

# Essays in frontier history - India, China, and the disputed border

Oxford University Press - How British ambiguity about frontier between India and China paved way for a post



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## India

Hu Zhiyong, a research fellow at the Institute of International Relations of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, told the Global Times that the Galwan Valley is not like Doklam because it is in the Aksai Chin region in southern Xinjiang of China, where the Chinese military has an advantage and mature infrastructure. Also Read ~ by S Prasannarajan ~ by MJ Akbar. In the years that followed, China rejected the McMahon Line, claiming Tibet had no treaty-making powers of its own.

## search

The first attempt to fix a boundary line was made in 1865, by an Indian Survey officer called WH Johnson, angling for a job in the Dogra state, Snedden writes. War clouds have suddenly appeared.

## A Tale Of Two Lines At The Core Of India

China claims approximately 90,000 sq.

## **India and China deploys thousands of troops over disputed frontier line**

The earliest goes back to the mid 1950s highlighting the 'Hindi-chini bhai-bhai' phase. In the early fifties, it may be recalled, the junior senator from Wisconsin had mounted no end of witch hunts of a number of outstanding people--especially academics who, he believed, had pronounced leftist leanings and were, inter alia, responsible for the 'loss' of China to Mao and his men. Afghanistan, to the north, has long been a hostile neighbour.

## Useful Notes on Indo

A large number of Chinese students were regular visitors of Nalanda University. After the Chinese invasion of Tibet in 1950, Nehru seems to have traded the idea of an autonomous buffer for a well-defined border with China. While relations between the two countries remained cool, official statements from Beijing and New Delhi professed a desire to solve the border tangle peacefully through mutual consultations.

#### **How British ambiguity about frontier between India and China paved way for a post**

Peaceful co-existence It guided the basis of relationship between 1954-57, marked by numerous visits and exchanges. The ruggedness of this terrain makes movement of men and materiel extremely difficult, thus preventing Indian and Chinese civilizations from intermingling or projecting military power in these remote areas effectively. That the Sino-Indian border has not suffered any major disruptions since 1986, as compared to the incessant firing incidents and infiltration on the Indo-Pak borders, made the Sino-Indian border an example of good neighbourly relations.

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