

Reference list

- Astarita, C. (2007). China and India: Rivals or Partners? An Analysis of the Background of the Interactions between the Two Major Emerging Asian Powers, *Transition Studies Review*, 14(3): 545-561.
- Bahl, R. (2012). *Super Power? Amazing Race between China's Hare and India's Tortoise*. UK: Penguin India.
- Ball, S., Horner, S. & Nield, K. (2007). *Contemporary hospitality and tourism management issues in China and India: today's dragons and tigers*, Boston: Butterworth-Heinemann.
- Brown, K. (2010). China: between global responsibilities and internal transitions, *America and a Changed World*, (143-161).
- Buoye, T. (2003). *Study guide to China: adapting the past, confronting the future*. Michigan: University of Michigan Press, Center for Chinese Studies.
- Dickson, B. (2008). *Embrace of the Private Sector*. New York: Cambridge Univ. Press
- Euromonitor International. (2010). India's working-age population growing faster than China's. Available from: <http://blog.euromonitor.com/2010/11/indias-working-age-population-growing-faster-than-chinas.html> (Accessed 09 June 2015).
- Fenby, J. (2012). China's geoeconomic strategy: does China have a foreign policy? Domestic pressures and China's strategy'. Available from: <http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/44201>. (Accessed in LSE Research Online: June 2012).
- Gill, M.S. (1998). India: Running the World's Biggest Elections, *Journal of Democracy*, 9(1): 164 - 168.
- Gua, C. & Shen, J. (2003). Transformation of urban socio-spatial structure in socialist market economies: the case of Beijing, *Habitat International*, 27(1): 107–122. Available from: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0197-3975\(02\)00038-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0197-3975(02)00038-3) (Accessed 09 June 2015).
- Guha, R. (2007). *India after Gandhi: The history of the world's largest democracy*. New York: Harper Perennial.
- Hasmath, R. (2008). The big payoff? Educational and occupational attainments of ethnic minorities in Beijing, *The European Journal of Development Research*, 20(1): 104-116.
- International Studies & Research Institute. (2001). *eslahat dar china va russia [Reforms in China & Russia]*, International Studies & Research Institute Abrar Moaser Tehran.
- Jahanbegloo, R. (2008). *The Spirit of India*. Translated by Farastkhah. H. & Qiyasi. Z. Tehran: Nashr-e Ney.
- Jiang, B. & Edmund, P. (2002). Distribution and logistics development in China: The revolution has begun, *International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management*, 32 (9): 783 – 798.
- Jirvand, A. (1994). *Tose-ye eghtesadi majmoe-eyaghayed* [Economic development set of ideas]. Tehran: Molavi & Sahand.
- Keupp, M.M., Beckenbauer, A. & Gassmann, O. (2009). How managers protect intellectual property rights in China using de facto strategies, *R&D Management*, 39(2): 211- 224.
- McLeod, D. (2008). *India and Pakistan: friends, rivals or enemies?*, UK: Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.
- Mukherjee, K. (2010). Is There a Distinct Style of Asian Democracy?, *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 45(6): 684-694.
- Nelasco, S. (2012). Comparative trade interaction between India and China, *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 2(8): 14 - 23.
- Romer, P. (2010). Technologies, Rules, and Progress: The Case for Charter Cities, Working Papers, Social Sciences. Available From: www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1423916 (Accessed 09 June 2015).
- Seyf, A. (2004). Olgo-ye chini, tose-e va neoliberal-ha-haye vatani, [Chinese Development Model and National Neo-liberals]. *Political-economic information*, 20(5-6): 34 – 53.
- Shi, T. (2000). Cultural values and democracy in the People's Republic of China, *The China Quarterly*, 162: 540 - 559.
- Verdinejad, F.; Alemaifar, A. & Qazizade, Sh. (2011). *Ejdeha-ey shakiba: dirooz, emrooz, farda* [Patient Dragon: China, yesterday, today and tomorrow], Tehran: Etelaat.
- World Bank Group (2005). World Development Indicators. Available at: <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (Accessed 09 jun 2015).

been hidden behind the window of development. Once such an unbalanced development approach and the Chinese demographic, social, political features come together, can cause the failure of

this economic superpower. Revealing the root causes of this issue plays a fundamental role in strategic planning and international relations.

Table1.The summary of development-orientated approaches and areas in Indian and Chinese. Source: author.

