

# **GS Paper 2**

## **International Relations**

**India and its Neighbourhood**

**Indo-China Relations**

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## Context/ Why in News?

- **June 19<sup>th</sup>, 2023---U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken concluded a long-anticipated visit to China.** The visit was an attempt to repair the deteriorating relationship between the two countries, which Blinken called "one of the most consequential in the world". Blinken is the first U.S. Secretary of State to visit China since 2018. He was scheduled to go in February 2023 but his trip was abruptly postponed after the U.S. military shot down a suspected Chinese spy balloon that flew over the United States.

## **China and the United States reached agreements on five fronts:**

- 1) Both sides have agreed to jointly implement the important common understandings reached by the two presidents in Bali, Indonesia, effectively manage differences, and advance dialogue, exchanges and cooperation.
- 2) Both sides have agreed to maintain high-level interactions. Blinken invited Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Qin Gang to visit the U.S., and Qin expressed his readiness to make the visit at a mutually convenient time.

3) Both sides have agreed to keep moving forward consultations on the guiding principles of China-U.S. relations.

4) Both sides have agreed to continue advancing consultations through the joint working group to address specific issues in the relations.

5) Both sides have agreed to encourage more people-to-people and educational exchanges, and had positive discussions on increasing passenger flights between the two countries. Both sides welcomed more mutual visits by students, scholars and business people, and agreed to provide support and facilitation to this end.

**June 20, 2023---U.S. President Joe Biden referred to Chinese President Xi Jinping as a dictator and said that Xi was very embarrassed when a Chinese balloon was blown off course over the United States earlier this year.**

Biden made these statements just a day after Secretary of State Antony Blinken met Xi during his trip to China, which aimed to alleviate tensions between the two nations. Biden also said that China "has real economic difficulties."

This is underscoring the tricky balance of managing ties with an assertive global rival while appealing to domestic audiences as he seeks re-election.

**June 20, 2023---China inks deal with Pakistan to set up nuclear power plant in Punjab province.** (the deal under which Beijing would build a 1,200-megawatt Chashma-V nuclear plant at Chashma in the Mianwali district of Punjab.) Prime Minister Sharif termed the nuclear power plant agreement signing as a token of increasing economic cooperation between Pakistan and China.

**June 20, 2023---China blocked a proposal by India and the US at the United Nations to designate Pakistan-based Lashkar-e-Taiba terrorist Sajid Mir, wanted for his involvement in the 26/11 Mumbai terror attacks, as a global terrorist.**

**June 21-24, 2023---PM Modi visit to US—**White House said that the main objective of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to the United States is to strengthen the bilateral relationship between the US and India, with a focus on enhancing cooperation and collaboration and has nothing to do about China or Russia.

- **January 2023**---India's trade deficit with China has crossed the \$100 billion mark for the first time ever in the history of India-China bilateral trade relations.
- **September 2022**---External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar his four-day visit to Washington stated that India strives to have a relationship with China that is built on mutual sensitivity, respect and interest.
- **July 7, 2022**---State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi met Indian External Affairs Minister Subrahmanyam Jaishankar on the side lines of the Group of Twenty (G20) Foreign Ministers' Meeting on the Bali Island.

The two emerging and enduring powers representing two modes of civilization signify a complex and dynamic relationship in world politics.

- India was the first non-communist country to establish an embassy in the People's Republic of China (PRC).
- The People's Republic of China was established on 1st October 1949 and on 1st April 1950 India and China established diplomatic relations.
- Both India and China jointly proposed the Panchsheel in 1954 which is the 5 principles of peaceful coexistence.
- ✓ Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty;
- ✓ Mutual non-aggression;
- ✓ Mutual non-interference;
- ✓ Equality and mutual benefit; and,
- ✓ Peaceful co-existence.
- 1st April 2020 was marked as the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and China starting in 1950.



