



## Sino-Indian Nexus Within the Framework of Multi-Dimensional Policies

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### ABSTRACT

The 21st century has witnessed a significant shift in the dynamic of Sino-Indian relations, marked by a complex interplay of cooperation and competition. This paper examines the evolving policies of China and India towards each other, with a focus on the political dimensions of their bilateral relationship. As China rises as a global power, its policy towards India has become increasingly assertive, while India with its growing economic and military clench, is recalibrating its strategy towards the people's republic of China PRC. Geographically, China and India are crucial to each other's security and economic interests, with shared borders and overlapping spheres of influence in South Asia and the Indian. This study employed a qualitative methodology, drawing on primary sources including official documents, Speeches, and press releases, as well as secondary sources such as academic articles and books. Key developments in their relationship, including boundary disputes, agreements like the 2005 Border settlements, and high-profile visits such as Narendra Modi's 2015 China visit and Xi Jinping's 2014 India visit are analyzed. Important works consulted include "The Dragon on the World Stage" by Deng Xiaoping, "India- China Relations: "Post 9/11 Indian Foresight Policy Challenges and Opportunities" by Sodhir Kumsr Singh , "China and India Prospects for Peace" by Jonathn Holstage, "India and South Asia Economic Development in the Age of Globalization" by Anjum Siddiqui The Paper argues that while both countries have made efforts to strengthen economic ties, their continue to shape the trajectory of their relationship, with implications for regional stability and global governance.



### ***Background of the study***

Since the disastrous incident of 9/11, a positive shift in Sino-Indian policies towards each had been witnessed, however late 1980's was beginning period of revival of friendly relations and such viable policies towards each other were adopted by the two developing Asian giants. In present times both India and People Republic are engrossed in their economic security and border differences of past that keeps on adding tensions between them. But at the same time both countries are giving each other strong economic incentive by increasing bilateral trade to limit resistance. The emergence of India and People's Republic of China as the two new major global actors is similar to the emergence of Germany as an influential country in the 19th century and also to the rise of United States by early half of 20th century.<sup>1</sup> There are some of the following unsettled and well-known problems which are yet causing apprehensions in Sino-Indian interdependent relationship. Sino-Indian unsettled boundary problem (that is becoming much complex with the increase in Chinese military capacity in Tibet region). China and Islamic Republic of Pakistan cooperative military links throughout in the history caused strain in relations of China and India.<sup>2</sup>

The regional imbalance of power in South Asia as perceived by India, where India feels much fastened by Pak-China all weather cordial and reliable relationship. India believes this "regional power imbalance" gained through Sino-Pak nexus satisfy Chinese interest by keeping such a balance of power in this region. These above- discussed points show that although in twenty first century economic relations between China and India are swiftly growing but still due to unsettled problems of past their bilateral ties are not fully budding. While discussing positive aspects of trade and economic integration in Sino Indian relations it is much imperative to look all those astringent aspects in their relations.

In this 21<sup>st</sup> century bilateral relations of PRC and India seem to be like a mixture of economic cooperation and competition; this mixed nature of their relations is shaping up the situation of a complex economic interdependence in their present bilateral ties. An Indian professor Mohan Malik says that according to the historical evidence there had always been some amount of tension in the bilateral links of the two continent-sized regional neighbors. India and People's Republic of China presently share the same aspirations towards their economic welfare; both desire to further augment their international status and also regional influence. China is much advanced economically than India and is said to be much keen towards her trade achievement, China's superior position in trade and her rapid rise in economic gains inevitably produces competitive aspects into their bilateral and interdependent relationship.

According to Mohan Malik these two Asian giants along with Japan will soon become the most significant power centers in near future, and the outlook of the Asia-Pacific region will depend greatly upon the kind of relations between these three regional powers. Both countries share a lot of similarities and also have attractive interests with each other's in different sectors. Both China and India are potent enough to mutually decrease their conflicts and differences. In recent times People's Republic of China and India are struggling to improve their political relations through growing economic cooperation to deal with the past discrepancies in their bilateral relations.

