



CALMUN'24



**UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
-FOURTH COMMITTEE-
SPECIAL POLITICAL
AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE
(SPECPOL)
STUDY GUIDE**

**Agenda Item: Sino-Indian Border Dispute
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2. Glossary

Line of Actual Control (LAC): the de facto demarcation between India and China, in which both member states disagree with each other

Line of Control (LOC): a 450-mile-long military control line that divides the disputed portions of Kashmir that are ruled by India and Pakistan. The entire region is claimed by both countries.

Status quo: the present condition

De facto: a state of affairs that is true, in fact, but that is not officially sanctioned

Aksai Chin: a section of the Western Himalayas that is controlled by China but additionally forms a part of India's claim to the Ladakh Union territory. Due to its location near crucial transportation corridors, Aksai Chin has strategic significance.

Arunachal Pradesh: a region in eastern India that China calls “Southern Tibet.” With China disputing India's sovereignty over the area, it has been a critical point of concern in the border dispute.

Doklam: a trijunction between Bhutan, China, and India where there was a military standoff in 2017. The conflict centered on China's attempt to build a road in a territory that Bhutan claimed but was close to India's vital Siliguri Corridor from a geopolitical standpoint.

Military Standoffs: recurring episodes of heightened tension and military buildup along the border between India and China, frequently ending in clashes between forces. These standoffs have occurred across several industries, adding to the ongoing conflict.

Siliguri Corridor (Chicken's Neck): a small area of territory in northeastern India that runs from the nation's central region to its northeastern states. China's proximity to the region could potentially impact it in any way because it is strategically vital.

Demarcation: a border or a rule that shows the limits of something or how things are divided

3. Introduction

Being 3,400 km (2,100 miles), which refers to the Line of Actual Control (LAC) the border dispute between India and China is currently the most prolonged in the world. The border dispute between the world's two powerful member states dates back more than a hundred years and continues to be a crucial concern for the world. Even though the dialogue between China and India on the borders was comparatively better in some periods, the disagreements mostly carried on and highlighted crashes and crises such as the Sino-Indian War, the Doklam and Ladakh Standoff, and so on, which led to the death of thousands. Tensions have been decreasing in the conflicted border since the Border Peace and Tranquility Agreement of 1993, which aimed to border security until 2020. In the year 2020, China and India started to confront each other once again, due to accusing one another of altering the status quo in the

disputed region, by establishing physical infrastructures, presences, and building roads. The border confrontations turned deadly after China deployed troops in May 2020 and India, therefore responded. Being the first skirmish after almost 60 years, the relations between the member states are more hostile and tense than ever



since 1962. The conflict happened at such a time that the economic relations between the countries were at their peak.

Due to their recent economic growth, both countries play an important role in the world arena, which can be heavily affected by the recent events in the conflicted area. After considering India and China are the most populated countries in the world, have the fastest-growing major economies, a developing status, and additionally, nuclear weapons the concerns are growing and it should be noticed that efforts must be exerted more, to find solutions. The risks and the outcomes of this well-developed conflict are known by both member states, however nothing efficient and solution-focused is being done, due to suspicions. Mischaracterizing and uncertainty are at the center of the dialogue between the two countries. To address this developing crisis and rebuild the diplomatic ties between China and India, which should be based on reliability, political and diplomatic efforts are therefore required. The India-China boundary dispute has not been resolved satisfactorily despite some formal agreements and procedures aimed to do so, either legally or diplomatically. Despite multiple bilateral deals that ultimately failed, the boundary dilemma still exists, which has caused international relations scholars to rethink the effectiveness of treaties in resolving the Sino-Indian border dispute.

4. History of Sino-Indian Interactions

a. Early Ages

Sino-Indian Relations date back to around 3rd BC, when the Maurya Empire¹ and Han Dynasty² were present. Afterward, the representatives of these two ancient cultures were left behind in power parameters for a long period. In this process, rivalries happened between the invading kingdoms-empires and the local powers of the Himalayas.

¹ Maurya Empire was the first Pan-Indian Empire, which was founded in 321 B.C.E. The Maurya Empire covered most of the Indian Region.

