

[07-02-2021]

[International Relations]

[India-Srilanka]

The relationship b/w the two dates trace into the past when king ashoka was responsible for sending his son nephendra and daughter sanghmitra to preach "Buddhism" in Srilanka.

Srilanka today is mainly Buddhist country, 15% of population speaks "Tamil" and the rest "Sinhalese".

The demographics of Srilanka on religious basis is as follow:

64% - Buddhists (Sinhalese)

14% - Hindus

9% - Christians

6% - Muslims

Srilanka, is strategically located in the

mid of Indian Ocean and is known world wide for Coconut tree and rubber plantation.

It became independent in 1948, but
wanted the British bases to continue.

1st leaders of Sri Lanka, Mr. Sena Nayaka,
was against the communist ideology and
said that "communist ideology is responsible
for impeding development, and he made
no discrimination against ~~the~~ Tamils
and till his tenure there was no
discrimination against the "Sinhalese
Practice against Tamils"

At that time there were two official
languages - "Tamil and Sinhalese".
His Successor "Mr. Jhon Kotelawala" was

against + communist.
Just like India, Sri Lanka also follows
the policy of non-alignment, both
India and Sri Lanka are not only members
of Commonwealth.

But also SAARC, BIMSTEC member.

Sri Lanka try to intervene to b/w

"India and China" in 1962.

with the help of India, the leftist revolution was checked in Sri Lanka.

(Problems)

① Tamil issue - The main point of contention b/w India and Sri Lanka is the Tamil issue.

The Tamil happened discriminated by Sri Lanka Sinhalese and want a separate Eelam (Homeland)

There are 2 types of Tamils in Sri Lanka -

① Ceylon Tamil - migrated to Sri Lanka in Ancient past.

② India Tamil - who were taken by the British in the 19th Century to Sri Lanka

to work as plantation workers.

Some of the Indian tamils did not have citizenship of srilanka.

the concentration of tamil mainly in northern part mainly in "Jaffna" region.

Another motive of British to take tamil to srilanka was to neutralise Sinhalese nationalism, which later on gain pace on 1931.

Indian tamils, were encouraged by the british to take part in administration, education and trade & commerce.

in the 1940s, tamils grabbed 40% of govt. jobs,

which in 1970s reduce to 5%,
which was an outcome of sinhalese
discrimination.

Before, 1956 there were two
official language in srilanka

① Tamil.

② sinhalese.

But in the year 1956, under the
official language act, sinhalese was
made only official language in srilanka.

This led to an ethnic conflict in srilanka.

Due to tamil rebellion, in the year 1958,
an act was passed which made
tamil official language of northern and
eastern part in administration,
gout. jobs and entrance exams.

The problem was this act was not implemented, which led to unrest among tamils, and tamils demanded that 50% of govt. jobs should be reserved for minorities in Sri Lanka.

Two agreements were signed to address this concern -

① Achara Kotawale Agreement (1953)

② Jhastril - Shimano Agreement (1964)

But, both of them fail to meet demand of tamil.

As a result in 1971,

TELO (Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation) was formed, which had a radical

outfit.

LTTE (Liberation Tigers for

Tamil Eelam).

LTTE was headed by Mr. Prabhakaran

and this outfit responsible for
number of terror attacks.

In 1987, when Sri Lankan forces carried
out attack against Tamil outfit, India
was responsible for "operation Eagle"

through which "food ~~essentials~~ and essentials"
were airdrop to Tamils in northern
and eastern part.

This operation was criticised by a no. of
countries and India was accused of
violating "Sri-Lankan airspace".

In the year 1987, "Pasinda Bandhane
agreement" was signed to address
Tamil issue.

under this agreement, an autonomous
unit for tamil in northern and eastern part
A19 to this agreement "tamil, sinhalese
and English" were made official
languages of sri lanka.

→ It is also stated that "India
would be sending forces to check

the tamil rebel

This agreement was implemented as
the 13th Amendment to the constitution.

IPKF (Indian Peace Keeping Force), was

sent to sri lanka in 1987 only,

under "operation Pawan" but this

policy of India backfired as

the sri lankan tamils; rejected

IPKF as a result of this

Ravin Gandhi was assassinated by
IPLF. After this India did not

try to interfere in srilanka.

This gave free hand to Rajapakse
the srilankan leader came to power
in 2004, to brutally crush the
rebellion, with the help from pakistani
forces.

But while crushing the tamil rebellion,
gross violation of human rights

taken place.

Kacchaitinez Island dispute

This island was present in Srilanka
~~Reotata~~ and has an area of 1sq mile. Every
year in march "St. Anthony festival"
takes place.

which is attended by people from both the sides.

In the year 1968, India raise objection to presence of Sri Lankan police on this Island when dispute arises and through negotiation this dispute has been settled and ~~through~~ India transferred this Island to Sri Lanka in 1974

(fishermen issue)

Fishermen from both sides are responsible for intruding in each others territory,

they are often attacked by security forces.

More than 500 fishermen died b/w the

Year (2003-2010), ~~but~~

The relationship b/w India and Sri Lanka is well developed with few irritants only.

→ Sri Lanka supported India 2nd nuclear test in 1998.

→ Both countries have entered in FTA in year 2000.

14% of Sri Lankan imports, comes from India, and India is 5th destination of Sri Lankan exports.

