

## Stapled Visa issue

china is responsible for providing stapled visa to people from Arunachal and Jammu & Kashmir, as china does not consider these areas to be part of India.

In case of stapled visa, the chinese stamps would be put on piece of paper, and after the visit it would be removed so that there would be no evidence of the person visit to china.

When India was invited to become part of Malaccan strait patrol, china objected, as according to china this can be utilised to develop choke point for china, as more than 70% of chinese supply passes from malaccan strait.

In order to answer the 'malaccan dilemma', china was responsible for developing CPEC and fund of \$45 bn was allocated by china in 2015. This would reduce its dependency on malaccan strait.

This route starts from Kashgar in Xinjiang and connects to Gwadar port in ~~Pakistan~~ Baluchistan.

The other irritants b/w Sino-India ties are →  
Pakistan

- ① support given by china to pakistan, which is responsible for triggering arm race in subcontinent.
- ② Growing proximity b/w India and US, as US using India to balance the china.
- ③ Growing chinese naval presence.
- ④ China supports insurgents groups like ULFA in India.
- ⑤ China supports Red corridor which is naxal infested area.

India's nuclear programme is threat to china, when India conducted it's 2nd. nuclear test, Parasparayee's wrote letter to President Clinton ~~over~~ and told china to be the main reason of doing so.

Ganga Mekong initiative, (2000), this forum is for economic co-operation and includes 6 states that is India, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam.

Alg to report supported by SSB, which is responsible for patrolling the India-~~Nepal~~<sup>Nepal</sup> Border, the no. of Chinese learning centre have come up against India-Nepal Border.

This leads to Perception war.

China does not support India in 1267 UNSC Resolution and also objected India's entry into NSG.

From 1962-1988, there is no visit of any delegations from India to China ~~except~~<sup>higher</sup> ~~and opposition~~. In 1988, the ice was broken by visit of PM Rajiv Gandhi visit and the establishment of Joint Working Group to work on territorial dispute.

In the year 1991, Chinese Premier, Li Peng visited India and decision taken to reopen consulate General at Mumbai & Sanghai.

PM Vajapai

In 2003, PM Vajapai visited China and stated that "The common interest of India and China, outweigh their difference".

During his visit Joint working group, to  
Prepare roadmap for economic co-operation.

Here, Political diplomacy paved the way

for Economic diplomacy. Despite territorial  
dispute, China is today 2nd biggest  
trading partner of India, on the other hand  
India is 12th biggest trading partner of  
China.

In the year 2006, the Nathula pass in  
Sikkim reopens after a gap of 44 years.

In the year 2008, Pr. Dr. Rajanmohan Singh  
visited China and stated that -

"Bilateral ties b/w two countries  
should become multilateral"

In the year 2013, "Border cooperation  
agreement" was signed to  
end tailing Patrol and establish

"Hotline, two military headquarters"

In the year 2014, an agreement signed to allow of Kailash Mansarovar Yatra through the Mahabila Pass. The other route include Lipulekh Pass (Uttarakhand). A decision was also taken to develop Mumbai - Shanghai and Ghemdabad - Hangzhou as "sister cities" for better co-operation.

In the year 2015, consulate General was taken to open in ~~Shanghai~~ Chegdu and Chennai.

After 70 days standoff, in 2017, faith was infused b/w two sides at Informal summit at Wuhan ~~which reflects economic resilience of China. China also allowed fish, fish oil and Rice from India and also reduce the tariffs on Pharma products from India.~~

In the year 2019, the informal summit concluded at Manmalaipuram, which reflected India soft power and well known in world for it's architecture.

This is famous Pallava dynasty. Narsimhan Varman II, helped China to fight mighty Tibetan.

Both India and China aspire for regional hegemony and economic progress as such they have overlapping interest and they cannot be permanent friends or enemies. It's significant to understand each other's point, especially on territorial dispute. As China's scholar Confucius stated "Better fences make better neighbours".

### India-Pakistan Relations

Pakistan is known as controlled democracy due to presence of deep state. Deep state include, ISF and military. culturally, geographically and historically, no two countries are close like India and Pakistan.

Even bitter enemies like France and Germany are member of EU.

It is due to legacy of Past • Pakistan adheres to two nation theory and India adheres to one nation theory.

Two nation theory, was broke when Bangladesh get separated in 1971.

