UNIT 12: INDIA'S RELATIONS WITH CHINA

UNIT STRUCTURE

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12.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit, you will be able to-

- outline the relationship between India and China
- explain the history and the phases of Indo-Chinese relations
- analyse the fluctuating relationship between India and China
- identify the issues or questions that have been determining the Indo-Chinese relations
- discuss the present status of Indo-Chinese relations

12.2 INTRODUCTION

India and China are two of the world's emerging global powers, both with considerable ecomomic and political might and influence. Although the relationship between India and China have been largely cordial, there have been occasions where the relations between the two have come under strain, involving border disputes and other issues. In this unit, we shall discuss the relationship between India and China over the decades.

12.3 INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS: HISTORY, PHASES AND PRESENT STATUS

12.3.1 History

India's relations with China have been a most important aspect in India's foreign policy. India and China have maintained close relations since ancient times. The foundation for these relations was laid by the Buddhist preachers who went to China and spread this religion through the breadth and length of the country. A large number of Chinese Buddhist scholars also came to India in search of knowledge.

In modern times, India expressed full sympathy for China when she was subjected to Japanese aggression. After independence, the two countries could not develop very intimate relations on account of pre-occupation with their respective problems and their relations by and large remained formal.

During the period of the Nationalist Government of China, China took a stand on the Kashmir issue which was clearly pro-Pakistan and was greatly resented by the Indian leadership. On the issue of Indonesian independence also China adopted a posture which was in direct opposition to the Indian position.

However, with the emergence of the People's Republic of China under the Communist Party of China, the relations between the two countries started improving. The People's Republic of

China was proclaimed on October 1, 1949. India was among the first countries to have recognized the People's Republic of China. It was done on December 30, 1949. India also fully supported Communist China's claim for representation in the United Nations. In view of India's support to China, several non-Communist countries particularly the United States expressed their displeasure. But India showed keenness to develop friendly relations with China despite its military action in Tibet and avoided raising the issue at the international forum.

12.3.2 The Problem of Tibet

The relations between India and China suffered a setback when the Chinese leaders publically declared their intention to liberate Tibet. This was quite perturbing to India which considered the existence of Tibet as a buffer state as vital to her security. The government of newly established People's Republic of China announced on January 1, 1950 that one of the basic tasks of its army would be to liberate Tibet. In October 1950, India learnt that China had launched a full scale invasion of Tibet. India protested and expressed 'surprise' and 'regret' at the action, particularly in view of Chinese assurance that the issue would be peacefully resolved. The Chinese government rejected India's protest and accused India of being influenced by the imperialist Powers. India, in turn, recognized Chinese suzerainty and said that it had no intention of interfering in China's internal affairs. The Dalai Lama left Tibet and tried to raise the question of Tibet at the United Nations. But Dalai Lama was prevented from doing so by the major world Powers. Even India did not support this move because she did not want to condemn China at the international forum and seal all prospects of better relations with her. Ultimately, an agreement was signed by China and Tibet on May 23, 1951, which recognized full Chinese sovereignty over Tibet with limited Tibetan autonomy in certain matters.

India was criticized in several quarters both at home and abroad for having renounced its legitimate interests in Tibet and for having sacrificed the Tibetan autonomy in order to please the Communist rulers of China. India's Tibet policy has still remained an issue of severe criticism.

12.3.3 The Panchsheel Agreement

India was disappointed at China's Tibet policy. But, it did not allow its friendship with China to be adversely affected and continued to support China's demand for representation in the United Nations. Negotiations started for a comprehensive trade agreement between India and China. An agreement was signed between the two countries on 29 April, 1954 for a period of eight years. Under this agreement, India gave up all its extra-territorial rights in Tibet and recognized Tibet as a region of China. Thus, India accepted China's full sovereignty over Tibet.

But, the most important feature of the agreement was that it enshrined the five principles, popularly known as 'Panchsheel' to guide and regulate the bilateral relations between India and China. The five principles are-

- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
- Mutual non-aggression
- Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs
- Equality and mutual benefit
- Peaceful co-existence.

