PREFACE
The twenty first century characteristic features of Nation-states at international level are independent, sovereign and interdependent. This interdependence sometimes promotes co-operation and at other times conflict. Convergence of interests promotes co-operation between states and divergence of interests leads to conflict and mutual misunderstandings in their relations. The most immediate threat to any nation arises in its neighbourhood. Increasing interdependence and communication between societies and the continuing level of interstate tension, unsuccessful attempts by nations to resolve conflicts, rising significance of conventional as well as unconventional security issues have all exacerbated the importance of the conflict resolution model in international politics. The most important cause and issue in international conflict is the issue of boundary control and safety. The relations with neighbour nation-states are not an end in themselves nor is a foreign policy itself but they are among the means to protect their national interests which cannot be sacrificed out of sentimental concern for those nearer to us for building international image. The normalization of relations becomes inevitable since conflicts among nations seem to be frequent and pervasive occurrence. One of the civilized methods of tackling conflicts is to delimit the areas of conflict to narrow down as far as possible and to allow normal activities on a scale as wide as possible for international peace and global harmony.
India, China and Pakistan are the three border countries in South Asian Continent and had many competing interests with historical reasons which took the form of sharp differences over the territorial borders. Though India and China were most acute in the western and eastern extremities of the Himalayas, separated by over thousand miles, and India and Pakistan which were once integral parts of undivided India till 1947, these neighbouring countries jumped into wars with India, the immediate causes of which were the borders disputes. Thus India’s relations with these neighbours remained problematic.

INDIA AND CHINA:

A review of the major events in the economic, military and political relationship between India and China exemplify vacillation between ‘incremental engagement’ and threat perception that has come to characterize relations between the two states. Economic relations continue to be marred by numerous small issues and the larger question of achieving balanced trade with China remains unanswered. The ‘antagonistic hype’ created by the media in both countries was surprisingly effective in encouraging nationalistic indignation within both States and military measures taken by India to bolster overall national security were deciphered to imply an imminent China threat. Despite upheavals, however, the political institutions constructed to facilitate cooperation have functioned well injecting an amount of sanity in the otherwise frenzied discourse on bilateral relations.
Background

China and India are separated by the formidable geographical obstacles of the Himalayan mountain chain. China and India today share a border along the Himalayas and Nepal and Bhutan, two states lying along the Himalaya range, and acting as buffer states. In addition, the disputed Kashmir province (claimed by Pakistan) borders both China and India. As Pakistan has tense relations with India, Kashmir's state of unrest serves as a natural ally to China.

Two territories are currently disputed between the People's Republic of China (PRC) and India: Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh is located near the far east of India. While Aksai Chin is located near the northwest corner of India, at the junction of India, Pakistan and the PRC. However all sides in the dispute have agreed to respect the Line of Actual Control and this border dispute is not widely seen as a major flashpoint.

India and China had relatively little political contact before the 1950s. Despite this both countries have had extensive cultural contact since the first century, especially with the transmission of Buddhism from India to China. Trade relations via the Silk Road acted as economic contact between the two regions.

Relations after Independence

Jawaharlal Nehru based his vision of 'resurgent Asia' on friendship between the two largest states of Asia; his vision of an internationalist
foreign policy governed by the ethics of the Panchsheel, which he initially believed was shared by China, came to grief when it became clear that the two countries had a conflict of interest in Tibet, which had traditionally served as a geographically and political buffer zone, and where India believed it had inherited special privileges from the British Raj.

Mao Zedong, the Commander of the Liberation Army and the Chairman of the communist Party of China viewed Tibet as an integral part of the Chinese State. Mao was determined to bring Tibet under direct administrative and military control of People’s Republic of China and saw Indian concern over Tibet as a manifestation of the Indian Government’s interference in the internal affairs of the People’s Republic of China. The PRC sought to reassert control over Tibet and to end Lamaism (Tibetan Buddhism) and feudalism, which it did by force of arms in 1950. To avoid antagonizing the People’s Republic of China, Nehru informed Chinese leaders that India had neither political nor territorial ambitions nor did it seek special privileges in Tibet, but that traditional trading rights must continue.

Meanwhile, India was the 16th state to establish diplomatic relations with the People’s Republic of China and did so on April 1, 1950.

