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KALAPANI DISPUTE

In the year 2020, nepal release it's new map showing kalapani-lipulekh-limpiadkhura 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 310 sq km and is situated at height of 3600m

In the year 1816 "SUBJAL Agreement" was signed b/w 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 5.5 km of west 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 debated issue. Alq to India, the river kali, originates from a spring situated below the "Lipulech pass".

Alq to nepal, the river originates near "Stream Limpiachura" 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 "manasarovar yatra".

In addition, another factor is china, as china inciting the nepal to claim kalapani.

Nepal is not only strategic to India as it is buffer state, but the significance of Nepal due to 70,000 MW hydroelectricity potential.

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

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

India also responsible for maintaining the embankments on koshi Nepal.

some other irritants include —

- ① narco trade from Nepal.
- ② counterfeit currency originating from this currency,
- ③ Presence of ISI in Terai region.

④ Hijacking of "IC814" 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 it's image during maoist agitation of 2015 due to "pro-agitation" stand taken by India.

China develop it's 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 ~~using~~

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

connected imp. nepalese city through

Himalayan Road network.

Nepal is also part of china's Asian ^{Investment} Infrastruc
-ture fund.

Nepal is also part of china's "OBOR initiative."

on the other hand India has allowed Nepal
access to colakata, 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 emphasise on

"Roti - beti - 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 refer to as "buddhism of elders"

from 9th century to 13th century the

"BAMAR culture" developed in

Myanmar and the conquest of the

region by British, started in year

1826 "Arakan & Tenasserim 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 ~~or~~

against Indian and Chinese moneylenders

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/Kachin
- 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 Rachine 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 refugees camp in
myanmar.

The "Araikan Rohingyas 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 ~~boundaries~~ 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.

~~to keep the~~

The transition to democracy started in 2011 and the "National League for

Democracy" leader "Aung sang sui ki"

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 muslims.

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

In the year 2008 "Kaladan Multimodal Transport & transit treaty" was signed,

which is regarded as most imp treaty b/w the two, under which it will

develop sea route b/w "Kolkata to Sitwue

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

Chandel attack in north-east, hot

pursuit was carried out by 21 paratroopers

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

India was responsible for establishing a children hospital (Yangon) 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 rendered opportunity to India

strengthen ties with India and check Chinese presence.

India - ASEAN

ASEAN was formed in year 1967 and has its headquarters 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 checking insurgency this relationship is imp.

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

③ TML (Thailand - Myanmar and Laos) form the golden triangle which is known for opium production, the profit of which is utilized 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 Angkor (Cambodia).

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.

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

1st summit happened at 2002 in Mumbai.

In 2nd summit agreement for eco.

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

India has also provided "visa on arrival" to member nations like CVLP (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 countries China, Japan, S. Korea, N. 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 reject SC communication from China.

India expressed reservations on joining RCEP which include "Auto trigger safeguard". →

Under this mechanism ~~there~~ 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 ~~point~~ "sensitive areas" - sensitive areas like agriculture and dairy 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 dairy 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.

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