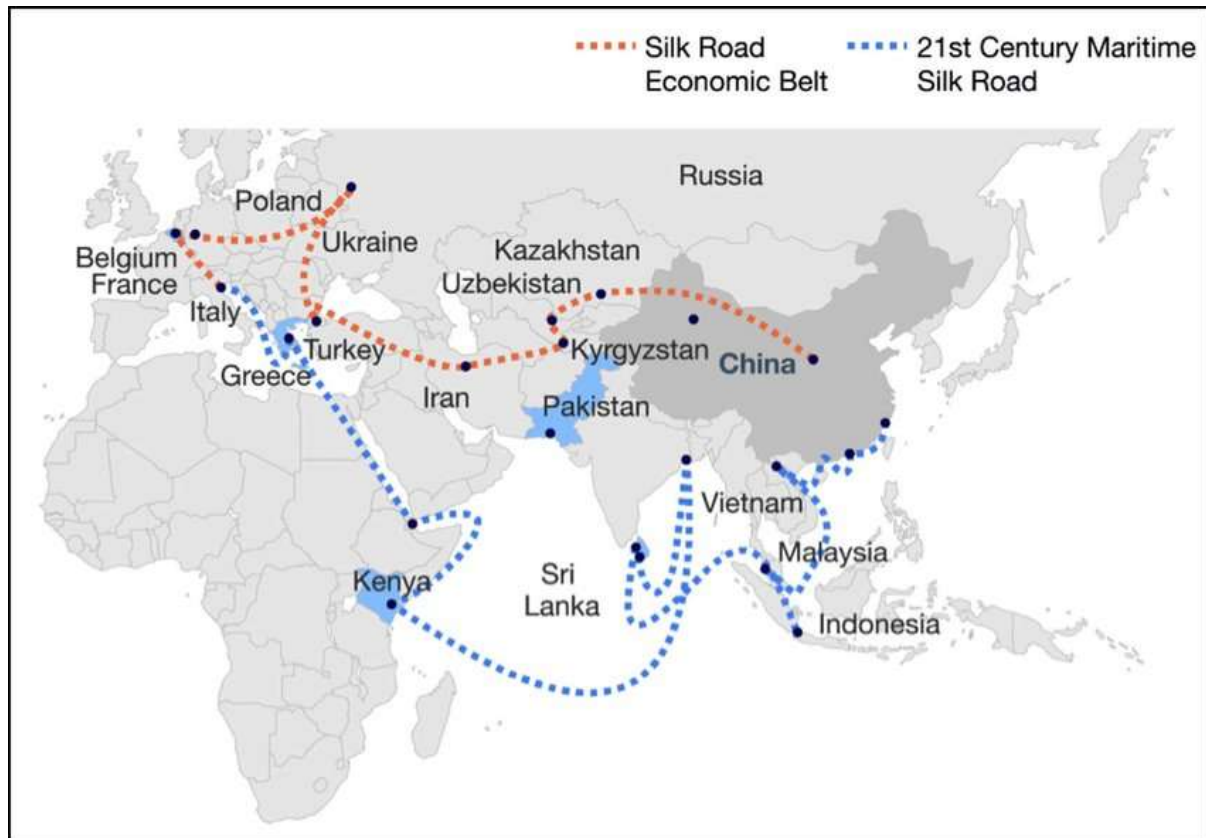
In this Research paper the main area of studies include

1. Chinese influence in the South Asia region.
2. Chinese Belt and Road Initiative project and its influence on the global trade.
3. China's dominance over the South China Sea and the growing dispute in the region.
4. China control over certain regions and its border dispute.
5. How the countries across the world are tackling the Chinese influence in the South Asia region and South China Sea.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There is an expressway in Pakistan and a new railway terminal in Kazakhstan, a harbour in Sri Lanka recently opened as well as a flyover in Laos, what's enthralling is that all these are the part of one nation's project that extends 3 continents and connects over 60% of the world's denizen. China's Belt and Road initiative –the most aspiring infrastructure programme in modern history that's delineated to redirect global market, it's how China intends to become the world's next superpower. In 2013 Chinese President Xi Jinping delivered a lecture in Kazakhstan where he propounds the Ancient Silk Road: A matrix of trade routes that unfurls goods, notions and value across the Europe, the Middle East and China as far back as 200 BC. After a month in Indonesia, he said let the two sides perform cooperatively to construct a maritime silk road for the 21st century. There's a transcontinental Economic Belt of 6 gangways that serves as new ways to get goods in and out of China. Like this railroad joining China to London and a breakneck train network in South East Asia, then there's the maritime silk road – a chain of harbours extending from the South China sea to Africa that also facilitates trade to and from China. The BRI also encompasses oil refineries, industrial parks, power plants, mines and fiber-optic networks all fabricated to make it easier for the world to merchandise with China, so far 60 countries have favourably signed agreement for these projects and the list is increasing because China encourages it as a win-win for everyone. Pakistan saw its highest GDP growth in 8 years and shaped a strong coordination with major world power. China, on the hand assured a new substitute way out for goods, particularly, oil and gas from