In April 1954, India and the PRC signed an eight years agreement on Tibet that set forth the basis of their relationship in the form of the five principles of peaceful Coexistence (or Panch Shila).
India published new maps that included the Aksai Chin region within the boundaries of India (maps published at the time of India's independence did not clearly indicate whether the region was in India or Tibet). When an Indian reconnaissance party discovered a completed Chinese road running through the Aksai Chin region of the Ladakh District of Jammu and Kashmir, border clashes and Indian protests became more frequent and serious. The People's Republic of China accused India of expansionism and imperialism in Tibet and throughout the Himalayan region. China claimed 104,000 km of territory over which India's maps showed clear sovereignty, and demanded "rectification" of the entire border. Zhou proposed that China relinquish its claim to most of India's northwest in exchange for India's abandonment of its claim to Aksai Chin. The Indian government, constrained by domestic public opinion, rejected the idea of a settlement based on uncompensated loss of territory as being humiliating and unequal.

Border disputes resulted in a short border war between the People's Republic of China and India on 20th October 1962. The PRC pushed the unprepared and inadequately led Indian forces to within forty-eight kilometers of the Assam plains in the northeast and occupied strategic points in Ladakh, until the PRC declared a unilateral cease-fire on 21st November and withdrew twenty kilometers behind its contended line of control.
Relations between the PRC and India deteriorated during the rest of the 1960s and the early 1970s as Sino-Pakistan relations improved and Sino-Soviet relations worsened. The PRC backed Pakistan in its 1965 war with India. Between 1967 and 1971 an all-weather road was built across territory claimed by India, linking PRC’s Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region with Pakistan; India could do no more than protest. The PRC continued an active propaganda campaign against India and supplied ideological, financial and other assistance to dissident groups, especially to tribes in northeastern India.

In August, 1971, India signed its Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation with the Soviet Union, and the United States and the PRC sided with Pakistan in its December 1971 War with India. By this time, the PRC had just replaced the Republic of China in the UN where its representatives denounced India as being a “Tool of Soviet expansionism”. India and the PRC renewed efforts to improve relations after the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979.

In 1981 PRC Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua was invited to India, where he made complimentary remarks about India’s role in South Asia. PRC premier Zhao Ziyang concurrently toured Pakistan Nepal, and Bangladesh.

In 1980, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi approved a plan to upgrade the deployment of forces around the Line of Actual Control to
avoid unilateral redefinitions of the line, India also increased funds for infrastructural development in these areas.

In 1984 squads of Indian soldiers began actively patrolling the Sumdorong Chu Valley in Arunachal Pradesh (formerly NEFA), which is north of the McMahon Line as drawn on the Simla Treaty map but south of the ridge which Indian claims is meant to delineate the McMahon Line. In the winter of 1986, the Chinese deployed their troops to the Sumdorong Chu before the Indian team could arrive in the summer and built a Helipad at Wandung. Surprised by the Chinese occupation, India’s then Chief of Army Staff, General K. Sundarji, airlifted a brigade to the region. However, Indian foreign minister N.D. Tiwari and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi travelled to Beijing over the following months to negotiate a mutual de-escalation.

After the Huang visit, India and the PRC held eight rounds of border negotiations between December 1981 and November 1987. These talks initially raised hopes in that progress could be made on the border issues. However, in 1985, the PRC stiffened its position on the border and insisted on mutual concessions without defining the exact terms of its “package proposal” or where the actual line of control lay. In 1986 and 1987, the negotiation achieved nothing, given the charges exchanged between the two countries of military encroachment in the Sumdorung Chu Valley of the Tawang tract on the eastern sector of the border.
A warming trend in relations was facilitated by Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China in December 1988. The two sides issued a joint communiqué that stressed the need to restore friendly relations on the basis of the Panch Shila and noted the importance of the first visit by an Indian Prime Minister to China since Nehru's 1954 visit. India and the People’s Republic of China agreed to broaden bilateral ties in various areas, working to achieve a "fair and reasonable settlement while seeking a mutually acceptable solution" to the border dispute.

As the mid-1990s approached, slow but steady improvement in relations with China was visible. Top-level dialogue continued with the December 1991 visit of PRC Premier Li Peng to India and the May 1992 visit to China of Indian President R. Venkataraman. Six rounds of talks of the Indian-Chinese Joint Working Group on the Border Issue were held between December 1988 and June 1993.

