

# Resolving Border Absurdities with Nepal through Buddhist Economic Perspective: The Advances of Indian Democratic Power



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## Abstract

*Sustainable development in developing countries depends on the effective management of local resources combined with the use of appropriate technologies. These nations often face similar socio-economic challenges, and sustainable progress requires balancing current needs with ecological preservation for future generations. The Asta Ja Framework, derived from Nepali terminology, provides a holistic approach for this. It includes eight vital resources — Jal (Water), Jamin (Land), Jungle (Forest), Jadibuti (Herbs), Jarajuri (Plants), Jalabayu (Climate), Janawar (Animals), and Janashakti (Human Resource). The Asta Ja Movement emphasizes the responsible and productive use of these resources without exhausting natural reserves. It suggests managing them through human skill and ethical discipline inspired by the Buddhist Eightfold Path — Right View, Intention, Speech, Action, Effort, Livelihood, Mindfulness, and Concentration. By applying these principles, people can ensure quality production, societal welfare, and long-term peace. A key strategy for implementing this vision is to develop Agro-based Model Villages along border regions, fostering cooperation between neighboring nations. Such initiatives would encourage shared use of technologies, roads, and resources, promoting socio-economic harmony. Moreover, resolving long-standing border issues such as those linked to the Sugauli Treaty and disputes over Kalapani, Lipulekh, and Limpiyadhura through peaceful negotiation is essential. These steps can strengthen bilateral relations, reduce environmental degradation, and advance a model of peaceful and sustainable border management guided by Buddhist economic values.*

**Keywords:** *Asta Ja Modeling, Border Management, Agreement of Peace and Friendship*

## Introduction

The concept of international relations has become essential for global development, though it often stirs competition among nations seeking power and influence. In today's geopolitical environment, large and powerful countries such as the United States, Russia, China, and India exercise dominance, frequently imposing their strategic and economic interests on smaller or developing nations. This power imbalance challenges developing states like Nepal, which is geographically landlocked between India and China. Due to its

rugged northern terrain and limited access to Chinese trade routes, Nepal depends heavily on India for essential imports. However, this dependence has made Nepal vulnerable to political and economic pressure, most notably seen during the 2015 Indian blockade, which halted goods supply for several months and significantly affected Nepal's economy. Such incidents highlight the importance of effective border management and the equitable use of local resources, as envisioned in the Asta Ja (Eight Ja) Framework, which promotes community-based sustainable development through proper resource utilization.

### Historical Context and Border Disputes

The roots of Nepal-India border issues trace back to the Sugauli Treaty of 1815-1816, signed between Nepal and the British East India Company following the Anglo-Nepalese War. The treaty reduced Nepal's territory and established boundaries still debated today. However, after India's independence on 15 August 1947, the treaty's legitimacy became questionable, as it had been signed with a colonial entity that no longer existed. Despite historical cooperation including Nepalese support during India's freedom struggle and unresolved issues such as the territories of Kalapani, Lipulekh, and Limpiyadhura continue to create diplomatic friction.

India's post-independence behavior toward smaller neighbors has sometimes appeared hegemonic. The annexation of Sikkim in 1975 is an example that raised regional concerns about India's expansionist tendencies. Consequently, Nepal insists on peaceful and judicial settlement of border disputes to maintain sovereignty and stability in South Asia.

### Nepal's Diplomatic Stance

Nepal advocates resolving border issues through dialogue and mutual respect, promoting peaceful coexistence and regional cooperation. Although India's vast geography and population make it a regional power, Nepal aspires to maintain its independence and equitable relations. Restoring occupied lands and clarifying disputed boundaries would not only improve bilateral trust but also enhance India's image as a fair neighbor.

### Sustainable Border Management and Buddhist Economics

For lasting peace and development, Nepal emphasizes adopting Buddhist Economics, a philosophy rooted in moderation, ethical livelihood, and community welfare. Inspired by E.F. Schumacher's "Small Is Beautiful", this model promotes development that prioritizes people and the environment over profit. Integrating Ashtanga Marga (Eightfold Path) — right view, intention, speech, action, effort, livelihood, mindfulness, and concentration can guide resource management with

moral integrity and social harmony. By developing agro-based model villages in border regions, both countries can encourage cooperative use of resources, shared technology, and economic interdependence. Such initiatives would not only mitigate tensions but also foster sustainable growth and peace along the border.

