



## TIBET IS THE FACTOR IN INDIA –CHINA RELATION

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## ABSTRACT

Himalayan mountains separate India and china, two powerful country in Asia. Chinese invasion over Tibet had major impacts on the geopolitics in the Himalayan region. The political asylum that India gave to Dalai Lama and Tibetan refugees had complicated the relations between India and China significantly. Tibet, known variously as "Paradise on Earth" had a legacy of independence dating back 2,000 years. The people formed a unique culture of their own, on the basis of the religious teachings of the Buddha. Also known as the "Roof of the World", Tibet is a vast plateau between India and China. Since the beginning, India's stance on the Tibet issue has been that of sympathy and support. The government of India's resettlement program for refugees established a number of camps. Some Tibetan refugees in India have residence permits which must be renewed yearly, while others especially those who arrived in a second wave in 1979 have identity cards. The recent uprising China in Tibet has once again brought the question of Tibet into the limelight. The unrest in Tibet just prior to Olympic games in Beijing put the Chinese leadership in perturbing situation. Since the presence of Dalailama in India. Tibet is a very sensitive issue between India and China. Therefor this paper focuses to analysis Tibet in historical perspective as well as the impact of Tibet factor on India –China relations and how do the exile government functioning in Indian territory impact India-China relations

**KEYWORDS :** Refugee, perturbing , asylum, maize, plateau

## INTRODUCTION

Himalayan mountains separate India and china, two powerful country in Asia. Chinese invasion over Tibet had major impacts on the geopolitics in the Himalayan region. India as a British colony ruled under British governance more than two hundred years and got it's independence on 1947. After two years of India's independence a communist government was established in China with the leadership of Mao-Zedong. Gradually china became a influential country in world political scenario due to it's fast economic growth India also got it's influential position as a social, liberal democratic country. In present world power polity both the country are consider as emerging power. There is a strong competition between them for expanding their regional influence. Tibet due to its geographical location plays the role of a buffer state between India and China. Strategically it occupies a special position for both India and China.

## Tibet and China relation

In 1949 communist took over power from nationalist in China under the leadership of Mao Zedung proclaim that Tibet was part of china and that the people's liberation army would march in to Tibet to liberate the Tibetan from foreign imperialist. China started it's invasion on Tibet on 1950, with the Chinese invasion Tibet drown into real crisis of losing their sovereignty. When China took over the sovereignty of Tibet they impose various kind of reforms the land reforms policy was first started in 1952 by which the east Tibet comes under the China. In 1954 two major events happened in relation to Tibet issue which have a historical significance for Tibet and even in present Sino-India relation

1-one was the signing of Sino-India trade agreement which include the delineation of the five principles of peaceful co-existence

2-Dalailama visit to china and convinced Tibetan that India and China were prepared to dispose of Tibet in private arrangement in favor of aggression so as to serve their own Inter-Asian imperialist policies.

By 1958 the increasing military force of china have destroyed the east Tibetans, house, crops, lively etc. The levels of rebellion reached on it's highest point on 1959.

On 30<sup>th</sup> march 1959 the Tibetan fugitive finally reached the border and granted asylum by the government of India.

## Tibet and India relation

Tibet is an issue in discourse of india-china bilateral relation that can be relate to politics culture and economy of two country. The people formed a unique culture of their own, on the basis of the religious teachings of the Buddha. Also known as the "Roof of the World", Tibet is a vast plateau between India and China. The political asylum that India gave to Dalai Lama and Tibetan refugees had complicated the relations between India and China significantly. Since the beginning, India's stance on the Tibet issue has been that of sympathy and support. More than 85,000 tibetan moved from the southern border of Tibet into India. After the arrival in india Tibetan leader his holiness Dalailama set up Tibetan government in exile. it has a administer centre at Dharmasala known as CTA (central Tibetan administration)

Due to humanitarian ground the than government of India Pandit Neheru welcome them and granted asylum to Dalailama along with 13000 Tibetan refugees on condition with that they would not run out any political activities in Indian soil.

## India –china and Tibet relation

Due to humanitarian ground the than government of India Pandit Neheru welcome them and granted asylum to Dalailama along with 13000 Tibetan refugees on condition with that they would not run out any political activities in Indian soil. Despite this India's stance on Tibetan issues china consider that an anti Chinese step taken by Indian government. Still china continues to feel uneasy as a result of the presence activities of dalai lama and his followers in India. It is clear that the Tibetan asylum brought a negative impact in India-china relation which create a warm debate in the domestic politics of India. It create major impact on India known as regional, security issues. following are the impact various impact of it

## Regional impact of Tibet issues in india

The Tibetan issues have been making numbers of impact in regional issues of Sino-India bilateral relation. It can be

categorized in terms of security culture and economic dimension of two country ,since the Tibetan government in exile is located in India on the other hand India is supporting Tibet at the same time India never talk highly on Tibetan issues in international level as well as domestic level. However it is a fact that as long as fires of Tibetan nationalism burn in Tibet and a Diaspora of over 1,00,000 Tibetan mostly well educated and politically aware gets shelter in India. To sustain in present interdependent world no can't simply ignore the neighbor country as it is difficult to ensure the survival in isolation .china is increasing investment and engagement in major in fracture project in Pakistan ,Srilanka, Nepal, Myanmar and Afghanistan. It has been cause a major security concern for India.

