

Galwan Dispute: an Understanding of its Impacts on Indo-China Relations and the Rest of the World

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Abstract - The Galwan clash is one of the most unforgettable clashes between India and China, which involves the death of the soldiers of both countries. The matter of dispute between China and India is for territories in addition to the disputes of China with all its neighbors. From this it is evaluated that China is greedy of regions. After the Galwan disputes the government of India has ordered that stop the use of made in China products and enhance the use of country originated products. China is the biggest supplier of all different industry oriented goods in the entire world. In addition to this, other countries also decline the use of China goods.

Keywords— *Made in China, territories, Galwan valley dispute*

Introduction

This study includes the dispute that happened in the *Galwan Valley* where the twenty soldiers of India and the undeclared number of soldiers of China have been killed. On 15th June of 2020 a violent dispute happened between Indian and Chinese soldiers at the “Line of Actual Control (LAC)”. Moreover, the then relationship between China and India changed in a drastic manner that resulted in much violence between them. There is a narrow valley of river Galwan flowing to the *Karakoram* mountains that has been a point of violence between India and China. After the clash of soldiers of both the countries, the impact of it has made the relationship between the countries critical. Along with that, the population of India has started boycotting the products “Made in China”.

Background of relationship between India and China

In 1988, the 7th prime minister of India Rajiv Gandhi visited China, made various policies between India and China and that was the starting of the new era between both the countries. At first both countries agreed that they would follow the positive relationship policy. On the other hand, they also admitted that tranquility and peace would be maintained at the LAC border. Furthermore, both acknowledged that each legitimate contribution would be towards global peace and progress. In addition to this, India had thought about improving its connection with Beijing (China) in various ways. Conversely, after the 1980's half many components participated, between the countries' relationship (Acharyya, 2021). The one factor was the military encounter across LAC with China in the year 1986-1987 in the Valley of *Sumorong Chu* which is also called the “Incident of Wangdung” (Sebastian, 2021). In February of 1987 there was stress contributed by both the countries in the northeast area or state of Arunachal Pradesh (Ahmed *et al.* 2020).

The perception of India about China was the democratic leader of China Deng Xiaoping had visited India under the leadership of then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Along with that, India had hoped that their relationship would become better and improve. So the countries would contribute to global peace and show respect to the democratic rules of India. China would assume Sikkim as a segment of Indian Territory and settle the border questions and China was not willing to sort out all the border related disputes with India (Pant & Saha, 2020). China has assumed that it would settle the part of the border according to its policies. According to the reviews of Panda (2020), the peace and the tranquility given by India had enhanced China to build large infrastructure without the major objections by India. India had severely participated in the activities of “Tibetan refugee community” and declared that the market of India would remain open for the goods of China.

Galwan Valley dispute

The armies of India and China always engaged face-off in the Galwan valley, Demchok, Daulat Beg Oldie and Pangong Tso across the east part of Ladakh. In the last of May 2020, India was constructing the roads across the river Galwan valley. In

various regions, notably Pangong Tso, a huge proportion of Chinese Soldiers have crossed the illegitimate boundary entering India. Along with this, the activities are not only for gaining the territorial regions in the northern part of Pangong Tso (Chung, 2017). It also promoted the domination of the lake resources. India has started many infrastructure development projects across the Galwan valley. The Indian government is making the road connection through the Galwan and linking the area with airstrip. China forced restrictions or objections to stop the procedures of road construction. The clash of Galwan was also the major flashpoint in the war of Indo-China in 1962. Both countries are pushing their ideas about the location of the border.

In the western region of China the Galwan valley is located which was claimed by the country in 1956 named Aksai Chin (Oehler-Şincai, 2019). China was proclaimed in the year 1960 as the western part of the rivers to the mountain linking the Shyok valley river. Beside this, India also claimed the whole plateau of Aksai Chin. The counters of these claims resulted in a critical face-off between the countries of Galwan valley. This post cuts the communication line of China's post with the army. The Gorkha Indian troops had set a post on the upper part of the valley on July 4, 1962, but the Chinese disturbed it and named the distribution as the strike that was planned ahead of time (Haitao, 2017). On the June 15, 2020 in the Galwan valley of Ladakh noticed a clash among the armies of both the countries. In addition to this, the clash illustrates that 20 soldiers of the Indian army died, which was the worst situation in the last 45 years (Ray, 2019). From the newspapers of Russia it was declared that the number of Chinese soldiers who died were 45. This dispute leads to the urgent military standoff meeting regarding the disengagement in Galwan.

Impact of India-China relation after the Galwan dispute

India always tries to reduce the dependence of the products made in China. After the dispute of Galwan, Indian Railways has called the deal of 471 Crore with the Chinese company. In addition to this, the telecom firm of India BSNL was ordered to not utilize the gear of Huawei a Chinese company for the up gradation of the network in India. However, the Indian Government has mandated that the goods and products should have the country origin tags in all the products, which would be helpful for the government to eliminate the products on the e-commerce sites made in China. In the early of July 2020, the power ministry administration has blocked the networks and power transfer systems made in China which cites the identification of security and cyber threats. This import agreement consists of 30% of product importation from China (Fong *et al.* 2020). Overall, in the past 10 years 12540MW power plants have build by the Chinese instruments or equipment. India is largely dependent on China for goods and other accessories so after the incident all the agreements of product movement have been cancelled.