In conclusion, sustainable border management between India and Nepal requires a blend of historical understanding, diplomatic balance, and moral governance inspired by Buddhist principles. Effective cooperation, equitable resource utilization, and mutual respect can transform border regions into models of peaceful coexistence and sustainable development for South Asia.

### Objectives of the Study

Border management study has been based on the objective to find out some of the major issues that have come to the cause of misunderstandings in raising disputes between the nations to provide the suggestion to solve them with cordial manner. Regarding to the border management issues the modeling of the villages through Asta Ja Movement in Buddhist Economic perspective could be the better solution of the that may lead the peaceful settlement indeed. Therefore, list of the objectives briefly given as:

Describe the management techniques of the border through resource utilization for income generation for the people designing the community settlement in Model Village in every part of both the countries.

Identifying the major issues in the border often becomes the cause to be souring the relation between the countries.

Recommend the way how to manage the border through effective measures with judicial provisions that could be asserted by Asta Ja Model Village Development Program in Buddhist Economic Perspective.

### Methodology

As this study is just gone through document analysis, supplemented by newspapers and other research publications from the web pages based on the secondary sources. Reviewing the document

published in periodical journals and the books will be the major source of analysis. Descriptive base is the major way to analyze the problem and provide solution in changing the border village into unique types of models with legalizing the issues raised and might be raising with Nepal and other neighboring countries, that might be replicated all over in the globe.

The scope of the study is vast and very difficult to come to the conclusion even the objective is to raise the issue to go to the deep and analytical study and lay strong foundation of Model Village in the border to manage peaceful settlement of the society. Resource analyzing model of Asta Ja becomes instrumental for identification, utilization and conservation of the resources will be the matter of study but not much in the data analysis. Details of the SAARC countries on the issue of border management could not be studying, becomes the major limitation of the study.

### **Border Management**

Borders are geographical boundaries that define the political jurisdiction of nations, states, or regions. They represent the territorial limits agreed upon by governments to ensure sovereignty and governance. Within countries, internal boundaries exist to facilitate administrative and developmental functions, allowing unrestricted movement unlike international borders. The Nepal-India border is unique, as it allows relatively free movement of people from both sides, fostering cultural and economic ties.

In ancient times, borders were often undefined or neutral zones, known as marchlands, like those once found between Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq. Today, borders are typically marked by natural features such as rivers, lakes, forests, and mountains, for instance, Mechi River forms Nepal's eastern border, and Mahakali River defines its western frontier with India.

Effective border management ensures peace, cooperation, and development by preventing disputes and fostering mutual understanding. Poor management can lead to conflicts, as seen historically during colonial expansions and world

wars. To promote harmony, border villages can be modeled as socioeconomic cooperation zones, ensuring access to shared resources, livelihood opportunities, and peaceful coexistence. Guided by Buddhist Economics, this approach emphasizes moderation, mutual respect, and equitable resource use for creating a foundation for sustainable development and regional stability.

### **Highlighting on Regional Border in the SAARC**

Regional organizations are formed to promote cooperation, peace, and collective progress among nations that share geographic proximity and common challenges. These institutions work beyond national boundaries to achieve goals related to social, cultural, and economic development. After the devastation caused by the two World Wars, countries realized the importance of collective action, leading to the formation of the League of Nations and later the United Nations. In South Asia, similar needs for regional collaboration gave birth to the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, or SAARC.

The idea of South Asian cooperation developed through various discussions and conferences, including the New Delhi Conference in 1947, the Baguio Conference in 1950, and the Colombo Conference in 1954. Finally, on December 8, 1985, SAARC was officially established by Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, with the objective of promoting economic growth, social progress, cultural development, and collective self-reliance. Afghanistan joined later in 2007, making the total number of member countries eight. The SAARC region represents about 22 percent of the global population and holds immense cultural diversity, rich natural resources, and a shared history of civilization. However, its development is often hindered by political disputes and border issues, particularly involving India and its neighbors.

South Asia covers about 5.13 million square kilometers, making it one of the most densely populated and geographically diverse regions in the world. It includes mountains, plains, forests, deserts, and vast coastlines. The borders of SAARC

countries are not just political demarcations but symbols of shared culture and heritage. Among all members, India occupies a central position both geographically and politically. It shares land borders with Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar, and maritime borders with Sri Lanka and Maldives, making it the focal point of regional stability and cooperation.