# Zone of Conflict

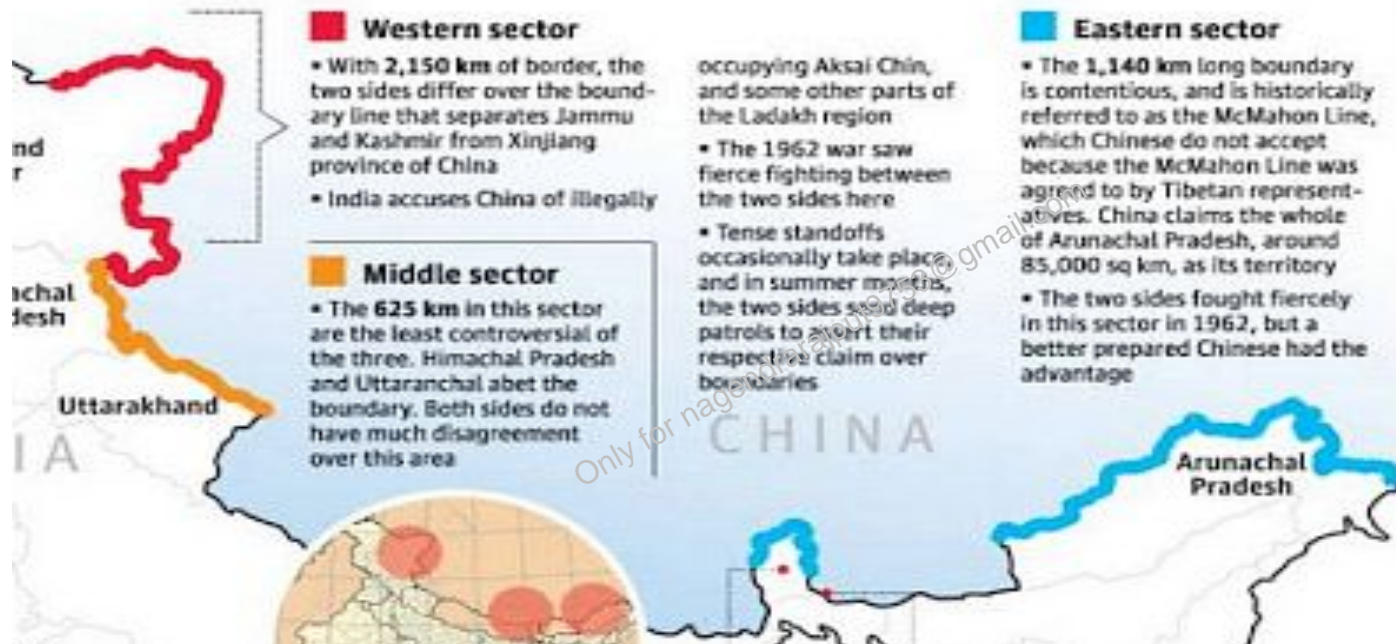
## Difference between LAC and LOC

### 1) What is Line of Actual Control (LAC)

The Line of Actual Control (LAC) is the demarcation that separates Indian-controlled territory from Chinese-controlled territory.

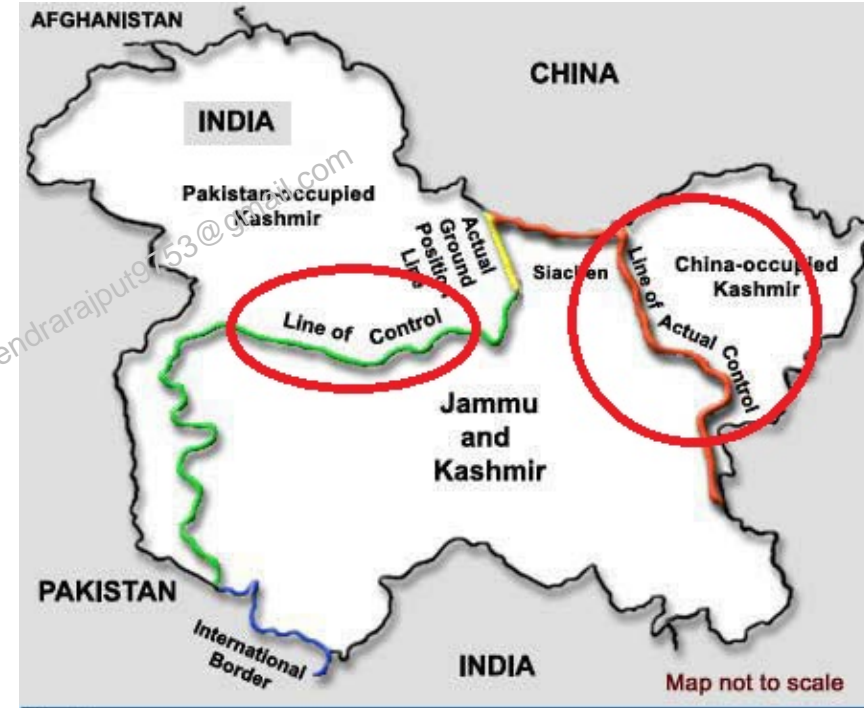
LAC is divided into three regions: Ladakh's western sector, Uttarakhand's middle sector, and Himachal Pradesh, and Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim's eastern sector.

