



Cover Page



INDO-CHINA RELATIONS

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India and China both had a great culture and civilization for thousands of years. Both nations build their civilizations as reflecting their uniqueness in cultural, economic and political issues. Cultural and economic relations between China and India are not only a new one but existed since ancient times. India and China have been seen several up and downs in their thousand years of relations. But in modern times especially in 21st century the bilateral relations between India and China are becoming worse day by day. It is not because of Indian foreign policy; it is only because of Chinese aggressive expansionist ideology. Now China turned into a country of the lust for power and dominance. For proving, her power and financial domination China has been implementing all the policies and methods either legally or illegally. Many foreign relations got affected with Chinese aggressive expansionist ideology. India's relations with China are one of the prime areas where India was the first non-socialist country to established foreign relations with China. It is very clearly visible in China's controversy with India to enhance her power and dominance by pushing India back by its aggressive boundary policies on one hand and India's controversy with china to defend her sovereignty and maintain peaceful bilateral relations and international law on the other hand. Both China and India become superpowers in Asia as well as the world. Dragon trying to dominate and overtake the world financially by putting her muscle power forward whereas India is trying to maintain the balance of power by putting her great ideology forward. Both nations are trying to be a superpower in the world but the methods which they are using are totally different. Indian Prime Ministers are always trying to improve relations with this world largest populated country but this state has always been changing these attempts as cordiality and competition. This is the fundamental mismatch of threat perceptions between both states.

China has never been stated on her oath regarding India and china relations and bilateral agreements. The year 2014 was the anniversary of the peace agreement of five principles of peaceful co-existence between India and China on 29 April 1954. But China has never followed this agreement. After a decade China war on India during 1962 was the best example of this. Since 1962 up to now China has been attacked nearly half a century times mainly in Sikkim in 1967 and Sumdoronvally in 1987, was the major Chinese violations of this peaceful co-existence agreement. Chinese attacks not only violated bilateral relations between India and China but China has also proved that it does not have any respect for peaceful agreements with any nation and international law. India has international ambitions where China has world domination plans. India and china struggled with each other to fulfill their international ambitions. Both states are looking for maximum opportunities to spread their interests on the globe politically economically and culturally. Only the way to go ahead is different to complete these world ambitions. China has been chosen the way of SUN TZU, who was the famous Chinese general military strategist and his book "THE ART OF BOOK", whereas India has chosen its great ancient principles " SATYAMEVA JAYATHE". Lack of trust in border skirmishes and misperceptions made the relations worse between both states. Border disputes are the vital reason that worsens the relations between the states. Border clashes are the vital reason to decline the Indo-China ties. Border clashes are the main reason for growing tensions between India and China. The Galwan incident on June 15, 2020, was one among them. Sino-Indian relations have been gradually declining due to misperceptions lack of trust and fundamental misinterpretation of both sides. The fear of changing foreign policies to targeted against each other. Many borders' incidents and Chinese aggressive policies are an inflexion point of long-standing relations between Asia and the largest modern states. For instance, the death of twenty Indian soldiers and a disclosed number of Dragon soldiers in a violent face-off along the line of actual control (LAC), on June 15, 2020, was a clear example of the decline of the Sino-Indian long-standing relationship between the countries. The exports of international relations described this situation in different ways. Hushisheny calls it the "Lowest point since the blunders war of 1962", while Brahma Chellaney pointed this as a " tipping point" in India -china relations. The biggest blackness of both Sino-Indian relations as each side considers the other to be responsible for the state of affairs without taking any responsible step to overcoming it. Anti-countering comments of both sides impacting political declines after every clash between these states.

BACKGROUND OF INDIA – CHINA RELATIONS

Even though India and china has historical relations for generations, the new stag begins after Rajiv Gandhi visited China in December 1988. These visits restarted Indo-china relations after the 1962 war between the two nations. It was the fundamentals policy shift between China and India. Three fundamental changes have taken between India and China by visit of Rajiv Gandhi in china. Firstly, both nations legitimately agreed to contribute to each other to maintain global peace and progress. Secondly, both states decided to maintain peace and tranquility along the LAC. Thirdly and importantly, both states agreed to normalise the relations and peaceful co-existence. Indian exports had called these agreements as the Rajiv Gandhi denies Xiaoping Vivendi. India had always



Cover Page



been tried to maintain good and peaceful relations with China in the early stages of 1980. But some factors came to the middle which is disturbed Indian attempts to maintain peaceful relations with Beijing during the second half of the 1980s, Close military actions with china along the LAC 1986-1987 was one among them. And the Arunachal Pradesh controversy was a prime one that made the Indo-China relations worst. Normalization of Sino-Indian relations can be seeming under Mikhail Gorbachev and the process of normalizing China relations with the west was another factor to the growing tensions between China and India. India hoped that China would maintain peace and tranquility by showing greater respect to Indian sovereignty. But China made this wrong with her pianistic as well as foreign policies. India had been expecting good relations with China including political exchange reopening of trade and economic exchange, people to people contacts and military to military relations by respecting Indian integrity. Chinese acceptance of Sikkim as a part of India during the 1993 and 1996 agreements was a land mark achievement. Even though China was not accepting to settle the boundary problem based on the ground realities, Chinese aggressive policies and rapid military stand up in Tibet interfere, and Jammu and Kashmir issues and sale of the weapons to Pakistan made Indo-China relations worse than ever. These issues continued to hang over the relationship between India and China.

