

China has neighboring boundaries with India of about 2500 kilo meters. Most of it is Himalaya Mountains. Moreover, another 1500 kilo meters are the location of emirates of Nepal, Sikim and Bhutan which stands as barrier between the two countries of the great territories. However, since 1914, Sir Makmahon has negotiated on the eastern part of the neighbouring boundaries between China and India. He also set a demarcation line when peninsula of India under the British occupation. But china refused these boundaries between the two countries. Since then, the problems in this location and in other have stirred conflicts between the two great neighbouring countries. This conflict is erupted every so often.

The term "Boundaries" refers to the separating lines which assign the maximum limits of a country to practice its authorities and specializations. According to these lines, the country's latitude, longitude, depth and height are assigned. There is another term which is linked to that one. It is "Frontiers" which refers to the limiting lines which separate between the countries as transferring points. These sites are inhabited places inside the demarcation line of a country. Thus, the boundary line between two countries goes through the frontiers of those countries.

Function of boundaries: security, protection, protecting the economic production and organizing the international trade.

The boundaries between India and China are located alongside wide mountain ranges which are ruttred and uninhabited. They are passed through particular tiny paths. This hinders the transference movement.

In 1959, China had occupied some territories at the southern part of Makmahon's line and in 1962; she also occupied the Indian state of Dhaka at the far north of Kashmir. Then the Chinese maps appeared with new boundaries to indicate that the newly occupied territories belong to China.

Consequently, a state of cold war –between the two countries- has begun. This also led to weapon racing. Hence, China has stabilized its relations Pakistan –the other competitive to India. Therefore, India resorted to develop her relations with ex-USSR. This situation lasted till 1979.

The two countries possess nuclear weapons. This intimidates conflicts over boundaries between the two countries. Each of them has had history and culture and common interests. Which are sufficient to solve problems peacefully through bilateral agreements for fear of the foreign interference in the eastern south of Asia.

As a result of the current changes in the international system, China seeks in her foreign policy to realize sovereignty, predominance and security. Meantime, China focuses comprehensively on realizing the economy growth. This arouses India's fears because of the effect of the overwhelming unbalance in power for China while facing India. China also supports the mutiny making inside India. Therefore, India seeks to turn her economical, military, technological and human powers into influence and an outstanding prestige on the regional and international levels.

India focuses on playing an active security role in the southern part of Asia. She also fears increasing the marine competition between China and her.

India possesses huge powers of plastic rockets and nuclear explosions to face the regional threats. Obviously, the change in strategic structure in Asia has not led India to feel more secure, especially after the end of the cold war and disappearing of the superpower duality with the break up of the USSR. However, there are a number of threats which still exist. Thus, the India-China conflict is considered to be latent.

Since the social revolution in China in 1949, China has adopted an economic reform policy on the basis of five-year plans which achieved booms. Thus, the economy of China has realized reasonable development rates economically and socially. So, China has been opened overlooking the external world. Consequently, the Internal Bank has predicted that China will become the first economical power in the world, very soon.

As for India, since her independence, her strategy has aimed at realizing self sufficiency through investing in the industrial sector, the basic structure and applying a severe protective policy. So the economy growth focused on the industrial sector, the transitional industries, and agriculture sector. However, this strategy has harmed the competitive power of the Indian industry and the private sector. This has led to widen the gap between the urban and rural areas.

India then has resorted to adopt economical planning and mixed economy policy. Therefore she could realize a reasonable economical growth to some extent in the following fields:

Agriculture: She has realized a stock which enabled the country to deal with the draught waves. However, India is still in need of doubling her production of food to supply a reasonable standard of living for her poor.

Industry: Specially the basic and transitional industries in which she has realized a high productive leap. However, this has participated with a

limited marginal share in international industrial products. This has pushed India to apply a program of economical and financial liberation especially with accelerating the economical globalization rates. The Indian leadership has managed her international relationships in an intelligent and clever way. She steered them towards serving the economical development process. This is because the Indian economy is not self sufficient. i.e. it depends partially -in implementing economical developmental plans- on the external subsidies and investments.

China is still-in spite of her great economical development- considering herself to be a developing country which has several problems. Those problems are represented in the level of development amongst the Chinese districts and the suffering of a great part of the people of poverty, illiteracy, underdevelopment and the internal environment problems. In addition to this, there are certain political problems in the regions of Tibet, Sinkking and Taiwan. China is also in a need of being on good terms with her neighbours. To achieve this, she needs to mobilize huge resources. This does not allow her to adopt an aggressive or attacking strategy against others, especially India.

Therefore, China has a far aim on the long run. It is to be a principal superpower competing powerfully the other poles. Thus, she follows a peaceful external policy.

But India faces several internal and external challenges. The most important ones are political and social instability and steering towards the fundamentalism. She also suffers from the stumbling economical growth. She also tries to solve her problems with her neighbours and establish the relations with them.

Hence, it is predicted that the Chinese-Indian relations would get more closeness and co-operation on the short run, especially under the current situations and in particular after having been enhanced recently. This is because each of them sees that the conflict between them does not lean onto real bilateral causes more than considering it a conflict to prove regional prestige. Moreover, each of them concentrates more on her internal state of affairs.

Since Asia is the greatest continent geographically and in population and in varying and multiplying its sub-regions to a complex extreme, it is quite difficult to predict the security future of Asia. As it is an effective continent in the international policy, predicting the future is a quite problematical task.