

Elements impeding Indo-China Relationship: A Study

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Abstract:

A good history of relation is shared between India and China with a brief economic and social conjunctions. In the world, these two countries are democratic and have the 1/3rd population of world. Both Indian and China experiencing a period of rapid economic growth. On April 1, 1950, a diplomatic relations were setup between India and China. The panchsheel (five principles of peaceful Co-existence) were developed by the two countries in 1954. In spite of having the mutual team work between China and India, the misunderstanding remain exist between both countries and sometime have large issues. The relations between both countries was disturbed after the war in 1962 that led to a serious obstacle in mutual relation. Issues like Doklam, Dalai Lama, water dispute, boundaries issues, triangle with Pakistan and other have emerged between the nations. This makes the Sino-Indian relationship serious which not cover the China and India, but the whole world. The main objective of this study is to highlight the issues which affects the relation of both countries. There are many positive and negative association between the trajectories of bilateral relationship. It would highlight both the unions and deviations and then suggest ways by which the existing deviations can be linked. It would also try to illuminate the authentication for a healthy and positive appointment.

KEYWORDS: Panchsheel, Indo-China, Doklam Issue, Dalai Lama.

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Introduction

The period belongs to two present powers of Asia, China and India. In the era of development, innovation & advancement of the nations, both China & India have bloomed magnificently. China because of being world's largest budding military power, and also with a strongest economy and India because of a growth oriented economy and a democratically elected majority government determined on growth and economic progress. China is not only an Asian giant but continues to play an increasingly dominant role in international trade, whereas India aims to be a regional leader.

The relationship between India and China in the international state system is highly observed and rare in that they both aspire to become world power and share a boundary. Fifty years before, this border was both casus belli and field between the two nations. Today, the condition having multiple disputes. Yet the Sino-Indian border, the broader relationship between the two nations, can just as easily be considered as being relatively peaceable. China and India acts as both allies and opponent for each other irrespective of their differences.

History

In 1950, India was the first non-socialist alliance nation to form political relations with the People's Republic of China, as reported in a press release by the Ministry of External Affairs.

In 1988, Rajiv Gandhi, the prime minister visited china to stress down the Indo-China tensions following the 1962 conflict between the two countries.

In 1993, Ex- Prime Minister Narasimha Rao visited china and an agreement was signed among India and China on the Maintenance of Harmony and Tranquility beside the Line of Actual Control (LAC), which reflected the rising strength and material in the bilateral ties.

In 2003, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India visited China, during which the a statement based on the Principles for relation and inclusive support was signed by both nations and also mutually decided to hire Special Representatives (SRs) to "to search the context of a limit settlement from the political perception".

In 2005, Wen Jiabao, Chinese Premier visited India, The two nations established Planned and Supportive Partnership for Harmony and Wealth, although the agreement was signed on Political Parameters and Guiding Principles.

In 2008, Dr. Man Mohan Singh, Prime Minister went to China. A joint document, named as "A Shared Vision for the 21st Century" was allotted at the time of the visit.

In 2010, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao's visited India, the two nations jointly set a bilateral trade target of USD 100 billion for 2015. According to the statement, over 60 percent of the agreements between the two Asian giants have been signed during the last decade.

In 2014, Chinese President Xi Jinping visited India where 16 contracts were signed in different areas-including railways, commerce and trade, space - cooperation, etc. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was also contracted between the two nations to expose an extra way for Kailash Mansarovar Yatra in India by Nathu La pass in China.

In 2015, this was part of record 24 bilateral agreements signed between the two neighboring countries, amounting to USD 10 billion.

In 2016, former Indian President Pranav Mukherjee visited China to meet the Chinese leaders and joined a round table with Vice Chancellors and Heads of the organizations of higher education of the two nations.

Boundary Dispute

Between the Indian and China, border differentiation has been a major issue. In 1914 McMahan line was defined by British colonial administrator Henry McMahon in Shimla convention, which was signed by British and Tibetan representatives. China has shown its disapproval over the McMahon Line and has refused to consider this as the international boundary among India and China. Presently, the border is considered as ceasefire (break in fighting). China claims Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh as its part and had been aggressively pursuing its policy in this regard. The zone of Aksai chin located in the north India has been seized by the Chinese consultants and they claim its portion especially Arunachal Pradesh, it is always measured as its part. The efforts are made by China to keep India involved in a planned pressure from both the verges. The interruptions of China in Daulat Beg Oldi and Chumar area were disapproved and seemingly generated a reaction from the Indian side. In the beginning of year 2017, without consent or suggestion to India, China officially altered the names of a few places in Arunachal Pradesh that led to the angry action from India. The current demarcation as Line of Actual Control (LAC) is temporary and settling the border has been a huge issue between these two Asian giants. Denial of Visa

to residents of Arunachal Pradesh, PLA's incursion into India's territories etc. have become frequent by the Chinese.

