

## INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT AND ALLIED SCIENCES (IJBMAS)

A Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

### INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS *A Period of Conflict and Tension*

**A.HARI KRISHNA**

Lecturer in Political Science

Head, Department of Political Science

S.V.R.M College, Nagaram, Andhra Pradesh, India



#### ABSTRACT

Since ancient times, the people of China had chosen Indian universities namely Nalanda University and Takshila University to receive the education of Buddhism because these two major universities were important for education in that period. At that time the people of Europe were in a barbaric state. Let us know in detail about India-China relations – In January 2005, the first political dialogue between India and China was held in New Delhi. In this dialogue, the Indian side was led by Foreign Secretary Shyam Sus and the Chinese side was led by Vice Foreign Minister Wu Dawei. In this dialogue, both sides expressed their desire to find a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution to all bilateral issues including the border dispute. Apart from this, both sides considered multi-polar global order in this dialogue as necessary for world peace. Along with this, discussed topics like nuclear proliferation, international terrorism and reforms in the United Nations and informed each other from their respective points of view. In this way, mutual understanding between the two countries emerged from this strategic dialogue. The title of the presented research study is India-China Relations, the main objective of which is the historical background of India-China relations and the foreign policy of India and China during the tenure of U.P.A. To study India-China relations and to study the politics of power in South Asian countries. Analytical and descriptive research designs have been used in the present study. The entire research work is based on secondary sources. In the conclusion of the research study, how India-China relations have been improved in the future. Based on this, the present study is important for both countries with young population structure, adequate supply of labor, high level of information access, cultural and educational exchange and high competition.

#### INTRODUCTION

India and China are two Asian powerhouses that account for 35 percent of the total world population (total population of the Republic of India 1,337,364,9601 and total population of the People's Republic of China 1,386,301,3902 ) and 35 percent of the world's total geographic 13 percent of the area. The history of cultural, commercial, and ideological relations between India and China is about

two thousand years old. In the present scenario, India and China are the rising powers of the world and they see the 21st century as the Asian century. In ancient times, China and India were known as centers of spiritual and religious activities.

When China emerged in a modern form, it showed a feeling of goodwill and friendship towards India and the people of India in every way. The great leaders of both the countries Pt Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou -N - ञै visited each other's country, each other's universal freedom, power and borders By accepting this, he kept talking about strengthening relations at every level. In 1953, when Chou -N - ञै came to India, Nehru and Chou revived the principles of Panchsheel, which have been the basic ideals of India and the whole of Asia since the time of Mahatma Buddha. Slogans of 'Hindi - Cheeni Bhai inginginginginginginginginging India sincerely followed these slogans and the policies of Panchsheel. While China's other vested interest was hidden in the guise of all this, in the direction of its fulfillment, it remained active inside and remained so as long as the brother's fodder. Inspired by the holy spirit, India handed over a part of itself to Tibet, China.

India and China have been trying for a long time to beat each other strategically, economically and diplomatically (from the point of view of competition) and to establish their supremacy in Asia. They are also rivals of each other. In the current era of power politics in politics, the importance of the new initiative of India-China relations is necessary not only for the interests of both the countries but also for the interests of the third world developing countries. In 1954, the Panchsheel principle propounded for co-existence by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Chinese Prime Minister Chou En, Lai, was established for cooperation and respect between the two countries. has gone. During the visit of Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee to China, after talks with Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao, a declaration on border trade was issued, which created a new environment of mutual trust to accelerate economic cooperation between the two countries. UPA. During the tenure of the government, many changes were seen in India-China relations, on the one hand bypassing the border problem, both the countries signed trade agreement MoUs and agreements. The fact is that the economic and business future of both the countries was decided in true sense by the political and diplomatic environment. Due to which India-China relations are entering a new era, which is a very important and timely initiative from the business and economic point of view.