² The Han Dynasty was the second great imperial dynasty of China. The Han Dynasty is also known for opening the Silk Road trade route to Europe.

b. 19th Century

Sovereignty moving east and south from the center of Asia, The Himalayas Range became more significant again as the struggle became clear in the 19th century and gained a global dimension. In this century, the Russian Tsardom and the British Empire, which are the global actors of that era created a buffer zone³ in the region, aiming to follow a balance policy in the Western Himalayas and Asia, also known as [“the Great Game”](#). In this strategy, While the passes over the Himalayan Mountains are of critical value, the parties tried to remotely control the Himalayas with outposts. The borders on the harsh and undiscovered mountains of the Himalayas remained unclear in this process and did not cause any significant conflict.

c. 20th Century

The reality of Japan emerging in East Asia made the British Empire consider its Himalayan policy. As a consequence of the increasing concerns about Germany, England, whose interests began to overlap with the Russian Tsardom, felt the need for cooperation with the Russian Tsardom in this geography. In this context, England wanted to solve the border disputes by including China in cooperation with the Russian Tsardom. Meanwhile, the map of British India, published in 1909 in a newspaper in British India, was adopted and formalized by the Kingdom of England. With the contribution of the cyclical developments, the British Empire, the Russian Tsardom, and China reached a consensus about confirming the status of Tibet, the British Raj, and the Borders of China. In this policy, the British aimed to register the lands officially, which the Indian Colonial Administration won (British Raj-British India) in South Asia. After the attempts of England, the Chinese administration agreed to determine the Sino-Indian borders with the British.

Between the Foreign Minister of British India and the Chinese representative; meetings were held in Simla, a city in northern India in July 1914. The status of Tibet and British India and China an agreement has been formed on the principles that will determine the borders. The principles, which the parties have agreed have been formalized by being recorded with the Shimla Convention. Looking from the British’s point of view, the Simla Convention obtained the map of 1909, which means that China has also accepted the borders marked on the map.

³ A buffer zone is a neutral region between two or more bodies of land, typically those of various nations.

At a time when World War I was approaching, the convention, initialed by the Tibetan representative conducting the negotiations on behalf of China, had not been officially approved by the Chinese Government. In addition to being bothered that the Dalai Lama⁴ had gained administrative autonomy in Tibet under the protection of the British, China refrained from signing the agreement, due to the approach of World War I.



4. Strategic Instability in Asia

Being the world's most populated two-member state, the ongoing tension between India and China is a big concern currently. India and China have now withdrawn their forces from a hazardous confrontation, but they have not been able to return to the situation as it was before 2020. Along their tense Himalayan border, both are actively investing in new military infrastructure and capabilities, increasing the possibility that future conflicts could turn into even more significant conventional military confrontations. Although it is still doubtful, the use of nuclear weapons cannot be ruled out, even as an unintentional result of a conventional military uptick. Tensions on the border between India and China would undoubtedly affect their economic and diplomatic ties, as well as conventional and nuclear military investments.

⁴ Dalai Lama is the most prominent spiritual leader of the Gelug or "Yellow Hat" school of Tibetan Buddhism.

Tactical, sea-based (surface and submarine), dual-capable nuclear systems, hypersonic and multiple independently targetable reentry vehicle (MIRV) missiles, and sophisticated missile defense systems all pose new difficulties for crisis management and raise concerns about how they might influence the nuclear doctrines and strategies of regional states.

The lack of healthy communication between India and China is one of the most crucial issues that needs to be taken care of to prevent the crisis of strategic instability from getting bigger. China has refused to accept India's claim that there are still issues throughout some of the regions that are in dispute, labeling them as old problems from before the 2020 conflict. Both sides are still keeping their deployments of heavy equipment and more than 50,000 soldiers close to the LAC. To keep its forces near the LAC, China has also engaged in extensive building of infrastructure, habitat, and support structures, changing the situation on the ground.



India has frequently called for the restoration of the status quo and restoration along the LAC, and has repeatedly said that the relationship cannot return to normal as long as the standoff situation persists.