THE DYNAMIC FOREIGN POLICIES OF INDIA AND CHINA

The world is changing day by day from different perspectives. If any state wants to survive that state must be flexible to change herself according to changing circumstances. India and China are growing as Asia powers. Both nations want to remain the most influential powers politically economically and military power. In the process, changes are very natural and changing foreign policy from time to time or decade to decade is a very vital thing that every nation must do in the global political and financial race. China has been changing it is foreign policy according to either demonstrating as well as internationally this foreign policy changes being called a review of Deng foreign policy. By changing foreign policy China wants to increase national power and financial resources in the global markets. China had succeeded to some extent in this process. Many reasons have always been influencing country foreign policy international relations. China had to change its foreign policy to fulfill its global ambitions and to counter international powers pressure on china. For instance, U.S president Barrack Obama policy of rebalancing to Asia combined with china disputes with Vietnam and the Philippines in the South China Sea were also factors that have influenced Chinese foreign policy. China must go away from country-oriented foreign policy to shaping the global environment. The new approach was capital in the phrase Fen Fa You Wei or "Striving for achievement". It was recommended that the focus of Chinese foreign policy should shift from building relationships based on common interests and china should give priority to the neighbourhood in comparison to the earlier period when it gave pride of place in it is foreign policy to the United States. XI declared that "During well in the diplomatic work with neighbouring countries stems from the need to realize the two countries goals and achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. China needs to work hard to advance diplomatic with neighbouring countries, strive to win a sound surrounding environment for china development for common development.". This speech was indicating the importance of tremendous change in China's guiding of foreign policy China has always been considering India as a prime factor to change her foreign policy. Beijing is treating India as an important neighbour country as well as a developing country. China opined that "India does not have the capability either to help or hinder Chinese policy in the world. China has regarded India as a significant state to formulated foreign policy. India must form her new foreign policy as strategic country china new foreign policy. India needs to respond in a way that could be detrimental to them. Indian foreign policy also known as the non-alignment policy has no more value in today's world. So, India is implementing new foreign policies from time to time based on the domestic and international situations. Like China, India is also has global ambitions and goals. India has threatened neighbourhood like China and Pakistan and multi-dimensional threats around the world. Because changing foreign policy from time to time is very crucial to meet the India's interests and to beat the global ambitions. Indian foreign policy after 2014 which has been formulated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi changed India's foreign policy from non-alignment multi alignment to fulfill India's global power ambitions. Narendra Modi government want to grow her power by growing peace and harmony among world regions and by spreading her great ancient Indian culture. India has great experience regarding foreign policy formulation. The Vajpayee government added the nuclear dimension, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh government added the U.S dimension and the current Modi government has added the maritime dimension. Modi foreign policy has completely from the post foreign policy. International space and the doctrine of multi alignment are the main objectives of Modi foreign policy. India has always considered China as main factor in her foreign policy. Every successive India government generally takes two factors very importantly in their foreign policy.

BELT& ROAD INITIATIVE: XI JINPING WORLD DOMINATION PLAN

Over a period of time, several roads were dead on this planet. Spinning 8000 km on the land-sea, they became a vibrant pathway for crude goods and people ideas and cultures. It was called it the belt and road initiative. Xi Jing ping saw it as his road to reaches and legacy. He rubbed in several countries together they account for 40 per cent of global GDP 65 per cent of the world population and 75 per cent of known energy reserves. They launched multiple projects. Such as a highway in Pakistan, a new seaport in Sri Lanka port city in Malaysia, a hydropower plant in Uganda, a motorway in Serbia. These are some examples. As exports say



Cover Page



roads railways shipping routes, ports, oil, refineries industrial parks and power plants are being built in at least 72 countries. It is a massive initiative and yet the belt and road are fast turning into belt and road black. Xi Jing ping superhighway to world power is riddled with potholes. The belt and road initiative is the brainchild of the Chinese president. It is called "YI DAI YI LU". it is the most ambitious extensive and expansive project in the world. The estimated cost is said to be between 1.8 trillion dollars. Only 16 countries in the world have GDP above that figure. Here India must take some questions seriously and need to sort out those questions with the future vision of global power ambitions. The crucial questions about BRI are, firstly, how did the BRI start? Secondly, which countries are parts of BRI? Thirdly, is it a plan for economic integration? Fourthly, is it a tool to secure strategic goals? And most importantly is it a sustainable plan? New Delhi must understand the intentions behind this BRI project and its impact on Indian internationally and domestically. It is very clear that China's intention behind this largest project. As world known China wants to play the global role on par with U.S. India must decode the Chinese cunning strategy behind this largest financial project.

CONCLUSION

The prospects movements will depend on the lessons that China and India draw from the Ladakh crisis. If Chinese strategic experts believe that Indo-China relations hold on great prospects in the current international scenario and that India is already a quasi ally of the United States, then it may be difficult to manage the bilateral differences and a period of more violent confrontation may arrive. If Indian strategic experts believe that Beijing is intent on bullying or humiliating India because of Chinese superiority in comprehensive national power allows it to permanently reset the frontier or to permanently damage India's global or regional profile or standing, then too, the situation might become confrontational. So, there is an urgent need for global leadership to sort out these problems. India and China are showing a profound influence on regional levels because both are advanced military powers in Asia and influence the global trade because both are emerging global market powers. These two emerging powers have their own strength. Both are having the largest market, the huge labour force on the globe. According to international relations experts Sino-Indian relations are very crucial in solving global issues like protectionism, climate change and terrorism. But unfortunately, the deep mistrust, trade deficits and weak people exchange and china's expansionist ideology highly been impacting Indo-China relations so far. These issues are always holding back Indo-China ties. Both nations could utilise many opportunities like global and regional economic bilateral and many fronts and make progress on combating terrorism and climate change by working together. Thus Indo-China relations could solve many global problems.

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