### ***Political Dimension of Sino-Indian Bilateral Relations***

In 1945, a reputed Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi while expressing his love for Sino Indian bilateral ties said that he is wishful for a long lasting and true friendship between China and India which shall be based on mutual respect and love for each other.<sup>3</sup> Likewise, earlier in the year 2004, Chinese communist premier Wen Jiabao also affirmed that, the friendly relations and cultural

contacts between China and India lasted for about more than 2,000 years where as the hostility in Sino-Indian bilateral links lasted only for two years. This shows that a large time was together by both side in a peaceful manner. By the end of 2003, People's Republic of china and India started stabling their bilateral links. In 2003 while his formal visit to China, the Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee confirmed China's control over Tibetan Autonomous Region (TAR) and acknowledged that Tibet is the integral territory of China.<sup>4</sup> This visit of Vaipayee's proved to be much productive for Sino Indian bilateral relations in three main areas.

In first place, Vajpayee's visit of 2003 demonstrates convergence of Sino Indian point of view regarding Tibet territory issue. This visit paved a way for Sino Indian harmony on certain bilateral, regional and other global matters. Both countries strongly vowed that they will never again view each other as adversary or a potential threat to security. Both countries reaffirm that they stay determined to will willingly settle their boundary clash via peaceful means. Secondly, Vajpayee and Chinese leader Wen Jiabao showed greater approval and unity over the Tibetan sovereignty issue. Also, Indian premier Mr. Vajpayee declared that India will not let the Tibetans who fled to India for protection to continue any sort of anti-Chinese activities.

Finally, Vajpayee's formal visit to China in 2003 is characterized by its economic orientation because during this visit he discussed prospects of Sino Indian trade through Sikkim border.<sup>5</sup> After Vajpayee's formal visit in 2003, Wen Jiabao the Chinese Prime Minister went to India in 2005 on a formal visit; the government senior officials of both People's Republic of China and India agreed to have a strategic partnership to ensure harmony and prosperity bilaterally. Also, both countries for the settlement of boundary problem between them drew bilateral agreement of political parameters. Since then, China and India have efficiently launched numerous rounds of strategic dialogues bilaterally, which were meant to increase collaboration and confidence building measures (CBMs).<sup>6</sup> After the exchange of formal visits by heads of both countries in 2003 and 2005, these strategic dialogues were another milestone in Sino Indian relations covering a broad range of matters including bilateral, regional and matters that are of much global significance. Vajpayee's formal visit in year 2003 followed by Chinese Premier's formal visit to India in early 2005 ushered in groundbreaking progress in structuring firm political as well as economic ties of both states. Chinese Premier Hu Jintao wanted to further elevate Sino Indian bilateral relationship; in 2006 he formally visited India to initiate a "Ten-pronged strategy" bilaterally.

The leaders of both states in their meeting noted the progress made by both countries in past years to establish India-China strong relations with much satisfaction. Sino-Indian mutual cooperation expanded by year 2006 to great extends, also trade relations were growing better. In 2006 to boost their regional and multilateral collaboration and to get economic benefits both China and India started a joint effort to cooperate in sectors of health energy, industry, agriculture, tourism and culture, media, technology, education and student affairs. Also, with the consent of both countries, to promote border trade the Nathu La Pass was re-opened. This historical pass was closed since the 1962 boundary war.<sup>7</sup> The General Secretary of the Communist Party of People's Republic of China (CPC) invited Sonia Gandhi to visit China. By the year 2007, Sonia Gandhi formally visited China at his request and she felt pleased to meet the Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao and Hu Jintao alone with other renowned leaders of Chinese Communist party. Again, in the same year Sonia Gandhi went to China to attend the Grand National opening ceremony of the Beijing Olympic Games along with the other Chinese political leaders who accompanied her.<sup>8</sup>