Substantial movement in relations continued in 1993. The sixth-round joint working group talks were held in June in New Delhi but resulted in only minor developments. However, as the year progressed the long-standing border dispute was eased as a result of bilateral pledge to reduce troop levels and to respect the cease – fire line along the India-China border. Prime Minister Narasimha Rao and Premier Li Peng signed the border agreement and three other agreements (on cross-border trade and on increased cooperation on the environment and in radio and television broadcasting) during the former’s visit to Beijing in September.
In January 1994 Beijing announced that it not only favored a negotiated solution on Kashmir, but also opposed any form of independence for the region.

Possibly indicative of the further relaxation of India-China relations, at least there was little notice taken in Beijing, was the April 1995 announcement after a year of consultation, of the opening of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Center in New Delhi.

Sino-Indian relations hit a low point in 1998 following India's nuclear tests in May. Indian Defense Minister George Fernandes declared that "China is India's number one threat" hinting that India developed nuclear weapons in defense against China's nuclear arsenal. In 1998, China was one of the strongest international critics of India's nuclear tests and entry into the nuclear club. Relations between India and China stayed strained until the end of the decade.

With Indian President K.R. Narayanan's visit to China, the year 2000 marked a gradual re-engagement of Indian and Chinese diplomacy. In 2002 Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji reciprocated by visiting India, with a focus on economic issues. 2003 ushered in a marked improvement in Sino-Indian relations following Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee's landmark June 2003 visit to China. China officially recognized Indian sovereignty over Sikkim as the two nations moved toward resolving their border disputes.
The year 2004 also witnessed a gradual improvement in the international area when the two countries proposed opening up the Nathula and Jelepla Passes in Sikkim which would be mutually beneficial to both countries. This year was a milestone in Sino-Indian bilateral trade. In April 2005, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao visited Bangalore to push for increased Sino-Indian cooperation in high-tech industries.

Present Scenario

On July 6th, 2006, China and India re-opened Nathula, an ancient trade route which was part of the Silk Road. Nathula is a pass through the Himalayas and it was closed 44 years prior to 2006 when the Sino-Indian War broke out in 1962. The initial agreement for the re-opening of the trade route was reached in 2003, and a final agreement was formalized on June 18, 2006. Officials say that the re-opening of border trade will help ease the economic isolation of the region. In November 2006, China and India had a verbal spat over claim of the north-east Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh. India claimed that China was occupied in 38000 square kilometers of its territory in Kashmir, while China claimed of whole of Arunachal Pradesh its own. In May 2007, China denied the application for visa from an Indian Administrative Services officers in Arunachal Pradesh. According to China, since Arunachal Pradesh is a territory of China, he would not need a visa to visit his own country. Later in December 2007, China appeared to have reversed its policy by granting Visa to Marpe Sora, an Arunachal-born professor in computer science.
In January 2008, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh visited China and met with President Hu Jintao and Premier Wen Jiabao and had bilateral discussions related to trade, commerce, defense, military, and various other issues. In 2009 China also tried to block a loan from Asian Development Bank to India for the development of Arunachal Pradesh and when India succeeded in securing the loan with the help of USA and Japan, China expressed displeasure at ADB.

The year 2009-10 saw continuing high-level engagement with China, including meeting on the sidelines of major international and regional events. During these meetings, there was fruitful exchange of views and the leaders agreed to continue and strengthen efforts to build strategic and cooperative partnership between the two countries. With convergence of interest on issues like the Doha Round of WTO negotiation, climate change and the global financial crisis, both countries continued to interact constructively on global issues. The two countries so far had 14 rounds of talks and on 4th March 2011 the Chairman of NPC’s Foreign Affairs Committee Li Zhaoxing stated that ‘at present there are friendly and stable relations between China and India and this has created a good atmosphere for the two sides to resolve the boundary question through consultations.

INDIA AND PAKISTAN

India and Pakistan share much of their common geographic location, and religious demographics yet diplomatic relations between the
two countries are defined by numerous military conflicts and territorial disputes. The Partition of India in 1947 created two large countries independent from Britain; Pakistan as two wings in the East and West separated by India in the middle. Millions of Muslims and Hindus were killed in communal riots following the partition of the British Empire. According to the British plan for the partition of British India, all the 680 were allowed to decide which of the two countries to join. Majority princely states joined India. Soon after Independence India and Pakistan established diplomatic relations. Subsequent years were marked by bitter periodic conflict, and the nations went to war four times.

