LA CHINE ET L'INDE
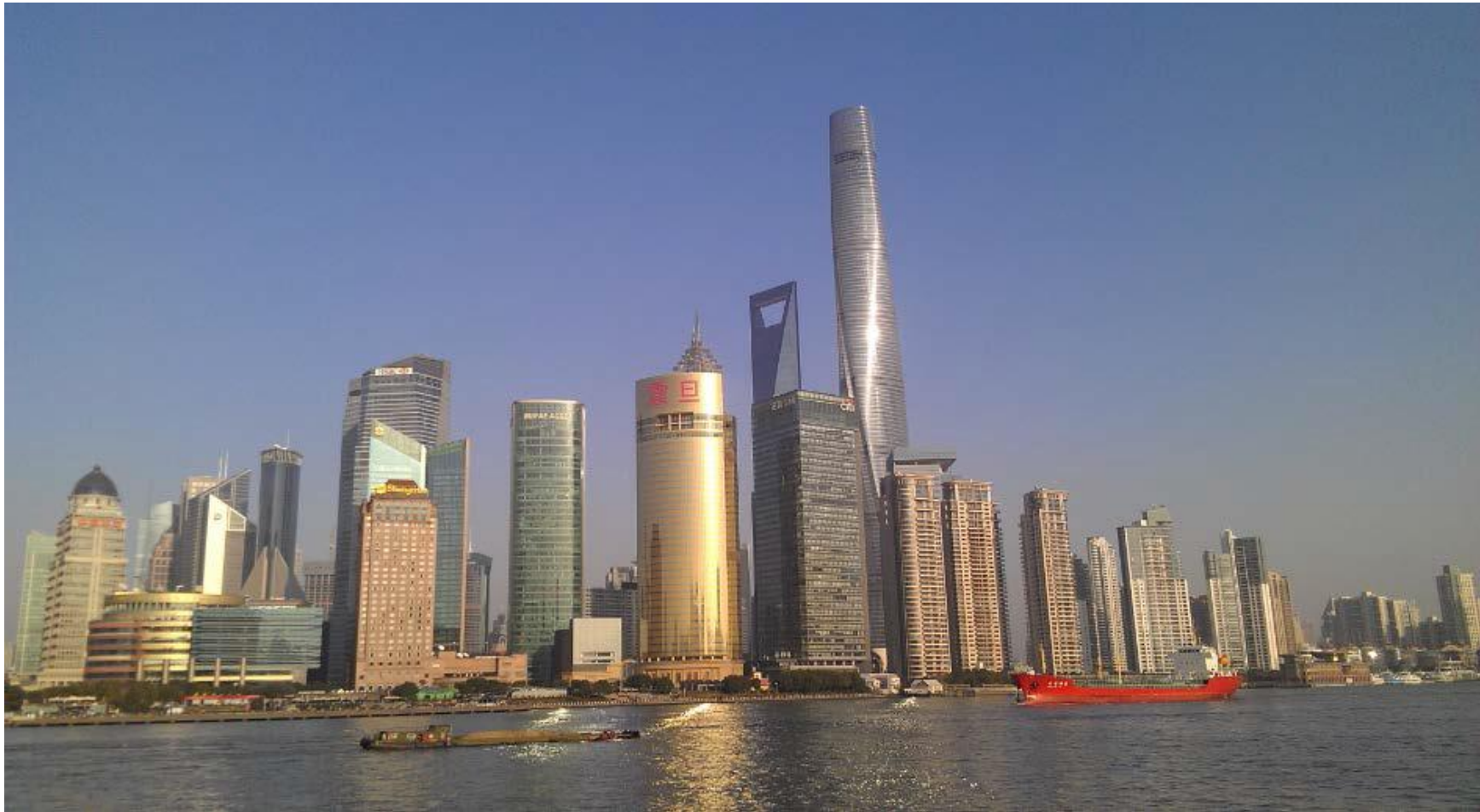# ANALYSE ET EXPERIENCE DE DEUX MONDES

WERNER E. NIEVERGELT

Paralèlles / points communs

- Pays avec une histoire agitée et une culture ancienne
- Les deux pays ensemble comptent pour 37 % de la population mondiale
- Pays nouvellement industrialisés
- Pauvreté
- Corruption
- Multiculturel, plurinational, multilinguistique
- Désastres historiques (Révolution culturelle / Colonisation)
- Frontière commune (plateau tibétain)
- Puissances nucléaires
- Terrorisme
- Pollution
- Bureaucratie
- Trafic chaotique

Différences

- Système politique
- État de développement
- Économie
- Infrastructure
- Éducation
- Conditions sociales (castes, rôle des femmes, religiosité)
- Migration / travailleurs
- Religiosité
- Accès des étrangers à la population

Développement Chine depuis 1949

- 1949 Fondation de la R. P. Chine
- 1950 Invasion du Tibet
- 1959 – 1961 «Grand bond en avant»
- 1966 – 1976 Révolution culturelle
- 1976   Décès de Mao Zedong
- 1979 – 1984 Réformes économiques, 1ère phase
- 1984 – 1991 Réformes économiques, 2ème phase
- 1989   Tiananmen
- 1992   Économie socialiste de marché, 3ème phase
- 1997   Hongkong : région administrative spéciale
- 1999   Macao : région administrative spéciale
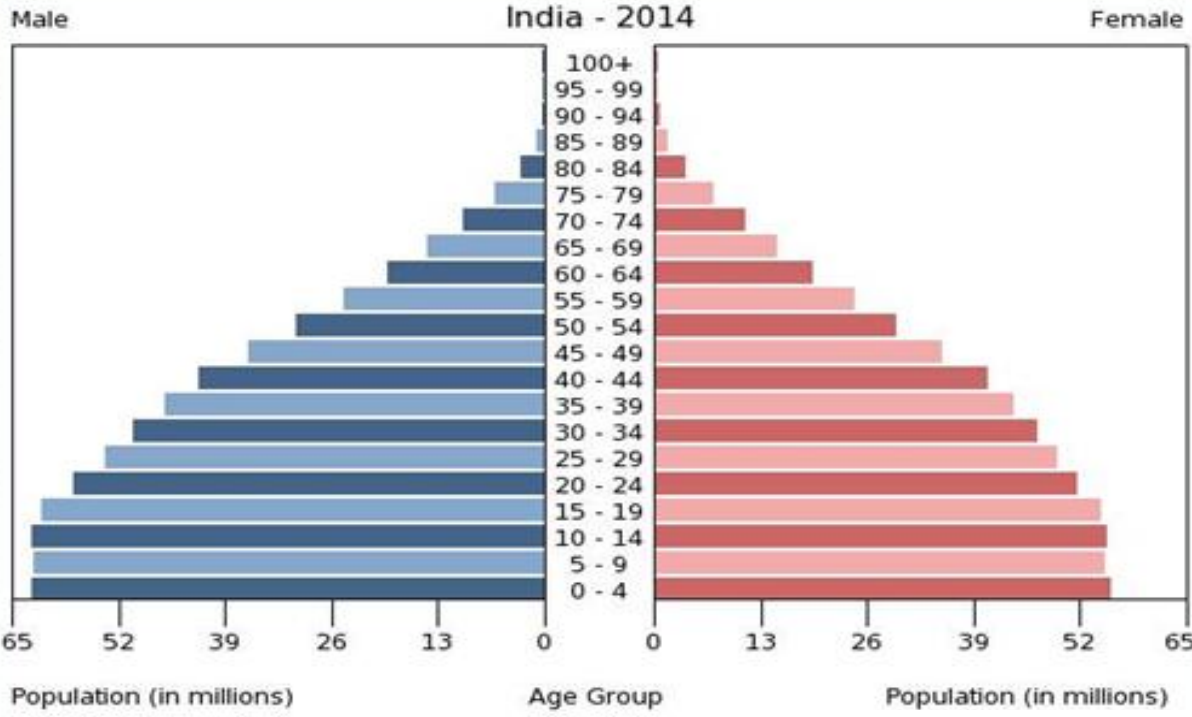
Déveleppement Inde dès 1947

