

Indian Ocean as the pre-colonial Atlantic

- ▶ Indian Ocean as the Atlantic of pre-colonial era. Much of the global oil-export supply passes through the Indian Ocean rim region, through two main sealanes— the Strait of Hormuz between Iran and Oman, and Strait of Malacca. The rim also includes “emerging economies” - South Africa, India, Malaysia, Indonesia.
- ▶ China, is "seriously considering" adding a first aircraft carrier to its navy. Chinese President Hu Jintao publicly called for rapid naval modernization and the last defense White Paper stated that "the Navy aims to gradually extend its strategic depth".
- ▶ China has actively acquired energy and mineral assets in Sudan, Nigeria, Iran, Venezuela, Burma, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and other states with a history of unstable and arbitrary regimes. Chinese naval threat is hoped to deter repossession of Chinese-held assets, and also targeted at preventing rival powers to stake a claim or use of such resources.

Indian Ocean as the pre-colonial Atlantic

- ▶ Energy investments in Central Asia was used by China to justify heavy mechanized corps — with Xinjiang as their springboard. China's growing oil imports from the Persian Gulf and Africa is similarly used to justify Chinese military buildup on the Indian Ocean.
- ▶ China will probably deploy a fleet of SSBNs [Jin-class (Type 094) SSBN prototype, with satellite pictures showing one such submarine berthed at the huge new Chinese naval base at Sanya, Hainan Island].

Probable PRC presence in the Indian Ocean

- ▶ Gwadar, Balochistan
- ▶ Ormara, Balochistan - Jinnah Naval Base (testing ground for Shaheen)
- ▶ Karachi
- ▶ Marao (Maldives) nuclear submarine base
- ▶ Hambantota, Sri Lanka
- ▶ Chittagong, BD
- ▶ Great Coco Island, Myanmar

Why PRC wants to crush India in its imperialist mindset

- ▶ In a supposedly multipolar world, there are probably now three top "poles" - USA, PRC and Russia. There have been suggestions about a possible collaboration between India and PRC or that India can consider veering towards PRC in global politics. How far is this feasible and advisable?
- ▶ What are the main geo-strategic aims of PRC? Economically, PRC pinned its growth potential, quite naturally on the capturing of markets with the highest purchasing power and inclination to be "consumer" societies, where politics or ideology have less influence on consumer choice. Such markets typically lay in the capital rich markets of the "West".
- ▶ As supposed Marxists, they must have realized that through this interaction, there will be economic repercussions that could have profound impact on their regime itself. The economic model they followed can usually be characterized as "state capitalism". Now as these markets collapse, PRC has to diversify and capture less lucrative markets. India in this sense will be a secondary but not such a bad choice either.

How does India react?

- ▶ If interaction is beneficial for PRC, is it beneficial for India?
Already there is discontent at Chinese products edging out the domestic Indian products in toys, silk etc.
- ▶ India trails behind the "West" in capital accumulation (although some of the assets in virtual money might have vanished during the recent crash). To compete at PRC levels, India has to enforce enormous rates of capital accumulation which are typical of all early capitalist societies, and always created through intensive exploitation of domestic labour, intensive extraction of capital from colonies, capital transfer through unequal trade maintained by military superiority.
- ▶ India has no colonies, did not impose intensive "primitive capital accumulation" through state authority, has not shown inclination or capacity to militarily dominate non-domestic markets to carry out unequal trade. The only argument possible is the dollar-reserve Chinese capital will/have devalued, making it fairer for India's capital to compete.

China's next strategic move

- ▶ But PRC's main infrastructure to generate "capital" remains in place unless there is a "social revolution" driven by worsening employment conditions against already raised expectations.
- ▶ CCP has decided its continued authoritarian dominance of China as a key to both its own and China's survival. So far it has managed to convince the Chinese people about this. But once it begins to fail to deliver, and shows signs of failure/weakness - it will be the beginning of the end.
- ▶ By aggressively expanding via neo-imperialism, CCP has trapped itself into the same escalating spiral of destruction that USSR and the USA has. It now has to constantly "expand" at increasing costs, for any slowing down will invite both internal and external attacks.

China's next strategic move

- ▶ PRC's next main concern will be to capture both the oil as well as the still intact consumer capacities of the middle east. It wants access to and presence in the Indian Ocean to dominate the Indian ocean rim economies, some of which are "emerging". The main thorn in the side is India.
- ▶ It is scared that India continues to protect nucleus of Tibetan nationalsim, and a free Tibet would push PRC further away from its strategic objective of reaching the Indian Ocean and the Gulf. From the imeperialistic mindset of PRC rulers, militarily its hold on Northern Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh are important flanking positions to dominate Tibet, and surround it from two sides.
- ▶ It is also therefore important for PRC to extend these two flanks right up to the Indian Ocean. Through Pakistan, it can then isolate India from the current NATO presence in AFG, as well as from Russia. In the east, it can threaten to join up with Myanmar and BD to isolate Indian eastern wing, in conjunction with Nepal.