Middle East , through projects like these , it also originated a path to amplify its economy. Chinese construction companies that hardly had any opportunities within their own country saw a massive elevation from BRI contacts-7 out of the 10 biggest construction companies in the world are now Chinese . For example in Pakistan , Chinese workers have directly construct highways , Chinese people has assigned with locals on a railway here in Serbia . China's participation is one of its very few demands and that set these projects apart so far. To get financing from the west , countries have to several restriction but China provides billions of dollars mostly in loans with lesser conditions .China is seen as flexible , China's BRI has been a big blow with the less-democratic nations in the region .China has signed agreements with Authoritarian governments , military regimes and some of the most corrupt countries in the world with the aim to dominate the global trade.

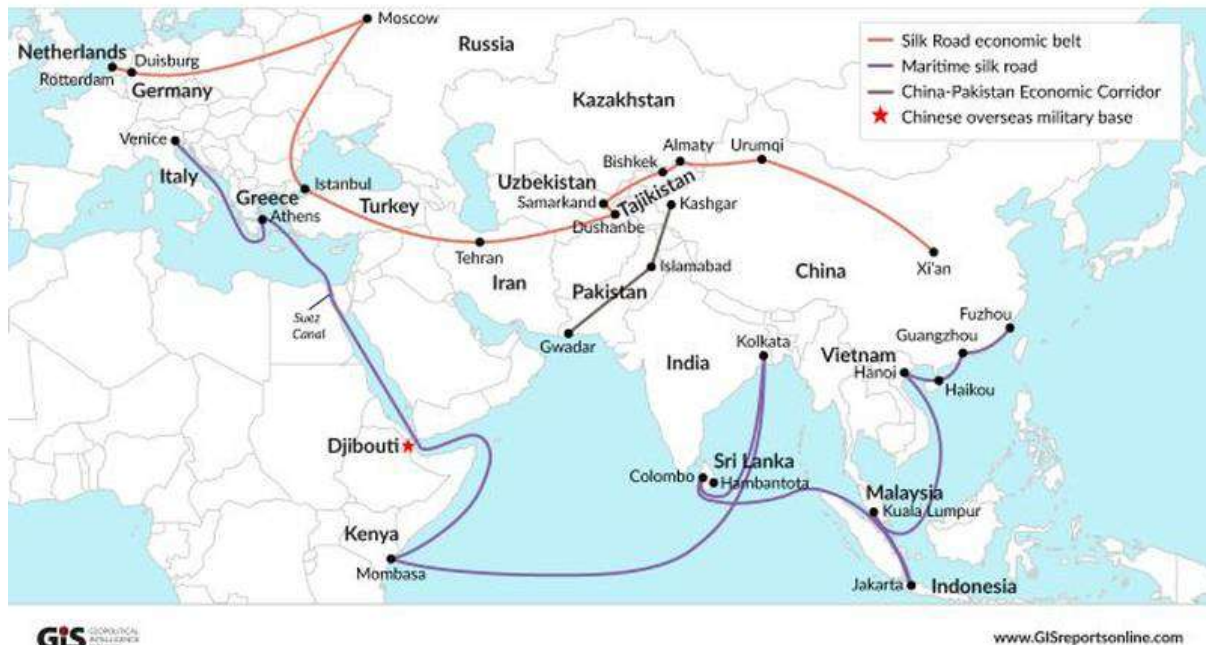


FINDINGS

China is even associated with Afghanistan , Ukraine , Yemen and Iraq , all currently shattered by conflict .Because of China's wish to lend money to untrustworthy countries, many experts have called BRI a risk. China's Belt and Road Initiative could be the next risk to the global Financial risk , eventually these countries will have to pay China back-but deception and schism make that payback uncertain , a report found that many countries indebted to China are impuissant , including 8 that are at a high risk of being unable to pay , still China keeps on lending as there is more to the BRI apart from economics , In Sri Lanka China loaned about 1.5 Billion dollars for a new deep-water harbour for the maritime port .However by 2017 it was cleared that Sri Lanka was unable pay back the loan , so instead they gave China to administer the port for 99 years in lease . China also administers the strategic port in Pakistan-where it has 40 year lease , its temptation for similar agreement in Myanmar and the inauguration of an actual Chinese naval base in Djibouti , these all signs of what we call String of Pearls theory .China is trying to create a strong naval bases in the Indian Ocean that will allow it to depot ships and protect shipping routes that move through the area , so while China is not getting its money back