(Poxy war) - It is undeclared war carried by non-state actors, the method followed by these actors are guerrilla warfare. <sup>Pakistan</sup> Pakistan uses it against India in state of Jammu & Kashmir.

(Hot Pursuit) → It is direct and indirect response of law enforcement agencies against criminal act.

India uses Hot Pursuit against Pak sponsored terrorist that was used against India.

[Surgical attack] - it is a intended military

target without collateral damage on  
buildings, ~~nearby~~ vehicles and public  
nearby.

Earlier, USA used to do it, now India is  
also doing it.

Tactical Nuclear weapons. These are small.

size weapons used for military

Purpose: Pakistan has developed  
this against the conventional warfare  
ability of India.

Mistrust b/w India and Pakistan and due to →

① Pakistan tendency to compete with India.

As India has larger resources, then also  
Pakistan try to compete it.

In the words of "Professor Garrison".

"Pakistan aimlessly tries to compete with India and seek recognition & respect disproportionate to its size, of huffs and puffs to and to its ~~unquestionable~~ <sup>unquestionable</sup> despair find India bigger."

- ② Pakistan also tries to act as spokesman of Indian question, which is responsible for disrupting communal harmony.
- ③ massacre of 1947, in which 2 million people die, has an everlasting impact on both the people of India and Pakistan.
- ④ Pakistan also alleges that India does not recognise the Pakistan and take its birth as "ephemeral aberration".

## Dispute b/w India and Pakistan -

### ① Water Dispute →

When India became independent and Pakistan is carved from India, 25 canals were present in Punjab province of Pakistan. But the Head works of these canals were in India, but only two in Pakistan.

India allowed the supply of water through these canals and asked Pakistan to make alternate arrangement by year 1948.

This was regarded as goodwill gesture from India.

In 1968, there were differences b/w the two sides on the Farrakha Barrage estb.

India made this barrage to stop Kolkatta harbour from silting, but Pakistan criticise India, stated that India is trying to regulate the water Ganga -

Another dispute relate to Sir Creek region, which is narrow strip in Gujarat, that incorporates marshy areas such as (100-150 sq km). It is a Tidal Estuaries and is a part of Indus delta. Pakistan claims these region from "Bombay Resolution <sup>Govt.</sup>" (Para 9 § 10) signed b/w Maharaja of Sindh & Rao maharaja of Kathiawar.

Alg to India "Thalweg doctrine" should be followed in this case. Alg to this doctrine the International border should pass from midway of navigable strip.

Alg to "commonwealth tribunal judgement" in 1968 already 10% of Sir Creek region has been transferred to Pakistan.

Baghbar project - it is the run of the river hydroelectric project, with ~~capacity~~ capacity of 450 MW, which has been establish by India utilizing the river of Chenab at south doaba district of Jammu and Kashmir.

This project conceived in year 1992, approved in year 1996 and construction started in year 1999. In the year 2005, Pakistan raise 6 objections on this project and the matter was referred to World Bank. Pakistan stated that it is violation of Indus water treaty, World Bank is responsible for appointing an adjudicator for this purpose, Mr. Raymond Lafitte, his judgement

came in 2007, where some concern of Pakistan is accepted and India was asked to reduce the Pondage capacity by 13.5%, and height to 1.5 m.

India was allowed to use ~~the~~ "splitter gateway".

This project was given to nation in 2008.  
under Indus Water Treaty (1960) which was  
signed with the mediation of World Bank,  
India has right to use east flowing rivers  
(Sutlej, Beas, Ravi), whereas Pakistan has  
right to use west flowing rivers (Indus, Chenab,  
Jhelum.)  
Although India can use west flowing Rivers  
for hydroelectricity and navigation purpose  
not for storage purpose.

Differences b/w India and Pakistan also exists  
over Kishen Ganga Project and Tulbul project.  
Kishen Ganga Project also called Neelam river  
enters Pak in Gurais sector, flow westward  
to join Jhelum, India constructing 3500mw  
capacity, hydropower project over this  
And Pakistan see it as violation of  
Indus Water Treaty.

India also making storage facility at  
TULBUC village ~~near~~ at 18K by  
utilising the water of Thelum and diverting  
it to wular lake of navigation purpose.

It is also consider as Pakistan "Violation  
of Indus water treaty"