

Variation in the Relationship of India and China

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ABSTRACT: The controversies of India with its neighbouring countries are not new. Since its Independence, India is continuously facing problem with Pakistan. However, now it seems like that the long running cold war between China and India would turn into a blood war. It seems like that like in India - Pakistan conflict, China - India battle too will be fought with a nuclear backdrop. Nevertheless, the situation has become more deleterious in the awake of COVID-19. As the fight in the border seems to add fuel in the a midst of pandemic. Along with that, economy is also going to suffer a lot as certain prohibition has been imposed on the trade with the China. This paper tends to shed light on the changing relationship of China and India. The main focus of this paper would be on Impact of banning certain apps by Indian Authority.

Keyword: conflict, blood war, nuclear backdrop, neighbouring countries, cold war

As the time runs and pass, in the same way, the relation between countries also changes. The perfect example for it is the relation between China and India. The changes in their relation is seen by almost everyone. It can be clearly seen that how relationship between these two countries change from friend to foe and then competitors and again acquaintance. Now, due to the breakdown of COVID-19, the relationship between two again shuffle.

Objective

This paper tries to find out

The changing pattern in the relation of China and India

Relevance of Pansheel Sidhant in today's era

Impact on both countries of banning certain Chinese app

Research Methodology

To write this article, author use descriptive method. The sources are being collected from various sources such as books, journals, newspaper articles.

Relationship of China and India

China - India relations also called Indo-Chinese relations, refers to the bilateral relationship

between China and India. Although their relationship has been cordial, there have been border disputes.

Historical Background

China and India sealed their borders in modern times, but in the 2,000 years preceding the conflict of 1962, the two countries enjoyed strong economic, religious, and cultural ties. By the second century bc, the southern branch of the Silk Road—an interconnected series of ancient trade routes on land and sea—linked the cities of Xi'an in China and Pataliputra in India. Trade on the Tea and Horse Road, as the Chinese called it, was a significant factor in the growth of the Chinese and Indian civilizations. Seen in that light, the closing of the Sino-Indian border—not the border's reopening—is the anomaly.

In fact, Buddhism travelled from India to China in 67 ad along the Silk Road. In those days, the relationship between China and India was one of mutual respect and admiration. The monk Fa-hsien (337 to 422 ad), who travelled from China to India to study Buddhism, referred to the latter as Madhyadesa (Sanskrit for "Middle Kingdom"), which is similar in meaning to Zhongguo, the word the Chinese used to describe China. In the 1930s, no less a scholar than Beijing University's Hu Shih said that the sixth century ad marked the "Indianization of China." Even today, visits by Chinese and Indian leaders include a trip to a Buddhist shrine in the host nation.

There was also much goodwill after the birth of the two modern states, India in 1947 and China in 1949. During the 1930s, India's future prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru frequently wrote about how India supported the struggles of fellow Asians under the foreign yoke. He organized marches in India in support of China's freedom, organized a boycott of Japanese goods, and in 1937 sent a medical mission to help the Chinese. India was the second non-Communist country, after Burma, to recognize the People's Republic of China, in 1950. Five years later, India supported the idea that China should attend the Bandung Conference, in Indonesia, which led to the creation of the Non-Aligned Movement, an alliance of developing countries that supported

neither the United States nor the Soviet Union. In those heady years, one slogan heard in India was Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai (“Indians and Chinese are Brothers”).

From Silk-Route to Buddhists religion, the link between China and India established long ago. During the Independence, the treaty or agreement which was signed by Prime Minister of India with the other states just to attain the sovereignty and dignity, is a proof what kind of relation our country people wanted. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, known as the Panchsheel Treaty: Non-interference in others internal affairs and respect for each other's territorial unity integrity and sovereignty (from Sanskrit, panch: five, sheel: virtues), are a set of principles to govern relations between states. Their first formal codification in treaty form was in an agreement between China and India in 1954. They were enunciated in the preamble to the "Agreement (with exchange of notes) on trade and intercourse between Tibet Region of China and India", which was signed at Peking on 28 April 1954.^{[1] [2]}

The Five Principles, as stated in this treaty, are listed as:

1. mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty,
2. mutual non-aggression,
3. mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs,
4. equality and mutual benefit, and
5. peaceful co-existence.

