

India China Relations after the Galwan Tragedy Challenges and Emerging Issues

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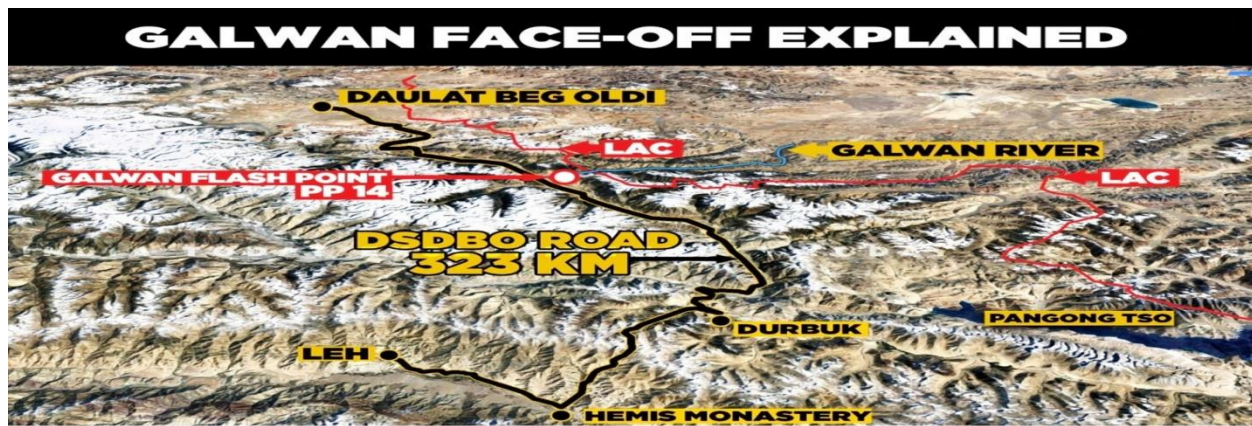
Abstract- In the upcoming decades, the relationship between India and China will have a profound impact on the Asian region and, to some extent, the global order. While China and India share some similarities and differences, both nations have ancient civilizations, historical experiences of colonialism, vast territories, sizable populations, strong internal political systems, and growing economies. Historically, they have played significant roles in global affairs, but their contemporary relationship is complicated, especially given their simultaneous rise in the post-Cold War era and their geographical proximity. Despite an initial period of cooperation, the rivalry between China and India dates back before the Asian century. The border clashes between India and China in 1962 initiated India's ongoing efforts to balance China, although the exact methods and mechanisms for doing so have been unclear. The events on the Himalayan border in 2020, however, removed any remaining doubts within India about the adversarial nature of this relationship. This shift in perception is notable and irreversible, impacting both elite circles and public opinion in India. As a result, India has taken a series of measures aimed at addressing this challenge, primarily through the concept of internal balancing. Importantly, these emerging strategies are unfolding in parallel with global developments, including the formulation of Indo-Pacific policies by various countries to varying degrees. This paper aims to examine the evolving trajectory of Sino-Indian relations from the perspective of India's foreign policy and national security priorities, placing these developments within the broader global context, where geopolitical shifts and regional dynamics are increasingly influential in shaping international relations.

Keywords: Asian Landscape, Colonial Legacy, Geographic Proximity, Demographic Foundations, Sino-Indian Border Clashes, Confrontational Dynamics.

1. Introduction

Recently, Chinese President Xi Jinping visited India, where he participated in informal talks with the Indian Prime Minister in Mahabalipuram (Mamallapuram), Tamil Nadu. Such informal talks began in 2018 and provide an opportunity for the two representatives to continue discussions on overlapping issues of bilateral, regional, and global importance. Earlier in 2018, the first informal summit was held in the Chinese city of Wuhan. In this informal summit, the two leaders discussed overarching, long-term, and strategic issues of global and regional importance. But after the Galwan tragedy, India-China relations returned to the situation of 1962, which is a matter of concern. If we look at the history of this valley located on the India-China border, we come to know that the Galwan community and Ghulam Rasool Galwan, the author of the book *Servants of Sahib*, are its real heroes. It was he who discovered the source of the river present on the border in 1899, during the British period. The team that discovered the source of the river was led by Ghulam Rasool Galwan. That's why the river and its valley are called Galwan. He was part of a group deployed to reconnoitre the areas north of the Chang Chenmo Valley.

A community involved in horse trading in Kashmir is called Galwan. According to some local sociologists, in history, those who robbed horses and the caravans of traders riding on them have been called Galwan. Even today, there is a village named Galvanpora in Budgam district in Kashmir. Ghulam Rasool Galwan's house is still present in Leh. After working with British and American travellers, he was appointed Chief Assistant to the then-British Joint Commissioner in Ladakh. He was given the title of Akasakal. Under the agreement between the British government and the then Dogra rulers of Jammu and Kashmir, the British Joint Commissioner and his assistant had the right to collect fees on the meetings and business transactions between the business convoys coming to Leh from India, Tibet, and Turkestan. Ghulam Rasool died in the year 1925. The foreword to Ghulam Rasool's book *Cervantes of Sahib* is written by English explorer Francis Younghusband. Many scholars of the valley are of the opinion that Ghulam Rasool discovered the source of the river coming out of Aksai Chin. It joins the Shyok River, which is one of the major tributaries of the Indus River.



2. History

According to the researcher, Galwan is an old tribe living in Kashmir. Ghulam Rasool's father was Kashmiri, and his mother was from Baltistan. Ghulam Rasool worked with the explorers appointed by the British rulers to explore the northern areas of India. Galwan Young Husband, who was always ready to risk his life, has written in Rasool's book that the people of the Himalayan regions are hardworking and fearless. He is always ready to risk his life. Rasool's ancestors were Kashmiris. Their elders, who were called Kala Galwan or Kala Lootara, were very clever and brave. He used to climb the wall of any building like a cat. They never built a house and lived in one place. Ghulam Rasool has written in the book that his forefathers used to help the poor by robbing the rich. Referring to a sentence in the book, Ghulam Rasool has written that once the Maharaja and Vishwast planned to capture my ancestor's grandfather, he was called to a house, where he fell into a well and was caught. He was hanged. After this, many people in his community fled from there after saving their lives. Harish Kapadia, author of Travels, Taxes, and Climbs, writes in his book that Ghulam Rasool Galwan was one of the local horsemen that Lord Dunmore took with him to the Pamirs in 1890. In the year 1914, he was made the head of the caravan by Philip D., an Italian scientist and explorer. The same team had discovered the Remo Glacier. Many people in Ladakh claim that people of the Galwan caste used to loot convoys passing through the present-day Galwan Valley. Hence, the area was named Galwan.

