



## India-China Bilateral Relations: Confrontation and Conciliation

Mudasir Hamid

Dr.S.K Srivastav

Imtiyaz Rashid Lone

Jiwaji University Gwalior (MP)

Govt.PG College

Vikramaditya university Ujjain

[mudasirhamid054@gmail.com](mailto:mudasirhamid054@gmail.com)

Guna (MP)

[imtiyaz9625@gmail.com](mailto:imtiyaz9625@gmail.com)

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### ABSTRACT

India and China are raising monsters of Asia. Both are world's most crowded nations and quickest developing significant financial aspects. The sweeping development in China and India's worldwide discretionary and financial impact has likewise upgraded the hugeness of their respective relationship. China and India are two of world's most established civic establishments and have coincided in harmony for centuries. The two nations have adequately endeavored to reignite social, conciliatory and financial ties. China has risen as the biggest exchanging accomplice of India and two nations have attempted to extend their key and military relations. The financial connection between two nations is viewed as a standout amongst the hugest two-sided relations in the current worldwide financial situation and this pattern is relied upon to go on in the years to come.

**Keywords:** India, China, bilateral relations, international economics, political economy



## **INTRODUCTION**

Since the principal century A.D. both the countries had wide extending social contact with the spread of Buddhism from India to China. Two nations had irreconcilable situation in Tibet. Toward the finish of its common war in 1949, China needed reassert power over Tibet and to set free the Tibetan individuals from Lamaism and Feudalism by the utilization of arms in 1950. To abstain from irritating china, Nehru imparted Chinese pioneers that India had no political, regional interests or to look for extraordinary standards in Tibet. With Indian help, Tibetan agents consented to an arrangement in May 1951 perceiving Chinese sway accepting that the current political and social framework in Tibet would continue. In consummation the Korean War (1950-53), coordinate transaction between two Asian monsters began upheld by India's mediatory endeavors. In 1954, India China consented to an eight years arrangement in Tibet that establish out the framework of their relationship as Panchasheela. The trademark in 1950s was Hindi-Chini-Bhai-Bhai (sibling). Both the countries are occupied with a helpful discourse on various issues, including political, financial, social and military co-activity. There is much substantive connection between two governments, a lot further comprehension of one another's situations on key issues and significantly more affirmation of basic destinations. With becoming financial and business ties, there is physical availability just as remarkable stream of thoughts. Since the start of new century, the China-India vital and co-agent organization for harmony and success has kept on developing quickly. The year 2011 was the time of China-India trades. Both the countries with a joined populace of 2.5 billion have consolidated and cooperated to push ahead their camaraderie and joint effort. Affectability of one another's worry has turned into a base for developing reciprocal relations in the middle of two countries.

## **Political Relations**



The China-India relationship can be followed back to the second century B.C. Fahien and HuenTsang; two well known Chinese Buddhist priests had come to India to learn Buddhist sacred texts. The Indian priest, Buddh-Dharma came to China to build up Chan group. China and India had friendly contacts in the mid 1950s. There was trade of visits between Nehru, Indian Prime Minister and Zhou Enlai, Chinese head. The well known five standards of quiet conjunction were made by dint of joint endeavors of the two heads. In 1960, Premier Zhou went to India to have a discourse on limit debate. Eventually in 1962, India began a furnished assault against China alongside China-India outskirts territories. This prompted cold time of reciprocal relations. In 1976, both the countries made strides for the trade of diplomats. In 1979, Mr. Vajpayee, the then External Affairs Ministers visited China furthermore, Mr. Huang Hue, the then outside priest visited India in 1981. In 1984, opposite sides marked an exchange understanding. The visit of Rajiv Gandhi toward the finish of 1988 saw the foundation of joint working bunch on limit questions, joint panels on financial matters, exchange, science and innovation and common flights. The visit of Premier Li Peng to India in 1991 saw the marking of consular settlement for the foundation of department commanders, update on continuing outskirts exchange and co-activities in science and innovation. In the mid 1993, the Chinese Consulate General in Mumbai and Indian Consulate General in Shanghai were re-opened. An assention was marked between two countries amid the period of Narasimha Rao's visit to China in the upkeep of harmony and quietness in the Sino-India fringe regions, condition, radio, T.V, opening in more outskirts exchange focuses. Amid the visit of Indian bad habit-President K.R Narayanan to China and Mr. Qian Qichen, Chinese outside clergyman to India, two nations consented to arrangement a staying away from twofold assessments, co-activity on wellbeing and restorative, managing an account co-activity rearranging the method of visa applications. Toward the finish of 1996, President Jiang Zemin visited India for the foundation of a useful association on premise of five standards of quiet conjunction towards 21stcenturyand reinforcing shared help on universal issues. In 1999, amid the time of Jaswant Singh, the then External Affairs Minister of India; the two nations avowed that opposite side ought not to regard different as a risk, going into the