Indian Premier Man Mohan Singh paid an official visit to the People's Republic of China in January 2008. In their discussion, the leaders of China and India addressed their "shared vision for the twenty-first century" plan, which intended to strengthen Strategic and Cooperative Partnership

for harmony and prosperity between the two countries. Both parties recognized that China and India hold significant responsibilities for ensuring long-term economic growth and social improvement in order to effectively support peace and good development in the Asian region and across the world. Premiers from China and India were persuaded that it is time for both countries to look ahead to the future of Sino-Indian bilateral ties in order to re-establish a robust relationship of trust and close collaboration based on equality. Both countries must be attentive to each other's worries and apprehensions, as well as promote their respective objectives. The two countries emphasized that Sino-Indian strength, friendship, and shared socioeconomic growth will have a favorable impact on the future of the international system. India-China ties are not intended to attack any one nation, nor will they have an impact on their relationship with other countries. In this Shared Vision, Sino-Indian collaboration towards bilateral, regional, well as global issues was announced by both nations. During July 2009, Wang Ye, the minister of Chinese foreign affairs met Indian foreign minister at sidelines of regional meeting of ASEAN held in Thailand. By 2010, the cultural link and tourism between the two countries had grown significantly, and Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao collaborated with India on a variety of cultural issues to strengthen cultural exchanges and people-to-people contacts between the two countries. Because of the frequent cultural exchanges between the two countries, 2011 was designated as the "Year of Exchanges" by both. Sino-Indian high-level formal visits can be dated back to the late 1980s.

Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi formally visited China in year 1988; during his visit the main achievement was the dedication displayed by both countries regarding resolution of boundary issue, both states pledged that they will work with steadfastness to find a better answer for boundary problem, the leaders of both Countries stated that they need to fortify economic ties which will break gravels coming in the way of their bilateral cooperation.<sup>9</sup> Politically, in recent times both Asian giants are trying more to attract each other interests and also both countries are going upward in growing their trade and military power. Both India and People's Republic of China are trying to promote diplomacy much practically through maintaining good economic as well as security ties with each other. In this 21<sup>st</sup> century Sino India relations are far better than those in 60's, yet there are some low points in their bilateral relations. For example: China's feels frightened regarding US-Indian ties, China believes that USA plans to encircle Communist China in the region, USA nuclear deal in this regard with India clearly demonstrates US intentions to regionally contain China, also this US- Indian Nuclear agreement shows that India is focused much to preserve her own national interest by balancing China regionally. The "power balance" attitude of India against China is perceived as a bitter point in Sino-Indian relation, but still China is positively carrying her trade relations with India by cooperation and policy of non interference to solve problems in a nonviolent way. Both states are said to be amongst the civilizations of early times and in recent times are swiftly emerging, So in place of competitions both China and India can precede their bilateral relations complementarily. Both countries have much potential to emerge as gigantic powers of Asia and out weight the supremacy of west. Both nations are collaborating bilaterally but are also cooperating multilaterally in various international agendas and forums. Sino-Indian cooperation has reached from bilateral to multilateral in different forums. The People's Republic of China and India extended their cooperation to multilateral level in war against terror, in agenda of global warming and for the purpose of Asian economic integration they are making use of BRICS, also internationally the United Nation and also G20 forum. In the G20 forum both PRC and India played a very significant role multilaterally along with other industrialized states and gradually recovered the damages caused due to global financial issues by moving towards high level of economic growth.

In year 2015, due to the two miserable incidents i.e paris attack and Ankara attack by terrorists, the G20 summit was much focused on political issues rather than matters related to economy. Hence, in G20 summit of 2015, in addition to the announcement of pre planned agendas, the agenda for fighting terrorism was also announced. Both China and India agreed to adopt a declaration regarding fight against terrorism. Both nations strongly condemned thr atrocious terrorist attacks held in paris in November and in Ankara by october 2015. Both Sino-India considered these attacks as intolerable offense to humanity and the heads of both countries expressed their eagerness to fight against terrorism and all its types,both china and India along with other member countries of G20 affirmed that they will take the required steps necessary to resist the economic terrorism.<sup>10</sup> India participates in activites of Shahghi Cooperation Organization (SCO) with the status of observer country; whereas Peopl's Republic of China and Russia along with other four major Central Asian States are permanentMembers and co-founders of Shanghai Cooperation Organization, But recently, Russia expects India to join SCO as a full time permanent member. In 2012, China also invited India to connect with SCO as a full fledge member, also China perceives that India's accession to SCO as permanent member will allow the escalation Sino India trade links and also strategic partnership between them will grow much better. Accepting the invitation provided by Russia and People's Republic of China, India finally applied for full fledge membership in month of September, 2014. India's application for full fledge membership of SCO was approved by China in July 2015.<sup>11</sup>

