

## India-Taiwan Relation

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### ABSTRACT

Taiwan is an island in the mainland of China, located in the Pacific Ocean. As a result of the Sino - Japanese war in 1894-95 AD and 1908 AD, it became under Japan. But in World War II it again came under China. But when the struggle between nationalists and communists started in China, in this struggle the Communist government came to power in the main Chinese territory, and the nationalist government had to flee to Taiwan under the leadership of Chiang-Kai-shek. Due to which two governments emerged in China, the main Chinese territory was not ruled by communists under the leadership of Mao, which was supported and supported by the former Soviet Union. Whereas the nationalist government of Taiwan is supported and supported by America. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the center of China, and is the position of the Taiwan Islands around 1200 east longitude, the Taiwan Islands located in the Pacific Ocean separates the North China Sea and the South China Sea. The former name of Taiwan is Formosa. Because Buddhism is prevalent in Taiwan as well, so in a way, there is a relation between Taiwan and India since ancient times. Therefore, along with seeing the rise of Taiwan for the study of modern-day relations, we have to study India's relations with it strategically in the current global environment. So that what steps are being taken with Taiwan in the context of India balancing the emerging Chinese power in the continent from Asia, it can be studied.

Keywords : Taiwan & India's culture, South China Sea

### I. INTRODUCTION

Taiwan and its surrounding areas were colonies of China since ancient times. But the Chinese Manchu dynasty was very shabby and weak. As a result, Taiwan came under the suzerainty of Japan in the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95. On the other hand, European powers were searching for new colonies in this era, which gradually fell prey to China including India. Although China continued to follow the policy of isolation at this time and wanted to keep distance from the rest of the world. But China became a victim of the monkey policy of these western powers. By the middle of the 19th century, the imperialist countries had obtained extra-territorial rights in China, in this America, Britain, France rendered the 'policy of the appropriate door' in China, this meant that all the countries in China were given equal rights. The Asian country was also involved in this exploitation. And as a ray of this waiting, in 1920 AD, the Kuomintang party formed the government under the leadership of Dr. Sanayath Sen in the city of Canton. The Kuomintang party followed the policy of unifying China, unfortunately Dr. Sanayath Sen died in 1925 and the leadership of the Kuomintang party came in the hands of Chiang-Kai-shek. On the other hand, communism was also rising in China. Which was led by Mao and Chou-en-lai. Therefore, the struggle to establish control over China from both these parties started, but at this time the Kuomintang party had control over the mainland of China, which was supported by western powers and when Japan was defeated in World War II, China Again on 25 October 1945, he again established the suzerainty of Taiwan. But on the other hand,

gradually at this time the power of the Communists in China was increasing continuously. Frightened by the proletarian revolution, N.N. kept trying to stop the spread of communism from the 'Paris Peace Conference' itself. But in China did not succeed because the communists were supported by the former Soviet Union which was ruling in the north-west. and was fighting against Japan in World War II. Ultimately, in this civil war of China, the nationalists under the leadership of Chiang-Kai-shek were defeated and the Communist Party on the mainland under the leadership of Mao established the 'Chinese People's Republic' State on '1 October 1949', which was called 'Red'. Also called 'China', it was supported by the former Soviet Union. India recognized 'Red China' in the year 1950 itself. On the other hand, by December 1949, the Kuomintang government moved from China to Taiwan and established the 'Chinese Republic' by making Taipei its capital. Taiwan also got permanent membership in the Security Council, including the membership of NCH. But India neither recognized the Taiwan government nor made diplomatic relations with it. Both the Chinese governments considered the successor of the whole of China to be a legitimate government. In 1950, the communists invaded and conquered the Hainan province controlled by Taiwan. It seemed that communist Taiwan would soon be conquered. But at this time the Korean War started in 1950, due to which the war started in Sino-US also. In this situation, President Tru-Man of America ordered his Seventh War Fleet to confront Taiwan firmly in the event of a communist attack. Nin in 1951 AD. A military mission was sent to Taiwan for the purpose of making arrangements for the security of Taiwan. As a result, in December 1954, a "mutual security agreement" was signed with the US and Taiwan, by which the US took the responsibility of the security of Japan's peace and Taiwan. In this way, the Cold War going on between America and the former Soviet Union gave a small country Taiwan a permanent membership of the National Security Council. But the western world and the world. Later offered permanent membership of Taiwan to India during Nehru's tenure. Not only this, America was ready to give both India's permanent membership and atomic bombs, only on condition that India was not, but India refused. In the future, America always complicated the Taiwan problem to prevent the spread of communism to other countries of Asia and to protect its national interests and its interests in the Pacific Ocean. In this way, America kept laying thorns in the way of China for 22 years. And in these years It was America's priority to consider the former Soviet Union as enemy number one and China as enemy number two. In 1968, Sino-Russia relations reached a delicate stage, which also led to border conflicts. Therefore, now America has resorted to ping-pong-policy policy to improve relations with China, in which America got success and China's wide market was opened to America. America gave political recognition to China in 1971 and along with the membership of the NW, got the membership of the Security Council as well. Now friendship with Taiwan on the one hand and the vast market of China on the other have kept America hanging in a hung position. Today China, despite being a superpower, is afraid of using power on it due to America taking the security burden of Taiwan on itself. 1955 AD, 1958 AD and In 1996, the clouds of war started hovering between the US and China over the question of Taiwan, but both superpowers acted wisely. Worked with which the status quo was created. The fall of Taiwan was predicted after 1971, but Taiwan exists to this day and Taiwan hopes that Red China, like the Great East, will sooner the fall of communism and result in victory for the democrats and nationalists. Then there will be no problem called Taiwan. Red China, on the other hand, follows a one China policy and for Taiwan, like Hong Kong, proposes a one China two system, but Taiwan refuses. Now China is following a watch and wait policy, which is creating a tension in the region whose future will be decided by the time to come. Unlike China, Taiwan adopted a different ideology and a separate military faction. Taiwan adopted liberal values by joining the American bloc and has emerged as a prosperous economy. On the other hand India did not join any group. Rather adopted the policy of non-alignment and adopted the method of mixed economy according to its policy of non-alignment and followed the former Soviet Union oriented foreign policy keeping in mind its national security and in this scenario the former Soviet Union of a country like China. Due to its proximity, India has not even established diplomatic relations with Taiwan till date. But in 1991, the former Soviet Union disintegrated, which was considered to be detrimental to the national security in India, because it weakened the security cooperation between India and the East India against China and Pakistan.