The panchsheel agreement¹ serves as one of the most important relation build between India and China to further the economic and security cooperation. An underlying assumption of the Five Principles was that newly independent states after decolonization would be able to develop a new and more principled approach to international relations. The principles were emphasized by the Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Premier Zhou Enlai in a broadcast speech made at the time of the Asian Prime Ministers Conference in Colombo, Sri Lanka just a few days after the signing of the Sino-Indian treaty in Beijing. Nehru went so far as to say: "If these principles were recognized in the mutual relations of all countries, then indeed there would hardly be any conflict and certainly no war."² The five principles were subsequently incorporated in modified form in a statement of ten principles issued in April 1955 at the historic Asian-African Conference in Bandung, Indonesia, which did more

than any other meeting to form the idea that post-colonial states had something special to offer the world.

Relevance of Panchsheel Sidhant in today's Scenario

With the changing pattern, life and principles to live in a society also changes. This same happen with the India and China. These two are Asia's growing and developing countries, who are competitors as well as friends. Non-Alignment and pansheel seems to come at end. Now, both the countries are independent and set rules according to convenience of their country people. The priority at this time is safety of own country; not safety as a whole. So the five principles of co-existence seems worthless and irrelevant.

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, New Delhi, 14 October 1954³

The Government of the Republic of India and the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, animated by the common desire to develop trade between the two countries and to strengthen further the friendship that already exists between the Governments and the peoples of India and China have, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.



China and India are also rebuilding their business bridges. Although Nathu La's reopening may be largely symbolic—the two countries allow the trade of only a few products, such as raw silk, horses, and tea, across the pass—it indicates a fresh

¹ www.wikipedia.com

² five principles of peaceful co-existence

³ Trade Agreement between China and India

camaraderie between the planet's fastest-growing economies. Their desire to strike a partnership is evident: High-level official visits often take place between them; businesspeople from each country participate in conferences held in the other; and forecasts of the flow of goods and services between them keep rising. Sino-Indian trade stagnated at around \$250 million a year in the 1990s, but it touched \$13 billion in 2006, will cross the \$20 billion mark in 2007, and may exceed \$30 billion in 2008—a growth rate of more than 50% a year.

India - China Standoff

The 2020 China-India skirmishes are part of an ongoing standoff between China and India. This clash is a wake off call. Since 1962, the relation between China and India were frozen. However, on May 2020, the troops of both the countries are engaged in face offs and wars. This war is not only based on geographical area or boundary; it is more than that. Certainly, observers, analysts agree that the conflict is bigger and fishy as it is between the two major and giant Asia's nations.

India's move by blocking

India plans to impose stringent quality control measures and higher tariffs on imports from China, people with the knowledge of the matter said, as a military standoff between the neighbours threaten economic ties.

The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology asserted that the reason behind blocking certain Chinese application is the data and privacy that is being stolen and misused through these applications. The Ministry further claimed that to safeguard the Sovereignty and integrity of India, it is essential to take such step.

India's move was attributed to the rising possibility of "opportunistic takeovers" of its companies, as the coronavirus pandemic wreaks havoc on the economy.

"The additional barriers set by Indian side for investors from specific countries violate WTO's principle of non-discrimination, and go against the general trend of liberalisation and facilitation of trade and investment," Chinese embassy spokesperson Ji Rong said in a statement in Delhi⁴.

There were calls to curb Chinese investments after the People's Bank of China (PBoC) increased its shareholding in Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) amid a sharp correction in the stock of India's largest mortgage lender.

The timing of the ban makes it prudent to analyse this move in the geopolitical context of the clash between the Indian and Chinese military in Galwan Valley. It is undoubtedly crucial for the government to hold its ground when faced with Chinese expansionism. It doesn't help that both India and China have nuclear capabilities, which makes it imperative to counter any risk of escalation.

Impact of Banning on both Countries

It is being believed by some that both the countries have been affected by banning. However, China would suffer the more economic loss as in 2019, the earning from these were many folds.

How does the ban affect Chinese app providers?

This two-part series reviews the geopolitical and constitutional repercussions emerging from the Indian Government's decision to restrict access to 59 Chinese apps from India.

