

INDIA'S RESPONSE TO A RISING CHINA

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India views China as its primary strategic challenge, impacting regional stability and security. Key friction points include an unresolved border dispute, China's growing influence in South Asia, differing perspectives on the Belt and Road Initiative and India's closer alignment with the United States and Western powers. Despite an October 2024 agreement on border patrolling in Eastern Ladakh, India's view of China remains cautious. India has responded with internal balancing measures, such as military modernisation, enhanced infrastructure and border force reorganisation. Externally, it has deepened ties with the United States, Japan, Australia and Southeast Asia, including the Quad, and expanded security partnerships with ASEAN. The India-US relationship now includes arms transfers, intelligence sharing and joint exercises, with India designated a "Major Defence Partner". Multilateral exercises like Milan demonstrate India's growing regional security role, though the long-term effectiveness of this strategy remains uncertain, requiring ongoing adaptation.

(Click on the link to read the above in [Chinese](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#))

Chinese:

印度对崛起中的中国的回应

印度将中国视为其主要战略挑战，影响着地区稳定与安全。关键的摩擦点包括未解决的边界争端、中国在南亚日益增长的影响力、对“一带一路”倡议的不同看法以及印度与美国和西方国家的更加紧密的关系。尽管在 2024 年 10 月就拉达克东部的边界巡逻达成协议，印度对中国的态度仍然保持谨慎。印度通过内部平衡措施作出回应，如军事现代化、基础设施升级和边境部队重组。在外部，印度加深了与美国、日本、澳大利亚及东南亚国家的联系，包括四方安全对话（Quad），并扩展了与东盟的安全伙伴关系。印美关系现涵盖武器转让、情报共享和联合演习，印度被指定为“主要防务伙伴”。像“Milan”这样的多边演习展示了印度日益增强的地区安全角色，尽管这一战略的长期效果仍不确定，需要持续的调整。

French:

LA RÉPONSE DE L'INDE FACE À LA MONTEE EN PUISSANCE DE LA CHINE

L'Inde considère la Chine comme son principal défi stratégique, affectant la stabilité et la sécurité régionales. Les points de friction incluent notamment un différend frontalier non résolu, l'influence croissante de la Chine en Asie du Sud, des perspectives différentes sur la Belt and Road Initiative, et le rapprochement de l'Inde avec les États-Unis et les puissances occidentales. Malgré un accord d'octobre 2024 sur la patrouille frontalière dans l'est du Ladakh, la vision de l'Inde à l'égard de la Chine reste prudente. L'Inde a répondu par des mesures de rééquilibrage interne, telles que la modernisation militaire, l'amélioration des infrastructures et la réorganisation des forces frontalières. Sur le plan externe, elle a approfondi ses relations avec les États-Unis, le Japon, l'Australie et l'Asie du Sud-Est, y compris le Quad, et a élargi ses partenariats de sécurité avec l'ASEAN. La relation Inde-États-Unis inclut désormais des transferts d'armes, le partage de renseignements et des exercices conjoints, l'Inde étant désignée comme un "Partenaire majeur de défense". Des exercices multilatéraux comme Milan démontrent le rôle croissant de l'Inde en matière de sécurité régionale, bien que l'efficacité à long terme de cette stratégie reste incertaine, nécessitant une adaptation permanente.

Spanish:

LA RESPUESTA DE INDIA A UN CHINA EN ASCENSO

India ve a China como su principal desafío estratégico, impactando la estabilidad y seguridad regional. Los principales puntos de fricción incluyen una disputa fronteriza no resuelta, la creciente influencia de China en el sur de Asia, las diferentes perspectivas sobre la Iniciativa de la Franja y la Ruta y la alineación más cercana de India con Estados Unidos y las potencias occidentales. A pesar de un acuerdo en octubre de 2024 sobre patrullaje

fronterizo en Ladakh Oriental, la visión de India sobre China sigue siendo cautelosa. India ha respondido con medidas de equilibrio interno, como la modernización militar, la mejora de infraestructuras y la reorganización de las fuerzas fronterizas. Externamente, ha profundizado sus lazos con Estados Unidos, Japón, Australia y el sudeste asiático, incluyendo el Quad, y ha ampliado las asociaciones de seguridad con la ASEAN. La relación entre India y Estados Unidos ahora incluye transferencias de armas, intercambio de inteligencia y ejercicios conjuntos, con India designada como "Socio Principal de Defensa". Ejercicios multilaterales como Milan demuestran el creciente papel de India en la seguridad regional, aunque la efectividad a largo plazo de esta estrategia sigue siendo incierta, requiriendo una adaptación continua.

Executive Summary

1. China represents India's foremost strategic challenge, with implications extending beyond bilateral relations to regional stability and security architecture.
2. Key areas of contention include the unresolved border dispute, divergent views on the Belt and Road Initiative, China's expanding influence in South Asia, India's tilt towards the United States and the West, and questions about Tibet and the Dalai Lama.
3. An agreement was reached in October 2024 regarding the patrolling arrangement on the contested border in Eastern Ladakh. While a welcome development, this should not be read as a fundamental change in bilateral relations.
4. India has implemented comprehensive internal balancing measures, including military modernisation, accelerated infrastructure development along border regions and a significant force reorganisation with a clear focus on bolstering its military presence along the border with China.
5. External balancing efforts have focused on strengthening partnerships with the United States, Japan, Australia and Southeast Asian nations, as well as enhancing engagement in multilateral forums like the Quad.
6. India-US relations have reached new heights, encompassing major arms transfers, regular joint exercises and technology and intelligence sharing, with India designated as a "Major Defence Partner".
7. Bilateral security cooperation with Japan and Australia has intensified, including frequent joint military exercises, high-level dialogues and strategic agreements to facilitate jointness and integration between militaries.

8. India has significantly increased its engagement with Southeast Asian nations, both bilaterally and through ASEAN, aiming to become a 'preferred security partner' in the region.
9. The Indian military has hosted prominent multinational exercises like Milan and Tarang Shakti to showcase its growing capabilities and expanding network of security partnerships.
10. India's strategy reflects a shift towards a more assertive and multidimensional approach to regional security, balancing internal capacity building with external partnership cultivation.
11. While India has taken significant measures to counter a rising China, the long-term effectiveness of these measures remains to be seen, necessitating continued strategic adaptation from Indian policymakers.