



Strategic Failures of India: A Case Study of Galwan Conflict

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Citation: Janvi Sharma, (2024) Strategic Failures of India: A Case Study of Galwan Conflict, *Educational Administration: Theory And Practice*, 30(6), 2538-2545

Doi: 10.53555/kuey.v30i6.5796

ARTICLE INFO

Submitted-April 20,2024
Reviewed- May,10,2024
Acceptance-May,22,2024
Published-June,05,2024.

ABSTRACT

The 2020 conflict in the Galwan Valley signalled a dramatic turn in the long-running border war between China and India. This research paper sheds light on the conflict's historical background and current significance by examining the causes, events, and repercussions of the conflict. Utilizing an extensive array of resources, including as diplomatic discussions, military evaluations, and global responses, the study examines the geographical disputes, tactical drivers, and direct causes that precipitated the conflict. It also evaluates the effects of the Galwan Valley incident on international dynamics, regional stability, and bilateral relations. The paper provides an analysis of the current border incident in connection to past border incidents and post-clash events, providing insights into the intricacies of India-China relations and the strategic failure of Indian government. It also highlights how the Galwan issue proved to be a big strategic failure for the Indian government despite of the fact that the technology was highly developed in India now and due to the lack of Indian intelligence. The conflict in the Galwan Valley is a sobering reminder of the dangers and difficulties that exist in the India-China relationship.

INTRODUCTION

China and India have a shared history spanning over two millennia. Although these two ancient civilizations haven't been friendly since 1962, they had strong religious, cultural, and economic links two millennia earlier. China and India established diplomatic ties on April 1, 1950. China formally established diplomatic ties with India initially. In 1954, the Panchsheel—the five tenets of peaceful coexistence—was also articulated by two nations. On April 1, 2020, India and China will commemorate their 70th anniversary of establishing diplomatic ties, which dates back to 1950. The People's Republic of China has regarded its relations with India as subservient to its connections with other great powers, including Russia and the United States of America, ever since its founding. The 2020 deadly conflict in the eastern Ladakh region's Galwan Valley significantly changed the nature of the India-China relationship. Since 2008–2009, China's growing violations and attempts at coercion in border regions have elevated the boundary dispute to the forefront of the India–China relationship. This has led to a thorough reexamination of the relationship's past, present, and future in India. Its techniques, which are more akin to Gray-zone coercion and make use of less potent weapons than the military has at its disposal, can yet be highly detrimental to India. China has employed similar strategies in the past, but because India has chosen to balance China in both military posture and geopolitical alliances, the geopolitical fallout has been more severe than China may have expected. More crucially, India's strategic and intellectual discourse has moved away from assuming the best about China's intentions and toward a thorough assessment of the partnership. One instance of a border conflict between two nuclear powers is the Galwan Valley. The reluctance of the government to confront the matter was evident in the media stories and general publications. "The complex interplay of historical territorial disputes, geopolitical rivalries, military strategies, and diplomatic challenges between India and China is best illustrated by the Galwan Valley incident of 2020." This study intends to examine the conflict's underlying roots, direct causes, and complex ramifications while taking into account its effects on bilateral ties, regional stability, and international geopolitics." How Galwan issue is strategic cost to India is the topic here.

