

A Comprehensive Analysis of India-Nepal Relationship Since 2014

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Abstract

Despite assurances to the contrary, Nepal finds it challenging to keep a balance between China and India. Both China and India are fascinated by Nepalese. The tabloid debates a struggle amongst China and India for political dominance in Nepal. It examines the responses of China and India to the most recent political events in Nepal.

Keywords: Bilateral, Strategic, India, Nepal, China, Tibet

Introduction:

Long-standing geographical, cultural, and economic relations exist between India and Nepal. There have been times of collaboration and occasionally strained ties between these two adjacent nations. This research examines the significant advancements, difficulties, and possibilities that have changed India and Nepal's bilateral relations since 2014 with a particular focus on those events.

The population of Nepalese, the tiny Himalayan nation, is 29.67 million. Its 147181 square kilometer total area includes

the 3.830 square kilometer part of his aquatic resources. Nepal's coordinates are 28°00'N 84°00'E, placing it hip a clement region northern of a Tropic of Tumour. Nepal's natural regions remain sheer pierced through his stream system, which spans roughly 800 kilometers from eastern toward western sideways a Himalaya and 150-250 kilometers from north to south.

Nepal's geographic location has an important part trendy his relatives by India. It is situated cutting-edge Southern Asia amid the five India's Statures of, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, Bihar, West Bengal and

Uttarakhand in the Southern, east, and west, and Tibet Independent Area of a Grassroots State of China trendy the north. Nepal is a small, landlocked nation in Southern Asian that remains located amid India and China, two enormous neighbors. The Himalayas, which form a natural and largely impassable boundary to the north, are where China's border is located. India completely encircles Nepal to its south, east, and west. Lacking a seaport or other exit Indian consumes remained Nepal's main source of foreign skill then shipment services. The Kolkata, India, seaport is 1127 kilometers from Nepal. Nepal could be able to use some of Bangladesh's ports, but since both are divided by Indian Territory, Nepal is essentially reliant on India for admission towards an ocean besides global travel. So, an association amongst Nepal and India remains determined by geography Landlocked Nepal is severely constrained by geography, therefore any attempt on her part to develop alternate transit routes other than India is certain to prove fruitless. The Terai area makes up a mainstream of Nepal's southern border. Owing toward his

belt of extremely thick jungles besides wetlands, a Terai province of Nepalese, which remains adjacent to an edge through India, was once thought to constitute a significant fence amid a dual nation. However, the situation has radically changed with the clearing of the juggles and wetlands. He remains not at all longer useful by way of a usual barricade because the tin be readily traversed. Therefore, for all intents and purposes, the edge amid Nepal and India remains open, making travel amongst a dualistic state simple. Geographically speaking, India besides Nepal are therefore indistinguishable from one another, which has a significant effect arranged a countryside of their interactions.

The 1750 km exposed besides absorbent edge amongst Nepal then India stays the only one of its kind in the world, and he consumes enabled communication. Nepal then India has an open border, which illustrates how geographically connected the binary states are. Twenty Indian districts, of which three are in Uttarakhand, seven are in the United Provinces, seven are in Bihar, one is in West Bengal, and two are in Sikkim, by way of healthy for example

26 of Nepal's entire of 75 regions are located sideways this exposed border. Each other's histories, cultural, traditions, political, economic, and strategic relationships have all been touched by this. It has made cross-country migration easier to manage, whose directive remains getting increasingly difficult. The edge between Nepal besides India remains one instance of in what way topography may strengthen ties amid binary states. It is challenging to identify a boundary except unique shadows a border separation column since paddy arenas, sugarcane arenas, coppices, factories, villages, roads, and markets sprawl after unique lateral toward the additional of the boundary. In reality, it is feasible to find homes along the boundary by doors that open to India besides Nepal, respectively. In many locations throughout the parched period, it might be challenging to find the 10-yard limit amongst the binary nations. These floorings remain cast-off in crowded areas throughout the day to display grain, dry clothing, or tie domestic animals. In this tranquil outpost, charpoy string beds are spread out in the evenings towards fastener an air. An extra-terrestrial

remains too cast-off through Indian and Nepali families besides nationals in the winter to stay warm by open hearths. This strip is used as a shared grazing area before a sweeping rest room by individuals whose citizenship documents could fair equally simply state "Nepal" or "India".