3. Why is the Galwan Valley important for India?

Soldiers of both countries clashed with each other in the Galwan Valley. In this clash, 20 Indian soldiers were martyred, while about 40 Chinese soldiers were killed. Why is the Galwan Valley important for India?

1. Galwan Valley is close to the Line of Actual Control between Ladakh and Aksai Chin.
2. The Line of Actual Control in the Galwan Valley separates Aksai Chin from India. And Aksai Chin was captured by China in the 1962 war.
3. Even in the war of 1962, the conflict started in the area of Galwan Valley itself.
4. This area is very strategically important for India. Because it borders China's Xinjiang province and Ladakh. And due to India's presence here, China's worries are increasing.

If India builds a military base in Ladakh, then it will be easier for India to keep an eye on China from there. Here, the dispute between the two countries started when India started construction work on its border. China has already built in the area under its control, and now it talks about maintaining the status quo. Earlier, China had no problem with India. But today's India is more powerful and economically powerful as compared to 1962. That is, now India wants to strengthen its position in all places, including Ladakh on the border. And China considers this effort by India in Ladakh a challenge for itself.

1. There has been a situation of tension on the border between India and China for the last several months. Both countries were increasing the presence of their troops on the Line of Actual Control (LAC).
2. This tension started between the two countries regarding the Galwan Valley, located in Aksai, China. India says that some tents of the Chinese army have been seen on the banks of the Galwan Valley. After this, India has also increased the deployment of Faiz there. At the same time, China alleges that India is doing illegal defence-related construction near Galwan Valley. There have been clashes at different places on the border between the two countries in May. On May 9, there was a clash between Indian and Chinese soldiers in the Naku La sector of North Sikkim. During the same time, Chinese army helicopters were seen near LAC in Ladakh. After this, the Indian Air Force also started patrolling with other fighter planes, including the Sukhoi. Let us tell you that the entire area where this incident took place is very sensitive from a strategic point of view. Although this is not the first time that China has taken infiltration action into the Indian border, it has already carried out such action, to which India has responded befittingly every time.

The Galwan area is the highest in this entire area. From here, one can keep an eye on long distances. Apart from this, the road from where Indian Army soldiers and supplies, etc. are supplied can be easily targeted. To its north is the Daulat Beg Oldi sector, which is an area inside the Indian border and where infiltration attempts have already been made by China. It is situated at a distance of about 102 km from here, and the distance between them takes about 3–4 hours. Some distance north, India's border is with the Xinjiang province of China. Pangong Shaw is situated to its south, which is about 200 km away, and this journey takes about 6-7 hours. Pangong Shaw is also one of those places where Chinese soldiers have tried to carry out infiltration attempts many times in the past. Let us also tell you here that one part of Pangong Lake located here is in India, and the other part is in China. The distance from Galwan to Hot Panamik Hot Spring is also about 130 km. These three places are very important from a strategic point of view. Former Major General Ashok Mehta attributed the increasing alleged Chinese activities on the Line of Actual Control as the main reason for the "construction of bridges and airstrips due to which Indian patrolling has increased. According to him, there are many issues behind this tension. Are connected. He says that we should not forget that when India abolished the special status of Jammu and Kashmir and released the maps of two new union territories, China was not happy with the fact that Aksai Chin was also in the Indian territory of Ladakh. "

4. Road construction by India on the border

Recently, India has started rapidly building roads on the border of Ladakh and Arunachal connected to China. Even under extremely adverse conditions, Indian organisations like the Border Road Organisation have completed the construction of militarily important roads in a very short time. The Indian Army has strengthened its strength on the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in eastern Ladakh. Since then, China has been in a panic. Chinese soldiers had entered Indian territory on May 5 to stop India's construction.

Then there was a scuffle between Indian and Chinese soldiers. After this, there was news of Chinese helicopters also entering the Indian border. As a result, the Indian Army increased the number of its soldiers. China is upset by this. The Chinese army has pitched 80 tents in Galwan Valley. They want to stop the construction of that strategically important road that runs from Durbuk in Ladakh to Daulat Beg Oldi via Shyok. This is approximately a 255-kilometer 'DSDBO' road. Which was inaugurated by Defence Minister Rajnath Singh in October last year. This DSDBO road passes close to Galwan Valley. With the construction of this DSDBO road, DBO and Karakoram Pass have been connected to Leh, the administrative headquarters of Ladakh, where the 14th Corps of the Army is headquartered. Along with the construction of the road, the Indian Army has also completed the work of bunkers, barracks, and fortifications here. This is a matter of great concern for China. Apart from this, the road built from Dharchula in Pithoragarh to Lipulekh at the tri-junction of India, Nepal, and China is also an irritant in the eyes of China. That is why China intends to destroy India's road projects by entangling them in conflict.

5. Article 370 over

The Government of India, on August 5, 2019, decided to abrogate the provisions of Article 370, giving special status to Jammu and Kashmir. After which, two union territories were created: one in Jammu and Kashmir and the other in Ladakh. China had opposed this decision of the Government of India, especially opposing India's decision to remove the Ladakh region from Jammu and Kashmir and make it a union territory. Hua Chunying, spokeswoman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, said at the time, "China has always opposed India's projection of Chinese territory on its western border into its territory. Harsh, head of the Strategic Studies Programme at the Observer Research Foundation, Harsh Pant believes that China has been seeing this move by India as a threat to itself. After India's decision on Kashmir, Chinese spokesperson Hua Chunying said, "Recently, India has questioned China's sovereignty by changing its domestic law. This step by India is unacceptable and will not have any effect. An informal meeting also took place on this issue, but while keeping its side there, India clearly said that the removal of Article 370 is an internal matter of India. Harsh Pant believes that, along with protesting, China continued its protest. When the winter ended in April, he again started deploying his troops in that area.

