

STRATEGIC RELATIONS AND SECURITY CONCERNS OF INDIA REGARDING CHINA

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ABSTRACT

India-China both have realized the imperative need for cooperation in diverse areas, especially in the trade and economic domains, in the long-term interest of peace and constancy in Asia as well as of faster economic development and prosperity at home. India and China's economic development over since their independence give a glance on the recent economic development. However, the issue of border disputes caused by colonial demarcation of borders disturbed their relationship. This border dispute resulted in a short border war in 1962. This led to the rivalry, an enduring rivalry existing until today. A Chinese road building project in the Himalayas has turned into the focal point of an escalating border dispute amongst India and China, with the two sides blaming the other for regional interruptions. Indian government described that significant change of status quo with serious security implications for India, the questionable road goes through the debated Doklam Plateau, on the unmarked border amongst China and Bhutan. China's development of road in Doklam is a demonstration of sovereignty alone an area. It is totally justified and legal, and others have no privilege to interfere. Also, some statistical comparison between India and China has been presented. In terms India-China Economic Cooperation, the potential for future bilateral economic relationship is strong and in terms of GDP, China's growth in the per capita income remained more than India.

KEY WORDS : Doklam Plateau, Himalayas, Rivalry.

Both India and China were born as independent states in the middle of the 20th century. After their independence, they pursued different paths to development, yet somewhat similar. One followed the democratic structure with socialist coloring, while the other followed a Soviet model of development with some modifications. The former state is India with a socialist planning within the democratic setup (a form of democratic socialism); the latter is China with the Soviet Union model of planned development. Over the years both the states transformed their development strategy depending on their socio-economic and political conditions. However, China hastened the process earlier in the late 1970s, while India initiated the activity belatedly in the early 1990s. Because of the economic reforms and closer integration with the world economy, both the states now have closer economic cooperation with each other.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Pattanaiket. al. (2016) presents that the opposition to overwhelm the Indian Ocean and the resultant power competition would constrain India to give careful consideration to the Indian Ocean. While

ensuring the ocean path of correspondence is a vital driving force for those who seek to dominate and protect their oceanic trade, power politics that would involve sea denial capacity would continue to guide the countries. Given the state of flux in global politics and the competition between India and China as two major Asian powers and China's recent forays to the IOR to establish itself as a major maritime power, there has been a rethinking in India. India's Indian Ocean methodology needs to factor into the Sino-Pakistan coordinated effort and the development of Gwadar as a key port. Alongside the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), Gwadar tends to China's Malacca problem and connections its Western area to the closest seaport. While India's sea South Asian neighbors would be critical factors in India's Indian Ocean technique, India's participation with its other sea neighbors like Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand in the East and Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar to its West would likewise shape India's sea system and its part as a security supplier in the district. India's part in the Indian Ocean will likewise be formed inside the 'bigger Indo-Pacific' security develop'(Brewster,2014p206) and can't be found in disengagement. For the time being India's

oceanic methodology would be consensual, attracting the same number of nations of the district into a common security structure. For this, India would accentuate its chronicled "Social" and "Civilisational" nearness as opposed to anticipating any regional aspiration and hegemonic expectation.

Hornatet. al. (2016) explained that the geopolitical texture of the Indian Ocean district might be set for the arrangement of an honest to goodness adjusts of energy framework, yet it is nearsighted to reason that an "adjusted" arrangement of energy relations would convey solidness to the area. In weighing the mutual power positions of China, India and the US, this article has argued otherwise. As noted, the balance of power paradigm could be used as an argument to legitimize the acquisition of territory, which could be a particular issue in regard to territorial disputes in the South China Sea and the East China Sea. Furthermore, since war is considered a legitimate means to maintain the equilibrium, a balanced system—like any other 'system'—is no guarantee of peace and stability. Indeed, the flow condition of energy conveyance in the Indian Ocean and East Asia conveys a similarity to Organ ski's 'energy progress' situation, in which 'balance of energy' will probably prompt war than is a 'dominance of energy'. However 14640 Jan Hornat doubtful one should seriously mull over the organization to be, it would seemingly be the initial move towards the start of a local adjust of energy system.