Causes	Chinese approach/context	Hindi approach/context
1	Chinese development model is unbalanced and one-dimensional model (rapid economic and military development), which tends to copy technology. It is superficial but a rapid approach.	Hindi development model is well-balanced, comprehensive and constant, which tends to localise technology. It is original but a time-consuming approach.
2	Chinese development model has a unification approach to the Chinese community.	Hindi development model has an opportunity-orientated approach to the cultural-economic contrasts in the Hindi community.
3	The Chinese community is the party-orientated (communist party). In case of any chaos, it would be very instable.	The Hindi community is rule-orientated. In case of any chaos or changes, instabilities would be at the minimum level.
4	Contrasts in the Chinese contemporary cultural approaches (paradoxical policies)	Relative stability in the Hindi cultural approaches
5	Tension with the external powers: International and local tension, US, Japan, South Korea ...	Tension with the external powers: Pakistan
6	Ethno-religious destabilisations in Xinjiang, Tibet, Hong Kong ...	Less ethno-religious destabilisations
7	The highest mean again the next 30 years and more old-age dependency ratio	The younger population and less old-age dependency rate
8	Rapid rate of rural residents migration into the cities	Slower rate of rural residents migration into the cities
9	Concealed development-oriented approach	Transparent development - orient approach

Endnote

*. This article retrieved from the research project of “urban landscape of India” and field research trip, which was organized in 2011 by NAZAR research center.

1. China would breakdown as the Soviet power was in the 1990s if it continues the same trend. Reformations in 1979 by Deng Xiaoping, the earlier revolutionary president of China could have delayed the fall of the Chinese community.
2. Chinese Communist Party (CCP).
3. The Indian parliament is composed of the House of the People (545 members) and the Council of States (250 members) in which normally power sharing is among the strong parties.
4. In the Chinese political literature, the years between 1966 and 1976 have been introduced as Cultural Revolution. It was the result of two years and half debate within the communist party. The Cultural Revolution, indeed, was an attempt for an ideological unification of the Chinese community. During this period, millions of Chinese died due to famine, massacre, starvation, and disobedience.
5. Tibet is a highland region in the southwest of China, which is extremely important for Buddhists. In the past hundred years, the results of several uprisings by Tibetans against the central government of China were violent repression by the Chinese army.
6. Xinjiang is a mountainous and desert region. In the Northwest china the majority of its 20 million residents are the Uyghur nomadic tribes and Muslims. In the past 120 years, Uyghurs have recorded more than 130 uprisings against the central government. Thousand were killed.

urban landscape is promoted (Fig.1). This trend of mega cities in China e.g. Beijing and Shanghai

towards Western urban samples has led to socio-spatial polarisation within them (Gu & Shen, 2003).



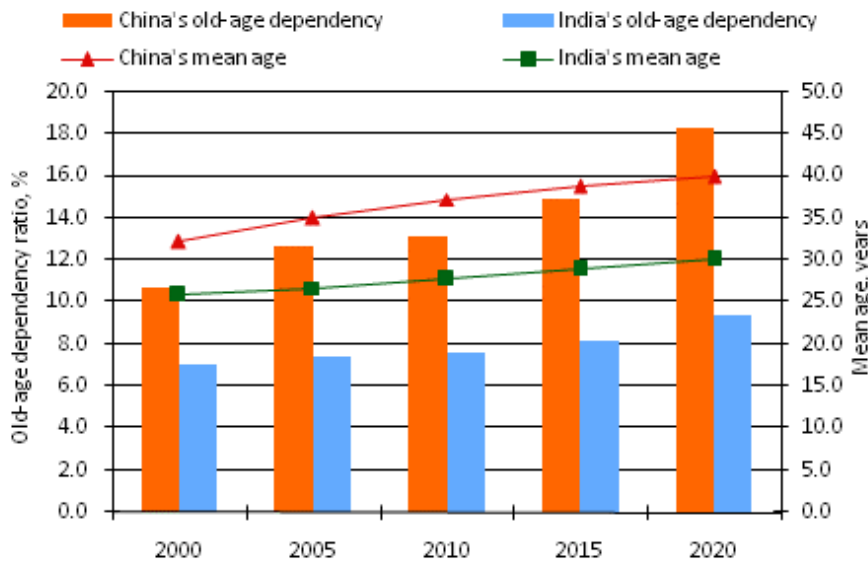
Fig.1. Up: the Bond in Shanghai, China. Economic and power symbols have dominated the city. In spite of having an attractive urban landscape, it conveys a demagogical expression to represent the flowing soft power of the state. The Chinese realities have never been represented. Photo: Goran Erfani, archive of NAZAR research center, 2010.

