

Chakma Refugees and the issue of Illegal migrants

A large influx of Refugees from Bangladesh took place and settled in the north-east States like Assam, Tripura, Mizoram, West Bengal and become big concern as they ~~settled~~ ~~have~~ disturbed the demographic of these States. Prominent among them are Chakma Refugees and MaSang tribes.

About 5000 Chakma refugees were deported back. But in year 2015 SC stated that, Chakma refugees and MaSang tribes migrated to India due to construction of Kaptai Dam. They can be considered as "citizen^a" (citizenship) by govt.

India shares 2,200km boundary with Bangladesh which is porous and illegal

migration takes place on large scale,

The reasons behind it include:

- (1) Religious
- (2) Persecution of minorities
- (3) Better opportunities in India
- (4) vote bank politics, etc

Assam was worst affected due to illegal migration and instability b/w States prevailed b/w 1970-1985)

The Assam Accord signed in the 1985 b/w govt. of India and Assam Gan Parishad.

In this Accord, 1-1-1966, was considered as "Base date", people migrated before this date would be eligible for Indian citizenship, but people who migrated b/w "1-1-1966 to 24 March 1971"

would be considered as migrants, and their names would be deleted from electoral roll.

People who migrated after "25th March 1971" would be considered as non-citizens.

The NRC found that 1.9 million, non-citizens are present in Assam.

Aq to the citizenship amendment Act, the religious minority of "Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh" which included "Hindus, Sikhs, Christians, Jains, Buddhists" can apply for Indian citizenship and for this purpose, aggregate tenure for naturalised citizenship for them has been reduced from "11 to 6 years".

Other irritant b/w two sides are the radical outfits in Bangladesh ex - Bangasena, Harkat-ul-Jihad-Islam - 4L Islam, both of them had "anti-India feelings".

In 1972, Muzibun Rehman and Mrs Gandhi signed the "Friendship Agreement" which was for "25 years" and has been further extended. The objective was to respect - "each other territorial integrity and sovereignty" and "not to interfere in each others domestic affairs". The two sides will follow the "policy of non-alignment" and would carry the "Joint operation" for flood and cyclones. Both sides have establish "Joint river commission", "Joint economic commission" and "Joint working group for security". The bilateral b/w "India and Bangladesh" is "\$10 bn".

In 1999, "Dhaka-Kolkata bus service" was started. In 2001 similar service started in "Dhaka-Agartala".

In 2008 "Ugaitri express" was started b/w Dhaka and Kolkata, both sides are not only members of SAARC but also BINUSREC.

In the year 1997, Bhutan, Bangladesh, India and Nepal form a group for "water resources management".

"co-operation in the field of transport" and "power".

In the same year, 1997 "Bhutan, Bangladesh, N.E states (India), Nepal form the

"South Asia Growth Quadrant".

In the year 2016 an agreement was signed b/w the two by virtue of which India would be supplying 100 MW of hydroelectricity from Tripura to Bangladesh.

In return Bangladesh will be supplying, 10 Gbps Bandwidth to India.

In the same year ⁽²⁰¹⁶⁾ an agreement was signed to transport high speed diesel in "Runatigach in Assam to Parvatipur in Bangladesh".

In the year 2018, an agreement was signed by virtue of which National Oceanographic Research Institute of India would cooperate Bangladesh Oceanographic Research Institute.

In the year 2019, \$4.5 billion^{of} line of credit to be utilised for purchase of defense hardware.

One of the key concerns by India is the its interest shown by its neighbours in China. The Chinese factor influences the India-Bangladesh relations.

The gravity of economic activity has shifted to the east not only some of the fastest growing economies in east, but also a large economic like India and China is present.

Relationship b/w China and Bangladesh is "Symbiotic type".

Post 1991, Bangladesh has made large investment to make textile manufacturing unit. Bangladesh adheres to the norms of WTO, but the drawbacks of this country is that it has shallow ports.

The wages are low in Bangladesh and since China is witnessing high cost raise in port areas it wants to cooperate with China.

China wanted to develop "Sonachua Port" but ~~the~~ when India express reservations this offer was neglected to China.

Presently, china is developing Chittagong as the commercial hub for Bangladesh and has invested \$9 billion in Chittagong.

China would also help Bangladesh to connect with sub-mekong region.

Bangladesh wants to balance its relationship with India-China and Japan and has offered ~~1000~~ "pyara point to India" and "Matlabari port-Japan".

India - Bhutan Relations

It is based on diff. perspective →

① External security perspective -

It was a policy of British govt. to have a buffer zone b/w "British India and China".

When Tibet was occupied by China, Bhutan became buffer zone b/w India and China.

The tri-junction of India-Bhutan and China that is "chumbi valley" is only 50 km away from siliguri corridor.

② Internal security Perspective

cessionist groups of north-east take refuges in Bhutan and as such in

year 2003, "operation All clear" was launched by India and Bhutan jointly.

Bhutan is situated on the narco-trade route which start from Nepal.

Communist Party of Bhutan, has linkage with naxalite group in India.