**Junagadh Dispute**

Junagadh was a state on the south western end of Gujarat, with the principalities of Manavadar, Mangrol and Babriawad. The Arabians Sea stood between it and Pakistan. The state had an overwhelming Hindu population which constituted more than 80% of its citizens, while the ruler of the state was a Muslim. On August 15th, 1947 the ruler of the state, Nawab of junagadh, Mahabat Khan, acceded to Pakistan. Pakistan confirmed the acceptance of accession in September 1947. India did not accept the accession as legitimate.

**Kashmir Dispute**

Kashmir was a princely state, ruled by Hari Singh a Hindu. The Maharaja of Kashmir was equally hesitant to join either India, because he knew his Muslim subjects would not like to join a Hindu-based and Hindu-
majority nation, or Pakistan which as a Hindu he was personally averse to. Hari Singh signed a Standstill Agreement (preserving status quo) with Pakistan, but did not make his decision by August 15th, 1947.

India on the other hand asserts that the Maharaja’s decision, which was the norm for every other princely state at the time of independence, and subsequent elections, for over 40 years, on Kashmir has made it an integral part of India. This opinion has often become controversial, as Pakistan asserts that the decision of the ruler of Junagadh also adhered to Pakistan. Due to all such political differences, this dispute has also been the subject of wars between the two countries in 1947 and 1965 and a limited conflict in 1999.

Other Territorial Disputes

Pakistan is locked in other territorial disputes with India such as the Siachen Glacier and Kori Creek. Pakistan is also currently having dialogue with India regarding the Baglihar Dam being built over the River Chenab in Jammu and Kashmir.

Bangladesh Liberation War (1971)

Pakistan, since independence was geo-politically divided into two major regions West Pakistan and East Pakistan. East Pakistan was occupied mostly by Bengali people. In December 1971 following a political crisis in East Pakistan, the situation soon spiraled out of control in East Pakistan and India interned in favour of the rebelling Bengali populace. The conflict, a brief but bloody war, resulted in the independence of East
Pakistan. In the war, the Pakistani army swiftly fell to India, forcing the independence of East Pakistan, which separated and became Bangladesh. The Pakistani military, being a thousand miles from its base and surrounded by enemies, was forced to give in.

**Simla Agreement**

Since the 1971 war, Pakistan and India have made only slow progress towards the normalization of relations. In July 1972, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto met in the Indian hill station of Simla. They signed the Simla Agreement, by which India would return all Pakistan personnel (over 90,000) and captured territory in the west, and the two countries would "settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations". Diplomatic and trade relations were also re-established in 1976.

**Developments Since 2004**

Violent activities in the region declined in 2004. There are two main reasons for this; warming of relations between New Delhi and Islamabad which consequently lead to a ceasefire between the two countries in 2003 and the fencing of the LOC being carried out by the Indian Army. Moreover, coming under intense international pressure, Islamabad was compelled to take actions against the militants' training camps on its territory. In 2004, the two countries also agreed upon decreasing the number of troops present in the region.
A major clash between Indian security forces and militants occurred when a group of insurgents tried to infiltrate into the Indian - administered Kashmir from Pakistan in July 2005. The same month also saw a Kashmir militant attack on Ayodhya and Srinagar. However, these developments had little impact on the peace process.

Some improvements in the relations are seen with the re-opening of a series of transportation networks near the India – Pakistan border, with the most important being bus routes and railway lines.

**Taliban**

After the 1979 Soviet war in Afghanistan, new strains appeared in Indo-Pakistani relations. Pakistan actively supported the Afghan resistance against the Soviet Union, which was a close ally of India, which brought opposing political opinions.

The Taliban regime in Afghanistan was strongly supported by Pakistan – one of the few countries to do so – before the September 11 attacks. India on the other hand firmly opposed the Taliban and criticized Pakistan for supporting it.