India spans roughly 3.16 million square kilometers, stretching 3,214 kilometers north to south and 2,933 kilometers east to west. Its land frontier extends approximately 15,200 kilometers, and its coastline runs 7,517 kilometers along the Indian Ocean. To the west lies the Arabian Sea, and to the east, the Bay of Bengal. The Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar separate India from Sri Lanka, while the Maldives lie about 400 kilometers southwest. The Himalayan range defines the borders with Nepal, Bhutan, and China, while the Punjab plains and Thar Desert form the boundary with Pakistan. The northeast frontier includes the Chin and Kachin Hills adjoining Myanmar and the Khasi and Mizo Hills bordering Bangladesh and Myanmar. These natural barriers make border management challenging but culturally vibrant.

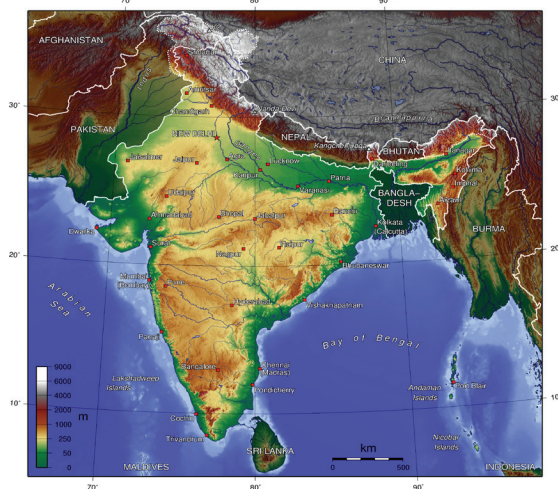


Fig. 1: Regional Border in the SAARC

Table 1: Border Description

Coastline	7,516.6 km (4,670.6 mi)	
Borders	Total	land

	15,106.70 km	
	Bangladesh:	4,096.70 km
	China (PRC):	3,488 km
	Pakistan:	2,910 km
	Nepal:	1,751 km
	Burma:	1,643 km
	Bhutan:	699 km

Source: Web page

India's extensive borders make it responsible for maintaining peace and cooperation within the SAARC region. Most border-related challenges arise between India and its five neighboring countries i.e. Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, and China and these disputes often affect regional harmony. Long-standing issues such as the Kashmir conflict and the Kalapani-Lipulekh dispute with Nepal illustrate this complexity. For SAARC to achieve its founding goals of peace and prosperity, India must adopt a balanced and cooperative approach, resolving border tensions through dialogue and diplomacy. Turning border areas into zones of economic and cultural cooperation can transform South Asia into a region of stability, connectivity, and shared growth.

### Disputed areas with India and neighboring countries

**China:** China is not associated in the SAARC regional organization even India and China had to spend much time and energy on the cause of border dispute. Nepal is in between these big countries are in trapped to become landlocked after the agreement of Sugauli Sandhi in 1815 (1872BS). In 1962 there happened fight between China and India on the issue of border line is the bright example that should not be invited again creating misunderstanding for long. The war was felt a humiliated one for the India and the defeat was seen "there was no credible reflection at the policy level in India" Dityas Ananda writes. He cites further the border was "first Survey Map in 1950 sowed the boundary as undefined in Aksai Chin and as undermarketed in the north east". Afterwards the then Prime Minister of India

Jawaharlal Nehru ordered to withdraw the old map and destroyed to set the **McMahon Line** for “de jure boundary”. In this way the disputes between India and China remaining in the points are Aksai Chin, Depsang Plains, Trans-Karakoram Tract and Arunachal Pradesh are highly noticed by the world community.

**Pakistan:** In between the SAARC member countries there are the rooted disputes on the issue of the border disturbing for regional peace is on the issue of Kashmir becoming a major one even there are other disputed parts are Siachen Glacier, Santoro and Sir Creek with India and Pakistan has been mentioned (Web) in the Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

**Bangladesh:** Bangladesh and India also have to face with the problem of the issue of border even that was not thought major as the above two with China and Pakistan even for Bangladesh the issue becomes rather serious than to Indian thinking. The cases coming of Boraibari, Indo-Bangladesh enclaves, New Moore/ South Talpatti and the other are such named are Daikhata-Dumabari Lathitila Muhurichar river island and Pyrdivah becoming the major issues to the Bangladesh but not much for India says not so major issue.