THE GALWAN VALLEY CONFLICT: AN ANALYSIS OF INDIA-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE

Historical background of the India-China border dispute: Brief Overview

A fatal battle between Indian and Chinese forces along the disputed Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the Himalayas took place in June of 2020 in the Galwan Valley incident. This was one of the most significant escalations between the two nuclear-armed neighbors in decades, with losses on both sides. The conflict started as a disagreement about China's building projects in the Galwan Valley, which is a part of the Aksai Chin region that is jointly claimed by China and India. There was apparently a tense standoff after Indian forces complained to Chinese encroachments and tried to halt construction work. But when a major physical altercation between the soldiers occurred, leading to fatalities on both sides, tensions quickly increased. Instead of using guns in the altercation, improvised weapons such as clubs and rocks were used, following established procedures meant to prevent things from getting worse. China and India were outraged by the Galwan Valley event, and they both accused one another of causing the situation to worsen. Bilateral ties significantly worsened as a result, prompting diplomatic and military measures to reduce tensions and stop further escalation. Due to the strategic competition between the two Asian superpowers and the larger geopolitical backdrop, the incident also attracted international attention and sparked worries about the possibility of conflict between them. All things considered, the Galwan Valley incident brought to light the erratic nature of the India-China border dispute and the difficulties in handling tensions in the area. It also emphasized the necessity of efficient diplomatic channels, effective communication, and conflict resolution procedures in order to stop future escalation and advance peace and stability along the disputed border.

Galwan Valley's significance in the India-China boundary conflict

The Galwan Valley is crucial to the India-China boundary conflict for a number of reasons: **Strategic Location:** The Aksai Chin region, which is claimed by both China and India, is where the Galwan Valley is located. It is located near the Line of Actual Control (LAC), which serves as the de facto border in this area between the two nations. Strategic advantages in terms of military placement and border surveillance result from control over the Galwan Valley.

Historical Significance: India and China have long claimed ownership of the Galwan Valley. During the Sino-Indian War of 1962, which saw China take control of Aksai Chin, it was one of the flashpoints. Gaining strategic control over the Galwan Valley is also necessary to get access to the Tibetan Plateau, which is crucial for China because of delicate political and security issues. Strategically significant for China's military and infrastructural projects in the area is the valley's closeness to Tibet.

Infrastructure Development: India and China have been working together to build roads, bridges, and military outposts along their shared border. These attempts to create infrastructure have focused mostly on the Galwan Valley, as both nations aim to strengthen their presence and logistical capacities in the area.

Water Resources: The Shyok River, which empties into the Indus River, receives a tributary in the form of the Galwan River, which runs through the valley. The conflict is further complicated by the fact that hydroelectric potential and water security are directly impacted by the management of the region's water resources.

Galwan - A Highly Contentious and Complex Matter

With deep-rooted historical, territorial, and strategic ramifications for both India and China, the Galwan issue is a highly contentious and complex matter (Khurana & Khurana, 2014).

Located in the disputed Ladakh area, the Galwan Valley has been a flashpoint because of its strategic importance and close proximity to the Line of Actual Control (LAC), which serves as the de facto boundary between China and India. Tensions have increased as a result of both countries' recent pursuit of border infrastructure development. China is against India building roads and airstrips in Ladakh, especially close to the Galwan Valley, because it sees these projects as a danger to its territorial integrity (Pant, 2020). In a similar vein, India is concerned about Beijing's intentions due to China's infrastructure developments in the region (Swami, 2020).

Long-standing tensions that have been made worse by recent events have culminated in the confrontation between China and India in the Galwan Valley. Gaining knowledge of the significant occasions that preceded the current conflict helps one to comprehend the intricate dynamics that exist between the two nations. The Sino-Indian War of 1962, which resulted in unresolved territorial issues and long-lasting hostility between the two countries, is the source of the war.

The Chinese-Indian military standoff in the Bhutan-China-India triangular intersection underscored the strategic competition and heightened mistrust between the two nations (Biswas, 2020). The fundamental problems remained unsolved in spite of diplomatic attempts, creating the framework for further conflicts. Reports of Chinese intrusions into Indian territory in Ladakh in April 2020 served as the impetus for the

current battle. The COVID-19 pandemic coincided with these invasions, deflecting attention worldwide and enabling China to make more forceful claims (Swami,2020).

When fighting broke out between Indian and Chinese forces in a number of locations along the LAC, including the Galwan Valley (Singh,2020), tensions increased in May 2020. There were losses on both sides in the June 15, 2020, conflict in the Galwan Valley, which was a notable escalation. Chinese personnel were accused by Indian officials of building structures and intruding into Indian territory in an effort to change the status quo unilaterally. China, on the other hand, denied any misconduct and accused India of inciting the crisis (Swami,2020).

