

Brought out on the eve of the general elections, the editors seem to have aimed to educate the general public about the performance of the NDA-II to enable them to decide what it should do. The criticisms which the book contains are undoubtedly well founded. It can be read with interest by all concerned.

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T.V. Paul (Ed.), *The China – India Rivalry in the Globalization Era*, Orients Blackswan, Noida, 2019, pp. 351, Price not mentioned.

The first part of this book has Information about China and India rivalry which begun in 1950 s and deepened with the 1962 border war. This part introduction has introduced by T.V. Paul. At that time several rounds of negotiations were attempted but the result was not positive and so it continued. Recently Doklam issue arose between them. In today's world of competition in growth and development that rivalry has entered a new phase. Recently it has been reported that China aspires to be the most powerful nation globally and so it is opposing to the growth of trade of India. The first part of this book shows how the relationship between China and India is moving under globalization.

The second part of this book is contributed by Mahesh Shankar, Xiaoyu pu, Manjari C. Miller, Zen Han and Jean- Francois Belanger, Calvin Chen and Selina Ho. There is an account of the situation of north-west of China and north-east of India in term of their contested territories. It discusses the asymmetrical situation of China to India about strategies, water disputes, territory and concept of power. It also explains the competition for resources, especially for hydrocarbons. Both the nations are now focusing on the development of renewable energy due which the conflicts between them will reduce. Territorial and political differences are impacting the water resources. Water shortage is a serious problem in India. This part of the book deals with the problem of water scarcity and the role of China on the issue of Brahmaputra River water. It discusses the strategic dimensions of China-India rivalry. Both of them are looking at each other's strategies. It is observed that the divergent strategies are not the source of their conflict.

Part IV introduced by Mathew A. Castle and Feng Liu. It provides information on the mitigation of trade and investment between China and India. Participation in to the global governance is a major issue between them. It has concluded that trade and investment have been asymmetrical between both sides and while interdependence has mitigating effect, it is increasing tension. The main reason behind all this is that the trade links are asymmetrical between both countries. China is opposing India at the global level for its membership by UN Security Council and Nuclear Suppliers Group. Though there are many disputes between them, they are showing interest in cooperation for the sectorial reforms in globalization.

Overall, the book is good for the students, researchers and economists who are interested in the study of foreign economic affairs, security problems and public policies.

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