# AN ANALYSIS OF CONFLICT MANAGEMENT BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE SINO-INDIA CONFLICT.

**BY**

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# ABSTRACT

The Sino-India conflict which started many years ago has till this day continued. It is one of the prominent issues in the Asian continent with two of the most powerful Asian States (India and China) have been in a border dispute even with efforts from the United Nations to help manage the conflict the tension between the two states remain high as possible clashes are unpredictable as they can happen me anytime. Violent clashes, public display of opposition targeting government and allies have continued to occur over the years and despite strategies from the United Nations to manage the conflict it hasn't given a suitable outcome this, therefore, questions the effectiveness and capability of the United Nations conflict management strategies. This dissertation analyzes the United Nations conflict management strategies in the Sino-India conflict employing research of other scholarly literature, also assesses the effectiveness of the efforts made United Nations to manage the Sino-India conflict. The dissertation concludes by recommending a need for the United Nations to employ sanction in the case of any breach in the agreement, to also use arbitral decisions.

# CHAPTER ONE

**INTRODUCTION**

# Background of Study

Conflict is inevitable, in various situations individuals are bound to clash and have various opinions which may lead to various struggles and clashes. States are just like people, due to various national interests, norms, values, and believes the clash and when these problems occur, to stop it from escalating, the conflict needs to be managed and if possible stopped. The process of managing conflict is quite difficult because of various interests and opinions of the parties involved and this needs to be considered, however, the process of managing conflict is generally determined by the level of understanding about the conflict, to understand the conflict and problem the root cause of the conflict needs to be highlighted and addressed. The United Nation is an international organization which aims at providing peace, security and conflict management is also a means of ensuring peace. One of the primary missions of the United Nations is making sure that conflict is managed to avoid damages that could affect the international society. However, the United Nations has not been able to successfully manage the Sino-India conflict due to factors that could be traced to views, perceptions and even egos of the government, people and leaders. Both China and India are very strong and powerful countries both in Asia and the international system, over the years there has been growing enmity between the China and India troops and government this has also led to ripple effects.The United Nations conflict management aims at limiting or containing the conflict and ensuring that negative impacts are contained. The aim or goal of conflict management is to improve and possibly end a conflict and is very important has it entails peaceful coexistence.

Kirchoff and Adam(1982) state that there are two major perspectives that are use to explain conflict, the traditional and the contemporary perspectives. The traditional states that conflicts are bad and are caused by trouble makers and should be subdued, while the contemporary states that conflicts are unavoidable as it in human nature to have disagreements ,disputes and conflicts this perspective thereby supports the structure of the theory of realism. Usually, there are three way n which conflicts can conclude these are: lose-lose, win-lose, and win-win. In the lose-lose ends at lost for both parties . A win-lose ends at only one party been victorious. The win-win solution arrived at by integrative bargaining may be close to optimal for both parties. This tends to create cooperation rather than a competition. India and China are two of the most populous states in the world, with China’s population of about 1,398 billion and India 1,366 billion (World Bank 2019) and are two of the largest Asian countries the share more than 37 percent labour of the total worlds population and 9 percent of it total geographical land. They are utilizing more than 20 percent of the worlds vitality and contributing nearly 10-17 percent of the worlds economy. For that reason, the rise of any tension or conflict between them becomes a centre of attention for many like strategic analyst, security thinkers, the media, human rights activist all over the globe and most especially to the United Nations. Due to this peace and stability between them is vital for soundness and intraregional network of the Asian region and world. The border conflict between China and India that has been going on since the year 1962 till date. India and China are currently fighting over a land area that can be split into the central and western sectors. The Sino-Indian border has never been formally drawn, as each country doesn’t agree on border boundary, as India came below British management, the standard boundary of the two states began to advance to the Chinese region. During the 1913-1914 tripartite meeting including a Tibetan representative, a representative of the Chinese focal government, and Sir Henry McMahon, a secretary of the

English Indian government, a secret bilateral arrangement was endorsed with the Tibetan delegate on another boundary line (later known as the McMahon Line). Although, the Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru promoted the slogan “Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai” which was a declaration of brotherhood between India and China this relationship of “brotherhood” did not last long has the Prime Minister of the People’s Republic of China, Mao Zedong, claimed that he was faced with humiliation at the reception of the Dalai Lama in India when he fled there in March 1959 and also claimed that Indians were responsible for the Lhasa rebellion in Tibet, which caused increased tensions between the two nations. One of the major reasons for the Sino-India conflict is China’s impression. The McMahon Line was created as the formal border between British India and China by the 1914 Simla Convention between Britain and Tibet, which denied Chinese suzerainty over Tibet (Dalvi 1969). A uprising in Tibet strained relations between China and India, and a change in Indian military tactics exacerbated the border dispute. The goal of this shift in military policy was to establish forward-posts behind the Chinese claim line, in strategic locations, to flank Chinese military forces (Hoffmann 1990). These stations were built to emphasize India’s territorial claims in Ladakh and to put the Xinjian-Tibet road in Aksai Chin in jeopardy. The 1954 Panchsheel Agreement was not extended in 1961 due to India’s territorial dispute and the Indian military’s construction of advanced military installations. Both countries violated each other’s territorial conceptions by crossing the claimed and McMahon lines, and India is contesting Chinese sovereignty in Tibet.

. The United Nations as made some efforts in managing the Sino-India conflict. However, this conflict management strategies have not done much in managing the Sino-India conflict.

# Statement of Problem

The issue of conflict between China and India has been going on for nearly six decades, it is one of the most protracted border crisis that has ever occured, this started after a clash between 1962, but even after that a standoff between the two states has only worsened over time. With both states keeping troops on patrol in the region for decades. Each of these states have used media to make reports that in there region against the other that brews conflict between both states. Tensions between China and India escalated over time, their refusal to leave or give up the regional border. The crisis between these two states has created a lot of geopolitical consequence for the world. Due to time, internal and external situations the nature of the crisis has changed a bit whereby the value of the territorial dispute has shifted. Also, the United Nations being the organization focused on conflict management of the Sino-India has encountered challenges like the hegemonic ambitions of both states, China and India are powerful a states and are very ambitious in been or maintaining hegemony so if the decision is left to this states forfeiting is not an option. However, the United Nations can impose arbitral decisions on the region of dispute and could also subject the dispute to settlement by adjudication through the use of the international court.

# Research Objectives

To critically analyse the role that the United Nations played in managing the Sino-India conflict.

# Research Aims

* + 1. To critically analyze United Nations conflict management strategies specifically in Sino-India conflict
		2. To examine how conflict management by the United Nations in the Sino-India conflict has influenced the conflict and relationship between the two states.
		3. To examine the response of China and India towards conflict management strategies by the United Nations.

# Research Questions

* + 1. What were the conflict management strategies used by the United Nations?
		2. How has the United Nations influenced conflict management in the Sino-India conflict?
		3. How has China and India responded to the effort of the United Nations in the management of the conflict?

# Prepositions

To study the conflict management strategies by the United Nations of the Sino-India conflict, it is critical to examine the two major, presuppositions.

* + 1. The United Nations conflict management has helped in the management of the Sino-India conflict.
		2. The Sino-India Conflict has to an extent affected the International society.

# SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

This study is centered on the conflict management by United Nations in the Sino-India conflict from (1962-2021).

This paper will focus the nature of the Sino-India conflict, conflict management process, strategies and methods by the United Nations in regards to the Sino-India conflict.The limitations of this study was: the Covid-19 pandemic which prevented the used of primary data, another limitation was limited access to some of the online resources. Therefore, secondary data was used.

# SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

This study will provide theoretical and practical analysis on the United Nations conflict management strategies in the Sino-India conflict (1962-2021). Also, the instruments of national power, both and mediation strategies will be used to analyze the conflict management of the United Nations in the Sino-India conflict. This research will also add to the existing body of knowledge on the subject. The research will lay out analysis and information of how the United Nations has gone about conflict management in the case of the Sino-India conflict. In a practical view it gives views on how effective the strategies of the United Nations conflict management is and what the outcome has been. This study will provide a comprehensive understanding of the United Nations conflict management specifically in the Sino-India conflict and how the outcome has been. To conclude, the paper will contribute to any study that will be done in relation to the topic and will also provide more information about the United Nations conflict management strategies and the Sino-India conflict.

# Research Methodology

This study relied on secondary sources of information. The data was evaluated with the use of content and discourse analysis. The secondary data includes data collection from academic articles, journals, text, websites. Magazines, reports, and research. This will provide past studies and data about the topic. These sources and pass data will help in addressing the research questions. The choice of use of secondary data was due to the restriction of movement due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the use of online communication with experts in power politics.

# Research Design

In this study, a case study (India & China) research design was used.

# Method of Data Collection

The research will be carried out using secondary data, whereby works are used to provide in-depth information about the case study. The use of academic articles, journals, text, websites. Magazines, reports, research internal and external sources of data which will be used to inform the current research with past data

# Method of Data Analysis

For its evaluation, the study used content and discourse analysis. Words, ideas, and phases that appear frequently in a text are the focus of content analysis (Richardson,2007). According to Frumusani (n. d) discourse analysis is a focused on mobility and diversity, a crucible in which recent tendencies converge language, symbolic providing heterogeneous framework.

# Definition of Key Terms

Conflict Management:

Conflict Management according to (Juneja, 2015) involves the steps undertaken to prevent the conflict at the right time and also helps to resolve it effectively and smoothly.

Sino-India Conflict:

Sino-India conflict refers to the dispute between China and India over regional borders (Burke,1963).

The United Nations(UN):

In research from United Nations (2015), The United Nations is an international organization establish with the aim of promoting state relations, promoting social progress,better living conditions, and human rights.

# Research Outline

Chapter one: This chapter introduces the study’s historical context, state the conflict problem of China and India and the United Nations involvement in strategies for conflict management towards the conflict and the events that occurred leading up to the crisis, Also the statement of problem which states the deteriorating relationship between China and India and its impact globally. A research aim, research objectives, and question stating the points that will be addressed in the research. The significance of the study that will outline the importance of the research, Stating two hypothesis that will be the predictive statement about the research which will be analysed in the research, the theoretical framework which will state. Existing,, theories that will support the research topic and subject matter. Then a research methodology. Which states the form of data collection, analysis and means the research will be carried out by, which in this research paper is

the use of secondary data. The chapter also contains a scope of study this aspect, states what the research will cover. Finally, the major terms are defined based on scholarly reference and sources

Chapter two: This chapter is a literature review, other scholarly works that have been about the Sino-India conflict and the United Nations conflict management strategies towards the Sino-India conflict, and also the use of theories to support the research

Chapter three and four: In this chapter, research questions will be addressed using secondary data which includes data collection from academic articles, journals, text, websites, and past research papers.

Chapter five: This chapter will bring the research to a close with suggestions, conclusion and a summa

# CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

* 1. **INTRODUCTION**

This section contains a collection of scholarly literature on the United Nations’ conflict management strategies in the Sino-India conflict. The introduction, conceptual framework, and theoretical framework are organized into three sections in this chapter. The following topics were

addressed: Concept of conflict, cause of conflict, concept of conflict management strategies, conflict management strategies and the theoretical framework used to analyse the Sino-India conflict. It will provide an in-depth examination of a field of study as well as a contextual understanding of the subject (Tranfield et al., 2003).

# Conceptual Framework

* 1. **Concept of Conflict**

Litterer (1966) defines conflict as “a type of behavior which occurs when two or more parties are in opposition or in battle as a result of a perceived relative deprivation from the activities of or interacting with another person or group”. In this definition conflict is illustrated as an action towards perceived opposition, it views conflict as an aspect of livelihood that is practically intrinsic to individual life, groups, teams and actors (states).

Conflict is defined by Tedeschi et al. (1973) as an interacting condition in which one actor’s behaviors or aims are to some degree incompatible with those of another actor or parties.

Both Litterer and Tedeschi definition depicts conflict as incompatibility or disagreement in aims, actions, or interaction among the actors involved; nevertheless, the latter definition emphasizes conflict as a behavioral issue, whereas the former definition emphasizes conflict as a circumstance.

Conflict is a clash of interests, values, actions, views or directions (De Bono, 1985). In Tedeschi , and De Bono definition conflict is a result of a clash of interest, and goals of the actors involved. Conflict, according to Nicholson (1992), occurs when people or groups seek to do things that are mutually incompatible with their wants, needs, or commitments. Conflict, according to this

definition, is any friction, dispute, or discord that arises within a group when one or more members’ opinions or behaviors are either resisted by or unacceptable to one or more members of the opposing group. Majit (2010) notes there is no single universally accepted definition of conflict. He points out that one point of dispute is whether the conflict is internal or external. A circumstance or a pattern of actions. He asserts that there are common elements in conflict concepts, such as recognized competing interests between parties in a zero-sum situation, and that each party must believe in something. This conviction is likely to be shared by both sides that the other is behaving or may act against them to be justified by one’s actions; conflict is a mechanism that has evolved from one’s actions their previous interactions.

To understand conflict , and the need for it to be managed it is important that peace which is the absence of violence, understanding the need to survive, and that peace is a fundamental demand of the human existence. Peace is contingent on the transformation of a different type of relationship between the parties, namely conflict. Violence, the polar opposite of peace, is viewed as the result of unresolved conflict. However, the conflict transformation must be peaceful in order to avoid exacerbating the issue by sowing new seeds of future violence. Galtung (1995) the absence of war is one aspect of peace, but there is much more. It is defined by the absence of all forms of violence, as well as the presence of mutually beneficial cooperation and mutual learning. Galtung (1992) proposed the following eight-part definition of peace. Survival, economic well-being, freedom, and identity are the four essential categories of human needs (the opposites of death, misery, oppression, and alienation). They are threatened by four types of violence: direct violence (injuring and killing individuals with weapons), structural violence, delayed death from starvation, diseases, and other hardship brought on by unjust societal structures. Structural violence (the limitation of freedom of choice and participation in decisions that influence people’s life) and cultural once (the

justification of direct, and structural violence through nationalism, racism, sexism, and other forms of discrimination, and prejudice). Galtung’s definition emphasizes how important the absence of violence and the presence of peace is to the society, people, and most especially the international system, and how conflict or violence poses a threat to many aspects of a decent of livelihood and the society.

# Causes of Conflict

Some of the reasons of conflict were identified by Bell(2002) and Hart(2009). These are commonly thought to be the primary causes, resulting in conflict. These are some of the reasons:

# Conflicting style

Sometimes the parties spur into conflict due to different methods of organization, communication, and time-keeping. This is generally effective as each party prefers to operate in their style. However, when more collective effort is required it can become a bit problematic, as a bit of compromise may be needed.

# Conflicting pressures

Conflicting pressures are comparable to conflicting aims, however they last for a shorter duration. Actors may wish to fulfill two tasks at the same time, and the pressure to do so might lead to conflict between the parties involved.