GALWAN – A Long Standing Hotspot in India China Dispute

A few cases highlight how contentious and complicated the Galwan Valley is, a long-standing hot spot in the border dispute between China and India.

1962 Sino-Indian War was the first. During the 1962 conflict between China and India, the Galwan Valley saw heavy fighting. Following the commencement of an offensive by Chinese forces throughout the Western Sector, including the Galwan Valley, there was a short-lived but fierce battle that gave China additional territory.

The second is the Galwan Clash from 1962. One of the most prominent events of the 1962 conflict was the ambush of an Indian patrol in the Galwan Valley by Chinese troops. Both sides suffered fatalities in this conflict, which underscored the area's strategic significance.

The Patrol Clash of 1975 came in third. Patrols from China and India clashed once more in the Galwan Valley in 1975. The incident highlighted the continuous turbulence of the border conflict by resulting in injuries and tensions between the two nations. 2008's demolition of Indian structures was the fourth justification. There were rumors in 2008 that Chinese forces had demolished observation posts and bunkers belonging to the Indian army in the Galwan Valley. Concerns were expressed by this incident over China's border assertiveness and willingness to contest Indian territorial claims.

In order, 2013 Standoff came next. A three-week stalemate between Indian and Chinese troops occurred in the Daulat Beg Oldi region in April 2013, which included the Galwan Valley. Chinese troops building up a camp on Indian-claimed land touched off the standoff, sparking tensions and diplomatic efforts to diffuse the situation. The 2017 Doklam Standoff came last. The 2017 Doklam standoff between Indian and Chinese forces at the India-Bhutan-China tri-junction brought attention to the wider tensions along the India-China border, even though it had nothing to do with the Galwan Valley specifically. The Galwan Valley and other contested regions' border security was affected by the resolution of the conflict.

The immediate causes of India and China's conflict in Galwan

Infrastructure Development Along the Line of Actual Control (LAC): In the Galwan Valley region, both China and India have been working on infrastructure development projects. To improve their separate logistical capacities and local presence, this involved building roads, bridges, and other military structures.

Disputed Territory: India and China have historically disputed control over the Galwan Valley. There are varying opinions on the exact location of the LAC since, despite multiple rounds of negotiations and accords, the border in this region has never been completely defined. This vagueness made it more likely that the two sides would clash and misunderstand one another.

Chinese Construction Activity: There have been tidings of a rise in Chinese construction activity in the Galwan Valley, including the erection of roads and other infrastructure. Indian authorities became concerned about China's intentions and how these actions would affect the status quo along the border.

Indian Reaction: It is alleged that Indian troops tried to obstruct or resist the building projects in the Galwan Valley due to their perception of Chinese incursions. As a result, there were more disputes and standoffs between the two sides as they both pressed their claims to the contested area.

Deteriorating Relations: A number of geopolitical issues, such as territory disputes, competition for influence in the region, and strategic rivalry, had already contributed to the strained relations between India and China prior to the Galwan battle. This larger background raised the possibility of an escalation by fostering unrest near the border.

Communication Failure: Despite the two militaries' established routes for de-escalation and communication, there have been reports of communication failures or miscommunications on the ground. It's possible that this breakdown in communication played a role in the tensions building up to the final conflict in the Galwan Valley.

All things considered, the ongoing border disputes, infrastructure development projects, and the deteriorating relations between China and India were the primary causes of the immediate triggers preceding the Galwan battle. All these elements, along with poor communication and unaddressed territorial disputes, contributed to an unstable environment that finally resulted in a bloody conflict in the Galwan Valley.

Five finger/ palm theory of China

The "Five Fingers of Tibet" policy, which is also known as China's five finger policy, is primarily the result of Mao Zedong's speech on November 15, 1939. The policy states that Tibet, or Xizang, is China's right palm. Furthermore, Ladakh, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and the Northeast Frontiers of Arunachal Pradesh are considered to be the five fingers of this hand in accordance with the five fingers policy.

