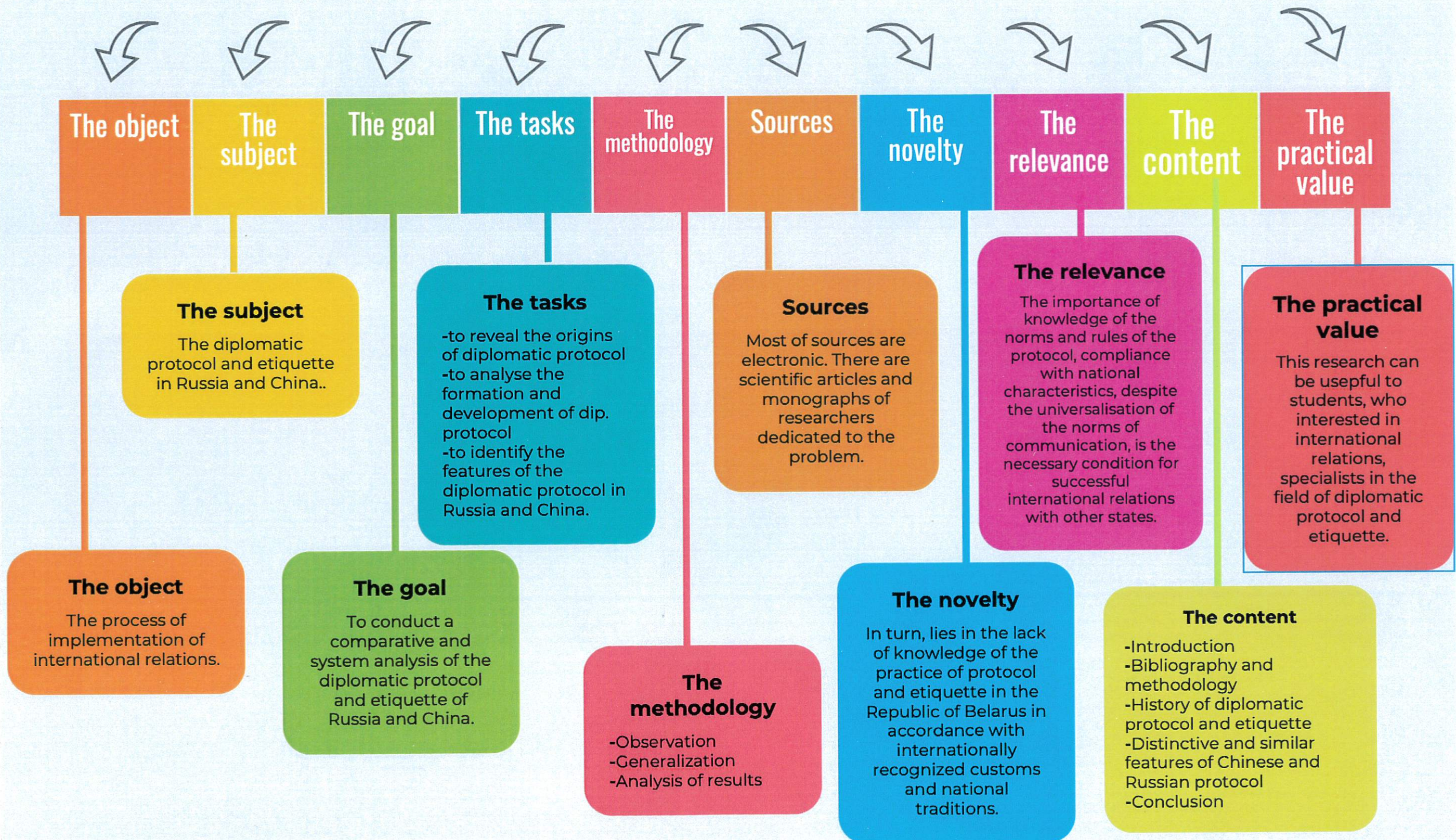


Diplomatic protocol and etiquette of Russia and China: a comparative analysis



Author:
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My Master Thesis

Title

The evolution of India-China Relations in XXI century

Timeframe

2001-2023
+ historical retrospective

Aim

To highlight the main vectors of India's foreign policy and tools for its implementation throughout the 21st century