The LAC, is only a concept – **it is not agreed upon by the two countries**, neither delineated on a map or demarcated on the ground.



# WHAT IS LOC?

- The Line of Control (LoC) emerged from the 1948 ceasefire line negotiated by the United Nations after the Kashmir War.
- It was designated as the LoC in 1972, following the Shimla Agreement between the two countries.
- LoC is demarcated upto the Siachen Glacier (Point NJ9842)- the world's highest battlefield.
- LoC is delineated on a map signed by the Director General of Military Operations (DGMO) of both armies and has the international sanctity of a legal agreement.





## I) India China Border Dispute

- India and China share a second largest after Bangladesh.
- The Sino-Indian border is generally divided into three sectors: the western, middle, and eastern sectors.

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# 1)Western Sector

- It is located between the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir and the Chinese province of Xinjiang.
- **Dispute over Aksai Chin**
- ✓ In 1962, both countries went to war over the disputed territory of Aksai Chin. It is claimed by India to be part of Kashmir, while China claims it to be part of Xinjiang.
- ✓ During British rule in India, two proposed borders between India and China were Johnson's Line and McDonald Line.

- ✓ **The Johnson Line**---proposed in 1865--- places Aksai Chin in Jammu and Kashmir, under Indian control--- India considers the Johnson Line to be the correct.
- ✓ **The McDonald Line** -----proposed in 1893----- places it under Chinese control---China considers the McDonald Line to be the correct border with India.
- ✓ At the moment, the Line of Actual Control (LAC) separates Indian areas of Jammu and Kashmir from Aksai Chin. It runs parallel to the Chinese Aksai Chin claim line.

## 2)Middle Sector

- In this sector, the border runs from Ladakh to Nepal.
- In this sector, the states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand touch the border with Tibet (China).
- In this area, there is little disagreement between the two sides.



### 3) Eastern Sector

- It stretches from Bhutan's eastern border to a point near the Talu Pass, which connects Tibet, India, and Myanmar. This boundary line is known as the McMahon Line.
- 1914---- A conference was held in Shimla---on behest of Britian--boundary between India and Tibet was formalized. Consequently, the Mac Mohan line was delineated.
- Currently, India recognises the McMahan line.
- China considers the McMahon Line to be illegal and unacceptable.

# **Why doesn't China accept the McMahon Line?**

## **India's stand on McMahon Line**

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# India - China War of 1962

## Series of incidents

- Dispute especially on McMahan line and Johnson line because of no mutually agreed border.
- 1950 when China invaded Tibet.
- Occupation of Aksai Chin
- Asylum to Dalai Lama
- Forward policy of India
- 1959-60

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## Recent India- China border Stand-Offs

1)Chumar, 2014

2)Burtse, 2015

3)Doklam, 2017

2) Standoff at Galwan Valley 2020



- The Galwan valley refers to the land that sits between steep mountains that buffet the Galwan River.
- The River has its source in Aksai Chin, on China's side of the LAC, and it flows from the east to Ladakh, where it meets the Shyok River on India's side of the LAC.
- The valley is strategically located between Ladakh in the west and Aksai Chin in the east, which is currently controlled by China as part of its Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.
- Mid-June 2020---Chinese and Indian troops faced each other armed only with sticks and rocks.
- This was the fiercest border conflict with China to have occurred after the 1962 war.

# **What was India's Response:**

**Military**

**Economic**

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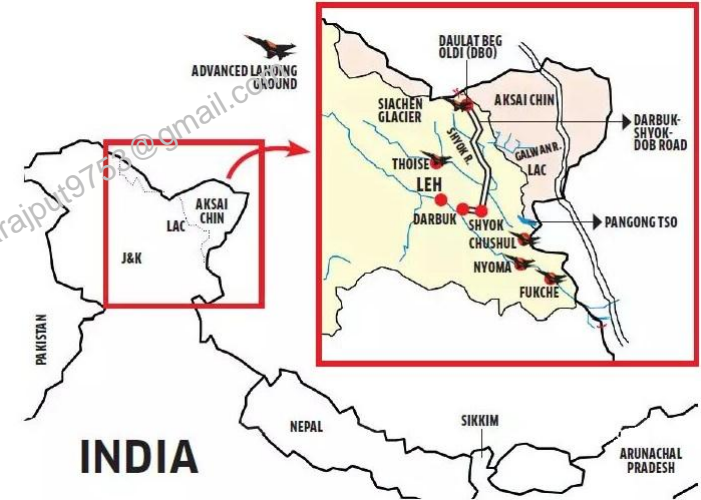
## **Why Border dispute in news recently?**

1)China's new law on land borders came into effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2022. Several places in Arunachal Pradesh have been renamed recently by China as part of its claim on the Indian state.

