

**India China**

- India 1<sup>st</sup> non-communist country to establish diplomatic relations with China in 1950
- PM Nehru's Panchsheel policy
- 1962 war -> serious setback to ties
- 1988 -> PM R.Gandhi visited China
- 1993 -> agreement on maintenance of peace & tranquillity at LAC
- 2003 -> PM Vajpayee's visit -> Declaration on Principles for Relations & Comprehensive Cooperation
- 2005 -> Premier Wen Jiabao visited India -> established Strategic & Cooperative Partnership for Peace & Prosperity
- 2014 -> President Xi Jinping visited India -> 16 agreements signed
- 2015 -> PM Modi visited China -> 24 agreements signed
- 2016 -> President P. Mukherjee visited China -> 10 agreements signed

**Border dispute**

- LAC -> boundary between India & China, separates Indian controlled territory from Chinese controlled territory
- Eastern sector -> Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh
- Middle sector -> Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh
- Western sector -> Ladakh

**1962 war build up**

- Chinese occupation of Tibet
- 1954 -> PM Nehru wrote a letter directing a revision in the maps of India to show definite boundaries.
- 1959 -> Dalai Lama warmly received by India, irks China.
- Forward policy angered China more
- Five fingers of Tibetan palm -> Mao's construct -> Xizang (Tibet) was China's right palm & it has responsibility to liberate 5 fingers -> Ladakh, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan & Arunachal Pradesh



**Maritime Silk Route**

**Objectives**

- Connects 12 inland Chinese regions with 14 neighbouring countries
- Access to new markets
- Secure lanes to import raw materials
- Counter US's Pivot Asia policy
- Connecting Asia – Pacific economic circle in east
- 2+7 formula consensus on 2 issues and 7 proposals

**Six economic corridors-**

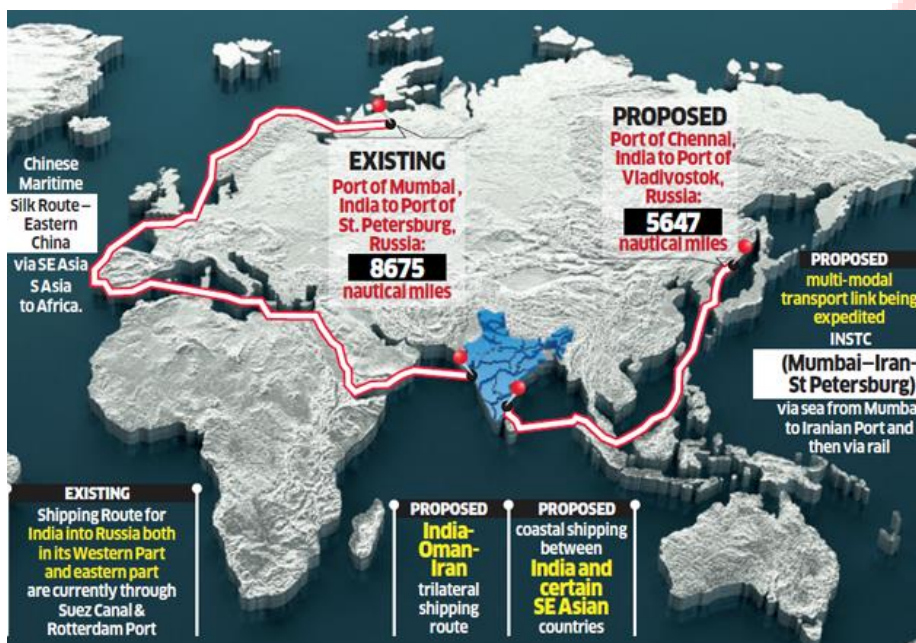
- New Eurasian land brigade -> connects W. China to W. Russia
- China- Mangolia – Russia corridor -> connect N.China to E.Russia
- China-S.Asia –W.Asia corridor -> connects S. China to Singapore via Indo-China
- China – Indo China peninsula corridor -> connects China to Indo China peninsula, will boost ties with ASEAN
- China Pakistan corridor -> connects SW China through Pakistan to Arabian sea routes
- Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor -> connects S.China to India via Bangladesh & Myanmar

**Issues with MSR** -> Tension ridden waters Senkaku Island & Japan; China's threat to declare ADIZ over South China Sea; China's entry in Indian Ocean; CPEC in POK

**India's response**

- Follow international norms
- Openness, transparency
- Financial responsibility
- "Connectivity not at the cost of sovereignty" -PM Modi

**Chennai-Vladivostok sea route: India's effort to counter China's OBOR**



**Mausam** -> would re-establish India's ancient maritime routes with traditional trading [partners]

**Spice route** -> link India's historic sea routes in Asia, Europe & Africa

**Galwan valley clash**

**One China Policy** -> both Taiwan & China are inalienable part of a single China

- 2010 -> a joint statement omitted mention of India acknowledging one China policy
- India sending feelers to Taiwan -> during LAC clash of 2020 -> SFF was used for the first time against China
- Raisina dialogue 2017 -> I-chung Lai was a panelist, event attended by PM Modi



**Porcupine doctrine** -> proposed in 2008 by US Naval War College research professor William S Murray, is a strategy of asymmetric warfare focused on fortifying a weak state's defences to exploit the enemy's weaknesses rather than taking on its strengths by building defences that would ensure that Taiwan "could be attacked and damaged but not defeated, at least without unacceptably high costs and risks"

There're three defensive layers in the porcupine approach:

- Outer layer is about intelligence and reconnaissance to ensure defence forces are fully prepared
- Behind this come plans for guerrilla warfare at sea with aerial support from sophisticated aircraft provided by the US
- Innermost layer relies on the geography and demography of the island.

The ultimate objective of this doctrine is that of surviving and assimilating an aerial offensive well enough to organise a wall of fire that will prevent the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) from successfully invading.

**Debt trap diplomacy** -> offering projects/loans on terms that end up being too tough for countries to repay, eventually compelling them to accept political or economic concessions

- Hambantota port in Sri Lanka 99 years lease to China
- Entebbe international airport Uganada taken over by China on debt repayment (\$200 million)
- Aid Data study -> 42 countries have more than 10% of their GDP owed as debt to China
- G7's -> B3W to counter debt trap
- BDN Blue Dot Network

**Wolf warrior diplomacy** -> muscular posturing by Chinese diplomats

**Polar Silk Route** -> China's interest in Arctic & implications for India; China wants to build a 10,500 km fibre-optic undersea link across the Arctic Circle; will adversely impact India's geo-political standing; India should invest in image building amongst Arctic states.

### SCO Shanghai Co-Operation

- Announced in 2001, formed in 2003. It is a permanent intergovernmental international organisation.
- Founders -> China, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan
- 3 more members -> India, Pakistan, Iran added in 2017
- 40 per cent of the world's population, 25% of world GDP
- Currently, eight countries enjoy the status of the SCO full members: India, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan; four countries – Afghanistan, Belarus, Iran and Mongolia – have an observer status with the SCO, and six countries – Azerbaijan, Armenia, Cambodia, Nepal, Turkey and Sri Lanka – have a dialogue partner status.

### Objectives of SCO

- Increase trust among members
- Promote co-operation in trade, culture, economy, R&D
- Joint efforts for peace & security
- Establishment of a democratic & fair new international eco-political order
- Internal policy of members to be based on mutual trust, equality, consultation, common development & external policy to be based on non-alignment.