



India Rejects China's Claim Over Arunachal Pradesh

For Prelims: India-China Dispute, [Tibet](#), [China-Pakistan Economic Corridor \(CPEC\)](#), [Line of Actual Control \(LAC\)](#), [1962 Sino-Indian War](#).

For Mains: India-China Dispute, Shifting International Politics is Affecting India-China Relations, Way Forward.

Source: [IE](#)

Why in News?

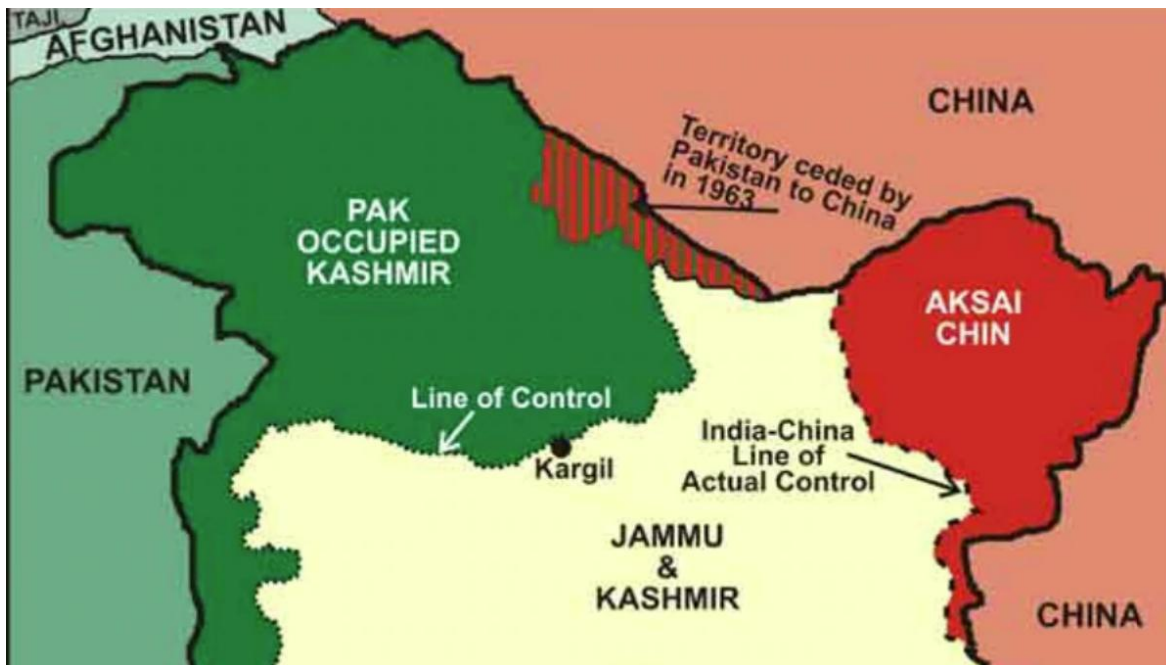
Recently, China has renamed some places in Arunachal Pradesh, which India rejected stating that assigning “invented” names does not **alter the reality that the state** “is, has been, and will always be” an integral part of India.

- The Chinese Ministry of Civil Affairs released the fourth list of standardised geographical names in Zangnan, the Chinese name for Arunachal Pradesh, which Beijing claims as part of south [Tibet](#).
- In April 2023 too, India had reacted sharply when China released the **third list of standardised names of 11 places in Arunachal Pradesh**.

What is the Border Dispute between India and China?

- **Background:**
 - The India-China border dispute **refers to the long-standing and complex territorial disputes** along their shared border of 3,488 kilometres.
 - The main areas of dispute are Aksai Chin, located in the western sector, and Arunachal Pradesh, **in the eastern sector**.
 - **Aksai Chin:** China administers Aksai Chin as part of its Xinjiang region, while India considers it part of its UT of Ladakh. The region holds strategic significance due to its proximity to the [China-Pakistan Economic Corridor \(CPEC\)](#) and its potential as a military route.
 - **Arunachal Pradesh:** China claims the entire state of Arunachal Pradesh, referring to it as "South Tibet". India administers this region as a northeastern state and considers it an integral part of its territory.

