



EDITORIAL: THE HINDU

GENERAL STUDIES 2: INTERNATIONAL RELATION **TOPIC:** NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES (INDIA-CHINA)

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India, China at 75 — a time for strategy, not sentiment

Overview of Current India-China Relations

- As India and China mark 75 years of diplomatic relations, the editorial stresses the importance of moving beyond emotional narratives and focusing on strategic clarity.
- The bilateral relationship is now defined by structural strategic rivalry, military tension, border disputes, and economic interdependence, rather than historical goodwill or cultural affinity.

Key Strategic Issues in the Relationship

China as a Structural Factor in Indian Foreign Policy

- China's rise and assertiveness have become central considerations in India's foreign policy planning.
- Strategic decisions on infrastructure building in border areas, trade policy shifts, and defence collaborations (like Quad) are shaped by concerns over Chinese behaviour and intentions.

Border and Security Tensions

- The India-China border, especially the Line of Actual Control (LAC), remains a flashpoint despite confidence-building measures.
- Incidents like the **Galwan clash (2020)** and lessons from the **1962 war** underscore the need for constant military preparedness.
- However, a purely military approach is inadequate. The editorial suggests combining military vigilance with long-term political and diplomatic solutions.

Economic Interdependence and 'Competitive Coexistence'

- Despite political friction, China remains India's largest trading partner.
- India imports a large share of electronic components, APIs, and machinery from China, creating critical dependencies.
- The editorial highlights India's evolving strategy of "**competitive coexistence**," which balances **economic ties** with **strategic caution**.

Navigating Multilateral Platforms



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- India manages a dual approach by engaging with China on platforms like **BRICS** and **SCO** while also participating in counterbalancing alliances like the **Quad**.
- This reflects India's commitment to **strategic autonomy**, avoiding alignment with any single global power bloc.

China's Expanding Presence in South Asia

- China has deepened its influence in India's neighbourhood, investing in countries like Sri Lanka (Hambantota Port), Nepal (infrastructure projects), and Maldives (strategic agreements).
- India has responded through **diplomatic outreach**, **development aid**, and **infrastructure partnerships** to retain its regional influence.

Power of Narratives and Perception

- In today's geopolitical landscape, soft power and information dominance matter as much as hard power.
- PM Modi's **March 2025 podcast** was highlighted as an example of shaping perception projecting India as a responsible, dialogue-oriented power, earning even China's appreciation.

Implications of the U.S.-China Rivalry

- The editorial warns India against being drawn too closely into the U.S.-China rivalry, especially under a possibly more confrontational U.S. administration (like Trump's return).
- India's foreign policy must stay rooted in **non-alignment** and **strategic independence**, preserving room for flexible engagement.

Ecological and Geopolitical Concern: Yarlung Tsangpo (Brahmaputra)

- China's dam-building activity near Arunachal Pradesh on the **Yarlung Tsangpo** (**Brahmaputra**) raises alarms over:
 - Water security for Northeast India
 - Lack of formal water-sharing agreements
 - Ecological damage and unilateral upstream control
- India is yet to establish any robust framework to address such transboundary water issues with China.

Editorial Recommendations: 4-Pillar Strategy on China

1. Military Readiness



- Maintain strong defensive posturing across the LAC without engaging in provocations.
- Invest in logistics, surveillance, and modernisation of armed forces in frontier areas.

2. Economic Diversification

- Reduce dependence on Chinese imports, especially in electronics, pharmaceuticals, and critical minerals.
- Promote Make in India, PLI schemes, and alternate trade partners (ASEAN, Japan, South Korea).
- 3. Diplomatic Engagement
- Reinvigorate **bilateral communication channels** like Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination (WMCC).
- Explore new confidence-building measures and regular high-level meetings.
- 4. Narrative Control
- Use media, public diplomacy, and global forums to shape India's image as a **peaceful**, **responsible power**.
- Counter China's narratives in global South and regional circles by highlighting transparency, democracy, and trust.

Vision for the Future: Towards an Asian Security Architecture

- The editorial proposes an India-led regional framework rooted in:
 - Mutual Respect Respect for sovereignty and national interests
 - **Sensitivity** Culturally and politically attuned diplomacy
 - **Mutual Interest** Cooperation on trade, climate, and connectivity
- This model would offer an **indigenous alternative** to relying excessively on the West for Asia-Pacific balance.

Conclusion: Redefining India's Global Role

- At 75 years of diplomatic ties, India must stop viewing China solely as a threat.
- Instead, it should treat the China relationship as a **strategic mirror** an opportunity to craft a **bolder**, **more self-assured foreign policy**.
- The path forward involves **leading Asia** with confidence, clarity, and balance not fear or dependency.



Source: <u>https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/india-china-at-75-a-time-for-strategy-not-sentiment/article69474362.ece</u>

support vulnerable populations.

Source: <u>https://epaper.thehindu.com/ccidist-</u> ws/th/th_international/issues/128781/OPS/G6UE8BNCJ.1+G2KE9AEEK.1.html

