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(International Relations)

(India-Sri Lanka)

The relationship b/w the two dates base
into the past when King Ashoka was
responsible for sending his son Naghendra
and daughter Sanghamitra to preach
Buddhism in Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka today is mainly Buddhist country.

15% of population speaks "Tamil" and the
rest "Sinhalese".

The demographic of Sri Lanka on religious
basis is as follow:

64% - Buddhists (Sinhalese)

14% - Hindus

9% - Christians

6% - Muslims

Sri Lanka, 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. Senaratne, was against the communist ideology and said that "communist ideology is responsible for impeding development", and he made no discrimination against ~~sook~~ 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. J. R. Jayewardene" was against communist & followed the policy of non-alignment, both India and Sri Lanka are not only members of Commonwealth.

But also SAARe, BIMSTEC member.

Sri Lanka try to intervene to bid

"India and China" in 1962 -

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

(Problems)

① Pamil issue - The main point of contention

bw India and Sri Lanka is the Tamil
issue.

The Tamil happened discriminated by Sri Lankan
Sinhalese and want a separate
Telam (Home land)

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 sri lanka.

The concentration of tamil mainly in northern part mainly in "Taffana" region.

Another motive of British to take tamil to sri lanka 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 trades.

Commerce: In 1940s, tamils grabbed 40%.

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

which in 1970s referred to S.L.,
which was an outcome of sinhalese
discrimination.

Before, 1956 there were two
official language in sri lanka

- (1) Tamil.
- (2) sinhalese.

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

This led to an ethnic conflict in sri lanka.

Due to tamil rebellion, in the year 1958,
an act was passed which made
tamil official language of northern and
eastern part in administration,
govt. 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 Aichru (Cotewala) Agreement (1953)
- ② Jayatilaka - Shimaro Agreement (1964)

But, both of them fail to meet demand of Tamils. As a result in 1971, TELO (Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation) was formed which had a radical out fit. LTTE (Liberation Tigers for Tamil Eelam) was headed by Mrs. Prabhakaran.

and this outfit responsible for

number of terror attack.

In 1987, when Sri Lankan forces carried out attack against Tamil outfit, India

was responsible for "Operation Eagle"

through which "food 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, "Ranivaiwarachchi

agreement" was signed to address

Tamil issue.

under this agreement, an autonomous
unit for tamil in northern and eastern part.
A/q 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

sri lankan families, resisted

IPKF as a result of this

Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated by IPKF. After this India did not try to interfere in Sri Lanka. This gave free hand to Rajapaksha. The Sri Lankan 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.

Kacchatine Island dispute

This island was present in ~~Pakistan~~ ^{Sri Lanka} and has an area of 1sq mile. Every year in March "1st 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 ~~except~~ India transferred this Island to Sri Lanka in 1974.

1974

(fishermen issue)

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

They are often attacked by security forces and more than 500 fishermen died below the year (2005-2010).

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 srilankan imports, comes from India, and India is 5th destination of srilankan 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 1,000MW coal based thermal plant in sri lanka at Trincomalee.

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

India has also provided \$50 million to fight terrorism and has also contributed \$45 million in the KCS 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. "INGATLA AIRPORT"

India would be developing

near Hambantota.

A big concern for India is in order to

balance the strategic and regional

superiority of India, Sri Lanka provides

geo-strategic space to China and
Pakistan.

This policy of Sri Lanka can land Sri Lanka
in trouble. On the other hand, in UN Commission
on Human Rights, when a resolution sponsored
by us was brought criticising Mr. Rajapaksha
action against the Tamils and he was
accused of war crimes, India voted
in favour of ~~the~~ resolution, which
pushed Sri Lanka more closer to China.
India's should instead have been neutral.
On the other hand, when Tamil rebellion
crushed, India did not pressurise
the Sri Lankan govt. to take concrete
measures to address Tamil concerns.
The need of hour is the to "reorient"
our relationship with Sri Lanka.

India-France

In 1954, France ~~gave~~ gave ~~back~~ Mahé, Puducherry,

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 peaceful transfer.

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

The goodwill gesture
The foundation of India-France relationship based on this peaceful 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)

& Dassault Aviation (France) for supply 126 (Rafale) to India out of which 12 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 by HAL to give 36 aircraft in fly away conditions.

These aircraft has "no detect or guided beyond the visual range missile system".

It gives 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 civil nuclear agreement; in year 2008.

After the waiver, French was carried 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 Megha-Tropiques (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 it's "2nd Agni mission".

Economic cooperation

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

smart cities

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

the french company AIRBUS would be collaborating with Mahindra to develop civilian helicopter.

french country Alstom would be helping Indian railways to develop 800 electric locomotives at Machhpura district in

Bihar. french Railways would also help to upgrade Lucknow and Ambala railway station.

IMF

It was formed in year 1945 and has 189 members, contribution by member nation 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 ~~peco~~ favourable trade and would be debited from the account of that nation which had an 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.