2)Also, China is constructing a bridge on the Pangong Tso lake which is claimed by India as its territory

## Possible Reasons Behind Increased China's Deployment at the LAC recently:

- India's decision to strengthen its border infrastructure ( Darbuk- Shyok- Daulat Beg Oldie road)
- India's United States tilt (e.g. QUAD) amid US-China tensions.
- India's assertions regarding Gilgit-Baltistan, is viewed by China as an implicit attack on the CPEC.
- China's growing assertiveness over the South China Sea South and considering India as its competitor.





**Ques: It is imperative that India and China start an effective disengagement process and resolve the issue of border conflict in order to bring about an 'Asian Century'.**

**Ans: Why it is necessary start an effective disengagement process and resolve the issue of border conflict.**

- **Possibility of War**
- **Impacting Trade**
- **Constraints Economy**
- **Affects regional development**
- **Can Affect South-South Cooperation**

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# Way Forward for solving Border Disputes

- Continue dialogue
- Abide by all the existing agreements and protocols on China-India boundary affairs
- Continuing communications through the Special Representatives mechanism
- Should take guidance from Wuhan (2018) and Mamallapuram summits (2019).
- Roadmap for resolving border dispute will involve: Disengagement, de escalation and lastly de induction.

### *Three important friction points on the Western sector of Line of Actual Control (LAC) - Galwan, Pangong Tso and Gogra hot springs.*

- ✓ **Disengagement---** the action or the process of withdrawing troops from involvement in a particular activity, situation.
- ✓ **De-escalation---**reduction of the intensity of a conflict or potentially violent situation.
- ✓ **De induction –** The subsequent de-induction(de militarisation) would require troops on both sides to return to their pre-April 2020 positions or back to their respective garrisons.

**September 2022---**India and China confirmed the disengagement of their troops from a fifth friction point in Eastern Ladakh along the LAC. With the latest withdrawal of troops from patrolling point (PP) 15 in the Gogra-Hot Springs area, buffer zones have now been established by the two sides in five locations, including in Galwan Valley, north and south of Pangong Lake, and at PP17A in Gogra.

- The next two steps called de escalation and de induction –have not yet begun in the area.
- However, military observers believe there is still a long way to go before India and China achieve de-escalation, and eventually de-induction, from the poorly demarcated border.
- Delineation and proper demarcation along border is off course important.
- Modernisation through indigenisation.

**This will help resolve the issue of border conflict in order to bring about an ‘Asian Century’**

## 2) Dispute over Brahmaputra River

- The Brahmaputra/Yarlung Tsangpo is a trans-Himalayan river with its origin in the Jima Yangzong glacier (Mansarovar Lake region) near the Mount Kailash, located on the northern side of the Himalayas in Burang County of Tibet.
- Over 56% of it flows in Chinese territory.
- The Yarlung Tsangpo enters India after passing the Great Bend, through Arunachal Pradesh where it is known as Siang/Dihang, then onto Assam where it is called Brahmaputra, and thereafter to Bangladesh where it is named Jamuna.



- The Brahmaputra gets mightier as it flows downstream because of the flow contribution of tributaries such as Dibang, Lohit and Subansiri.

## **Importance of the River for India**

- 1)Helps in agriculture, fishing, irrigation and riverine transport.
- 2)India is planning a multipurpose 10,000 MW hydropower project in Arunachal Pradesh

## **Importance of Brahmaputra for China**

- Power to influence the flow of water to nations downstream.
- China has undertaken gigantic water diversion projects such as the South-North Water Transfer Project (SNWTP) to address its regional water distribution imbalance. The western line of this project includes building a dam on the Great Bend of Yarlung, where the river curves into the Assamese plains of India.
- Source of drinking water and agriculture for the parched areas of Tibet.
- Key to achieve China's intended goal to triple its hydropower capacity to 300 GW.

## What is the conflict about?

1) The projects China is building are built very close to the border of the two nations.

**The major projects of concern for India include:**

- China completed the **Zangmu Dam** (510 MW capacity) built on the upper reaches of Brahmaputra in 2010.

