

## 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, Manipur, West Bengal and became big concern as they ~~settled~~ disturbed the demographic of these States. Prominent among them are chakma refugees and Mapong tribes.

About 5000 chakma refugees were deported back. But in year 2015 SC stated that, chakma refugees and Mapong tribes migrated to India due to construction of Kaptai Dam.

They can be considered as "citizen" or "citizenship"

India shares 2,200 km 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 prevalent b/w 1970 - 1985)

The Assam Accord signed in the 1985  
b/w govt. of India and Assam Gana 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 rolls.

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.

As per the Citizenship Amendment Act, the religious minority of "Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh" which included "Hindus, Sikhs, Christians, Jains, Buddhists" can apply for Indian citizenships 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 - Banga Sena ( Harkat-ul-Sirah-AL Islam ), both of them had "anti-India feelings".

In 1972, Muzibun Rahman 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-align-  
ment" and would carry the "Joint  
operation" for flood and cyclones.

Both sides have established "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 "magadh express" was started  
b/w Dhaka and Colkatta, both sides  
are not only members of SAARC but  
also BIMSTEC.

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 100000 of  
hydroelectricity from Tripura to Bangladesh.  
In return Bangladesh will be supplying,  
10 Gbps Bandwidth to India.

In the same year <sup>(2016)</sup> an agreement was signed to transport high speed diesel in "Ranalgash" in Assam to Boratipur 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, line of credit to be utilised for Purchase of defense hardware,

one of the key concerns by India is the it's interest show by it's neighbour China.

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 large economies 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 "Sonachina Port" but when India expressed 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 "Pyara Point to India" and "Ratnabali port to Japan".

### India - Bhutan Relations

It is based on diff. perspective →

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 "cunbi valley" is only 50 km away from Siliguri corridor.

## ② Internal security Perspective

cessionist groups of North-east take refuge in Bhutan and as such in

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

Bhutan is situated on the narco - track route which starts from Nepal.

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

Bhopalese, happened to be another concern, these are people of blutanesce 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 ~~not~~ "negative carbon credits"  
In 2011, "climate summit for Himalayas" organized  
at Thimpu 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 sambhu" he was responsible for developing "ningma Buddhism". Due to influence of Tibetan Buddhism, Drukpa Buddhism was developed.

The Tibetan Buddhism is Vajrayana type which is known for "magical spells".

In 1784, the British govt. gain access to

Bhutanese 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 meant for developing nations and brainchild of Mr. King.

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"

"festival of literature" fakes

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 Pancheshwar Dam,

other projects include Ichhwajitala  
Chukla.

when PM visited the Bhutan in 2015,

he launched "MANGDECHU" and

"PUNCH DECCHU" hydroelectric project,

In the year 2014 India tries to  
consolidate it's relationship with

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

In 2019, during Pm's visit, Repay 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 proposed "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 ~~and~~ 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 Tan Anmolan I, transformed into constitutional monarchy, but in year 2000 under the Tan Anmolan 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, and also is also responsible for supporting Terai regions, who are responsible for fermenting counterfeit currency in India.

They also has linkages with naxalite group in India and supported LSI in terai regions

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

### Dangchesi Dispute -

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

### Muslims

Among Dangchesi Bokh Puri, maithili, marwaris are also present and they are mainly from Bihar and UP. They constitute more than 40%.

### Of nepalese population parameters are also in development

They have contributed a lot of nepal as they are associated with nepal. They have relationship with India which is often called "Roti, Beti Relationship"

• Machhesi demand autonomous province in nepal, which should unite machhesi speaking population area. This province should exist from ~~nepal~~ MECHI in east to MYAGAKALI in west.

In year 2015, when new constitution comes into force, machhesi were against it as acquiring citizenship is difficult for their children under new constitution,

~~As~~ new constitution put many hurdles in it.

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

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

which result in suffering of nepalese  
people .