- 1947 Indépendance
- 1959 Le dalaï-lama reçoit l'asile en Inde
- 1962 Conflit de frontières avec la Chine
- 1965 Conflit armé avec le Pakistan
- 1971 Guerre de sécession au Pakistan oriental (Bangladesh)
- 1974 Premier test nucléaire souterrain
- 1984 Prise d'assaut du Temple Amritsar; assassinat d' Indira Gandhi
- 1991 Crise balance des paiements / Réformes économiques
- 1998 Essais atomiques

Agni II

Agni III

Agni V

geschätzte Reichweiten
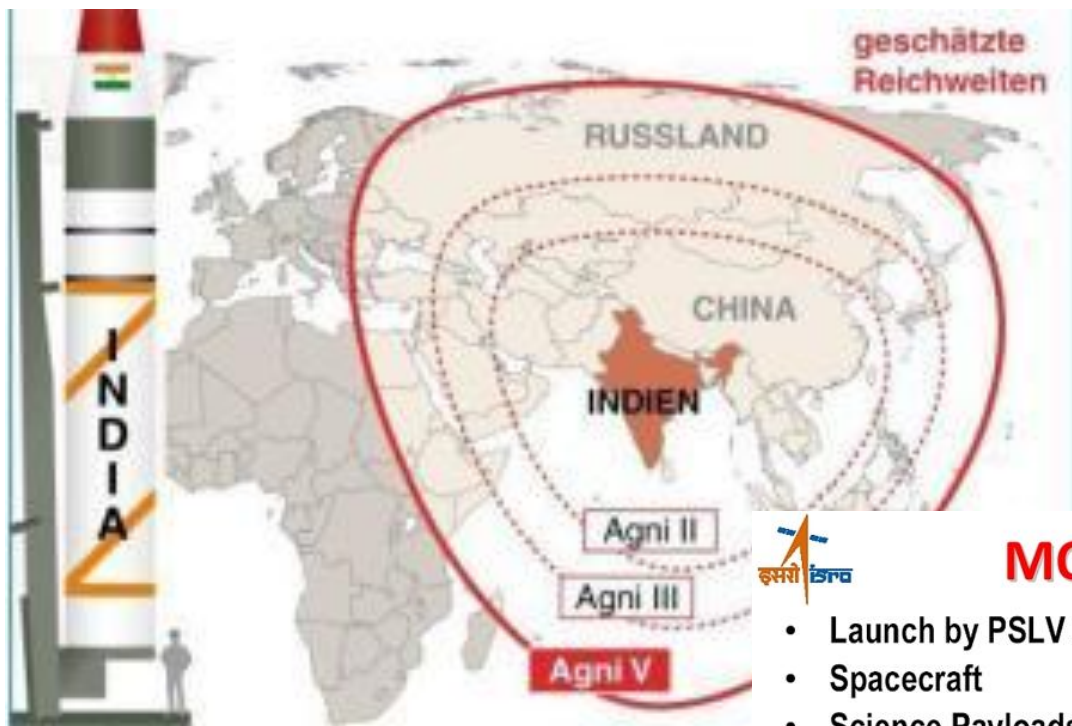
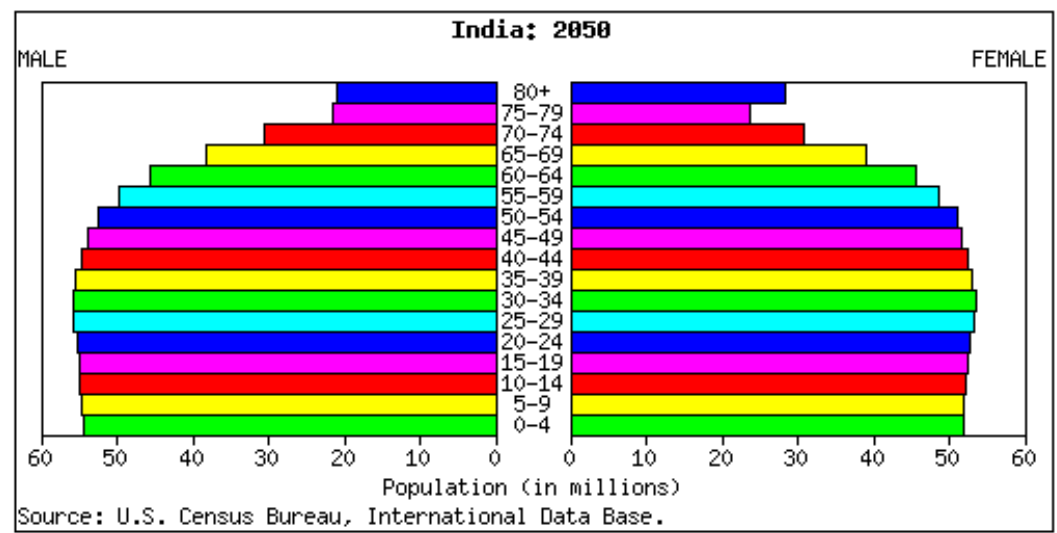# MOM : Launch & Spacecraft

- Launch by PSLV XL
- Spacecraft
- Science Payloads
  - Layman Alpha Photometer (LAP)
  - Methane Sensor for Mars (MSM)
  - Mars Exospheric Neutral Composition Analyser (MENCA)
  - Mars Color Camera (MCC)
  - Thermal Infrared Imaging Spectrometer (TIS)-Backup Payload
- Ground Segment
  - Indian Deep Space Network (IDSN), 32m antenna
  - International ground stations

India - 2014

Male | Female

100+
95 - 99
90 - 94
85 - 89
80 - 84
75 - 79
70 - 74
65 - 69
60 - 64
55 - 59
50 - 54
45 - 49
40 - 44
35 - 39
30 - 34
25 - 29
20 - 24
15 - 19
10 - 14
5 - 9
0 - 4

65 52 39 26 13 0   0 13 26 39 52 65

Population (in millions)   Age Group   Population (in millions)

India Population Pyramid for 2050

Predicted age and sex distribution for the year 2050:

India: 2050

MALE | FEMALE

80+
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4

60 50 40 30 20 10 0   0 10 20 30 40 50 60

Population (in millions)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

DÉFIS

- Défi démographique
  Âge moyen   Chine: 36.0 ans
                       Inde: 26.9 ans