Three more dams at

**Dagu** (640 MW),

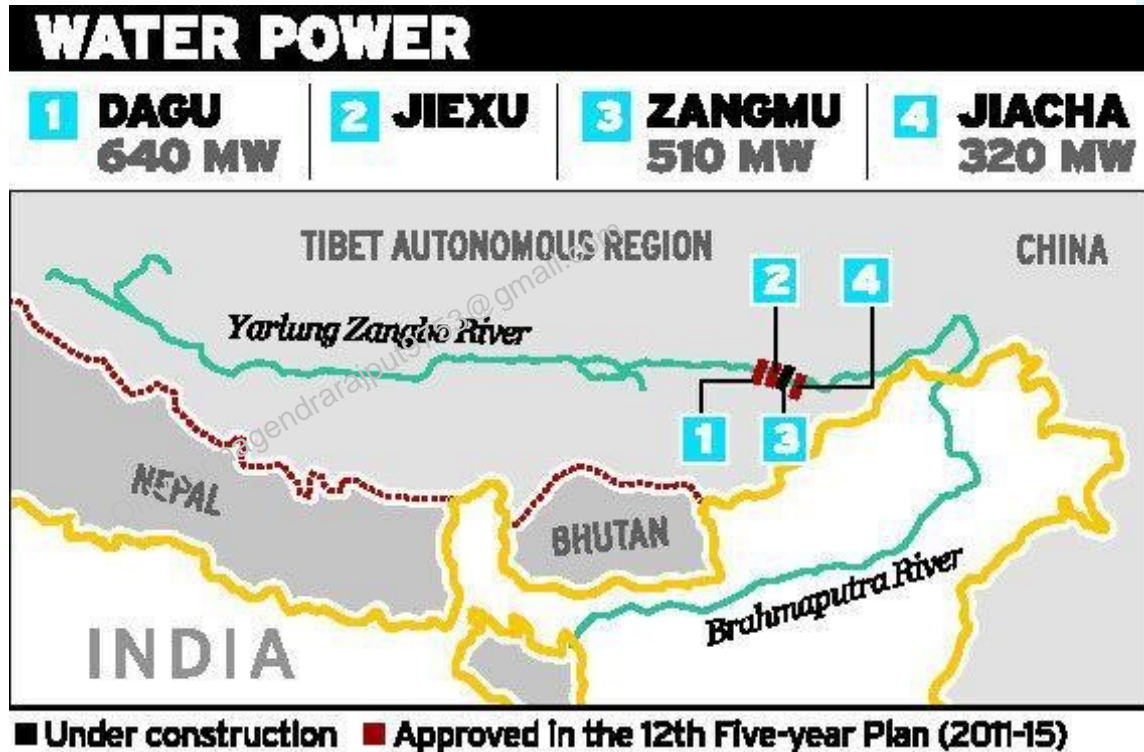
**Jiacha** (320 MW) and

**Jeixu** are currently under construction.



- The work on **Zam hydropower station**, which will be the largest dam on Brahmaputra, too commenced in 2015.

*(A Sichuan-Tibet railway line near the India border)*



**2)Type of Projects**

**3)Water Hegemony**

**4)Flooding**

**5)Seismic Instability:** In 2008, the Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze witnessed an earthquake

**6)Pollution**

**7)Use principle of prior appropriation to influence Arunachal Pradesh**

**8)Effect on Farming**

## **Agreements Signed and problems with the agreement**

- As of now, there is no institutionalised mechanism on water cooperation between India and China.
- In 2002, India and China had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) wherein China agreed to share hydrological information about Yarlung Tsangpo (Brahmaputra)

## **Way Forward**

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# China's Growing Assertiveness

## (I) China's Salami Slicing Strategy

### 1) What is China's Salami Slicing Strategy?

#### 2) Means adopted in Salami Slicing strategy

- ✓ Coercive diplomacy
- ✓ Cartographic aggression

**Deliberate upon the concerns associated with Cartographic aggression attempted by China recently, how will they further up the tensions between India and China?**

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## ✓ **Saber-rattling**

## ✓ **Gunboat diplomacy**

The People's Liberation Army (PLA) has repeatedly performed military exercises in the Taiwan Strait and surrounding waters since 1949, the latest occurrence being on August 13, 2020.