#### **Related literature study**

Mishra (2010), in his research paper 'China becoming a challenge from all sides', has described the siege by China in neighboring countries as a threat to India. They believe that this encirclement of China may or may not be able to target America, but it will prove very fatal for India. Under his research paper, the author has been believing that India definitely faces the biggest threat from China. Mishra ji has termed China's behavior as 'sweet sugar' on the basis of this diplomatic process of China. Simultaneously, in this research, he has done McMahon Line, Arunachal Pradesh, Aksai Chin, deployment of strategic weapons in Tibet, plan to divert Brahmaputra, increasing Chinese threat in Himachal Pradesh, base camp and road construction in Mount Everest, deployment of nuclear missiles, Pakistan-China military agreement, dominance over Nepali army, nuclear program plan with Bangladesh, construction of road route with Myanmar, increasing proximity with 16 Muslim countries, cooperation in Sri Lankan sea bases and increasing sea border of China Elucidation has been given on the points of activism etc. and their detailed analysis.

Muruganatham (2011) analyzed from the perspective of India-China relations that friendly relations between the two countries (India, China) are very important for peace. Marked by patterns in which the decline of territorial disputes, the rise of China's nationalism and its military power, and Chinese strategies for India's neighbors have had a significant impact on India-China relations. In this context, the author has analyzed India-China relations in the light of these issues, India-China border dispute, Chinese nationalism, India-China relations, India's neighborhood In China as well as they have also analyzed that China's new strategies in the South Asian region which are necessary to shed light in the geo-political context. Lastly, the author talks about the growing influence of Beijing along the arc

stretching from Pakistan to Myanmar, a significant demonstration of Chinese capabilities in India's neighborhood which is a cause for serious concern. It is important for India and Asia that India-China relations maintain further and long-term stability.

Narula (2012) has described the role of China in his book 'Foreign Policy of Major Nations'. They say that since the beginning, China's foreign policy has been aggressive. Because of this aggressive policy, China is still interested in world politics. The reason for China's interest in Nepal is to weaken India in terms of security. China has done many such activities to increase its influence, examples of which are McMahon Line, China occupied land dispute in Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim dispute and Ladakh region dispute.

Upadhyay (2013) "China: In Indian Perspective " In this study, the author has studied China's Indian foreign policy on the basis of strategic perspective. They are of the opinion that the Chinese prefer to keep the country which they consider as their strong rival, like a pot kept on the flame, boiling like a pot kept on the flame, this is exposed in the way of their relations with India in recent years. The main objective of this study is to study the problem of stapled visas in China's Jammu Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh. During this study, the author has come to the conclusion that he has given his suggestion to the Indian foreign policy makers that in such a situation, India should increase its military capacity and establish a NATO-like organization in Asia. This will prove to be a very good strategy in the day-to-day activities of China.

#### **Why does this type of dispute happen again and again between the two countries?**

Actually, the border of India and China has not been completely mapped. It is also considered to be the largest border in the world, which has not been fully mapped. India considers the McMahon Line as the de facto border, while China does not consider it to be the border. There was a war between India and China in 1962 regarding this line, because China had occupied Indian land at many places including Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh. This occupation of China continues even today after 59 years. As far as China is occupied, the border is known as Line of Actual Control (LAC) or Line of Actual Control.

#### **India-China relations during the Congress government**

India's approach towards China has been friendly from the beginning. Nehru ji has been emphasizing on the friendship between India and China since the days of the freedom struggle. When China was ruled by the Kuomintang government of Chiang -Kai Shek, even then the relations between India and China were friendly. At the end of World War II, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru invited Chiang Kai-shek to visit India. He visited India in 1942, which spread a wave of sympathy in India for China's struggle against Japanese imperialism. The 'Asian Conference' which was organized by India in 1946 in Delhi.

October 1949 AD. Communist rule started in China and India was the first country to recognize China's communist revolution. When the Communist rule was established in China in 1949, even during that time, there was no visible change in Pandit Nehru's feeling towards China. They accepted the legitimate authority of Mao -Tse - Tung's government. During that time, the Congress Government of India was opposed to the Communist Party of India and the 35th Congress Government of independent India also used force in 1948 to suppress the communist rebels. Even after this incident Pt. Regardless of this, Nehru maintained the same friendly relations with the new Communist Government of China. In 1950, Nehru ji found this formula appropriate that the Chinese government should be given membership in the United Nations and America should accept it as the legitimate government of the whole of China. He agitated for the membership of the Chinese government in the United Nations, but he could not succeed. India did not join the Japanese treaty with the nations in San Francisco in 1950 because China was not included in it. But later when China got permanent membership, India strongly supported China.