procedure of enhancement and advancement. In March 2000, authorities from remote priests of two nations held the first round of security exchange. The two sides achieved accord in advancing two-sided relations. In January 2001, Mr. Li Peng, Chairman of standing advisory group of NPC amid his official visit to India held chats with India's Prime Minister and president for achieving a board accord on provincial and worldwide issues of regular concern. In this manner the Sino-Indian relationship came into the street of all round enhancement and improvement. Chief Zhu Rongji visited India in Jan, 2002. In June 2003, A.B. Vajpayee, the then Prime Minister of India had visited China where a revelation on standards for relations and exhaustive collaboration was agreed upon. They finished up a more extensive exchange convention to include an outskirts going between Sikkim and Tibet Autonomous Region. The Prime Ministers of the two nations delegated exceptional delegates to investigate the political point of view on the structure of a limit settlement. In the year April, 2005, a joint explanation was marked between head Wen and Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh for setting up a key and co-agent association for harmony and thriving. In November, 2006, Chinese President visited India and the two sides issued a joint revelation containing a ten-pronged methodology to balance out co-activity in all regions. Amid the visit of Dr. Singh to China on 13-15 Jan, 2008, a joint report entitled "A common vision for 21st century of the Republic of India and People's Republic of China" was issued, plotting of universal and two-sided issues. Dr. Singh likewise visited China in Oct, 2008 to take an interest in the seventh Asia-Europe summit held in Beijing on 24th and 25 October. The Indian President Mrs. Patil had gone to the gathering to check the 60th commemoration of conciliatory relations mutually sorted out by CPAFFC and the Embassy of India. While paying a three days visit to India by Chinese chief Wen Jiabao from 15-17 Dec, 2010, six understandings were marked on social trade, green advancements, media trades, hydrological information and managing an account. Amid the visit, a reciprocal exchange focus of 100 billion USD was set to be come to by 2015. A vital monetary discourse and CEO discussion were built up and 2011 was pronounced as year of "India-China Exchange". The External undertakings Minister S.M Krishna again visited China from 5-8 April 2010 and went to a gathering to check the 60th commemoration of



foundation of political relations. In Sept, 2011, External undertakings Minister met with Chinese Foreign Minister as a component of BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) meeting on the sidelines of UNGA (United Countries General Assembly). The two priests' organized discoursed components on issues identifying with counter-psychological oppression, strategy arranging, security, water assets, legal executive, science and innovation, review, staff, fund, work and so forth. There was development of trades at the administration levels, parliamentary and party levels. There are standard gathering to-party trades between CPC (Communist Gathering of China) and ideological groups in India. China does not acknowledge Arunachal, POK (Pakistan Occupied Kashmir) and Indian J&K (Jammu and Kashmir) as sovereign Indian region. Beijing claims the whole Arunachal Pradesh as its region what's more; the whole Kashmir debated an area among India and Pakistan. Till as of late, China held Sikkim as a free nation under illicit occupation. The present India-China situation is very not quite the same as 1962. China has risen as a noteworthy monetary, political and military power. China understands that India has additionally ascended as a solid power and will keep on developing. It has gained its status in G-8 and G-20. Both have tried a few endeavors to create a positive climate for the fifteenth round of transactions on limit question that started almost 10 years prior however have wandered among a arrangement of political conflicts lately. National Security counselor Shivshankar Menon appeared up at the Chinese international safe haven in Delhi to underline the solid duty of the UPA government to raise the reciprocal association with china.