, it is still attaining some very important prudent positions , China's increasing dominance defies the status of US which has been the world's alone super power for the last several decades . Isolation in trending in the US means its investing less and therefore losing ascendancy across the world. The BRI is China's way of gripping power to become a global leader , by building and attaining control of global trade , China is well on its way .

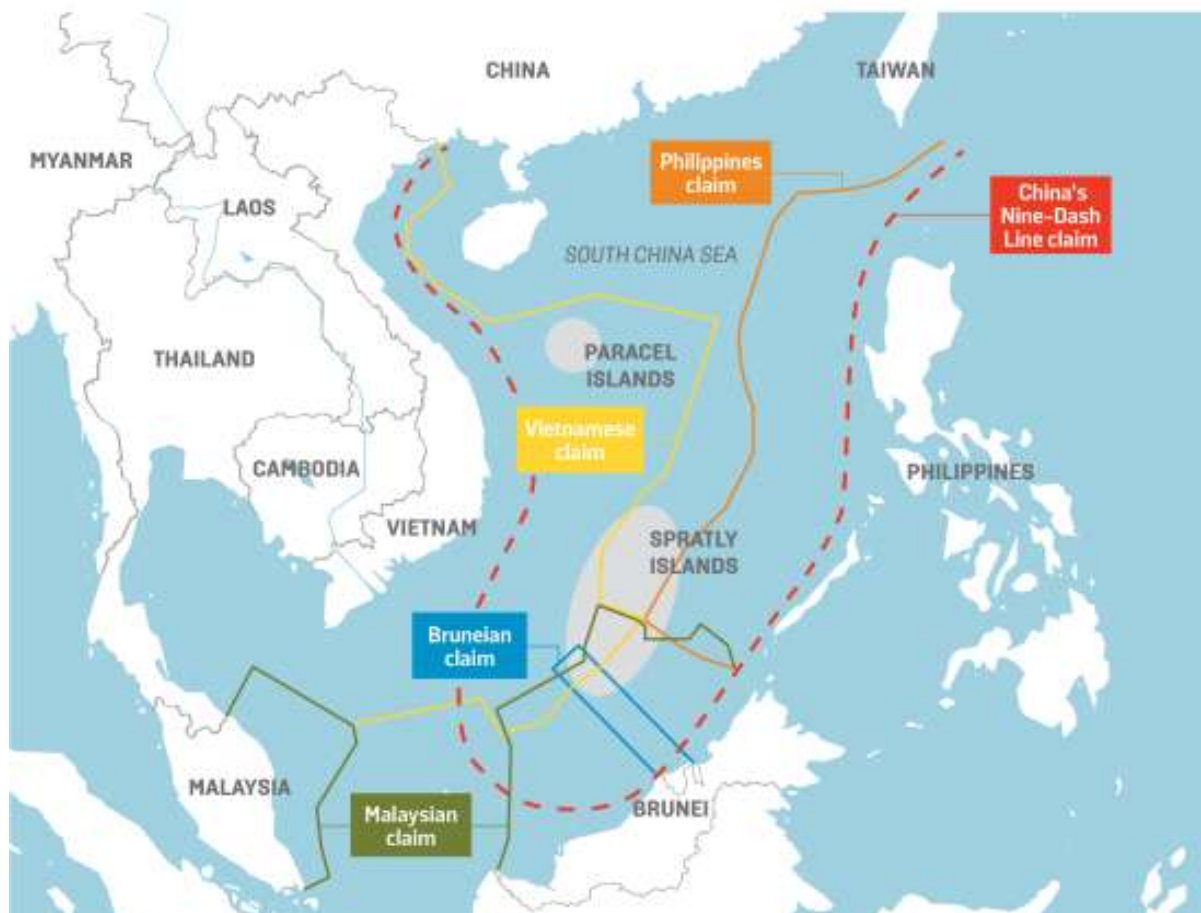
China's Belt & Road Initiative



All South Asia countries are upset about China's all dam projects , China's mega project that will reshape the entire geopolitical environmental-economic landscape of a large chunk of South East Asia using a bunch of dams and strong arm politics .The Mekong river also called the Lancang River in China , it starts from Tibet and flows down through Myanmar , Laos , Thailand , Cambodia and finally Vietnam where it enters South China Sea .Chinese Communist Party feels that it has the strongest right to control the river , because China is the most upstream country which gives it the terrain advantage and also because China is bigger and stronger than those other five little countries combined .China has already built 7 hydropower dams like one along the river Mekong , it has planned to built 21 dams more , it is a concern for downstream countries because dams upstream mess up the entire river natural cycles and that affects the whole ecosystem . The Mekong river is a huge economic resource for the region , Its home to one of the world's most sundry fisheries , after Brazil's Amazon Rainforest , over 60 million people in the lower Mekong river basin rely on the river for food, transportation and water .China's dams are causing some serious dam problems for instance in summer of 2016 , South East Asia faced the worst drought in 100 years , it has the biggest impact in Vietnam which directly affected half a million households causing serious problems like lack of drinking water , food shortage and forced internal migration to urban areas .

South China Sea is opulent in oil and gas , there are loads of fish and the shipping lanes are some of the busiest in the world. China wants to dominate it .China says it will reduce differences and dispute through negotiations and the other countries say there have right over it too .Americans they have trade routes through there worth 100 billion dollars . The US has been committed to the idea of freedom of the seas , South China Sea is under the larger ultimatum than no other . China has been a overland power for a long time so its never had much

naval forces . Today China wants to be a dominant naval force across two oceans the Indian and the Pacific , to ensure the expansion of trade with the rest of the world and get enough oil and gas to drive its economy and to do that Beijing wants to dominate the South China Sea , there is a lot of competition , Taiwan for one claims many of the same rights and China does , then there are Vietnam ,The Philippines , Malaysia . There are 3 future of the South China sea , the one is looking headed towards now , China would just get South Asian Countries to sign and accept its claims , other one that everybody really wants to avoid the conflict , and third involves some kind of compromise between China and its neighbours .Around 40% of the liquefied natural gas passes through South China Sea from the gulf through the Indian Ocean and on to places like China , the amount of trade that navigates through there is worth \$ 3.37 trillion a year one-third of the world total .