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- **No Clear Demarcation:** The border between India and China is not clearly demarcated throughout and there is no mutually agreed **Line of Actual Control (LAC)** along certain stretches. LAC came into existence after the **1962 Indo-China war**.
 - The India-China border is divided into three sectors.
 - Western Sector: Ladakh
 - Middle Sector: Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand
 - Eastern Sector: Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim

STICKING POINTS

AKSAI CHIN (J&K)
Like India's face-off with Pakistan over Kashmir, its dispute with China over Aksai Chin is almost as old as India itself. In 1956, when China published a map showing Aksai Chin plateau on the western stretch of the border as part of its territory, India protested. Border skirmishes escalated into a war in 1962. China occupied 38,000 sq km of Indian territory in Aksai Chin and constructed a road through Aksai Chin connecting Tibet and Xinjiang. Pakistan recognises the Chinese claim to Aksai Chin. Pakistan has also ceded additional land to China from the portion of Kashmir that it controls, which India also contests.

LADAKH (J&K)
The Indo-China conflict of 1962 in Eastern Ladakh was fought in the area between Karakoram Pass in the north and Demchok in the South East. The two countries dispute several Himalayan border. Tensions flare up from time to time. Despite recent statements by Beijing of its intent to improve ties with New Delhi, reports of Chinese incursion into Indian territory continue.

TAWANG (ARUNACHAL PRADESH)
Tawang is central to the resolution of the Indo-China border dispute. According to Beijing, if India returns Tawang – a sacred place for Tibetan Buddhists – China will settle the border disputes in the western and middle sectors. Tawang is situated in the southwestern extremity of Arunachal Pradesh. It shares borders with Bhutan to its west and Tibet to its north. Nestling in the eastern Himalayas at an altitude of 3,400 metres, Tawang is known for its stunning view of the mountains, alpine weather and Buddhist monasteries. Its tourism potential makes Arunachal Pradesh or Tawang a coveted piece of real estate in China's eyes.

BONE OF CONTENTION

In 2005, the two sides agreed on political parameters and guiding principles for a boundary settlement, which would form the basis of the final settlement. At the centre of the Sino-Indian boundary dispute is the McMahon Line which the Chinese refuse to recognise. While China claims over 90,000 sqkm of territory, which includes Arunachal Pradesh, the Indian claim extends over 3,68,846 sqkm.

THE MCMAHON LINE

- McMahon Line is the effective boundary between India and China which separates Arunachal Pradesh from Tibet.
- It was named after Sir Henry McMahon, then foreign secretary of British India, who negotiated the boundary agreement between the Great Britain and Tibet at the Simla Accord in 1914.
- But China rejects the accord claiming Tibet was not sovereign so did not have the power to conclude treaties.
- The McMahon Line extends for 890km from Bhutan in the west to 260km east of the great bend of the Brahmaputra in the east along the crest of the Himalayas.

▪ **Military Standoffs:**

- **1962 Sino-Indian War:** The border dispute has led to a number of military standoffs and clashes, including the [1962 Sino-Indian War](#). Both the countries have made efforts to manage the tensions, with various agreements and protocols aimed at maintaining peace along the border.
- **Recent Faceoffs:** Since 2013, there have been heightened frequency of serious military confrontations between India and China along the **Line of Actual Control (LAC)**.
 - The most serious recent episodes of conflict were the 2017 standoff in [Doklam](#) region, in [Galwan Valley in Ladakh in 2020](#) and in [Tawang](#) in Arunachal Pradesh in 2022.

How is India Responding to China's Aggressive Measures?

- **Global Strategic Alliances:** India actively engages with like-minded nations to collectively address China's influence in the Indian Ocean Region.
 - [QUAD](#): All four member nations find a common ground of being democratic nations and also support the common interest of unhindered maritime trade and security.
 - [I2U2](#): It is a new grouping of India, Israel, the USA, and the UAE. Forming alliances with these countries strengthens India's geopolitical standing in the region.
 - [India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor \(IMEC\)](#): Launched as an alternative trade and connectivity corridor to [China's BRI](#), IMEC aims to strengthen India's presence in the Arabian Sea and the Middle East.
 - [International North-South Transport Corridor \(INSTC\)](#): INSTC, formed by India, Iran, and Russia, spans 7,200 km, linking the Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, and Caspian Sea. With **Chabahar Port as a key node**, it strategically counters China, providing an alternative to **CPEC's Gwadar port**.
- **India's Necklace of Diamonds Strategy:**
 - In response to China's String of Pearls strategy, India adopted the [Necklace of Diamonds strategy](#), emphasising the encirclement of China by enhancing its naval presence, expanding military bases, and strengthening diplomatic ties with regional nations.
 - This strategy aims to counter China's military network and influence in the Indo-Pacific and Indian Ocean regions.