Water Disputes

In India and China water matters are major area of worry. The plan of China regarding the constructions of dams and distracting the water of rivers only for its own benefit has dissatisfied in India. There is necessary to have the better understanding among the two nations regarding the water sharing with benefits out of these rivers. But China's plan advantage over these rivers makes it probable to counter-balance India on many other matters.

The main issue between India and China is mostly about the Brahmaputra River. The Brahmaputra River is 2,880 km-Long River that starts in Tibet and flows eastwards over southern Tibet to cover the distance of 1,625 kilometers and at its easternmost point it blows around and enters India's easternmost state, Arunachal Pradesh.

The situation among the India and China is worsen during making the effort for water source of Brahmaputra River away from India. The change in the global climate cause the melting of glaciers in the Himalayas will have a worse impact on this river's water supply. The result of this impact crises for water and the likelihood of floods, impact cultivated livings and stress the brittle balance between the two Asian giants.

Dalai Lama

In 1950's difference rose between the two countries because of the status of Tibet. The step India to shelter Dalai Lama, who has taken shelter in Dharamshala, later his refugee. According to china, India is treating Dalai Lama as government in refugee in Dharamsala. The distance between the china and Dharamsala is just 200 miles. Another cause is the migration of around 1 lakh Tibetan residents. India's constant enthusiasm to offer shelter to the Dalai Lama is a continued source of annoyance in China-India relations. China has supposed that Dalai Lama provoking people in Tibet against China. China blamed the Dalai Lama of being behind a self-immolation objection by a Tibetan refugee in India at the time of visit of Chinese president in March 2012. So the occurrence of Dalai Lama and his anti-China actions in India have negative allegations on Indo- China relations. Likewise, anti-social campaigners in India are always measured as the issues by China.

Doklam Issue:

Doklam is a zone which has been dispute between China and Bhutan situated nearby their tri-junction by India. China claimed on Doklam is based on 1890. But in 1949 Bhutan tied a treaty with India in which Bhutan offered India to direct it political and protection affairs. In this case, India does not blame Doklam place but also supports the claims of Bhutan. Bhutan, which doesn't have any political relation with China is inviting India to give the support of the border issue. In 1958, the china's map showed that there is large part of Bhutanese territory comes under the China. The tension arose in 1960 and in 1970s discussions took place between China and Bhutan in presence of India, in which India supported Bhutan but failed to make a contract on the status of the Doklam plateau. Now the universal opportunities and the constant efforts of nations have resolved numerous matters with peace. The issue of Doklam could be analyzed by intrusion of top military officials and diplomats.

India-China-Pakistan Triangle

The most unpredictable and unsafe plan is the creation of India-China-Pakistan triangle. The three nations control half of the world's population, In terms of population, these nations have ranked in the world as second, first, and sixth respectively. While in the active workers in the armed forces, they are ranked as third, first, and sixth simultaneously. India and Pakistan have the history of four wars and managed several disasters, while India and China have the history of one war and had several smaller clashes including most newly in Doklam in June-August 2017.

As per the general opinion, both China and Pakistan are constant associates beside India. In the duration between 1949 and 1958, India and China were friends, and both were against the Pakistan because of its US association promises. From 1959 to 1989 the two powers of china and Pakistan was in understood association beside India. As the cold war ended, China moved to a more neutralist posture between India and Pakistan. Since 2015, China has shifted once again towards Pakistan. The two motive behind china to help Pakistan is that, China thought that Pakistan is a secure friend and friend in the Indian Ocean and second, they have the same aim to contain India. For China's entry into the association of South Asia for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), China candidates supported by Pakistan. India is against the prospect of Chinese membership. In the same way, China also assisted in the Gwadar port's

construction. The problem is created for India due to the China-Pakistan nuclear deal. Since 2014, the India-China relationship has weak point while China-Pakistan relations have strong relations that put India in a difficult tactical spot.

Conclusion

The present state of relationship can be described as Sweet and Sour state of understanding. The two Asian giants continue to have an impressive cultural history and share some affinity, but the effect of a very complicated history also continue to stand.

The border issue with china need to be discussed at diplomatic value given the stand and condition of countries in present scenario. As long as this dispute remains there is going to be lack of mutual trust between both countries. A diplomatic relation that began years ago, now stands at junction with one path leading to benefits assisted by mutual cooperation, and the other leading to regression assisted by a downward spiral of disputes. There is an ongoing attempt by China to contain India by befriending immediate neighbors and have come to a munity at both military and civil level.



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