### ***China's Rise and Her Policy Towards India***

Presently, in the arena of global politics the People's Republic of China is budding as a leading power. After China's upsurge the neo-conservative perception of a "Uni-polar world" is gradually changing, in which USA was perceived as the sole giant power having maximum controls over international politics."<sup>12</sup> In terms of topography and territory the People's Republic of China is considered as the third biggest country on globe, also is said to be extensively populace nation carrying a vast population which is reported to be 1.360 billion by year 2014. There are fourteen main neighboring states of People's Republic of China with which China is sharing common boundary and it includes Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Bhutan, India, Magnolia, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Laos, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Russia, North Korea, Tajikistan, Vietnam and Nepal. Both India and Islamic Republic of Pakistan are located adjacent to People's Republic of China and also maintain powerful nuclear status quo. Napoleon Bonaparte, a French military chief knew the extra ordinary potential of Chinese people; he once said that let China slumber because the day she gets up, she will definitely move this world. By this saying Bonaparte meant that China is having unique amount strength and can rise as the major influencing force.<sup>13</sup> The Sino Indian geographical setting and territorial boundary limitation could be observed from the figure given below.

From the past twenty-seven years China despite of boundary differences have taken up a much passive strategy towards India and also both nations are having the capability to emerge as the global powers. Both Sino India are ascending as powerful economic giants and are visibly becoming one of the grand players of this century.<sup>14</sup> China ought to keep a slow and balanced policy towards India; also, China needs the further enhancement of her bilateral ties with India by promoting Sino Indian trade for avoiding any sort of arm confrontation or further aggravation of issues which would definitely risk the chances of her economic growth. The Chinese premier Deng Xiaoping believes that China needs to give attention to her nation-building. Also he laid much emphasis that the People's Republic of China must always keep in mind Deng Xiaoping's advice regarding the significance of economic construction.<sup>15</sup> In recent era, both PRC and India are discussed as "South Asian drivers of universal change" and the increase in economic strength of both nations becoming a focus of attention internationally.<sup>16</sup> African states are looking towards

United States in west for financial assistance and help and also towards China and India for their economic progress. The African states consider People's Republic of China and India as an example in fighting the continent's poverty. Trade relations of the two fastest growing economic Asian giants and Africa are moving forward since forward since the year 2004.

Despite having huge energy and mineral resources, Africa is regarded as the poorest continent. In 2004. Chinese premier Hu Jintao proclaimed a campaign to make stronger trade relations with African continent. In year 2004, the Liberian finance minister Antoinette Sayeh being much the impressed from China's economic growth and her trade relations with India stated at a press conference in Washington that Africa needs to learn the technique of economic development from People's Republic of China, Antoinette further added that both China and India through bilateral trade and economic integration so far have made extraordinary progress in the past decades to combat poverty and upgrade their standards of living.<sup>17</sup>

China's is perusing her economic interests with India in an incredibly nonviolent manner through bilateral trade and economic integration also China is keen to invest in main projects in India and she wants to increase market for Chinese products. Chinese economic growth is having potential to enlarge the size of global economy. India unlike China in history of her relations with PRC in 1960's followed an independent as well as antagonistic foreign policy line. Prior to heart retching happening of 9/11, United States did not pay much focus to South Asia, instead United States before 9/11 remained confined to her usual relations with Islamic Republic of Pakistan and was more concerned about her friendly relations with India. But soon in the post 9/11 phase United States started giving importance and special place to Republic of India in her foreign policy because India offered support and cooperation to United States in fight against terrorism. In response to India's strong coalition with United States in war against terror, the United States laid much emphasis upon close bilateral engagement with India in the form of US-India close strategic partnership. By US-India collaboration and strategic ties, following messages were conveyed to People's Republic of China. Since the time of United States existence in South Asia as strategic partner of India China suffered much insecurity because United States desires to weaken Chinese regional influence in South Asia and tries to encircle China with assistance of India. Regionally, despite of having good trade relations with India, to keep up a strong regional "power balance", India obtains assistance from United States through her close Partnership with United States to balance People's Republic of China in South Asia."