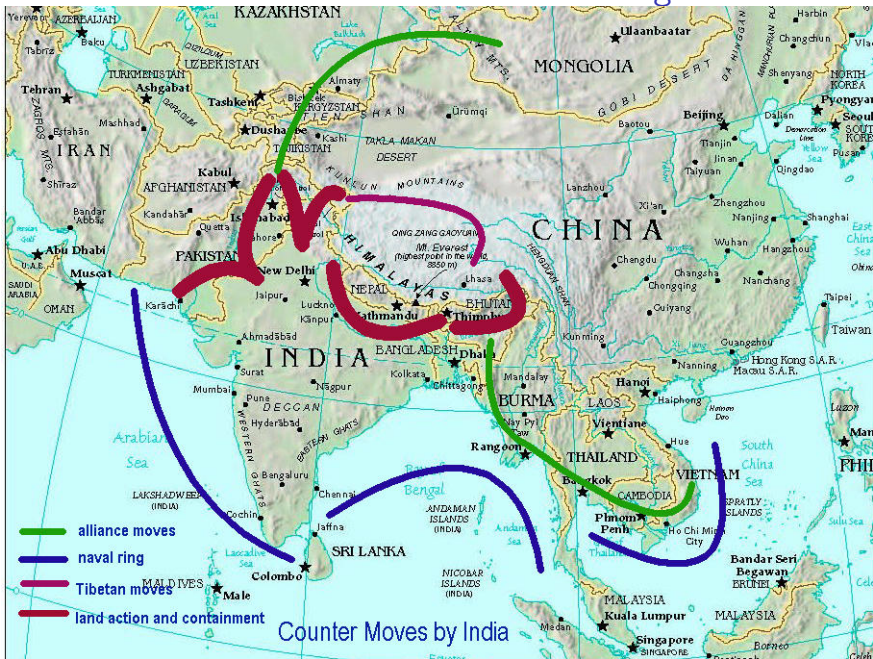
Tentative Chinese Ring of Containment



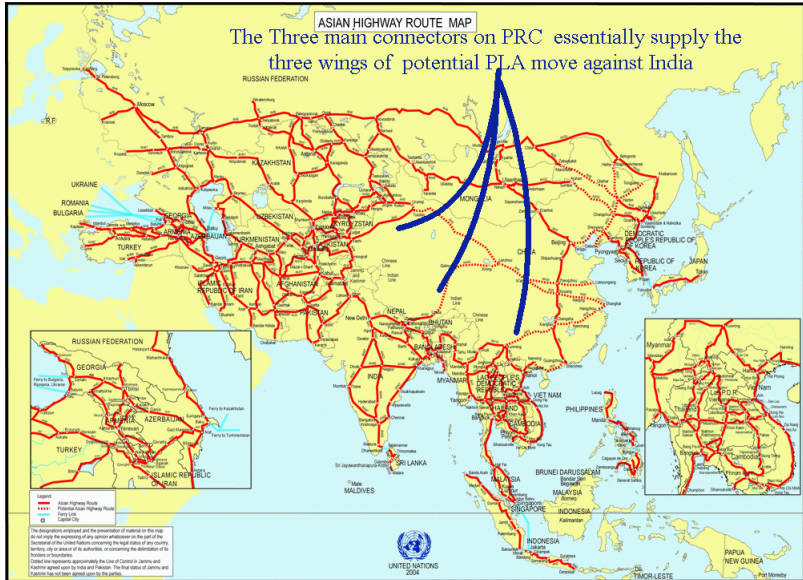
China and India - a zero-sum deadlock

- ▶ Until PRC can ensure the continued weakness of Indian economy, and weaken its dominance in the region, it cannot ensure continued extraction of capital from the "lesser economies" to maintain its growth curve. If India agrees to this subsidiary role PRC can be happy and accept India's overtures.
- ▶ India can on the otherhand represent aggressive Chinese "payouts" and "investments" as a hidden strategy of undermining sovereignty of the nations where China enters, and actually simply a "bribe" to the elite of respective nations to possess the country's resources. Against this India should simply offer expertise to develop resources and business of the country from its own soil. Trade balance should be openly and clearly built into this policy.
- ▶ PRC can be made to realize the extreme costs of this flanking attempt at isolating and weakening India. And a potential threat that such flanks could be turned inside out to surround Tibet from the sides. PRC may be more amenable to Indian "overtures" only then.

Possible Indian countermove to reverse flanking



Asian Super Highway and Chinese Military strategy



Chinese military aims

<http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/pdfs/070523-China-Military-Power-final.pdf>

http://www.usni.org/magazines/proceedings/story.asp?STORY_ID=1809

<http://www.dhivehiobserver.com/speicalreports/China-base-in-Maldives0705051.htm>