**Lahore Declaration**

Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a visit to Lahore and signed a declaration in 1999 with his Pakistani counterpart Nawaz-Sharif. However peace remained elusive as when Nawaz Sharif was declaring in ‘Lahore Declaration’ about a peaceful solution to all disputes and condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, Pakistani
army along with the terrorists or so called Mujahideen was busy in occupying strategic positions in Leh, Kargil and Dras sector of Jammu & Kashmir. Kargil war followed.

Kargil Crisis

Attempts to restart dialogue between the two nations were given a major boost by the February 1999 meeting of both Prime Ministers in Lahore and their signing of three agreements.

These efforts have since been stalled by the intrusion of Pakistani forces into Indian Territory near Kargil in Jammu and Kashmir in May 1999. This resulted in intense fighting between Indian and Pakistani forces, known as the Kargil conflict. Backed by the Indian Air Force, the Indian Army successfully regained Kargil. A subsequent military coup in Pakistan that overturned the democratically elected Nawaz Sharif government in October of the same year also proved a setback to relations.

Agra Summit

Agra Summit was held in July 2001. But Pakistan President Musharaff's brazen justification to his intrusion in Kargil as Pakistani response to the liberation of Bangladesh and Characterization of his Jehad in J&K as an 'indigenous freedom struggle' made the Summit a failure. Indian PM Vajpayee showed great forebearance and patience. The talks fell through.
Mumbai Attacks (2008)

The 2008 Mumbai attacks by ten terrorists killed over 173 and wounded 308. India blamed the Lashkar-e-Toiba, a Pakistan based militant group, for planning and executing the attacks. Islamabad resisted the claims and demanded evidence. India provided evidence in the form of interrogations, weapons, candy wrappers, Pakistan - originated milk packets, and telephone sets. Indian officials demanded Pakistan extradited suspects for trial. The attack on the Parliament was the most dramatic attack carried out by Pakistani terrorists. India blamed Pakistan for carrying out the attacks, an allegation which Pakistan strongly denied and one that brought both nations to the brink of a nuclear confrontation. Apart from this, the most notable was the hijacking of Indian Airlines Flight IC 814 en route New Delhi from Kathmandu on December 24, 1999. On December 22nd, 2000, a group of terrorists belonging to the Lashkar-e-Toiba stormed the famous Red fort in New Delhi. Two Kashmiri terrorists belonging to Jaish-e- Mohammed raided the Swami Narayana temple complex in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, killing 30 people, including 18 women and five children. The attack was carried out on September 25th, 2002 just few days after state elections were held in Jammu and Kashmir. Two car bombs exploded in south Mumbai on August 25th, 2003; one near the Gateway of India and the other at the famous Zaveri Bazar, killing at least 48 and injuring 150 people. Though no terrorists group claimed responsibility for the attacks, Mumbai Police and RAW suspectd Lashkar-
e-Toiba's hand in the twin blasts. In an unsuccessful attempt, six terrorists belonging to Lashkar-e-Toiba stormed the Ayodhya Ram Janmabhumi Complex on July 5th, 2005.

Despite the terrorist attack on Mumbai and ongoing investigations into the involvement of David Coleman Headley and Tahawwur Hussain Rama in various terrorist acts including the Mumbai terrorists attack and continuing cross-border infiltration from Pakistan and ceasefire violations by Pakistan across the line of actual control and international border, people-to-people contacts were allowed to continue. A number of Pakistani cultural, academic and trade delegations visited India. Government also facilitated visits to places of pilgrimage under the protocol on visits to religious shrines.

On 1st January, 2010 India and Pakistan exchanged through diplomatic channels simultaneously at New Delhi and Islamabad, the lists of nuclear installations and facilities covered under the Agreement on the prohibition of attack against nuclear installations and facilities between India and Pakistan.

The future of India-China and India-Pakistan relations will be increasingly influenced by the U.S. and Moscow factors and key issues, which would determine the nature of the India-China-Pakistan triangular dynamics and the two external powers' role in Asia which includes normalization of relations among these three nation-states viz., India, China and Pakistan.
STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