✓ **Debt trap diplomacy loans, project funding leading to debt traps**

✓ **Educational programs and incentives.**

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### **3)Multiple facets/ connotations of salami slicing**

#### **(i)Territorial claims**

- ✓ Acquisition of Tibet and Xinjiang,
- ✓ Capture of Aksai Chin
- ✓ Incursions across the LAC by Chinese forces.
- ✓ The Nathu La episode of 1967
- ✓ Doklam standoff in 2017
- ✓ Salami-slicing of the Rui village of Nepalese Gorkha District
- ✓ Claiming 740 sq km of the Sakteng Wild Life Sanctuary in Eastern Bhutan

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- Seizure of the
  - ✓ Paracel Islands in 1974,
  - ✓ Johnson Reef in 1988,
  - ✓ Mischief Reef in 1995 and,
  - ✓ Scarborough Shoal (2012).
- 
- Hydrocarbon-exploration leases and asserting fishing rights in the South and the East China Sea.
  - The receding exclusive economic zones (EEZs) of countries on the South China Sea.
  - Luring of debt-ridden Dushanbe in 2011 to give away 1,158 square kilometers of land in the Pamir Mountains. Today, the Tajiks owe the Chinese US\$1.2 billion of their total foreign debt of \$2.9 billion.



## (ii)Debt Trap Diplomacy

- ✓ Control over Kenya's profitable Mombasa port.
- ✓ Papua New Guinea (PNG) owes heavily to the Exim Bank of China.
- ✓ Control over Hambantota Port in Sri Lanka,
- ✓ Control over Gwadar Port in Pakistan
- ✓ Most of economy of **Djibouti** is Chinese-owned.
- ✓ Egypt and Ethiopia also face debt traps.

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✓ China has already captured the strategic port location in the region through its debt-trap diplomacy. For example:

- The Doraleh multipurpose port in Djibouti,
- Gwadar & Karachi Deepwater port in Pakistan,
- Hambantota in Srilanka, &
- Kyaukpyu port in Myanmar have already been completed.

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### **(iii) Cultural inroads**

- ✓ Mushrooming of China-based think-tanks in the US and European Union.
- ✓ Establishment of Confucius Institutes for spreading Chinese culture and language in Australia, the UK and the US. More than 100 such institutes operate in US universities already.
- ✓ Teaching of Mandarin. Currently, it is being taught in 85 institutions in Nepal.

#### **(iv)Technology**

- Stealing of cutting-edge technology by China from global leaders.

#### **(v)Demographic change, diluting traditions**

- The acquisition of Tibet.
- ✓ There has been attempts of Sinicization of Tibet).
- ✓ Beijing passed an “ethnic unity” law to increase assimilation pressures on Tibetans.

- Acquisition of Xinjiang

- Capture of Aksai Chin

## **Conclusion**

**“Patience is power; with time and patience, the mulberry leaf becomes a silk gown.”**

## **(II) Three forward-looking initiatives by China**

### **1) Global Civilization Initiative (GCI)---**Launched in March 2023

The GCI proposes four key elements:

- promotion of respect for diversity among civilizations,
- advocacy for shared values among humanity,
- recognition of the significance of both preserving and innovating civilizations, and
- encouragement for strong international cooperation and exchanges between people.

#### **Implication:**

peace deal between arch-rivals Iran and Saudi Arabia.

## 2) Global Security Initiative (GCI)---Launched in 2022

- The initiative is based on five pillars: mutual respect, openness and inclusion, multilateralism, mutual benefit, and a holistic approach.
- Aims to counter the US and India's Indo Pacific Strategy and the QUAD grouping.

### Key Ideas are:

- Principle of Indivisible Security
- Asian Security Model (common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable based on mutual respect, openness and integration.)
- Opposition to Sanctions
- Opposing the situation of a New Cold War

**Q. Discuss China's recently launched Global Security Initiative (GSI)? It could be said however, that China's aggressive posture in recent past is contrary to its GSI. Comment.**

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### 3) Global Development Initiative (GDI)---2021

Addressing the 76<sup>th</sup> United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Session on September 21, 2021, China's President Xi Jinping proposed the Global Development Initiative (GDI) as a global public good.

#### **Aim:**

To galvanise worldwide attention to development, strengthen global development partnership, promote international development cooperation, and give a fresh impetus to the realisation of the 2030 sustainable development goals (SDGs).

#### **Eight priority areas for cooperation:**

- (i) poverty alleviation,      (ii) food security,
- (iii) COVID-19 and vaccines,      (iv) financing for development,
- (v) climate change and green development,      (vi) industrialisation,
- (vii) digital economy, and      (viii) connectivity.