China is attempting to "liberate" certain areas in order to fulfill Mao's vision. The origins of the Five Finger Policy can be found in Mao's Speech, despite the fact that it is never mentioned in Chinese official declarations. Further details on this policy are available [here](#).

The Five Finger Policy of Tibet asserts that not only does Tibet properly belong to China, but also Ladakh, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and the Northeast Frontiers. India and China are embroiled in a number of border disputes as a result of this policy. Xi Jinping, the president of China, appears committed to realizing Mao's vision of freeing the "five fingers of China."

There were border standoffs between China and India during the world's most challenging war against the coronavirus. China's five finger strategy is still having an impact on ties with India, one of Asia's most powerful nations.

Regaining control of parts of Tibet and India is the aim of China's Five Finger Policy. some specifics regarding this policy's goals are:

1. According to their claims, Indian imperialists had unlawfully seized Ladakh, Sikkim, Bhutan, and NEFA, which the Chinese officers in Tibet claimed to have liberated in 1954.
2. A school book titled "A Brief History of Modern China" was also released by the Chinese government, and it features a map showing the "five fingers" territories labeled as "portions of China that must be reclaimed."
3. The five-finger policy serves as a reflection of the genuine goals and purposes of the Chinese government. Later, Mao's China conquered and annexed Tibet and Xinjiang, expanding its territory to the point where it is now the fourth largest nation in the world.
4. The most important geopolitical development of the post-World War II era was China's acquisition of resource-rich Tibet, which gave it similar borders with Bhutan, Nepal, India, and the northernmost portion of Myanmar.
5. After seizing control of the Aksai Chin region, China increased its territorial gains in Ladakh during the Sino-Indian War of 1962. The neighboring countries are still at risk from China's five finger policy.

Tensions between China and India have recently increased as a result of China's "Five Fingers" policy. The following is how India and China's animosity is rising:

1. The Galwan Valley saw what is thought to be the deadliest battle between the forces of the two nations since 1975.
2. The long-running border conflict has been resolved after several rounds of military negotiations between the two sides.
3. Despite this, no solutions have been found, and both sides have solidified their stances and claims on the matter.
4. Both parties have committed to holding talks and stepping back from conflict locations including Gorga and Pangong Lake since June 2020. The danger of a further escalation is kept alive by subsequent measures like China's new land border law.
5. Therefore, there is historical evidence associated with China's Five Finger Policy that continues to influence border ties with India.

Government Position

The way India has handled the Galwan issue shows that it has failed strategically to manage its economic reliance on China, successfully handle the border conflict, and compete with China for influence and participation in the region. The Indian government responded in a polite manner. The Indian government's initial response was one of outright denial, claiming that there were no Chinese forces in the valley and that this was perhaps an attempt to keep the country's failing foreign policy out of the public eye. It was now followed by a Galwan clash. Indian military personnel used to patrol up to patrol 14. Chinese military are now crossing the boundary in 2020 and developing infrastructure on the Indian subcontinent. When the camp was discovered, Indian soldiers dismantled it. Following this, the Chinese established a few camps within Indian territory, each housing a small number of soldiers. Following the removal of these camps by colonel Santosh's Indian soldiers, there was conflict between the two parties. Twenty Indian soldiers and forty-five Chinese soldiers died in this battle. However, India suffered a great casualty in this conflict when Colonel Santosh was lost. China did not formally confront this issue.

Following the war, there was a lot of military activity on both sides, and declarations such as "we are ready to deal with the issue" were made. There were perhaps fourteen diplomatic attempts between the two nations, but no resolution could be reached. In eastern Ladakh, India lost 26 of the 55 patrols. Galwan was a failure in

intelligence. Following the conflict in the Galwan Valley, both nations held high-level negotiations to reduce tensions. But because of ingrained opinions and nationalist feelings, advancement remained elusive (Biswas,2020).