# Scarce Resources

Scarce resources, for example, can lead to international conflict. Limited resources are used to create limited commodities. A given resource is scarce because it has a restricted supply in combination with a greater (possibly endless) productive use, similar to the more general societal situation of scarcity. It is due to both of these factors that it is in short supply.Due of the limitation of resources available, the United Kingdom and Iceland have had a number of disagreements. The Cod War, which was fought over fishing rights, is an example of a conflict caused by restricted resources. Iceland agreed to refer any disagreement over Icelandic fisheries jurisdiction beyond the 12-mile boundary to the International Court of Justice in order to avoid or resolve issues. Parties and actors rely on resources and their accessibility, and regrettably, not everyone has access to those resources at all times. If a party is unable to access resources because of another party, this might lead to conflict.

# Ideological Differences

Ideological differences also influence conflict in the international arena. This has led to a lot of conflicts in the international society, up to date capitalism, and communism are still two conflicting ideologies that have led to various conflicts like the trade war between the US, and China. Also, differences in beliefs and values have led to the division of many countries like North Korea and South Korea. Most times the parties involved have conflicting goals, this means that what they want to achieve is very much different as each party aim to gain more advantage their goals will contradict each other lead to or causing conflict between them.

# Economic Gain

Often, wars are sparked by one state's desire to seize control of another's resources. Even if the proclaimed goal of the war is presented to the public as something nobler, there is nearly always an economic incentive underlying most hostilities, whatever the other reasons for a conflict may be. Pre-industrial times, a warring state's desired gains might have included precious metals like gold and silver, as well as livestock like cattle and horses. However, in modern times, the resources hoped to be gained from war take the form of things like oil, minerals, or manufacturing materials (Goodman, 2021)

The Anglo-Indian Wars, for example, were fought between the British East India Company and various Indian states from 1766-1849.These two parties' wars resulted in the foundation of British colonial control in India, which provided Britain with unlimited access to the continent's vast natural resources.

# Territorial Gain

A country might decide that it needs more land, either for living space, agricultural use, or other purposes. Territory can also be used as “buffer zones” between two hostile enemies. The case study of this paper which is based on the Sino-India conflict is an example of a cause of conflict. The Sino-India conflict also occured due to the need for territorial gain.

# Religion

Religious differences can be a major source of conflict, and they are frequently linked to other factors such as nationalism or retaliation for a perceived historical slight. While various religions

fighting each other can be a source of conflict, different sects within a religion (for example, Protestant and Catholic or Sunni and Shiite) can also be a source of conflict.

# Revolution

When a group of a country's population revolts against the individual or group in charge of the country because they are unsatisfied with their leadership, this is known as revolutionary conflict. Revolutions can start for a variety of causes, including economic hardship among some segments of the population or perceived injustices by the ruling class (Goodman, 2021).

# Concept of Conflict Management

Although conflict can not be avoided but it can be managed ,and conflict has both positive ,and negative results may happen depending on how the conflict is managed.

Conflict management is the process of limiting the negative aspects of conflict while increasing the positive aspects of conflict. The aim of conflict management is to enhance learning ,and group outcomes, including effectiveness or performance in an organizational setting (Ra him 2002). Conflict management is ‘the application of resolution ,and stimulation techniques to achieve the optimum level of department conflict’ (Robbins, Coulter & DeCenzo, 2007)

In this paper, the definition of conflict management according to (Juneja, 2015) involves the steps undertaken to prevent the conflict at the right time ,and also helps to resolve it effectively ,and smoothly is the primary definition that is going to be used for the major purpose of research.

# Conflict Management Strategies

Rahim (2002) mentions five conflict management strategies: ‚Integrating, Obliging, Dominating, Avoiding ,and Compromising”. According to the o conflict management classification of Follet (1940) which consists of domination, compromise, integration, avoidance, ,and suppression, the first three are main strategies ,and the other two are secondary strategies. However, Blake & Moutan (1964) classify the conflict management strategies according to concern for production

,and concern for people. Their strategies are forcing, withdrawing, smoothing, compromising and problem solving. Rahim (1983) also categorize these strategies, integrating, obliging, dominating, avoiding ,and compromising, as concern for self ,and concern for others.

# Integrating

Robbins ,and DeCenzo (2007) define integrating with some phrases which are ‚open ,and honest discussion‛, ‚intensive listening‛, ‚to understand differences‛ and ‚mutual agreement‛. Moreover, it can be defined as an effective problem solving strategy (Rahim, 2002). This strategy is also mentioned as collaboration whose primary aim of this strategy is to meet the needs of two parts, thus satisfaction of both sides can be provided (Robbins & DeCenzo, 2007). Integrating is suitable when there is a complex problem or one part can’t solve this problem on its own ,and two opposing parts try to achieve a common solution by exchanging ideas, knowledge, suggestion choices (Rahim, 2002). Moreover, when making a decision is emergent ,and agreement ,and solution is valuable for both parts, it is appropriate (Robbins & DeCenzo, 2007).

# Obliging

This strategy is appropriate when one part hasn’t enough information about the topic ,and the relationship, between both parts, is wanted to be maintain (Rahim, 2002). Robbins(1991) states

that relationship sometimes is more important for one part, so this part can be eager to sacrifice itself as well as to prefer the satisfaction of the other part.

# Dominating

When one part neglects the needs ,and satisfaction of other part ,and give importance to only its own goals to win position in this strategy (Rahim, 2002). Generally this situation occurs when one part has more power or formal authority (Robbins, 1991; Certo, 1997) ,and the effect of the conflict isn’t thought, but achievement of aims, and gaining more advantages are taken into consideration (Robbins, 1991). This strategy isn’t suitable when

The issue involved in conflict is complex, and there is not enough time to make a good decision; Both parts have equal power;

Being used this style by one or both parts may lead to stalemate; Issues are not important to the part (Rahim, 2002).

# Avoiding

One part sometimes thinks that conflict is bad, unnecessary or harmful for its own, so this part avoids coming into conflict (Certo, 1997). This states that an actor could want to avoid unnecessary harm. India once used this strategy when its relations with China was more friendly, the state of India will use methods like siding with China when it was a little dispute with other states or the international system. This was done by India when little tensions started to rise between the two states.

The reaction of the one part may be to withdraw when it realizes the conflict. This part shows indifference or behaves as if the conflict isn’t important, and it hides its idea (Robbins, 1991). Avoiding is appropriate when conflict isn’t important for one part which doesn’t have to make a decision (Certo, 1997; Rahim, 2002). In addition, the issue doesn’t affect this part very much. Moreover, ‚cooling period‛ is necessary before they have to challenge for more serious problems (Rahim, 2002). However, this strategy is said by (Certo, 1997) inappropriate when one part which has to decide about this issue, avoids discussion,and conflict isn’t important for one part. Besides these, one or neither parts want to wait, and encouragement is necessary.

# Compromising

As a result of this management strategy, there isn’t a winning or losing part. Both sides gain some advantages but not all of them,and they have to give up something. They share the conflict objectives (Robbins, 1991). “Compromising means that the parties to the conflict settle on a solution that gives both of them part of what they wanted. No party gets exactly what it wanted, but neither loses entirely either” (Certo, 1997). Compromising is appropriate when,

The objectives aren’t as important as efforts,and time which are spent during conflict. Both parts have an equal amount of power but they attribute to different objectives.

It is necessary to find a temporary solution to critical issues.

The parts don’t have enough time to discuss anymore,and they have to make a decision immediately. When collaboration or obliging is impossible, compromise can be alternative (Robbinsan, 1991). It is imporant to note that compromising should not be used when there is a

complicated issue that requires ‚probthatolving‛ technique,and one part which thinks that making decision is its responsibility has much more power (Robbins & DeCenzo, 2007). “Specifically, managing conflict for mutual benefit was found to predict to the extent.