6. Chinese influence on Karakoram

Apart from 38,000 square kilometres of Aksai Chin, China also controls more than 5,000 square kilometres of the Shaksgam Valley. The Shaksgam Valley is spread on both sides of the Shaksgam River, originating from the Karakoram Mountains. In 1948, Pakistan captured it. Later, under an agreement in 1963, Pakistan handed over this area to China. Pakistan believed that this would increase the friendship between the two countries and also argued that since the international border was not already determined here, Pakistan should. There was no loss in handing it over to China; Pakistan had made an agreement with China regarding this area. Today, China and Pakistan trade with each other through the Karakoram Highway, which connects the two countries through western Kashmir. According to Harsh Pant, if India is successful in the administrative changes taking place in Ladakh and strengthens the infrastructure in terms of troops in that area, then China's direct route towards Pakistan through Karakoram will be

possible in the future. Problems may arise. In this context too, China wants to strengthen its hold on the Ladakh border, due to which tension still remains between the two countries.



7. China's domestic politics

Many experts believe that the Chinese President is facing difficulties on many fronts these days. In fact, Xi Jinping is going through the most difficult phase of his eight-year rule. The whole world saw the violent protests in Hong Kong over the controversial extradition bill. On the other hand, the challenge facing the ruling Communist Party in Taiwan is becoming complex. Criticism is also increasing at the international level regarding the government's policies against the Uyghur Muslims of China's Xinjiang province. The Corona epidemic has completed the necessary work. Recently, a proposal was presented in the World Health Assembly, consisting of 194 member countries, that the matter should be investigated from where the Corona virus, which is causing harm around the world, started. This assembly is the main policy-making body of the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Apart from other countries, India also supported this proposal. The undeclared trade war going on between America and China is also not hidden from anyone. The entire year was full of difficulties for Chinese President Xi Jinping. These are all examples that show that Xi Jinping is facing difficulties not only on the economic front but also on the political front. According to Harsh Pant, in such difficult circumstances, this could also be a way for the Chinese President to awaken the feeling of nationalism among the people. South China Sea, Taiwan, and India China is doing this kind of work on every border. Harsh Pant considers this an initiative to project 'military nationalism'. According to him, there is a slight difference between the South China Sea and the Indian border. Due to the maritime boundary in the South China Sea, the conflict is not so violent, but the border with India is geographical; hence, the border disputes with India also become violent. The mobilisation of troops in the South China Sea takes a little more time.

8. India's foreign policy and economic reasons

This year, on April 17, 2020, the Indian government took a shocking decision. The central government made the rules for foreign direct investment (FDI) in the country more stringent for those neighbours whose borders meet each other. Under the new rule, it has now been made mandatory to obtain government permission before taking part in any Indian company. Since the maximum trade among the neighbours is with China, it will have the biggest impact on it. One of the main reasons for this decision was the purchase of 1.75 crore shares of India's largest private bank, HDFC, by China's central bank, 'People's Bank of China'. Before this, China had been investing 'fearlessly' in Indian companies. MM Khan, an expert in international economy and former professor of Jamia Millia Islamia, believes, "Military and economic are the only areas where China keeps changing its foreign policy from time to time to establish its global dominance." , "After Corona, there is chaos in the world's stock markets, and China is investing in companies of big countries. You look at South Asia. Chinese loans or investments will definitely be available in big infrastructure and technology companies in Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Now, if India suddenly makes a major change in its FDI policy, then it is quite possible that China's foreign policy may be feeling a little uncomfortable with this.

India's infrastructure activities near LAC: The immediate reason for this uneasiness in China is that after the Doklam crisis, India There are infrastructure development activities being carried out by China near the LAC (Line of Actual Control), to which China has an objection. It is noteworthy that China has an objection to the bridge being built by India near LAC in Ladakh. Galwan Valley, where China has insisted on building a bunker, is where the LAC is located, and near it, India has almost completed the construction of a 235-kilometre road of very strategic importance from Shiok River to Daulat Beg Oldi. Fisheries should be promoted. So that people living in villages get more benefits at less cost. It is noteworthy that Daulat Beg Oldi is near the Aksai Chin area of the Depsang Plateau. India has already landed C-130 and C-17 cargo planes at the airbase built here. China is afraid of losing its jurisdiction over

the disputed areas. China has definitely been disappointed to some extent by the sensitivity with which the Indian Government and especially the Defence Ministry have taken this construction work on the border road as a priority. India's proactive approach to the construction of bridges and airstrips at strategic locations and its strategy of increasing patrolling along the India-China border have forced China to get unilaterally angry. China believes that India is changing the status quo in this region, but the reason for the dispute in the region is China's insistence on changing the map of the Himalayan region.

During the Doklam crisis, Lobsang Sangay, the Prime Minister of the Tibetan government-in-exile, considered China's unofficial Five Finger Policy as the main reason for this expansionist policy. Under this policy, China has believed that Tibet is its palm and parts of Arunachal Pradesh, Bhutan, Sikkim, Nepal, and Ladakh are its five fingers. Therefore, its desire to capture these areas is not new. Under this policy, it attacked India in 1962 and captured its Aksai Chin area. But recently, the biggest blow to China was when last year India declared Ladakh as a Union Territory under the Jammu and Kashmir State Reorganisation Act. With this, this area came under the direct supervision of the central government. China had then also expressed a serious objection to this. On the other hand, after the Doklam episode, in 2018, India inaugurated Pakyong Airport, a strategic airport located just 60 km from the India-China border in Sikkim. In January 2019, the Indian Air Force surprised China by landing its biggest aircraft, the AN-32, here and giving a big message about its security arrangements. China has already built a road in the Chumbi Valley area, which it is trying to expand further. This road is only a short distance away from the Siliguri Corridor or Chicken Neck area of India. For this reason, there are frequent conflicts between Indian soldiers and the Chinese army. In 2017, PLA soldiers were stopped by the Indian Army from carrying out construction work in this disputed area. To counterbalance China on the LAC, the Indian Army, along with the Border Roads Organisation, started the construction of three new roads after the Doklam episode.