Finding a peaceful solution was made more difficult by past grudges and the lack of a defined border. The Galwan Valley war highlights the region's larger geopolitical conflicts and power structures. China's forceful actions and India's expanding strategic alliance with the US and other regional countries have made efforts to settle the conflict peacefully more difficult (Pant,2020). The current confrontation between China and India in the Galwan Valley is the result of long-standing territorial disputes, geopolitical rivalry, and historical grievances. The possibility of escalation is still quite high in the absence of meaningful negotiation and compromise, which presents a serious threat to regional peace and security (Chaudhury, 2020).

India's handling of the Galwan crisis amounted to a strategic failure in this particular setting

The dynamic of geopolitics in Southern Asia has been shaped by China's forceful ascent and India's aspirations to become a major power, creating a competitive grid between the two nations. One may argue that India's handling of the Galwan crisis amounted to a strategic failure in this particular setting. There are multiple reasons for this: First of all, there hasn't been a significant resolution to the border dispute between China and India in over 20 negotiations and summits since the 1980s, suggesting a failure to adequately handle the matter. Second, India's weaknesses are exposed by its economic reliance on China and its incapacity to impose restrictions on Chinese investment and boycott Chinese goods, underscoring the two nations' unequal economic might. India's strategic position in the area is further hampered by its limited capacity to forge solid bilateral ties with Myanmar and compete with China (Peng, 2019).

Further impediments to India's engagement with Myanmar are the mistrust and opposition of the local communities and Burmese elite. In conclusion, given India's economic reliance on China, incapacity to forge solid ties with its neighbors, including Myanmar, and inability to resolve the border dispute amicably, the Galwan issue between the two nations can be viewed as a strategic failure of India. Note: The material in the above sources does not particularly address the Galwan issue or characterize it as an instance of India's strategic failings (Chen, 2023).

Based on the sources cited, the sentence could be completed as follows: "India's handling of the Galwan issue demonstrates a strategic failure in managing its economic dependence on China and effectively addressing the border dispute, as well as its limited capability to develop strong relations with neighboring countries like Myanmar (Peng, 2019).

How Galwan Was a Strategic Failure of The Indian Government

India learned nothing during the 1999 Kargil War; it was a result of a breakdown in information, and the same error was made twice. Dedicated military satellites were lacking despite technological advancements. A dedicated military satellite was lacking. Effective 360-degree coverage was lacking in the relevant area. The current imperatives include enhanced tactical mobility, the deployment of weapons-locating radars, the employment of third-generation image intensification, and an all-weather ISR and intelligence capacity. Since security intelligence is produced by powerful central agencies like RAW, it must undergo a protracted process of analysis, arbitration, and decision-making before it can be turned into policy. Several videos of the incident were made prior to June 15th. These videos must have been accessible to security agencies. Human intelligence behavior: a propensity toward levity.

A striking example of India's strategic shortcomings, characterized by a litany of policy missteps and inefficiencies in border management, is the dispute between China and India in the Galwan Valley. When this conflict broke out in June 2020, it revealed serious weaknesses in India's strategy for maintaining its territorial integrity and handling its relations with China. India's wider trend of strategic neglect is reflected in its inability to foresee and successfully counter Chinese provocations in the Galwan Valley. India's attempts to strengthen its border infrastructure fell short in the face of repeated warnings and incursions by Chinese forces in the area. Indian forces were ill-prepared to adequately confront Chinese aggression due to the lack of strong roads, airstrips, and military structures (Chaudhury, 2020).

Moreover, far than easing tensions, India's diplomatic and strategic reactions to China's aggression have been erratic and reactionary. The 2017 Doklam standoff, which took place close to the triangular boundary between Bhutan, China, and India, demonstrated India's early resolve to oppose Chinese invasions. However, India's position was weakened and China was given more confidence to express its rights more assertively as a result of the following failure to maintain diplomatic pressure and address underlying complaints (Joshi, 2020).

