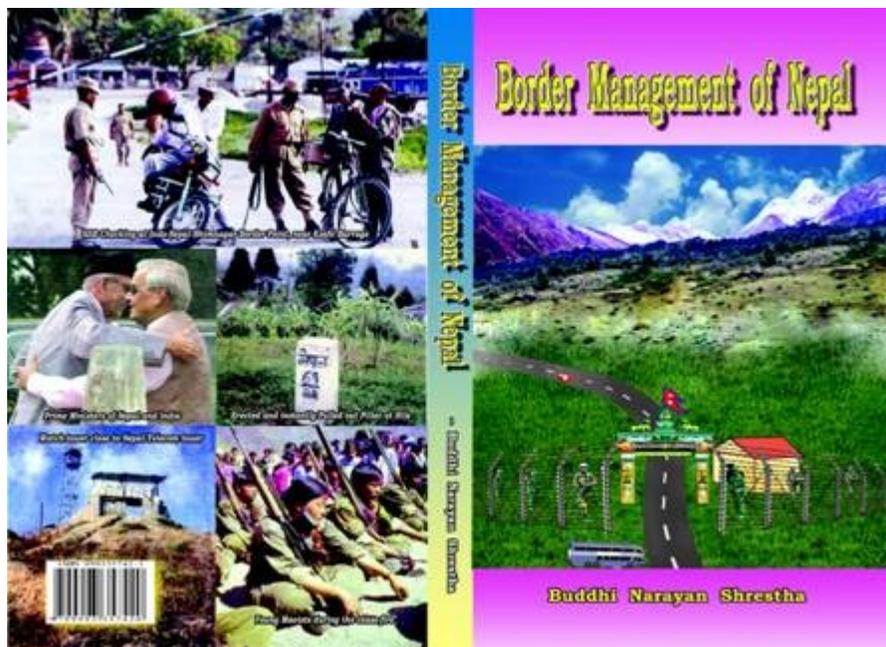


Border Management of Nepal

(Some of the important headings, sub-headings and portion of the text have been given below for an overview of the book. Details can be read from the paper copy of the book.)



Buddhi Narayan Shrestha

Publisher's Note

All citizens of a sovereign nation have an inalienable right to live in peace, security and harmony as independent people of a sovereign country. This right can best be enjoyed only if the country's internal as well as external situation is stable. Nepal shares its borders with two Asian giants, and compared to its border on the north, its border with the southern neighbour remains porous and unregulated. This has brought both hindrances and benefits to Nepal from time immemorial.

Managing borders is an issue related to the country's internal security system *in to* along with its political, economic and social dimensions. The country has to face numerous problems and challenges on several fronts, and especially a serious crisis in respect of peace and security, if there is no effective border management system. Nepal has been suffering from such problems for long because of the open, unregulated border with India. Be it the cross-border activities against India by Pakistani agents, or the safe shelter enjoyed by Nepal's Maoist rebels into Indian soil during insurgency, or just an issue of maintaining peace and security between all these neighbors, the existing open border between India and Nepal has mainly been responsible for causing trouble. It is for this reason that the well-wishers of both the countries have long been voicing their concern for the scientific demarcation and proper management of their borders.

The author of the present book, *Border Management of Nepal*, has had a long practical experience and expertise in the field of mapping activities and Nepal's border management. The book deals with the burning issues of managing and regulating the country's border with its neighbours. This is a sequel to his earlier books, *Boundary of Nepal* and *Border Management in the context of National Security* in vernacular, which we had the privilege of publishing. *Boundary of Nepal* became very popular among intellectuals, as it received the prestigious *Madan Puraskar (Prize)* for 2057 B.S. We congratulate the author for the prize, and express our pride and joy for the opportunity to publish such an important book, which will contribute to preserving and promoting Nepal's nationality, territorial integrity and sovereign security.

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The present book supplements the position taken by the earlier books. Here the author has carefully analyzed the emerging issues of border management, together with its history, present status and problems, keeping in mind the fact that national well-being is impossible without national security, which again, is beyond imagination without effective border management. This has helped to answer questions as to the exact nature of controversy surrounding our border points, along with its history as well as its advantages and disadvantages of the present system for the nation. Obviously, the book has brought to light the benefits a nation can acquire by managing its boundary skillfully.

It may be noted that the books published earlier provided a complete picture of Nepal's boundary, while the present book explains serious security implications when the borders are not competently regulated. This presents a lot of information and evidences, significant in themselves, pertaining to border management. We believe that it will help the readers who are interested to know Nepal's border management system as well as the students, teachers and researchers in areas of bilateral relations and security by equipping them with the knowledge of the country's history, geography and politics on the boundary of Nepal. Therefore, we are once again grateful to the author for providing us this opportunity to publish his book, and cherish every hope and confidence that this book will also gain readers' appreciation like the earlier publications, *Boundary of Nepal* and *Border Management in the context of National Security*. Lastly, we would like to thank all those involved in the publication of the book.

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Foreword

The Kingdom of Nepal is a small, largely mountainous nation lying between the huge heavily populated nation of India on its southern side, and very sparsely populated China / Tibet to the north. Astride this northern border lies Mount Everest, at an altitude of 29,035 feet (8850 m), the highest mountain anywhere in the world. My wife and I have visited Nepal several times, always related to the mapping and determination of Everest's precise position and altitude.