# OVERVIEW OF THE SINO-INDIA CONFLICT.

China and India, two nuclear-armed powers, have been gathering thousands of troops at a disputed border in a remote area of the Himalayas. The dispute dates back to the 1950s. Following an uprising against Chinese control in Tibet in 1959, India provided the Dalai Lama asylum, which sparked skirmishes. After China protested to India building outposts along the effective boundary between the Tibetan region and Northeast India, which the British established in 1914, war broke out three years later. The current “Line of Actual Control,” which creates the ambiguous border, follows the British-drawn borders in part. Soldiers just kept shouting at one other over loudspeakers in 1967 and 1987, in what is commonly referred to as the loudspeaker war. Between 1993 and 2013, the two governments signed five treaties, and with both nations’ economies booming, China became India’s most important commercial partner. Until 2017, when troops from China and Bhutan clashed for several months near the Indian border in Doklam, a plateau claimed by both countries because of the harsh winter weather, most confrontations are seasonal. Following years of tension and border conflicts, China launched an attack across the Sino-Indian border in October 1962, with a corps-sized force. “The Chinese won a comprehensive victory after a quick war fought on three fronts. Since Mao Tse-Republic tung’s People’s of China (PRC) was established in 1949, India and China have maintained friendly relations. In a complex and evolving global setting, international legitimacy was a priority for both countries, The conflict however has experienced a recent escalation in a long history of border clashes between the two countries,

which includes a war in 1962, a spat near Bhutan in 2017, disagreements over the years and a clash between the military of both states in 2020.

# Recent Confrontations

The latest tensions along the disputed border occur at a time when China is asserting itself more on matters of sovereignty, while India is dealing with a deteriorating coronavirus outbreak and an economic crisis. China startled India by mobilizing thousands of troops in three areas, two of which are in Ladakh, a remote region of northern India bordering Tibet (a Chinese autonomous province) and Pakistan-controlled Kashmir. The border is ill-defined, and the motive for the maneuver is uncertain, but India’s previous activities in Ladakh and Kashmir, which have people who are culturally similar to Tibetans, have enraged its neighbors especially China. India has been accused of attempting to “undermine its territorial sovereignty” by China. The Galway River and Pangong Tso, a glacial lake on the Tibetan plateau, have been the focus of recent clashes.

# Current Circumstances.

India is confronting a huge coronavirus outbreak that has sickened 3.6 million people and caused significant economic harm. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has also been bringing his country closer diplomatically to the United States, whose tense relations with China have deteriorated in 2020 as a result of the pandemic that began in China. India has secured important communications and arms agreements with the United States since its stalemate with China in 2017. In addition, India has recently prohibited Chinese corporations from acquiring local businesses and increased road development in border areas. For decades, China has been constructing border infrastructure, including via disputed areas that connect China and Pakistan, much to India’s anger. China, on the other hand, is asserting itself. Despite international censure, it moved through with harsher security

laws in Hong Kong, as well as increased military clashes in the South China Sea and warning Taiwan against any step toward independence.

# THE EVENT LEADING TO THE SINO-INDIA CONFLICT.

The 1914 Simla Convention between Britain and Tibet established the McMahon Line as the official border between British India and China, denying the right of Chinese suzerainty over Tibet (Dalvi 1969). However, the line’s namesake McMahon was ordered back to London in disgrace over the “chicanery” he exercised in border negotiations in which he presented a different map to the Chinese envoy, thus distancing Britain from the legitimacy of the negotiated border. Thirty years later British cartographers began drawing the McMahon Line as the border between British India and China, thus reviving the lines legal legitimacy. When India gained its independence from Britain in 1947 it inherited all of the British territorial agreements, and as such inherited the McMahon Line as the border between it and China. Indian belief in the legitimacy of the McMahon line dated back to the Simla Convention of 1914, as well as to the numerous maps of British India with the line delineating its northern border. As such Nehru shrugged off Chinese insistence in border negotiation during the 1954 agreement stating that “the McMahon line marked their border with China (Varma 1965). Despite India’s see of the McMahon Line’s authenticity, China had not signed the Simla Tradition and under no circumstances agreed to any two-sided assertion between Tibet and Britain since it abused their sovereignty. Indian intransigence on negotiating a border acceptable to both parties led the PRC to act independently in areas south of the McMahon line. The justification for this was that in the absence of mutually negotiated borders, the true national boundary was a line of actual control represented by the extent of either nation’s ability to administrate the territory. Practical assertion of this idea was first revealed to India in 1957 when

an Indian patrol discovered an all-weather road that had been constructed in the Aksai-Chin Plain connecting Xinjiang and Tibet (Vertzberger 1984). The Indian government launched diplomatic protests asserting a violation of their territorial integrity; however, the PRC “considered [Aksai- Chin] to have long been Chinese territory” (Maxwell 1990). This issue was not resolved as the Indian government refused to engage in territorial negotiations until Chinese forces completely withdrew from the Aksai-Chin Plain. The PRC refused to do so, and instead of a diplomatic solution, India began to pursue a more confrontational approach to assert its territorial claims. The rebellion in Tibet helped to drastically sour relations between the PRC and India, but the border dispute widened due to a change in Indian military strategy. This change in military strategy was to create forward posts behind the Chinese claim line, and in strategic locations to flank Chinese military positions (Hoffmann 1990). These posts were constructed to assert Indian territorial claims in the Ladakh region and to threaten the Xinjian-Tibet road in Aksai Chin . By September, 1962 a similar series of forward posts had been built beyond the Chinese claim line in Tibet, and four such posts were built even beyond the McMahon Line (Hoffmann 1990). This resulted in an inability to claim that these posts were simply to defend Indian territorial integrity. The territorial dispute from India’s perspective, coupled with the building of forward military posts by the Indian military caused the 1954 Panchsheel Agreement to not be renewed in 1961. Crossing both the claim and McMahon lines, both nations violated each other’s territorial conception, and both states now physically challenging each other sovereignty in Tibet.

# CAUSES OF THE SINO-INDIA CONFLICT.

There are primary factors are propelling Indian and China’s behavior towards each other on the systemic levels are:

National interests of India and China, the impact of the system on both states' behavior through structural restrictions, and the relationship between their perceptions of international structure and reality. To begin a systemic analysis of China and India's operations, identifying the national interest of both states is essential as it is what drives the state's involvement throughout the international structure.Security is the primary goal of all states, according to a realist school of thought. As a result, national security is no longer the core concern of China and India, but any subject involving national security becomes a primary interest for them both. For apparent reasons, each state's official borders and enforcement are likely to be a top priority. China's establishment of formal borders for the People's Republic of China was a top priority in order for the PRC to obtain international legitimacy. The scope of historical holdings was used to define Chinese territorial boundaries, but the PRC decided in 1950 to negotiate borders based on the alignments they had inherited (Maxwell, 1999). This remark supports the realist view that states must pursue their national interests since they are critical to the state's growth and prosperity. However, due to India's refusal to negotiate on the McMahon Line's perceived legality, a peaceful resolution of the Sino-India border problems was not conceivable (Hoffmann 1990). Due to India's key geographic location in the system, superpowers attempted to win India's allegiance by using aid this then caused the issue of alliance with enemies of the other state. Understanding this, India attempted to leverage the superpowers, anticipating that for pragmatic and alliance-building reasons, either superpower would be willing to intervene on their behalf in the case of Sino-Indian hostilities. As a result, India regarded its use of force as a win-win situation. Either the military would succeed in achieving their national interests, or if Indian power proved insufficient, “the superpowers would intervene to prevent any large-scale war between India and China,” rescuing India from a potential disaster (Vertzberger 1984).

