

India – Nepal Dispute Points



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Abstract

Although Nepal kept on poisoning India Now India adopted a tight policy against Nepal In 1975 Nepali king Mahendra visited and management under standing on 13 August 1971 both countries signed. A five year agreement in which India gave complete freedom to get in love is dealing of raw materials in 1971 in the war of India – Pakistan Nepal remained silent although its sympathy was toward India.

After annexion of Sikkim by India Nepal was worried. Nepali king look this move as danger for monarchy and said that India works for expansion In 1975 King Birendra came to India. India made it clear that she is going help him. Nepali five –year plan in April 1976 Nepali P.N.I. Tulsi Giri came to India and he repeated theory of equal distant but India said it to be unsuitable many times Nepal has accrued India for trying to destroy its constitution or total system of government and also for supporting Guerrilla war system Although India is firm an its stand to help Nepal.

Keywords: Security, Border Management, Geographical View Point, Guerilla Warfare.

Introduction

Leaving some exceptions India and Nepal have been friendly because from a Religious, Political, Economic and Geographical viewpoint India and Nepal are very near to each other that copy's by this treaty of 31 July 1950 both countries has decided to follow the policy of peace and friendship.¹

Aim of the Study

On 31 July 1950 there look place a treaty of trade and cross border journey between India and Nepal. The treaty goes like this "Bharat-Nepal treaty is a strange treaty. According to it citizens of Nepal will enjoy equal rights in India some will be true with India Nepalies are not culies in India. They can go any service except I.A.S. and I.P.S., and I.F.S. He can do any business; can have account in any banks like other Indian he can tool around the country. He doesn't need visa passport".

The communication minister of Nepal, In Gachchhar said during one of his interviews on Nepal- Indo relations "The relationship between India and Nepal is not limited his geographical boundaries but also there exist family cultural relation. So India and Nepal should try their best for development of Nepal and India without selfish ends. The defense of democracy, development country of should work only on government level but also on public level about Indo – Nepal relationship Pt. Nehru said on 17 March 1950 in Indian parliament" as for as changes taking place in Asia are concerned here the interest of Nepal and India are similar. Although there is not military treaty but still India will oppose any attack on Nepali people outside the country. Any attack on Nepal will be consider as emergency on Indian government or sovereignty."²

The foreign Minister of Nepal said in February 1955 India has done a lot to get recognition for Nepal on international level and is the biggest friend of Nepal. So Nepal will never be against India.³

The mutual relationship between India and Nepal are so strong that people diving in both countries do not take than as many river systems are joint ventures' of India and Nepal. Nepal is the only Hindu nation of world from countries relation and marriages have proved it. After independence the relationship between Nepal and India became full of misunderstanding.⁴

Although there no any issue like border problem between India and Nepal but Nepal seems to be prey of hard – poisoning that why so kind bitterness has emerged in Indo – Nepal relationship

In 1962 during Indo – Chine's was relationship between India and Nepal was for satisfaction. Nepal remained silent, but after this war Nepal opened her own eyes and changed her policy of blind faith in China and Nepal it would be good for to keep on friendly relationship with India.

Lal Bahadur did further attempt to strengthen Indo - Nepal

relationship.

In march 1966 Nepali P.M. Surya Bahadur Thapa made his visit India in October 1966 Indira Gandhi, the then Prime minister made her visit to Nepal' Nepal felt that India has to imperial aims and she should honour sovereignty of India but china was worried about increasing and fevering relationship between India and Nepal she treat her best to worsen Indo-Nepal relationship through her embassy in Nepal. In the time India and Nepal become not on India. Tista issue and also on Kosi and Nepal proposed to made clear picturisation of Indo Nepali border and Nepal proposed that Indian technician and military camps should abolished from Nepal.⁵

Summary

Although Nepal kept on poisoning India Now India adopted a tight policy against Nepal In 1975 Nepali king Mahendra visited and management under standing on 13 August 1971 both countries signed. A five year agreement in which India gave complete freedom to get in love is dealing of raw materials in 1971 in the war of India – Pakistan Nepal remained silent although its sympathy was toward India.