### Security concern in the region

Sino-India border conflict is one of the issues directly related to Tibet. The confrontation between India and china began from the Indian official discovery of the Chinese road at Aksai-chin and the Tibetan uprising 1959 and entry of Dalailama to India. It is very clear that the friendship treaty of 1954 was only a strategy of china to gain Indian support over their sovereignty on Tibet which can understand from the prism of 1962 invasion. In the matter of kasmir china supported the Pakistan position and talk about the right of self determination of people of Kashmir. While the issue relate to the Sino-Indian war of 1962 as the rivalry of two countries .the Chinese support to Pakistan can be understood as a strategy to weaken Indian position in the region .Therefore the 1962 war is directly relate to with Tibetan issues.

### Tibet and the Himalayan kingdom

Tibetan issues had made some impact in three Himalaya kingdom known as Nepal ,Bhutan, and Sikkim. These three kingdom are adjacent with Tibet and in many way ways of geographical proximity and cultural affinities. The people of this religion also have the some kind of cultural affinity with Tibetan. After the Chinese invasion of Tibet India also strategically brought Nepal including Bhutan and Sikkim into defensive boundary .china has been doing road road construction in Nepal and china has depended ties with Nepal's army and police and helping to build a new road to the Tibetan frontier.

### North east India and china

The north east region of India with adjacent boundary of China is a trouble rampant area since independence of India .There are different group demanding independence to self rule. The Naga insurgency were the first group to raise the banner of rebellion and also started providing arms training and other logistic support to outfits such as the united liberation front of Assam ,to fight for a sovereign socialist Assam. The other thing which is difficult to tackle the problems by Indian governments that 80% of the northeast is contiguous to the international border which allow insurgencies groups to get sanctuaries in Bhutan ,Myanmar, Bangladesh and china. Therefore when ever Indian government tried to suppress the rebel they began to search help from outside the boundary of India. The Tibetan asylum in India and 1962 border war deteriorated relations between India and china on the other hand India's northeast region have been facing trouble attached with Tibet .

### Myanmar in India china struggle

In the discussion of India china relation Myanmar also cannot be keep away because of both countries interest towards the region. The strategic policy of two countries is in process of mankind hold in Myanmar. China's assistance in rebuilding crumbling roads bridges and other in fracture throughout Burma was perceived by Indian strategists as being a potential threat and India worried that china could establish a maritime bridgehead on the Indian ocean near vital sea

lanes of communication in the Andaman sea by upgrading port facilities and naval bases by which china can target India's maritime security. India have no interest in Myanmar prior to Chinese strategic enhancement in this region the fact is that the historical evidence of Tibet and increasing Chinese influence in Myanmar compel India to redefine it's relation with Myanmar. India's economic ,political and security cooperation with Myanmar have made some impact in Chinese strategy of being hegemonic in the east Asian region . china help to Myanmar to build strong naval bases in the area shows there is hidden territorial hegemonic interest in the region therefore Myanmar seen as detrimental to India's security interest because Myanmar also provide the Chinese with an invasion route to India thus Indian partnership with Myanmar is important in term of both geopolitical security and economic interest.

### CONCLUSION

In fact the Tibetan issues has been kind of obstacle in bilateral relations of two countries it have both positive and negative side in terms of domestic and international politics, culture and security. India have been providing asylum Tibetan spiritual leader and number of Tibetan exile people In comparison to other countries. On the other hand India also needs good ties with it's immediate neighbor strong and emerging world power china because of social, political, economic as well as security regions the issue of Tibet has led to engagement of two countries in the regional level since the problem came to existence. The Indian leader's initiative of defense related treaties with Bhutan Nepal and Sikkim can be considered as a direct impact of Tibetan factor. In turn Chinese also maintained close relation with Pakistan .Beside all these problems The government of India's resettlement program for refugees established a number of camps. Some Tibetan refugees in India have residence permits which must be renewed yearly, while others especially those who arrived in a second wave in 1979 have identity cards. On 2014 the government of India also give them the voting rights. Since the presence of Dalailama in India. Tibet is a very sensitive issue between India and China .Therefore this paper focuses to analysis Tibet in historical perspective as well as the impact of Tibet factor on India -China relations and how do the exile government functioning in Indian territory impact India-China relations

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