* + - * China’s national interest challenged by the border dispute with India was the Chinese right to the non-intervention of foreigners in their domestic affairs. This principle of domestic sanctity from outside interference is also one of the rights of states in the Westphalian system Chinese security was undermined by India’s role in manipulating domestic events in both Tibet and Ladakh. The Indian military’s establishment of forwarding posts and patrols of the Ladakh region, beginning in 1960, was direct interference in Chinese domestic areas. While it was true China did not have legal sovereignty over the Ladakh area due to its position south of the McMahon Line, that argument returns as international boundaries must be agreed upon at least bilaterally, and the PRC gave it no such recognition (Cukwurah, 1967). One of the most prominent causes of the Sino- India conflict is China’s bad impression of India as a threat to its rule of Tibet. In the year 1962, there were several conflicts and clashes between China and India and these clashes have occurred more and more through the years.

2

# THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK Realism

The realist theory was developed by Hans Morgenthau in 1948, he developed realism into a comprehensive international relations theory in his book “Politics among Nations” he states power, human nature has a base for politics and the actors involved. The theory of realism explains that the acquisition of power by states is due to the human nature factor it also emphasized the importance of states’ national interest the most important of their priority list which explains the theory of realism as it plays in the Sino-India Conflict. States prioritize self-interest over collective interest, and in arrange to survive, they must store up control. Such considering drives states to

accomplish a great adjustment of control and compete for impact. Adjusting can comprise of internal balancing building up one’s possess control, or external balancing (Chong,2016).

This theory is used in this research to emphasize states interest and its need to grow, gain, acquire and possess thereby explaining China and India’s conflict aimed at benefit the state when acquired. The theory aims to explain states actions and decisions made to meet and fulfil its national interest, it also lays to practice how human nature players a major role in this decisions and actions by the actors.

# Assumptions of the theory of realism include:

* States are the primary actors in international relations; no supranational international authority exists; nations operate in their own self-interest; and states desire power to protect themselves.
	+ The state functions as a unified actor. During times of war or conflict, national interests lead the state to speak and act in harmony.
	+ Realists believe that human nature is the driving force behind states acting as they do. As a result, realists believe that human nature is selfish, and that the desire to gain an advantage over others and avoid dominance by others is universal.

# Criticisms of Realism

■The realist theory has been based on a cynical human nature theory and even so It has been unable to make any specific predictions.

■Critics argue that the theory of realism allows people to see the world through a rather narrow, ethnocentric lens by emphasizing the centrality of the state and the national interest.

* + - Another critic argues that realism does not help us understand which decisions state authorities will make, but rather why they will make them. People in these states can make rational decisions based on national interests but what if State A’s national interest is to target State B? Perhaps delaying an attack or forming an alliance with State C would be safer for the national interest.
		- Realists ignore the prospect of real reform by emphasizing the concept of power relations and the enduring features of the international system.

■Realistic analysis is oversimplified, restricting the complex reality of international relations to a few general laws that are said to apply across time and space, omitting anything of significance and value.

# Constructivism

The constructive theory was a theory coiled by Nicholas Onuf in 1989 which was used to explain the strain of social construct of character in international relations and how people or actors take their knowledge based on experience, in the case both actors (China and India) have used the early occurrence of disagreement and crisis between them to establish a perception of distrust, and malevolence between the two states. This perception kept growing in a certain reality and was reinforced by the occasional clashes, crises, and unsolved disputes. This circumstance is advance exacerbated by their unpreventable geological vicinity and close synchronous development as rising powers (Chong,2016).

Although the theory of realism explains the need for acquisition by states for their national interest it does not explain the reason for the repetitive actions of the actors. This theory explains the reason

for the decisions and actions made by Indian and China state actors towards each other. It points out that past experiences are responsible for the actions that both states have projected towards each other and the states the reason for the perception that they have towards each other.

Constructivism assumes that

* + - Regardless of how one is educated, all knowledge is built from the learner’s prior experience and knowledge.
		- Since knowledge is content-dependent, it’s critical to place learning in authentic, appropriate, and practical settings.
		- International politics’ fundamental mechanisms are institutional, and these structures form actors’ perceptions and interests.

# Criticisms of Constructivism

* + - Constructivism merely restricts people’s ability to perceive and construct an inter subjective environment.
		- Constructivism does not include a comprehensive theory of international relations. It offers a research methodology for analyzing and explaining the international political economy. As a result, Constructivism should be used in conjunction with ideas from a variety of disciplines and fields, such as comparative politics and social psychology.
		- Constructivists, do not provide a well-developed argument for why discourse rises and falls, and constructivists, and do not clarify how norms, identities, and interests are defined.

# CHAPTER THREE

**UNITED NATIONS CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN THE SINO-INDIA CONFLICT.**

# INTRODUCTION

This chapter will focus on conflict management strategies by the United Nations in the Sino-India crisis The United Nations was formed in the year 1945 with the primary aim of preventing outbreaks of conflict. India and China were among the founding members of the UN and have been very active in the organization with China being one of the permanent members of the security council and India has played a part as a non-permanent member of the security council eight times. The United Nations Charter emphasizes the importance of combating conflict, which

includes managing the conflict as a collective responsibility for the entire UN. Conflict management entails a wide spectrum of actors from the UN’s three pillars peace and security, development, and human rights and wide use of strategies to manage conflict. Each of these pillars tackles both immediate and deeper challenges in its own distinct yet mutually reinforcing way. That can lessen the occurrence of conflict through engaging at the local, national, regional, and global levels. The United Nations conflict management is carried out to enhance the relationship between the states, minimizing the bad results of conflict. Conflict management has a broad application, according to Anderson (1990) and Burton (1987). Burton (1987) the key characteristic of conflict management is the status quo’s attempt to manage the conflict or prevent it from escalating. Anderson and Burton’s works portray a clear picture that the primary aim and purpose of conflict management is to control an existing conflict from becoming more futile.

# CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE SINO-INDIA CONFLICT

The United Nations has designed distinctive agreements between the states the agreement provides for border security and confidentiality measures and adopts strategies like avoidance and compromise were applied, the avoidance was a way to make each state understand and see that conflict and unrest between them were unhealthy for both states and the strategy of compromise was to make one state budge and allow the other win and also making sure that both states accepted the outcome.

The agreement was drafted by the United Nations on the 7th of September 1993. It states that:

* Both countries must believe that the India-China boundary dispute can be settled peacefully and amicably. There will be no use of violence or force, and the line of actual control between the two sides will be scrupulously observed. If necessary, the two parties will check and determine the segments of the real control line where they disagree about its alignment.
* Both states will keep their armed forces along the line of actual control to a minimum level that is compatible with friendly and good neighborly relations. Military forces will be reduced in phases in mutually agreed-upon geographic locations sector-by-sector along the actual control line.
* In the areas along the line of actual control, the two states must work out effective confidence- building measures through consultations, and in mutually agreed-upon zones, neither side will conduct certain levels of military exercises. Military exercises at certain levels along the line of actual control are permissible under this agreement, but each side must notify the other in advance.
* If any contingencies or other issues arise along the actual control line, the two sides will address them through meetings and amicable consultations between border personnel from both states. Both sides must agree on the format of such meetings and communication lines between border personnel.
* Each party must take appropriate precautions to prevent air intrusions over the line of actual control, as well as hold mutual consultations in the incidence of incursions. Both sides will also

meet to discuss possible restrictions on air operations in locations near the line of actual control that is mutually agreed upon.

* The two sides are to agree that references to the actual control line in this agreement do not prejudge their respective positions on the boundary issue.
* Through talks, the two sides will agree on the form, method, scale, and content of effective verification and supervision measures and supervision required for the reduction of armed forces and the maintenance of peace and tranquillity along the line of actual control under the agreement.
* Each side of the India-China Joint Working Group on the Border Situation would nominate diplomatic and military experts to develop implementation mechanisms for the current agreement through mutual consultations.