The four year period after signing the Panchsheel agreement has been described as the years of 'Sino-Indian Honeymoon' and of 'Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai'. During the period India's relations with China were very cordial and the leaders of the two countries exchanged numerous visits. This friendship culminated in close cooperation between the two countries at the Bandung Conference

of Afro-Asian Nations in April 1955. China also supported India's case on Goa during this period.

12.3.4 Revolt in Tibet

The relations between India and China became sour on account of the manner in which China handled the revolt that the Tibetans had organized against Chinese domination and interference in their religious matters.

In March 1959, there was a sudden uprising in Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. It led to outbreak of hostilities between the Tibetans and the Chinese forces. The revolt was put down by China with a heavy hand. Dalai Lama, the religious leader of the Tibetans, fled from Tibet to India in 1959. He was followed by thousands of Tibetans. Political asylum was granted by India to the Dalai Lama, but he was advised not to organize any any-China resistance on Indian soil. However, Indian government refused to intervene in the affairs of Tibet because this would have meant violation of principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other as enshrined in the Panchsheel agreement. As a result of Indian inaction the Chinese forces entrenched themselves on the borders of India. Thus, Tibet lost her autonomy which was assured to her only a few years back.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was bitterly criticized for his 'inactivity' in the face of Tibetan events. Nehru said in the Indian Parliament that, "it is important for us to have friendly relations with the great country China; our sympathies go out very much to the Tibetans. … We want to have friendly relations with the people of Tibet and we want them to progress in freedom."

China did not appreciate India's sympathies to Tibetans, even though India fully supported Chinese legal position in Tibet. The grant of asylum by India to the Dalai Lama was described as an enemy-like act by China even imposed restrictions on Indian tourists and traders.

12.3.5 The Sino-Indian Border Dispute

The relations between India and China started deteriorating on account of the issue of Tibet and granting asylum to the Dalai Lama by India. Almost at the same time China started making incursions into the India's territory. China started claiming several thousand of miles of Indian territory as its own and was declaring the presence of Indian troops in their own territory as intrusion in 'Chinese territory'.

There is over 2200 mile long border between India and China. The boundary line was regulated by agreements and administrative arrangements. Besides, the natural dividing line is also so clear that there could hardly be any doubt regarding exact border between the two countries. The entire Sino-Indian border can be generally divided into three areas - (a) the border to the east of Bhutan, (b) the central border across Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, and (c) the border separating Jammu & Kashmir from Chinese territories of Sinkiang and Tibet.

The border dispute between India and China relates mainly to McMahon Line in North-East and Ladakh in North-West.



LET US KNOW

The McMahon Line: This is the boundary line between the two countries, east of Bhutan. India has always treated the McMahon Line as the lawfully demarcated border between India and China. But, China condemned it as 'imperialist line'.

The McMahon Line was determined in 1914 at a conference of the representatives of British India, Tibet and China, held at Shimla. The conference was held to sort out border differences between Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim and Tibet. The Secretary of State for India (in British Cabinet) Arthur Henry McMahon represented India in Shimla Conference. The boundary between Outer Tibet and India

was demarcated at the high mountain peaks. The line was drawn on the suggestion of McMahon who himself drew a line by a red pen on the map. The line so drawn came to be known as the McMahon Line. It is in a way natural boundary also as it passes through Tibet Plateau in the north and Indian hills in the south. The map was signed by the representatives of British India, Tibet and China. But, the Chinese government did not ratify it. However, no government of China ever disputed this boundary line, while India always accepted it.



LET US KNOW

Ladakh: Ladakh is, and has always been, a part of the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The State was under British paramountcy till independence and later acceded to India, as an integral part of this country. Although Ladakh-China border was not demarcated by any treaty, yet India and China have accepted the boundary for centuries. The boundary was always shown by India in its map. It was made clear in a note sent by India to China in 1399 that Aksai Chin was a part of Indian territory. The revenue records of the State of Jammu & Kashmir also confirm that Aksai Chin was always a part of Ladakh region of Jammu & Kashmir.

The border dispute between India and China began when the Chinese built a road across the Aksai Chin area during 1956-57. The road was meant to open Western Tibet to Chinese immigrants and to divert its trade from its traditional southward direction into Western China and the Soviet Union.