Bottom: the laundry of Dhobi Ghat in the Mumbai, India. The symbols of Indian poverty have not only been accepted but also they have been represented to tourists as a socio-economic fact. Goran Erfani, archive of NAZAR research, 2012.

Conclusion

The Hindi development approach is comprehensive and well-balanced although it has a slow trend. The Hindi development approach considers improving the quality of life within the Hindi community economically and socio-culturally. This approach also entails the environmental and political aspect of sustainable development. The

Hindi development approach, indeed, seeks to reduce the very poor segments of the community and turn it into the low- and middle-income level in a large-scale population. This is opposite to the Chinese model. The Chinese development approaches a rapid development and advertising in which the life realities of millions of Chinese have



Graph.1. the comparison of China's and India's mean age and old-age dependency ratio from 2000 to 2020; Source: Euro monitor International from national statistics/UN. Note: Data from 2010 are forecasts.

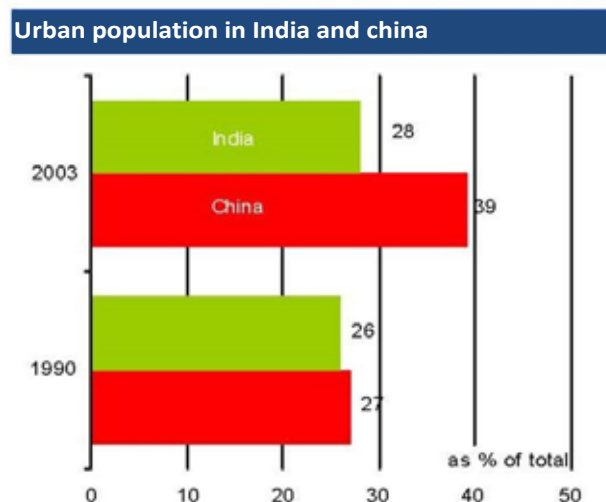
to the cities, the earlier producer community is changing into a consumer community. This rapid urbanisation not only has created socio-cultural problems but also has unbalanced the population destitution, mostly in the eastern areas of the country.

A comparison of the migration's gradient indicates that the Indian rural residents migrate to the cities with a significantly slower rate than the Chinese do. According to the statistics provided by World Bank Group (2005) in 2003, 72% of Indians were living in cities and 28% in rural areas. At the beginning of the 1990s, the percentage of urban residents was nearly the same in both countries (graph.2). In 2012, the Chinese government announced that for the first time, the urban population has proceeded than the rural areas.

9. Transparency and Concealment in the Development-oriented Approaches in India and China

The urban landscape of the Indian cities represents the socio-cultural and economic factuality of the Hindi community. Contrasts, diversity, poverty, using the old-fashioned technologies and other issues in the Hindi community have been clearly represented in the urban landscape. There is no

try to hide the Indians' everyday life behind the cityscapes. In contrast, the Chinese government has attempted to conceal the factual daily life. In this approach, the undesirable urban landscape has been deleted or hidid, and a desired systematic



Graph.2. the comparison of China's and India's urban population between 1990 and 2003. Source: World Development Indicator, 2005.

revealed that all of these elites were trying to form a convergent context in which unity in diversity can occur.

In contrast, what today is promoted as the Chinese culture has been rejected in the not far away years of its contemporary history. Indeed, it seems a sort of dichotomy in dealing with the Chinese cultural features. For instance, today's, the Confucius' and Taoism's symbols play an active role in the urban landscape of Chinese cities but thirty years ago were the symbols of backwardness and widely rejected. Although during the last two decades, the cultural approaches were fundamentally changed and there is no obvious campaign against the culture and religion, today's polices have an instrumental approach to the cultural landscapes. To get the political and instrumental exploitation, indeed, the community's culture and religion are controlled and led by the state. The cultural contrasts are a key barrier to the cultural development since they have not been deleted from the Chinese collective memory yet⁴ and they have made the process of development time consuming.

5. Tension with the Neighbours and External Powers

The issue of interventions by the external powers is deeper and more extended in China compared with India. A study by "Jonathan Fenby", during 2010-2012, revealed 12 political tensions between China and Southeast Asian countries. He linked this into the regional containment strategies of United States (Fenby, 2012). Western countries (US and Europe) alongside the neighbours (South Korea and Japan) attempt to intensify the socio-political tensions within the Chinese community (Astarita, 2007; Brown, 2010). This issue regarding India is less. It is further true only for its western neighbour, Pakistan (McLeod, 2008). As Pakistan suffers from its internal problems - socio-economic and political destabilisations, lonely it does not have enough power to intervene in the Hindi's community.