According to Upadhyay (2019), the first agreement between China and India on their border issue was signed in 1993. “Pending an ultimate solution to the boundary question between the two countries,” it was mutually agreed through this agreement. The actual line of control must be respected and adhered to by both sides” this is because preserving peace and tranquility along the LAC requires the sharing of information and understanding between defense professionals from both countries., sharing of information and understanding between the two states’ defense forces is a necessity for sustaining peace and tranquility along the LAC, the two sides must carefully respect and observe the actual line of control. This agreement was reassessed and modify by both

parties in 1996 it was labeled as an “Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People’s Republic of China on Confidence-Building Measures in the Military Field Along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China Border Areas”. The two sides agreed to maintain their forces in regions near the LAC to a minimum in both the 1993 and 1996 agreements. Tanks, infantry combat vehicles, 75-mm or larger caliber guns, 120-mm or larger caliber mortars, and different missiles are also prohibited from being deployed near to the LAC under the agreement, combat aircraft are likewise prohibited from flying within 10 kilometers of the LAC. It says neither side can “open fire, create bio-degradation, use hazardous chemicals, conduct blast operations, or hunt with weapons or explosives within two kilometers” of the LAC. The use of firearms on the LAC is strictly regulated under the 1993, 1996, and 2005 agreements. In 2015 the World Health Organization Contingency Planning Memorandum (CPM) underlined to the United States security of the potential risk of an armed confrontation between China and India. This was a method used to urge the United States been a powerful and influential state to act as a third party knowing and understanding how the escalation of the conflict can affect it and taking steps to help contain and manage the conflict from escalating into a more violent confrontation between the states of India and China (Markey, 2021). This agreement designed by the United Nations was used as a means to manage the conflict making sure that both states adhere to the agreement making sure to avoid the compromise of the integral line of actual control (LAC). This agreement served as canvas to create the five-point framework agreed by the Prime Ministers of both states which consist of the:

1. 1993 Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility
2. 1996 Confidence Building measure-denounce the use of force.
3. 2005 Standard Operating Procedures and Patrolling modalities
4. 2012 Process of Consultation and Cooperation
5. 2013 Border Cooperation Agreement

This agreements were employed by the United Nations to urge both states to acknowledge border integrity, prevent violent clashes and follow patrol procedures.

# strategies used by the united nations

The United Nations adopted the domineering and avoidance strategies. The domineering strategy can be said to have been used by the United Nations in this has it tried to make both China and India understand that one party is not more powerful and equality is a factor both states must agree with to effectively manage the conflict between them and this strategy acknowledges the fact that one party may be less concerned and cooperative to the management, mediation, and peace processes. Also, an avoidance strategy was used by India with the help and guidance of the United Nations to help avoid the conflict in the early times of the dispute when its relations with China was more friendly, the state of India will use methods like siding with China when it was in little disputes with other states or the international system. This was done earlier by India when tensions started to rise between the two states. The United Nations has also used the United States of America to manage the conflict; this method is used strategically by the UN because rising powers exhibit some similar behavioral patterns in the realm of conflict management, one of which is free-riding.Rising nations are often prone to function as free-riders to traditional powers, even if their involvement in the dispute as a third party could harm their material interests, according to realists this is because, in international crises, it is a state's tendency to act in accordance with its national interests on the economic, political, and economic levels, while acting as a third party

seeking a peaceful resolution in a disagreement. As a result, the greater the impact of a conflict on a nation’s interests, the more inclined it is to participate in its management (Parlar,2018). The United Nations (UN) intervention in the Sino-Indian war is a prominent third-party actor. Managing a peacekeeping force has been one of the UN’s express responsibilities in the process of conflict resolution and conflict management in conflict zones, particularly during and after the Cold War. Over the last several decades, however, the forms of conflict management by the United Nations has involved the use of additional third parties including the United Nations itself an example is the use of the United States as a third party in the Sino-India conflict and this strategy employed by the United Nations is somewhat effective due to the focus on national interests and the need to exterminate any threat to a states national interests. The United Nations, as a function at the international level, is likely to underline its roles in peace building, conflict management, and resolution. Furthermore, the UN’s tasks on peacekeeping missions have changed in the last few decades. It remains apparent that some peacekeeping missions aim to prevent future conflict, and also to make sure that an existing conflict does not escalate (Sattar et al., 2019). Third-party mediation is described as “a process of conflict management, related to but distinct from the parties’ own negotiations, in which those conflicts seek the assistance of, or accept the help of, an outsider to change their perceptions or behavior without resorting to physical force or invoking the authority of law” (Bercovitch, 2009). According to (Indiana express, 2020) the United Nations spokesman addressing the Sino-India Conflict and the Secretary-General’s saying that it is not the responsibility of the Secretary-General to suggest who should mediate in the situation but urged that all parties involved should avoid any action that would increase tensions. President Donald Trump offered to the United Nations to mediate the conflict between China and India saying he was able and willing to ease the tension between the armies of the two Asian states at the Line of

Actual Control (LAC). This mediation unfortunately was not successful as the conflicts between the states of India and China have not been fully managed and China viewed this as a threat to its interest. Over the past years, it is quite clear that the efforts the UN has put into the management of the Sino-India Conflict have not had any significant impact on the border disputes as it still exists today.

# CHINA AND INDIA’S RESPONSES TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

In the year 2015, the Combinatorial Pattern Matching (CPM) said that, China-India relations were sufficiently stable and that no single problem or crisis was expected to spark a violent confrontation between the two countries (Markey, 2021). Unfortunately, these predictions did not last long as the conflict management efforts made by the UN over the years have not had significant and long- lasting results or responses. In Doklam, India and China clashed in 2017, after Indian soldiers in Sikkim kidnapped Chinese border guards. When they crossed into Bhutan and forcibly halted a Chinese road construction crew from extending a track near LAC, they caught everyone off guard (Khan, 2020). Although the United Nations has tried to make the two states resolve their conflict by drawing out an agreement and attempting a successful mediation both states are still yet to resolve the conflict. China and India are very large and powerful states they both hold some of the largest populations in the world, with a growing number of people they both have to ensure the economic, social, and technological growth of their states because of this both states actions have shown that the cannot afford to lose the territorial region because ownership of the region is sure to boost their economic strength and image. Both states have gone head to head with each other and have even used several actions to discredit each other this continues to make both states view

each other as a threat, and could contribute to the unwillingness to resolve the dispute. The possible end of the border dispute between China and India is viewed to be a win-loss situation and the loss of this border is viewed to be a threat to status, and a sign of weakness, and therefore both states keep going head to head with each other. They have shown little or no adherence to the UN-drawn agreement towards the border. In 2017 according to (Miglani, 2017) both states had a military standoff that lasted for about 7-10 weeks, with China insisting that India redraws its troops from the Doklam plateau claimed by both Beijing and India’s ally Bhutan and China refuse to respond to India’s suggestion in the talks that it moves its troops back 250 meters (820 ft) in return. According to Mitra(1962), India’s approach toward China has been to achieve reconciliation with the United Nations, with the hope that resolving this issue would resolve all other disagreements and conflicts, China has not given it due importance. In the early months of 2021, both governments agreed to a simultaneous military pullback from one sector of their contested border in the region of Ladakh, 2020 was described as a difficult year that witnessed the worst of China- India border clashes in over four decades, China continues to put pressure on the line of actual control (LAC) (Bughio, 2020). Over the past years however the responses of India and China have not been at it’s absolute best therefore, there has not been any significant improvement in the border conflict between the two states.

