

# Indo-Sino Socio- Economic Relations Ups And Downs

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## **Abstract:**

It is evident that the peace and prosperity of both neighboring Countries lay in establishing and strengthening of regional economic organizations .The mutual relations based on good will and co- operations are must. Leaders of both countries have to pay significant role in promoting Co-operations and providing a mechanism for negotiations and dialogue for resolving the issues of mutual concern. Sino - Indian trade has grown rapidly in the past years, through bilateral Investment between the two remains quite low, there appears to be growing interest among Indian and Chinese enterprises to do business with each other. Both China and India share many common things historically. They had interaction before China came into existence in 1949 and India got Independence in 1947 .It was expected that both countries would have Cordial relations . In the beginning good relations started Slogans like 'Hindi \_chini Bhai-Bhai' became popular. But all of a Sudden China attacked on India which marred the hopes of cordial relations which was raised in 1954 in parchsheel Agreement. Issues like Tibet, Arunachal pradesh, Akshaichin and China's aid to pakistan. It is high time for the two counties to Settle the disputes bilaterally and peacefully. All contentious issues Should be Settled though negotiations.

## Introduction:

China has become regionally and globally powerful economically as well as militarily. The integration of China's economy has enabled China to have Considerable influence with the rest of the world. In fact relations with its neighbors like India have been based on economic Considerations. It has contributed to the stability of ASEAN economics after 1997. Relations between the two Countries have shown many ups and downs after 1962. India along with their nations have realized that China has been fast growing economy after reformation from 1978. Its economic integration into the region makes it the driver of East Asian growth .In this context India began relations with China as friendly note. Nehru felt strongly to have peaceful ties with this nation. No doubt Sardar Vallabhai Patil was apprehensive Of chinese aggression in future . China 's intentions to grab Some positions of Indian territory has become anxiety not for India but for whole Sub- continent. Encroachment or full Scale invasion from China distributed the two Countries of and on resulting in set back to the policy propounded by Jawahar lal Nehu Viz.

- A.** Support of the Common wealth of nations as a forum of Social, economic, technical and Cultural Co-operations.
- B.** Peaceful co- existence .Major objectives of Indian foreign policy included
  - 1.** To preserve Havel earned sovereignty.
  - 2.** To preserve Indies territorial integrity.
  - 3.** To promote rapid economic development.

Nowadays we see the situation volatile. Recent developments in Ladakh, Aranachal Pradesh and Alkshachin have disappointed one and all. Trade and commerce relations which improved earlier from 1976. Diplomatic reforms were reported in 1976. Indian leaders like Atal Bihari vajpayee, Rajiv Ghandi and PM Man Mohan Singh visited China brought both Countries to The table . But new hostile developments and claims in Arunachal Pradesh and Ladakh has generated tensions between the two States. Moreover, it is well known fact that China has inclination towards Pakistan and it intimately, helped Pakistans nuclear program

and CPEC ( China Pakistan Economic Corridor ) which is a collection of infrastructure projects that are under construction throughout pakistan. CPEC is intended to rapidly upgrade Pakistans required infrastructure and Strengthen its economy by the Construction of modern transportation, networks, numerous energy projects and special economic zones. Foreign policy of a state is always shaped by national interest and its demands focus on economical development rather than military Considerations. Hence, efforts are being made for normalization. Both India and China are emerging economy with great potential both have brought U-turn in their economic and commercial policies . Both have Socialism based economy. Agrarian development and agro based Industrialization became the Priority. Reforms in 1991 by former Prime minister Shri Narsima Rao and his finance minster Dr. Man Mohan Singh had revolutions India's economy . Over last year's India have Crossed many mile stones in e economic development.

## References

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