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KALAPANI DISPUTE

In the year 2020, Nepal release it's new map showing Kalapani-Lipulechh-Limpiajumla as part of Nepal. This region is considered as trijunction of India, China and Nepal.

It was captured by India in 1962 "Sino-Indian conflict"

This region covers 310sqkm, and at situated at height of 3600m

In the year 1816 "Sugauli Agreement" was signed between British India and Nepal, in which Nepal was asked to submit all its territory "west of Kali". As such "River Kali" act as western frontier of Nepal.

Dispute related to precise location of River, as to Nepal frontier should be s. from west of from the present frontier and as such these 3

regions
~~regions~~ should be part of nepal

In addition, the origin of the river is also a contentious issue. Alg to India, the river kali, originates from a spring situated below the "Lipulech pass".

Alg to nepal, the river originates near "Stream Limpia chura" north-west of Lipulech.

The dispute may be also due to "shifting course" of river.

In addition, the British cartographers, for strategic reasons, try to shift the western boundary towards east.

Nepal is also against the road constructed by India for the "Mansarovar path".

In addition, another factor is China, as China inciting Nepal to claim Icalapani.

Nepal is not only strategic to India as it is buffer state, but the significance of nepal due to hydroelectricity potential.

India is constructing the "Pancheshwar dam" on "Sarda or Rapti River" having capacity of 6000MW, but delay in this project straining the relationship b/w two countries. Earlier, India was responsible for "Tribhuvan transport corridor" from "Kathmandu to Veergarh in India".

India also constructed 1st airport of Nepal that is "Tribhuvan airport".

India is also responsible for maintaining the embankments on Koshi in Nepal.

Some other irritants include

- ① narco traffic from Nepal.
- ② Counterfeit currency originating from this currency.
- ③ Presence of ISI in Terai region.

(4) Hijacking of "IC819" airline took place in nepal.

But the biggest concern of ~~nepal~~ India is chinese presence in nepal.

china is responsible for selling arms to nepal which violates "1950 treaty" and also conducted joint military exercise with nepal.

china's image in nepal is that of a neutral state. china's consolidated its image during machhesi agitation of 2015.

due to "pro-agitation" stand taken by India.

china developed its positive image by "border-crossing" on a war footing, when Nepal was devastated by earthquake.

china constructed 2nd airport, and also responsible for connecting kathmandu to tibet.

china is also trying to develop a rail network b/w two sides and has

connected imp. nepalese city through

Himalayan Road network

Investment

Nepal is also part of China's Asian Infrastructure
Initiative fund.

Nepal is also part of China's "OBOR initiative"

On the other hand India has allowed Nepal access to Kolkata, Vishakapatnam

and Paradip port and also allowed to develop rail line with Bangladesh

One should not forget, "Nepal is part of Mao's five finger policy". we should

strengthen our ties with Nepal in order

to prevent this

That's why India has emphasis on "Roti-betti-Relationship" and "Somnath-vishwanath-pashupatinath"

lineage.

India - Myanmar Relationships

Their relationship is dated back to ancient past due to connection of Buddhism, which became a way of social life.

The Buddhism which is practised in myanmar is Theravada Buddhism, which is also referred to as "buddhism of elders" from 9th century to 13th century.

"BAMAR culture" developed in

myanmar and the conquest of the region by british, started in year

1826 "American & Tennessee war" was fought.

In 1852, lower burma was captured by the British and in 1856, upper Burma conquered. During the British regime, no. of Indian merchants, migrated to Burma, soon there were uprising against Indian and Chinese monopoly.

which was responsible for separation of Burma from British India in 1935.

In 1943, Burma declared independence with help of Japan.

When allied forces defeat Japan,

Burma again come in control of British.

Burma finally became independent in 1948.

The demography of Burma includes →

- ① the burman who are buddhists → 68%.
- ② the shan communities → 9%.
- ③ karen/kaing
- ④ Christians or buddhists → 7.8%.
- ⑤ kachin (chinese) → 2.6%.
- ⑥ rohingyas (muslims from India)

India also developed Rohingyas refugees camp for 40,000 Rohingyas (muslims).

In the Rakhine Province of myanmar which is situated in western side of Bangladesh, ethnic conflict took place b/w Burmans (majority) and Rohingyas (minority).

This region is called as Food Bowl of
Myanmar and Burmans discriminate against
Rohingyas the ethnic cleansing of
Rohingyas from Rakhine province, became
a big concern as they were stateless
people without territory

In 2017, 7,50,000 Rohingyas were
erected. About 2,00,000 took shelter in
Bangladesh and 40,000 in India.

India establish 200 refugee camp in
Myanmar.
The "Araican Rohingya salvation Army"
has thanked India for this gesture
and assure India it won't align with
Islamic state or ISI.

The external security perspective of
this relationship is "presence of China" in
Myanmar and internal security
Perspective is porous border b/w
north-east and Myanmar.

The irritants in this relationship include

- ① Improper treatment of Indians in myanmar
- ② No proper ~~borders~~ & demarcation of maritime boundaries
- ③ Removal of Indian Businessmen and Banks
- ④ India's support for democracy in myanmar

The reasons behind the continuation of military Regime in myanmar →

- ① ethnic conflicts

India policy in myanmar to engage with military junta and also supports the democratic process.