# CONCLUSION .

It is clear that over the years the People’s Republic of China is less willing to acknowledge the actions and orders made by the United Nations, there has been little or no response from China to cooperate with the United Nations in a peaceful settlement with India in the Sino-India conflict. India has been more responsive although several critics claimed that this is because China is so

powerful and if the conflict is to escalate into a physical fight India will suffer the hardest blow as the effect of China’s powerful military will cause a lot of harm to India, it’s population, military, economy, and general well-being. China is unwilling to make any compromise and India is also not ready to give up on the region as its ownership of the region can be beneficial to the state economically.

# CHAPTER FOUR

**OUTCOME OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN THE SINO-INDIA, CONFLICT.**

# INTRODUCTION

The effectiveness of the United Nations conflict management strategies in the Sino-India Conflict will be the main focus of this chapter. This chapter will highlight the effectiveness of the United Nations conflict management strategies in the Sino-India conflict, along with an overview, and an outline of the conflict and its aftermath.

# PREPOSITION

To study the conflict management strategies by the United Nations of China and India, it is critical to examine the two major, presuppositions.

a.The United Nations conflict management has helped in the management of the Sino-India conflict.

b.The Sino-India Conflict has to an extent affected the International society.

Against these presuppositions has, one can study the successful conflict management strategies by United Nations conflict management and its impacts.

# OUTCOME OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN THE SINO-INDIA CONFLICT.

The United Nations and its Security Council is often responsible for peacekeeping and conflict management missions, strategies, and exercises, but despite all its efforts the Sino-India conflict has still not been managed as both sides have continuously has violent and non-violent clashes, and also public oppositions in the international system the security council has put in less effort to manage the conflict between China and India. The possible risk, size and how largely the Sino- India conflict can affect not only China and India involve but other states and people determines the strategy, time, and resources that the United Nations will invest into managing the conflict and even possibly resolving it. The United Nations in the effort to manage the Sino-India conflict have used agreements, drafted treaties and headed or urged for mediation between the two states but even this has not effectively managed the conflict between India and China. It is also important to ask if the Sino-Indian conflict has led to any accomplished goals? According to Yuan (2016) the conflict between China and India has only led to deteriorating relations between the two states and other friendly states the have had strained relations socially and economically, economic relation that should benefit both states has yet to fulfill or exceed the aspirations of the two administrations.

There have been outbursts of tension due to both sides accusing each other of intruding, military clashes, and disagreements between the governments of China and India.

The Sino-India conflict which has been going on for decades to an extent has drawn the attention of the United Nations and its Security Council into making and setting up measures, strategies, and approaches that are aimed at managing the conflict between the states of China and India. Despite the well-constructed agreements, mediation, and warnings from the United Nations to both states the relationship between the two states has deteriorated over time, both China and India continue to have clashes that therefore heighten the relationship between the two states, the agreement established by the United Nations required both states to acknowledge the line of actual control and to observe openness in the activities carried out by China and India at the border and LAC which included military operation, but UN oversight was weak and the autonomy of both states especially China diminished the effectiveness of the agreements drafted by the United Nations as strategies to manage the Sino-India Conflict. Although both sides once agreed to recognize the importance of protecting their growing trade and investment ties from other issues, they currently have not worked on keeping or sustaining great trade, economic or social relations. The United Nations had once urged India to take in friendly communications and mediation with China in 2013 where the Prime Minister of India Manmohan Singh traveled to Beijing but this action stirred up criticism from both sides the political leaders of India said that the Indian government was been too soft on China and the Chinese scholars labeled India’s border infrastructure upgrades as provocative (Madan, 2016). The United Nations maintains an active presence throughout the world through peacekeeping operations, which has become key to the UNSC’s approach to peacekeeping and also conflict management. Unfortunately, the Sino-India Conflict has not been prioritizing by the United Nations in its agendas. But the United Nations had

to some extent prevented and manage the conflict from escalating in the early years with the help of the agreements that were created by the UN and signed by the People’s Republic of China and India. This, however, lasted a short while as many clashes between China and India occurred over the years and the deadliest was that of 2020 which was recognized as one of the worst clashes between China and India and prompted for immediate attention from the United Nations and its called for both states to take action thereby calling for the effectiveness of the previously formed five-point framework agreed by the Prime Ministers of both states with the primary purpose of managing the conflict and showing a clear picture that both states wish to manage the outburst of the conflict and keep damages to a minimal. The coronavirus epidemic and the boundary crisis have ensured that the competitive and conflictual components of the Sino-Indian relationship have dominated, and are likely to continue, if not grow, in the future (Madan, 2020), Madan here talks about how the events of the year 2020 affected the little progress made by the United Nations in managing the Sino-India Conflict as it strained the tolerance between the two states and broke out into clashes that caused deaths from both sides and the financial loss from both sides creates a larger need for control over the territorial region. There have been claims from both sides on unilateral attempts on the Line of actual control (LAC) these attempts and claims have further caused distrust between China and India as one side believes that the order is making underground plans and deploying military to the border without informing the other to have majority control of the Line of Actual Control. The presence of distrust and crave for power and ego limits the effectiveness of the United Nations conflict management efforts towards the conflict and has also led to a breach in the agreement between China and India this agreement drafted by the United Nations. China is recognized as one of the most powerful states in Asia plans to keep it so as the Chinese government believes that any step that they take that may be advantageous to India shows

a sign of weakness and vice-versa. However, both states deploy their military to the border, and although officials from the military and the diplomatic community have carried out some form of conversing and mediation, former Indian foreign secretary Shyam Saran, stated in July 2020 that “tensions may ease, but the relationship will never be the same again.” This statement goes to say that there has been a breach of trust and the presence of each side perceived as a foe, this has created a huge scar in the Sino-India relation and may forever change both state’s approaches and relations towards each other. The United Nations’ effectiveness in carrying out a successful conflict management mission has been influenced by many factors which include the reduction of the United Nations’ willingness and ability to provide leadership in conflict management and its reluctance to get involved in conflicts that do not affect their interest. The economic security concerns have become more prominent in Sino–Indian trade and investment in recent years, as Beijing has pursued a policy of aggressively opening new markets, cornering resources, and expanding economic influence, while New Delhi seeks to protect its domestic industry, gain market access for its niche sectors, and guard against external intrusion. (Tellis, Tanner & Keough 2011; Chadda 2014). All things considered, the Sino–Indian economic ties and political relations have from time to time experienced relief, and both China and India once in a while carry out peace talks and certain border agreements and overviews. Even after the agreements, and mediation organized and established by the United Nations the Sino-India conflict has not effectively managed, the tension and perception of threat between China and India are still at high levels, due to this clashes and violent outburst could occur at any time.

Therefore, the effectiveness of the United Nations conflict management strategies in the Sino-India conflict has not been significantly visible has the People’s Republic of China and India continue to encounter tensions, standoffs and various clashes. The United Nations efforts how

every can not be ignore has they acted as one of the major actors in the establishment of the Line of Actual Control and they various laws guiding the actions of China and India on the border. Many experts claim that China plays a large role in how effective the conflict management strategies are, stating that China is a very powerful state both in Asia and in the international system and has used it veto power to oppose India a number of times this action instigates more animosity and clash between the China and India China’s position as one of the hegemonic powers of the world fuels its ego and pride in many occasions China as ignored or gone against directions from the United Nations, clearly displaying the state as unyielding to instructions, directives and even suggestions made towards keep the peace or managing the conflict between it and India and even other states.

# IMPACT OF THE SINO-INDIA CONFLICT.

Although the Sino-India Conflict is still going on there has been certain aftermath in between the various time frame of the clashes that has occurred between the two states. In research from Dalton and Zhao (2020) senior retired Indian officials stated in the aftermath of the June 2020 border clash that it marked the “end of a chapter in relations” and that “the entire edifice [of border and military accords between China and India] has collapsed, with very serious repercussions.” This phrase implies that the two powerful Asian countries China and India’s relations are entering a more competitive phase and if so what are the chances of the conflict reaching an all-time high that affects both states and their various allies in a much wider scale.