China feels much alarmed by these two messages which were conveyed to China by the strong establishment of US India bilateral strategic collaboration and because of this China in recent times is trying to escalate her defense budget. On the other side, since last twenty-five years the steady improvement in Sino Indian bilateral link and their rapidly growing trade and cooperation in relations is becoming a matter of concern for the United States because China with the expansion of her economy is rising up as a key player in global politics. Indian Professor and famous play writer G.P Deshpande while analyzing China policy towards South Asia said that China has her own independent understanding regarding regional and global political matters and her attitude very much is determined by kind of regional and international political environment. During 1990's, Chinese attitude towards South Asian states depended upon the attitude of South Asian countries (which mainly include Republic of India Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and Sri Lanka) towards China and South Asia as China is very much against political destabilization and balkanization in South Asia.<sup>18</sup>

K.N Ram Chandra a renown Indian politician has observed China's attitude towards India from a different aspect. He believes that United States aggressive attitude towards China puts an impact

on Sino Indian bilateral relations. China's changing perceptions regarding United States definitely impacts her relations with South Asian states especially her relations with India (which is sharing an extensive and common border with China). For South Asian small powers and above all for Islamic Republic of Pakistan China acts like an indispensable regional lever to balance India. From 1947 to 1999 India so far had fought four hostile military wars with Pakistan and one full scale boundary war in 1965 with China. India in fact is considered as the primary contradiction by People's Republic of China and Islamic Republic of Pakistan in this region. India is considered the most significant aspect in relations of China and Islamic Republic of Pakistan and both states cannot ignore India.

In recent times, China's is growing her role in progress of South Asian region and also is rising her trade relations and cooperation with India and at the same time United States is showing much inclination towards strengthening her partnership with India.<sup>19</sup> The motives of United States behind building of US India close partnership in South Asian region are much explicit i.e. limit China's influence in the region. There are discernible distinctions in Chinese policy towards different countries; however, in Chinese foreign policy India is a matter of consideration and is given an imperative position. Previously, China acknowledged that if the Indian Government thinks that it is having a brawny backing of an imperialist state i.e. the United States and so it can try to bully her neighboring countries, disrespect the opinion of other regional countries and do anything she likes doing. Then it is to say that Indians are mistaken and Indian government cannot be allowed to spread violence regionally.

India's Aggressive behavior will be answered in terms of strong aggression. India's hostility and her oppressive attitude against any one of her regional neighbors is a matter of concern for the rest of all regional countries in South Asia. According to the Chinese perspective regarding 1971 war that since Indian government-initiated aggression against Islamic Republic of Pakistan in Indo-Pak confrontation of 1971, hence India cannot escape accountability for her regressive attitude with Islamic Republic of Pakistan and also the chain of consequences that are took place as outcome of 1971 war cannot be easily ignored. The Chinese government while expressing their grief over the incident of 1971war also declared that the Chinese Government feels disappointed and seriously condemn India for her unlawful aggression against Islamic Republic of Pakistan and also the Chinese expressed their sympathies towards Islamic Republic Pakistan and firmly supported Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The gradual transformation he gradual transformation and flexibility in Chinese policy towards India since late 1980's is considered as the positive and significant change which helped in restoring political as well as economic stabilization in South Asia. The people Republic of China has apprehended that in South Asian region, India is a influential and powerful state and is having limited capability to dominate this region. In her foreign policy, China persuades to grow mutual trade, interdependence and cooperative relations with India and also with all other South Asian small powers for settling issues or resolving its problems much smoothly.

