**FACE-OFF IN DOKLAM PLATEAU**

The Doklam plateau lies on the border between India and China. The Chinese commemorate the 1890 Sino-British Treaty, which awarded the status of non-occupied zone to Doklam. This diplomatic agreement led to India's claim over Doklam in the 1990s, which was protested by China in 2017.

**Background**

- **Doklam plateau (Donglong)**: A strategically vital 269 sq. km patch of Bhutan's territory that Beijing lays claim to in the 1980s.
- **Indian troops intervened to block the path of Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) troops**: The Chinese purportedly intruded into the Indian-controlled area of Doklam in the early 2010s.
- **Indian forces have held their ground since March 2017**: India's commitment to its ally, Bhutan, is evident in their military presence in Doklam.

**Indian concerns about road building**

- India is vulnerable in this region in the event of war.
- China has made the withdrawal of Indian troops a precondition to discussions.
- India needs to rise to this challenge if it wishes to safeguard its interests in the region.

**Chinese reaction to latest face-off**

- **By challenging Bhutanese claim to Doklam area**: China is also working with Japan, South Korea, and Australia to contain China's power in the Indian Ocean.
- **Chinese troops are on high alert**: India, unless the PLA pulls back, will be unacceptable to powerful Beijing.

**Degeneration of India-China relation**

- **Chinese Long-term demonisation of India**: China has continuously accused India of being a spoiler in regional stability.
- **India also working with Japan, South Korea and the US on a security arrangement**: The Indian government has expressed disappointment over China's rejection of its concerns on sovereignty.

**Most Significant Face-Off in Decades**

- **India-China relations have gone through a series of setbacks to bilateral ties**: The stand-off comes after India-China relation has deteriorated continuously since the Mr. Xi's 2014 visit to India. The stand-off comes after a pogrom against Indian troops by China in June 2017, seeking to pressure India on cross-border terrorism.

**Chinese troops indirectly linked to a series of setbacks to bilateral ties**: India and China have had a long history of tensions over territorial disputes, including the Doklam stand-off in 2017.

**Doklam — an area, which according to Chinese interpretation lies beyond the Chumbi Valley**: In the Chumbi Valley, China appears to have encroached on the pressure on the Sikkim border area. The Chumbi Valley is of concern to India.

**A series of setbacks to bilateral ties**: India and China have had a long history of tensions over territorial disputes, including the Doklam stand-off in 2017.

**Doklam plateau**: A strategically vital 269 sq. km patch of Bhutan's territory that Beijing lays claim to in the 1980s.

**Indian troops are on high alert**: India, unless the PLA pulls back, will be unacceptable to powerful Beijing.

**Chinese Long-term demonisation of India**: China has continuously accused India of being a spoiler in regional stability.

**Chen Guanqiang**: A Chinese diplomat who is leading the delegation in the Doklam standoff.

**Chinese troops are on high alert**: India, unless the PLA pulls back, will be unacceptable to powerful Beijing.

**A series of setbacks to bilateral ties**: India and China have had a long history of tensions over territorial disputes, including the Doklam stand-off in 2017.

**Chinese troops indirectly linked to a series of setbacks to bilateral ties**: India and China have had a long history of tensions over territorial disputes, including the Doklam stand-off in 2017.