

India-China Bilateral Relations: Mistakes and the Way Forward

Abstract

This paper presents the bilateral relation of Indo-China in changing environment. It is learned that 60 Chinese experts who were visiting Daman and Silvassa plants where mobiles are manufactured under Make In India programme have been asked to leave the country. This is disperation and new history which india is writing and bringing china on its knees. India is over sensitive in dealing with Taiwan and Tibet whereas China has hardly shown any concern of sovereignty concerns towards Arunachal Pradesh and China–Pakistan economic corridor running through Pakistan occupied Kashmir. The source of paper basically depends upon news and reports from both national and international institutions, NGO's, think tanks, experts in the field and scholarly journals.

Keywords: Political Relations, Military Relations, News.

Introduction

The year 2018 -19 is very important in the history of South East Asia. India has been dealing with China on a flexible approach. Suddenly after Doklam issue both countries were together for economic gains at BRICS.

India and China are two neighbours and have to deal with each other bilaterally being connected geographically. Today india is the fastest growing economy in the world with consumer markets on top. For growth both the countries need to tap each others consumer markets as well as commercial businesses. Economic competition, strategic cooperation is need of hour for growth for both the countries.

Changing Political Relations

The Chinese transformation continues to be in news on day to day basis. Political and military powers are closely knit, coordinated and monitored at the highest Politico-military levels. China opposes India's entry to NSG CLUB. listing of Masood Azhar as terrorists at UN. China has made inroads into Indian neighbourhoods through railways, OBOR, PORTS. This is basically an encirclement policy of China to contain India in near future. These are the symptoms of major fundamental shift in checking India. Politically. India-China are well connected today with Ambassadors of both countries are sharing views and Political parties and its leaders have been meeting Chinese leadership for investments and political gains.

Chinese Detention Camps in Xinjiang are on Amnesty Agenda

Muslims in china are being seen as trouble creators with Chinese loosing complete trust. Chinese authorities have detained large number of Uyghur (Muslim minorities) in detention camps which China has termed as re-education camps and terms as vocational training centres. There have been reports of human rights violations and forced indoctrination in these camps in the international media. Amnesty international has made various efforts for access to these camps but denied. Muslims are segregated in camps locked in installations and made to stitch clothes for USA as per newspaper reports and Amnesty.

India and China have engaged in managing their un-demarcated border effectively and explored confidence building measures. Today regular meetings are held in Chengduto/Nathula to discuss the Working Mechanism for consultation and Coordination on India China Border Affairs (WMCC).

Relations between India and China have been turbulent and seen ups and downs. Chinese incursions across the Line of Actual Control and Chinese activities in the Northern Areas of Pakistan Occupied Kashmir have increased. New Chinese residential colonies are being built up for the



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Remarking An Analisation

workforce of Chinese companies. The continuing Chinese military build-up, the growth of its infrastructure in Tibet and the local voices coming out of China has raised the stakes. Both India and China have expanded their core interests. Today India's response to china-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is much stronger both vocally and at International meet than it was during opening of Karakoram Highway.

Economic Comparisons

India's economy is bouncing by leaps and bounds unfolding the hidden agendas of China. With OBOR's launch and its difficulties, geopolitical differences, commercial and financial interests have thoroughly exposed china. Today Sri Lanka Maldives are the countries to cancel various upcoming Chinese projects. Pakistan has also asked China to restructure its plans and Projects to benefit people of Pakistan. Chinas advisors are recommending to lower 2019 growth rate as trade dispute with USA is affecting china .Make in india is turning the tables in India's favors.

Indian modernization programme still remains on back foot. As per defense ministry the current phase of modernization will be completed by 2022 but on ground there is still a great deal to be done on the Indian side of the Line of Actual Control (LAC) to create an effective infrastructure for military operations. Water shed is still the demarcation line between the two countries creating more confusion between the two countries.