5. Tibet Conflict

Tibet continues to be primarily ignored in the unbalanced relations between India and China, even though both countries are becoming more aware of Tibet's geostrategic importance and its close connection between their strategic interests. The goal of avoiding the Tibet issue to foster good neighborly ties has not produced the expected outcomes. The conflict in Galwan

is just the most recent instance of how India has failed to recognize the crucial role Tibet plays in Sino-Indian ties. While Tibet's status did not directly encourage the conflict, it does contribute to the greater history of mistrust and competition between India and China. The Galwan Valley conflict, in particular, highlights the complexity of border disputes in this region, as well as the importance of historical revenge and territorial claims in generating tensions between the two countries. Every other argument and foreign policy will continue to be laden with difficulties as long as India concentrates on its boundary disputes with China rather than accepting the existence of the Tibet issue, which historically, geographically, and politically defines its cross-border relations. Since Tibet is the single most important factor influencing Sino-Indian border relations, as was Mao Zedong's view and what appears to be current Chinese thinking, it is imperative that India review, readdress, and redefine its approach to Tibet within the context of its relations with China.

Tibet remains divided between India and China. China has intensified its claims to Arunachal Pradesh, referring to it as "South Tibet." Every time the Indian Prime Minister visited Arunachal Pradesh, China protested fiercely. Tibet's survival and strength, as well as its ongoing presence as a buffer state between the two countries, is essential for India's security. China maintains strict governmental control over Tibet. Although Tibet is no longer a

political barrier between China and India, it still has an opportunity to be. If China begins its process of political recovery in Tibet, it might give up its claims to Indian territory due to its ties to Tibet. It is now appropriate to use the Himalayan rivers to create partnerships rather than conflict. An



alternate approach to resolving the Tibet issue is critical for regional stability and improved Sino-Indian relations.

6. Partnership and Competition on Sino-Indian Dialogue

a. Economic Dialogue

Being significant trading partners, bilateral talks occur often between China and India. With the agreements and dialogues that are being made, China profits an important amount, which makes the member state one of the most influential partners of India.

Indian businesses have studied the investment customers of China and concerns go on still, due to governmental obstacles to access to markets. Even though there is economic cooperation between the two countries, there is also competition, especially in several sufficient industries including manufacturing and technology. Chinese imports are being criticized for damaging several Indian businesses while contributing to trade inequalities. The constant border tensions and conflicts hurt the relationship between India and China economically. The border conflict has a significant impact on one another's economic independence and could result in a catastrophe in the future.

India's largest trading partner in the past few decades has already been China. In the world arena, economic relations between India and China are highly important, due to their contribution to the global economy. India's efforts to boost its economic power have contributed to its relations with China, increasing the dialogue between the two countries even more. Both member states are extending their trade currently. They have become one of the most dynamic economies, which also refers to them being highly influential in the world.

b. Political Dialogue

Despite ongoing border conflict in the Sino-Indian border, such as political talks, and meetings between foreign ministers, India and China continue their regular diplomatic engagement. These talks have created the atmosphere for the two member states for the chance to talk about current political, economic, and military issues. The incidents and standoffs on the disputed borders have marked the necessity of efficient crisis management and communication systems. To avoid misunderstandings and reduce tensions, India and China have held discussions. India and China also have different and multiple ideas about

avoiding issues in the region and the world. Diplomatic difficulties are the result of their different point of view on topics like territorial sovereignty, local security, and economic development.

Considering how the outcomes would be in a time of crisis in the future, other member states should also exert efforts to strengthen the political relations between India and China.

c. Military Dialogue

Even though the military standoff between the two countries entered its fourth year, there is not any kind of resolution yet, despite the military-level talks. High-level political and military discussions have been unsuccessful in resolving the conflict since both nations have taken positions that are completely at odds with one another. India is adamant that Chinese forces should go back to the places they held before the conflict started in 2020. Beijing, on the other hand, calls the border situation "generally stable" and urges both parties to proceed toward normalizing relations. Concerns about China's aggressive military actions remain as well.

7. Timeline of Important Events

a. McMahon Line (1914)

Negotiated by Tibet and Great Britain after the Shimla Conference, the McMahon Line divides Assam and Tibet in British India. The name "McMahon Line" comes from Henry McMahon who was a foreign secretary of British India, additionally, he was the Chief British negotiator in the Simla Conference. This line, set by British colonial authority in 1914, can be recognized as the starting point of the China-India border dispute. The McMahon Line indicates where India and China's border lines have been drawn under the Simla Treaty. The southern part of Tibet and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh were both considered to be a part of India by the British overlords. As a result, Arunachal Pradesh Tawang joined India.