### ***India's Growing Power and Her Policy Towards Pre in 21<sup>st</sup> Century***

Like China, in the twenty-first century, India also gradually altered her policy towards China. India has successfully implemented a strategy of "mutual interdependence" and economic integration in her foreign policy towards People's Republic of China.<sup>20</sup> India is sprouting as a strong economic and military power both at regional level and globally. But China is leading India in trade and although their bilateral trade is growing fast but at the same time the massive "trade imbalance" too much in favor of China is yet becoming a concern for India's economy also China's leading position in trade generate the sense of competition in India against People's Republic of China. So,

it is to say that with the enhancement of economic links and interdependent relation between China and India, alongside also regional economic competition between the two giant economies is taking place.<sup>21</sup>

In present times, due to increasing interdependence in Sino Indian bilateral links South Asia is going towards more harmony, political stability but also a phase of competition and "self-strife" is there. So presently in South Asian region, along with the emergence of "close cooperative bilateral ties" between Sino India also a phase of "regional struggle" for economic benefits and resources is taking place, where People's Republic of China and India are perceived as the two major expanding economic powers of twenty first century. Chinese premier Deng Xiaoping once stated that with the economic advancement of both China and India the dream of "Asian century" will meet reality.<sup>22</sup> Historically, the backing of United States and Soviet Union in 1970s allowed India to alter the political settings of South Asia where US started engaging itself in the region though US India close strategic partnership. During the time of Cold War, both China and India were trying to further enhance their military capabilities without energetically participating in political matters of superpower blocs.

On the other side. Japan was standing by United States during Cold war period and she very enjoyed the umbrella of United States, Japan under the cover of United States establishes herself into a dominant industrial strength and economically she reached to a much power full position, also Japan started to challenge United States economic competitiveness globally in international markets. During the time of cold war, the strategic partnerships of states with other either of the power blocks did not help in bringing stability to South Asia, since 1995 India is trying her economic strength through trade, also India is regarded as the fastest rising economy after China on the globe. The exceptional growth of Sino India economy is receiving huge international appreciation for Chinese and Indian people and also for South Asia. It is commonly assumed that during early 1990s the former Indian Premier P.V Narasimha Rao under his administration upgraded India economically. Recently, the stunning economic growth of China and India is achieved through close economic integration between both countries. The growth rate of the two giant economies of South Asia has contributed to lift up the general growth rate of the South Asian region from 1.3 % (calculated in 1960-1980) to an amount of 3.3% per year. From 1980 to 2000. The constant economic growth of India is due gradual alteration in her policy toward China.<sup>23</sup>

In terms of imports, China subsequently is considered to be third major collaborator of India in trade after United States and European Union. By the year 2007 and towards, trade deals between China and India swelled up to more than \$20 billion (United States dollars).<sup>24</sup> With the gradual increase in her economic power, India is gaining dominance and influence in political matters of the South Asian region.<sup>25</sup> Side by side, with the advancement of her economic strength (which is gained all the way through interdependence and economic integration with PRC), India is also trying to expand her military power and regional conventional influence which is making her a prominent competitor both regionally and at international level.<sup>26</sup>

Indian Prime Minister Man Mohan Singh while discussing Sino- Indian relations in 2005 stressed that both nations needs to work hard in order to build a more fruitful and inclusive framework for their mutual cooperation across numerous matters, Indian premier Man Mohan Singh acknowledged that the Sino- Indian mutual collaboration will allow both countries to deal more effectively with their more sensitive concern which range from Sino Indian security issues and also include bilateral trade and investment. According to Indian premier Man Mohan Singh both China and India shall avoid discordant policies towards each other and shall not take violent actions against each other which are determined by a political mindset of "power balance approach".<sup>27</sup>

Moreover, during his formal visit to Delhi in July 2006, the former Chinese Premier Hu Jintao affirmed that trade and economic cooperation between PRC and India does not aim to create Sino-Indian economic competition and any kind of regional rivalry. Also, both People's Republic of China and India through their mutual understanding and by working hand-in-hand together will be able to provide enormous benefits to a huge population living in both states.<sup>28</sup> From the past twenty years due to the change in political mindset the leaders of both nations emphasize more on the necessity of having stable mutual relationships to preserve trade relations and economic development. In the present times, due to drastic increase Sino Indian bilateral trade the geo-economic condition of South Asian region is rapidly changing, these rapid changes in geo-economic condition is having a huge impact on the present geopolitical environment of South Asian .For Instance, in South Asia region there are certain impacts of Sino-Indian bilateral cooperation and trade on current financial situation of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Islamic Republic of Pakistan's fiscal policy is badly affected due to spiraling of US War on Terror and also due to swelling up of the global financial crises which soon resulted in major fall of her exports and with that the foreign direct inflows decreased.<sup>29</sup>

