

# From Trade to Tensions

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## From Trade to Tensions: Navigating the India-China Relationship

### Historical Background:

- The relationship between **India and China** stretches back over 2,000 years, built on cultural and economic exchanges, particularly through the **Silk Road**.
- In modern times, diplomatic ties began post-independence, with **India being one of the first non-communist countries** to recognize the **People's Republic of China (PRC)** in 1950.
- A major turning point occurred with the **Sino-Indian War in 1962**, which led to a long-lasting border dispute, especially in **Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh**.
- Despite several rounds of negotiations, the **border dispute remains unresolved**, casting a shadow over their relations.

### Economic & Commercial Ties:

- Economic cooperation between India and China has grown rapidly, even with political differences:
  - **China is India's largest trading partner**, with bilateral trade exceeding **\$135.98 billion** in 2022-23.
  - India imports large quantities of **electronics, machinery, and chemicals** from China, creating a **trade deficit** of **\$83.2 billion** in 2022-23.
  - India's exports to China, such as **iron ore and cotton**, are significantly lower, raising concerns about economic dependency on Chinese goods.
- India is actively working to **reduce this trade deficit** and boost domestic production through initiatives like **Atmanirbhar Bharat**.

### Strategic Cooperation:

- Despite ongoing tensions, India and China collaborate on global platforms:
  - Both countries are part of **BRICS**, the **Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)**, and the **Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)**, reflecting their shared interest in **regional and global governance**.
  - India and China are key stakeholders in the **Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)**, though India has not joined due to concerns over **Chinese dominance in trade**.
  - Both nations work together on **climate change**, advocating for greater action from developed countries while protecting the interests of developing nations.

### Challenges in the Relationship:

- **Border Disputes:** The biggest challenge remains the **Line of Actual Control (LAC)**.

Tensions spiked with the **2020 Galwan Valley clash**, resulting in casualties. While multiple rounds of talks have been held, the situation remains fragile.

- **China-Pakistan Nexus:** China's close ties with Pakistan, especially through the **China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)**, which passes through **Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK)**, is a major concern for India.
- **Belt and Road Initiative (BRI):** India has raised concerns about China's **BRI** project, particularly the route of the CPEC through disputed territories, viewing it as a challenge to its **sovereignty**.
- **Trade Imbalance:** India's growing trade deficit with China, along with concerns over **China's trade practices**, continues to affect its domestic industries.

### News Summary:

- On **October 23, 2024**, Indian Prime Minister **Narendra Modi** and Chinese President **Xi Jinping** held their first formal meeting in five years at the **BRICS summit in Kazan, Russia**.
- This meeting signals a step toward improving relations, which had been strained by the **2020 military clash in Ladakh**.
- Both leaders stressed the importance of **maturity, mutual respect**, and ensuring peace. Modi highlighted that **border disputes should not disrupt peace and tranquility**.
- The leaders welcomed recent **border agreements** and emphasized that a **stable India-China relationship** is crucial for **regional and global peace**.
- Talks have focused on easing border tensions, with potential Chinese investments in India linked to resolving the border standoff.



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