On Jan 16 and 17, 2012, the fifteenth round China-India extraordinary Representatives Talks on limit Issues was held in New Delhi. Chinese extraordinary delegate, state councilor Dai Bingguo and National Security guide Shivshankar Menon had made an inside and out discourse on outskirts issues of both countries. Amid the gathering, delegates of the two governments consented to Arrangement in the foundation of a working system for conference and coordination on India-China outskirts undertakings. Keeping the significant changes



of current universal framework in new, the two sides need to endeavor to grow co-task, reinforce coordination and push forward China-India vital organization.

## **CULTURAL RELATIONS**

China and India are noted for their old societies which bear the normal for amicability. The many Chinese researchers were the understudies of acclaimed Nalanda University. The Chinese researchers had taken an interest in Buddhist assemblages in front of others. In antiquated occasions, the Indian researchers like Dharmaratha, Kumarajiva, Buddhajiva, Dharmakshema and Sangabhati visited India and the Chinese researchers like Fa-hein, Sung-yun, and Hieuen Tsang came to India. Being an indistinguishable piece of India, Huentasng and Fa-hein had enhanced the Indian History by their writings. The Mahabharata alludes to China a few times, including a reference to the present brought by Chinese at the Rajasuya Yagna of the Pandavas; likewise, the Arthasastra and Manusmriti makes reference to China. Battling without weapons was a claim to fame of Kshyatriyas warriors of India. Both Arnold Toynbee and Sir L. Woolley talk about readymade culture coming to China. That was the Vedic culture of India. The neighborly relationship of both the countries is additionally sustained by close verifiable and religious ties of Buddhism, acquainted with China by Indian priests at a beginning period of their individual accounts. The Chinese writing of third century is brimming with geographic and fanciful components got from India. Hinduism, Buddhism, both have profound impact on religious and social presence of China. The human progress exchange among India and China would be found in three parts of Chinese civic establishments: design, sanctuary building, model, works of art and imaginative Arts. The two countries are of a broad land with incalculable individuals. The dirt of two nations is prolific. The general population is straightforward and enterprising. The results of the dirt and yields of the work are adequate not exclusively to keep up their national presence yet in addition adding to universal prosperity. Amid the visit of the then Indian Prime Minister Atal Vajpayee, 2003 to China, the two sides consented to set up Cultural focuses in one another's capitals and will encourage their foundation.



As indicated by Executive Program of Cultural Exchanges, the trades and co-tasks between two countries in the field of expressions and culture, training, sociology, mass Medias, youth issues and sports was strengthened. The Chinese by and large respect R.N Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi as the present day Buddha's of India. Tagore works in English have been generally converted into Chinese and the ballads of "Stray Birds" and "The Crescent Moon" have made another style of prosody in Chinese verse at present. The Crescent Moon Society and a Crescent Moon Magazine are established and coordinated by Dr. H.V Shih, in the affectionate and adoring memory of Great writer rationalist's visit to China. Presently is the ready time to proceed and invigorate their relationship. The exchange courses among India and China were long and unsafe, requiring two years to arrange. Later on, the ocean courses picked up ubiquity with enhancement in ship building and participation. There was a vital ocean connect through South East Asia. Various Indian states filled in as a mediator state for additionally spread of Indian culture and Buddhism to China. Canton had turned into a prosperous port and from seventeen century onwards, the most essential landing place for Buddhist priests touching base from India. The Chinese priests began in India well known focal point of learning in India, like University of Taxila and Nalanda. Usually understood "that even such a focal term in Chinese culture as Mandarin is gotten from a Sanskrit word, specifically Mantra which went from India to China by means of Malaya". Some Chinese researchers endeavored to bring Sanskrit phonetics into the Chinese dialect. The University of Nalanda worked in the fourth century B.C was one of most noteworthy accomplishments of old India in the field of training. The Chinese researcher and voyager Hieuen Tsang (600-654 AD) remained at Nalanda University in the seventh century and has made a point by point portrayal of greatness and immaculateness of religious life rehearsed here. He discovered Indians "decent, upstanding and honorable". Many Indian works of art have been safeguarded in Chinese interpretation relating not exclusively to Buddhism yet additionally to Hinduism, space science, arithmetic, medication and so forth. There used to be visit co-task between Indian, Chinese and Tibetan researchers. A prominent example of this co-activity is a Sanskrit-Tibetan- Chinese word reference of Buddhist specialized terms. China and India are required to take