- Urbanisation   Chine: 54,4 %
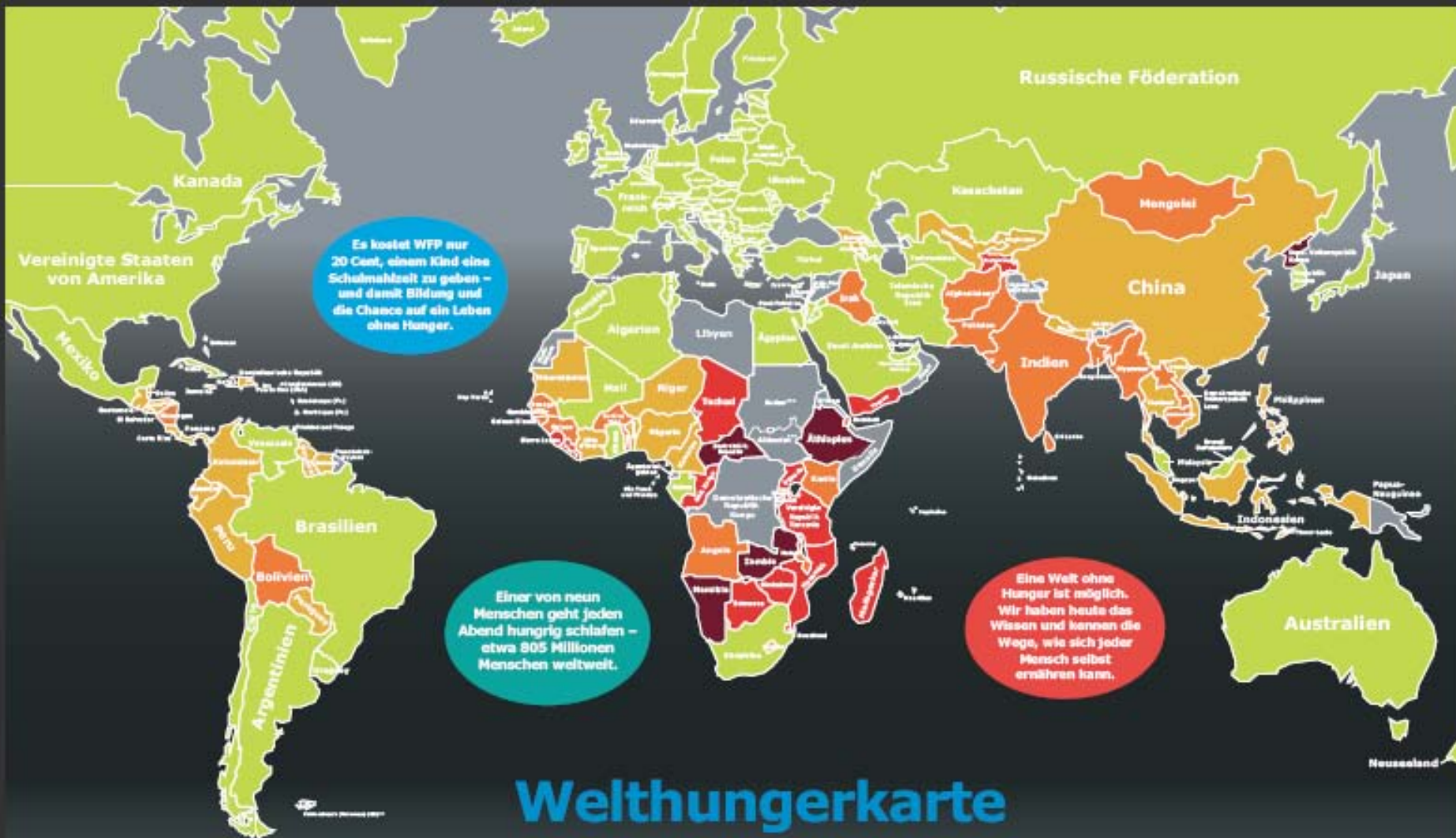   Inde: 32.4 %

- Développement du marché du travail

Agriculture

	Part en % du PIB	% ouvriers
Inde	13,9 %	53 %
Chine	10%	35 %

Agriculture

Production 2010 (kg/hectare) Source: FAO

Pays	Céréales	Riz	Légumes	Fruits
USA	3116.7	7537.5	76845.5	12553.2
Chine	4748.6	6548.1	16505.8	3306.4
Inde	2839.1	3382.6	13603.8	6516.7

Welthungerkarte

Russische Föderation

Kanada

Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika

Mexiko

Brasilien

Bolivien

Argentinien

Algerien

Libyen

Ägypten

Mali

Niger

Tschad

Äthiopien

China

Indien

Mongolei

Japan

Kasachstan

Philippinen

Indonesien

Papua-Neuguinea

Australien

Neuseeland

Es kostet WFP nur 20 Cent, einem Kind eine Schulmahlzeit zu geben – und damit Bildung und die Chance auf ein Leben ohne Hunger.

Einer von neun Menschen geht jeden Abend hungrig schlafen – etwa 805 Millionen Menschen weltweit.

Eine Welt ohne Hunger ist möglich. Wir haben heute das Wissen und kennen die Wege, wie sich jeder Mensch selbst ernähren kann.

WFP World Food Programme
wfp.org/de

Die UN-Organisation bekämpft den Hunger – weltweit

ZERO HUNGER

Anteil der unterernährten Bevölkerung, 2012-14

<5%	5-14,9%	15-24,9%	25-34,9%	35% und höher	
sehr geringe Unterernährung	geringe Unterernährung	moderate Unterernährung	hohe Unterernährung	sehr hohe Unterernährung	fehlende oder unzureichende Daten

Lutte contre la pauvreté

Pauvreté
Chine: 5 %
Inde : 22 %   base: 27 resp. 32 INR/jour
            32.7 % base: US$ 1.25 / jour (INR 78.--)

Revenu par personne
1962:   Chine   69 $ Inde   58 $
2012:   Chine 6'091 $ Inde   1'489 $

Food Security Program India

- 2/3 de la population (837,5 millions)
- Dont 75% dans les régions rurales
- Dont 50% dans les régions urbaines
- 61,23 millions de tonnes de céréales et de riz

Mariage Indien

Amit Bhatia and Vanisha Mittal: Regarded as the most extravagant wedding held, we hear that Vanisha's dad LN Mittal spent a cool $68 million for a wedding that spanned across 6 days at the Palace of Versailles and 17th century Chateau Vaux le Vicomte in France. One of the highlights of the reception was Kylie Minogue's performance at the Eiffel Tower.

Rôles des sexes en Inde

Bidonville (slums)

- Mumbai: 42 % de la population vit dans des bidonvilles

- Un des plus grands bidonvilles du monde: Dharavi

Bidonvilles

Habitations

Bulle immobilière?

Contrastes

Campagne d'hygiène

Santé publique

	Chine	Inde
Dépenses pour la santé par pers.	322 US$	61 US$
Dépenses publiques pour la santé (en % du PIB)	3.0 %	4.0 %
Dépenses publiques pour la santé (% des dépenses gouvernementales)	12,5 %	1.3 %
Lits d'hôpitaux pour 1'000 personnes	3.8	0.7

Santé publique

- Global Hunger Index
  Enfants avec malnutrition:
  Chine   5 %
  Inde   42 %

- Conditions sanitaires
  «unimproved sanitation facility access»:
  Chine: 34,7 %
  Inde: 64   %

Enseignement public

- Taux de scolarisation
  - Inde   96,7 %
  - Chine 99.1 %

- Années scolaires effectives:

	Land	Rank	Wert	Datum
	China	80	7,4	2010
	Indien	109	3,7	2010

Alphabétisation

- Chine: 95.1 %
- Inde: 74.4 %

>97%
90-97%
80-90%
70-80%
60-70%
50-60%
35-50%
<35%
Data Not Available

Global Literacy Rates

Source: UN Human Development Report 2011
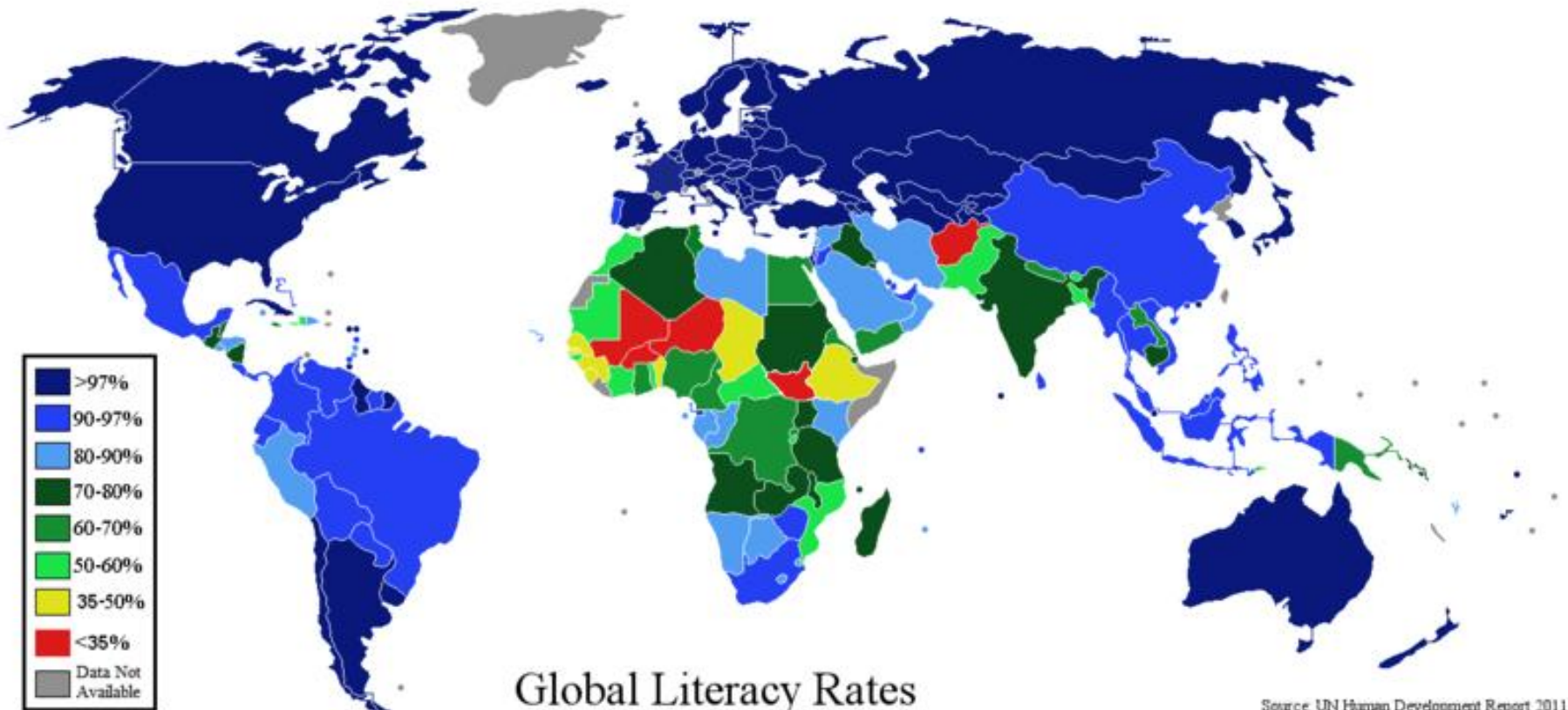
Étudiants aux États-Unis

Number of students in US

Country	Number
World	886,052
China	274,439
India	102,673
South Korea	68,047
Saudi Arabia	53,919
Canada	28,304
Taiwan	21,266
Japan	19,334
Vietnam	16,579
Mexico	14,779
Brazil	13,286