The McMahon Line was not acknowledged by China. One of the reasons the Chinese representative did not sign the principal agreement at the [Simla Convention](#) was the status of Tibet, in addition to the causes explained in the previous part of the study guide. China defended that Tibet was subordinate to China and had no treaty-making authority. The McMahon Line is currently acknowledged by India as the "Actual line of Control" between India and China, yet China fails to completely acknowledge the McMahon Line. In other words, China claims the disputed region is about 2,000 kilometers wide, whereas India claims that it is nearly 4,000 kilometers wide.

b. Sino-Indian War (1962)

The 1962 Sino-Indian border conflict was a significant turning point in the history. Among other things, it led to a dispute that hasn't been addressed and has prevented China and India from getting along for a long time.

After the dispute over the McMahon Line, tensions seemed to be eased until the 1962, Sino-Indian War. The reason for this war was Aksai Chin, a disputed territory since the beginning of all disputes. Even though India claimed that the district belonged to itself, China maintained Aksai Chin as a part of Xinjiang, which belonged to China. Border clashes started happening along the contentious line in 1959. The tensions were at its peak in the summer of 1962. Hundreds of people died in numerous clashes. After the threat of the USA, which was intervening on behalf of India, an official ceasefire was signed on November 19, 1962. It was reported that 1,383 Indian and 722 Chinese troops were killed, and many soldiers were wounded, even though the war lasted only a month



c. Sumdorong Chu Standoff (1986-1987)

The Chinese government opposed it when India gave Arunachal Pradesh sovereignty in 1986. The Chinese Army reached the Sumdorong Chu Valley after crossing the LAC and began constructing helipads. When Indian troops refused to retire, skirmishes broke out. There were concerns that a standoff would escalate. India and China then created agreements for handling upcoming border conflicts.

d. Border Peace and Tranquility Agreement of 1993

The Border Peace and Tranquility Agreement was signed on September 7, 1993, in Beijing. Member states agreed on five principles that will respect each other's sovereignty in the agreement: *“mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence and with a view to maintaining peace and tranquility in areas along the line of actual control in the India-China border areas.”* Border Peace and Tranquility Agreement aimed to provide the basis for border security between the parties. According to this agreement, the parties concur to lower troop levels while maintaining cordial and amicable relations. Additionally, they consent to implement confidence-enhancing measures along the line of actual control, such as informing the public of troop movements.

The 4th clause of the agreement is significantly efficient in peacemaking efforts since the clause mentions that, in case of such a crisis or other problems arising the two sides shall deal with them through meetings and friendly consultations between border personnel of the two countries. This clause ensures a hand-to-hand battle or a clash. Likewise, threatening or such behavior is seen as not appropriate.

e. Doklam Standoff (2017)

Doklam, in 2017 saw a border dispute between China and Bhutan. India, an ally of Bhutan, got involved to help push China back or convince it to modify the status quo in the region instead of acting autonomously. Then China entered the area in dispute with heavy road-building equipment and began building a road that may provide a direct passage to the

Siliguri Corridor, commonly known as the “Chicken's Neck.” Bhutan permitted Indian military entry to halt construction. The troops engaged in combat for months, yet there were no reported casualties.

f. Ladakh Standoff (2020)

China started investing in India. Relations between India and China looked promising until 2020. After COVID-19, India started having concerns about its over-dependency due to the lack of transparency in some Chinese companies and their links with the states. Border confrontations turned deadly. In 2020 China deployed troops in the disputed region of Ladakh and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. China's excuse was self-defense, due to India's recent constructions in the disputed areas.

g. Galwan Valley Battle (2020)

Indian and Chinese military forces engaged in an intense battle in the Galwan Valley in June 2020 near a disputed border. It was brought on by long-standing border conflicts and strategic objectives, and it resulted in losses on both sides. Thereafter, tensions were lowered through diplomatic negotiations, but a full resolution was not reached. This conflict was the first one to



occur since 1975. 4 Chinese soldiers and 20 Indian soldiers died in the battle. The conflict occurred at a site that was crucial strategically for access to resources and trade routes. It symbolizes the larger strategic rivalry between China and India for dominance in the area.

8. Previous Attempts to Solve This Issue

a. India-China Joint Working Group on the Boundary Question (JWG)

India and China established the Joint Working Group (JWG) as the first formal bilateral administrative institution to debate the boundary issue and seek a resolution after the boundary conflict of 1962. On December 23, 1988, it was formally announced in Beijing during a joint press conference. The JWG held fifteen meetings in all between 1989 and 2005. The previous meeting took place on March 30 and 31, 2005.