In January 1959, Chinese Prime Minister Chou En Lai challenged the established boundary between India and China. In September of the same year he put forward a claim to 50,000 square miles of Indian territory. A month later the Chinese troops penetrated into Ladakh and opened fire on the Indian patrol, which

resulted in the death of some Indians. This incident was greatly resented by the people and there was a demand in certain quarters to cut-off diplomatic relations with Peking forthwith.

In view of the deteriorating relations between India and China, the Prime Ministers of the two countries held a meeting in April 1960, but nothing substantial could be achieved. However, the two leaders agreed that the relevant documents regarding the boundary should be examined by the officials of the two countries. In spite of exchange of number of visits by the official teams no agreement could be reached. On the other hand, the border incursions continued as usual.

12.3.6 India-China War, 1962

The situation took a serious turn in 1962 when China mounted a full-fledged attack on India in NEFA and Ladakh. India also ordered her forces to move to NEFA to push back the Chinese intruders. Soon this conflict took the shape of a full-fledged war, Indian army suffered heavy casualities, though Chinese losses were even heavier. Meanwhile, on urgent request of India, both Britain and United States rushed necessary war material needed by the India army. Suddenly on November 21, 1962 the Chinese announced unilateral cease-fire. Earlier China had made a three-point proposal for cease-fire on October 26, 1962. India declined to accept the proposal and insisted on restoration of the status quo on the border as on September 3, 1962. This was not accepted by China. Thus, a sort of stalemate ensued.

12.3.7 The Colombo Proposals

Soon after unilateral cease-fire by China, a conference of six non-aligned countries was convened by Sri Lankan Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike in Colombo on December 10, 1962. The conference was attended by Sri Lanka, Burma, Indonesia, Egypt, Ghana and Cambodia. The recommendations of the

conference are called Colombo Proposals. These proposals were discussed by the Sri Lankan Prime Minister with the Prime Ministers of India and China. The Colombo Proposals were acceptable to India. But, China laid down certain conditions which were not acceptable to India. The Colombo Proposals could not be implemented. Thus, a sort of dead-lock was created in India-China relations which could not be resolved for many years. As a result of this dead-lock, China drifted closer to Pakistan, a bitter enemy of India.

12.3.8 Sino-Indian Relations after the 1962 War (1965-2000)

China developed close relations with Islamic Pakistan. China openly came in support of Pakistan during the Indo-Pak conflicts of 1965 and 1971. China also supplied huge quantities of arms and ammunition for use against India.

Several initiatives were taken to improve the relations between India and China during Indira Gandhi's Prime Ministership, but it did not work. Two Chinese Embassy officials in Delhi were arrested for espionage in June 1967 and in September China attacked Indian position in Nathula. China attacked another Indian post at Cho La in October.

China demonstrated its continued hostility towards India, and support to Pakistan during Bangladesh crisis in 1971. Although, independence of Bangladesh could not be prevented, yet China blocked Bangladesh's admission to the United Nations by exercising its 'veto' in the UN Security Council.

India conducted a nuclear test in the desert of Rajasthan in May 1974. India made it clear that its nuclear programme was only for peaceful purposes and it was not going to manufacture nuclear weapons. But, China viewed India's nuclear test as a means to blackmail smaller neighbours and reiterated her support to Pakistan.

However, India has favoured negotiated settlement of the border dispute with China and supported China's entry into the United Nations. However, relations between India and China suffered a setback following the opening of the Khunjerab Pass in Pakistan occupied Kashmir. This 4,620 meter high pass at the terminus of the Chinese built Karakoram highway was opened for regular travel and trade. India has been repeatedly protesting to both China and Pakistan over this matter. This development certainly gave a serious setback to the process of normalization of relations between India and China.

In spite of all these, India has shown keenness to resolve the disputes with China amicably. The Chinese leaders also responded favourably. As a result several rounds of talks were held between the two countries to find out a solution of the border dispute. But, no solution could be found due to reluctance of China to withdraw from the present line of control in Ladakh, unless India made certain concessions on the McMahon line in the east.