an incredible jump forward in their relationship, with Beijing welcoming the Shankaracharya of Karachi. This trek is presently depicted as a "human progress venture", adding another measurement to present days contact between two Asian goliaths. The most recent social trade program was marked in Dec, 2010 amid the visit of Wen Jiabao to India for co-task in social fields including trades of visits of performing craftsmen, authorities, scholars, historians and archeologists, arranging social celebrations and so on. In April 2005, a MoU (Reminder of Understanding) was marked between two governments to assemble an Indian Style Buddhist Temple in the International Garden on the west side of white Horse Temple in Luoyang, Henan region. Indian president Mrs. Pratibha Patil initiated the sanctuary in May, 2010. Amid the visit of Indian External Affairs serve in June 2008, a joint stamp discharge function was held in Beijing; one of the stamps portrayed the Mahabodhi sanctuary Bodh Gaya, while the other stamp portrayed the White Horse Temple of Luoyang city. A middle for Indian examinations was initiated in Peking University in June 2003. Amid the visit of Dr. Singh in Jan, 2008, the Indian Medical Mission to China was hailed off .Ten specialists from India visited China and a group of Chinese specialists went to India in Jan, 2008. An update of comprehension was marked in Beijing in April 2009 by the administrations of India and China to compose the celebration of India in China and celebration of China in India in 2010. A Kathak move instructor joined the mission on Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) delegation to hold classes for move understudies. The wing conducts Lectures, narrative shows, exhibitions managing Indian culture and legacy. The wing has additionally an open library with around 3000 references books in India. The Indian mission in Beijing and departments in Sanghai and Guangzhou effectively sort out Indian social occasions with the help of neighborhood associations consistently. Indian troops have likewise taken an interest in the ongoing multilateral occasions in China like The Asian Games in Guangzhou (2010), The Asia Arts Festival in 2008 (Zhengzhou) and 2009 (Ordos), sorted out every year by the Chinese Ministry of Culture

## **DEFENCE CO- OPERATIONS**





A joint working gathering was built up on limit issue in Dec, 1998 after Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China. The certainty building measures were attempted to lessen strains on the outskirts between 1988-1993. In July 1992, Sri Sarad Power visit to Beijing finished to create scholarly, logical, military and innovative trades. Ongoing features in safeguard relations are the visit by the at that point Guard serve, Mr. George Fernandez, to China, in April 2003 which facilitated the past Pokharan strains. This was trailed by return visit by a Chinese guard serve Gen Cao Gangchuan in March 2004. In Dec, 2004, Gen NC Vij, the then Chief of the Army Staff India (COAS) visited China, the first by an Indian COAS visited in 10 years, and the two nations consented to extend protection co-activity. In 2005, the Chinese Chief of General Staff (CGS) visited India, a further indication of warming connection between two nations. The Chinese resistance serve visited India in May 2006 and marked the first ever MoU in safeguard trades between armed powers of India and China. In May 2007, General JJ Singh, Chairman Chiefs of Staff Committee (COSC) and COAS visited China. In Nov, 2008, the head of Air staff of IAF paid an official visit to China from 02 to 05 Nov, 2008. Executive COSC and The Chief of Naval Staff (CNS), Admiral Suresh Mehta, Param Vishisht Seva Medal (PVSM), Ati Vishisht Seva Medal (AVSM) visited China and took part in International Fleet Review to stamp the 60th Anniversary festivities of The People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN) from 19-25 April 2009 . The primary Annual Defense exchange between two countries was led in Beijing in Nov, 2007. Indian side was driven by Sri Bimal Julka, JS (G/Air), Ministry of Defense (MOD) while the Chinese side was driven by Major General Qian Li Hua, head of Foreign Affairs Office (FAO) of the Ministry of National Defense (MND). The second round of Annual Defense Dialog was held in India on 15 Dec, 2008. The third round of Defense Dialog held in Beijing on sixth Jan, 2010. The Indian side was driven by General Ma Xiaotian, Deputy Chief of General staff. The fourth Annual Defense discourse was held in New Delhi in 9thDec, 2011. Sri Shasikant Sharma, Defense Secretary and Gen Ma Xiaotian, Dy CGS Co-led the discussions. The two sides consented to expand the protection trades between two nations and advance the substance of the trades. The essential abnormal state visit that occurred from India to China in the year 2011 were by an India multi-order appointments