Object

The foreign policy of India

Subject

The China factor in Indian foreign policy in the 21st century

Tasks

- to reveal the content of India-China strategic partnership;
- to consider the territorial conflicts between India and China, their rivalry in the Indian Ocean;
- to trace the evolution of India-China economic relations;
- to characterize "Look East" and "Act East" policy;
- to assess India's assistance to developing countries in Southeast Asia;
- to consider cooperation between India and the states of Southeast Asia within the framework of ASEAN;
- to analyze India's security policy in Southeast Asia

Methodology

- General scientific methods:
- analysis
 - synthesis
 - induction
 - deduction
- Special scientific methods:
- narrative
 - historical-retrospective
 - historical-comparative
 - historical-systemic
 - institutional
 - structural-functional

Novelty

The work is the first comprehensive study of Indian foreign policy in the 21st century in Belarusian historiography

Practical value

Can be used by the ministries of Belarus, by the Belarusian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and in research and teaching activities

Sources & Methodology

Sources

- Scientific books and articles
- international conventions and treaties
- statistical data
- official Twitter accounts of politicians

Content

Introduction
1 CHAPTER Historiography and methodology
2 CHAPTER India-China bilateral relations
3 CHAPTER India and the states of South-East Asia
Conclusion
References

Aprobation

11 articles

Relevance

is due to

THE GROWING ROLE OF INDIA ON THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA.

India declares itself not only as a regional leader, but also as a great power. It is one of the largest states in the world, which is characterized by high rates of economic development, a rapidly growing share in the world economy.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE BELARUSIAN-INDIAN COOPERATION.

- 30 years of cooperation
- states cooperate interact within the framework of the Intergovernmental Commission on Cooperation in the Field of Economy, Trade, Industry, Science, Technology and Culture, established in 1997
- exchange visits at the highest level and implement a number of joint projects in the field of education, engineering, pharmaceuticals, information technologies and investment cooperation
- first Belarusian-Indian Investment Forum (2020)

Conclusions

IN BRIEF

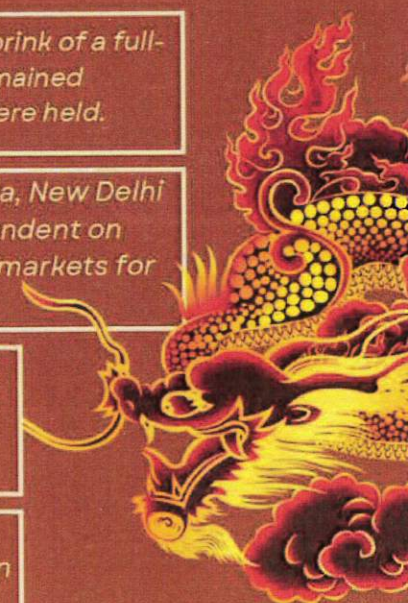
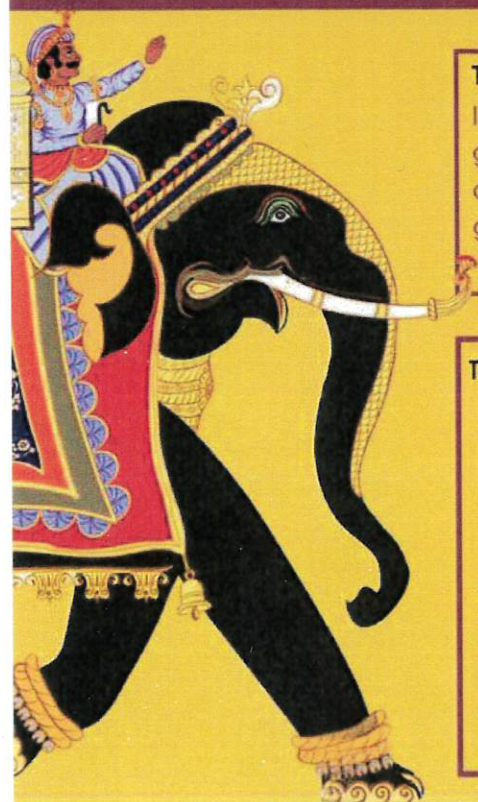
Building relations with China, one of India's key economic partners, remained one of New Delhi's priorities during the study period. Indian-Chinese relations were generally friendly; Both sides were eager to cooperate.