In December 1933, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi paid a visit to Beijing with a view to improve relations with China. The two countries agreed to set up a Joint Working Group on Boundary Question and a Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade, Science and Technology. The leaders of the two countries also reiterated their desire to conduct their relations on the basis of the five principles of Panchsheel.

In September 1993, Prime Minister Narasimha Rao paid a visit to Beijing and signed several agreements including Agreement on Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility along the Line of Actual Control.

In June 1994, India and China signed a trade protocol for direct trade. It is noteworthy that the trade between the two countries increased to 1633 crores in April 1994 in comparison to 771 crores in 1991-92. In July 1994, both the countries signed an agreement for cooperation in oil sector also.

In October 1994, the Vice-President of India visited China and provided a new impetus to trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. During this visit both the countries concluded several agreements. The prominent among them were the agreement relating to simplification of visa procedure for diplomatic and official passport holders and resumption of direct banking relations between the two countries.

However, the Sino-Indian relations suffered a setback following the nuclear explosions at Pokhran in May 1993. China strongly condemned the tests and described them as 'outrageous contempt' for the international community.

India's relations with China showed some improvement in the beginning of 1999, when India sent a delegation to Beijing. This was followed by a meeting of the Joint Working Group, where the two countries agreed to take urgent steps to resolve the border dispute. The two countries also agreed to cooperate in the field of culture, human resources and environment. Both the countries reaffirmed their faith in the principles of Panchsheel and stressed the need of peaceful and cooperative relations. Consequently, during the Kargil conflict, China remained neutral.

12.3.9 Sino-Indian Relations in Contemporary Times

A new chapter of cooperation was introduced as a result of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee's visit to China in June 2003. During the visit, some progress was made in Chinese attitude towards Sikkim. Earlier, China was the only country in the world that did not recognize Sikkim as an Indian State. But, later when the Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao visted India in 2005, he categorically told the Indian Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh that China regarded Sikkim as an inalienable part of India and that Sikkim was no more an issue between India and China. The joint statement signed in April 2005 by the two Prime Ministers clearly referred to Sikkim as a 'State of the Republic of India'. Thus,

Sikkim's status which had been disputed by China since 1975 was no more an issue between India and China.

Further in December 2006 Chinese President paid visit to India which marked a landmark in Sino-Indian relations and send a positive signal that China was committed to carrying forward the process of Sino-India relations. President's visit was to reiterate Chinese's view that a dynamic India-China friendship would lead to peace, stability and prosperity not only in Asia but the whole world as whole.

In 2003, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh visited China. During the visit India signed Shared Vision on the 21st Century and reached a broad consensus on the further pushing forward the Strategic Cooperative Partnership between the two countries in civil nuclear energy.

In 2010, Chinese Prime Minister visited India on invitation by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. He was accompanied by 400 Chinese business leaders who wished to sign business deals with Indian companies. In 2011, during BRICS summit, India and China agreed to restore defence co-operation. Then in 2012 BRICS summit held in New Delhi, Chinese President came in conversation with Indian Prime Minister and shares its notion that the China wants to develop Sino-Indian friendship, wants to deepen strategic cooperation and seek common development.

12.3.10 Doklam Standoff, 2017

Doklam is an area disputed between China and Bhutan located near their tri-junction with India. Unlike China and Bhutan, India does not claim Doklam but supports Bhutan's claim.

On 16 June, 2017, Chinese troops with construction vehicles and road-building equipments began extending an existing road southward in Doklam, a territory which is claimed by both China as well as India's ally Bhutan. On 13 June, 2017, around 270 Indian troops, with weapons and bulldozers, entered Doklam

to stop the Chinese troops from constructing the road. China insisted that Indian troops invaded Doklam to help Bhutan, and it was a violation of international law. This has led to an ongoing standoff between the two armies. On 23 August of the same year, both India and China announced that they had withdrawn all their troops from the face-off site in Doklam.