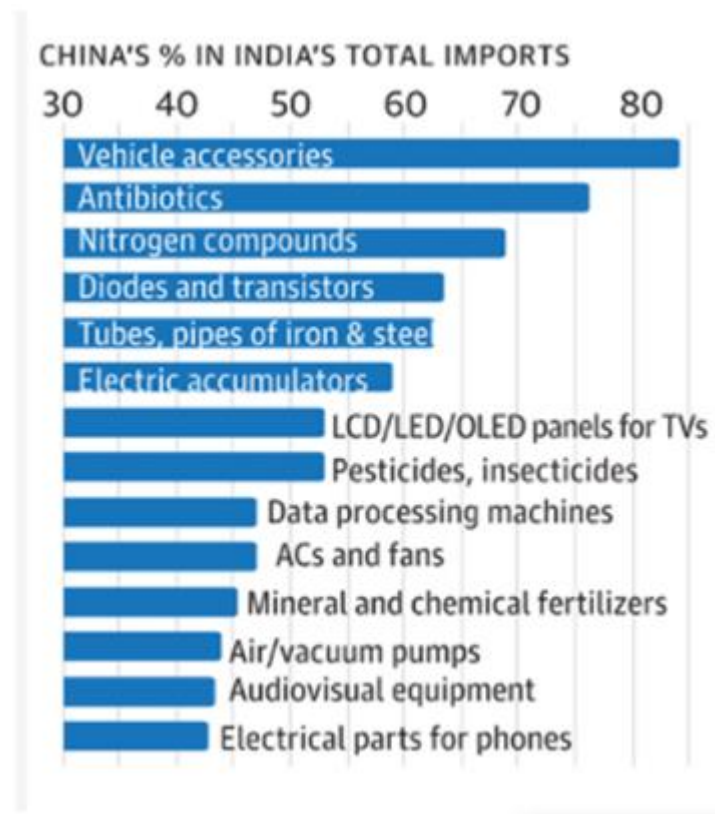


Figure 1: Products import from China
 (Source: Cheng-Chwee, 2017)

There are various category products for which India needs to be dependent on China which are accessories of the different vehicles, antibiotics, tubes and pipes, electrical equipment of phones, fans, AC's, fertilizers. In addition to this, the other products are TV accessories, data machines, transistors, diodes, vacuum pumps, nitrogen compounds and so on. In recent times, most of the mobile firms are changing their manufacturing with country products and that is the right step for the economic development of India. Apart from this, there is still a huge demand for the elements such as chipset; memory and display are transported from China.

Impact of Galwan dispute on the all countries of the world

The Galwan Valley dispute has made the other countries aware that China is only hungry for the territories. This clash can be termed as the tip of the iceberg's tips whereas the disputes of China with all the countries are for territories. As per the opinion of Ogunnoiki (2018), the disputes for the territories are historical and the accusations made against the country are all baseless declared by the government of Xi Jinping. However, a huge number of countries are currently antagonized or disputed by China or Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Nepal and so on. The "People's Republic of China" has always been involved in the history of territorial clashes and recently this has happened in the sea of South China and sometimes in international waters (Pragdish Kirubakaran, 2021). The main aim of China is to make "One China" in the entire world policy that will occupy the large area of Asia and will belong to the future's last century.

There are many countries that are facing the aggressiveness of China. The first country is Bhutan; the regions of disputes are Tibet, Kula Kangri Haa district, Cherkip, Gompa, Dho, Trachen and many others (Ho *et al.* 2019). In Brunei the dispute is going on for the spratly islands with China and the sea parts of the South China are currently being disputed between China and Indonesia. Along with that, the matter of disputes between Japan and China are Senkaku islands, Ryukyu Islands and Japan's several parts of the sea located in South China and so on. From these it is estimated China's hunger for these territories. Along with that, the above-mentioned countries do not include the names of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macau and Hong Kong. Therefore, the powerful countries have restricted the use of made in China products, but the countries who are not well developed are dependent on China for its living and running the business.

Methodology

In the completion of the study many resources have been used. In addition materials such as newspapers have been used to understand the relationship between China and India. There are several methods available for the completion of the study such as primary and secondary but the method used for the collection of data is secondary qualitative. Moreover, the relationship between China and India is discussed in the articles and newspapers and journals. In this study, the researcher applies many journals, newspapers, research papers into use to complete the study (Freeman, 2018). Along with that, the data from the many resources for the dispute of Indo-China and the reason for the dispute also has been taken into use.

Results

From these disputes it has been evaluated that India needs to take necessary steps to control the disputes of territories with China in Ladakh, Galwan and Pangong Tso (Chen, 2018). The government of India would take the initiatives for the problems resolution with a detailed clarification on LAC. The policies of each of the agreements should be clearly identified and the areas around the border should be demilitarized by both ends. The Galwan valley clash will be kept in mind of all the other countries before making any agreement with China (Klemensits, 2018). Therefore, India and China are facing each other by standing at a crossroads of Galwan which shows the existence of the competition between them. In addition to this, the political leaders of India should make the nation's security policy agreements in echelons. Thus, effective communication strategies are also very important for the dispute's end.

Conclusion

The death of the twenty Indian soldiers, India will never forget this. The clash of the border should be resolved and on the ties between China and India the disputes will not be declined by Indian community. However, the policies and agreements made by both the nations when India's 7th Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi visited China have not followed. The Galwan dispute clarifies all the relations among China, India and other countries. It gives an opportunity to all the countries except China to meet and make strict policies against China and decline the import of made in China products.

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