China's strong actions have made India's dependence on conventional diplomatic channels to settle border conflicts ineffective. India has been unable to stop Chinese incursions or preserve the status quo along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) despite multiple rounds of negotiations and initiatives aimed at fostering confidence. India is exposed to Chinese pressure and military brinkmanship due to the lack of a strong crisis management system and escalation control protocols (Singh, 2021). The battle in the Galwan Valley, which claimed lives on both sides, highlighted India's military shortcomings and strategic errors. Chinese ambushes and invasions may have affected Indian troops if timely information, surveillance, and reconnaissance skills had been lacking. In addition, the likelihood of unintentional military engagements and escalation was increased by the lack of explicit rules of engagement and escalation control mechanisms. India has responded to the crisis in the

Galwan Valley with a combination of military actions, economic sanctions, and diplomatic maneuvers. But neither the fundamental problems causing the conflict nor the threat of further Chinese aggression have been addressed by these reactive actions. India is now vulnerable to more border provocations and confrontations due to the lack of a cogent long-term strategy for handling relations between China and India.

The battle in the Galwan Valley is a sobering reminder of India's shortcomings in terms of strategy and policy. India's security interests and regional stability are at risk due to its incapacity to anticipate and appropriately address Chinese assertiveness. In order to offset China's increasing aggressiveness in the region, India will need to go forward with a proactive approach to border control, strengthen its military capabilities, and establish deeper strategic partnerships.

Comments On the Galwan Problem from China, India, And Other Nations as Well as International Organizations

Significant diplomatic tensions arose between China and India after the Galwan Valley incident in 2020, which prompted replies from both countries as they attempted to contain the fallout and make their stances on the boundary dispute known. The Indian government, led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, called for diplomatic talks to end the stalemate amicably and denounced the Chinese assault while promising to defend India's territorial integrity (Chaudhury,2020). Prime Minister Modi stressed in a broadcast speech to the country that India is dedicated to protecting its borders and guaranteeing the well-being of its armed forces. He also indicated that India is open to hold discussions with China in order to reduce tensions and preserve peace along the border (Chaudhury,2020).

The Indian government responded to the conflict in the Galwan Valley with a number of swift actions, including strengthening military readiness, sending more troops to the border area, and examining bilateral agreements with China (Biswas,2020). In remarks, the Indian Ministry of External Affairs demanded that the status quo ante be restored and that Chinese forces leave Indian territory, denouncing the Chinese activities and reiterating India's sovereignty over the disputed territory (Biswas,2020). India also made an effort to rally support for its stance abroad by interacting with important friends and partners to draw attention to China's hostile actions and secure diplomatic support (Biswas,2020).

Under President Xi Jinping's direction, however, the Chinese government rejected Indian accusations of Chinese aggressiveness in the Galwan Valley and charged India with breaking bilateral accords and inciting the conflict (Yan,2020). Spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry emphasized China's territorial integrity and sovereignty over the area, but they also urged moderation and communication to stop the situation from getting worse (Yan,2020). In his public remarks, President Xi Jinping himself stayed comparatively quiet, avoiding direct conflict with India and highlighting China's commitment to peaceful dispute resolution through discussion and negotiation (Yan,2020).

Apart from using diplomatic language, the Chinese government implemented tangible actions to strengthen its position in the Galwan Valley area. These actions included fortifying border defenses, carrying out military drills, and cautioning India against any future provocations (Yan,2020). China also made an effort to minimize the impact of the conflict on a global scale by restricting media attention and highlighting its dedication to regional stability and peace (Yan,2020).

Several nations and international organizations responded to the conflict between India and China in the Galwan Valley in 2020, expressing worries about territorial disputes, regional stability, and the possibility of escalation in the Indo-Pacific area. Following the altercation, a number of nations and organizations released declarations pledging their support for India and advocating for moderation and communication in order to settle the conflict amicably.