Even though the JWG was unable to settle the boundary dispute, it was a crucial bilateral process by which China and India were able to gradually address several areas of the border dispute. A “hotline” between military commanders was established, border posts were established, and systems for transmitting army positions were only a few of the small modifications made.

b. Border Peace and Tranquility Agreement (1993)

As mentioned in the previous title of this study guide, the Border Peace and Tranquility Agreement aimed to create a safe environment for both member states.

c. The Agreement on Military Confidence Building Measures (1996)

The Agreement on Military Confidence Building Measures aimed the peace likely to the 1993 Agreement but in a military way. The twelve articles clearly state that the agreement is a no-war agreement, that the boundary matter will ultimately be resolved, and that the LAC shall be observed. It specifies how to handle military exercises, air invasions, overflights, and landings by military aircraft close to the LAC as well as the restriction of military deployment. It addresses CBMs such as “flag meetings and telecommunications,” addresses the unintentional crossing of the LAC, and seeks to prevent “dangerous military activities” close to the LAC:

“The two sides agree to take the following measures to reduce or limit their respective military forces within mutually agreed geographical zones along the line of actual control in the India-China border areas (Article 3)”

d. Protocol for the Implementation of Military Confidence Building Measures (2005)

This protocol, signed in 2005 by the respective member states, aims to seek a fair, reasonable, and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question. The significance of this protocol comes from reminding us that the Line of Actual Control should be highly respected by both member states and specifying how:

“In accordance with Article VI of the Agreement on Confidence Building Measures in the Military Field along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China Border Areas signed between the two sides in November 1996, if the border personnel of the two sides come to a face-to-face situation due to differences on the alignment of the Line of Actual Control or any other reason, they shall exercise self-restraint and take all necessary steps to avoid an escalation of the situation. To this end, they shall follow the procedures as given below:

(a) Both sides shall cease their activities in the area, not advance any further, and simultaneously return to their bases.

(b) Both sides shall then inform their respective Headquarters and, if necessary, enter into immediate consultations through border meetings or diplomatic channels so as to prevent an escalation of the situation.

(c) Throughout the face-to-face situation, neither side shall use force or threaten to use force against the other.

(d) Both sides shall treat each other with courtesy and refrain from any provocative actions. Neither side shall put up marks or signs on the spots. (Article 4)”

e. 5-Point Consensus (2020)

A 5-point Consensus was reached to ease the tensions on the borderline due to several clashes that happened in 2020. Two ministers agreed that the current situation is not appropriate for both member states and uncertainties should be eased immediately.

“The Ministers agreed that as the situation eases, the two sides should expedite work to conclude new Confidence Building Measures to maintain and enhance peace and tranquillity in the border areas. (Article 5)”

9. Major Parties and Stakeholders Involved

a. the People’s Republic of China



The territorial integrity and sovereignty of China impact member countries' positions on its international affairs. This strategy also influences how the country tackles all border issues, especially the one with India. China also claims Arunachal Pradesh as its territory, calling it "South Tibet," even though it is Indian territory. Given that India considers Arunachal Pradesh to be an essential part of its territory, this is a major point of contention between the two countries. China regards Aksai China to be its territory as well.

The People's Liberation Army (PLA) patrols and trains often in the area. Along their side of the border, China has also launched large infrastructure development projects, including building roads, railroads, and military facilities. Concerns regarding these changes in a few areas have been voiced by India.

b. India



The main objective of India is to work for a peaceful and mutually beneficial resolution of boundary issues. To communicate with China and come to mutually beneficial agreements, diplomatic channels are used. India and China have regularly communicated diplomatically to manage border tensions and resolve differences. Discussions are facilitated by mechanisms like the Special Representative's talks and other

diplomatic channels. India has been improving its border infrastructure, including the construction of roads and other infrastructure in border regions. This is done to make isolated locations more accessible and connected. To maintain security and discourage future invasion, India maintains a sizable military presence along its border with China. There is routine border patrolling and observation.

India's commitment to preserving its territorial integrity and sovereignty serves as the foundation for its border policy. It tries to resolve any disputes over its territorial claims diplomatically. To avoid miscommunications and military standoffs, India has been attempting to set up strong crisis management and communication channels with China.