Bhopalese, happened to be another concern, these are people of Bhutanese origin, Nepal wants their eviction, but Bhutan is not accepting, and these people have "anti India feelings"

Ecological perspective -

Bhutan is not a "carbon-neutral nation" but is a nation of ~~carbon~~ "negative carbon credits". In 2011, "climate summit ^{Living} for Himalayas" organised at Thimphu in which both India and Bhutan are partners.

Historical perspective

In the 6th century BC a buddhist sage from India went to Bhutan, his name was "Padma sambhava" he was responsible for developing "ningma Buddhism". Due to influence of Tibetan buddhism, Drukpa buddhism was developed.

The tibetan buddhism is vaishnavana type which is known for "magical spells".

In 1784, the British govt. gain access to

Butanese timber, In 1864 civil war took place in Bhutan and British govt. supported the "wangchuk groups". British govt. supported the "wangchuk groups" because British does not want Russia to intervene.

In 1907, when civil war ended, the "wangchuk groups" became ruler of Bhutan.

Bhutan was initially monarchy but post, 2000 has been transformed into constitutional monarchy with king being custodian of all Region and sc being custodian of constitution.

Bhutan is having Bicameral legislative National Council and National Assembly.

In 1962, Bhutan became part of Colombo Plan which was ment for developing nations and brainchild of Mr. K. M. Panikar

Panikar, former Ambassador of India to China.

when India became independent,
relationship started on good note
as India gifted a small portion of
Indian territory in Assam "Dewangiri"
32 sq km which bhutan wanted for
commercial purpose.

The "1949 Friendship treaty" b/w

two sides has two main aspects,

- ① Bhutan will be consulting India in
- matters of foreign affairs.
- ② security of Bhutan will be
India's responsibility.

Due to this treaty, India intervened in
Doklam crisis.

This treaty was revisited in the
Year 2007 and signed on an
equitable basis.

90% of Bhutan's export come to India and
85% of Bhutan's import comes from India.

India has developed a "Paro Airport" in
Bhutan and also responsible for training
"Bhutan Royal Army"

"4 festival of ~~the~~ literature" takes

place at "Mountain Echo" in which India
participates.

Bhutan has 10,000 MW of hydroelectricity

Potential, India would be developing 12

hydroelectric project in Bhutan,

notable would be Pancheswar dam,

other projects include Ikhwa, Tala

Chukha.

when PM visited the Bhutan in 2015,

he launched "MANGDECCU" and

"PUNG DECCU" hydroelectric project,

in the year, 2014 India tries to
consolidate its relationship with

Bhutan by taking initiative
"Bharat to Bhutan", the scholarship
of Bhutanese student has been
developed, ~~and now have been~~ e-library
have been opened and "MOU" have
been signed in the field of
capacity building, space and Research
and technology.

In 2019, during PM visit, Rupay card
has been launched. with the help of
ISRO, the ground earth station and
the network of satellite develop
in Bhutan.

India would also be training scientists
to help them launch their own
satellite.

Bhutan has imposed "sustainable
development tax" on tourist, in
which majority of them come
from India.

But setting aside this issue the main concern is delay in hydroelectricity Project, and bhutan also say India is charging more. India should not allow this opportunity to be grabbed by china as the 'land pearl theory' of china include Bhutan also.

India-nepal Relationship

Nepal is also buffer state b/w

India and china and two sides share the same culture and religion. with nepal India has open borders and no visa is required.

Nepalese people can gain employment in public services and even in Defence. ~~that's why~~ as such Gurkha Regiment include a lot of nepalese.

for a landlocked country like nepal, international laws says to provide 2 transit routes, but India has provided 12 transit routes.

Nepal was initially monarchy, but in the year 1990, under the Jan Andolan I, transformed into constitutional monarchy, but in year 2000 under the Jan Andolan II, transformed into democracy.

As per the new constitution enforced in the year 2015, Nepal is a federal, secular republic.

India was accused of supporting democracy during monarchy in Nepal, because of that ruler of Nepal tilted in China. In 2008, when General election were conducted in Nepal communist party came into power which is close to China and has anti-India feelings, ~~which~~ is also responsible for supporting ^{its in} Terai regions, who are responsible for fermenting counterfeit currency in India.

They also has linkages with maxalite group in India and supported ISI in terai regions

There are many irritants b/w India and Nepal and prominent one include -

Maachhesi Dispute -

They are group of people from India, who have settled in terai regions, they include not only Hindu but also

Muslims

Among maachhesi Bajk Puri, maithili, warwaris

are also present and they are mainly from Bihar and up. They constitute more than 40%

of nepalese population.

They have contributed a lot in development

of Nepal as they are associated

with Nepal. They have relationship

with India which is often called

"Roti, Beti Relationship"

Madhesi demand autonomous province in nepal, which should include madhesi speaking population area. This province should exist from ~~madhesi~~ MECHI in east to MAHAKALI in west.

In year 2015, when new constitution comes into force, madhesi were against it as acquiring citizenship is difficult for their children under new constitution, ~~from~~ as constitution put many hurdles in it.

As this constitution favoured people of hills region, in addition there was no autonomous region for madhesi.

In year 2015, the madhesi agitation took place and India was accused of supporting agitation. India was also criticised for economic blockade in support of madhesi.

which result in suffering of nepalese
people.