After annexion of Sikkim by India Nepal was worried. Nepali king look this move as danger for monarchy and said that India works for expansion In 1975 King Birendra came to India. India made it clear that she is going help him. Nepali five –year plan in April 1976 Nepali P.N.I. Tulsu Giri came to India and he repeated theory of equal distant but India said it to be unsuitable many times Nepal has accrued India for trying to destroy its constitution or total system of government and also for supporting Gurilla war system Although India is firm an its stand to help Nepal.⁶

India is trying its best to develop peace in Himalyan region. Due to this India in co-operating Nepal in are as of forest development, electricity projects Arrogation projects and development of National museum health facilities and building of universities Nepal has stroked India by stab using a treat for building roads of military importance with china still India believe till the time even a single Nepali is alive it will not be easy to attack India via Nepal.

But from 1754-56 the move of Nepali government was against India. In the regime of Acharya Tonka Nepal seemed to favor China more than India in 1950 Nepali P.M. visited while in 1957 his Chineas counter part did the same Acharya Tonka Prasad said that India is trying to make Nepal its offshoot In 1950 Dr. Rajendra Prasad visited china and made is clear that India has aim in territory of Nepal any danger is Nepal will also be a danger is India. Even 1959 when V.P. Koirala became P.M. of Nepal - still Indo - Pak relationship did not take sight direction in 1960 Nepal signed a treaty of co-operation and comradeship with china and due to this a gap was Sean in India - Nepal relationship in 1961 Indian Newspapers wrote editorial against Nepali king. King Mahendra took it as direct attack on internal affairs of Nepal and after his support the opposite voice of Nepal started in reassign its relationship with Pakistan and China as answer she signed an order to china to make Lhasa-Kathmandu Highway from very

beginning India and Nepal between peaceful and peace loving countries. Mahatma Buddha was born in holy land of Nepal. Nepal is situated between India and China The north border of their country is Tibet while east border Sikkim, south border are Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and west border of Uttar Pradesh.⁷

Tibet has been biggest medium of relationship between India and Nepal. It is also the reason of the development of Historical relations. It is due to Tibet that India and Nepal established their relationship through treaty of Sagouli in British period. According to this treaty Nepal also was counted under the rule of British government although British government has accepted its independent desistence. So that internal and external virginity could be established.

During the time of British India and another treaty of seagull was signed with Nepal in December in 1923. According to this treaty external and Internally Nepal was recognized as independent and sovereign state. It was also said in this treaty that in near future if Nepal wants to establish its relationship with Sikkim, Bhutan, China it will take opinion of India.

By this way during British India the existence of Nepal was connected with India. See we can say relations between India and Nepal are Historical India said that Indo-Nepali relationship in special inform so this equidistant theory in not good. The P.M. India said' that Nepal should never assume that this friendship with Nepal will go on because all there friendship is not one sided. It not possible that India was best to retain friendship but Nepal always makes mistakes. India made is clear there exists a treaty of "Peace and Friendship between two countries what is the head of 20 security of Nepal in certain."⁸

In year 1980 when Indira Gandhi came back to power. She tried the best to revive Indo-Nepali relationship. In 1987 these was treaty of "Trade and cross border common going between two countries which not renewed by Rajeev Gandhi. In 1990 an agreement was signed on this issue Atal Bihari Government has done its best to reform relations with Nepal.

In India did its best to cover 5 year plans of Nepal and liberally provided loan to revive economic condition of Nepal. India takes a lot interest in economic progressive of Nepal. In 1950 India signed in agreement to make Nepal get opportunity in World-Trade as a partner. In this process Nepal could use Kolkata port India also helped Nepal to build roads. India's gave more than 300 carore Rs, to Nepal as help and India made big dams to produce electricity and sources of irrigation on Nepali-rivers to give profit to Nepal and herself.

Nepal is a rich country is water resources. If both countries cooperate each-other not only it can change Nepali look but also can strengthen on satisfied energy system of India. But Nepal says that his share in water division is not satisfactory. The only reason that both countries would not avail themselves of irrigation, electricity and flood control facility. In Nepal there should be development of agricultural products, cement industry and Energy resources.

