

Sino-Indo Friendship Forerunner Kumārajīva:

A Chinese Perspective (Abstract:)

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From historical view, the relativism of the Sino-Indo civilization has laid foundations for China-India friendship while having offered dynamism for it. From that time until the 19th century scholars of the two countries visited each other and strengthened their cultural ties. In ancient times, Indian scholars like Dharmaratha, Kumarajiva, Buddhajiva, Dharmakshema and Sanghabhuti visited China, while Chinese scholars Fa-xian, Sung-Yun, Yi-Jing and Xuang zhang came to India. Xuang zhang was the chairman of a Buddhist conference sponsored by the Indian Emperor Harshavardhana. There are authentic details of integration of the two civilizations. the China's cultural evolution was the Shang Yin era of 1765-1122 B.C., followed by the Zhou, Qin and Han eras up to 220 A.D. Chinese culture reached great heights with the development of the great philosophies of Confucianism and Taoism, which later merged with Buddhist ideas and values. India's cultural evolution are found in the Indus Valley Civilization from 2500-2000 B.C., followed by the Vedic period, 2000-1500 B. C. This merging found a parallel in India where the Dravidian and Aryan cultures intermingled around 2000 B.C. Later other cultures reached India and were harmonized and integrated into Indian culture.

The characteristic of harmony that Chinese and Indian cultures achieved thousands of years ago had a great influence on other countries. As China and India are neighbors, their interaction influenced large numbers of people in both countries. These impacts can be seen even now among the people living in China's border areas and in India's northeastern regions. One significant feature of the encounter between Indian and Chinese cultures was that it was not a merely bilateral process but one that encompassed almost the whole of Asia, especially South East Asia. It was an encounter which did not result in a cultural clash but in peaceful coexistence and a degree of interpenetration. Of India Tagore once asserted that were in India history is trying out a ceaseless

experiment of uniting humanity together¹ If China and India fail to develop, it cannot be called an Asian Century? This is the responsibility that we owe to Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation.

In this paper, the author first talk about Relativism of the Sino-Indo civilization, which has laid foundations for China-India friendship,the made an introduction to Kumarajiva, a person of Sino-Indo Culture Integration. After it, Kumārajīva' contribution to Chinese Culture ; Developing the tradition of Kumarajiva. Finally It was a major milestone in our relationship. During that visit, we agreed on a 10-pronged strategy to expand and intensify our Strategic and Cooperative Partnership, which imported depth and momentum to our bilateral ties,"

¹ Vice-President K R Narayan at Fudan University, Shanghai,OCTOBER 27, 1994.