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CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Dr. Santosh Jaganath
GFGC , Sulepeth .

ABSTRACT :

This topic aims to show how China is emerging in the spheres of economic, social and in military *technique, China is trying to prove its superiority and competency with United States.

Today China is eventually rising to achieve its inspirational goals. Its also extending its economic resources to meet the challenges with other nations. Its also giving wakeup calls to India, Japan and United States in challenging mode. The United States and Chine present the most significant foreign policy challenging each other . China's foreign policy with South East Asia, South Koreas , East Asia , United States and India aims at exchange of ideologies , technology , industrialisation and modern militarism. China is maintaining check and balance system to gain global success.



KEYWORDS : Burgeoning , Rhetorical , Peripheral , Vulnerabilities , Conflictual , Pragmatic , Dilemma , Interventions, Modernisation.

INTRODUCTION

China has been carrying on extensive trade with foreign countries since earliest times. This trade was based on very sound principle that only after clothing and feeding your own people. The abundance should be given to the foreigners and import free of told useful articles and seeds not easily available while harmful. The traditional exports of were silk manufactures dye staff, silk speed metal wanes wooden goods etc., As one China's Scholar observed at that time China was the Responsibility organ for the circulation and distribution of money and commodities of the commercial system of the world it was the sea were rivers of trade and Industry and the cement foreign policy floured and thus profusely its inhabitants

China as an ascendant power generates concern, fear and mistrust both among the major powers and other countries especially those on its periphery. Its burgeoning economic growth fuelling an equally burgeoning military modernization, up-gradation and inter-continental ballistic missile build-up has sent wake-up calls to the United States, Japan and India particularly. Ever since its emergence as a Communist giant state in 1949, and when its power was in a rudimentary form, China sought to challenge the existing global and regional balance of power. Spreading from the Korean War in the early 1950s and to the war against Vietnam in 1979, China's record has been that of a state in confrontation with others. Now that China stands poised to emerge as a global power-in-the-making in the 21st century, the international community is uncertain about China's intentions, despite all the peace rhetoric that emanates from China's political leaders and state organs. The United States and other

major powers that dominate the international power system are unsure whether China is sincere about easing itself benignly into the international power system (Chinese term it a "peaceful rise") or that at some stage it discards its rhetorical camouflage and asserts itself forcefully. China's eventual rise to global power status, its intentions and the eventual path it adopts to achieve its inspirational goals is the subject today of an intense debate in Washington and all major capitals of the world.

CHINA'S SECURITY ENVIRONMENT :

China's periphery incorporates two major military powers (Russia and India): two economic giants (Japan and South Korea) and emerging markets for which all major Powers would compete (India, ASEAN etc.)

- China is hemmed in by United States military alliances and American forward military presence in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Philippines.
- Regional conflict flash-points exist on China's periphery in the Korean Peninsula, Kashmir and Afghanistan.
- China faces pro-independence movements in Taiwan, Tibet and East Turkistan.

Growing energy security demands as a result of China emerging as a net importer of oil and the attendant vulnerabilities China's regional economic and social disparities and the resultant internal security challenges

MOST SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN POLICY CHALLENGE TO CHINA :

The United States and China present the most significant foreign policy challenge to each other. Enough is known and been written about their past conflictual and contentious nature and pattern of United States - China relations, in virtually every strategic region of the world . They also were joined together in a quasi-strategic alliance against the former Soviet Union in the 1970s-1980s.

In terms of the global strategic balance, China is well aware that. :

1) United States is the Unipolar Super Power which enjoys unparalleled global strategic predominance.

RUSSIA : CHINA'S STRATEGIC ANCHOR

United States unilateralism, especially with the advent of neo-con politics , has glued China and Russia in a strategic bind based on shared convergence of national interests. However, this strategic bonding between the two is not without its meltdown in that Russia may not go the whole way to under-write China's Military assertiveness or aggressiveness in the western Pacific. Further, China has no options foreign policy wise in the Pacific or elsewhere , whereas Russia more naturally a European Power Culturewise has foreign policy options in terms of the European Union.

CHINA CHALLENGED IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA:

Malaysia and Southern Thailand. China has sought to exclude the United States from the East Asia and East Asia as evident from excluding USA from the East Asian Community meeting in Kuala Lumpur this December. However, the United States enjoys strong strategic ties with Singapore and Thailand, is reclaiming its cooperative strategic relationship with Indonesia and begun an initiative to build a mutually beneficial relationship with Vietnam. China's foreign policy challenge in South East Asia lies in 'impeding the emergence of effective strategic partnerships of the countries of the region with the United States. It will be a difficult task.

SOUTH ASIA: THE CHINESE DILEMMA :

China did indulge a correction in its South Asian policy after India's 1998 nuclear weapons test. After severe criticism of India for over a year, China seeing the writing on the wall, started opening out to India, especially in building a significant expansion of two way trade. Many high level visits have been exchanged. However, China has not fully given up its policy of building up Pakistan as the "regional spoiler state" to limit India. China should learn that it failed in this objective even after going to the content of building-up Pakistan's nuclear weapons and missile arsenal In South Asia. China also uses Pakistan as a strategic pressure point against

the United States. China's foreign policy challenge in South Asia primarily rests on India.

CHINA'S OVERALL FOREIGN POLICY :

- China is now in a delicate, sensitive and painful period of transition.
- China needs to maintain stable foreign relations while going through a learning curve.
- Adopting a low-cost and low-risk foreign policy would seem to be in China's best fundamental national interests.

CONCLUSION :

The essential Chinese foreign policy challenge while it is on ascendant curve is to establish a new framework of relations with the United States, without which both could be on a collision course. It goes beyond doubt when said that the state and health of United States - China relations in the coming years would determine global stability Russia, Japan and India too would figure in this strategic calculus.

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