These all will make Nepali back bone stronger. Both countries and world think trade balance capital investment.⁹

Nepal should also feels that India is a big country with many big interests on Indian border linking in Tibet Chinese Military activities may be scenario is not wrong if India is angry with Nepali game of loose and fast. Nepal should never such an activity which could disturb peace and security of India. It will be good for Nepal that she should keep a distance with China without making it angry. How can Nepal forget Chinese attack 1962? 1430 Sept. 1988 the visit of Nepali king Birendra was to think on regional-cooperation and SAARC.

Nepal keeps on trying to raise this issue in united- nations and international level. Besides this she also began to ponder over citizenship of people living in Nepal once again. Readily Nepal produced this crisis. On the other hand Nepal did care for renewal of roads.

On the other hands Nepal provided exemption of 8% on imports of China so promising priority Nepal cheated India.

It is well know that the most terrible factor of Indo-Nepali relationship is smuggling. In spite of many facilities giving Indo-Nepal gave it smuggling as gift-smuggling has become a constituent of Nepali economic system. Due to help if Nepal smuggling is flowing and India has a great deal of loss so India will have to be cautions on its relationship with Nepal.

Situated in north-east of India, Nepal is an important country from a military view point. In north security of India depends on security of Nepal. India should be fore sighted. Because fraternity of Nepal-India is related with peace process of South Asia. The relationship between India and Nepal should not be based on diplomacy but on mutual harmony. India should never forget at China is supporter of Nepali politics.¹⁰

In June 1990, by visit of Bhattarai Nepali the disputes of two-countries settled to some extent. Nepali P.M. announced to look after Indian living in Nepal also to look after security of India. He repeated used of mutual cooperation in area of water projects.

Conservation and management the leaders of both countries promised not to interfere in sovereignty and regional unity of each other and not to use power against each other and repeated used of solving all disputes through mutual talk in peace full ways.

In Feb. 1991 during visit of Indian P.M. Chandra Shekhar to Nepal which lasted for 3 days many agreements were signed to prepare a long term plan for bilateral economic cooperation it was decided that a working committee will be made on higher level. India was ready to do her best for industrialization of Nepal both countries were ready to produce a point's water-electricity project which India will gave extra energy. Nepal decided to end extra tax on Indian imports.

In December 1991 Nepali P.M. G.P. Koirala came to India during this visit besides different trade and treaty five other agreement were signed. These agreements were done on condition fixed by Nepal not India in 1999 P.V. N. Rao trend his best to strengthen friendship with Nepal.

India never had any intention to storm internal affairs of Nepal, but changes in Nepali politics can affect Indian sub-continent so it necessary to

worry about Nepal and to be cautions of it. In 1995 Manmohan Adhikari the Nepali P.M. came to India and relaxed her by saying Nepal will never be centre of terrors or anti-Indian activities.¹¹

In June 1997 P.M. I.K. Gujral made a trip to Nepal where both countries trend to sign electricity. The deal agreement in Nanakali agreement was signed. Both countries tried to emphasis point action against terrorism. But in 2001 the murder of king Birendra his family members dazzled Nepal. And after this Maoist and forked blood shed and proved themselves as danger of internal security of Nepal. India helped Nepal in time of crisis.

During 6 day visit of Nepali king Gyanendra Bir Vikram Shah in June 2002 the relation between both countries were more sweetened. President K.R. Narayanana said that wants to see Nepal as independent prosperous peace loving country India expressed its pairs on Maoist problem of Nepal and remised her any kind of help to root out this problem. Nepali also repeated his problems of not give any shelter to Anti-Indian activities.

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Conclusion

As a result of Indian policy there is enough reform in Indo-Nepal relationship. Program rights were give to Nepal to remove restriction on her imports and exports beside stimulating Mahakali projects. Even both countries are trying slop stress passing crime on No man's Land on Indo-Nepal international border. It has produced a kind of harmony between two countries and it her helped Nepal to think positive about India. But still I.S.I. is active is Nepal which a point to worry for India.

The Maoist activities going on in Nepal makes us think seriously on Indo-Nepal relationship. These Maoists are active in villages of joint border area of both countries and have produced a kinds danger to security moieties. The Maoist has their links with Naxlites and Bodo militants. They have also their links with I.S.I. of Pakistan.To run parallel government.

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