The conflict in the Galwan Valley has brought India and China to the brink of a full-scale military conflict. Despite the escalation of the conflict, India remained committed to diplomacy as its main tool: 15 rounds of negotiations were held.

Despite the fact that China is an important trading partner of India, New Delhi is concerned about the prospect of becoming economically dependent on China, so it is actively diversifying its exports and looking for new markets for its products.

The region of Southeast Asia is of significant strategic importance for India. As the national economy grew, India assumed the role of a donor in providing assistance to the developing states of Southeast Asia.

The Indian Ocean is a vulnerable point in India, as vital transport routes pass through it. That is why New Delhi's priority in the Indian Ocean is the security of sea routes.



China's factor in Scandinavian countries' diplomacy in the Middle East (1990-2022)

Nino Kvernadze

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The goal

The goal of the thesis is to give comprehensive characteristics of Scandinavian countries' diplomacy in the Middle East in 1990-2022, taking into account the factor of China.

The tasks:

- 1.To determine the place and the role of the Middle East in Scandinavian countries' and China's foreign policy;
- 2.To study and analyze the positions of the Scandinavian countries, as well as China's, regarding the key events in the Middle East in 1990-2022;
- 3.To access the actions and consequences of Scandinavian countries' and China's actions in the Middle East in 1990-2022.

The object

The object is the international relations in the Middle East in 1990-2022.

The subject

The subject of the research is Scandinavian countries' and China's diplomacy in the Middle East in 1990-2022.

Methods of scientific research

The author makes extensive use of *general scientific methods*, such as **analysis** and **synthesis** – mental division of an object into parts and reunification of the parts into the whole.

Through **analysis** the author has identified a number of key events in the region, namely the Oslo peace process, second Palestinian intifada, Hamas victory in Gaza strip, the Arab Spring.

The result of using the synthesis method is to draw conclusions about whether Scandinavian countries were active in the Middle East in the above mentioned period and whether China deterred or contributed to their activity.

The identification of **cause-and-effect** relations has made it possible to find the reasons for the current state of relations between Scandinavia and the countries of the Middle East and provided an opportunity to predict the future course of events.

The **biographical method** (one of the *private scientific methods*), based on the study of personality in the context of history, has made it possible to understand the motives for Scandinavian countries diplomats' involvement in mediation missions in the Middle East.

Sources

While writing a thesis, a number of **sources** were used:

- Official documents of international organizations (such as UN);
- Documents of state authorities (such as the Strategy for Sweden's international development cooperation with Palestine 2015-2019);
- Periodicals (Dagens Nyheter, Aftonbladet, The New York Times, The Washington Post, Jerusalem Post, Haaretz);
- Memoirs and diaries;
- Statistics;
- Public opinion polls.

For a general acquaintance and understanding of the specifics of the international relations in the Middle East a wide range of **secondary sources (historiography)** were used, namely:

- The monographs of the Russian orientalist Evgeny Pyrlin, in particular his work "100 years of confrontation";
- "The Arabs" by Eugene Rogan, where he traces the evolution of the Arab identity;
- The works of a Norwegian researcher Hilde Waage, namely her report "Explaining the Oslo Backchannel: Norway's Political Past in the Middle East";
- The works of a Swedish researcher Ulf Bjereld mostly dedicated to the Sweden's policy in the Middle East.

Novelty

The Middle Eastern dimension of Scandinavian countries' foreign policy is a narrow topic for research, little-studied in both domestic and foreign historiography. In the Belarusian-language and Russian-language historiography the author hasn't found a single work devoted to this topic.

Topicality

Topicality of the research lies in the attempt to compare Scandinavian countries and Belarus (middle-sized, without any significant weight in the international arena) in their attempts to occupy a niche of a mediator in interstate conflicts and by means of this to strengthen its position and global influence. Scandinavian model of mediation is more successful than the Belarusian one. The careful study of the Scandinavian model with all its pros and cons can evolve into creation of a special Belarusian model of mediation.

The content of the thesis

Introduction
Chapter 1. Historiography, sources and research methods.
Chapter 2. Scandinavian countries diplomacy in the Middle East in 1990-2010).
Chapter 3. Scandinavian countries diplomacy in the Middle East (2011-2022).
Chapter 4. China's diplomacy in the Middle East (1990-2022).
Conclusion

Approbation

The results of the research can be used while studying the foreign policy of the countries of Northern Europe, as well as the international relations in the Middle East.