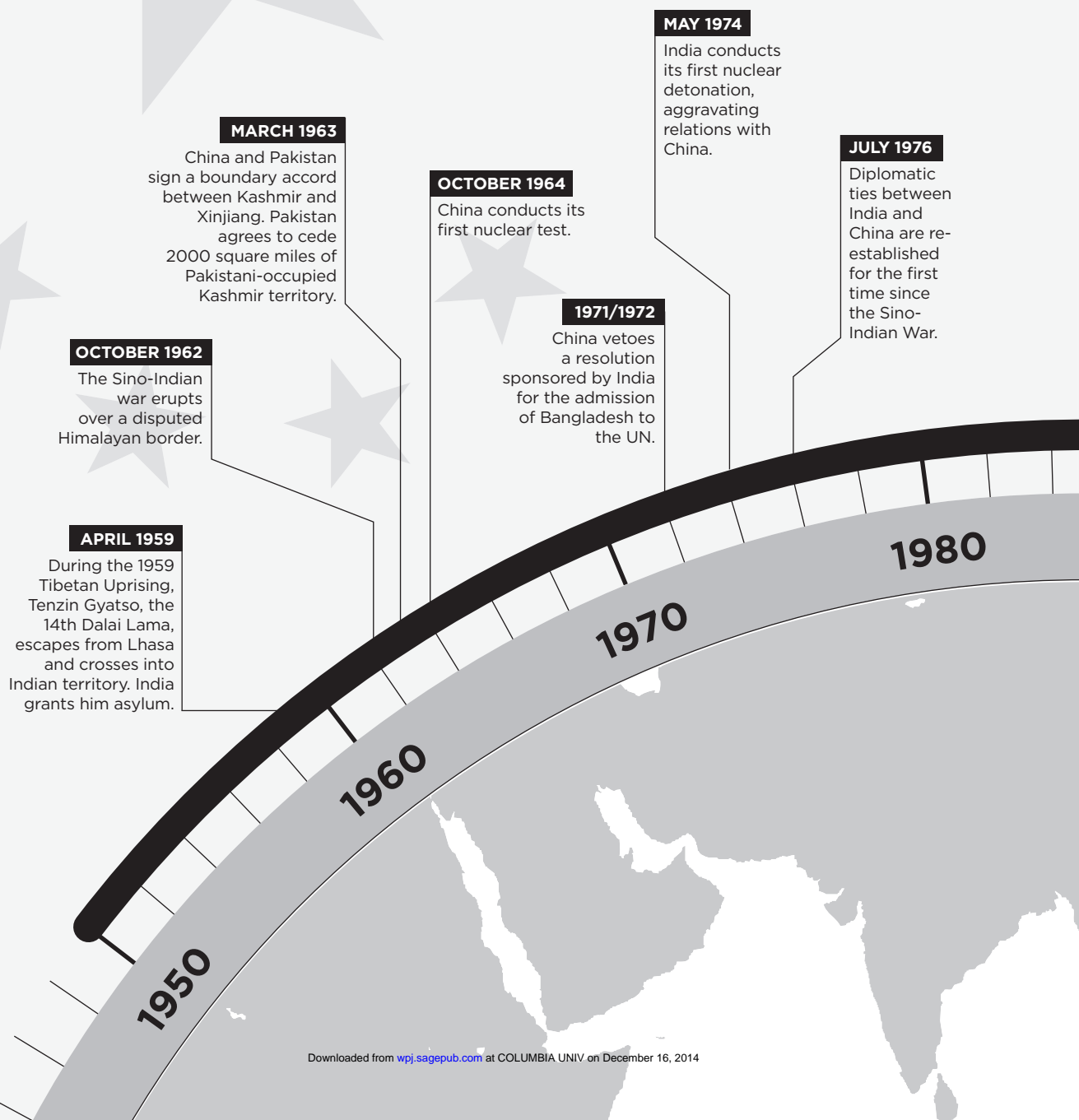


India-China Timeline

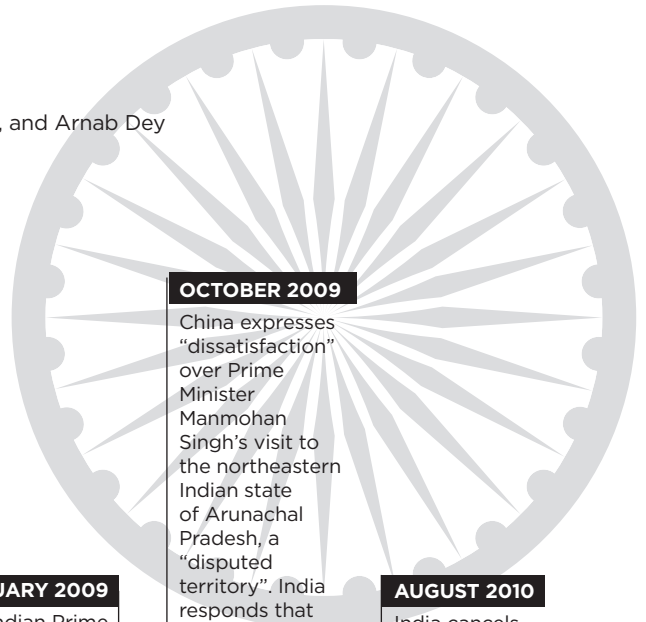
To understand the modern trajectory of Sino-Indian relations, *World Policy Journal* has focused on key political moments that have come to define the two countries' shared history. We begin at a pivotal moment—the Tibetan Uprising, a brief flare of conflict shortly before the Sino-Indian War, which many view as the sharpest geopolitical dispute between the two nations. Then we march through the 1960s and 1970s, when nuclear proliferation placed a heavy burden on a relationship otherwise improving under the twin pivots of regional security and financial imperatives. Our timeline shows a shift from direct military conflict to diplomatic and economic struggles for power. Though geopolitical issues, especially over critical resources like water and energy, will strain Sino-Indian relations in the future, we end our timeline with an uncertain, but promising economic trend, and new measures that may build confidence between Asia's two giants.



Compiled by Sarah Lipkis and Marguerite Ward

Sources: Professors Dorothy Ko, Rachel McDermott, and Arnab Dey

Designed by Meehyun Nam-Thompson



DECEMBER 1988

India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi pays a visit to China, the first in 34 years. The two countries set up a joint working group to settle boundary issues.

APRIL 2005

Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao visits Bangalore to promote Sino-Indian cooperation in high-tech industries. India and China sign an agreement resolving disputes over their Himalayan border.

JAN 2001

India and China agree to work together on counter-terrorism programs to maintain regional security.

JANUARY 2009

Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh visits China. Bilateral trade surpasses \$50 billion. China becomes India's largest trading partner in goods.

OCTOBER 2009

China expresses "dissatisfaction" over Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's visit to the northeastern Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh, a "disputed territory". India responds that it is an integral part of India.

AUGUST 2010

India cancels defense exchanges with China after it refuses to give a top Indian army officer a visa citing his "control" over disputed areas of Jammu and Kashmir. India refuses to allow two Chinese defense officials to visit New Delhi.

OCTOBER 2013

India and China sign the Border Defence Cooperation Agreement (BDCA), a major "confidence-building" measure in light of several Chinese "incursions" along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) this past year.

1990

2000

2010

2020