The United States, one of India's most important strategic allies, denounced Chinese aggression in the Galwan Valley and declared its support for India's sovereignty and territorial integrity (Panda,2020). US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo reaffirmed America's commitment to defending its allies and partners in the area in a statement, pleading with China to defuse tensions and respect the Line of Actual Control (LAC) (Panda, 2020). Additionally, resolutions denouncing China's activities and expressing support for India were introduced by the US Congress (Panda, 2020). Similar to this, other nations in the area, such as Australia and Japan, expressed worry over the conflict in the Galwan Valley and demanded a peaceful settlement of the border issue between China and India (Makinen,2020). In addition to expressing support for India, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe stressed the value of preserving international norms and the rule of law when settling territorial disputes (Makinen,2020). Similar views were expressed by Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison, who said that his country supported diplomatic and diplomatic attempts to defuse tensions by standing with India (Makinen,2020).

Moreover, comments advocating for moderation and communication to reduce tensions in the Indo-Pacific area were released by regional institutions such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) (Panda,2020). ASEAN Secretary-General Lim Jock Hoi urged China and India to settle their concerns amicably and underlined the value of preserving peace and stability in the area (Panda,2020). In a same vein, in order to address security concerns in the region, SCO Secretary-General Vladimir Norov urged member states to engage in positive communication and cooperation (Panda,2020).

The reactions to the Galwan Valley issue from other nations and international organizations highlighted how critical it is to settle territorial disputes amicably and preserve Indo-Pacific regional stability. These nations and organizations, while expressing support for India, also urged China to use moderation and initiate communication in order to reduce tensions along the border.

Reactionary Procurement by Indian government

Indian Airforce started the process of emergency procurement of 12 SUKOI- 30 MKI AND 21MIKOYAN-30 MKI from Russia. According to the reports Indian army was working on the 100 emergency procurement contracts like light weight tanks. Procurement also included DRDO Smart Anti Airfield weapons under the Indigenously Designed Developed and manufactured category.

New rules and engagements

Commander can give his soldiers complete freedom to handle situation any tactical level. The command can allow use of fire arm and have full authority to respond to extraordinary situations using all resources (tactical level: Indian soldiers were carrying the "Danda" to fight the enemies due to the agreement signed in 1996 and 2005. According to this agreement neither side should open fire against each other. The countries have also agreed not to use blasting explosives and fire arms on each other.

Conclusion

The conflict brought to light the unresolved character of territorial issues in the Galwan Valley region along the Line of Actual Control (LAC). Differing views of the border and conflicting claims to the land remain unresolved despite numerous rounds of negotiations and accords, which heightens tensions and increases the likelihood of conflict. The event in Galwan Valley took place in the larger framework of geopolitical tensions and strategic rivalries between China and India. The border region is seen as strategically important by both nations, with control over the area offering benefits for military location, resource access, and surveillance.

The conflict brought to light the dangers of border infrastructure development and military deployments. Due to China's and India's ongoing military buildup in the area, there have been more patrols, standoffs, and sporadic clashes between their respective armies. Many obstacles have stood in the way of diplomatic efforts to settle the border dispute, such as miscommunication, varying interpretations of agreements, and internal political concerns. Suspicion and mistrust endure despite diplomatic efforts, impeding the pursuit of a long-term solution.

International organizations and other nations responded to the Galwan Valley war, drawing attention to the conflict's wider ramifications for both regional stability and international principles. While some nations pledged their support for India and advocated for a diplomatic solution, others advised moderation and communication to lower tensions.

The Galwan Valley episode serves as a sobering reminder of the Indo-Pacific region's precarious state of peace and the pressing need for positive communication and collaboration among all parties involved. Even though the current crisis may have passed, the underlying problems still need to be addressed, which emphasizes how crucial it is to keep working toward a long-term, peaceful settlement of the India-China border dispute.

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