Source: Open Doors

SCMP
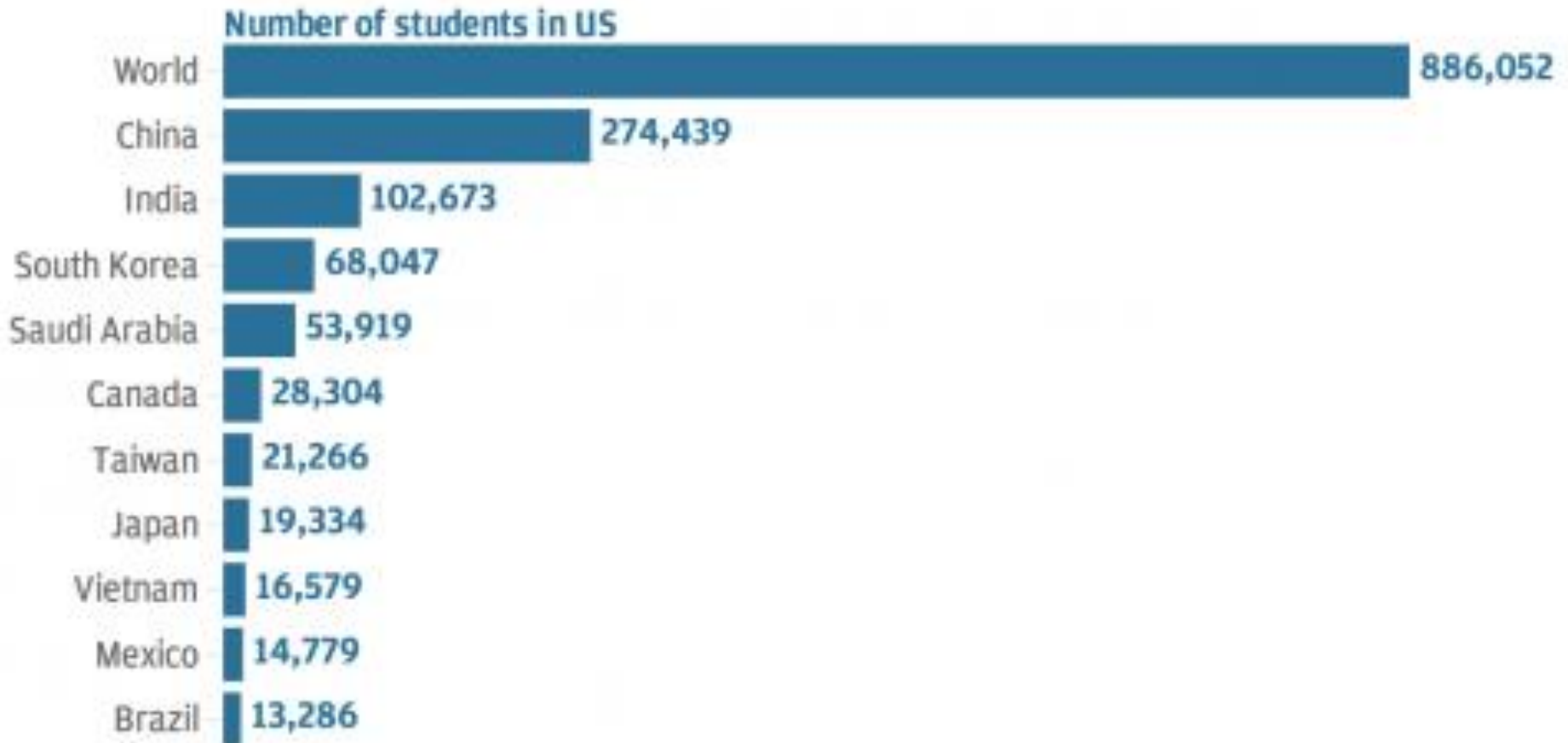
Économie

- Dates:	➔ Voir le *factsheet*

- Problèmes:
  - Bureaucratie
  - Infrastructures
  - Corruption

China's MNE – "Global Fortune 500"   July 2013

List Rank ▲	Company Name	Revenues ($b)	
4	Sinopec Group	428.2	8.2
5	China National Petroleum	408.6	18.2
7	State Grid	298.4	12.3
29	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China	133.6	37.8
50	China Construction Bank	113.4	30.6
64	Agricultural Bank of China	103.5	23.0
70	Bank of China	98.4	22.1
71	China Mobile Communications	96.9	11.9
76	Noble Group	94.0	0.5
80	China State Construction Engineering	90.6	1.3
93	China National Offshore Oil	83.5	7.7
100	China Railway Construction	77.2	0.8
102	China Railway Group	76.7	1.2
103	SAIC Motor	76.2	3.3
111	China Life Insurance	73.7	-1.7
119	Sinochem Group	71.8	0.8
134	China Southern Power Grid	66.7	1.0
141	China FAW Group	64.9	2.6
146	Dongfeng Motor Group	61.7	1.3
161	China North Industries Group	58.0	0.7
172	CITIC Group	55.4	4.8
178	Shenhua Group	54.5	6.2

181	Ping An Insurance	53.8	3.2
182	China Telecommunications	53.4	1.1
187	China Resources National	52.4	1.9
192	China Minmetals	51.8	0.7
196	China Post Group	50.9	4.1
209	China South Industries Group	48.0	0.2
212	Aviation Industry Corp. of China	47.4	1.0
213	China Communications Construction	47.3	1.2
222	Baosteel Group	45.7	0.9
231	China Huaneng Group	44.3	0.1
243	Bank of Communications	43.1	9.3
256	People's Insurance Co. of China	40.8	1.1
258	China United Network Communications	40.6	0.4
266	Jardine Matheson	39.6	1.7
269	HeBei Iron & Steel Group	39.3	-0.2
273	Aluminum Corp. of China	38.8	-0.8
277	China National Aviation Fuel Group	38.4	0.1
292	China Railway Materials	37.2	0.1
299	China Guodian	36.8	0.2
302	China Metallurgical Group	36.8	-0.8
311	Jizhong Energy Group	35.3	0.1
315	Huawei Investment & Holding	34.9	2.4
318	Jiangsu Shagang Group	34.6	0.1
319	China National Building Materials	34.5	0.5
322	Shougang Group	34.3	0.1
326	Sinomach	34.0	0.7
328	Wuhan Iron & Steel	33.9	0.0
329	Lenovo Group	33.9	0.6

336	Beijing Automotive Group	33.4	1.1
343	Tewoo Group	32.9	0.1
354	Power China	32.0	0.7
355	ChemChina	32.0	-0.2
357	COFCO	31.8	0.6
359	Greenland Holding Group	31.7	1.2
363	Hutchison Whampoa	31.3	3.4
364	Zhejiang Materials Industry Group	31.2	0.0
373	Shandong Energy Group	30.7	0.9
376	China Datang	30.4	-0.1
387	Amer International Group	29.6	0.6
388	Shandong Weiqiao Pioneering Group	29.6	1.1
389	China Huadian	29.3	0.5
390	Shanxi Coal Transportation & Sales	29.3	0.0
395	China Electronics	29.0	0.2
401	China Ocean Shipping	28.7	-0.4
403	Shanxi Coking Coal Group	28.6	0.0
404	Henan Coal & Chemical	28.6	-0.4
406	Xinxing Cathay International Group	28.6	0.3
407	Yangquan Coal Industry Group	28.6	0.0
408	China Power Investment	28.6	0.2
411	China Minsheng Banking Corp.	28.4	6.0
412	China Merchants Bank	28.0	7.2
414	Jiangxi Copper	27.9	0.3
415	Kailuan Group	27.8	0.1
417	China Shipbuilding Industry	27.8	1.0
428	Industrial Bank	27.2	5.5
429	China Pacific Insurance (Group)	27.2	0.8
430	Shanxi LuAn Mining Group	27.1	0.0
432	Datong Coal Mine Group	27.0	-0.1
435	Shanxi Jincheng Anthracite Coal Mining	26.8	0.3
446	Sinopharm	26.2	0.3
460	Shanghai Pudong Development Bank	25.4	5.4
464	Shaanxi Yanchang Petroleum (Group)	25.3	2.4
466	Bailian Group	25.2	0.1

477	Zhejiang Geely Holding Group	24.6	0.1
482	China Nonferrous Metal Mining (Group)	24.1	0.1
483	Guangzhou Automobile Industry Group	24.1	0.1
493	Ansteel Group	23.8	-1.4

China:
89 from mainland
(44 are SOE)

6 from Taiwan

India's MNE – "Global Fortune 500"

July 2013

List Rank ▲	Company Name	Revenues ($b)	Profits ($b)
88	Indian Oil	85.5	0.8
107	Reliance Industries	74.4	3.8
229	Bharat Petroleum	44.8	0.3
260	Hindustan Petroleum	39.9	0.1
298	State Bank of India	36.9	3.3
316	Tata Motors	34.7	1.8
369	Oil & Natural Gas	30.9	4.5
471	Tata Steel	24.8	-1.3

1911/12:

Country Rank ▼	Company	Global 500 rank	City	Revenues ($ millions)
1	Indian Oil	83	New Delhi	86,016
2	Reliance Industries	99	Mumbai	76,119
3	Bharat Petroleum	225	Mumbai	44,582
4	Hindustan Petroleum	267	Mumbai	38,885
5	State Bank of India	285	Mumbai	36,950
6	Tata Motors	314	Mumbai	34,575
7	Oil & Natural Gas	357	Dehradun	30,746
8	Tata Steel	401	Mumbai	27,739

Countries   •1910/11:

India

Country Rank	Company	Global 500 rank	City	Revenues ($ millions)
1	Indian Oil	98	New Delhi	68,837
2	Reliance Industries	134	Mumbai	58,900
3	Bharat Petroleum	272	Mumbai	34,102
4	State Bank of India	292	Mumbai	32,450
5	Hindustan Petroleum	336	Mumbai	28,593
6	Tata Motors	359	Mumbai	27,046
7	Oil & Natural Gas	361	Dehradun	26,945
8	Tata Steel	370	Mumbai	26,065

Problèmes économiques

- Bureaucratie
- Corruption
- Économie parallèle
- Marché du travail
- Réformes
- Infrastructures
- Loi et ordre
- Structures sociales et religieuses

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2014

Asia Pacific

Global
Average score
43/100

Asia Pacific
Average score
43/100

64%
of countries score
below 50 out of 100

Score: 0 ⟷ 100
Highly corrupt   Very clean

#cpi2014

The 2014 Corruption Perceptions Index measures
the perceived levels of public sector corruption in
175 countries/territories around the world. To see the
full results go to: www.transparency.org/cpi

| Country/Territory | New Zealand | Singapore | Australia | Japan | Hong Kong | Bhutan | Taiwan |
| Score / Global rank | 91/100 / 2/175 | 84/100 / 7/175 | 80/100 / 11/175 | 76/100 / 15/175 | 74/100 / 17/175 | 65/100 / 30/175 | 61/100 / 35/175 |

| Korea (South) | Malaysia | Samoa | Mongolia | India | Philippines | Sri Lanka | Thailand |
| 55/100 / 43/175 | 52/100 / 50/175 | 52/100 / 50/175 | 39/100 / 80/175 | 38/100 / 85/175 | 38/100 / 85/175 | 38/100 / 85/175 | 38/100 / 85/175 |

| China | Indonesia | Vietnam | Nepal | Pakistan | Timor-Leste | Bangladesh | Laos |
| 36/100 / 100/175 | 34/100 / 107/175 | 31/100 / 119/175 | 29/100 / 126/175 | 29/100 / 126/175 | 28/100 / 133/175 | 25/100 / 145/175 | 25/100 / 145/175 |

| Papua New Guinea | Cambodia | Myanmar | Afghanistan | Korea (North) |
| 25/100 / 145/175 | 21/100 / 156/175 | 21/100 / 156/175 | 12/100 / 172/175 | 8/100 / 174/175 |

