

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

#### **A. Conclusion**

Socio-economic conditions of each country are different. There are still dependent on other countries, there is limited to become self-sufficient, and nothing has been able to provide assistance to other countries.

Differences in these conditions led to the country groupings based on socio-economic conditions of the developed countries and developing countries. In the past few decades, developed countries have always identified with the United States, Europe or northern hemisphere countries of the world. But within the last ten years some countries have emerged that there are two countries in Asia, namely China and India as the country with the fastest economic growth. Economic growth achieved by China and India as one of the new world power is inseparable from some aspects of the development strategy and trading partners are woven with the international community.

Sustainable development strategy adopted by China is making any countries that exist in the mainland each role (warring states) compete and complement each other in a healthy manner, in other words the government divide the regions where each region has its own specialties compared to other blood so as not to overlap occurs between each other.

Sustainable development strategy in place at four sub-economic

ranging from southern China to northern complementarily in the economic development process in the country.

While the existing development strategy in India with emphasis on the development of human resources through the development of a variety of quality engineering universities are able to produce a variety of graduate engineers who can compete with the best engineers from renowned university graduates residing in the United States and Europe.

This is proved with various international companies such as IBM, General Electric, and Microsoft, each of which invested billions USD and employs tens of thousands of Indians to work for them in India. In fact, Bangalore, one of the cities in India has now become one of the world's central IT industries.

Trading partners is woven by the Chinese government, including through export-import trade relationships show a positive trend. This is evident from the export of China reached 1.19 trillion USD and imports reached 922 billion USD. Overall, China's gain surplus of USD 273 billion export-import ratio. In 2010, most countries import goods into China is Japan which reached 13.3% of total imports, Taiwan 9.2% of total imports, the United States at 7.2%, followed by South Korea with 5.2 in % of total imports, followed by Germany and a subsequent 4.9%.

While the export of China's biggest customer is the United States with a percentage of 17.7% of total exports, Hong Kong amounted to 13.3% of

Korea at 5.2% of the total exports, and the last German at 4.1% of total exports.

While India Since economic liberalization set by the Prime Minister of Mao in 1991, the Indian economy is growing rapidly. Exports of goods and services increased from 16% of total trade in 1990 until 1991 increased to 43% in 2005 to 2006.

India's major trading partners are the European Union countries, China, the United States, and the United Arab Emirates. India is the main export goods of engineering, fuel oil, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, gems and jewelry, textiles and garments, agricultural products, iron ore and other minerals. Whereas imported goods are crude oil, machinery, electronic goods, gold and silver.

## **B. SUGGESTIONS**

The industrialization in China affected the severe pollution. The water in many rivers stinking with garbage, and the lake became black by wastes from chemicals spilled by a nearby factory. One of the worst places to breathe on this planet is the largest city in the world that is Chongqing, China, with a population of 30 million people, including suburban areas, roughly equal in number to those people who live in all parts of California. Even the 2008 Beijing Olympics held almost canceled due to the pollution issue. India is

experiencing a similar problem. Bombay ranks ten of the city's most polluted

in the world. Most of the Indian cities of eight to ten times more pollution than cities that most existing pollution in the United States.

It is based by India and China are still resting most of its energy needs from coal to fuel up until the household power grid. Unfortunately the coal burned with very high pollution. Half of energy used in India is coal China uses coal while two-thirds of the total energy used.

One way to do is search of alternative energy sources that are environmentally friendly. This is to reduce the use of coal as an energy cracked for industry and daily life of the people in India and China