Ollapallyet. al. (2016) described that India confronts developing weight from the Chinese MSR which is expanding the fascination of a US vital organization by means of the American rebalance. The issue of key incorporation with the US and monetary reconciliation with China is not prone to leave, and India should align its approach with extraordinary care. In any case, the sureness of geopolitical conflict in the Indian Ocean require not be belittled, and ought to be more comprehensively examined. This is particularly so as the Modi government hopes to lift Indo-Pacific regionalism to unequivocally help the Indian economy. Up until this point, India's key engagement in the Indo-Pacific has been established on India's extending budgetary association with the region(Lawrence,2014 p56). A focal issue is whether the generally open and accommodating nature of ocean relations in the Indian Ocean, which are favorable to India (and additionally others), can be kept up, and how India may play an influential position in guaranteeing that is the situation.

CHINA AND INDIA'S ACTIVITIES IN THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRY

India's activities in the Southeast Asian country are aimed at establishing a long-term strategic or economic advantage in Burma and the region, something which invariably puts their strategic interests at odds. As Burma has great potential to become a regional energy source and an important transportation hub, both countries strive to place them in a position to exploit this potential in the future. As a result, both countries compete for the chance to improve this potential in the best way that serves their interests.

a) Reasons for Sino-Indian competition

The Sino-Indian rivalry both in Burma (and actually on larger level) is a "limited competition", not a full-scale one. There are three reasons for this.

i) Pursuing competition of both countries in Burma

There are limits to how far both countries are ready to go in pursuing their competition in Burma, as each side knows that a dramatic escalation of this competition would have serious costs and might drive Myanmar in to opposite camp.

ii) Predominates in Sino-Indian interactions in Burma

While competition predominates in Sino-Indian interactions in Burma, there is also some cooperation, for example in joint energy development which(Selth,2008) benefits both sides, as it keep energy prices lower than would be the case otherwise. There is also a lot of room to expand this cooperation in border trade and infrastructure building, on the background of both sides' growing economic links.

iii) Competition in Burma happens

Competition in Burma happens on the background of a substantial and growing cooperation at the larger relationship between both Beijing and New Delhi which imposes limits to their competition in Burma and beyond. In brief, however the Sino-Indian interaction in Burma is indeed a competition, this competition has limits.

b) Enduring Rivalry in the India China Relationship

Despite burgeoning, in 21st century the economic cooperation between India and China, the case of rivalry persists and endures. At least, one can argue that economic cooperation has failed to preclude the mentality of suspicions and distrust between those two

nations. They both are view together as a competitor and their border argument remains unresolved. It seems like resolution of the dispute will be unlikely in the adjacent future mainly since of the intractable positions taken by both the sides. In view of that condition, their relationship have converted into another case of enduring rivalry, which may well end up in a major conflict or battle in the near future.

i) Fight between Both Nations

Nations fight over each other for various causes. According to P.F. Diehl, conflicts occur mainly due to three components of rivalry: competition, time, and space. These components will be tangible or intangible in nature. Tangible ones are desire over national resources and territorial claims; while the intangible ones are political influence, ideological influence, and regional dominance (Diehl, 1990). Likewise, Michael P. Colaressi, Karen Rasler, and William Thompson (2008) postulated a similar argument that conflicts arise mainly due to disputes about material and non-material goals ranging from territory, influence, and ideology. Nevertheless, the issue or set of concerns connected with the conflict is an important factor that determines the rivalry between the nations (Diehl and Goetz, 2001). So, conflicts between nations over various tangible and intangible issues can lead to rivalry.

FDI AND CNN (CHINESE ROAD BUILDING PROJECT)

FDI: Nations have unmistakable physical, monetary, and political traits. Before foreign investors determine to locate their overseas activities, there are tremendous amounts of factors counting monetary development rates, labor costs, availability of skilled labor, technology, government regulation etc., can affect their decisions. Lagged gross national product (GNP), change in GNP, lagged gross domestic investment and the variation in interchange rate are considered as important factors that influence investor's decision on investment in the both countries (Banaik, 2001 p5-22). The relation between FDI and growth has drawn attention of scholars recently than other research work. Many statistical models such as gravity models, regression analysis, factors analysis, are used to test how other factors influence FDI and how FDI impact on economic growth or other aspects of home country and host country.

