

Reviving India's China Outreach

What is the issue?

\n\n

\n

- There is now a mutual recognition in both India and China that a posture of hostility has undermined everybody's interests.
- While sprouts of recalibrating the relationship has started to show up, the process needs to be sustained to attain sufficient benefits. \n

\n\n

How has Indo-China relations progressed lately?

\n\n

∖n

- The India-China relationship has always been too complex and has varied from "Competition to cooperation to discord" at different points in time. \n
- + 2017 witnessed all facets of this relationship through varied events: \n

\n\n

∖n

- India's trenchant critique of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), \n
- India's entry into the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, \slashn
- The Doklam Crisis (The most significant of all) $_{n}$
- BRICS acceleration of multilateral cooperation \n
- Both positive and negative economic engagements \n

\n\n

\n

 But despite these variations across engagements, the Doklam standoff highlighted a clear case of simmering animosity.

\n\n

Why did Doklam escalate to such proportions?

\n\n

\n

- While trigger for Doklam was for control over a narrow stretch of barren land, the conflict nucleus was formed much earlier in other arenas. \n
- The main reason for the conflagration is the recent development of a deep rooted negative perception on both sides for the other's foreign policy moves.

\n

- This collapse in geopolitical trust was a striking factor that was widely visible across domains and China's expansionist ambitions only aggravated this. \n
- China's rising economic and political profile along with its massive initiatives like the BRI (Belt and Road Initiative) had got India concerned. \n
- Chinese foray into India's South Asian neighbourhood through infrastructure and strategic projects has been seen by India as an affront on its sovereignty. \n
- On the other hand, India's pursuit of deeper military engagement with "U.S. and Japan" (Beijing's main strategic rivals) wasn't to the liking of China. \n
- These conflicting pursuits nudged both countries to adopt an assertive foreign policy against the other to keep things under check. \n
- Consequently, India tilted closer to the U.S., while China moved towards Pakistan, and on a scale that wasn't witnessed even during the Cold War. \n

\n\n

What was the result of such a hardball approach?

\n\n

\n

• Throughout the hard-line phase, neither side was able to extract any

significant concessions from the other.

∖n

- NSG membership (Nuclear Suppliers Group) proved elusive for India majorly because of Chinese resistance.
- Contrarily, China's wasn't successful in its bid to get India to tone down its resistant rhetoric against its BRI.
 \n
- While China shielded Pakistan aided terror networks in international forums, India openly allied with anti-China forces as a counter. n
- In this backdrop, the heightened escalation at Doklam proved to be a wake up for both sides to realise the futility of such masochistic approach. \n
- Hence, a policy reset seems to have commenced currently, and optimism is brewing on both sides for enhanced cooperation. \n

\n\n

How does the future look?

\n\n

∖n

- The conciliatory approach to China in the current setting has aroused scepticism from some, as they fear that vital issues might get compromised. \n
- But the government seems to be thinking that with a conciliatory approach with China, India can't tide over the multiple challenges in the neighbourhood.

\n

- Further Indo-China friction will only enhance Pakistan's leverage over Beijing and reduce India's bargaining power vis-a-vis Japan and USA. \n
- Notably, despite their adverse relationship with China, both Japan and USA have truly valued their interdependence with Beijing, particularly in trade. \n
- Further, India also sees value in enhancing economic cooperation with China, which could better shape the overall geo-political outcomes in the region.

∖n

\n\n

\n\n

Source: The Hindu

∖n

