



Position Paper



Portfolio : Bangladesh

Committee : United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Topic :War situations between China and India, along with the consequences if the war breaks out'

India - China border conflict is not new to the world , border conflicts between India and China have been happening a lot , the first war was in 1962 , in which China was victorious and took over a large part of Ladakh (Aksai Chin) , A border conflict between India and China at Sikkim took place in 1967 at Nathu La and Cho La where India won and 300+ Chinese soldiers were killed , In June, a military standoff occurred between India and China in the disputed territory of Doklam, near the Doka La pass. On June 16, 2017, the Chinese brought heavy road building equipment to the Doklam region and began constructing a road in the disputed area , and then in 2020 at LAC amidst the Corona Virus .Let's discuss one of the Sino-Indian wars.

Sino-Indian war in 1962 and 1967.

The border conflicts between India and China have been arising ever since India granted asylum to the Dalai Lama in 1959. The war was mainly based on the Himalayan border. Aksai Chin was also one of the causes as India claimed it to be in Kashmir-Ladakh region and China claimed it to be in Xinjiang. China also constructed a road there and this also bothered and triggered India. In 1967 , the conflict happened due to the intrusion of Chinese forces into Nathu La and Cho La at Sikkim Border.

Present Situation

The border, or Line of Actual Control, is not demarcated, and China and India have differing ideas of where it should be located, leading to regular border tensions and conflicts. This border standoff is the fourth since 2013. China was unhappy with India's actions in August 2019 to end Jammu and Kashmir's traditional autonomy, one result of which was the creation of the Union Territory of Ladakh; China saw India's recent road construction work in the area as a challenge to its strategic position; Many countries (Including India) are claiming that China wants to distract attention from its part in the global pandemic. Bangladesh strictly opposes these perceptions.

Relations of Bangladesh with India.

The India-Bangladesh relationship starts from the birth of Bangladesh. India was the first country to recognize the sovereignty of Bangladesh and establish diplomatic ties in 1971.

Historically, India and Bangladesh have maintained close relations. During Narendra Modi's state visit to Bangladesh in June 2015, 22 bilateral agreements were signed, including the resolution to a border issue that had existed since 1947 through a successful land boundary agreement (LBA). India also pledged \$5 billion worth of investments in Bangladesh. The relationship of Bangladesh with India is more political. India came more close to Bangladesh when it launched Mission Insaniyat in 2017 to help Bangladesh provide shelter and place to Rohingya refugees.

Relations of Bangladesh with China.

Bangladesh and China are a strategic partnership of cooperation. Beijing began its diplomatic relations with Dhaka in 1976. China-Bangladesh relations began as a process of comprehensive cooperation for trade, economic cooperation, and technology exchange. As a member of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), Bangladesh has received Beijing's support including 27 agreements signed when President Xi Jinping visited Bangladesh in 2016. The investments were worth around \$24 billion. China had provided economic assistance totaling US\$300 million to Bangladesh and the bilateral trade had reached a value amounting to a billion dollars. The relationship of Bangladesh with China is more economical.

China is the biggest investor of Bangladesh over taking India. China is also the biggest potential investor in capital-crunched Bangladesh.

Alongside trade and investment, military cooperation between China and Bangladesh has steadily increased for two reasons.

- One, China has no border with Bangladesh and there is hardly any possibility of military conflict between the two nations.
- Two, Chinese armaments are affordable and come with some reasonable standard.

Possible Solutions by countries.

China's moves are hard to gauge, and as many scholars have noted, India's options are limited. India has indicated that it will no longer adjust but looking for conflict at a time of economic downturn and still-rising coronavirus cases is not a good option. India is planning for steps such as increasing examination on inbound investment from China, India recently announced review procedures for foreign investment from "neighboring" countries, . China is a source of

investment in some of India's top start-ups. And press reports have already identified upcoming restrictions on Chinese equipment in India's large and growing telecom sector, including a likely ban on Chinese companies who are involved in the building of 5G infrastructure. A mass appeal of boycotting Chinese products has also come into light.

China's influence over the South Asian Countries , mainly Indian neighbourhood :

The Indo-Chinese makes the relationship with neighbors more vulnerable . China has had a very good control over the neighbors of India , Pakistan , that is economically binded by China is one of the crucial factors of the Chinese alliance , Pakistan is one of the biggest enemy of India and numerous conflicts between India and Pakistan have also been seen in the past 74-75 years , China has also given a large amount of debt to Pakistan that's why Pakistan is the biggest supporter of China on any Agenda. China has also invested in Sri Lanka and the Indo-Sri Lankan relationship is a bit sour ever since the assassination of Rajeev Gandhi . China has also supported Nepal and Nepal has also claimed some of the Indian territories as Nepal's land , Chinese influence on Bhutan can also be seen as Bhutan has blocked the water supply from one of its rivers to India and in this critical situation , Bangladesh emerges as the only true supporter of India and Bangladesh has also started water supply from India , though NRC and CAA are highly protested in Bangladesh because the people who will be deemed as foreigners can be forcefully sent to Bangladesh , though not being the citizen of Bangladesh. China also has economic ties with us(Bangladesh) but India is more political and cultural , India remains more close because of the recognition in 1971.

Consequences if the war breaks out :

As everyone knows , war , in any way, is not beneficial for any country , even for the world , war only leads to regret and lots of deaths. Yet , the consequences of the Indo-China war can be worsened.

- If Bangladesh is asked to choose one of them , then there will be a huge loss because Bangladesh will lose the support of one of the strongest investors in Bangladesh.
- Indo-China trade war can take place in which there will be a huge loss to both countries as India is the largest market for China and China is the largest exporter of India.
- Bangladesh's development will be nearly stopped to a great extent because both the countries are generously helping Bangladesh to stand on its feet.
- Some land will be captured by either of the countries of another country.

- There will be a huge economic loss to the world because these two countries are going to become the biggest economies on the earth.
- There will be a huge trade downfall in the world because these two countries play a crucial role in world trade whether it can be importing or exporting , both things are done to a great extent.
- One of the most important , yet unpopular consequence is that the countries can be divided into two groups , same as WW-II which can eventually lead to WW-III , though chances are less but the conflict in this situation when India also has numerous supporters and China as well , this can be the possible and important consequence.

Bangladesh's Stance and Conclusion.

Bangladesh doesn't need to interfere in resolving the long-standing issues between India and China. New Delhi and Beijing have shown commitment to a peaceful resolution. They started meetings at the level of defence officers and Foreign Minister. We hope for a diplomatic solution.

Bangladesh is the pioneer of peace. Dhaka is always known for peaceful coexistence with neighbours. We believe in solution by discussing each and every problem, as we achieved lots with Indo-Bangla mutual discussions through understanding on both sides , though Bangladesh doesn't have any role in the ongoing conflict , It has been a partner (diplomatic , economic and cultural) of India since 1971 and China since 1976.

Conclusion

India and China both should shake hands as Bangladesh also believes in reunion as it shook hands with China which once refused to give it recognition. War only leads to the diminishing of the technological and economical along with social development , hence peace will be the most important factor.

Sources

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