Situation arising from pandemic politics: The power politics that have arisen due to the politicisation of the Corona virus disaster are where the global influence and dominance of all the big powers are at stake. America and China are also seeing the disaster as an opportunity. The weakness of America and European countries, which were the biggest victims of the economic recession of 2008, has increased China's aspirations of becoming a global superpower in the last decade. Now, while America is trying to isolate China from the world on the pretext of COVID, China is also trying to include different countries in its group through the politics of fear and sometimes inducement. India remains the centre point of the power politics of these two big superpowers. This is the reason why the US President has also tried to show that he is standing with India and is still a decisive country in maintaining peace and security in the world on the pretext of taking the initiative to mediate between India and China. China does not want India to openly join the anti-China group.

That is why, after the Doklam crisis, China first took the initiative to improve relations with India through the Wuhan and Chennai meetings, but recently, when India also participated against China in the alliance formed regarding China's role in Kovid, China showed that its policy started changing. Now it is encircling India under the pretext of Pakistan and Nepal on the one hand, and on the other hand, it is trying to create a psychological edge over India by raising the unresolved border dispute. Ambition to establish unipolar Asia under the leadership of China: Chinese President Xi Jinping wants to make the 21st century an Asian century based on the concept of the Asian Dream. Through this, his big ambition is to establish a unipolar Asia under the leadership of China. In this direction, China considers India its main rival in Asia. This is the reason why, for the last few years, he has been trying for a strategic siege of India. For this, he is trying to make an edge in India's neighbouring countries through chequebook diplomacy so that India's influence in its own region can be reduced and anti-India sentiments can be strengthened in India's neighbors. On the other hand, it wants to keep India embroiled in the border dispute. He knows that this is the weak pulse of India. Even China's official media agency, Global Times, often satirises in its articles that India has not been able to psychologically come out of the 1962 debacle. China feels that through these bargaining politics and pressure tactics, India can be kept entangled in the politics of South Asia. In this direction, China was still encircling India in the Indian Ocean region through the One Belt, One Road, which was also called the String of Pearl policy, but for some time now, India has firmly set its feet again on its slippery ground. Are. In such a situation, China is now trying to surround India with the mountainous areas adjacent to its border. To give effect to this policy, it has intensified activities in the border areas with India.

9. India's increasing pressure on POK is

India has almost wiped out pro-Pakistan terrorists from Jammu and Kashmir and has increased the pressure to get PoK. By the way, this is a big reason for the problems in both Pakistan and China. But if India frees Kashmir from Pakistan and includes it in itself, then China is going to face more problems than Pakistan. Pakistan has illegally handed over the important part of POK 'Aksai China' to China. The control of a large part of PoK, including Gilgit-Baltistan, is largely in the hands of Chinese officials. This area can truly be called heaven on earth. But the movement of thousands of Chinese soldiers is seen in this heaven. China does not have any emotional attachment to this area, but it has strategic importance for it. China has planned to get petroleum through Pakistan's Gwadar port. The name of the

only highway whose route passes through POK is the Karakoram Highway, which runs for twelve months in this region. Once a part of the 'Silk Route', the width of this highway is now 10 meters. China wants to make it 30 meters. China's west highway is the 'Lhasa-Kashgar or Xinjiang Highway'. Which further meets the Karakoram Highway. This area is also very important because the borders of five countries—China, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, and India—are found here within a radius of 250 km.

This is an ambitious project of China, which is called CPEC (China-Pakistan Economic Corridor) or OBOR (One Belt, One Road). China has spent 46 billion US dollars on this three-kilometre project. If India captures POK, then China's expenditure so far will be wasted. Therefore, China is worried about India's increasing pressure on POK and wants to threaten India by adopting an aggressive policy against it.

10. China is keeping an eye on the natural resources of Ladakh

This time, China has started the conflict with India in Ladakh. Earlier, China's eyes were directed towards Arunachal Pradesh. But this time, China has chosen Ladakh to escalate the conflict. Because immense reserves of uranium and gold are hidden in the hills of Ladakh, The mountains of Ladakh are full of precious metals like uranium, granite, gold, and rare earths. The Chinese Army has pitched its tents near the Galwan area of Ladakh. There is 'Golden Mountain' near Gogra Post, located right next to it. Many precious metals including gold are hidden here. High-quality uranium reserves have been found in many areas of Ladakh. Not only can nuclear power be generated from this, but nuclear bombs can also be made. The Global Times, the mouthpiece of China's Communist government, has already written that China will have to increase the number of its nuclear weapons before entering into a war with America. For this, China is going to need more and more uranium. That is why China is keeping its eyes on the uranium reserves of Ladakh. In 2007, testing of Ladakh rock samples in a German laboratory revealed that 5.36 percent uranium was present here. Which is much more than any other uranium mine. This is the reason for China's greed. This is the reason why Chinese soldiers have come to the front of Ladakh between India and China with a strategy of staying in the Indian territory for a long time. They are building bunkers and deploying weapons.