**Ques/- Discuss the Global Development Initiative? Critically analyse how it different from the Belt and Road initiative?**

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### **(III) Wolf Warrior Diplomacy**

A term that gained popularity, especially after Xi became President, “wolf warrior diplomacy” is a tactic for the Chinese government to extend its ideology beyond China and counter the West and defend itself. It is an unofficial term for the more aggressive and confrontational style of communication that Chinese diplomats have taken to in the last decade.

Some examples can be seen in the form of messaging on social media too, where Chinese officials are quick to counter any allegations by the West and proactively launch attacks.

## (IIV) Panda Diplomacy

**March 2023---** The controversy over the death and the bad health of a couple of giant pandas named Le Le, 25, and Ya Ya, 23, female, living at the Memphis Zoo in the US has saddened global panda lovers and some Chinese people question whether it is time to end "panda diplomacy."

An animal "gift" as a international diplomacy statement.

China is the only natural habitat of the giant pandas; and Beijing has used the animals since the 1950s as part of its "panda diplomacy" programme. China has "gifted" and "loaned" pandas to other countries, and also taken them back when relations soured.

Beijing gifted its first panda, Ping Ping, to the USSR in 1957. Similar gifts went to North Korea (1965), the US (1972), Japan (1972, 1980, 1982), France (1973), UK and Germany (1974) and Mexico (1975) as well. But it stopped giving pandas away in 1982 when they became endangered. However, they are still given as "loan." And like any regular commercial loan, the panda loans also come with "terms and conditions."

## (V) China's String of Pearls diplomacy

China has already captured the strategic port location in the region through its debt-trap diplomacy. For example:

- ✓ The Doraleh multipurpose port in Djibouti,
- ✓ Gwadar & Karachi Deepwater port in Pakistan,
- ✓ Hambantota & CICT Terminal in Srilanka, &
- ✓ Kyaukpyu port in Myanmar have already been completed.



**What are the implications of the String of Pearl's doctrine?**

**OR**

**Impact of String of Pearls on India**

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# How has India Responded to the String of Pearl's Doctrine so Far?

**India's Necklace of Diamonds' policy or Iron curtain strategy.**

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# India's 'Necklace of Diamonds' policy or Iron curtain strategy





# Implication of Necklace of diamond policy

The strategy involves

- ✓ Building ports,
- ✓ Extensive Coastal Surveillance Radar (CSR) systems to track Chinese Warships and Submarines,
- ✓ Importing state of the art surveillance planes which can track down Chinese submarines,
- ✓ Operating Airport in the neighbouring country.
- ✓ Deepening defence ties,
- ✓ Expanding bilateral relations.
- ✓ Carrying out regular military exercises.

## **# India's Strategic Bases**

- 1)Changi Naval Base, Singapore (2018)
- 2) Sabang Port, Indonesia (2018)
- 3)Duqm Port, Oman (2018)
- 4)Assumption Island, Seychelles (2015)
- 5)Chabahar Port, Iran (2016)
- 6) Myanmar – India built a deep water port in Sittwe in 2016.
- 7)Bangladesh – India would help Bangladesh modernize Sea Port in Mongla. India can also use the Chittagong port in Bangladesh.

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## **# Enhancing relations with other nations to garland China.**

1) Mongolia

2) Japan : India and Japan have jointly declared to built the Asia-Africa Growth Corridor (AAGC).

3) Vietnam

4) Central Asia

# **# Other Actions taken by India to counter China**

## **1) India's Act East Policy**

## **2) Military and Naval relationships**

## **3) Building Coastal Surveillance Radar Systems in**

- Bangladesh
- The Maldives
- Sri Lanka
- Mauritius
- Seychelles

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**4) Connecting diplomatically in countries like Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Mongolia.**

**5) Signing pact with France:** It grants the Indian navy access to important French ports including one in Djibouti, home to China's single overseas military base.

**6) Setting up the Information Fusion Centre – Indian Ocean Region (IFC-IOR) --in Gurugram.**

## **Concerns of India regarding Necklace of diamond policy**

India's Necklace of Diamonds has a major concern regarding support by 'Five eyes'.

The Five Eyes comprise New Zealand, Australia, the US, Canada and the UK. It is an alliance for joint intelligence.