6. Political Destabilisations and Ethno-religious Diversity

In the contemporary history of China, some

provinces such as Tibet⁵, Xinjiang⁶ and Taiwan Island have been constantly in conflict with the central state. The state followed very insensitive suppression in dealing with their socio-political issues. That is why although this way of suppression has been slightly changed, its impacts on the community memory exist yet. This issue has instigated the ethno-religious destabilisation (Jiang & Edmund, 2002).

While India similarly suffers from the ethno-religious destabilisations but their scale and depth are less. On the other hand, in today's Hindi's community, the oppositions, the ethno-religious groups can easily express their beliefs and opinions, which is not acceptable yet in China. Moreover, the unsuccessful experience of independence of Pakistan has reduced the motivations of the ethno-religious groups.

7. Vision of the Mean-age and Old-age Dependency Ratio in China and India

The age average in China in the next 30 years would appoint this country as one of the oldest population in the world. This issue might be a big barrier for the future development. According to the statistical estimation provided by Euromonitor International (2010), the age average from 34 years old in 2005 would increase into 40 in 2020 and more than 45 in 2050. Alongside this increasing age average, the rate of old-age dependency would rise. Continuation of this issue can produce huge pressure on different sections such as health care system and pension fund. The age average in India is currently 27 years old which is much less than china. This younger population and less old-age dependency rate in Hindi community would be very beneficial in terms of economic production and labour force (graph.1).

8. The Issue of Urbanisation in China

The Chinese community from a large-scale, rural-based community is rapidly changing into a large-scale, urban-based community — transition period. This can be a big issue at the national level. By migration of the rural residents

technologies. However, development-oriented approaches in India have never had this high-speed technological trend. Indeed, the Hindi's development policies and approaches do not support the imported technologies; rather, they attempt to localise them. In other words, the Hindi's model although asks for longer time, it is more in depth and secure. The Indian author, Raghav Bahl, in his book, shed light on the competition between these two neighbours. He concluded that although it seems the winner in this competition is China, the future of this competition is uncertain. The winner is not the one who has grown faster or invested further; rather, it is about the understanding of the conditions and creativity (Bahl, 2012).

2. Opportunity-orientated Approach to the Cultural Contrasts in the Hindi Community Versus the Unification Approach of the Chinese Community

Indian development model has an opportunity-orientated approach to the contrasts within the today's Hindi community. In dealing with these contrasts, the Hindi's model not only does not consider them as a threat but also count them as a potential. In addition, in terms of socio-political development in the world, India is a remarkable example as it is known as the biggest democracy in the world (Gill, 1998; Guha, 2007). Although India has diverse demography, varied beliefs, various cultures and extended geography, its political system has relatively resonated these diversities in the Hindi's community. However, the development-oriented of the Chinese community in dealing with the contrasts has a removal and unification approach. In this approach, the contrasts and cultural diversity of the Chinese community have been interpreted as a threat to the major policies and aims. See (Buoye, 2003; Ball, et al., 2007; Hasmath, 2008).

3. Political Unsustainability: Rule-orientation of the Hindi Community versus Party-orientation of the Chinese Community

The communist party² is the main structure of the Chinese state. All the approaches and strategic

planning at the national scale and even decision-making at the local level must go through the communist party filter. The party controls all aspects of the citizens' life including the content of educational materials, publication and the press, housing, job and even the number of children (Shi, 2000; Nelasco, 2012). As this system has a pyramidal approach in which everything is controlled at the top, in case of any chaos or instability it would be transmitted to the entire country. Studying the relationship between the Chinese political institutions and development model by "Martin king Whyte" has revealed the complexes in China government policies. In contrast to South Korea and Taiwan, changes in China do not meet the democratic development. There are less similarities in terms of political changes (Dickson, 2008). In contrast, the structure of the Indian state is decentralised, selective and regulation-orientated. The parliament³ is responsible for legislation and supervision of the laws enforcement. The main decision maker in important issues is the parliament not the state; for instance, changes in the estates' borders or establishing any new estate is the authorities of the parliament. In case of any chaos or tension within the country, it would be at the minimum level (Mukherjee, 2010) since the governance structure is decentralised, rule-oriented and its pluralism represents the Hindi community.