11. There is a question of the nose for Chinese President Xi Jinping

After Mao Zedong in China, Xi Jinping has been equipped with the most rights. The whole of China hopes that Xi Jinping will take China to the top of the world. For this, China's Politburo has given Xi Jinping the right to remain president for life with unlimited rights. Humiliating America and paving the way for China to obtain petroleum freely by reviving the centuries-old Silk Road, China's President Xi Jinping It is a question of respect. For this reason, China's Politburo has given unlimited powers to Xi Jinping. China has spent 46 billion US dollars on this project. Due to India's opposition, its entire capital will be destroyed. Because of this, China will go bankrupt. China cannot afford such a huge economic loss. China has been preparing for this route for a long time. During the then Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari's visit to China in July 2010, an agreement was signed with China's 'China Road and Bridge Corporation'. Under this, 'Karakoram Highway Project Phase-2' was cleared. Along these routes, three years ago, China's State Council announced the construction of about six hundred kilometres of railway line via Gilgit-Baltistan. Through this railway line, Havelian city in Abbottabad district of the Khyber Pakhtunwala region of Pakistan will be connected to 'Khunjerab Pass'. Apart from this, China Gezhouba Group Company is a company from Wuhan, China. Completing huge projects in the fields of infrastructure and hydropower is the specialty of this company. This company has set up a big 'Neelam-Jhelum Hydropower Plant' at a distance of 42 kilometres from Muzaffarabad in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. Its capacity is 969 megawatts. Its full ownership is with this company, Gezhouba Group Company of China. With this huge investment by China in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, the credibility of Chinese President Xi Jinping is also at stake. This is the reason why China does not want to let this area go into the hands of India at any cost. That is why he has started preparing to wage war.

12. China is getting restless due to international companies leaving China.

The whole world is blaming China for the spread of the Corona infection. This is the reason why companies from all over the world want to leave China and set up their factories in India. China is seeing this as a crisis in its existence. International companies coming to India from China have started with Germany's footwear company, 'Casa Everge

Gumb'. This company, which manufactures footwear under the Von Velx brand, is investing an initial Rs 110 crore in India. This company was producing 30 lakh pairs of footwear annually in China. Which will now be done from the unit set up in Uttar Pradesh. According to sources, at least 300 companies are in touch with the government to set up factories in India for 550 products from various sectors, including mobiles, electronics, medical devices, textiles, leather, auto parts, and synthetic fabrics. After the news of setting up a manufacturing unit in China, I got angry. The Chinese Daily Global Times, the mouthpiece of the Communist Government of China, has written several shocking articles. Actually, China knows that if anyone in the world can compete with it, then it is India. This is the reason why China is nervous about the exit of foreign companies. You can read the full news related to this here. This is also a big reason why China wants to stop its industries from going to India by engaging India in conflict. But China has forgotten that this is not the India of 1962. There is a strong government under Narendra Modi here. Which has the ability to thwart any kind of foreign conspiracy.

13. India's strategic strength

India spends 2.5% of its GDP. India's military budget is Rs. 4252 billion. Whereas China spends 1.3 percent of its GDP. China's military budget is \$17327 billion.

Military strength of both countries

India	China
1. Active Armed Forces - 21,40,000	1. Active Armed Forces - 23]00]000
2. Reserve soldiers - 11,55,000	2. Reserve soldiers - 80]00]000
3. Available for Army - 31,91,29,420	3. Available for Army - 38]58]21]101

Army of both countries

Weapons in Indian Army	Weapons included in China's army
1. Tech - 4,426	1. Tac-7,7,50
2. Armored Fighting Vehicle -5,6,81	2. Armored Fighting Vehicle -6,000
3. Total guns - 5,067	3. Total cannons-9,726
4. Self Propelled Artillery-290	4. Self-propelled guns-1,710
5. Rocket-292	5. Rocket-1,770

Both have tanks

how many tanks does india have	Tanks near china
1. T-72 – 2,410	1. Type 96 96A 96B - 2,500
2. T-90 – 1,650	2. Type 59 – 2,360
3. Arjun MK1 – 248	3. Type 63 - 800
4. Arjun MK2 - 118	4. Type 99 - 500
	5. Type 88 - 500
	6. Type 99A - 500
	7. Type 79 – 300
	8. Type 69 - 300

Air force of both

Expansion of indian air force	Expansion of China's Air Force
1. Total aircraft - 2,216	1. Total aircraft - 4,182
2. Fighter Aircraft - 323	2. Fighter aircraft – 1,150
3. Multirole Aircraft - 329	3. Multirole Aircraft - 629
4. Attack Aircraft - 220	4. Attack Aircraft - 270
5. Helicopters - 725	5. Helicopters - 1,170
India's fighter aircraft	fighter aircraft of china
1. MiG 21 - 245	1. Chengdu J-7 - 558
2. MiG 29 - 78	2. Shenyang J-11 - 277
India's multirole aircraft	3. Shenyang J-8 - 143
1. Sukhai Su-30MKI - 230	Chinese multirole aircraft
2. Dassault Mirage 2000 - 45	1. Chengdu J-10 - 266
3. MiG 29K - 45	2. Chengdu J-20 - 28
4. HAL Tejas-9	3. Chengdu J-15 – 21
5. Rafale	4. Sukhoi Su-35S - 24

Navy of both

<p>Size of indian navy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Marines – 214 Aircraft – 2 Destroyer – 11 Warship – 15 Combat Ships – 24 Submarine - 15 <p>Warships near india</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Talwar Class - 6 Shivalik Class - 3 Brahmaputra Class - 3 Godavari Class - 3 <p>Submarine near india</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sindhughosh - 9 Shishumar - 4 Chakra – 1 Arihant Class - 1 	<p>Size of china's navy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total navy – 780 Aircraft - 2 Destroyer - 36 Warship - 54 Combat Ships - 42 Submarine - 76 <p>Warship near china</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Type 054A - 28 Type 053 - 13 Type 054 - 2 <p>Submarine near china</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Type 039A - 18 Type 035 - 17 Type 039 - 13 Kilo – 12 Type 093 - 6
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Nuclear capability of both countries

India 150	China 320
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According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, both countries increased their nuclear capabilities last year. India has 150 explosive warheads, while China has 320 warheads and Pakistan has 160 warheads. According to a report, both India and Pakistan are gradually expanding nuclear weapons. Which are matters of concern.