**Nepal:** Major parts of Nepal in the border sharing with India come to be regularly in dispute in one after another monthly or sometimes it becomes daily even India thinks such are minor. After well-known Sugauli Sandhi with India in 1815 (1872 bs) narrowed the land of Nepal and fixed it within Mechi to Mahakali 1,751 km (1,088 mi) in length east to west. Along the line there are the parts of Nepal where dispute becoming major are Kalapani in Darchula District, Susta in Nawalparasi, and Antudanda in Ilam even there are others 71 border points are in the dispute. Expectation of Nepal is to be solving the major problem seen in the following points of the border and the others seen and along the border from east to west.

**Sri Lanka:** Sri Lanka and India also sometimes had to sit to resolve the problem of border issue on the Kachchatheevu Disputed areas could be seen in the following map.



**Fig. 2: Neighbouring Countries**

In the map India holds large part of land and population in the SAARC region becomes very difficult to compare to other countries. Even the largeness remains in the activities and kindness that could be felt and reflected to the neighboring countries must be shown by India that would make its image very high among the world community. Now PM Modi is working hard with great commitment for national development through the peaceful settlement of the region becoming the hope of the people they are watching further. Even he is ignoring the problems of the neighboring countries especially one that happening sorrowful in Nepal, becoming the problem of not the neighbors but that's all the problem ever remain disputes on Kalapani Lipulek, Limpiya Dhura, and also further the case on the effect of Sugauli Treaty, that was not done between India and Nepal. In such a condition India has to leave the right over Tista to Satalaz part of, land occupying by India.

### **Asta Ja (Eight Ja) Strategy of Model Village: Resolving the Issues in the Border in Buddhist Economic Perspective**

#### **People's Concern**

Major concern of the people is to have benefited from the government to maintain their peaceful and prosperous lives despite the matter where is the problem of border or the other in the country. Referring to the concerning matter of the people, government must take care or to be shoulder the responsibility to manage every sector in

the bordering countries for peaceful settlement through the utilization of available resources in the Buddhist Economic Perspective. It is because if border of the country may disturbed all the activities in the name of development would remain in paper that may cause to be ruin the socio-economic scenarios in both the countries that has been seen especially in between Nepal and India.

### Asta Ja Campaign

Asta Ja (Eight Ja) a way of fundamental description of the resources originated from Dr. Baburam Bhattarai former prime minister he stated five jas in his budget speech while he was finance minister of the government lead by Mr. Prachanda right after the first constituent assembly election of Nepal. He named the resources from Ja are Jal-Water, Jamin -Land, Jungle-Forest, Jadibuty-Medicinal and Auromatic herbs, and Janashakti-Human resource to be identified them for bringing to mobilize everywhere that may keep the sustainable way to make the people rich everywhere. Afterward the budget document deeply studied and thought that the way what Dr. Bhattarai valuing the resources there some lacking to identified on description, added three more are Jarajuri-Plants, Jalabayu-Climate and Janawar-Animal then it came to be eight Ja called Asta Ja for collective identification of the resources. By carrying Asta Ja Movement Dr. D.D.Paudel wrote an article and published in the journal of comparative international management on Management of Eight 'Ja' for Economic Development of Nepal becoming remarkable parts of the movement.

### Asta Ja Model Village

Earth is a common place for human being they can go and stay everywhere. Restrictions have been made by the government is just an artificial matter to manage the country controlling the flow of people at one place to other, selecting only on the comfortable parts. This is a globalized world with the boon of communication technology people to people relation becoming so friendly they can go in different parts. Thus, the vision must be kept to manage the world then

only a nation even a family can be satisfactorily managed.

Anyway, resources everywhere are available the same even that accounts in different volume only. With the identification of the resources then only management for utilization with the proper attention given to preserved the same to lay the foundation of management now coming based on the fundamental description of Asta Ja (Eight Ja) Campaign.

### Potentiality of Economic Prosperity

Prosperity ever determines with the dedicated human resource working for the development of the country. Even so the wealthier sector comes to be attractive destination to the people instances to be taken of the US and some European countries have shown their features of development. In the SAARC region India has been holding some quality of attraction where youths from Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Pakistan and the others targeting to go for finding the opportunities for employment even with the plenty of resources in their own countries.

WASHINGTON, October 6, 2014— Many South Asian countries show potential for accelerated growth in the short and mid-term:

Source: World Bank	2013	2014	2015	2016
SAR real GDP growth (calendar year)	4.8	5.4	6.0	6.4
SAR Current a/c balance (Percent of GDP, calendar year)	-1.3	-1.6	-2.0	-2.1

Note: Forecasts are subject to constant revisions.