4. Stability and Contrast in the Hindi and Chinese Cultural Approaches

In the Hindi community, there is no big difference between the promotions or opposing with the contemporary cultural features. The contemporary history of India, particularly after the independence in 1947, reveals the relative equality in the cultural approaches and policies of the Hindi governances. The religious-cultural tolerance and calling for the collective symbiosis is visible not only in the official policies of the country but also in the actions of the political elites. In his book, "Spirit of India," "Ramin Jahanbegloo" (2008). Shed lights on how the intellectuals and characters affected the contemporary history of India. He

Introduction

Every development approach requires a purpose-based and strategic planning in all aspects of the development. Meanwhile, sustainable development entails all political, social, cultural and environmental elements. As “Haber mars” believes development is an interweaved process that has different social, cultural, political and environmental dimension. Assembling these dimensions provides a suitable context for the establishment of the capacities and abilities of the society’s elements in which they can improve their qualitative and quantitative powers of the society and state.

On the other hand, simply relying on a comprehensive approach including all different dimensions of development cannot guarantee a successful sustainable development. Rather, considering the local conditions in designing the aspect and model of development plays a key

role. Taking the climate conditions and potential abilities of each country into account is vital as the American economist, “Galbraith” (2001, 2015) believes that the planning principles and the process of implementation should be based on the local conditions particularly the economic growth stage (Jirvand, 1994).

India and China¹ after a long winter sleep and colonisation period are currently trying to regain their glorious historic civilization. Both are neighbours in one continent with more than one billion population. Although they are very different, to some extent they have had common socio-cultural and historical relationships. As more than a third of the world population live in these countries, any authentic development model not only can be a good example for other countries, in particular, Iran but also can play a crucial role in the worldwide sustainable development.

Hypothesis: Continuing the current trend in the near future will decline and even might disrupt the today’s seemingly strong community of China. In contrast, the world will be faced with the new power named India.

Comparative Studies of Chinese and Hindi’s Development-oriented Approaches and Their contexts

This study applies deductive reasoning methodology. Besides the comparative study of Chinese and Hindi’s development-oriented model, the contexts affected these approaches are discussed. The nine causes in the socio-cultural, political-economic and environmental aspects were considered as seen in below.

1. Slow and Comprehensive Development (Hindi’s turtle) Versus one Dimensional and Rapid Development (Chinese’s rabbit)

The Hindi’s development model is comprehensive and continuous. In contrast with the Chinese model,

it does not follow only the economic and military development. Rather, the Hindi’s model is a well-balanced development in all socio-cultural, economic and political dimensions but with a slower trend compared with the Chinese model. In addition, although the speed and distribution of development in the urban landscape of Hindi’s cities are lower than Chinese community, it has a deeper range of influence (Verdinejad, 2011; Bahl, 2012).

The Chinese model (Seyf, 2004) through copying the western model tends to increase its development rate. For instance, several studies (Keupp et al., 2009; Romer, 2010) have exemplified China as a developing society that copies new technologies from developed countries. Although the rules, progress and Intellectual Properties (IP) were further focused, it was mentioned that how the Chinese model attempts to sell their old-fashioned technologies to the third world countries and replace them with new western

A Comparative Study of the Development Approaches in India and China*

Goran Erfani

Ph.D. Candidate in Architecture, Planning and Landscape, Newcastle University, England
g.erfani@ncl.ac.uk

Abstract

This paper argues that whether Chinese development approach is more sustainable or The Hindi model. It seems that the Chinese community is more developed than the Hindi community. This thought besides several economic indicators and a high rate of urban development in china might have been realised as a truth. To reveal this, this paper applies deep interpretation of relevant evidence. By discussing the qualitative and quantitative causes, it is demonstrated that China, in spite of a high rate of economic and military growth, is considered more unsustainable compared with India. It appears that the current trend in a near future will decline and even may disrupt the today's seemingly strong community of China. In contrast, the world will be faced with the new power named India. From other countries' viewpoint, revealing the root causes of this issue plays a fundamental role in strategic planning and international relations. Although the Hindi development approach has a slow trend, it is comprehensive and balanced. The Hindi development approach considers improving the quality of life within the Hindi community economically and socio-culturally. This approach also entails the environmental and political aspect of sustainable development. The Hindi development approach, indeed, seeks to reduce the very poor segments of the community and turn it into the low- and middle-income level in a large-scale population. This is opposite to the Chinese model. The Chinese development approaches a rapid development and advertising in which the life realities of millions of Chinese have been hidden behind the window of development. Once such an unbalanced development approach and the Chinese demographic social, political features come together, can cause the failure of this economic super power.

Keywords

Hindi Ddevelopment, Chinese development, Sustainable development, Development-oriented. Approaches.