14. Indian Air Force Assessment

If we talk about the strength of India's Air Force, then at present we have an edge over China as well. Chinese aircraft will fly from high-altitude airbases; they will be able to fly only with less fuel and weapons. China does not even have air refuelling aircraft, so India's position is better than China's air force. However, half of the fighter jets currently in use by the Indian Air Force will be retired in the next nine years. At present, the Air Force has 35 fighter squadrons. While the Government of India has approved 42 squadrons, the requirement is 45 squadrons. If you believe the recent report of the Standing Committee of the Parliament, then at present the true strength of the Air Force has been reduced to 25 squadrons. Out of these 25 squadrons, 14 have MiG-27 and MiG-21 fighter aircraft. These aircraft will retire between 2015 and 2024. It is a matter of concern that by 2024, the strength of the Indian Air Force will be reduced to 11 squadrons only. But recently, with the acquisition of the French fighter Rafale, India's strength has gone far ahead in Asia. Which will change the map of war in South Asia. India has ten B-17 Globemaster aircraft capable of carrying a payload of 40–70 tonnes over a distance of 4200–9000 km at a time. Apart from the Mirage-2000, MiG-29, and B-130 Super Hercules transport aircraft made by Lockheed Martin, we have fighter aircraft like the Sukhoi-30, which can hit three thousand kilometres away and be in the air continuously for four and a half hours. Can stay.. India has already received four Chinook helicopters from America. Weapons can be easily provided to the Indian Army with the Chinook helicopter, and the Indian Army will be able to reach its troops quickly in remote and high areas. This helicopter is capable of flying very fast, which is why it can operate successfully even in extremely dense hills. India also has a powerful missile like the BrahMos. Its speed is 952 metres per second. Beyond this, the enemy's radars also fail, and even if the enemy's radar detects them within a radius of 30 km, it does not matter because the time to stop them is less than 30 seconds. After the dispute with China in Ravi Ladakh, India has put its strength into strengthening its defence system. India is continuously testing missiles and powerful weapons. In this series, the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is going to test the Nirbhay sub-sonic cruise missile in the 800 km range next week. It will be tested for the last time before it is formally inducted into the Army and Navy. According to the Hindustan Times report, under this, a missile has been tested every four days within a month. A missile expert associated with DRDO's project says that amidst deteriorating relations with China, DRDO has been asked away from everyone's eyes to complete the missile programme under fast track because the Indian government has to look towards China for peace on the border. There is doubt about the commitment made.

These missiles were tested

On September 7, 2020, India tested the Hypersonic Technology Demonstrator Vehicle (SSTDV), an extended-range version of the supersonic cruise missile BrahMos, just 4 weeks into the test. Subsequently, the nuclear-capable Shaurya supersonic missile was tested. The IAF also tested the nuclear-capable ballistic missile Prithvi-2, which is a surface-to-surface missile capable of attacking targets at a distance of 300 km. This is India's first indigenous surface-to-surface strategic missile. On October 9, 2020, India successfully tested the first indigenous anti-radiation missile, Shrudram-1. With the acquisition of this missile, the strength of the Indian Air Force will further increase.

China's missile power

China also celebrates the anniversary of communist rule as National Day. An attractive parade was organised on this occasion in the capital, Beijing. During this time, the DF-41 was introduced. According to the Missile Defence Project Centre, the DF-41 is the world's longest-range missile. It can travel up to 9,329 miles (15 thousand kilometers). It will take only 30 minutes to reach America. One of its specialties is the warheads it installs. According to the report, 10 warheads of different capabilities can be installed in the DF-41. Before the parade, a speech by Chinese President Xi Jinping took place. As president, he addressed the nation for the fourth time. She said, "No power in the world can stop China and its citizens from moving forward. Shortly after this, this deadly missile became part of the parade. After America and Russia, China's Air Force is considered the most powerful. Drones and submarines were also included in the parade. A total of 160 fighter jets and 580 types of other military equipment were displayed in this parade. 15 thousand soldiers marched past with a military band. India also has an intercontinental ballistic missile in the form of the Agni-5. It can travel up to 5,000 kilometers.

15. Despite being powerful, China cannot defeat India; this is the main reason

New Delhi. Tension is continuously increasing on the LAC between India and China. A round of high-level meetings is going on in both countries. The fury of China, surrounded by the world over Corona, is continuously increasing. According to media reports, Chinese President Xi Jinping has instructed the army to strengthen training and be ready for war. On the other hand, India has also made it clear that it will not back down from its stand and will continue with the work of road construction in the border areas. In such a situation, it is believed that a war-like situation can arise between China and India. China is stronger on paper than India. But at present, underestimating India can be a big mistake for China. Let us know how powerful the army of which country is.

16. India-China relations concerns

Tibet and the Dalai Lama

1. China has always been very sensitive about its territorial sovereignty. India's early stand on Tibet and India's granting of asylum to the Dalai Lama have historically been a matter of concern for China.
2. In the year 1950, China had attacked Tibet and established its power there, and Pandit Nehru had favoured the independence of Tibet at that time.
3. China considers the Dalai Lama (who has a deep influence on Tibetans) a separatist.
4. China has always been critical of India's role in the rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees, while international bodies and human rights groups have praised India's move.

Border dispute

1. There is also a border dispute between India and China in Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh. Both countries present their respective claims in both areas; it is known that currently Aksai Chin is with China, while Arunachal Pradesh is with India.
2. When the Indian Prime Minister visited China in May 2015, one of his main objectives was to invite China's top leadership to discuss the clarification of the Line of Actual Control.

Water dispute

1. The water dispute between India and China mainly relates to the Brahmaputra river, which flows through both countries.
2. In the last few years, there have been many reports that China is building a dam with the aim of stopping the water flow of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet, and if this happens, then the water supply in the north-eastern states of India may be disrupted. Recently, on December 1, 2020, news was published in Rajasthan Patrika that amidst the ongoing border dispute in Eastern Ladhw, Yarlunga Zangbo, originating from China, is encircling India by building the world's largest dam on the lower downstream Brahmaputra river border with India. It is the dragon that is a matter of concern.

17. South China Sea issue

China considers 90 percent of the South China Sea as its own. This is a marine area where natural oil and gas are available in abundance. China, Taiwan, and Vietnam have been claiming the Spratly Islands. Let it be known that

Spratly is the second-largest archipelago in the South China Sea. It is noteworthy that India explores oil in the South China Sea at the request of Vietnam, and China has always been criticising this move by India.