While opportunities exist for India and China to build trust, certain factors exacerbate the mistrust. On the one hand, China wants to assuage Pakistan's insecurities by extending its financial, military and

diplomatic support. On the other, it sees Pakistan's part in South Asia as keeping up the provincial adjust. This want to keep up the local adjust through Pakistan repudiates China's authentic remote approach declarations that understanding India significant power status in the worldwide framework.

2 CNN: A Chinese road building venture in the Himalayas has turned into the focal point of a heightening outskirts question amongst India and China, with the two sides blaming the other for regional interruptions. Depicted by the Indian government as a "critical difference in existing conditions with genuine security suggestions for India," the dubious road goes through the debated Doklam Plateau, on the unmarked border amongst China and Bhutan. In spite of the fact that not a piece of Indian Territory, the level holds colossal vital significance for Delhi and is key to its geopolitical advantages.

"The region in conflict is to a great degree near an extremely defenseless extending of an Indian area that successfully interfaces the greater part of India to its northeastern states," Shashank Joshi, senior research individual at the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) in London told CNN.

TRI-REGION ISSUE

Complaints were first raised by the Bhutanese government, which issued a demarche, or formal articulation, blaming China for developing a road "inside Bhutanese region" in "coordinate infringement" of its regional arrangement commitments. India and Bhutan have kept up truly solid relations.

Bhutan co-works intimately with India in deciding its remote arrangement, and the Indian Army is associated with the preparation of its military. China, which does not have formal conciliatory ties with Bhutan, has denied that it has disregarded any bargains.

"Doklam has been a piece of China since antiquated circumstances. It doesn't have a place with Bhutan, still less India," said Chinese Foreign Ministry representative Lu Kang. "China's development of road in Doklam is a demonstration of power without anyone else domain. It is totally advocated and legal, and others have no privilege to meddle."

Behind the India-China border stand-off

For a month, India and China have been associated with remain off along part of their 3,500km (2,174-mile) shared border. The two countries battled a war over the border in 1962 and question stay uncertain

in a few ranges, making strains ascend every now and then. Since this encounter started a month ago, each side has strengthened its troops and approached the other to down.

Beginning of row

It emitted when India contradicted China's endeavor to expand a border road through a level known as Doklam in India and Donglang in China. The level, which lies at an intersection between China, the north-eastern Indian territory of Sikkim and Bhutan, is as of now questioned amongst Beijing and Thimphu. India underpins Bhutan's claim over it. India is worried that if the road is finished, it will give China more noteworthy access to India's deliberately helpless "chicken's neck", a 20km (12-mile) wide hall that connections the seven north-eastern states to the Indian terrain.

Indian military authorities told provincial examiner SubirBhaumik that they challenged and halted the road building gathering, which drove Chinese troops to surge Indian positions and crush two shelters at the adjacent Lalten station. "We didn't start shooting, our young men just made a human divider and prevented the Chinese from any further attack," a brigadier said on state of namelessness since he was not approved to address the press. Chinese authorities say that in contradicting the road development, Indian border monitors impeded "ordinary exercises" on the Chinese side, and approached India to instantly pull back.

Current Situation

The two India and China have surged more troops to the border district, and media reports say the two sides are in an "eyeball to eyeball" remain off. The Chinese envoy to India LuoZhaohui revealed to Press Trust of India news office that India needed to "genuinely pull back troops" for peace to win. The announcement is being viewed as a political acceleration by China. China likewise struck back by ceasing 57 Indian pioneers who were headed to the ManasSarovar Lake in Tibet by means of the Nathu La go in Sikkim. The lake is a sacred Hindu site and there is a formal assention between the neighbors to enable enthusiasts to visit. Bhutan, in the meantime, has requested that China quit building the road, saying it is disregarding an assention between the two nations.

