

Identification of Interdependence between Core and Peripheral Actors : A Brief Study of Indo - Nepal Relations.

Abstract

In today's era it is important for a country to maintain good relations with its neighbours. After China ,India has the potential of becoming Asia's next super power , for becoming the super power India needs to co-operate and maintain co-ordial relations with neighbors. In south asia India and Nepal is cosidered as significant actors whose mutual relationship is ideal to examine the nature of interdependence as exists in the sub continent because both of countries have similarities at many counts. India and Nepal are bound by geography.India's preference is for its bilateral economic relations with Nepal. Nepal as a peace zone is incompatible to India's policy goal . the present study's objective is to find out the areas of interdependence between India and Nepal. The study is based on secondary data.

In the recent times in International set up . It is often said that big and small powers are all interdependent The concept is true when we , observe European power which economically and politically are enter dependent ,the same seems to be true in the core of developed and developing power's relationship in this context an attempt has been made here to examine this fact as to what extent dependence or independence between India and Nepal does exist.

Keyword: Interdependence, Neighbouring, Peripheral, Bilateral.

Introduction

It may be noted, that in South Asian sub continent India is a core power,where all other powers including Nepal are peripheral one. However, before going into details of the above mentioned broad assumptions. It is relevant to look into the concept of core periphery dependence and inter dependence.



As per the provisions of article 52 of the U.N. charter states of any region while trying to maintain peace and security in the region may have regional arrangements .In any given region the countries or actors may be big or small, thickly of thinly populated, economically developed or under developed, industrially advanced of backward, in such situation the weak of less developed countries aspire for economic assistance from the developed countries and often support them on political issues .Both the variables often become so interactive that one operates on the cost of the other. This relationship has been conceptualized by the theorists in the form of core-periphery model.

On the other hand, the peripheral sector of any subordinate system includes all those states with a given subordinate system which are alienated for the core sector in some degree by social, political, Economic of organizational factors but which nevertheless play a role in the politics of subordinate system. The minimal factor accounting for the inclusion of the member states of the peripheral sector in the subordinate system appears to



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be primarily geographical, although additional social, cultural, political and historical factor exists.

The relationship between the core and peripheral power often destabilized of stabilized by the intrusive forces which many be Identified as politically significant participation of external powers in the international relation of the subordinate system. In other words core power Is considered to be a that power which has acquired the capability of providing, economically processing facilities , strategically protection , advanced communicational and transport facilities and a support structure for the preservation of autonomy of the peripheral actors.

As far as the concept of dependence is concerned, it is now considered from the interest of small states difficulties visa a vise big state on whom they are dependent. In the relationship of developing and under developed countries, the areas where the dependence is visible may be enumerated as economic assistance and military relations the under developed countries export primary products to the developing countries and imports the manufactured goods from the developing countries. In other words, dependency is not created from the infrastructural point of view but it is a complex patter of linkages which create dependency.

In general, words interdependence means dependence of one on the other. Literally word interdependence means mutual dependence of a unit on the other.

Nepal has a area of 147,181 sq.km and a population of 29 million. It shares a border of over 1850 kms in the east, south and west with five Indian states ,Sikkim ,West Bengal Bihar ,Utter Pradesh ,and Utterakhand -in the north with the Tibet autonomous region of the Peoples's Republic of China. 6,00,000 Indians are living domiciled in Nepal.They are living in Nepal for a long time.

Indo-Nepal relations became bitter in the year 1989 when India refused to renew the trade and transit treaty .India also became strict in the matters related to border tax and security This led to anti publicity against India and Nepal Indian citizens faced violent attack The Nepal Govt. announced that Nepal was sovereign country and it could not be forced to maintain special relations with India But as a result of rise of communist party rule in Nepal India, on its part offered the establishment of six more projects India and Nepal tried to develop the management of water energy bilateral trade etc An excellent level indo Nepal relations came the PMs of both the countries signed the treaty for integrated development of Mahakali basis on 6th feb 1996 through this treaty both the countries decided to share hydro electric power.

In May 1998when India tested the five atomic missiles, than Nepal signed the transit treaty this treaty was enforced till 5th Jan 2013 .This treaty replaced the 1991 treaty and it made the border tax rules simple India is providing technical and financial assistance for multi - sectoral development of programme.

Table -1

A Snapshot of the Number of Projects in Recent Year is Follows

S.N.	No of projects as on	Small	Large	Total
1	31.3.2004	16	10	26
2	31.3.2005	56	22	78
3	31.3.2006	100	24	124
4	31.3.2007	174	26	200
5	31.3.2008	274	28	275
6	31.3.2009	294	30	370

7	31.3.2010	340	30	370
8	31.3.2011	366	35	401
9	31.3.2012	396	35	451
10	31.3.2013	425	35	460
11	31.3.2014	450	35	485
12	31.10.2014	462	35	497
13	30.11.2014	466	36	502
Source Embassy of India. www.indianembassy.org.np				

These small and large projects are implemented on the basis of the MOU signed between the Government of India and Government of Nepal Particularly in the area of education health hospitals roads. Bridges. tele communications, electrification,drinking water.cross boarder railway, security etc.

In 2005 , the dramatic changes which took place in Nepal resulted in a political crisis when Sheer Bahadur Deobs Govt was dismissed by the royal family and many ministers and politicians were put under house arrest and emergency was imposed in the country .

During emergency in Nepal the internet and mobile were totally disrupted and put under censors ship Although on 7th Feb 2005. This international communication was resorted to some extent'

India is the largest trade partner of Nepal and for the third country trade India has provided transit facility to Nepal. Nepal and India have a treaty of trade and the agreement of cooperation to control unauthorized trade signed on 27 th October 2009 with the validity of seven years along with the provision of automatic extension for further periods of seven years at a time .Bilateral investment promotion and protection Agreement was signed in New Delhi on 21st October 2011 To give further momentum to Nepal India trade Agreement for the avoidance Of Double taxation and the prevention of fiscal Evasion with respect to taxes of income was also signed on 27th November 2011.

India has often acted as the big brother. As we know Nepal is India's sole buffer with China so India's relation with Nepal must have a good one. 4c's co-operation connectivity, culture and constitution is need more required to enhance the bilateral ties.

Conclusion

It may be concluded that India for her strategic and political interests seem to dependent on Nepal where as Nepal for her economic and developmental interest is dependent on India and thus the bilateral relations between the two is based on systematic and strategic interdependence. this also confirms the hypotheses that when Interdependence is more intensive the level of autonomy is affected. and when the level of interdependence is high the core power is capable on manipulating the internal affairs of the peripheral actor.

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