WAY FORWARD TO TACKLE CHINA INFLUENCE OVER ASIA

Today many countries have come together to tackle the Chinese influence over Asia . India , Japan and France have joined hands to tackle the Chinese Hegemony . The Quad literal of four nations . India, Australia , US and Japan have come together to fight against the China's military and economic sway in the Indo-Pacific region . India and Japan today have emerged as global powers and have signed many treaties to count the growing influence of China in Asia . Philippine coastguard vessels were sent to the disputed areas of the South China Sea. Tensions spiked after the Philippines found over 240 Chinese boats in the waters in March .China denied Manila's claim that Chinese Maritime militia personnel were on the boats .Manila had lodged diplomatic protests with Beijing over the ships illegal lingering presence .Philippine officials said only a handful of Chinese vessels remained in the area as of April 13. US-Philippines security joint military training exercise resumes , there is an increase in dispute , China and US both have send warships into disputed waters as tension rise over

Whitsun Reef . Tensions spike in South China Sea , China stakes claim over 90% of South China Sea . India 55% of the trade passes through the South China Sea , India and China are having border dispute even during the time of COVID-19 pandemic which has made the situation worst along with South China Sea , Today no country support China , moreover India is not part of the BRI.

CONCLUSION

The US is trying to catch up with China 's growing political and economic influence in the South East Asia Region .Today China is among the three most powerful countries who have political influence in the South Asia region. The Belt and Road initiative project involves countries from all continent , 140 countries are part of this project which also includes countries from Sun-Saharan Africa , Europe and Central Asia , European Union, East Asia and Pacific , Middle East and North Africa , Latin America and Caribbean and South East Asia . BRI has been working well in Pakistan , which also helped Pakistan to increase its GDP and used Pakistan as a weapon against China to enter into a war .China wants to become a global leader and a super power will control of major islands and sea . Chinese control over the South China Sea have opened grounds for a third world war .China is trying to control the South East Asian region along with its interest in Central Asia . the US , India and Japan have joined hands to tackle the influence and China's control over the Indo-Pacific region.

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