Source: World Bank and national authorities	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Afghanistan	6.1	14.4	3.7	1.5	
Bangladesh	6.7	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.2
Bhutan	8.1	5.6	6.0	6.8	
India (factor cost)	6.7	4.5	4.7	5.6	6.4
Maldives (CY)	6.5	1.3	3.7	4.5	
Nepal (CY)	3.9	4.6	3.5	5.2	4.8
Pakistan (factor cost)	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.4
Sri Lanka	8.2	6.3	7.3	7.8	8.2

Note: (1) These real GDP growth estimates and projections are based on respective country FIs unless otherwise noted (CY); (2) Afghanistan 2012 (9 months only), from 2013 calendar year growth.

Fig. 3: GDP Growth of SAARC Countries

Nepal is in the same case especially the youths are roaming to the different countries for getting employment opportunities, despite of having tremendous resources in its own residential village. Potentialities of the SAARC region could be accounted as in the following data produced by the World Bank shows the strength of the countries where Sri Lanka targeting to reach to

8.2 percent and Pakistan has the lowest 4.4 in 2015. If standard of the SAARC region has been fixed 8.2 the gap 3.8 could be met by the effort of the other countries. Following table clarifies the situation of potentialities of the SAARC countries toward their economic prosperities.

### **Border Management with Nepal and India**

Border of Nepal and India could be managed through various ways even major part goes to the hand of government and politician of both the countries. They have to sit in meeting to settle the entire dispute immediately that remaining over the last several years. Kalapani came to be major disputed areas with India. Along sides including Kalapani India making trouble in 71 parts of the border breaking Junge Pillar and capturing land of the boarder people residing in Nepal side. Therefor that's all to be resolved soon with cordial manner. Here some of the disputed points are here briefly mentioned for having the positive response from the government of India as in the following:

#### **Kalapani**

Kalapani becoming gradually a painful matter to the Patriot Nepalese citizens, because of the forceful capturing the land Kalapani, Lipulek, part of Nepal by India without any reason. With such behavior to occupy the land recently India and Nepal jointly signed an agreement for trade and transit through the same disputed land becoming a hard hit to the Nepalese heart. Therefore, talking everything about friendly relation with India and Nepal, the problem had to be solved becoming the major issues to the concerned countries. India has not any legal proof to claim the land occupied by India. Since long Nepalese People have been desperately feeling hard to digest, and the cases presently becoming High sounding slogan condemning India for its illegal occupation of Nepalese land. Due to such dispute remaining situation, India and China sighed trade and transit agreement becoming great issue of objection for Nepal needs to be solved as soon as possible. A considerable matter could be memorizing about 18 Indian Security Poins deploying after

signing the trade and friendship agreement in 1950 with India. But such points stopped except in Kalapani considering about the pain of India, King Mahendra allowed to use the point because India was feeling a severe threat from China since the war with India and China in 1962. Presently the land supposed under the administration of Darchula District of Nepal now India is claiming it's under the administration of Pithauragarh District of India. Due to this dominating behavior of India, a big plot about 400km<sup>2</sup> land gone to the side India becoming the pain of Nepalese and the government of Nepal. Then again in 1997 Mahakali integrated agreement done with India without fixing the source of the river what is truly flowing from Limpiadhura even India claims Lipu Lekh which one is the true point from the river origins. However, India is forcibly seizing the land to make a strategic security in the bordering China seting military station in the disputed land is not the prestigious matter to the big country.

#### **Susta**

Disputed land in the Terai bordering area is now burning stages is Susta in Nawalparasi district of Nepal. Now Nepal is in painful situation because why a big nation bordering regularly encroaching 14000 hectares. of land of the side of Bhendiyri, Dhanaiya and "the land between the jerk of river has been completely" taken by Indian side becoming another pain to the Nepalese heart.

#### **Antudanda & Pashupati Nagar**

In the East of Nepal Antudanda and Pashupati Nagar also facing problem of encroachment from the side of India becoming other issues to be settled, all the Nepalese are asking why so happen to the sovereign nation Nepal dominated by Indian a big nation. So, as frequently hearing and reading the cases of Indian encroachment is the pain of the people to be resolved.

