NOTES

Have "microwave weapons" been used in the past?

The US apparently deployed such a weapon in Afghanistan, but withdrew it without ever using it against human targets.

4. India and China agreements on border management

India and China have signed various agreements on border management— signed in September 1993, November 1996, April 2005 and October 2013.

1. 1993 Agreement on the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the Sino-Indian Border:

As per the agreement, both India and China agree to keep "military forces in the areas along the line of actual control to a minimum level" and "reduce troop levels" compatible with friendly and good relations between them.

2. 1996 Agreement on Confidence-Building Measures:

This agreement allows for "military disclosure when the

Western side Points of Concern Ladakh Range, Jammu & Kashmir-Rorder of about Jammu and 2,150 km separates J&K from Xinjiang province of China Kashmir Himachal Least controversial Pradesh Eastern side The 625-km boundary along Himachal Pradesh and Around 1,140 km of disputed boundary Uttarakhan runachal The Doklam tri Pradesh **Disputed Borders** Sikkim-China Ladakh Range, J&K **Disputed Territories** Arunachal Pradesh-China China claims parts of Arunachal Pradesh O Aksai Chin on Ladakh border

parties are undertaking border exercises and for the reduction of troop levels in the border areas.

- It also allows the parties to observe and inspect troop movements in each other territory upon invitation.
- In this agreement too, the two sides agreed to reduce or limit their military forces within mutually-agreed geographical zones along the LAC.
- It also specifies the major categories of armaments to be reduced or limited: "combat tanks, infantry combat vehicles, guns etc.
- It also stipulates that "[n]either side shall open fire, cause bio-degradation, use hazardous chemicals, conduct blast operations or hunt with guns or explosives within two kilometers from the line of actual control.

India and China have recently agreed on a five-point course of action to disengage and reduce tensions along the Line of Actual Control (LAC).

5. Indo-Sri Lankan Accord

Signed in 1987.

Popularly referred to as **the Rajiv-Jayewardene Accord**, after its architects Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President J.R. Jayewardene.

 It sought to collectively address all the three contentious issues between India and Sri Lanka: strategic interests, people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka and Tamil minority rights in Sri Lanka.

INDO-LANKA ACCORD

The Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was an accord signed in Colombo on July 29, 1987, between Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene.



- The accord was expected to resolve the ongoing Sri Lankan civil war. Under the terms of the agreement, Colombo agreed to a devolution of power to the provinces, the Tamil rebels were to disarm.
- The Indo-Sri Lanka Accord also underligned the commitment of Indian military assistance on which the Indian Peace Keeping Force came to be inducted into Sri Lanka.