#### **India-China relations a period of conflict and tension**

Panchsheel and Bandung conference were considered great successes of Indian diplomacy but they proved to be the defeat of Indian diplomacy. The assumptions on which India's China policy was

based proved to be erroneous. The closeness of the ancient relations between India and China was greatly exaggerated. Being swayed by the flow of sympathy for its struggle against imperialism, it was heard that the Chinese people have been considering China as the center of world civilization since ancient times and believed in an expansionist policy. The reason for their invasion of India in the past was not because of their love of peace, but because of the inaccessible mountain ranges of the Himalayas. But in the 20th century, on one hand science progressed and on the other hand by making the mistake of handing over Tibet to China, India made China's attack easy. In addition, the makers of Indian foreign policy forgot that in the circumstances arising out of the awakening of Asia and Africa after the Second World War, it was inevitable for India and China to struggle for the leadership of Central Asia and Africa, especially South East Asia. .

The incidents in Tibet shocked the Indian public, this activity done by China (1962 war) came out as an unbelievable event for India. It appeared as if in response to the incidents in Tibet, China has started encroachment on the borders of India. In order to justify the entry of Chinese forces into the Indian territories by crossing the borders of India, it was said from the Chinese side that despite the warnings of the Chinese border security forces, Indian security forces made illegal incursions into the Chinese territory. Had started. This means that China was trying to declare them as Chinese territory by claiming thousands of miles of areas of India. China itself was trying to justify the violation of India's border by calling the Indian security forces inside India's borders as intruders in China.

There is a border of about two thousand miles between India and China. This boundary line was regularized by agreements and administrative arrangements. Apart from this, the India-China natural boundary line is also so clear that no one can doubt about the actual boundaries of both the countries. The entire India -China border can be divided into three parts in general. They are the eastern boundary with Bhutan, the central boundary with Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and the western boundary separating Jammu and Kashmir from the Tibet and Sikkim regions of China.

During the visit of Premier Wen Jiabao to India in 2005, India-China established a Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity. In November 2006, during the visit of Chinese President Hu Jintao to India, the two sides issued a joint declaration outlining a 10-point strategy to promote cooperation. A joint document titled "A Shared Vision for the 21st Century" was released by Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh during his visit to China in January 2008. In 2010, when the Chinese Premier visited India, a target of USD 100 billion was set for bilateral trade. China invited 508 youths from India to come to China within the year 2011 as 'China Exchange Year 2011 -'. During Huzintas' visit to India for the BRICS summit in March 2012, the leaders of the two countries decided to celebrate 2012 as the "Year of Friendship and Cooperation". Li Keqiang, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid a state visit to India (Delhi, Mumbai) from 19 to 21 May 2013. During this visit both the countries signed eight agreements and a joint statement was issued some of them are as follows To announce and organize the first meeting of the High Level Media Forum. From October 22 to 24, 2013, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh made an official visit to China, in which exchanges of education related to the border, transboundary rivers, setting up service centers for repairing electrical equipment in India, road transport and Nalanda University were held. Agreements related to grants and research subjects were signed.

### **India's Foreign Policy**

Keeping in mind these changes and challenges of the 21st century, India and China have also started looking at the future with an open mind. They are determined not to allow past differences of a temporary nature to become permanent barriers to future cooperation. In the 21st century, some problems and issues are becoming a hindrance in the cordial relations between the two neighboring countries, India and China. It examines the areas where mutual interests of India and China clash and the issues on which the two countries have serious differences. On the basis of these issues, the change of foreign policy of both India and China has been analysed. Every country sets some policies for the protection and promotion of its national interests. That policy, which is related to the behavior of other countries and relations with them, is called foreign policy. Foreign policy is a definite and



comprehensive plan based on knowledge and experience, through which the relations of a government with the rest of the world are conducted. The behavior of each state affects the behavior of other countries. Keeping in view its national interests, each country wants to take maximum advantage of the activities of other countries. In this way, the main objective of foreign policy is that the country setting the policy should try to change the behavior of other countries according to its interest. Therefore, the objective of foreign policy is to control the behavior of other states and not just to change them. Foreign policy cannot exist on the basis of emptiness. It can act only with reference to certain interests and objectives.

