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INDIAN POLITICAL POLICY WITH CHINA

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ABSTRACT

All countries always connected each other with specific relationship as per their nation policies. The basic principles of every country inducing the behavior cooperation and development to maintain the foreign Policy.

India and China are the main two countries in Asia continent well known for their population and geographic features. Both the nation has specific importance about history and culture. India has democracy and china develop communalism. India is a regional superpower and china develops economy prosperity in Asia continent.

Both countries are most important about various matters. China has economic power, military source and develops the economic network in the age of globalization. Therefore there is a need of time to develop the healthy and friendly relationship with china.

After Second World War USA and Russia were superpower countries. Meanwhile India and China gave lot of effort to maintain the economic balance in the world. Therefore researcher has been selected this topics for the research.

KEY WORDS-policy, country, problems, strategy, issues, and relationship

INTRODUCTION

To understand the historical and geographical background, the foreign policy during 1985-2009 to search the basic sources of two natives also to study the foreign. Policy of India and China on global level are the main objectives of research.

India and China are the biggest country in Asia Continent. India always focuses on democracy and China focus on Monopoly. To understand the effects of these issues on global levels is main reason behind this research.

In this research, to understand the definition of foreign policy, objectives, historical and geographical background with understanding in world is the main scope of this research.

Today, in the age of globalizations every country to maintain the relationship among the countries. Foreign policy role, acceptance of policies by one country from other, nation benefits, nation protection, empowerment, national and international stability etc are the component of Foreign Policy. This policy also preserves and develop economic, nation power, pressure groups, nation values and extension of land.

Foreign policy includes geographic principles, natural resources, historical principles, Industrial development, military power, population, public Opinion, executive, legislation, international institutions and political thinking.

India has approximately 3,166,414 sq.km, consisting the Himalaya at North and Hindi Sea at South direction and West Arabic Lake.

In observation it is found that India always accepted the foreign policy which is depending on friendship and cooperation with all countries. Mahatma Gandhi strongly opposed to Imperialism and Nehru suggested Non-alignment policy. India always accepted the Non-alignment policy with USA and Russia such powerful countries.

REVIEWS OF LITERATURE

While pursuing the research, researcher collected data from the maximum reference books which are related to the topic. Also historical events, activities, delegation, policies and agreement studies by the research for collecting the data. News paper, magazines and other literature review time to time taken by researcher in this research.

FOREIGN POLICY

Foreign Policy of a state is concerned with the behavior with of state towards other state. Foreign Policy is a set of goals outlining how the country will interact with other economically, politically, socially and militarily. Foreign policies are designed to help protect a country national interest. Foreign policy decided highly power of country. In parliamentary Democracy Parliament, Prime Minister and council of minister have decided foreign policy. Creating foreign policy is the job of the head of government and the foreign minister. According to Prof. Charls Brotten Marshal Foreign policy means the series of action done by political power to inspire situation in outer field.

In national interest includes to maintain the national security and stable the national and international position. According to Joseph Frankel 'National interest is an fundamental concept of foreign policy'.

India is main republic country in the Asia continent with Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Shrilanka and Maldiv. Therefore it is called as a 'Asia Subcontinent'.

In the area, India is on 7th number in the world. India is connected with Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar. Total length of India is 15,200 Km.

Asia continent has been divided into North Ground, Dakkhan area also Kaveri region. Sindhu, Ganga and Yamuna and main rivers in India.

FOREIGN POLICY OF CHINA

India political shows the effects about extension of political influence on national integration. The society development is a main objective of economic life. An ancient period Smart Ashoka, Bimbisar, Chandragupta, Also stressed on peaceful relationship.

China is the biggest and important country in Asia continent. China is attached with Manchuria., Antar Mongolia, Sikiyang, and Tibet. China connects North side with Magnolia, and Soviet Russia, west-Russia and Afgansnistan and some part of Jammu Kashmir, Nepal, Bramhadesh, Vietnam and East-pacific ocean.

China has developed its foreign policy and international relations by socialist ideology. Chinas ideology and foreign policy depends on the ideology of Marks, Angels, Lenin and Staling. Marks always wanted the classless society. China maintains its civilization since long time. China always conscious and serious about its protection from its neighbor countries. Therefore China had started the work of great wall in 403-222 BC to 1368 – 1694 BC.

FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA

Every country shows the effect of basic theory and principles in its foreign policy. Indian foreign policy is depending upon Indian culture and idealistic basic theories. Post Independence, India picked up the steps regarding foreign policy. Since an ancient times India has been adopted the policy of non alignment with spirituality and internationalism. "Wasudev-Kutubkam" and 'peaceful life' are main two characteristics of Indian culture. India gives the place to Gandhi's and Nehru's democratic socialism.

Main objectives of foreign policy of India are alignment policy, Universal harmony, opposition colonization, peaceful solution on international dispute, no place to racism, friendly relations with neighbor country and Panchsheel policy.

Maximum Country in Asia continent has been accepted the policy of Pansheel unity state and respect to elite power, equality and responsibility, Peaceful life with economic support and cooperation. India's foreign policy always try to handle various issues like dispute between Pakistan and China, to get veto power in UNO, regional super power etc by peaceful manner.

Indian foreign policy includes geographical contents, economic principles, military points, historic area, national interest, political contents, influence of ideology, internal power, scientific technology, universal opinion, spiritual power and pressure group.

In 1984 Rajiv Gandhi mainly focused on rationalization for development and harmony. Rajiv Gandhi visited to Pakistan and china to improve the relations. Rajiv Gandhi took agreement with India – Bangladesh and India, Shrilanka on distribution of water etc.

In the year, 1989 and 1990 V.P. Singh and Chandrashekhar tried to improve the relationship with Shrilanka. Reservation policy and 'Adwanis

Rathayatra' were main activities in India. In 1992, Jakarta conference, P.V. Narsimha Rao emphasized on Human Rights and improvement with Israel.

GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF CHINA AND ITS EFFECT ON FOREIGN POLICY

China has mainly Manchuria, Antarmangolia, Sikiyang and Tibet North of the China. China has Magnolia and Soviet Russia, West-Russia and Afghanistan, South side Nefa, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bramhadesh, Laos and Vietnam. East side of China has Pacific ocean, Korea and some part of Russia.

The base of China culture is in North china. Ho-Hang-Ho, Yangtse, Tungkiyang, Pekiyang and yellow river are an important river in China.

In regional part of china include the plane area, Law as, at west, for super land for agriculture. Chinas have important part like Chekiyang, Furkitang, Quangtung and Quangsi, Uaan & Quenchow etc.

Main and important region of China integration is the Chini language. 'Mandrine' is an official language. Traditional history of China shows the Hansia, Shang, Han, Tang, Sung, Uaan, Ming and Ching Kingdoms etc.

In 1557, Portugal extends its trade with China. In 1935 East India Company had been started trade in the world. As per the agreement of Vanghiya, Tensions and Hampo Britishans have got new facilities. During 1850 – 64 agreements took place having basic principles like social acceptance of property harmony and equality about male-female.

1864 to 1984 was unpeaceful duration. 'Banners' and 'Army's of the green standard' set up in China. During 1981–1867 China accepted the policy of international co-operation to send China representative to other country.

In this period the problem of workers had been raised in china and it was responsible for changes in USA–China. In the period 1860 to 1890 language and various education institute established at Shanghai.

Military network in Kiangsi region, sending 120 China students to USA etc important activities took place in china.

Communism is closely attached with Dalit community. Believe on Marxism is a main rituals of China. Correspondents of communalism propagate the planning of production to stop the economic growth of India, China attacked on India in 1962.

CONCLUSION

China raised in third world power after second world war. China has an effect on both groups in the world. China has adopted the policy of imperialism. To promote the communism in all over

country is a main aim of foreign policy of China. For the fulfillment of national purpose, Preference has been given to ideology and experience. China main was to develop agriculture, Industrialization on national level and focus on the military education and political parties. Mao always focuses on stabilized in the country.

Indians foreign policy is depending on Indian culture and ideologies basic principles. Post independent, India promote traditions, history, public opinion, movement and political behavior in foreign policy. In 1950, Pandit Nehru included in national movement in foreign policy.

In Indian, history since an ancient time in Smarts Ashok Chandragupta, and Mourya maintain foreign policy. India included in its foreign policy manner to maintain friendly relations, oppose to groupies and international peace.

Indian foreign policy impressed by Mahatma Gandhi's non violence, spiritualism with the "Vasudev-Kutumbakam" and 'peaceful life' style. Current objective of Indian policy are to settlement the dispute in peaceful lifestyle. Current objectives of Indian policy are to settlement the dispute in peaceful way between India and Pakistan; try to get veto power in security council of UNO and acceptance as to a third super power in Asia continent.

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