#### **The Other Disputed Areas**

Referring to the Border Dispute between Nepal and India by Gyanendra Paudyal Tribhuvan University writes encroachment of Indian to the land of Nepal started since the Sugauli treaty

signed between Nepal and India becoming a serious problem for both the country and the people. "The origin place of Mechi river, Antu hill region, the region of Ramnagar, north side of Chure mountain to southern side, jungle etc. are regarded as the disputed border areas". Furthermore are the places where the land touched are tortured by the Indian has been the argument of border people in Nepal. The places along the side of 1751 km of land touched to Indian border are all in controversial "Susta, Arra, Nala, Tal Bagonda. Tanakpur, Mahespur, Thori, Sandakapur, Manebhanjyang, Pashupatinagar, Bhandabari, the Mechi Pul area (two third) of Kankadhitta are the disputed areas of land". Likewise border encroachment in the other parts all becoming pain to Nepal "such as Laxmanpur, Rasiyawall-Khurlotan, Mahalisagar, Kohalawas, Kunauli". Gyanendra notes that "due to these dams and embankments, Nepalese lands have been plunging in many places at the time of massive flood in the monsoon season every year". Regarding the border management numerous such cases are keeping alive that are disturbing to both the side to carry development activities for mutual benefits also must be solve as soon as possible.

### **Modeling the Villages**

Problems always remaining on border evidently the dispute becoming sever pain of the nation that should not be kept for long that need to come to solve the problem sitting with the government authorities. Connecting to the issue of border management modeling would be instrumental to present all that may be replicated to solve such problematic areas in the world.

Model Village if set in both the sides may generate income to support the family residing the areas and manage well would be in a sustainable way to solve the problem in the border areas. Management on such crucial issue a set of structural solution suggested to the government of both the side to manage border problems preserving the heritage that was constructed the Jungh Piller during the time of East India Company ruling India.

### **Recommendation to India to Raise its Popularity**

Definitely India is a big democratic nation popularly known to the entire world. Nevertheless, why India making trouble to the neighboring countries especially Nepal is suffering much. Concerning to these different democratic intellectuals articulating why India has been behaving so unjustifiable ways to its neighbors. India has been not maintaining cordial relation with the neighbors, evidently that be reflected on the SAARC organization, what was established with noble heart of late Ziaur Rahman president of Bangladesh, King of Nepal Birendra, and also the President Jayawardane of Sri Lanka. Now the organization remain dormant due to the cause of so popular democratic country India.

Nepal and India are Indeed, characteristically having the strong cultural ties believing traditional behavior used to partake from both the country since time of long-establishment undercurrents of prevention in public opinion, particularly in Nepal. Here are five factors causing long-lived resentment from Nepalis toward Indian state establishments.

### **Major Concern to be Considered**

#### **Blockades**

Land-locked Nepal is sometimes called "India-locked" because borders India to the east, west, and south. Utilizing this geographical advantage, India has imposed three periodic trades blockades in 1975, 1989, and 2015 against Nepal, accusing on minor issues India often making trouble to the people in Nepal. Nepalese people having bitter experience unforgettable slap of blocked even in the painful time of big earthquake in 2015 that automatically creating huge anti-India sentiment among Nepalis. After facing the crippling blockade of 2015, just month after a powerful earthquake decimated the country, Nepal was compelled to sign a historic trade and transit agreement with its northern neighbor, China. That sentimental behavior of India becoming a challenging. Therefore, India a big country needs to be thinking how to make com-

fortable environment to the neighboring country, especially with Nepal.

### **The Border**

Nepal and India's roughly 1,800-kilometer-long border is open. But this is not without tension. The two neighbors have several territorial disputes, especially the hard core matter becoming the Kalapani and Lipulek issue to be solved immediately that's now captured by India and using an outlet for the trade and transit to China becoming a hard pinching for the people in Nepal must be realized by India. The same issue should be deeply taken into consideration by the Chinese government.

Another stinging point is that the majority of Nepal's border being difficult, while India has strong border guards to protect adjacent Indian borders. At times, Indian security forces encroach onto Nepali lands and have even killed Nepali citizens. There are countless instances where Nepali migrant workers returning from India are enforced by Indian border guards to pay some charges and sometimes looting the luggage and money they have earned working in India. These incidents also serve to foster anger against India in Nepal. Considering the issues in the bordering journey India must be careful to manage friendly deal with Nepal apologizing where in what point encroached the land of Nepal that should be stopped securing Junge pillar that are the architectural heritage for both the countries may that's to be standing for attraction for the archeologist forever.

