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The Indian people are in the process of expressing their nationalism. The emergence of nationalism is due to the Uri attack by Pakistan in September thereafter the political leadership and the media went to highlight the role of the Pakistan and as is well evidenced the Pakistan had played a role in the Uri attack which has been established without doubts. India gave Pakistan evidence of involvement of Pak-based terrorists in the Uri attack and demanded that it refrain from supporting and sponsoring terrorism directed against this country. And that latest terrorist attack in Uri only underlines that the infrastructure of terrorism in Pakistan remains active (and) that the Pakistan government had made a solemn commitment in January 2004 to not allow its soil or territory under its control to be used for terrorism against India. The persistent and growing violation of this undertaking is a matter of very serious concern. (Indian Express, 2016) Though Pakistan rejected these claims and there was also no offer of cooperation to investigate the Uri attack, as was done by Pakistan in the aftermath of the terror strike on Pathankot airbase in January (HT, 2016), moreover it adopted aggressive attacks on India in UNO and at the global level on the issue of Kashmir which has although been rejected by the global community due to non substantial and rhetoric based campaign of Pakistan. The surgical strikes followed which were mainly caused due to demands of Indian people who were getting frustrated from the Pakistan behavior and the diplomatic coolness which Indian government usually adopts with respect to Pakistan activities. The Indian government have preferred the peaceful approach and attempted to resolve the conflict with the Pakistan by negotiations. Though there is a shift from the previous position and Indian government has started to call Pakistan as state sponsoring terrorism nation, which is now being openly talked about. Indian Foreign Minister Mrs. Sushma Swaraj referred Pakistan during the Goa BRICS meet that "there's no bigger challenge than state-sponsored terrorism. There must be a cost for those who support terrorists and make a false distinction between good and bad terrorists" (TOI, 2016)
India brought into focus the role of the Pakistan in clear terms; the people in the country in the meantime had developed anger against Pakistan in which common people, the cricket players, film starts from the tinsel world and the analysts equally analyzed that China was the main supporter of Pakistan. Its role in the enhancement of terrorism was strengthened when China supported the terrorists who were banned by the countries and institutions but not by China, as a consequence the general impression was that China is in support of terrorism and Pakistan’s unethical practices are supported as well promoted by the Chinese government. China blocked India’s attempts to name the Pakistan-based Jaish-e-Muhammad and Lashkar-e-Taiba terrorists outfits in the Goa Declaration, in which the BRICS member pledged to "relentlessly pursue" outfits designated terrorist groups by the UN Security Council. (TOI, 2016)

In fact after the attack on the IAF base at Pathankot on January 2, India in February wrote to the UN calling for immediate action to list Azhar under the Al-Qaeda Sanctions Committee. The submission was armed with strong evidence of the outfit’s terror activities and its role in the Pathankot attack that killed seven Indian military personnel. India also told the UN Sanctions Committee that not listing Azhar would expose it and other countries in South Asia to threats from the terror group and its leader. The India submission was considered by the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) for technical aspects of the evidence provided. The technical team then with the support of the US, UK and France had sent it to all the members, all were told that if there are no objections, the designation will be announced after the expiry of the deadline, however, hours before the deadline, China requested the committee to hold up the banning of the JeM chief, Chinese action was in “consultation” with Pakistan, which is not on the UN committee. The UN had banned JeM in 2001 but India’s efforts to ban Azhar after the Mumbai terror attack also did not fructify as China, one of the five permanent members of the UN group with veto powers, did not allow the ban apparently at the behest of Pakistan again. (Indian Express, 2016)

The Chinese policy makers failed to understand the buildup of anti Chinese sentiments among the common people in India who are much against to Pakistan due to its support to terrorism and China also appeared as a real supporter of terrorism and state sponsored terrorism proliferation of Pakistan. Chinese are supposed to be much analytical but they were not in position to distinguish between the support to Pakistan with respect to terrorism and the economic interests closely
aligned with India. They also did not have any inkling of the Indian nationalism, as in India scholars are much aware about the nature and role of Chinese nationalism but it is not so in China. They should know that in Indian the nationalism always prevail at the core of the heart of every Indian which is expressed whenever the Indian cricket team plays with Pakistan or in any other game. Moreover the Bengal partition 1905 was the first instance when people had come closer to each other in the name and work of boycotting the foreign British goods and which proved to be a very successful boycott effort. It happened when communication means were limited and people were quite scattered in their consideration of one India as a nation, now the situation has considerably been changed and the India as whole in spite of so much diversities is one on the national issues. And its reflection has been realized by China now when there is clamour to boycott the Chinese goods due to its support to Pakistan in not banning the terrorists. The people started to think that China and Pakistan are in close contacts to fail Indian efforts with the help of proxy war. When China supports the terrorists or Pakistan on this issue then its image nose dives which is already not so positive in the country. Though the general stability of bilateral relations has not been disturbed much since the end of the 1980s. One of the key reasons has been the outstanding constructive role played by the economic interactions between these two countries. Sino-India relations could well be described as dual-engined, with political and economic interactions being equally important. Compared to China's relations with other major powers, this phenomenon is unique. Politically, the top leaders of both countries have met frequently. President Hu Jintao and Prime Minster Wen Jiabao, in their ten years in power, met Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh as many as 26 times. They also set up the prime ministers' hotline. It is safe to say that Sino-India relations have been guided and managed by the top leadership on both sides. At the same time, bilateral trade relations have undergone a dramatic increase. (Bajpai et al., 2015) Bilateral trade has grown 24 times in 15 years, from $ 2.9 billion in 2000 to $ 71.6 billion in 2015 (and) in the last ten years while Chinese exports to India galloped at 520%, India’s exports to China grew by only 25%. (Economic Times, 2016)