Challenges

The fight with China will not be a battle on the plains; it will be a battle in the mountains, and in a battle in the mountains, infantry is more important than cannon and bullets. Here, the Chinese army will have an advantage because they will be in a higher position than us. India's fight with the Chinese army will be on many fronts. This fight will spread from Pakistani Kashmir, then Ladakh, then through Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur, and Burma. Here, it has to be kept in mind that both Burma and Myanmar are sitting in China's lap and will support China in the fight against India.

So does India have enough infantry to deploy it in the entire Himalayan region and supply it with ammunition, cannons, guns, food items, etc.? Keep in mind that India has a total active army of 13.25 lakh. In contrast, China's total army is 23.35 lakh, and it has deployed its army in the entire Himalayas and kept its soldiers fully prepared. Not only this, if war starts with China, then Pakistan will open a separate front against India. The most dangerous situation will arise for India when Naxalites take advantage of this opportunity and try to establish a red corridor. Both China and Pakistan provide arms to the Naxalites in India. In the recent Naxalite attack in Latehar, Pakistan-made weapons were found, which confirms Pakistani help to the Naxalites. In terms of foreign policy, India's biggest challenge will not only be how to handle its neighbours and its far-off neighbours, including ASEAN and West Asia, but also how to mend its relations with major world powers. It is challenging for India to maintain relations with China due to its global ambitions.

China, through its financial and military power and generous distribution of alms, has gained strong influence in India's neighbouring countries, which may come in the way of our foreign policy objectives. China's 'String of Pearls' strategy fits well with its China-Pakistan Economic Corridor project and the Belt and Road Initiative. In fact, this extends China's influence even further, which may be strategically uncomfortable for us. China has further strengthened its defence relations with Nepal and Sri Lanka, which is a matter of concern for India. China is also trying to sour the traditional and mutual relations between Russia and India. India's claim to a place on the strategic global stage is being continuously opposed by China, such as by thwarting our efforts to join the Nuclear Suppliers Group and get permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council, etc. Despite recent meetings between China, Pakistan, and Russia and terrorist attacks on Indian military installations, Russia-Pakistan military exercises are another example of this. India's relations with Russia are long-standing and diverse, but India's growing closeness with the US administration has transformed what was once a sentimental relationship of "trusted and old friends" or "Russian-Indian brother-in-law". That is not the situation.

However, economic relations with India may force Russia to maintain better relations as India remains one of its largest markets for minerals and diamonds, as well as military equipment and civilian nuclear installations. As far as America is concerned, the strong influence of the Indian community there and President Trump's business-oriented team can help keep it focused on India. There is a possibility of a decrease in American financial investment in India due to the policies of bringing employment and manufacturing activities back to America and proposed changes in tax structures, due to which the Indian economy may face some problems.

18. Indian foreign policy regarding China

In the present context, India has adopted a two-pronged policy to deal with China. Under this policy, in order to maintain economic relations with another China and to increase diplomatic cooperation on international issues, BRICS, SCO, and Russia are continuously associated with forums like the India-China trilateral. In addition, India has maintained efforts to enhance its military and deterrence capabilities as the other side of the policy. Trade: A big concern In the year 2018, the total trade between both countries was 95.54 billion dollars. India's loss in this was 57.86 billion dollars, which is a matter of concern. India should reduce it.

Article 370 and China

After the current Galvan Valley tragedy, India should also follow the policy adopted by China towards Jammu and Kashmir by standing in favor of Pakistan at the international level.

China's Hong Kong Summer and India

India's attitude towards China's Hong Kong policy has been indifferent. India never supported the protesters, while China remained anti-India on various issues. Now India should also formulate its policy according to the attitude of China.

19. One Belt, One Road, and India

One Belt, One Road is a proposed ambitious project in China. Which connects China by road, rail, and waterways. It connects Europe, Africa, and Asia and passes through PoK. The part that belongs to India is opposing it. Therefore, India should raise this strongly at international forums. On the lines of China, India will also have to adopt an aggressive foreign policy. At the same speed with which China is carrying out construction work near the borders, it is very important for India to promote road construction, military bunkers, and army bases near the borders. Only then can China be stopped.



India needs to move forward rapidly in international organisations

India needs to move forward rapidly in the current changing world order as a result of the Galwan Valley tragedy and the Corona epidemic. It is very important to make India the main basis of India's foreign policy by bypassing China in organisations like the WTO, IMF, BRICS, UNO, G7, G20, WTO, G4, and NATO and moving forward to encircle China.

Military Organisation: India

After the Galwan Valley, India also needs to form a military alliance with America, Australia, Japan, and India to surround China on the 6th. Which will also be supported by Israel, the European Union, and Britain. And Russia will support India if necessary.

Emphasis on military equipment

At the same pace with which China is purchasing modern weapons by increasing its GDP, there is a need for India to speed up its defence trade. Presently, India should immediately get delivery of Rafale from France, an I-400A missile system or some missile system from America, ultra-modern drones from Israel, Sukhoi 35, and weapons like Sukhoi 35 should also be deployed on the Indian border. India has deployed BrahMos missiles in Arunachal Pradesh. There is a need to do the same in Galwan Valley, Aksai Chin, Siachen, and Pagwan Lake.

POK- India

It is very important to change the Indian foreign policy and stop China's economic project by rapidly building a military base in Jammu and Kashmir by attacking China and merging it with India, and to stop China's sore nerves like in Aksai Chin, Shijiang, Taiwan, Tibet, and Hong Kong. But one must keep attacking from time to time.

There is a need to increase nuclear weapons

When China is busy increasing its stockpile of nuclear weapons even during the global pandemic, India also needs to rapidly accelerate its nuclear weapons. Today, China has about 350 nuclear weapons, while India has around 150. There is also a need to emphasise ultra-modern missile systems for the delivery of nuclear weapons.