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL
the global coalition against corruption

Marché du travail

- 16% revenu régulier
- 51% travail indépendant
- 33% travailleur occasionnel

Train Maglev à Shanghai

The fastest train service measured by peak operational speed is the Shanghai Maglev Train which can reach 431 km/h. Due to the limited length of the Shanghai Maglev track (30 km), the maglev train's average trip speed is only 245.5 km/h. The Shanghai Maglev also holds the record for the top speed in tests of 501 km/h.

Gouvernement et entreprises privées:
Nouvel aéroport de Bangalore

Harbors

China transports most of its exports with ships. Consequently, good harbors, especially cargo handling cargo harbors are important. China faced this issue and presently most of the Needed cargo harbors are finished.

Do you know **?**

China Ocean Shipping Company (world largest shipping and logistic enterprise; ~ 150 own and around 90'000 employees. Harbor of Piraeus.

TOP 50 WORLD CONTAINER PORTS

Rank	Port, Country	Volume 2012 (Million TEUs)	Volume 2011 (Million TEUS)
1	Shanghai, China	32.53	31.74
2	SIngapore, Singapore	31.65	29.94
3	Hong Kong, China	23.10	24.38
4	Shenzhen, China	22.94	22.57
5	Busan, South Korea	17.04	16.18
6	Ningbo-Zhoushan, China	16.83	14.72
7	Guangzhou Harbor, China	14.74	14.42
8	Qingdao, China	14.50	13.02
9	Jebel Ali, Dubai, United Arab Emirates	13.30	13.00
10	Tianjin, China	12.30	11.59
11	Rotterdam, Netherlands	11.87	11.88
12	Port Kelang, Malaysia	10.00	9.60
13	Kaohsiung, Taiwan, China	9.78	9.64
14	Hamburg, Germany	8.86	9.01
15	Antwerp, Belguim	8.64	8.66
16	Los Angeles, U.S.A.	8.08	7.94
17	Dalian, China	8.06	6.40
18	Keihin ports*, Japan	7.85	7.64
19	Tanjung Pelepas, Malaysia	7.70	7.50
20	Xiamen, China	7.20	6.47

Top Trade Routes (TEU shipped) 2012

Route	West Bound	East Bound	North Bound	South Bound	Total
Asia-North America	7,529,000	14,421,000			21,950,000
Asia-North Europe	8,959,000	4,406,000			13,365,000
Asia-Mediterranean	4,371,000	1,875,000			6,246,000
North Europe-North America	2,632,000	1,250,446			4,637,000
Asia-Middle East	2,802,151	1,250,446			4,052,597
Australia-Far East			1,072,016	1,851,263	2,923,279
Asia-East Coast South America			550,000	1,399,000	1,949,000

Source: http://www.worldshipping.org/about-the-industry/global-trade/top-50-world-container-ports (retrieved 24.10.2013)

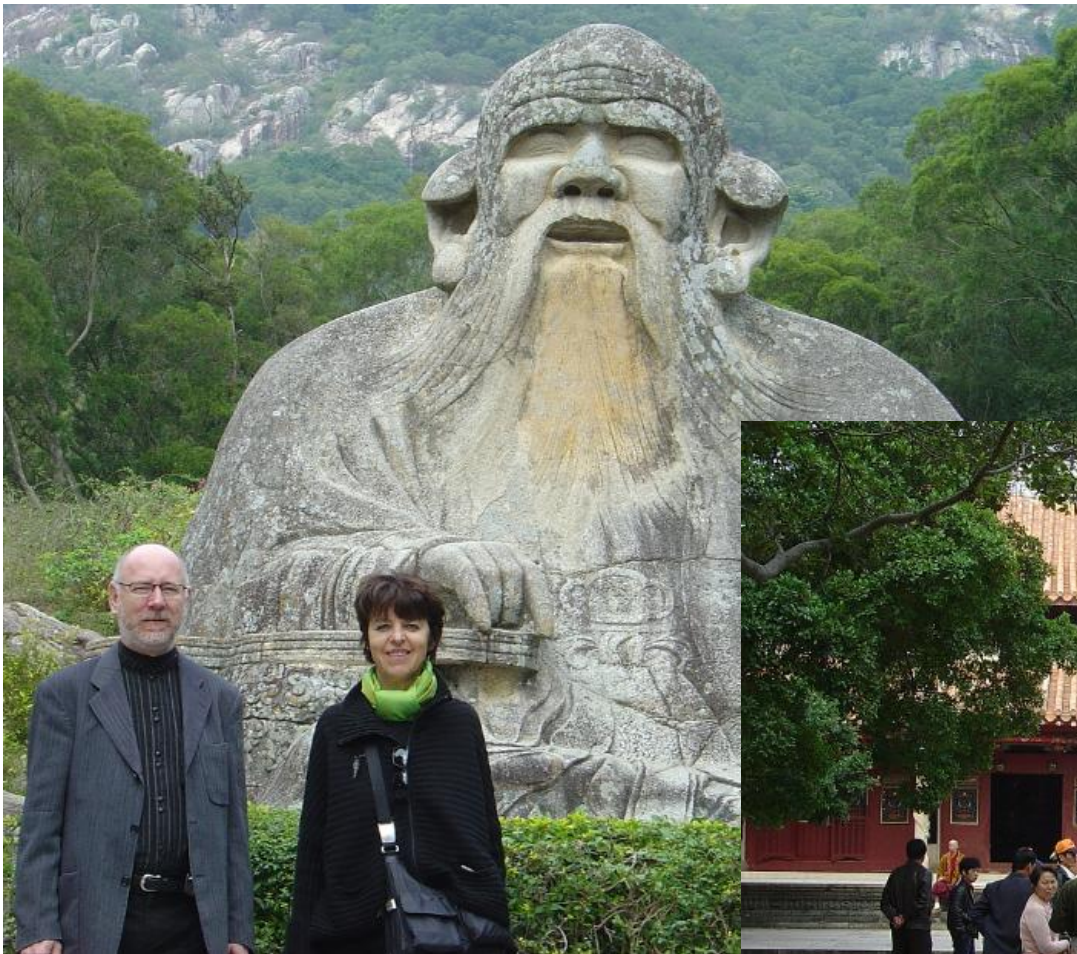**zh aw School of Management and Law**

Loi et ordre

- Chine:
  Juridiction peu transparente
  Punitions draconiennes, peine de mort

- Inde
  - «SOFT STATE SYNDROM»
  - décisions en suspens devant les tribunaux:
    3,65 millions de cas devant la Cour suprême
    24,8 millions de cas devant les tribunaux
  - Inaction de la police