Events After 2017

* Chinese President Xi Jinping and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi convened for their second informal meeting in Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu, India, on 11 October 2019.
* In 2019, India restated its stance of not participating in the One Belt One Road initiative, citing concerns over territorial integrity as the reason.
* A significant clash took place between Indian and Chinese forces in Ladakh on the night of 15th June 2020, resulting in the loss of one Commanding Officer and two Indian soldiers. This incident marked the first combat fatalities on the disputed border since 1975, with a total of 20 Indian soldiers martyred. The Indian Army responded forcefully, reportedly causing significant casualties on the Chinese side.
* After a high-level meeting between commanding officers from both sides, the Chinese army agreed on June 9th, 2020, to retreat approximately 2-2.5 km from the disputed area, with the Indian army reciprocating at certain locations. Talks for further disengagement are set to continue.
* During the initial weeks of June 2020, there was a notable buildup of troops on both sides of the Line of Actual Control (LAC), with both Indian and Chinese forces matching each other's strength
* A clash between Chinese and Indian troops occurred on 10 May 2020 in Nathu La, Sikkim, resulting in 11 soldiers sustaining injuries. This incident escalated tensions between the two

nations, particularly in Ladakh, where troop presence increased at various points. Additionally, India and China commemorated the 70th anniversary of their diplomatic relations on 1st April 2020, which began in 1950.

* The COVID-19 pandemic introduced further complexities to China-India relations. While both countries cooperated on certain fronts, such as repatriating citizens and sharing medical resources, disagreements emerged, particularly regarding the virus's origin and the handling of the pandemic, leading to diplomatic tensions.
* In late October, 2024 India and China came to an agreement regarding patrolling arrangements enabling both countries to coordinate patrols along the Line of Actual Control (LAC), sparking fresh hope for disengagement.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Q 1: India was among the first countries to have recognized the People's Republic of China (True/False)

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Q 2: An agreement was signed by China and Tibet on May 23, ……..., which recognized full Chinese sovereignty over Tibet with limited Tibetan autonomy in certain matters. (Fill in the Blank)

Q 3: Write about the historical background of India-China relations.

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Q 4: Write about Sino-Indian relations from 2000-2012.

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12.4 LET US SUM UP

- India and China have maintained close relations since ancient times.
- The People's Republic of China was proclaimed on October 1, 1949. India was among the first countries to have recognized the People's Republic of China.
- The relations between India and China suffered a setback when the Chinese leaders publically declared their intention to liberate Tibet.
- An agreement was signed between the two countries on 29 April, 1954 which enshrined five principles, popularly known as 'Panchsheel' to guide and regulate the bilateral relations between India and China.
- The Tibetan revolt of 1959 was put down by China with a heavy hand. India granted political asylum to Dalai Lama.
- The relations between India and China started deteriorating on account of the issue of Tibet.
- China also started making incursions into the India's territory.
- The border dispute between India and China relates mainly to McMahon Line in North-East and Ladakh in North-West.
- In 1962, China mounted a full-fledged attack on India in NEFA and Ladakh.
- Suddenly on November 21, 1962 the Chinese announced unilateral cease-fire.
- After the 1962 War, China developed close relations with Islamic Pakistan and openly came in support of Pakistan during the Indo-Pak conflicts of 1965 and 1971.
- Several attempts were made to improve between India and Pakistan in contemporary times.
- A new chapter of cooperation between the two countries was introduced as a result of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee's visit to China in June 2003.
- India's relations with China showed some improvement on account of the visit of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to China in 2003 and

the visit of the Chinese Prime Minister to India in 2010.

- The 2017 Doklam standoff had been eased as both India and China announced that they had withdrawn all their troops from the face-off site in Doklam.
- A clash between Chinese and Indian troops occurred on 10 May 2020 in Nathu La, Sikkim, resulting in 11 soldiers sustaining injuries. This incident escalated tensions between the two nations, particularly in Ladakh, where troop presence increased at various points.
- The COVID-19 pandemic introduced further complexities to China-India relations. While both countries cooperated on certain fronts, such as repatriating citizens and sharing medical resources, disagreements emerged, particularly regarding the virus's origin and the handling of the pandemic, leading to diplomatic tensions.
- In late October, 2024 India and China came to an agreement regarding patrolling arrangements enabling both countries to coordinate patrols along the Line of Actual Control (LAC), sparking fresh hope for disengagement.