20. The way forward

The foreign policy of the present government is moving forward with a new dimension, but there are many such works that are still to be done. For example, India's first neighbourhood policy is good, but it has to be kept in mind that by getting entangled in regional politics, we don't ignore your distant friends. Therefore, it is necessary that the spirit of 'world brotherhood' that has been the identity of India be taken forward. In the present world, the dimensions of relations are being weighed on economic grounds. That's why India should also pursue its foreign policy according to its economic interests. At present, the estrangement between America—Iran, Israel—Palestine, China—America, America—Russia, etc. is at its peak. Amidst this, not only political but also economic deadlock has increased. In such a situation, India will have to take any step carefully because its economic interests are connected with all these countries. In the modern era, foreign policies change every hour and change colour according to the season. In such a situation, it is very important to have a clear foreign policy. John F. Kennedy had also said that domestic policy mistakes can defeat us, but foreign policy mistakes can kill us. This proverb has to be considered in the context of foreign policy. Isolating Pakistan may be right for some time, but it is not right in the long run. That's why the path of

dialogue should always be open, because without the development of the neighbour, it is impossible to establish peace in the region. Russia has been our traditional friend, so despite strong relations with America, better relations with Russia are necessary. India's foreign policy should be such that neighbouring countries feel that they are all moving together. If this does not happen, then India will be in the situation of 'Big Brothers Syndrome, which is not right for India. The new government has every right to think and act in a new way, but it will also have to pay attention to the foreign policy implemented by the previous governments so that India can maintain its real identity. We should further enhance connectivity with the India-US-Japan trilateral or, better yet, a quadrilateral by including Australia in a group with similar regional objectives. India has these 5 options to teach a lesson to China; the dragon will be forced to bow down.

If China was thinking that it would be insolent in Ladakh and would try to change the S.B. and India would not be able to do anything, then China has forgotten that this is not the India of 1962. New Delhi: If China was thinking that it would be insolent in Ladakh and would try to change S.B. and India would not be able to do anything, then China has forgotten that this is not the India of 1962. This is the New India of 2020, which retaliates strongly on every attack. New India has a resolution that if you tease, you will not leave. From Doklam to Galvan Valley, China has proof of this.

21. What are the diplomatic and military options against China?

First option: There should be a strategy for strict action against China.

Second option: reply to China in its own language.

Third option: form an international alliance against China. India should bring along those countries that are against China.

Fourth option: The Indian Navy should siege China in the sea. China will be forced to compromise under pressure. India's sovereignty concerns regarding the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) being built under China's 'One Belt, One Road' are legitimate, but an important question is whether 'One Belt, One Road' is in any way beneficial to India. beneficial for? It is noteworthy that the condition of ground transportation in South Asia is very pathetic. 'One Belt, One Road' can play an important role in the development of connectivity between Tibet and India. It should be noted that till the 20th century, the old route connecting Lhasa and Kolkata through Nathu La was a main means of trade in goods and services. Used to be. If this route connecting Tibet with the outside world through India is revived under 'One Belt, One Road', then it can prove to be of great strategic and commercial importance for India. There is no doubt that improvements in India-China relations are in the interest of both countries, but a big question is whether India should do this at the cost of its sovereignty and security! With the change of leadership in May 2014, India extended a warm hand towards China, but it did not yield any meaningful results.

After that, India has decided to respond to China in its own language. For this, New Delhi has deepened relations with like-minded countries like America, Japan, Australia, and Vietnam. India has enhanced its strategic capabilities along its problematic borders with China. What is more interesting is that the Indian government has indicated a radical change in its Tibet policy. China is developing the Gwadar port with Pakistan and wants to increase its dominance in South Asia, while the Indian government has decided to develop the Chabahar port. It has given a befitting reply to this move by China by taking steps towards doing so.

22. These issues should be discussed between India and China

The knot of strategic relations between India and China has deepened further since the 1962 war. There were many such occasions when the conflict reached the mainstream. What important issues should be discussed between the two countries in this bilateral dialogue? Let's take a look at this:

1. India has been raising objections on the issue of Asian Dragon Master Jinping's ambition to establish world dominance through his dream plan, 'One Belt, One Road'. It is possible that some results may emerge after these talks.
2. The issue of China's interference in Kashmir is currently on the rise; China's recent attitude of mediating between India and Pakistan can spoil the work. During this visit, both countries should definitely try to settle this issue through open dialogue.
3. Disputes between India and China regarding Doklam, Arunachal, and Aksai Chi have also come to the margins. In fact, the land dispute that started with the Tibet issue has been deepening, and there is an immediate need for an agreement that should also be followed, especially by China.
4. India-China trade relations may make you happy in statistics, but in reality, Chinese products have started occupying the Indian market. Ignoring the terms of trade relations, China does not desist from its conspiracy to embroil India in a trade war by increasing tariffs on Indian products, especially generic medicines and food items. There is a need to have clear talks on this issue between India and China.
5. There is competition between India and China to become supreme over their neighbouring states. Instead of coming together and helping neighbouring states in harmony, both countries have pushed each other into competition. There is also a need to agree on the bad relations arising out of this.

Conclusion

It is absolutely true that in the 21st century, war is no longer going to be fought by armies; it is a war of economic policies, a war of diplomatic steps. India-China trade is at a remarkable level of 70 billion dollars annually, and efforts should be made to take this figure to new heights. On the economic front, both countries should adopt a positive attitude, and probably both India and China realise this. That is why China is India's biggest trading partner. As far as China's growing dominance through OBOR is concerned, India will also have to bring in some such projects. The Galwan Valley incident of 2020 has unquestionably cast a shadow over India-China relations, ushering in an era marked by increased complexity and uncertainty. In the wake of this tragedy, both countries find themselves grappling with an array of diplomatic, economic, and security challenges, compounded by emerging issues that demand careful navigation. The future course of India-China relations hinges on their capacity to effectively confront these challenges and discover common ground for cooperation, all while adeptly managing their inherent differences. This research paper has provided an exhaustive examination of the post-Galwan landscape, offering valuable insights into the pivotal elements that are shaping the evolving dynamics between these two prominent Asian nations. It is evident that the road ahead will demand astute diplomacy, strategic thinking, and a steadfast commitment to regional stability, as the outcomes of their interactions will undoubtedly influence not only the region but also the broader global order in the years to come.

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