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NUCLEAR CAPABILITIES OF CHINA AND INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The Chinese acknowledged that, their nuclear programme would have been impossible to complete, without the Soviet's help. China's first test of a nuclear device took place on October 16, 1964, at the Lop Nur test site. China's last nuclear test was on July 29, 1996. According to the Australian Geological Survey Organization in Canberra, the yield of the 1996 test was 1-5 kilotons. This was China's 22nd underground test, and 45th test overall.¹

The opening of the door, through economic reforms in the late 1970s, however, once again brought to the fore, the key issues of foreign policy, focused on China's proper place in the world. Its leaders claim that, their foreign policy over the past half-century has always been consistent. Changes in its foreign policy have led to dramatic changes, in its major alliances. In 1950's, they were closely allied with the Soviet Union, but in 1960's became hostile to both Soviet Union and US. In the 1970's, the Soviet Union was an arch enemy, but an alliance with US was guaranteed, counter to the Soviets. In 1980's a drastic diminution of hostility towards the Soviets, led to normalization of relations. Now, although China still declares itself, as a part of the "Third World", its foreign policy is closely allied, with its desire for economic expansion.

The emphasis is on Omni-directional diplomacy that can be summed up as being nice to everyone, who is nice to China. Settle the prolonged disputes with neighbors, from a position of strength.

Since the late 1980's, Beijing has seen US as a chief obstacle on its own strategic ambitions. It wants to prevent the "contain China" front, of building a military with force projection capability and extend its presence in South China and East China seas, to control the important sea lanes.

KEYWORDS: China, India, Nuclear Capabilities, Nuclear Ambiguity, Missiles Etc.

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¹ Burr, W.; Richelson, J. T. (2000–2001). "Whether to "Strangle the Baby in the Cradle": The United States and the Chinese Nuclear Program, 1960-64". *International Security* **25**(3): 54– doi:10.2307.2F2626706. JSTOR 2626706. edit