Review of Literature:

Dr. P.C. Rawat (1974), In the book 'Indo-Nepal Economic Relations', the trade and currency Relations and economic cooperation between India and Nepal and the measures taken by the two governments along with their suitability have been analyzed by the author Dr. P.C. Rawat (1974). The effectiveness of these measures and policies to achieve multi-dimensional gains in the economic relations between the two neighbors have also been discussed. A wide field of Indo-Nepal economics has been covered, along with a number of basic issues regarding the operational aspects of Indo-Nepalese craft plus shipment agreement, including an importation export patterns, currency relations assessment, policy aspects of aid and economic co-operation. The role of private investments and industrial collaboration between the

two countries has also been described in the book. Far reaching changes in policies have been suggested for mutually beneficial development and strong everlasting economic relations.

S.K. Jha (1975), the book 'Uneasy Partners: India and Nepal in the Post-Colonial Era' the author's Ph.D. dissertation updated and revised, makes an effort to present the Indo-Nepal relations and their strains. Focusing on three main aspects of India's Nepal policy viz. what exactly have been the nature and bases of this policy, why a particular line of policy has been followed and how far the policy has succeeded in preserving and advancing the national interest, it presents the rickety roadmap India has had to follow.

M.D. Dharamdasani (1976), the book 'Indian Diplomacy in Nepal' is the reviewed then efficient form of the writer's thesis of Ph.D. The author analyses the complex nature of Indo-Nepal relationship, covering the political, socio-cultural and economic aspects. Exploring the various factors which have determined the nature and bases of India's Nepal policy, the author has analyzed the various dimensions

of the diplomatic efforts made by India to safeguard its basic interest in Nepal, and also studied the Indian diplomacy toward Nepal. Examination of the successes and failures of India's diplomatic measures in Nepal have been done in the book.

Historical Background:

India and Nepal have had a long-standing relationship based on their shared cultural, religious, and linguistic similarities. The 1950 Indian-Nepali Treaty of Peace and Friendship, which placed an emphasis on respect for one another, non-interference, and collaboration, created the groundwork for strong ties. Relations have, however, occasionally been strained by historical disagreements, such as boundary disputes and the influence of other forces.

Political Dynamics:

Since 2014, there have been substantial political developments in both India and Nepal that have affected their bilateral relations. After adopting a new constitution in 2015 and becoming a federal democratic republic, Nepal saw a change in the balance of power inside the nation. India voiced objections to the constitution's clauses and

called for equal representation for all segments of Nepali society.

Boundary Disputes & Territorial Issues:

The 1,850-kilometer boundary between India and Nepal has been a source of dispute. A rift in ties resulted from Nepal objecting to India's building of a road in the Lipulekh-disputed region in 2015. Further escalating tensions were caused by the political maps of India's Kalapani, Limpiyadhura, and Lipulekh areas. It continues to be a major difficulty to settle these geographical conflicts.

Economic Cooperation:

In India-Nepal ties, economic cooperation is essential. The major commercial partner and substantial source of foreign direct investment for Nepal is India. To improve economic links, a number of significant infrastructure projects, including cross-border connectivity and energy cooperation, have been launched. However, there is still cause for concern over trade imbalances and non-tariff obstacles.

Cultural and People-to-People interactions:

These interactions are a crucial component of ties between India and Nepal. Due to the

two nations' open borders, it is easier for individuals to travel, make religious journeys, and pursue educational possibilities. The strong social links that exist between India and Nepal are a result of common festivals, cultural ties, and a sizable Nepali diaspora.

Geopolitical Considerations:

The geographical positions of India and Nepal affect their bilateral ties. Both nations have worked to strike a balance in their interactions with regional giants like China. In certain cases, Nepal's growing involvement with China through commerce, infrastructural development, and strategic collaboration has raised worries in New Delhi by giving its ties with India a new dimension.

Humanitarian Cooperation and the COVID-19 Pandemic:

The COVID-19 pandemic provided a chance for India and Nepal to work together in the fields of public health, vaccine distribution, and humanitarian aid. India reaffirmed its dedication to interregional solidarity by giving Nepal medical supplies and vaccinations. Nevertheless, difficulties with vaccine supply and distribution

logistics emphasized the requirement for further collaboration.

Future Prospects:

There is room for greater development and cooperation in the relationship between India and Nepal. Unresolved border conflicts must be addressed, trade and investment cooperation must be improved, and people-to-people ties must be enhanced. Increased communication, cross-cultural exchanges, and cooperative projects in industries like tourism, education, and technology can help to forge a stronger and more enduring alliance.

Conclusion:

The connection between India and Nepal is intricate and multidimensional, affected by historical, political, economic, and cultural elements. Despite the difficulties, there are many chances for both nations to forge closer connections and get over their divides. The future course of India-Nepal relations will be shaped by constructive engagement, mutual respect, and a shared commitment to regional stability.

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