States that are friends to the opposing side have to an extent experience the wrath of the opposing side as it also recognized them as foes. The United States and its allies and other

neighboring states have sided with India. China and the United States are perceived as foes to each other and therefore the United States has partnered with India to confront China. China, on the other hand, has also made strategic allies with India foes for example Pakistan, Pakistan and India have been enemies for a very long time and the China has strategically used this to its advantage by supporting Pakistan against every decision that opposes India, it has also strengthened its economic ties with Pakistan with trade and investment into the states infrastructural expansion (Zhang, 2021) this continues to strain the relationship between India and Pakistan and the possibility of Pakistan and India’s relations to be restored gets slimmer. China has also formed a somewhat strong relationship with Nepal which happens to be a conflict with India on territorial matters. It has also encountered an intense feud with Bhutan which is also an ally of India, opposing Bhutan’s plans for establishing a wildlife sanctuary. The boundary crisis appears to have weakened the hands of those in Indian policymaking circles who argued for greater engagement with China or for the idea that stronger economic ties would help ease political tensions. India’s policymakers and even government have over the years made efforts to improve the relationship between it and China, but the current situation and reoccurring events have frail the aspiration of the possibility of peace between the two states. Along with that India signed a defense agreement with Australia which allows both states to use each other’s military base. Australia, Japan, the United States, and India have partnered together to counter China’s projection of sea power in the region (Abi-Habib, 2021). The conflict and distrust have also led India out to a ban on many Chinese-owned social media apps as they suspect the possibility of security breaches through the use of apps. There has also been the loss of lives of the military personnel of both states at the border due to deadly clashes. Also, there has been a significant presence of public anger towards China in India as citizens are have marched out protesting and even burning the picture of the

Chinese President Xi Jinping and stomping of Chinese flags. As mentioned above the clashes between the two states has caused a huge distrust and the relationship between them may never be the same again and there is tension as experts speculate a tendency of escalation that may lead to nuclear conflicts in the future especially with India joining the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) this concerns China as it believes that India’s value to the United States Asia strategy will increase, China has however as been opposing India’s membership but this opposition is poorly backed by other states. The theory of constructivism outlines the cause for distrust and tension between the two states, the past experiences that China and India have encountered fuels the perception that one is the others enemy. China and India have used the early occurrence of disagreement and crisis between them to establish a perception of distrust, and malevolence between the two states. This perception kept growing in a certain reality and was reinforced by the occasional clashes, crises, and unsolved disputes. This circumstance is advance exacerbated by their unpreventable geological vicinity and close synchronous development as rising powers. Other experts argue and say that China is not going to reach the extent to which nuclear weapons are used. The conflict has caused a large hole in the relationship between China and India creating a rift that reflects even in the affairs of the international system both states are involved in economic relations this however is unable to create a mutual ground where the conflict can be finally settled. The conflict has even led to China attacking India in the international system, China has been seen to often oppose India decisions and states that India support an example is that of the 2017 standoff that occurred in Doklam Plateau a region owned by Bhutan but claimed by the Chinese government, Bhutan been a friend to India prompted India to take a stand against the actions of China and overtime there has been tension between India, Bhutan and China due to China’s opposition to decisions made concerning Bhutan and the Doklam Plateau region. The theory of realism emphasized the

importance of states’ national interest the most important of their priority list which explains the theory of realism as it plays in the Sino-India conflict, China and India for instance both claim the territorial border because the possession of that region will help in fulfilling the states national interests. For this reason the possibility of one states backing down or letting the other gain control of the region is very slim and this also supports the realist view on human nature being greedy wanting only for one’s own self before any other.

To conclude the deteriorating relation between China and India has caused more large scale damaged has it takes a toll on the states economic strain to military operations at the border and continues to instigate other states relations to become fragile and may lead to violent approaches ig the conflict is not well managed.

# CHALLENGES OF THE UN CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN THE SINO-INDIA CONFLICT.

* **Lack of cooperation:** The constant tension between the two states has caused lack mutual cooperation between the two states, as they both perceive each other as threats.
* **Clash of government personalities**: In the early period of the conflict when India took a friendly approach to help dissolve tension the Chinese government were unwilling to take or accept a friendly approach towards the border dispute. China in this case became irritated with this and till this date the government between the two states has clashing personalities that causes the conflict management strategies by the United Nations to be ineffective.
* **Status Struggle**: China and India are both very powerful and largely populated states and both have the potential to be the giant of Asia . Both states views the other as a threat to its place in the hierarchy.
* **Ego:** This plays a very important role in the effectiveness of the conflict, Over the years the United Nations has used strategies that appear to have a win-lose conclusion which could involve for feting, The loss situation how ever is viewed as a sign of weakness, which both states are unwilling to take as it affects there image.
* **Lack of structured strategies:** Over the years the United Nations has used agreements has a way to manage the conflict but it does not carry out any form of follow up on the agreement and only it is only revisited when there are high tension or violent clashes between the states.

It is for this reasons also that the conflict has lasted so long

# CONCLUSION

The United Nations’ effectiveness of its conflict management strategies on the Sino-India Conflict has been influenced by several factors which largely involved both China and India’s perceptions of each other and past experience with one another and to an extent its national, and governments ego. The aftermath has led to loss from both sides and has also to an extent affected its various allies. More effort of the United Nations to make both sides see high advantages and profits in the settlement may result in the successful management of the Sino-India Conflict.

# CHAPTER FIVE

**SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

# INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a summary of the research and the conclusion drawn based on an analysis of the United Nations conflict. Management in the Sino-India conflict. Recommendations were also made based on the findings of the research.

# SUMMARY

The current research gives an analysis of the United Nations conflict management in the Sino- India conflict. China and India have been in continuous disagreement about a border region which both states claim to own this led to numerous clashes and tensions between the two states. This research was centered on the United Nations approach and strategies towards managing the conflict between China and India. The research highlights the conflict management strategies of the United Nations and it also and also makes some pointers about how effective the strategies were.

This dissertation is structured into chapters. Chapter one is focused on the introduction which comprises: Background of study, statement of problem, research questions objectives, and aims, research methodology, and research outline. Chapter 2 was a literature review that focused on related and relevant literature and theoretical framework. The third and fourth chapter of the research focuses on the research questions on the Sino-India conflict management strategies by the United Nations.

# CONCLUSION

The United Nations in the case of managing the conflict between China and India have put in some effort but unfortunately, this effort has not had long term success in the relation of China and India and this are due to many factors like the United Nations inability to carry out an effective mediation due to lack of human resources there has not been the presence of an active third party representative from the United Nations only few attempts were made by the United Nations to carefully assess, observed, and control the actions of China and India the hegemonic factor plays a great role in that. Constructivism has also played a great role in limiting the effectiveness of the United Nations conflict management strategies this is because it has shaped the views that both states have of each other this directly and indirectly influences the actions made by the state against each other. The formation of agreements, however, has helped in the acknowledgment of the Line of actual control (LAC) which I believe is a start in the right direction but other steps have to be taken to manage the conflict and even possibly dissolved it.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

For the United Nations to achieve effective conflict management, the following recommendations are made.

* + 1. The United Nations should employ the use of sanctions to the party that breaches the agreements signed by both parties.
		2. The Sino-India border conflict should be presented before the international court
		3. The conflict management missions should be addressed by officials from the United Nations .and not third party states as they tend to pick sides.
		4. China and India should be limit there military presence on the Line of Actual Control.
		5. The United nation should employ joint ownership using arbitral means upon the disputed region.

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