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## Sino-Indian Relations

### What is the issue?

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Despite normalisation of ties post-Wuhan summit, Sino-Indian relations is still amid a mix of competition and cooperation.

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### How China hold an upper hand over India?

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- The One Belt One Road initiative can leverage china to import energy resources from central Asian countries and beyond.
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- “Silk Road Economic Belt,” under OBOR, will build land connectivity between China and Europe through the Central Asian countries.
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- China set up a military base in Djibouti to have a vigil over the Indian ocean region and is also increasing its presence in the Gulf region and in Africa.
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- Under “string of pearls” strategy it has already helped constructing ports and port facilities at Gwadar in Pakistan, Hambantota in Sri Lanka, Chittagong in Bangladesh, and Kyaukpyu in Myanmar.
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- Through this, it has been slowly and steadily trying to assert its presence in the Indian Ocean and beyond.
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- India reels under a huge trade deficit of \$51.75 billion with China and it shows no signs of abating.
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### How India hold an upper hand over China?

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- With the revival of the **Quadrilateral Initiative**, Indian Navy can hold a commanding presence in the region between the Strait of Hormuz and the Strait of Malacca.

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- With the location of Andaman and Nicobar chain of islands at the entrance of the Strait of Malacca, setting up of a **tri-services command** gives it an unmatched reach in the region.

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- The Gulf region is home to a huge Indian Diaspora and New Delhi has always had the upper hand in the West Asian region.

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- Yet, possible withdrawal of oil imports from Iran with US pressure might lead to a thaw in the bilateral relations.

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### **What are their competing interests?**

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- India has not joined the OBOR initiative owing to concerns about **violation of its sovereignty** in Jammu and Kashmir in the case of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

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- The \$46-billion CPEC aims to connect Gwadar on Pakistan's Arabian Sea coast to Kashgar in the Xinjiang province in western China.

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- India is always concerned about China's "**all-weather friendship**" with Pakistan, especially the concerns regarding the supply of nuclear and missile know-how to Pakistan.

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- China has also repeatedly blocked India's bid for membership of the Nuclear Suppliers' Group (NSG).

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- The two countries had also been locked in a stalemate last year when Chinese forces started constructing a road in the Doklam region in Bhutan.

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### **What should be done?**

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- Although China announced slashing of tariffs on 28 medicines recently, the issue of entering the Chinese market after prolonged field trials and approvals persists.

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- Thus sector-specific concerns have to be addressed by both sides as and when as it arises.

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- Apart from reducing the huge trade deficit with China, India can develop a coherent policy to benefit from Chinese investment in the infrastructure sector.

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- It should use multilateral forums like the BRICS and AIIB to deal with China's growing presence in its immediate neighbourhood.

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- Regarding the transgression of border troops from both sides, India needs to have a **Standard Operating Procedure** (SOP) to deal it effectively.

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- Thus, both sides need to develop out of competition with their differences not be allowed to become disputes.

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**Source: Business Line**

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