Castes
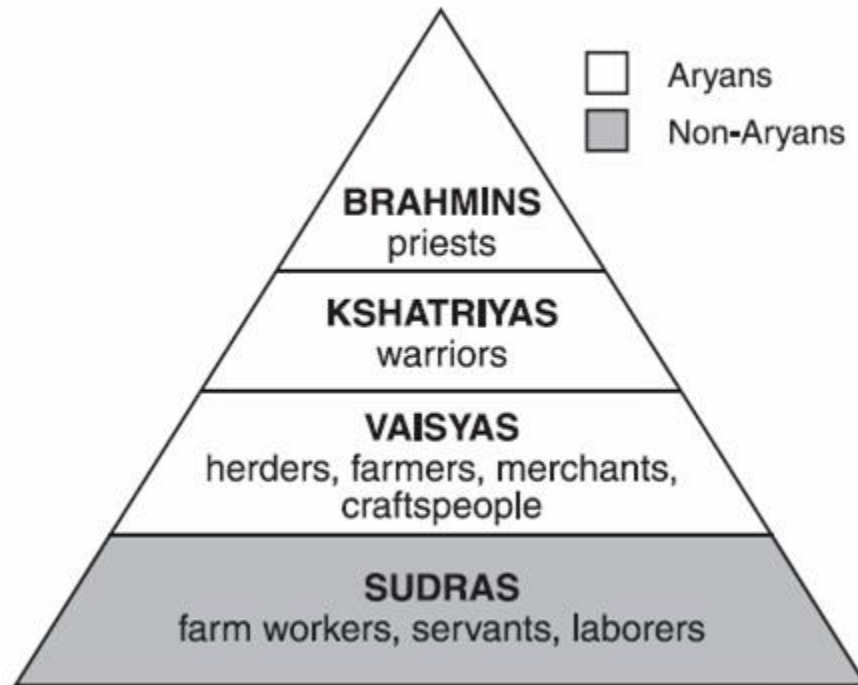
Religiosité

Religiosité / gourous

Hindouisme

- **Occupons-nous du présent;
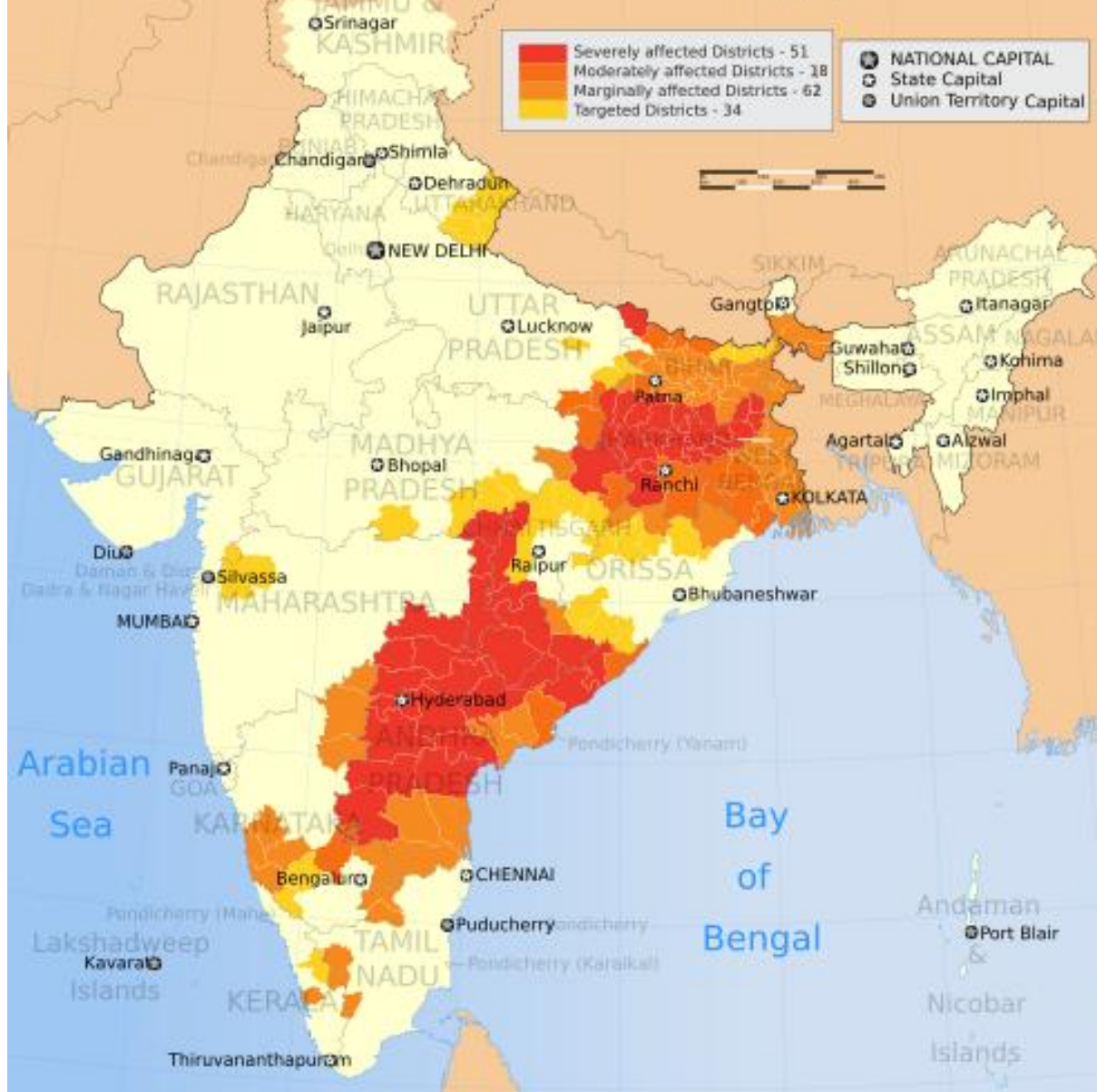Dieu pourvoit au lendemain.**

(Mahatma Gandhi)

Islam

Terrorisme

The Red Corridor
Naxalite affected districts of India
(2007)

Severely affected Districts - 51
Moderately affected Districts - 18
Marginally affected Districts - 62
Targeted Districts - 34

NATIONAL CAPITAL
State Capital
Union Territory Capital

Puissance régionale / mondiale

- Pays voisins de l'Inde:
  - Chine
  - Pakistan
  - Bangladesh
  - Sri Lanka
  - Népal
  - Bhoutan
  - Maldives

- Pays voisins de la Chine
  - Inde
  - Japon
  - Vietnam
  - Myanmar
  - Corée du Nord
  - Russie
  - Mongolie
  - Kazakhstan
  - Kirghizistan
  - Tadjikistan
  - Pakistan
  - Népal
  - Bhoutan
  - Laos
  - Mer de Chine du Sud