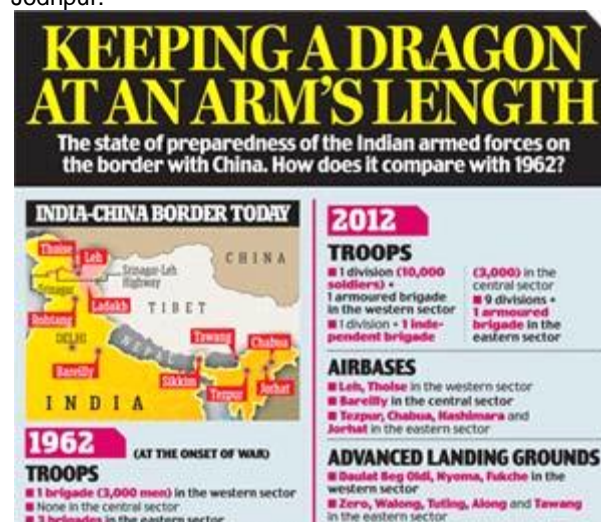
China has some strong points in its kitty being the largest manufacturer and has decisive influence in world's commodity and manufacturing markets. It has highest military budget with modernized and high technology and biggest advantageous point which china scores over India is its Political internal stability. The weaknesses are limited but China is trying to cover these loopholes .It has limited influence in global financial markets. And foremost China lacks soft power influence and attraction. China has no say in political and military outside ASIA-PACIFIC. Today some unforeseen accident could trigger a war. While the territory dispute remains, both sides claim significant chunks of the other's territory, they actually hold and control what they really need - China has Aksai Chin through which its important Xinjiang-Tibet road runs, and India has Arunachal Pradesh. The two sides also had structured dialogues and official-level talks.

Another factor is that CPEC is a reflection of china's increasing role abroad to show assertiveness and grow geopolitically. The CPEC is an integral part and parcel of Xi's Belt and Road initiative with location of Gwadar and HORMUZ. Linked to this is India-China relations where power gap is increasing day by day and is a thing to worry about. Both countries are taking major internal restructuring of their economies. Today uncertainty in international system is too high.

Finally, if everything fails than there is deterrence in form of Nuclear Power. The South East Asia is unstable. Middle East has been under power shift agreements .Kuwait leaving OPEC is writing new chapters. North Korea is yet to de-nuclear itself. This

is due to power shift and balancing of power in the region. Various internal problems are being faced by Chinese. With India being termed as fastest growing economy the manufacturing hub is slowly shifting to INDIA from china. Various ghost towns have suddenly cropped up in China .Pollution is at peak .Talks of devaluating its currency is in air in the world.Talks of china getting into recession is on peak .With Make In India the heat is on China .

India is at parity on borders.All gaps and loopholes are taken care of. Especially in terms of infrastructure. India today has over 150 Sukhoi-30MKIs, whereas China has 76 Sukhoi-30MKKs.The Chinese air force is much larger, but the deployment pattern is different which gives an added advantage to India afield compared to the IAF, which is, in any case, deployed largely in an arc from Jorhat to Jodhpur.



Chinese infrastructure on its side is excellent with network of roads and railways not only running till borders but neighboring countries. Recent proposal of China to connect railway line till Nepal and than till India is example of China's desperation and zeal for development. India has been putting a brave front and matching China on equal footing both Economically and militarily.Recently Indian Railways has connected and completed new sections in Nepal and handed over to Government of Nepal. For the first time India has declared an open offensive posture against China (Doklam) and is creating the means to follow through." If war is a continuation of politics by other means, so, too, is peace-making. Both countries are at a critical phase in their national reconstruction. China may be way ahead of India, but it still remains relatively poor. Then there are rising problems of law and order. As per newspaper reports recently wife of detained lawyers shaved off her hair along with three other ladies to protest lawlessness in the country.

Conclusion

India is putting a brave front today.Indian economy is likely to outspace China in near future. It is prudent that the centre of gravity in India –China relations is likely to move from bilateral to multilateral interactions at various forums and different stages and fields.The biggest takeaway from various

sidelines multi forums is that it will avoid conflicts between the two.

A strong India-China relationship is important not only for the mutual benefit of the people of India and China, but also for the entire South East Asian region and the world. Individually and collectively, both countries need to find ways to ensure that all the prospects of peace, security and stability are maintained by biggest demographic setups.

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