

(International class)  
(India-China relations)

Both are ancient civilisations, both were victim of poverty and imperialism. Both are trying to establish themselves as big players on the international forum.

Relationship dates back to Ancient times, when Buddhist scholars from India used to go to China to propagate their religion; on the other hand Chinese scholar comes to India for study.

Pt. Nehru once quoted - "We have relationship 2,000 years old. Whenever there is difference b/w us, we must turn into the glorious past and wisdom of that past is responsible for resolving differences b/w us."

When China was subjected to Japanese aggression India's sympathy with China, India was one of first country to recognise the China in 1949.

India-China ties suffers from 4 imbalances -

① Military imbalances → which is due to incursion on Indian territory, ex - Ladakh.

② Relationship of China with Pakistan - China is deepening its strategic partnership with Pakistan, without bothering about India.

③ Kashmir-Tibet → we have recognised Tibet as a integral part of China, but they have never accepted Kashmir as a integral part of India.

④ Trade gap → this gap in 2019-20 (was more than \$78bn) in favour of China; 5% of our exports goes to China, 14% of imports comes from China.

China is a totalitarian state, Presently follow state capitals in model given by Deng Xiaoping. In 1980's under this model, investment can be easily made in China but under the strict control of states. This model was responsible for growth of China.

Other factors responsible for Chinese resurgence are -  
① Economic crisis faced by US, Breakdown of USSR

② China has strategic location, as near to South-Asian countries which are fastest growing economy.

③ Cheap labour.

④ Well-developed infrastructure.

⑤ Investment made by Chinese staying abroad.

⑥ Flexible environmental laws.

⑦ Domestic saving rate is one of the highest in the world.

on the other hand, China suffers indirectly -

① Pro-democratic movement & the best example of it can be seen in 1989 when a group of student, who were supported by resident of Beijing and crushed by govt. called as June 4th Incident and Tiananmen square massacre

② Dissatisfaction in southern China - People of China are dissatisfied due to 2 main reasons.

① Language Problem - As, the people of north China speak Mandarin, south speak Cantonese. People of south China say mandarin is being imposed on them.

② Yangtze river of south China is being connected to Huang Ho of north province.

③ XINJIANG Province of China is in confederation with China from 1948-49 and they want freedom as people complain that their language is not being taught in school. And they are not freely allowed to practice their religion. As they started East Turkestan Islamic movement.

## Taiwan issue

In 1949 when communist regime of China was established, Kuomintang (KMT) regime was removed and their leaders took refuge in island called "FORMOSA" called Taiwan. As USA was closed to KMT regime, it became member of UN, but due to growing proximity of US-China, later its membership was revoked. Presently, Taiwan is not a member of UN, but is a member of WTO, under the name Chinese Taipei.

China adheres to "one, China policy". In the year 2020, 2 Indian NGOs attended the swearing-in ceremony of newly elected president of Taiwan virtually criticising China.

Another challenges that China faces that in Hong Kong, because the new policy passed by China in Hong Kong is any act of subversion, secession, terrorism and foreign affairs interference. People fear that even the criticism of mainland leader can land them in trouble. It also jeopardise "one country, 2 system Policy".

Since 1997, when Hong Kong was transferred by Britain to China, Hong Kong has SAR status (Special Administrative Region) that is one country 2 system policy.

Hong Kong has its own currency, but foreign affairs and defence maintained by Beijing.

Irritants b/w India and China include -

Tibet was independent since 1720. But taking advantage of Mongol-Tibet conflict China

established its control over it. But, in 1904

China loose its control to Britishers.

In 1913-1914<sup>(Simla Agreement)</sup>, Chinese ~~suzerainty~~ ~~sovereignty~~  
~~over India~~

over Tibet established on the condition that Tibet will be autonomous region.

Tibet became an autonomous region under

British protection.

Chinese invasion of Tibet est. in 1950, by the year 1959, China was completely able to control Tibet. In year 1959,

an agreement was signed b/w

Chou-en-lai & Pt. Nehru for trade in Tibet based on Panch-sheel.

In 1959, when Tibet was occupied by China it is considered as diplomatic defeat for India. India supported the "Tibet cause" cause if Tibet became independent it will be huge buffer state b/w India and China, denying territorial claims of China ~~based~~ on Indian territory, due to lack of geographical continuity.

But, presently India considers Tibet to be part of China.

On the other hand the Chinese authority said, India allowed Anti-chinese activity on its soil.

### Territorial Disputes -

India shares 2,640 miles of boundaries with China, which has been divided into 3 sectors -

① Western sector

② Middle sector

③ Eastern sector.

If is only, in the eastern sector the boundary is called McMahon line. McMahon line was drawn in Shimla conference of 1913-14. China is responsible for accepting McMahon line as boundary b/w China and Myanmar but not with India.

Before 1962, China wanted ~~consent~~ from India in the western sector.  
After 1962 it wanted ~~consent~~ from India in the eastern sector.

China's claim over Indian territory, include,  
Aksai Chin, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim as part of China.

China is following the long pearl theory, which is given by 5 finger policy given by Mao.

According to this policy, if Tibet is the palm, the five inseparable fingers include (Bhutan, Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh, Nepal, Sikkim).

~~419 to 407~~ China / A.P., Tawang region close to Bhutan, is ~~part~~ part of South Tibet. According to Chinese authorities Zangzang is inseparably from China culturally and administratively.

India has rejected the Chinese claim from this region since 1958, representative has been sent to Indian Parliament.

China fears is that Upper Siang district of this region has considerable population of Tibet and Chinese fear Tibetan movement.

from across the border.

The 2nd Chinese fear is Twang Province's easiest route to middle and centre of China and strategically very imp.

For India, Twang is imp. also because of security to Bhutan and Siliguri corridor.

In this region multilayer Air defense can be employ.

India claims that China occupies 38,000 sq km of its territory (western sector - Aksai Chin) plus 5180 sq km i.s. gifted by Pakistan to China to construct the Leharakoram highway.

On the other hand, China claims India occupied the

90,000 sq km in the eastern sector.

Although, China has accepted Silicim to be integral part of Part of India, but clashes in the northern part of Silicim take place in 2020.

Growing assertiveness of China

It is reflected through, not only the strings of Pearl theory.

Pearl theory but also through land pearl theory.

Due to land pearl theory, Chinese incursion takes place. ex - Chinese incursion in Despang (2013) Ladakh.

Coldwan valley, Pangong tso lake.

India is responsible for tackling these conflicts by hard power. Recent conflicts started in April 2020, when Chinese helicopter reached LAC. The conflict b/w the two took place at Galwan valley and Pangong lake.

One third of Pangong lake is control of India and  $\frac{2}{3}$  rd under control of China. India lays claims over finger 4 to finger 8, but China wants to restrict India up to finger 4.

India want strategic advantage by capturing some southern part of this lake.

The conflict b/w the two sides at Galwan valley, when Chinese troops were responsible for crossing the LAC, 49 Indian soldiers die and 40 Chinese soldiers die.

China has hard reservations on infrastructure development by India.

DSD Road (Darbuk Shy road, Daulat Beg Road): This 250 km stretch road going through Darbuk and Shyonto, Daulat Beg oldie in the north side.

It is the only region control in India. This infrastructure  
not only threatens  
CPFC, but also close to Xinjiang Province, Afghanistan,  
central Asian Tazikistan.

The assertiveness of China was also reflected when  
it tries to capture Doklam in 2017 from Bhutan.

This conflict was triggered when China started to  
construct road near China. It's adjacent to  
Chumbi valley and some away from Siliguri corridor.

The standoff b/w India and China lasted for 70 days