In spite of these facts the recent emergence of boycott of Chinese goods call has been voiced in India and a substantial numbers of people are in support of such boycotts. Though some newspapers as Economic Times on Sunday 30, October 2016 carried a big analytical article that such call is only more bark not a bite but it is not correct assessment and the forward and cascading effects of the calls are ignored. Baba Ramdev factor is important in this respect who
has emerged as the icon of Swadeshi (indigenous goods). He is much respected Yoga Guru and his products are considered by a large section of society as genuine. He has captured a large market with a turnover of Rs. 5,000 crore in the last financial year, thereby displacing the Multi National Companies to a certain extent as sales of the aerated drinks have declined after his call. He said that “In the country of Mahatma Gandhi, who believed in swadeshi, I saw MNCs making a killing with foreign-made products. Patanjali was a reaction to that. Whether you want to wear jeans or skirt, it should be swadeshi.” He talks about Swadeshi and foreign goods are facing the challenges from Patanjali (name of company) products. He has also given a call in opposition to the Chinese goods. He has said, “China makes money out of India and helps Pakistan” (Indian Express, 2016)

His call has impact on the common people and wave of nationalism which is prevailing in India has been strengthened at present.

Survey

In this background a general survey of 100 people was undertaken by CRIEPS with certain questions. The people belonged to different strata of the society and direct interaction, phone calls, group discussions methods were adopted to identify the real tilt of the people. The people belonged mainly to city of Kanpur but also included from Delhi, Nainital (Uttaranchal), Roorkee, Saharanpur, Lucknow, Orai, Allahabad, Mumbai, Bangalore, Pune, NOIDA etc.

Findings

The findings were as following:

A. All people i.e. 100% people were convinced that China was supporting Pakistan
B. All believed that China was in support of Pakistan on the issue of terrorism
C. 99% people said they were convinced with the ideas of Baba Ramdev
D. 98% people said if they felt that China was not on changing path with respect to India and continued supporting the Pakistan continued they will stop purchasing the Chinese goods
E. All accepted that Chinese goods are poor in quality but cheap
F. All accepted that Indian nationalism exist and expressed when needs arose. And the time has come to express on the issue of Pakistan.

G. 98% were convinced that Indian PM Narendra Modi was a strong Prime Minister to face the Chinese –Pakistan Challenges. Home Minister Rajnath Singh was the second choice with 90% supporting his activism.

H. Young Indians were more vocal and angry with full nationalist thoughts.

**Conclusion**

The present paper concludes that at present China has failed to understand the flow of Indian nationalism against Chinese goods. China has failed to understand that it does not serve anything to it if it supports Pakistan on the issue of terrorism. It may in due course lose its Indian market with a huge loss in market shares if the Indian nationalism grows, takes a complete Swadeshi (indigenous) form which it has started to take that all Chinese goods should be boycotted. Diwali is festivals of lights and decorative lights’ sale of China has shown 30-40% decline this year. In the city of Kanpur several sellers had captioned on their shops that Chinese goods are not sold here.

There is direct impact on the Chinese goods and Chinese policy makers needs to know that its support to Pakistan on terrorism has made Indians highly against to China. Now Chinese state councilor Mr. Yang (In Chinese power structure, State Councillor is more powerful than the Foreign Minister), has to meet Indian National Security Advisor Mr. Doval in November to discuss several issues but two issues China must sort out immediately which relates to its opposition to Indian entry to NSG and second is its support to Pakistan on terrorism. Indian nationalism impregnated with the spirit of Swadeshi is on rise. China and Pakistan both must know it.

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