India–China corps commanders hold about 10 days of talks on Arunachal

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News

To ease tension along the Arunachal Pradesh frontier, the Indian and Chinese armies held a second round of Corps Commander-level talks that began on 8 November 2026 (after Diwali) and ran for nearly 10 days with a short break, Outlook and The Pioneer reported on 22 November 2026, citing The Indian Express. Lt Gen Girish Kalia, General Officer Commanding of the Army's III Corps ('Spear Corps'), led the Indian side; a Ministry of External Affairs official was also present. Talks before winter focused on preventing friction between troops, rules of engagement and keeping communication channels open; they were described as cordial. No agreed outcome has been officially announced, and reports say it is unclear whether the measures will be in place before winter. The first round, prompted by tension in the Taksing area of Upper Subansiri district, was held in the Kibithoo sector at Wacha (Indian side) on 6 September and Damai (Chinese side) on 7 September, as the Ministry of External Affairs said then. ThePrint had reported that a late-July face-off at Taksing took place about 2.5 km inside the LAC; in August, NSA Ajit Doval, India's Special Representative for boundary talks, met Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi in Beijing. Details of the second round come from media reports; neither government was reported to have issued an official statement on it.

Key facts for the exam

Point	Details
Round	Second round, Corps Commander level
Duration	About 10 days from 8 November 2026
Indian lead	Lt Gen Girish Kalia, III Corps ('Spear Corps')
Agenda	Rules of engagement, avoiding friction, communication channels
First round	6 Sept Wacha, 7 Sept Damai (Kibithoo sector)
Flashpoint	Taksing, Upper Subansiri district

Background

- History: The McMahon Line, regarded as the India–Tibet boundary in the Arunachal sector, was drawn at the Simla Convention of 1913–14 (British India, Tibet and China); China does not accept it. The area was a theatre of the 1962 war.
- Border management: The India–China Line of Actual Control (LAC) is divided into the western (Ladakh), middle (Himachal, Uttarakhand) and eastern (Sikkim, Arunachal) sectors; India's official figure for the India–China border is 3,488 km (China says about 2,000 km). Commanders' talks and Border Personnel Meetings (BPMs) are mechanisms to prevent local clashes.
- Geography: Kibithoo is an eastern frontier village on the right bank of the Lohit river in Arunachal's Anjaw district (Tourism Ministry). Upper Subansiri district, where Taksing lies, is named after the Subansiri, described as the largest tributary of the Brahmaputra. The Army's III Corps is headquartered at Rangapahar near Dimapur, Nagaland.
- Diplomacy: The 1954 Panchsheel Agreement and the border peace agreements signed since 1993 underpin confidence-building between the two countries. No official position of either government on the present talks has been published.

Tamil Nadu link: There is no direct Tamil Nadu link to these talks. Closest: Havildar K. Palani of Ramanathapuram district was reported to be among the 20 Indian soldiers killed in the June 2020 Galwan (Ladakh) clash.

Frequently asked questions

What is this news about?

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What are the key facts to remember for the exam?

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Practice questions (with answers)

1. At which conference or agreement was the McMahon Line, India's boundary in the Arunachal sector, drawn?

A) Treaty of Sugauli

B) Panchsheel Agreement

C) Shimla Agreement, 1972

D) Simla Convention, 1914

Answer: D – Explanation: Simla Convention (1913–14) – British India, Tibet, China; China rejects it. The 1972 Shimla Agreement was India–Pakistan.

2. Where is the headquarters of III Corps ('Spear Corps'), whose commander led India's side in the talks?

A) Dimapur (Nagaland)

B) Tezpur (Assam)

C) Shillong (Meghalaya)

D) Siliguri (W. Bengal)

Answer: A – Explanation: Rangapahar, near Dimapur. Tezpur hosts IV Corps ('Gajraj'); Sukna near Siliguri hosts XXXIII Corps.

3. Kibithoo, the frontier village that names the sector of the first round of talks, lies on which river?

A) Lohit

B) Siang

C) Kameng

D) Tirap

Answer: A – Explanation: Lohit – Anjaw district; it joins the Brahmaputra. Siang is the name of Tibet's Tsangpo after it enters India.

4. The Subansiri, which names the district where Taksing lies, is the largest tributary of which river?

A) Barak

B) Teesta

C) Brahmaputra

D) Irrawaddy

Answer: C – Explanation: Brahmaputra – it rises in Tibet and joins via Arunachal into Assam. The Barak rises in the Manipur hills.

5. As per India's official figure, how long is the India–China border (LAC)?

A) 2,400 km

B) 3,488 km

C) 4,096 km

D) 3,323 km

Answer: B – Explanation: 3,488 km – western, middle and eastern sectors (China says about 2,000 km). 4,096 km: Bangladesh border; 3,323 km: Pakistan border.