

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 it's dependency on malaccan trait.

This route starts from Kassar in Xinziang and connects to Gwadar port in ~~Pakistan~~ Baluchistan.

The other irritants b/w sino-India ties are →

① support given by china to ^{Pakistan} pakistan, which is responsible for triggering arm race in subcontinent.

② Growing proximity^e 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's conducted it's 2nd. nuclear test, Pravara 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.

To A19 to report supported by SSB, which is responsible for patrolling the India-~~china~~^{Nepal} Border, the no. of chinese learning centre have come up against India-Nepal Border.

This leads to perception war.
china doesnot support India in 1267 UNSC Resolution and also objected India's entry into NSG.

from 1962-1988, there is no visit of any ^{higher} delegations from India to china ~~except~~ ~~only~~ ~~appearance~~.
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 & shanghai.

In 2003, ^{PM Vajpai} Pravrajpai 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. N. N. Mohan 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 - b/w military headquarters "

In the year 2014, an agreement signed to
allowed kailash Mansarovar yatra through the
Nathula Pass. The other route include Lipulekh
Pass (Uttarakhand). A decision was also taking to
develop Mumbai-Shanghai and Ahmedabad-
Guangzhou as "sister cities" for better co-operation

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

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

In the year 2019, the informal summit conducted
at Marina Mallapuram, which ~~is~~ reflected
India soft power and well known in
world for it's architecture.

This is famous Pallava dynasty, Narshiman
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,
ISI 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 Post • Pakistan adheres to two-nation theory and India adheres to one nation theory.

two nation theory, was broke when Bangladesh, got separated in 1971.

Proxy war - It is undeclared war carried by non-state actors, the method followed by these actors are guerrilla warfare. ^{Pakistan} 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 Pac 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 ~~was~~ use to do it, now India is
also doing it.

Practical 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 SS Harrison" -

"Pakistan aimlessly tries to compete with India and seek recognition & respect disproportionate to its size, it huffs and puffs to and to its ^{understandable} ~~unpleasant~~ 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 Headworks 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 Ferozka Barrage estb.

India made this barrage to stop Kolkata harbour from silting, but Pakistan^k 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 ^{Court} Resolution ~~by~~, Para 9 & 10)"

signed b/w Maharaja of Sindh & Rao Maharaja of Kachha.

Aq to India "THALWEEH Doctrine" should be followed in this case. Aq to this Doctrine the International Border should pass from midway of navigable strip.

Aq to "Commonwealth Tribunal Judgement" in 1968 already 10% of Sir creek region has been transferred to Pakistan.

Baghhar Project - It is the run of the river hydroelectric project, with a capacity of 450 MW, which has been establish by India utilising the river of Chenab at south dode 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
arbitrator for this purpose,
Mr. Raymond Lafitte, his judgement

come 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~~
"split gate way".

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 (Sutley, Beas, Ravi), whereas Pakistan has right to use west flowing rivers (Indus, Chenab, Sutley.)

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 Kishenganga Project and Tulbul project.

Kishenganga project also called Neelum river

enters Pokh in Guraish sector, flow westward to Join Thelum, India constructing 350mw

Capacity, hydroelectricity project over this

And Pakistan see it as violation of

Indus water Treaty.

India also making storage facility at
TULBUC village ~~at~~ at \$1k by
utilising the water of Shelum and diverting
it to wallar lake of navigation purpose.

It is also consider as Pakistan "violation
of indus water treaty"