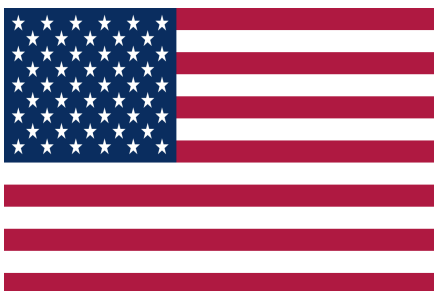
c. Tibet



Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh, and other Indian states are all included in Tibet's extensive border with India. Strategic and border security considerations are directly impacted by the terrain of the Tibet-India border. Tibet offers China a safety zone separating its interior from the Indian subcontinent. China benefits strategically from this geographic separation by acting as a buffer against any military threats or wars. The high plateau of Tibet provides tactical benefits for military operations and observation. Control over Tibet allows China to keep an eye on and possibly affect developments along its borders with Bhutan, India, Nepal, and other nearby nations.

Historically, border disputes between China and India are centered in Tibet. The nature of the boundary between the two countries and their territorial claims directly depends on the control over specific places in Tibet.

d. The United States of America



The United States has called both member states for a peaceful resolution of the Sino-Indian border dispute through diplomacy and has stated its support for India's

territorial sincerity. Furthermore, when there has been a dispute about China, the United States has backed up India diplomatically. Another common area where India and the US are in partnership is their involvement in the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, also known as the "Quad." Furthermore, the US has been a crucial security partner for India, offering cutting-edge defense technologies. This might be a strategically significant action on the military balance in the region, particularly on the Sino-Indian border.

10. Possible Solutions

- Since such a military resolution hasn't been signed recently, a strategic military resolution would significantly decrease the tension on the Sino-Indian border. It is sufficient that this resolution shall include both long and short-term solutions. Since hand-to-hand combat occurred recently, this resolution paper would ensure avoiding a similar scenario or combat, even in times when tensions are at their peak, a military resolution is the only way to guarantee safety.
- Economical ties should be strengthened, to build trading partnerships and cooperations, based on reliability. Reasoning economic dialogue pre-COVID-19, it can be sensible to express that when the economic dialogue between two member states is stable and adequate, no such border disputes or skirmishes have happened. Considering that strengthening economic relations between Sin-Indian dialogue is essential and urgent, by increasing the economic-level talks and likewise interactions.
- The status of the Line of Actual Control (LAC) has been the most crucial topic of debate between both the member states and the other nations over a century. Since the Simla Conference, to the status of the LAC a common ground or a solution hasn't been found. Since clarifying the status of the LAC is a complicated way to go, a step-by-step approach should be taken. The status can be clarified in many ways such as the regional dialogue, confidence-building measures, and high-level talks, and bilateral agreements. Additionally, it shouldn't be forgotten to take precautions during this process, since while exerting efforts to clarify the status, unexpected events in the borderline may occur.

11. Points to Cover

- Is a military resolution possible, if yes, how?
- What kind of measures can be taken, to prevent clashes in the borderlines anymore?
- Which actions should be taken, to strengthen the economic and diplomatic ties between the member states?
- What should be done, to remove the obscurity in the Line of Actual Control?
- Due to its strategic position, what kind of measures should be taken for the security of Tibet?
- To prevent conflicts in the future, what will be the long-term solutions in the district?

12. Resources and Links for Further Research

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TKXldNsmRaw>,

<https://lnu.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1761195/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

https://www.orfonline.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/ORF_OccasionalPaper_290_India-China-Border.pdf

<https://www.cfr.org/in-brief/china-india-border-dispute-what-know>

https://nmbu.brage.unit.no/nmbu-xmlui/bitstream/handle/11250/3040620/PDFsam_alternate_mix.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/17/world/asia/india-china-border-clashes.html>

https://digitalcollections.sit.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1883&context=isp_collection

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Sino-Indian-War>

<https://niice.org.np/archives/6503>

<https://t Tibet.net/recentering-tibet-in-indias-approach-to-china/>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/the-sino-indian-war-1962-195804>

<https://www.kamarajiasacademy.com/current-affairs/mc-mahon-line-and-simla-convention-of-1914>

https://www.idsa.in/idsacomments/TheMcMahonLine_rskalha_030714

<https://www.airuniversity.af.edu/Portals/10/JIPA/IndoPacificPerspectives/June%202021/07%20Smith.pdf>