

Indo-China Relationship : A Conflicting Saga

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Abstract

The relation between two Asian giants; India and China has always been fluctuating, since both the countries became independent. Not only both the countries exist indistinct demarcation of about 4000 kms. border line, but also remained a part of ancient civilization.

Keywords: Indo-China Relationship, Conflicting Saga, Socialistic Government, Religious and Cultural Activities.

Introduction

India and China existed a prolonged history of peaceful mutual cooperation, in terms of economical, religious and cultural activities.

Aim of this Research Paper

In this research paper, the bilateral relations between two Asian giants; India & China in the field of social, cultural, political, economical, military, trade, colonial and the saga of ups & downs between both the countries at the international level has been tried to present.

The Old Silk Route

It is an unique example of mutual cooperation. India became independent in 1947, whereas in 1949 the socialistic government was formed in China under the leadership of Mao-ste-tung after the downfall of 'Comintaang' dynasty'. India was the first nation to recognize the newly formed Chinese regime and recommand for the permanent membership in UNO, but on the contrary China referred India's independence as unreal and India as a pro-imperialistic & revolutionary nation.

The bilateral relationship between India and China had been very friendly during 1954-57. On the basis of "Punchsheel Siddhant"; formed by Chao-En-Li and Nehru, both the nations laid the foundation of mutual cooperation on 29th of April 1954.

Panchsheel Siddhant

1. To show respect to each other's integrity and sovereignty.
2. The policy of non-agression
3. The policy of non-interference
4. Equality and mutual trust
5. Peaceful co-existence

Under this process, the Indo-China relationship converted into a slogan of 'Hindi-Chini bhai bhai' during Baandung Conference in 1955, but unfortunately this process of friendship transformed into unexplained tension in Nefa borer which ultimately culminated into a war which took place between 20th October 1962 and 21st November 1962 in. It was the worst period for Indo-China relationship. India was badly defeated in the war, because it was not fully prepared to face a war of such an altitude.

After the refoundation of Indo-China relationship in 1976, the mutual cooperation kept on improving gradually. In the field of trade and technology, both the nations signed many agreements.

In 1976 onwards, the general improvement in the mutual cooperation took place between both the countries, which further continued in the field of economic & technological development in later years. Since then, the bilateral relationship between both the countries improved and developed to such an extent that it produced very productive results for both the nations.

Under this process, the changing global scenario and the international series of events brought both the countries into one platform again after 1990. In order to strenghten the relationship further with freshness, innovative perspective & new zeal, the different statesmen from India visited China several times; e.g. President Venkataraman in 1992, Prime Minister Narsimha Rao in 1993, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in 2009 and President Pratibha Devi Patil during 26-31st of May 2010, on the occasion of 60th anniversary of bilateral relationship between both the countries. On the other hand, Chinese Premier; Ziang Zemin In 1996, Zhou Rong Zhi and Hu Zintao In 2006 visited India. Apart from this, the China Year was also celebrated in India during 2012 & 2013

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