Therefore, in such a situation, India has started searching for new strategic friends at the regional and global level. In order to find these strategic friends, India adopted an East-Looking policy. In this view, India and Taiwan have cooperated with each other in various fields.

India has increased relations with Taiwan in the cultural, commercial and scientific fields without any formal diplomatic relations. Which has been given further impetus by India's East-Orientation Policy. The India Taipei Association was established in 1995, with emphasis on enhancing relations between the two countries at the non-governmental level, under which the emphasis was on trade, tourism, science, culture and people-to-people cooperation. Taipei Economic Culture Center is a part of New Delhi PNB.

The two countries signed an agreement to increase investment and avoid double taxation in 2002. The special relationship between the two countries is in the fields of information technology, energy, telecommunication and electronics. In 2002, India's total trade with Taiwan was \$ 0.34 billion. The main items exported from India to Taiwan are crude oil, naphtha, yarn, organic, chemical, copper, aluminum etc. The main items exported from Taiwan to India are integrated circuits, machinery and electronic products. India Taiwan is particularly keen to invest in information technology. About 80 Taiwanese companies are currently operating in India. In which Apchi, Delta Electronics, D-Link etc. are prominent.

India and Taiwan can be natural allies of each other in the field of defense as both the countries are currently facing strategic fear from China. Taiwan is bound by the 1954 US Treaty for Uniform Security, under which the US has taken over the security of Taiwan, in addition, Taiwan has strengthened its army with western security equipment. On the other hand, India was mainly dependent on the former Soviet Union for its security equipment, but in 1991, the former Soviet Union disintegrated, which has started the search for new strategic friends for India's national security, in which Taiwan is a natural. India can be an ally, so India has adopted a Look East Policy.

Emerging in Taiwan, India is seen as the balancer of Chinese power. A Taiwanese newspaper reported on 2 January 2002 that 'India-Taiwan close military relations are emphasizing on balancing Chinese power,' in which military information and other exchanges are prominent. America fears that India may not give atomic bombs and nuclear technology to Taiwan. On the other hand, China also suffers from the same doubt that if Taiwan takes nuclear bomb and nuclear technology from anyone including India, then China will attack. India wants to make Taiwan as a close friend as China has made Pakistan. China has also threatened India to break military ties with Taiwan.

Military relations between India and Taiwan have gained momentum since May 2000, when Li-Teng-Hui visited India. Taiwan had sent a military delegation to its business office in Delhi, while an officer of the Indian Air Force also visited China. It is clear from the discussion that India-Taiwan is gradually increasing its military relations. So that the military alliance of China Pakistan can be balanced. It is clear from the discussion that there were religious relations between India and Taiwan since ancient times. But in the colonial era there was no relation between the two. But the era of World War II, when the civil war in China on one side On the other hand, China fought World War II, which played a special role in the rise of Taiwan as a new nation. Since then a new nation named Taiwan was recognized in India. Further, India played a special role in the Korean War, due to which the existence of Taiwan was saved on the one hand, and on the other, possibly the Third World War was also averted. After this, economic relations between India and Taiwan grew without any diplomatic relations. But when the former Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991, India-Taiwan has emphasized on building strategic relations with the aim of balancing the Sino-Pak military alliance. But one obstacle in the India-Taiwan relationship is that like China, Taiwan also claims India's Arunachal and Aksai Chin. But Taiwan also says that Pakistan-occupied Kashmir belongs to India. In short, the relationship between the two is moving in a positive direction.

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