driven by Maj Gen Gurmit Singh, VSM from 19-23 Jun and 15 individuals staff officers appointments driven via Air vire Marshal PS Mann from 09-14 Jan 2012. An eight part PLA appointments driven by Lt Gen Lang Youliang, political commissar of Tibet common military order visited India from 04-09 Nov, 2011. Another 26 part PLA staff officer Delegations visited Delhi, Agra, and Mumbai, from 25-30 Dec 2011. It was going by Maj Gen Jin Lecheng, Representative Commander, Shanxi common military order. All trades are intended to extend and regulate resistance co-activities. The two-sided trades between two nations are expanding with barrier assignments.

## **ECONOMIC RELATIONS**

Amid the visit of previous Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to China, an ecclesiastical dimension discourse component was built up in 1988 for financial relations, exchange, science and innovation. To look at the potential complementarities between two countries in regard of exchange and financial collaboration, a joint report amass was established. According to its proposals, a Joint Task Force was set up to consider the practicality of an All India Regional Trading Arrangement. There were additionally joint working gatherings on Trade, Agriculture and Energy. In Dec 2010, the two nations consented to set up the India China Strategic and Economic Dialog (SED). The first SED occurred in Beijing in Sept 26, 2011. The Indian side was driven by Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, arranging Commission, while the Chinese side was driven by Mr. Zhang Ping, director, National Development also, Reforms Commission. The SED is a gathering to talk about vital full scale monetary issues affecting the two countries as aftereffect of changing universal monetary and budgetary scene, to deal with testing local financial issues and to distinguish explicit fields for upgrading co-activity, learning and experience sharing. The twelfth arrangement needs of both the countries, fiscal and speculation strategies of the two nations, approaches on vitality preservation and condition assurance were moreover incorporated into SED included presentations. Amid eighth JEG meeting held in Beijing, Jan 19, 2010, the Business Ministers of opposite sides consented to move in the direction of an increasingly adjusted exchange. Mr. Cheng Deming guaranteed that China would



import more from India. The 9th Session of India-China Joint Economic Gathering (JEG) is to occur in India. Numerous Indian organizations have started setting up Chinese tasks to benefit both their Indian and global organization (MNC) customer base in China. The main Indian banks, for example, State Bank of India (Shanghai), Bank of India (Shenzhen), Canara bank (Shanghai) and Bank of Baroda (Guangzhou) have branches in China. The State Bank of India has engaged to direct RMB designated business. Increasingly Indian banks want to redesign their delegate workplaces in China to Branch workplaces and existing branch workplaces are applying for RMB permit. In mid 2011, Mechanical and Commercial bank of India (ICBC) anchored a permit to begin managing an account activities in India. ICBC introduced their Mumbai branch in Sept 15, 2011. India China exchange for Jan-Oct, 2011 remained at US\$ 60.58 billion, recording an expansion of very nearly 22 percent; India's fares to china for Jan-Oct, 2011 came to US\$ 18.89 billion, a development of more than 11 percent when contrasted with a similar period in 2010. China fares to India for Jan-Oct, 2011 come to US\$ 41.68 billion, recording an expansion of practically 27 percent contrasted with Jan-Oct, 2010. Press minerals, cotton and Yarn, Fabric, copper valuable stones, natural synthetic substances, plastic, salt, sulfur, stone, hardware, reactors, and boilers kept on overwhelming the Indian fare crate. Among the items traded from India to China, press metals, slag and fiery debris established of 49 percent however the send out decays by 10 percent year of year. The offer of cotton, yarn, textures in complete fares from India to china remained at 10 percent for the period Jan-Oct, 2011. Tremendous ascent was found in the fares of Copper and articles thereof (HS74), Plastic (HS 39), nourishment squander (HS 23) and different substance items (HS 38) recording increment of 164 percent, 71 percent, 64 percent what's more, 63 percent year of year individually. In Jan-Oct, 2011, imports from China contacted a sum of USD 41.68 billion, expanding by in excess of 27 percent over the figure for Jan-Oct, 2010. In Jan-Oct, 2011, India was the seventh biggest fare goal for china. With the development in respective exchange between two countries, the vast majority of Indian organizations have nearness in Sanghai which is China's budgetary focus. The noticeable organizations incorporate Dr. Reddy research centers, Aurobindo Pharma, Matrix Pharma, NIIT,