Ensuring the security of the rest is the primary objective of every government. The subject matter of the concept of security is a peaceful environment, friendly relations with neighbors and as many countries as possible, where hostilities cannot be avoided, the achievement of elements and forces to face them, internal unity and stability, economic development and Progress and welfare of the people, happiness and prosperity are all involved.

India definitely faces the biggest threat from China. China is continuously increasing the steps of economic strategic and diplomatic strategy to poison the Indian security environment like 'sweet sugar'. For Indian peace and security, our neighbor country China is adopting brutal activities by spreading its strategic net from all sides. China, Pakistan, Nepal, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are creating such a maze that India gets surrounded from all sides. While on one hand, China is trying to start its nuclear program in Bangladesh on the lines of Pakistan, on the other hand it has planned to connect Nepal with Tibet by rail line. To deal with China's growing economic and military power in Asia and other regions, it has become extremely important for India to formulate its own comprehensive strategy.

After the end of World War II in China, the influence of Chiang Kai-shek, the head of Sun Yatsen's Kuomintang party, had ended in the whole of China and he had to take refuge on the island of Formosa, and India recognized the communist government of Maoist China. Because thousands of kilometers long borders of India are connected with China and the subject of its determination is disputed, Britain tried to settle this dispute in Shimla Agreement but China refused to sign this agreement.

### **India-China Political Relations**

In 21st century UPA Govt. The period started and positive steps were taken to resolve the disputes between India--China relations. Both the countries visited each other's country several times to resolve their disputes, especially on the Indian side, this was the priority to resolve the border dispute, but China did not pay much attention to it. Giving this, the economic relations between the two countries will be increased to \$40 billion in two-way trade, which has become \$60 billion in 2010. The year 2008 has been very important in terms of India-China relations, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh visited China in January 2008, the two Prime Ministers signed a document on setting common goals for the 21st century. China's Premier Wen Jiabao's visit to India in December 2010 has been very successful on trade and economic issues. In this both countries issued a joint declaration -Both countries agreed that they would play an important role in the peace of the world and Asia. Both countries agreed to strengthen bilateral relations based on the principles of Panchsheel, bilateral trade, which is currently \$ 60 billion, should be made up to \$ 100 billion by 2015 Aimed at

Both India and China are facing many challenges in getting the energy needed for economic development. In the past, the two countries have traditionally been in competition with each other. In the year 2003, with the visit of the then Prime Minister Vajpayee to China, an initiative was taken to open the Nathula Pass on the Silk Road for commercial use. After that, in 2004, India and China signed an agreement regarding border trade and both sides agreed to trade through the Nathu La pass. As a result, it was opened on 6th July 2006 with great enthusiasm and enthusiasm. Under the agreement between the two countries, initially this trade will be limited to the border areas. Goods produced by the residents of the areas around the border can be traded without duty. This trade, which will be held for four months from June 1 to September 30, will be limited to the traders of Sikkim for the next five

years. Vehicles entering India from across the border will have to pay a fee of Rs 50, while vehicles entering China from the Indian side will pay five yuan. India will export 29 items to China through this route while 15 items including silk will be imported from China. Sikkimese businessmen and general public are very excited about the opportunities arising from the opening of the border trade route.

India's achievements in the field of economic development are also no less important. Its economic growth rate has also been good on an average in the last decade, during which there was a wide spread of industries in India and it also holds a leading position in the developed countries in the field of science and technology. India has also made great progress in the fields of atomic energy, space and electronics etc. India is soon going to become a software superpower in the production and export of software. India's "Green Revolution" and "White Revolution" were widely praised all over the world. In the new century, there is every possibility that China and India will be able to reduce their distance from the developed countries and become world power in the economic field.

The issue of economic and social development is of paramount importance to both India and China. It is necessary for both and for this it is necessary to have a stable and harmonious environment between them. China is the biggest neighboring country of India. And India is the second largest neighboring country of China. So peaceful co-existence is important only from the point of view of security. Peaceful coexistence will ensure that both the countries spend their economic resources on their economic and social development rather than on security preparedness. It is true that both the countries have their own internal problems as well. In such a situation, it becomes necessary for both to continue with the current policy of treating each other as good neighbors and follow the principles of Panchsheel declared in the year 1954. It is also a reality that as a result of the increase in economic and military power, the competitive ambition of the people of both the countries will also increase, but as both the countries take their policies into confidence.