12.5 FURTHER READING

1) Bandyopadhyaya, Jayantanuja (2003). *The Making of India's Foreign Policy*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

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4) Chhabra, H.K. (1989). *Foreign Policies of Major Countries*. Delhi: Surjeet Publications

5) Dutt, V.P. (2011). *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World*. Noida: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

6) Khanna, V.N. (2001). *Foreign Policy of India*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

12.6 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Ans to Q No 1: True

Ans to Q No 2: 1951

Ans to Q No 3: India's relations with China have been a most important aspect in India's foreign policy. India and China have maintained close relations since ancient times. The foundation for these relations was laid by the Buddhist preachers who went to China and spread this religion through the breadth and length of the country. A large number of Chinese Buddhist scholars also came to India in search of knowledge.

In modern times, India expressed full sympathy for China when she was subjected to Japanese aggression. After independence, the two countries could not develop very intimate relations on account of pre-occupation with their respective problems and their relations by and large remained formal.

During the period of the Nationalist Government of China, China took a stand on the Kashmir issue which was clearly pro-Pakistan and was greatly resented by the Indian leadership. On the issue of Indonesian independence also China adopted a posture which was in direct opposition to the Indian position.

However, with the emergence of the People's Republic of China under the Communist Party of China, the relations between the two countries started improving. The People's Republic of China was proclaimed on October 1, 1949. India was among the first countries to have recognized the People's Republic of China. It was done on December 30, 1949. India also fully supported Communist China's claim for representation in the United Nations. In view of India's support to China, several non-Communist countries particularly the United States expressed their displeasure. But India showed keenness to develop friendly relations with China despite its military action in Tibet and avoided raising the issue at the international forum.

Ans to Q No 4: A new chapter of cooperation was introduced as a result of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee's visit to China in June 2003. During the visit, some progress was made in Chinese attitude towards Sikkim. Earlier, China was the only country in the world that did not recognize Sikkim as an Indian State. But, later when the Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao visted India in 2005, he categorically told the Indian Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh that China regarded Sikkim as an inalienable part of India and that Sikkim was no more an issue between India and China. The joint statement signed in April 2005 by the two Prime Ministers clearly referred to Sikkim as a 'State of the Republic of India'. Thus, Sikkim's status which was disputed by China since 1975 was no more an issue between India and China.

Further in December 2006 Chinese President paid visit to India which marked a landmark in Sino-Indian relations and send a positive signal that China was committed to carrying forward the process of Sino-India relations. President's visit was to reiterate Chinese's view that a dynamic India-China friendship would lead to peace, stability and prosperity not only in Asia but the whole world as whole.

In 2003, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh visited China. During the visit India signed Shared Vision on the 21st Century and reached a broad consensus on the further pushing forward the Strategic Cooperative Partnership between the two countries in civil nuclear energy.

In 2010, Chinese Prime Minister visited India on invitation by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. He was accompanied by 400 Chinese business leaders who wished to sign business deals with Indian companies. In 2011, during BRICS summit, India and China agreed to restore defence co-operation. Then in 2012 BRICS summit held in New Delhi, Chinese President came in conversation with Indian Prime Minister and shares its notion that the China wants to develop Sino-Indian friendship, wants to deepen strategic cooperation and seek common development.



12.7 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) Very Short Questions

Q 1: The border dispute between India and China relates mainly to McMahon Line in North-East and Ladakh in North-West.

Q 2: The friendship between India and China culminated in close cooperation between the two countries at which Conference of Afro-Asian Nations in April 1955 ?

Q 3: In which year did the uprising in Lhasa, the capital of Tibet take place ?

Q 4: In which year dis India and China set up a Joint Working Group on Boundary Question and a Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade, Science and Technology ?

B) Short Questions (Answer each question in about 150 words)

Q 1: Explain the problem of Tibet with reference to India-China relations.

Q 2: Explain the Sino-Indian Relations after the 1962 War (1965-2000)

Q 3: Write about the Panchsheel Agreement.

Q 4: Write about the Colombo Proposals.

C) Long Questions (Answer each question in about 300-500 words)

Q 1: Discuss the relations between India and China from 1949 up to the present.

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