Cooperation

The transition to democracy started in 2011 and the "national league for Democracy" leader "Aung sang suu kyi" became chancellor with "military president". Although she was elected democratically she is blamed for not taking flight of Rohingya. The "national"

league for Democracy" did not give
a single seat to Rohingya muslim.

In the year 1994, India and Myanmar
signed "Boundary Area Development Treaty".

In the year 2008 "Kaladan Multi-modal
Transport & transit treaty" was signed,
which is regarded as most imp treaty
btw the two, under which it will
develop sea route b/w "Kolkata to Sitwe
port" in myanmar, where Kaladan
river waterway will be utilised. To
connect it to north, from where a
road route will be developed to
north-east states.

In 1995, in a Joint forces of two
countries a consignment of arm was
seized which was being transported
from Cox Bazar to the north-east.

In the year 2015, in response to
Chandil attack in north-east, hot
pursuit was carried out by 21 paratroopers

crossing the border to myanmar and killing
the insurgents. Myanmar allowed them (paratroops)
to cross border.

India was responsible for establishing a
children hospital (Eyngal) and
general hospital (Sittwe).

In the year 2015, during Chinese
President visit to myanmar 33 Agreements

were signed for infrastructure development
in myanmar.

Myanmar is crucial for China for
strategic reasons.

China is seeking access to Indian Ocean
through myanmar.

On the other hand, myanmar wants
to end its dependency on China

This has reinforced opportunity to India

strengthen ties with India and
check Chinese presence.

India - ASEAN

ASEAN was formed in year 1967 and has its headquartered at Jakarta. It has 10 members and objective was to promote political, economic and socio-cultural co-operation.

ASEAN was also considered the satellite bloc of capitalist world as it was mainly setup to check the spread of communist ideology in Asia (south-east).

India's association with ASEAN started in 1992 when it became sectoral partner and full partner in 1996.

In the year 1994 ASEAN for the purpose for increasing its co-operation with other nations, it created "ASEAN Regional forum" and India joined it in 1995.

ASEAN also expanded to include nation of Asia-Pacific by forming East Asia summit which include

10 members of ASEAN plus US, Russia, India, China, Japan, S. Korea, New Zealand and Australia. Thus having 18 members.

Relationship b/w India and ASEAN
guided by some imp. considerations →

① Myanmar a member of ASEAN shares maritime and land boundaries with north-east states for development of north-east regions and cheating insurgency this relationship is imp.

② Thailand - Indonesia - Malaysia shares maritime boundaries with Andaman and Nicobar Island for development of this island these relationshp is imp.

③ TML (Thailand - Myanmar and Laos)

form the golden triangle which is known for opium production, the profit of which is utilised for terror financing.

④ China has established a surveillance centre south of myanmar near chandipur which is a launch pad of India's missiles. Checking China's presence through this relationship is also important.

Some members nations of ASEAN also have hydrocarbon reserves which can be utilised for energy requirement of India.

On other hand, India is a software experts and some of these nations are hardware experts which would be significant for development of Infotech.

There is cultural linkages also as India acted as the gateway for transference of Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism to south east Asia.

The biggest hindu temple is located at Ankor (camodia).

The minor irritants b/w India and myanmar
not only included "golden triangle",
to which India is a victim but also India
supports to democratic process in
myanmar and thailand.

When "malaysia" became a "theocratic state", hindu rights action force (HINRAF)
demanded rights near 'Kuala Lumpur'.

India mediated b/w the two ~~sides~~
to settle this dispute.

1st bilateral summit b/w India-ASEAN
have been organised.

1st summit happened at 2002 in mumbai.
In 2nd summit agreement for eco.

cooperation, which lead to free trade
agreement b/w India and ASEAN.

India has also provided "visa on arrival"
to member nations like C V L P (Cambodia,
vietnam, laos, Philippines)

The biggest roadblock b/w two is FTA (free trade agreement) which is not been realised to its full potential.

A trade gap of more than \$22 billion exists b/w two which is not in favour of India.

[RCEP]

It is formed in 2020 and has 15 nations (10 ASEAN members and 5 non-members) countries China, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, Australia.

It is response to US TPP (trans-Pacific partnership), in which US deliberately kept India and China out of it. When US defunct TPP asked the nations to reflect SCG communication from China,

India expressed reservations on joining RCEP which include "auto trigger safeguard". Under this mechanism ~~then~~ India should have right to impose tax on imports or stop imports all together if they are hampering India's interest.

② "selective origin" - The goods imported or exported should origin from member nations of RCEP, not friendly nations.

③ ~~post~~ "sensitive areas" - sensitive areas like agriculture and claym should be kept out of the purview of RCEP, all these reservations were accepted but when India looks into it in holistic manner, India decided to be away from RCEP. India was more concerned about claym industry which employs 100 million people and does not have international presence. Already earlier, India has suffered trade gap of more than ₹ 22 bn with ASEAN. The FTA with ASEAN responsible for hitting the Pepper industry and rubber industry in the south.

As such Kerala became 1st State to pass resolution opposing RCEP.

Phillipines express reservations on
Predatory Pricing by china. Thialand express
reservations on damage to the environment.
and Indonesia was opposed to IPR to
be considered as investment in the nations
under RCEP.