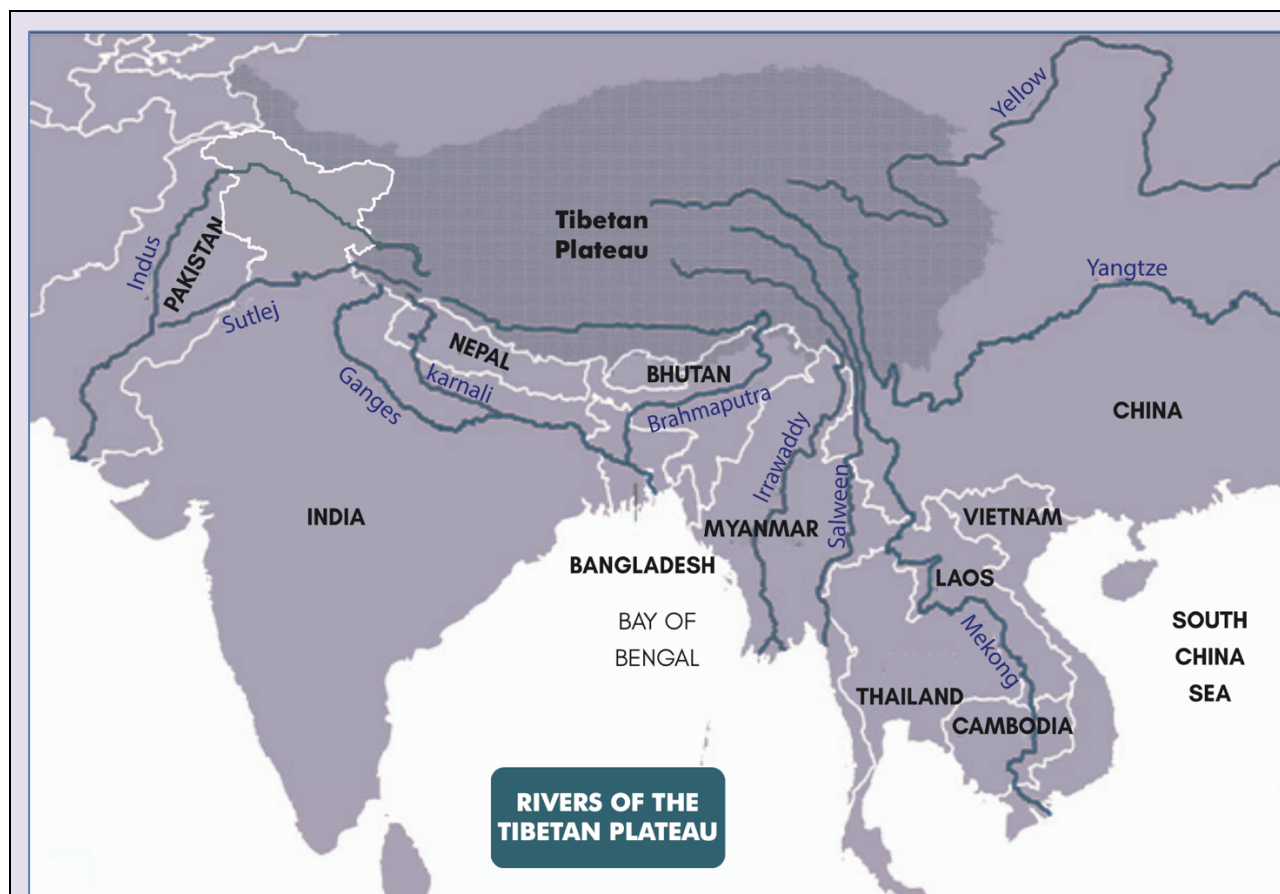


Current status of India-China water relationship

- Trans-border rivers flowing from China to India fall into two main groups –
 - The **Brahmaputra River System** on the Eastern side consisting river Siang (mainstream of river Brahmaputra) and its tributaries i.e., Subansiri and Lohit.
 - The **Indus River System** on the Western side consists of river Indus and the river Sutlej.
- There is **no institutionalized mechanism on water cooperation** between India and China.



River System in the Tibetan Plateau

The Tibetan plateau is often called the “**Third Pole**”, owing to its glacial expanses and vast reserves of freshwater. Following can be cited as key features of this system-

- It is a **source of seven of the South Asia’s largest rivers**- the Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra, Irrawaddy, Salween, Yangtze and Mekong.
- These rivers flow into **Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam**, and form the largest river run-off from any single location.
- It is **estimated that 718 billion cubic meters** of surface water flows out of the Tibetan plateau and the Chinese-administered regions of Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia to neighboring countries each year.

1.1.3. NEW SECURITY LAW IN HONG KONG

Why in news?

Recently China’s National People’s Congress (NPC) approved Hong Kong National Security Law.

One Country Two Systems (OCTS)

- One Country Two Systems policy was **originally proposed to unify China and Taiwan**, which was rejected by Taiwan.
- The idea **resurfaced when China started talks with Britain and Portugal**, who were running Hong Kong and Macau, respectively, as colonies.
- Under OCTS model, China proposed that, Hong Kong and Macau, **can have different economic and political systems** from that of mainland China, while being part of China.
- Likewise, **Hong Kong returned to Chinese control in 1997**, and Macau’s sovereignty was transferred in 1999.