Territorial claims in the North – an open dispute

Relations to its neighbors in the North-West mesmerizes the relationship of India to the rest of the word!
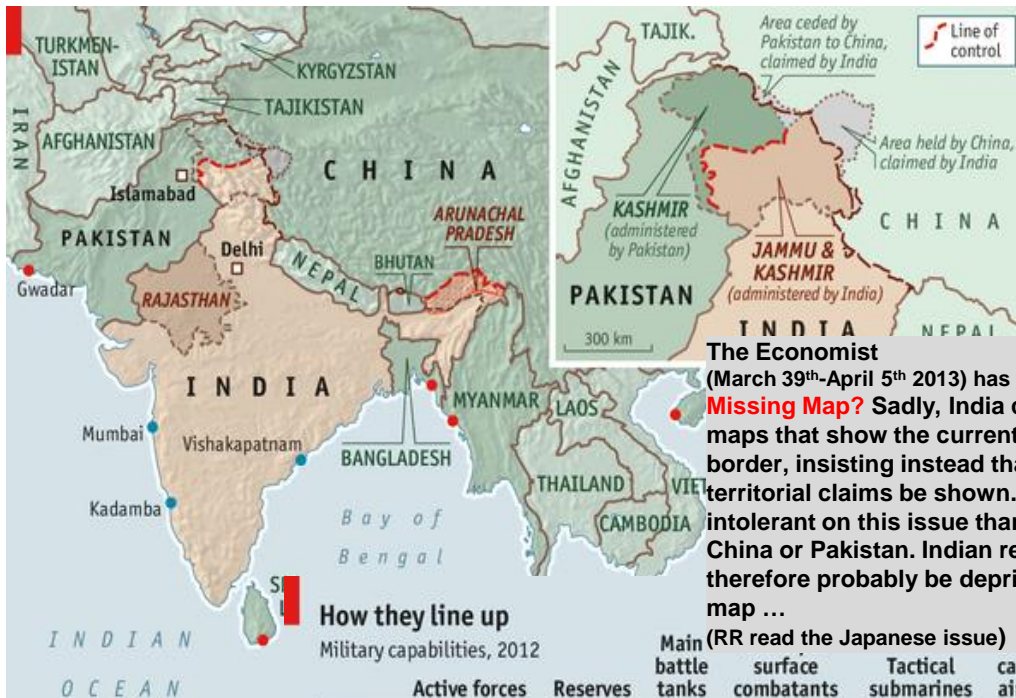
The Economist (March 39th–April 5th 2013) has a special note: Missing Map? Sadly, India censors maps that show the current effective border, insisting instead that only its full territorial claims be shown. It is more intolerant on this issue than either China or Pakistan. Indian readers therefore probably be deprived of the map … **(RR read the Japanese issue)**

Indian, Pakistani and Chinese border disputes
Fantasy frontiers
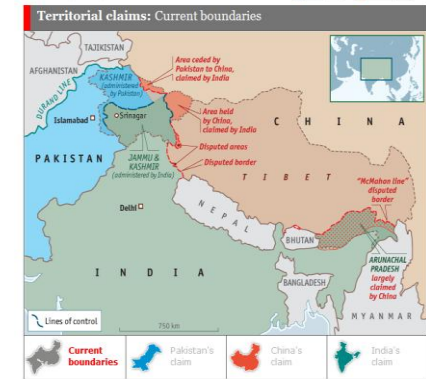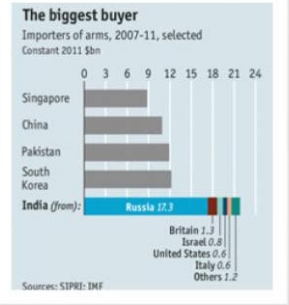
Source: http://www.economist.com/blogs/dailychart/2011/05/indian_pakistani_and_chinese_border_disputes good map;
http://www.economist.com/news/briefing/21574458-india-poised-become-one-four-largest-military-powers-world-end (retrieved 8.4.2013)
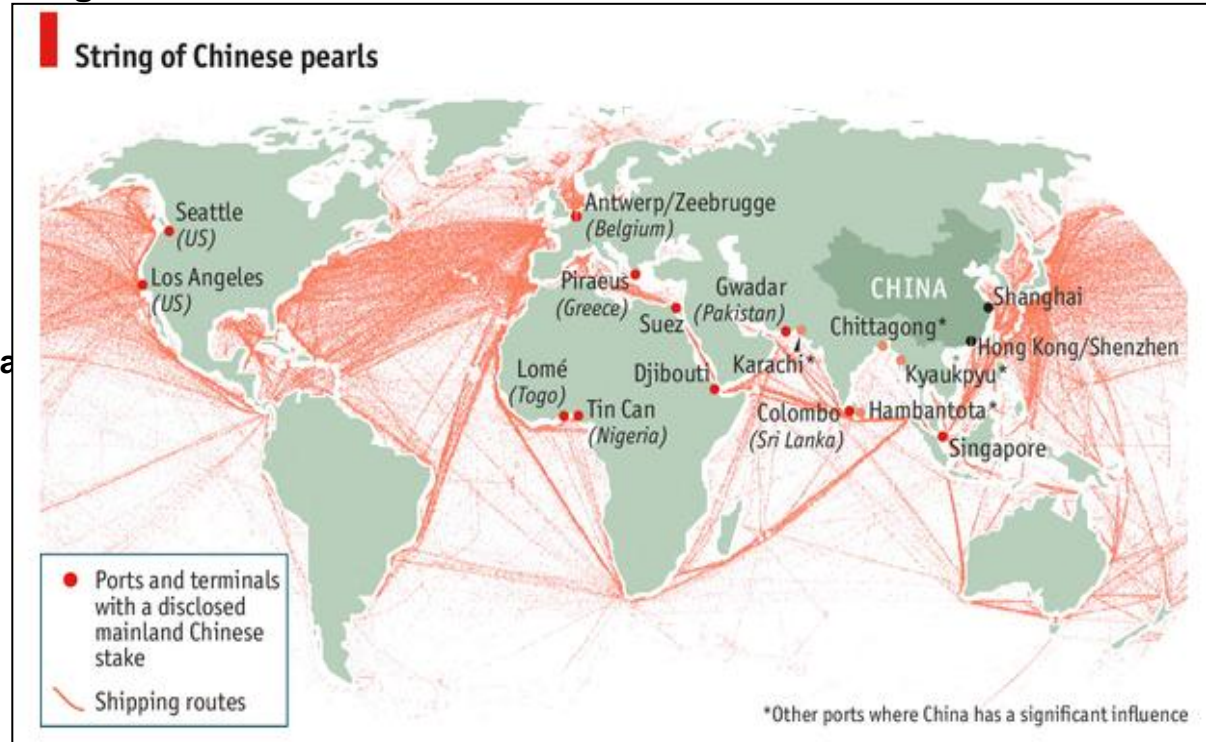
China and Harbors around the world

China, in its global drive also "exports" its high standard of "building and running" a harbor, expand into the global market:

- **Athens (2009)**
  More than 50 % run by Chinese

- **Sri Lanka,**
  A 500 US$ million project.
  Run by CICT and 85% owned by China Merchant Holdings International (HK).
  Feeder for India (frustrating the Indian government)

- **Belgium**

- **Nigeria**
  Ports of Togo and Djibouti

- **Tanzania**

String of Chinese pearls

Seattle (US) — Los Angeles (US) — Antwerp/Zeebrugge (Belgium) — Piraeus (Greece) — Suez — Gwadar (Pakistan) — Chittagong* — CHINA — Shanghai — Hong Kong/Shenzhen — Lomé (Togo) — Tin Can (Nigeria) — Djibouti — Karachi* — Colombo (Sri Lanka) — Hambantota* — Kyaukpyu* — Singapore

- Ports and terminals with a disclosed mainland Chinese stake
- Shipping routes

*Other ports where China has a significant influence

The development toward a "Chinese String of Pearls" around India as the American call it (Sri Lanka, Gwadar and Karachi in Pakistan, Chittagong (India and Myanmar)!

zh aw School of Management and Law

Sagesse chinoise

Profite de la journée ainsi que de l'heure, car personne ne sait ce que tu vas manquer!