### **Buddha's Birthplace**

There is no denying that the founder of Buddhism, Gautam Buddha, who is also known by his early name of Siddhartha Gautam, was born in Lumbini, Nepal. Buddha's heritage is an emotional issue in Nepal, where Buddhists constitute the second-largest portion of the national population. But some Indian films, books, and public figures say Buddha was born in India, generating strong public protests in Nepal. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi himself said India "has given the world ... Buddha's message of peace" during his

address at the 74th session of United Nations General Assembly. This was widely criticized on social media platforms in Nepal, increasing anti-India sentiment among Nepalis becoming a hindrance to maintain pleasant personal and cultural relation between the countries.

### **"Big Brother" Behavior**

Nepal is the oldest sovereign country of South Asia. At a time when its regional neighbors like India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan were colonized by the British while Nepal enjoyed a strong diplomatic relationship with the British as an independent and sovereign country. At the end of 2016, Nepal and Britain celebrated 200 years of diplomatic friendship, whereas India became independent only in 1947.

Nepalis are proud of prestigious history of their sovereignty. However, many figures in Indian politics and media habitually call Nepal India's "young brother." Nepalis do not countenance the framing of India as Nepal's "big" or "elder brother," often used by veteran Indian politicians, intellectuals, and journalists. Besides criticism of India's "micromanagement" of Nepal, Nepalis have a more philosophical objection: they believe that neighboring India cannot be the "big brother" just because of its bigger physical size. To criticize this way of framing the relationship, Nepal's Prime Minister K.P. Sharma Oli famously stated, "Any country can be big or small in size or population ... but nationality cannot be smaller or greater. All countries should get equal opportunity to exercise their sovereignty." Concerning all those significances of status of Nepal since it's independent status from time immemorial could be claimed a big brother even Nepal sincerely managing the diplomatic relation with India becomes the notable discourse to the Indian government.

### **Unequal Diplomatic Agreements**

There are many diplomatic agreements between Nepal and India, and public perception holds that these are mostly beneficial to India. For instances, the Gandaki, Koshi and Mahakali water agreements with India are heavily disliked by the

majority of Nepalis. These agreements, they say, have given India the upper hand over the use and control of Nepal's precious water resources. Besides these three controversial water-sharing agreements, said to be sealed under pressure at different intervals from the Indian state establishment, the very framework for the modern-day relationship is perhaps the most controversial between Nepal and India. The 1950 Peace and Friendship Treaty is highly unpopular in Nepal. There are strong civilian and independent intellectual voices calling to revise this treaty, which is seen as a formal diplomatic document putting Nepal under the Indian security umbrella.

Realizing the problems on the issues of the bilateral relations, both the countries agreed to go on analytical study by giving the responsibilities to the group of professionals formed in both the countries. The same happen with the formation of The Eminent Persons' Group (EPG) was a joint body by Nepal and India to review and propose to update to their bilateral treaties and agreements, including the 1950 Nepal-India Friendship Treaty. The EPG finalized a consensus report in 2018 with recommendations on various aspects of the relationship, such as trade, water resources, and cultural ties. This report was intended to provide a new blueprint for strengthening Nepal-India relations but the report's implementation and discussion remain to be seen. (Web)

#### **Formation of Eminent Persons' Group**

As of the group formation to study and recommend the issues on different agreements and the issues in the border were dignified personalities working in the high ranked, officials and academic institutions. Formation of the groups of eminent professionals were agreed by both the side and gone through several meeting with government from both the side and finally they prepared the report and given to the respective government was hearing, even India is not being ready to disclose the report, to be given on account for discussion in the government level of both the countries to solve the problems between the countries. Eminent group were formed as in the following:

#### **From Nepal Side**

- a. The former foreign minister Bhekh Bahadur Thapa (coordinator)
- b. Former Chief Commissioner of Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority Surya Nath Upadhyaya
- c. Former Law Minister Nilamber Acharya
- d. CPN-UML Law Maker - Rajan Bhattarai

#### **From India Side**

- a. Former chief minister of Uttarakhand Bhagat Singh Koshyari (coordinator)
- b. Former Indian Envoy to Nepal Jayanta Prasad
- c. Former vice- chancellor of Sikkim University Mahendra P. Lama
- d. Senior Fellow, Vivekananda International Foundation B. C. Upreti

The EPG meeting had two years tenure to be held every three months meeting on a rotational basis. Formation of the professional group was happened during the visit of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 2 July, 2014 both the side agreed to form an EPG comprising four members each with a tenure of two years

#### **Summarizing the Issues to be solved**

Though the issues remaining in various forms, with the friendly countries around India wishing for India to be raised in the height of popularity in its democratic image in the community around the world, is the good faith of the friendly neighbors must not be ignored by India.