Statement by India

"The Chinese know this thus they are continually endeavoring to fix our favorable position there," resigned Maj-Gen Gaganjit Singh, who charged

troops on the outskirts. The outside service said that the development "would speak to a noteworthy difference in business as usual with genuine security suggestions for India". Indian Defense and Finance Minister ArunJaitley additionally cautioned that the India of 2017 was not the India of 1962, and the nation was well inside its rights to guard its regional honesty.

Statement by China

It said India would do well to recollect its annihilation in the 1962 war, cautioning Delhi that China was additionally more intense than it was at that point, in spite of the fact that Bhutan has since requested that China stop development.

- India opens its longest bridge
- China and India in border stand-off
- India's wrestling blockbuster delights China
- Why border stand-offs between India and China are increasing

On 31st July 2017, a Chinese outside service representative said that the border in Sikkim had been settled in a 1890 concurrence with the British, and that India's infringement of this was "intense".

Role of Bhutan in Doklam Plateau

Bhutan's Ambassador to Delhi VetsopNamgyel says China's road development is "disregarding an understanding between the two nations". Bhutan and China don't have formal relations yet keep up contact through their missions in Delhi. Security expert Jaideep Saikia told that Beijing had for some time now been attempting to bargain straightforwardly with Thimphu, which is Delhi's nearest partner in South Asia. "By raising the issue of Bhutan's sway, they are attempting to constrain Thimphu to swing to Beijing the way Nepal has," he said.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

As one can see from the Figures 1 and 2, the GDP growth and annual GDP growth rate of China started to surpass India in the 1980s, and more so after the 1990s. Furthermore, China's growth in the per capita income (see Figure 4.3) remained more than India since the 1990s. This growth is still accruing with China having a per capita income five times more than India as of 2015

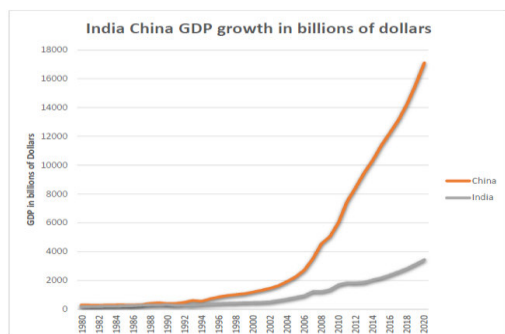


Figure 1 India and China GDP growth from 1980 to 2020(last few years projected)



Figure 2 India and China comparative economic growth

FDI Inflows in China and India

Both China and India have been quite successful in attracting FDI. China and India are ranked the first and third most preferred destination of FDI during 2012-2014 (UNCTAD, 2012). Figure 3 shows the share of FDI net inflows in China and India's GDP. In 1980s, the amount of Chinese FDI net inflows was slowly going up; gaining speed after the additional reforms in services sector launched in 1992

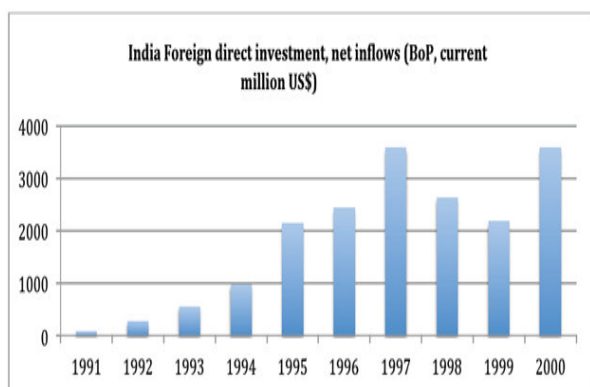


Figure 3: India Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current million US\$)

CONCLUSION

In terms India-China Economic Cooperation, from these observations one can conclude that the potential for future bilateral economic relationship is strong. Even though both India and China pursued different paths to development, both nations with their economic reforms have started to open up their economies for future economic integration. These actions engendered closer economic cooperation in the 21st century. Their relationship due to their respective comparative advantages might help to increase future economic cooperation in the future. Further, despite the trade imbalance, India can exploit the export potential by diversifying the exports to target the Chinese market. At the same time, both the nations have latent potential for increasing the bilateral investment in their respective nations. Economists also remain optimistic, because of the several areas where both the nations can cooperate from bilateral trade to investment. On the whole, their relationship looks stronger for the near future.

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