



04-09-2023 NEWS

India-China relations

- Credibility between India and China is at an all-time low
- Troops are stationed between the borders.
- The reason is that India has taken a firm stance on Aksai chin since 2019

Solution

- A relationship based on high mutual sensitivity

Cooperation in the area

Political relation

- April 01, 1950 - India was the first non-equal country to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China
- 1962 – Indo-China war
- 1988 – PM Rajiv Gandhi went to China
- 1993 - Agreement to establish peace and tranquility along the Indo-China border area of de facto control
- 2014 - Collaborative development relationship
- 2018 - First non-governmental conference in Wuhan. To avoid tension in borders
- 2019 - The second informal conference in Chennai. To develop the relationship between the two countries at the global level
- Talks at high level as part of alliances like BRICS, Shanghai Consortium, G20

Financial relations

- China is India's second largest trading partner
- India is China's 12th largest trading partner
- Multinational companies from both countries have invested in other countries

Technology development relationship

- The Joint Economic Group is chaired by trade ministers from both countries

- The Strategic Economic Dialogue is chaired by the Vice Chairman of India's NitiAayog and the Chairman of China's National Development Research Council

Cultural relationship

- 1500-1000 BCE Linguistic exchange occurred during the Shang Cho and Vedic civilizations.
- Buddhist pilgrims and scholars traveled to China via the Silk Road.
- Chinese scholars who came to India were Fa-Hien and Huyen Tsang
- India has built a Buddhist temple in Luoyang, Henan province
- Bollywood films and yoga have influences

Challenges

Political challenge

- The border issue is the issue of Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh
- Current problem
- 2017 –Doklam issue
- 2020 –Galwan attack
- Unstamped visa issue
- Increase in cyber attack and cyber espionage

Geopolitical challenge

Indian Ocean

- Increase in Chinese naval presence in Indian Ocean
- Regional competition : Chinese attempt to reduce India's influence on Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka
- China seeks to block India's entry into the UN Security Council and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Organization

- India's entry into the Quad alliance—tension in China

Economic challenge**Trade deficit**

- The trade deficit widens
- China simply imports
- China blocks market for India
- Agricultural inputs, pharmaceuticals and information technology services
- Both countries are underinvested
- Chinese investment in India— 5.08 billion US dollars
- India's Investment in China— 0.92 billion US dollars
- Less investment due to lack of confidence
- Increase in Chinese naval presence in Indian Ocean

Competition at regional level

- China tries to reduce India's influence on Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka
- China seeks to block India's entry into the UN Security Council and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Organization
- India's entry into the Quad Alliance is a source of tension for China

Solution

- A relationship based on mutual respect and sensitivity to sovereignty.
- Using diplomatic means to resolve border issues
- China should provide access to India's products like pharmaceuticals, agricultural products, information technology services
- India can work with organizations
- Promote cultural education and people-to-people exchange to increase mutual understanding
- India and China may explore Track-2 diplomacy to resolve disputes

ISRO**Gaganyaan**

- India's first manned space program
- 3 missile, 2 unmanned missile and seven manned missile
- Three astronauts will spend at least seven days exploring space
- Gaganyaan spacecraft will be positioned in low orbit (300-400km)
- LVM-3

A reusable aircraft project

- Spacecraft will be launched into space many times by launch vehicles
- The reusable spacecraft is capable of carrying 20 tonnes of payload to low-Earth orbit.
- Seems similar to NASA Space Center's Space Shuttle

Low-cryogenic engine -200

- A powerful rocket engine
- Refined kerosene and liquid oxygen are used for propulsion
- It will be used in the next generation of ISRO rockets
- Will be used in Gaganyaan project

Small Satellite Launch Vehicle

- Smaller rocket than PSLV
- It is an ideal vehicle for small, micro and very small satellites
- Carrying capacity- It can carry 500 kg to geo-orbit and 300 kg to sun-synchronous orbit.

A project to explore the polar region of the Moon

- A joint project between India and Japan
- Sending a lander and rover to the South Pole of the Moon
- Testing for night standing
- Lander - Provides energy and protection to the rover
- Launch vehicle & Rover – Japan
- Lander – ISRO

Methox

- A type of rocket fuel
- It is created by combining liquid methane and liquid oxygen
- More advantages than kerosene and hydrogen
- More efficient, safer and simpler to handle than conventional rocket fuel