Both have signed Free trade agreement in year 2000 and there is well developed trade and commerce.

India established 150-bed hospital in Colombo and also provided medical equipment for Hambantota hospital.

India is helping 2,000 MW coal based thermal plant in Sri Lanka at Trincomalee.

Both sides also conduct Joint naval exercise called "SLINEX". India provided recently \$450 million financial assistance to Sri Lanka for development.

India has also provided \$50 ~~0~~ million to fight ~~the~~ terrorism and has also contributed \$45 million in the laks harbour

"Hambantota port", firstly offered to India, when India rejected, this offer went to China.

Presently this port is on lease to

China for 99 years.

India would be developing "MATALA AIRPORT" near hambantota.

A big concern for India is in order to

balance the strategic and regional

supermacy of India, Sri Lanka provides

geo-strategic space to china and Pakistan.

This policy of srilanka can land srilanka in trouble. on the other hand, in UN commission on human rights, when a resolution sponsored by us was brought criticizing Mr. Raspireshe action against the tamils and he was accused of war crimes, India voted in favour of that resolution, which pushed srilanka more closer to china. India's should instead have been neutral. on the other hand, when Tamil rebellion crushed, India did not pressurise the srilankan govt. to find concrete measures to address tamil concerns. The need of hour is the to "reorient" our relationship with srilanka.

India-france

In 1954, France ^{gave} ~~took~~ Mahe, Pudu chery,
Karikal and Yanam to India and people were
given chance to either become France or
Indian citizens. 10,000 people migrated
France to take French citizenship. so it
was a ~~peaceful~~ Peacefull transfer.

France supported India when it first
conducted nuclear ^{test in} 1974 and 2nd
test in 1988.

~~The foundation of~~

The foundation of India-france relationship
based on this peacefull transfer.

In the year 2012, India desperately
required multi-role medium range combat
Aircraft to boost its defence and for
this purpose and agreement of 2012,
b/w HAL (Hindustan Aeronautics Limited)
& Desault Aviation (France) for
supply 126 (Rafale) to India out of
which 18 will be in fly-away

condition and 108 will be constructed at HAL in India with technology supplied by them.

This deal was not materialise and it was revisited by the prime minister in 2015. finally in the year 2016, when president "Francis Hollande" became chief guest of Republic day celebration during his visit and an agreement was signed b/w ~~two~~ to give 36 aircraft in buy away conditions.

These aircraft has "infrared guided beyond the visual range missile system".

It gives ~~a~~ Indian airforce ^{edge} over both Pakistan and China.

Earlier Mirage 2000, and scorpene submarine were supplied by France.

During the cold war France was part of us-led capitalist bloc

and India was inclined towards communist bloc : India had a inward looking domestic economy and as such profound partnership b/w two sides could not be properly realised but post cold war a space was provided for it when India required a reliable western partner for new challenges confronting the world, which include security, global terrorism and trade challenges.

It is here that interest of India and France merged and they became "strategic partner". It started (Partnership) in 1988.

with France, India has signed 1st ^{civil} nuclear Agreement; in year 2008.

After the waiver, ~~from~~ by US was earned for India for NSG, the French company

"Areva" signed a deal with NPCIL (India) for establishment of biggest nuclear power plant in world (9,900 MW) in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra.

Space co-operation

An umbrella agreement b/w ISRO (India) and CNES (France) for co-operation in outer space. Under this agreement the two sides jointly launched Negha tropics (a satellite which will study the impact of global warming and climate change.)

The two sides also launched "SARAL" satellite, which is for "oceanographic study".

French satellite, SPOT-6 was sent into space with Indian PSLV.

In the year 2016, an agreement was reached that France would Partner India in its "2nd mars mission".

Economic cooperation

Although economic cooperation b/w two sides are very much restricted as bilateral trade b/w two reached to 8 bn euros. France helping India to develop Puducherry and Chandigarh as

smart cities.

French countries "Areva" would be collaborating with Larsen & Turbo of India to develop metal casing for reactors.

The French company AIRBUS would be collaborating with Matindra to develop Civilian helicopter.

French country Alstom would be helping Indian railways to develop 800 electric locomotives at machhapura district in

Bihar. French Railways would also help to upgrade luckhiana and Ambala

Railway station.

IMF

It was formed in year 1945 and has its headquarter at washington DC. It has 189 members, contribution by member nation in IMF is made to a common pool (Fund) called special drawing rights (SDR).

The contribution is made in accordance with quota fixed for the member nations which is revised after every 5 years and is based on two determinants:

- ① Total economic output of that nation and ② the diversity of its trade.

75% of the quota would be paid in domestic currency and 25% in international currency.

If a member nation suffers from "Bop crisis" money would be withdrawn from the "common pool" and this money would be credited into the account of nation which had a ~~per~~ favourable trade and would be debited from the account of that nation which had unfavourable trade.

As such "Special Drawings Right" also refer to as "paper Gold". The least developed nation wanted financial assistance from IMF at zero interest, for this purpose, in year 2010 "Poverty reduction growth trust programme"

was launched under which 3 types of credit facilities were provided -

① extended credit facility for mid term BOP crisis, the maturity period of

which was 10 years.

② stand by credit facility - for short

term BOP crisis, the maturity period of which was 8 years.

③ Rapid credit facility - for immediate BOP crisis, the maturity period of which was 10 years.