India, China and Pakistan were staunch rivals with deep rooted differences. The political, economical and social systems of these countries were divergent. The former is democratic and the other two were authoritarian and theocratical respectively and attempting to demonstrate their viability. The former was open minded and the other two were closed minded. The first one was widely accepted in the world and the other two were suspected. The first and the third won independence through non-violent methods and the second through bitter and prolonged conflict. But all these three had unresolved territorial issues which caused threat to regional security prospects in future. The emerging mutual relationship with each other among these three countries may not be confined only to the regional sphere; it could also have important implications for global arms control, non-proliferation, great power competition and geo-strategic realignment. As India-China and Pakistan have unresolved problems of national territorial consolidation, thus badly need a stable external environment to pursue their internal consolidation. If peace in Asia is a precondition for their further advancement, these three countries need to put aside their misconceptions and misunderstandings and search for new ways and means with a mutually convincing dialogue and confidence building measures. Further, Sino – India, India – Pakistan relations are pivotal in the context of management of nuclear and missile proliferation in both
vertical and horizontal terms. Continued and escalating rivalry among these countries could rapidly move from arms competition to a fierce and open-ended arms race with potentially destabilizing consequences. Thus, the present study is of paramount importance as the relations among these three nations deserve serious analysis both in international relations as well as Area studies.

Hence, an attempt is made in this thesis to study the causes, courses and impacts in India, China and Pakistan triangular relations and in respect of India-China relations since the year 1962 and since India’s partition into Hindustan and Pakistan in respect of India Pakistan relations. It is also endeavoured to analyse the facts and values in respect of the efforts made in normalizing the mutual relations, the problems and pitfalls in the course of normalization of relations and to suggest suitable ways and means to normalize and establish cordial relations among the three countries for restoring and promoting international peace, safety and prosperity.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The main objectives of the present study are NINE fold in character. They are;

1. to examine the international politics and conflict resolution and management;
2. to trace out India’s relations with China and Pakistan from a historical perspective;
3. to investigate the divergent issues in Sino-Indian relations;
4. to discuss the process of normalization of Sino-Indian relations during Pre and Post-Cold War era;
5. to explain the divergent issues in India-Pakistan relations;
6. to describe India-Pakistan relations and confidence building measures;
7. to evaluate Indian Factor in China-Pakistan relations;
8. to analyze the Soviet-US factors influencing the triangular relations of India, China and Pakistan; and
9. to offer the summary and conclusions of the study.

METHODOLOGY:

The nature of the present study is historical, descriptive and analytical and mostly based on secondary data. Primary data was also collected and made use of for the present study. The secondary data was collected from the Ministry of External Affairs, Embassy offices, other related Government of India offices associated with India-China and India-Pakistan affairs, Council of World Affairs, libraries of various universities, Centers of International studies and so on. Above all much literature relating to present study was downloaded from internet with the help of various websites. Material relating to this study was also collected from relevant books, articles, magazines and journals newspapers originated from India and abroad and other publications and unpublished sources of literature.
The primary data was collected from primary sources like documents and reports. Parliamentary debates, address given by external affairs ministers, foreign secretaries, ambassadors, the presidents, prime ministers and premiers of respective nations, resolutions of various rounds of talks held between India and China and India and Pakistan political leaders as well as official representatives from time to time, joint press statements made by prime ministers, United States Congress Committee hearings, prints and reports, US Department of State Publications, Government of China and Pakistan official publications, Government of India primary documents, United Nations documents like Security Council debates, UNCIP reports and statements, Security Council documents and so on. Interviews were also conducted with academic experts and researchers in the areas of Sino-Indian, India-Pakistan and China-Pakistan relations at various universities, institutions and centres for Policy Studies and international relations and politics in India.

**PLAN OF ANALYSIS:**

The present study is both descriptive and analytical in nature.

**PLAN OF STUDY:**

The present study has been organized into TEN chapters as given below.

Chapter-I International Politics – Conflict Resolution and Management.

Chapter – II India’s relations with China and Pakistan from historical perspective.
Chapter – III  Sino – Indian Relations and Divergent issues.

Chapter – IV  Sino-Indian Relations – Long process of normalization (1947-1988)

Chapter – V  Sino-Indian Relations – Process of Normalization during Post-Cold War Era

Chapter – VI  Indo-Pak Relations – Divergent issues.

Chapter – VII  Indo – Pak Relations – Process of Normalization

Chapter – VIII  Sino-Pakistan Relations – The Indian factor

Chapter – IX  Soviet-US factors influencing India, China and Pakistan triangular relations.

Chapter – X  Summary and Conclusion.

Finally the thesis ends with Annexures and Bibliography.