With the rise in Sino Indian trade associations in recent years and due less trade relations of China with Islamic Republic of Pakistan (as compared to her trade with India), economically Islamic Republic of Pakistan is left behind. Hence to enhance regional harmony and development People's Republic of China needs to implement a more useful foreign strategy to encourage more trade and friendship with her regional ally Islamic Republic of Pakistan, China in this twenty first century has taken up a much political strategy to effectively resolve her political differences with neighboring states especially with India, Hence it is to say that China is using trade as a motivational tool to improve her bilateral ties oh India. The significant shifts in policies of the People's Republic of China and India toward each other in recent years have drawn the attention of international researchers and policymakers to the South Asian area. Both China and India have actively adopted new positive trends in their domestic and foreign policies to strengthen their mutually beneficial connections. Both nations have adopted much positive approach towards each other and are making progress in getting through their problems, also both states are developing their industrial setup and economy in a quite diplomatic environment.<sup>30</sup> Even before the time when Narendra Modi appeared as the influential prime minister of India, he very much liked people and culture of China was a strong admirer of Chinese leaders, During his forth formal visit as Chief Minister of Gujarat, Modi expressed that China and its people have an exceptional place in his heart. He further added that Chinese people are hardworking, kind hearted and well disciplined. In 2015, Modi took control of the Indian government as new Prime Minister in New Delhi; he was no time and affectionately invited Chinese premier Xi Jinping to India. Modi is very keen to establish firm and close bilateral relations with China. Also, the communist government China showed pleasure regarding Modi's success in elections and also applauded him. Modi believes that by working hand in hand together with mutual collaboration for common development will bring benefits for people of both countries and also Sino Indian close bilateral cooperation will add to peace and prosperity of Asian countries and the outside world. In the month of June in 2014 China's foreign minister Wang Yi went to India on his formal visit, in their meeting Wang Yi assured Indian premier Modi that PRC will always stand by India and China will provide full assistance regarding development of Indi's Economy and industrial setup stands by your side throughout your efforts of reform and development.<sup>31</sup>

### ***Conclusion and Recommendations***

From all above discussion we can conclude that China & India two of Asia's greatest nations, have shared geographic significance for each other Chin's strategic location in East Asia and India's

position in South Asia create a dynamic where both countries influence each other's regional policies and economic interests. We can conclude the discussion through these points the 21st century has witnessed a significant shift in the dynamics of Sino-Indian relations, marked by a complex interplay of cooperation and competition. China's rise as a global power has led to an increasingly assertive policy towards India, while India's growing economic and military clench has prompted a recalibration of its strategy towards the People's Republic of China (PRC). The exchange of high-level visits between leaders like Xi Jinping, Narendra Modi, Hu Jintao, Manmohan Singh, and Atal Bihari Vajpayee has underscored the importance of strengthening bilateral ties. The post-Cold War era, particularly the post-9/11 period, has seen both countries navigate a delicate balance of interests, with the US playing a significant role in shaping their foreign policies. While China has sought to expand its influence in South Asia, India has sought to counterbalance China's growing presence through strategic partnerships and economic diplomacy. Despite ongoing boundary disputes and competing interests, both countries have adopted a pragmatic approach, signed agreements and fostered economic ties. The visits of leaders have highlighted the potential for cooperation, even as they have underscored the deep-seated mistrust and competition between the two nations. As China and India continue to rise, their relationship will have far-reaching implications for regional stability and global governance. To navigate the complexities of their bilateral ties, both countries must prioritize dialogue, cooperation, and mutual understanding, recognizing that their shared interests and overlapping spheres of influence in South Asia and the Indian Ocean demand a more collaborative approach.

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