The potential loss of advertising revenue impacts app-makers. China State media warned the move would bring economic repercussions including affecting Chinese investment into India

China claimed that this act of India is against the principle of World Trade Organisation which is being set by WTO for trading. In a statement, the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi said, "India's measure selectively and discriminatorily aims at certain Chinese apps on ambiguous an far-fetched grounds, runs against fair and transparent procedure requirements, abuses national security exceptions, is suspected of violating the WTO rules. It also go against the general trend of international trade and e-commerce, and is not conducive to consumer interests and the market competition in India."

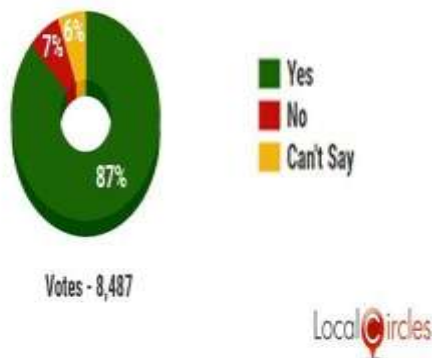
Reaction after Banning certain Chinese Apps

Well, banning certain apps have given a birth to many controversies. It has divided people into different groups. One who believe that it is good to ban apps as it will help India to incurrent its own economy. On the paradoxical side, it is believed by some people that this steps was taken the Government of India just to put fingers on the mouth of certain radical group of people who are against the China. Not only this, but a political slugfest has broken out between BGP and Congress over Chinese donations to Rajiv Gandhi Foundation and PM Care fund. Some says that the ban came against the backdrop of the stand-off along with the Line of Actual Control in eastern Ladakh with Chinese troops. Now, 47 more

⁴ Chinese Embassy in New Delhi

relevant apps are banned by the authorities which are cloned to previous blocked apps.

Given the geo-political developments, would you be willing to boycott buying of all Chinese products for the next 1 year?



87% Indians say they are willing to boycott buying Chinese products for the next 1 year in light of the latest India-China faceoff

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Several policy experts and scholars have noted that instead of an app ban, India must prioritise reviving SAARC to effectively deal with China. For instance, Prabhash Ranjan⁵ notes that India's leadership has inconsistently leveraged its soft power to regain its position as a leader in the SAARC region and this will have to change if it wants to protect its borders without threatening its democracy. This idea gains legitimacy, explored in the second part of this series, given how the intersectional implications of India's app ban can inadvertently exacerbate social exclusion.

Impact on India

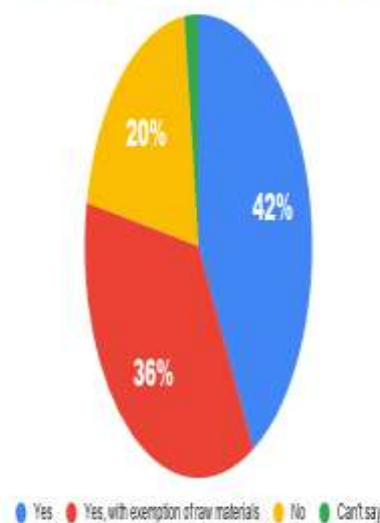
This is a fact that India government also face certain loss by banning apps. The most impact has been on the citizens of India. There were many popular creators in India, who earn huge sum of money from this. Many employees also lost their job due to this. Cameraman, makeup person, these were background people

⁵ Opinion of a person about SAARC , available in The Hindu

who work for the popular creators. However, talent may find other work, but it would be very hard for background people to find job and meet both ends. TikTok was a means to livelihood for a large number of Indians in both metros and the smaller towns. It provides overnight riches and stardom to many people.

Result of poll about banning all apps of China

Given the geo-political developments would you boycott all Chinese products for the next one year?



To Conclude, I would like to pen down by saying that to do so is a need of an hour. With the outbreak of COVID-19, many believe that this can be prevented if early measure and information be taken and for it many countries believe China is responsible for it. The way Chinese authorities have dealt with it, has make the situation more suspicious. Along with that, the war which has started in the Line of Actual Control (LAC) that crosses through the valley in ladakh, makes the situation worse. For protection of integrity and safety of people , it is essential to take such steps.

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