India is a great and emerging country in the development perspective, because of its effort to become a richest country in the world. Conspicuous matter to be resolved soon becomes the right process of augmenting Indian Economy and overall development issues, that should not be indulging the matter of the neighboring border issues. Regarding to this matters a brief suggestion to the Indian government may lead towards going ahead if followed as:

Suggestion to the Indian Government given here with good faith because India a great country deserving greatness in various terms should not

be indulge into the border issues. Creating well accepted behavior that may keep the neighbor happy might be the major concern that may keep India come to be inspiring country in the world community adopting the Buddhist Economics for its overall development. Management is nothing but it is big task to the government and politician of both the countries sharing border land in any parts of the world. Now, burning issue coming into controversial height, in Israel and Lebanon on the cause of Gaza, the same with Pakistan of India on the issue of Kashmir, and also India should recall why SAARC becoming inactive needs to be clarified. Similarly, the case of Laddakh with India and China are some of the examples can be taken are to be settled. Therefore, Nepal and India must stand presenting a model to settle the disputes arisen could be replicated to solve the same types of issues in other countries would be the modeling the border side significantly on what entire people will be happily settled contributing for the national development. Regarding the issues that may often keeping sleepless people in Nepal all nobleness of both the government, especially Indian Government must come to be able to follow the points:

- Nepal and Indian border should be regulated at least with the identity of the visitors and also the volume and kind of the commodity trading providing easy access of the sea route for international trade. Recently hearing India urged to manage border with passport to the Nepalese visiting India, if the process so raised to be welcomed even India only can't make such provisions. In this case Nepal and India should sit on the negotiation table to manage border for the visitors with different purpose with passport.
- India has to legalize the issues raising on the cause having to tumble on differences otherwise the land should be backed to Nepal occupied even after the Sugauli Treaty, it's because the treaty was not done by Nepal and Indian government, it's already expired because of the treaty was done between Nepal and East India Company that cancelled

by the number 8 of the Trade and Freedom Agreement signed in 1950

- Jointly preserved the Junghe Pillar that the heritage not only for Nepal and India but the monument may keep significant essence for the entire community in the world, they used to come to study of the historic value of the border monument how that was demarcated identified with Junghe Pillar.
- India has to value the report of EGP report and redesign the agreement with Nepal, that may signed on Trade and Friendship, Tanakpur, Mahakali, Kosi, Gandaki and also BIPA and more done in between Nepal and India.
- Nepal and India Should be cooperative to review the Agreement of Trade and Friendship signed on 31 July 1950, in that agreement no 8 cancelled all the agreement and treaties done beforehand. With such matters the Sugauli Treaty cancelled with that. In this respect India has to back the land occupied after the Sugauli Treaty from Tista to Satlaz. With all these India should not be thinking a loser of the land even if it will be greatly deserving quality of appreciation to the Indian government, raising the prestige in the international community they will all appreciate and trying to replicate the same model to settle the problem if arising with the bordering countries.

### Conclusion

Border management becoming a threatening issue in the South Asian Nations especially in the border of India, most of the countries are suffering from the forceful interference of Indian side thinking as it's a big and powerful nation. Particularly in the case of Nepal and India, Nepal is hardly suffering with the frequent hit of Indian side in the border of in 71 points. Now a burning problem becoming about the bordering land of Nepal and India Kalapani, Liplek, Limpia Dhura, through that point India constructed road to make the shortest route for Manasharowar.

Furthermore, the pain raising in the mind of Nepalis after signing the agreement between India

and China to make it a trade rout. Even India is saying it a disputed area, so why India forcedly working in unauthorized land. If it had to go through the way how India is thinking, the need to be consulted to Nepalese government. In the same way Nepal and India have the agreement of peace and friendship with several provisions including the issue of the previous agreement cancelling could be clearly known by reading the point 8 of the agreement. If so the treaty of Sugauli also cancelled, and the land occupying by India should be backed to Nepal. With all so hard issue with Nepal could be solved by sitting in the table from the side of both the government. If agreed so the problem of both the country would be solve cordially for the rapid development of both the countries. Consequently, India soon to achieve the aim of being a super powered nation in the world.

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