▪ **Infrastructure Projects Along Borders:**

- India has been actively enhancing its border infrastructure to strengthen its position along the India-China border.

- The **Border Roads Organisation (BRO)** has completed 90 infrastructure projects along the **India-China border, worth Rs 2,941 crore.**
 - As of September 2023, 36 of these projects are in Arunachal Pradesh, 26 in Ladakh, and 11 in Jammu and Kashmir.
- **Cooperation With Neighbors:**
 - India is actively engaging in regional partnerships with neighbouring countries to mitigate Chinese influence.
 - Recently, India has supported the development of the **Gelephu mindfulness city** in Bhutan.
 - Furthermore, India has strengthened ties with Nepal through a recent power pact signed during the visit of India's External Affairs Minister to Kathmandu.
 - In 2024, the two countries signed a **bilateral agreement for the export of 10,000 MW of power** over the next 10 years.
 - They also inaugurated three cross-border transmission lines, including the 132 kV Raxaul-Parwanipur, 132 kV Kushaha-Kataiya, and New Nautanwa-Mainahiya lines
 - These efforts underscore India's strategy of fostering cooperation with neighbouring nations to **bolster regional stability and reduce Chinese influence** in the area.

What have been the Previous Efforts to Settle Indo-China Border Disputes?

- **Shimla Agreement of 1914:**
 - To demarcate the boundary between Tibet and North East India, a convention was **held at Shimla in 1914**, representatives of all three i.e. Tibet, China, and British India.
 - After the discussion, the agreement was **signed by British India and Tibet but not by the Chinese officials**. Presently India recognizes but China rejected both the Shimla agreement and the McMahon line.
- **Panchsheel Agreement of 1954:**
 - The Panchsheel doctrine clearly indicated the willingness to 'Respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity'.
 - **China initially accepted** the Panchsheel principles, and the agreement served as a basis for **bilateral relations between the two countries**. However, over time, the Panchsheel Agreement faced challenges, **especially during the Sino-Indian War of 1962**.
- **The Agreement on the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility:**
 - It was signed in 1993, which called for a renunciation of the use of force, recognition of the LAC, and the resolution of the border issue through negotiations.
 - The agreement laid the groundwork for stability and security in border areas, but tensions persisted.
 - **China accepted this agreement, but their effectiveness varied over time** due to changing geopolitical dynamics and occasional border tensions
- **The Agreement on Confidence Building Measures in the Military Field along the LAC:**
 - It was signed in 1996, which laid down pledges on non-aggression, prior notification of large troop movements, and exchange of maps to resolve disagreements over the LAC.
 - **Both countries agreed this agreement**, aiming to prevent accidental escalations and improve communication between the two countries
- **The Border Defence Cooperation Agreement (BDCA):**
 - It was signed in 2013 following the Depsang Valley incident. It aimed to prevent incidents like the Depsang Valley face-off and enhance mutual understanding.
 - Despite the BDCA, tensions along the India-China border have persisted, and incidents continue to occur. However, the **agreement remains an important framework** for managing border-related issues and maintaining peace in the region.

Way Forward

- India needs to invest in upgrading border infrastructure, including roads, bridges, airstrips, and communication networks, **to bolster mobility and response capabilities** for Indian forces.
 - There is also a need to invest in **modernising the armed forces with advanced**

equipment, technology, and surveillance capabilities to effectively monitor and respond to border incidents.

- It is important for India to **fortify alliances with like-minded nations** and regional organisations that share concerns regarding China's assertiveness in territorial disputes.
 - Engage in intelligence-sharing, joint military exercises, and coordinated responses to regional challenges.
- India shall make more efforts to diversify **economic ties to reduce reliance** on China and bolster economic resilience.
 - Explore trade agreements and partnerships with countries offering alternative markets and investment opportunities.

Drishti Mains Question:

Q: Examine the recent escalation in the India-China border dispute, focusing on China's renaming of places in Arunachal Pradesh and India's strategic responses.

Q: Evaluate the effectiveness of historical and contemporary border dispute settlement mechanisms between India and China.

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Prelims:

Q. Siachen Glacier is situated to the (2020)

- (a) East of Aksai Chin
- (b) East of Leh
- (c) North of Gilgit
- (d) North of Nubra Valley

Ans (d)

Mains:

Q. Border management is a complex task due to difficult terrain and hostile relations with some countries. Elucidate the challenges and strategies for effective border management. (2016)