Both India and China have huge market. And both the countries are implementing new economic reforms. Economic cooperation is continuously increasing in the fields of steel, petroleum, space software etc. Exchange of experiences in implementing economic reforms will also be very beneficial for both. Because there are many problems that both have to face. There are immense possibilities of regional economic cooperation between India, China, Myanmar and Bangladesh. China's economic awakening is making its impact across Asia. And will ensure its impact on India as well. Of late, India's focus is now on the inevitability of China. India's minister in charge of privatization has made an impassioned plea in Parliament to stall India's economic liberalization in the face of China's fears. To protect India's economic interest, the government has banned Chinese toys. Arguing that the amount of lead in these is high. While Indian toys also have the same amount of heads. China's 20 years of economic progress has captured the imagination of western entrepreneurs after China got the opportunity to enter the World Trade Organization. Both the neighboring countries of Asia have mastered the economic growth rate. Economic analysts have different views on the long-term growth rate. Subhash Agarwal, President of the Business Foundation, a political risk analyst and business strategy consultant and editor of India Focus, argues that "India and China are very different and India generally pays little attention to how China has managed to exploit its economic miracle". Received. India has so far been viewing China's economic expansion as a threat rather than a model, whereas it is neither a model nor a threat, and China's membership of the WTO can do little to change that reality. Could In most areas, Chinese and Indian industries are neither competitive nor complementary. India's social and political structure is so different from that of China that it is not even hopeful that India will achieve the same kind of transformation that China achieved in the same period.

### **Conclusion**

There have been very old historical and cultural relations between India and China, on which the reflection of their historical, geographical, cultural and religious commonalities is seen. If we look at the historical relations between India and China, then this relation has always been on the upswing. During the signing of Cheta, the relations between the two countries were very reliable and based on cooperation. The war of 1962 made India aware of Chinese diplomacy and foreign policy. During

Vajpayee ji's rule, Indo-China relations got promoted very fast, business and economic cooperation. Talking about the similarity between the foreign policy of India and China, both give importance to the national interest. Both talk about Panchsheel and the foreign policy of both follows realistic principles. But there are differences in all these approaches. Where China talks about doing any extent for the national interest, that is, till war, then India talks about the national interest keeping in mind the peaceful co-existence. China talks about the principle of Panchsheel only theoretically. Not to put into practice. India has adopted the principle of Panchsheel till today. China's foreign policy has been completely realistic and expansionist. But by adopting the idealist principle, they give it the form of a realist in the form of a visionary. When a problem is not being solved on the basis of idealistic principles, then the support of realistic situations can be taken. On this basis, we can study the comparative foreign policy of both the countries.

### References

- [1]. Muruganathan, K. (2011), "India in Perspective - Management", New Delhi, Rithik Connett International Journal, p. Ch.11-14.
- [2]. Pohran, Bodh (2009) Endodia-chain and vein: Dimensions and purposes", New Delhi, Country Prakashan, Pant. s. 26
- [3]. Yadav, R. s . (2013), "India Country Policy", Delhi, Darrang Kind (India), p. S 208.
- [4]. Kondapalli, Srikanth, Emi Mifune (MC) (2012), "China and its Neighbour", Pintaan Press, New Delhi
- [5]. Gupta, K. R . (2009), "India's International Sales", New Delhi, World Publishers and Distributaries, Pent. S . 206
- [6]. Mishra, Surendra Kumar (2010), "Around the Clock Detection Techniques", New Delhi, A. B. Publications, p. S . 27-40
- [7]. Pokharna, Bhav (2009), "Aiya - China Sonsons", New Delhi, New Delhi, New Delhi, Indwin Paris, New Country Patri. 8-9.
- [8]. Verma, Rakesh Kumar (2010), India-China Relations: The Real Guardians of the Border in Aid and Rivalry, Access, 26 January, p. No . 84
- [9]. Pant, Harshvardhan (2012), "Indian Defense and External Affairs Minister", New Delhi, Prabhat Location, page -127
- [10]. Ahya, C. and Gupta, T. (2010). New tiger, partnap, morphed newspaper special news according to India and Russia. Morphed Faulty Pra Aces, Paris in Sliding.