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# India and one China policy

What is One China Policy? Differentiate it from One China Principle. What is India's position? 2017

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# Taiwan issue

## Context:

**June 19<sup>th</sup>, 2023---U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken concluded a visit to China.** China foreign minister told US Secretary of State, "The Taiwan issue is the core of China's core interests, the most important issue in China-US relations and the most prominent risk." Blinken repeated that the **United States does not support the independence of Taiwan and stood by its stance of maintaining the status quo.**

"At the same time, we and many others have deep concerns about some of the provocative actions that China has taken in recent years going back to 2016," he said.

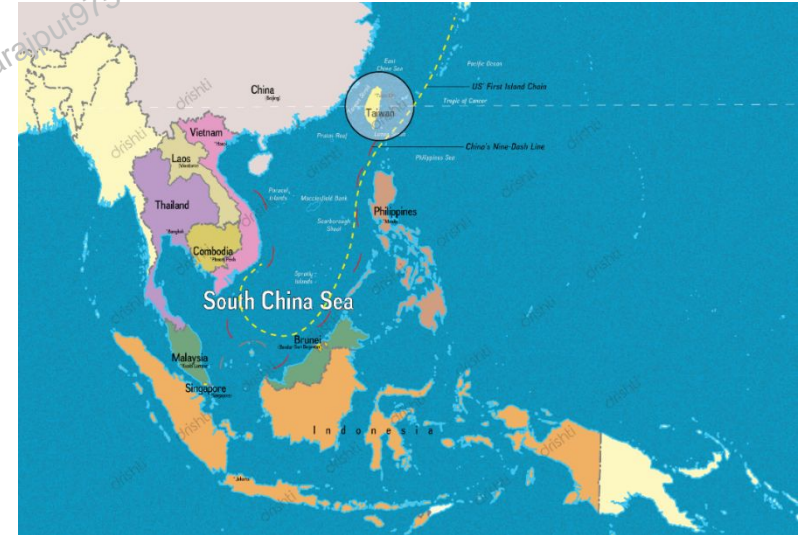
**May 2023---Recently, the Chinese idea called 'silkworm eating' has been witnessed with regular incursions in Taiwan.**

**2 August 2022.----US speaker Nancy Pelosi visited Taiwan that was not being well received by China.**



# Why are US-China Loggerheads over Taiwan?

## Why Taiwan is important to China



## Why Taiwan is important for US

The strategy encompasses three island chains- the First Island Chain, the Second Island Chain and the Third Island Chain, all three of which are in the Pacific Ocean.

It has been proposed to create a Fourth and a Fifth Island Chain too in the Indian Ocean. Thus, the five Island Chains of the Island Chain Strategy would checkmate China and contain its dreams for control over the Indo-Pacific region.

The First Island Chain comprises the Kuril Islands, the Japanese Archipelago, Ryukyu Islands, Taiwan, northwest Philippines and ending at Borneo.

# **What has been the Stand of India on the Taiwan Issue**

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# **Tibet issue**

## **India's Tibet Policy**

**Context: May 2022**

**U.S. Special Coordinator on Tibet Uzra Zeya met with the 'Sikyong' or leader of the self-styled Central Tibetan Administration Penpa Tsering to Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh).**

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# Where is Tibet?



## **How it came to be ruled by China?**

The People's Republic of China asserts that Tibet has been a part of China since the Mongol-led Yuan dynasty.

- 1) Tibet declared itself as an independent nation in 1912.
- 2) It functioned as an autonomous region until 1950.
- 3) In 1949, the Communists under Mao Zedong's leadership gained power.
- 4) In 1950 China seized control of Tibet.
- 5) In 1951, the Dalai Lama's representatives signed a seventeen-point agreement that granted China sovereignty over Tibet for the first time.

## **Background of India's Tibet Policy**

**1)For centuries**, Tibet was India's actual neighbour, as most of India's boundaries and the 3500km LAC is with the Tibetan Autonomous Region, and not the rest of China.

**2)1914---**Signing of the Shimla convention with British India that delineated boundaries.

**3)1950--**China's full accession of Tibet in 1950. It repudiated the convention and the McMahon line that divided the two countries.

**4)1954---**India signed an agreement with China, agreeing to recognize Tibet as "Tibet region of China".

5)**1959**---Tibetan uprising--the Dalai Lama (spiritual leader of Tibetan people) and many of his followers fled to India.

6)Former Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru gave him and Tibetan refugees shelter, and helped in setting up the Tibetan government in exile.

7)The official Indian policy is that the Dalai Lama is a spiritual leader, and the Tibetan community in India, with more than a lakh exiles, is not allowed to undertake any political activity.



# Shift in India's Tibet Policy

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# Challenges Associated with India's Approach to Tibet Policy

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