

International class India-china relations

Both are ancient civilisations, both were victims of ^{establish}

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 hunt into the glorious past and ^{wisdom} 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 the first country to recognise the People's Republic of China in 1949.

India-china ties suffers from 4 imbalances -

① Military imbalance which is due to incursions 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 \$48bn) in favour of China; 5% of our exports goes to China, 14% of imports comes from China.

China is a totalitarian states, Presently follow state capitals in model given by Deng Xia Peng. 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 power and 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 Dis-satisfaction in southern china - people of
china are dissatisfied due to 2 main reasons.

① Language Problem - As the people of north
china speak man darin, south speak Cantonese.
people of south china say mandarin is being
imposed on them.

② Yangtze river of south china is being connected
to Hwang 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 it's 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 nps attended the swearing in ceremony of newly elected president of Taiwan virtually evicting China.

Another challenge 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 it's own currency, but foreign affairs and defence maintained by china.

Irritants b/w India and china include -

Tibet was independent since 1720. But taking advantage of Mongol-Tibet conflict china establish it's control over it. But, in 1904 china loose it's control to Britishers.

In 1913-1914 ^(Simla Agreement), chinese ~~sovereignty~~ suzerainty ~~over~~

over tibet established on the condition that tibet will be autonomous region. tibet became
In, 1936 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 1954,
an agreement - was signed between

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 ~~on~~ 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 2640 miles of boundaries with China, which has been divided into 3 sectors -

- ① Western sector
- ② Middle sector
- ③ Eastern sector.

it 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 ~~consistent~~ ^{conscience} from India in the western sector.
After 1962 it wanted ^{ed} conscience 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 bead pearl theory, which is given by 5 finger policy given by Mao.

A/q to this policy, if Tibet is the paw, the five inseparable fingers include (Bhutan, Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh, Nepal, Sikkim).

A/q to ^{China} A.P, Tawang region close to Bhutan, is ~~be~~ part of South Tibet. A/q to Chinese

authorities Zangzan is inseparably from China culturally and administratively. India has rejected the Chinese claim from this region since 1958, representatives have been sent to Indian Parliament.

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

from across the border.

The 2nd chinese fear is Tawang provides easiest route to middle and centre of china and strategically very imp.

~~not~~ for India, Tawang is imp. also because of security to Bhutan and Siliguri corridor.

In this region multilayer Air defence can be employ.

India claims that china occupies 38,000 sq km of it's territory (western sector - Aksai chin) plus 5180 sq km, it's gifted by Pakistan to china to construct the Leh-Ladakh

Highway.

on the other hand, china claims India occupied the 90,000 sq km in the eastern sector.

Although, china has accepted Sikkim to be integral part of India, but clashes in the northern part of Sikkim take place in 2020.

Growing Assertiveness of china →

① It is reflected through, not only the strings of

Pearl theory but also through land pearl theory.

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

Cradwan valley, Pongong tso lake.

India is responsible for tackling these conflicts by hard
Power. Recent conflicts started in April 2020,

when chinese helicopter reach 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 2/3 rd under control of China.
India lays claims over finger 4 to finger 8,
but China wants to restrict India at
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, 9 Indian soldiers
die and 40 chinese soldiers die.

China has hard reservations on infrastructure
development by India.

DSD Road (Darbuk Shyok. Daulat Beg Road)-

this 250 km stretch road joining the
Darbuk and Shyok to Daulat beg oldie
in the north side

it is the only region control in India. This infrastructure not only threatens

a CPEC, 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.