Bharat manufacture, Infosys, TCS, APTECH, WIPRO, M. Satyam, Reliance enterprises, TATA Sons, Binani bonds and Mahindra and Mahindra. In like manner, Chinese organizations have likewise settled their tasks in India. Numerous Chinese organizations have opened venture workplaces in India that incorporate Sino steel, Shougang International, Baoshan Iron and Steel Ltd., Sany Heavy Industry Ltd., China Dang tooth International, Sino hydro partnership and so forth. Numerous IT and equipment producing organizations, for example, ZTE, TCL, Haier, Huawei Technologies are additionally have activities in India. With respect to the examination on advancement and development in the IT industry's of both the nations, Hung, Shiu-Wan (2009) found that the IT enterprises in the two India and China have remarkable qualities, yet they additionally share various integral highlights. A vast number of Chinese organizations are additionally associated with EPC Projects in the power part which incorporates Shenghai Electric, Shenyang Electric, and Dongfang electric. Chinese vehicle real Beijing Car Industry organization (BAIC) has as of late reported plans to put US\$ 250 millions in a car plant in Pune. TBEA, a Xinjiang-based transformer producer has solidified plans to put resources into an assembling office in Gujarat.

## **WAYS AHEAD**

With regards to China's ascent and India's development, we need to take into the elements of India China relations. In a worldwide age, the global circumstance reacts to changes in geopolitics and geo-financial aspects. Geo-legislative issues and geo-financial aspects call for changes and achieve control moves in the connection among countries. Both are required to make a straightforwardness environment of trust in which they can team up and fortify their relations. There ought to be important and critical discourse between two countries to address essential issues in the locale which can be tended to mutually. The two sides should develop their exchange and open up our business sectors. There is critical need to create good general conclusion to facilitate the relations over the fringes. Reports of blockage of shared waters and the stapled visa are the aggravations that require moment consideration. The two Asian mammoths require a developed and a compelling thorough way to deal with fortify India-China their relations by



abstaining from clashing components. Every country must know about regional contemplations of the other. The exchange lopsidedness exists between two countries which ought not to please the way. There is parcel of potential for financial specialists to put resources into China and the other way around and individuals to individual's relations assume a crucial job in better exchange relations. The legislatures of India ought to put essentially in the framework in the north east to fabricate certainty and to disperse the inclination distance in the locale. On account of the purposeful endeavors of sides, two-way exchange and monetary co-activity has accomplished additional standard advancement. At present, China is India's biggest exchanging accomplice while India China's best exchanging accomplice in south Asia. To fortify the base of exchange and financial relations what is required for the two countries to be accomplices rather than opponents. The two nations need to fortify correspondence through discourse and conference. The two nations have likewise made positive strides for inviting organizations from one another to advance new development openings. More data about the advantages of two-sided co-activity ought to be flowed to clear out miscommunication, scatter doubt and upgrade common trust. At the point when the two countries search for a increasingly capable, more beneficial and supportable approach to build up their economy, they confront comparative difficulties and one of them is to discover a development show that is comprehensive and ready to manage developing salary imbalance which could make social turmoil going ahead. India is additionally making ordinary enthusiastic meeting with China in multilateral gatherings like World Exchange Organization (WTO), G-20 and Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) on matters like nourishment security, vitality security and reproducing of world monetary structure as a piece of its organized discoursed. The worldwide circumstance makes its increasingly essential that India and China counsel and figure out how to cooperate, dealing with their disparities. Under current conditions, India China relations have procured vital importance in a universe of vulnerability. The path forward for them is to have a useful and positive approach to manage assortment of circumstances.



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