Buddhi Narayan Shrestha, the author of this book was, for so many years, the Director General of Nepal's Survey Department with the long experience in the land survey and mapping activities of Nepal and therefore the most ideal person who could possibly have been chosen to write it. He has made serious efforts to analyze the borders of Nepal and brought out an interesting and informative book on the topic.

Between its covers he reviews in detail both the issue and the management of these borders. In several of these pages he is critical in his description of certain real weaknesses in the present border management of Nepal, for as a distinguished Nepali he wants Nepal's border with India to its South, in particular, to be clearly demarcated as well as excellently managed. This is more important than ever in an era when poorly known borders are often even the basis of confrontation- *conflict-warfare!*

It has been a real pleasure as well as an honor to have been asked to write the "Foreword" for this book. I am indeed happy that a Nepali researcher has made efforts to discuss on national border issues of his nation and its management in a comprehensive manner. I am sure that it is destined to be of as much interest to the citizens of Nepal itself as it will be to the many thousands of others who love and respect Nepal worldwide and wish to know more on the boundary business of Nepal.

Bradford Washburn

***Founding
Director***

**Boston's Museum of
Science**

**April 7, 2003
Science Park, Boston, USA**

Few Words

It has been my pleasure to read the typescript of this book by Buddhi Narayan Shrestha who made a painstaking effort to bring out this immensely significant and timely piece of work entitled *Border Management of Nepal*. Upon a thorough perusal of its text, I found it a very important reading for all Nepali citizens who need to be well aware of the status of their national frontiers. The book has presented facts on Nepal's border management issues after their extensive and in-depth study and analysis. Readers would notice that it has not only covered Nepal's geographical and historical aspects of border issues at great length but also incorporated the relevant opinions of the political leaders and intellectuals of Nepal and its neighbours on the border management of the nation.

Indeed, when we look for answers as to why we Nepalis need to be well informed of the country's border management issues, it becomes clear that the root of the major problems that Nepal is facing today lies in the open, unregulated border between herself and India. It is extremely essential for all Nepalis to be fully sensitive to this crucial fact.

Even the rebels had been finding it easier to transport arms, ammunitions and explosives into Nepal from across the southern border during insurgency. They were also frequently seen receiving medical treatment at the Indian hospitals along the Nepalese border. This has become possible exclusively because of Nepal's open border with India, though, lately, the latter seems to have taken some steps in controlling the rebel's movement. Likewise, crimes such as armed robbery, drugs trafficking, girls trafficking, and smuggling of arms, machinery equipment and foodstuff are also caused by the open border. This book has taken into account all these relevant details, and therefore, proves its significance to the readers very effectively.

So, the question arises, what is to be done now? The answer is: if we love our motherland exactly the way we love our home, and also want to protect it the way we do our home by provisioning security doors and windows and watchmen, we need to regulate the open border between Nepal and its friendly neighbour, India. The regulation should manage movements of goods or people on either side of the border to the designated entry and exit points only. However, those residing along the border should be provided with facilities for cross-border movement in a secure and transparent manner. If we can have a regulated border with our northern neighbour, why can't we have the same with the southern one? We have to think coolly if we are to consolidate our national security system and make it more efficient. It is against this background that the present book demands a compulsive reading, as it has thrown light on these points very convincingly.

India, of late, has deployed special security personnel to look after and protect her side of the border with us. Nepal should respond to this move, and should very urgently set up its own Border Security Force. Although the author has mentioned this matter in the book, it would have been better had he put it in some more detail. But he probably left it to the readers.

To conclude, the author, who happens to be a former Director General of Survey Department of Nepal with a long involvement in research and writings on Nepal's boundary, deserves our heartiest congratulations for writing this book, which is extremely useful for native as well as foreign researchers. He has no doubt done a great service to the nation. I pray to Lord Pashupatinath for his success in writing further books in future and bringing out the fact and truth on nation's boundary issues to the general public.

Satchit Shumsher J.B.Rana

Member, State Council Standing Committee,

Honourable Retired General

and

Former Commander-in-Chief

Royal Nepal Army

Asha Dweep,

Jorpati,

Preface

We Nepalese love *Dal-Bhat-Tarkari* (*lentil soup, rice and curry*), as it is our staple food. We look forward to eating that every day. Peace and security like *Dal-Bhat-Tarkari*, are indispensable to Nepalese society and its citizens. Personal freedom is at stake whenever there is lapse of peace, security and tranquility in the society. National security, an essential element for society and its members, is closely related to the management of the country's border. Even a minor irritant at any given international border-point of a small sized country like Nepal will create a serious impact on the other side of the border-point as well. The friction thus created would not only limit itself to the two frontiers, it will rather affect the countries hinterland on both sides entirely and directly.

Now Nepalese are conscious and educated enough to understand that Nepal's internal peace, security, law and order and overall development of the nation are intimately linked with the management of border. Illegal immigrants of all sorts enter Nepal from its southern border without any obstacle. There is also an unchecked and incessant influx of the neighbouring citizens and mischievous persons inside Nepal. After a lapse of some time, a number of innocent, common Nepalis, including at intervals, poor children and women, are found dead for no fault of theirs. Thus, these immigrants create terror and bloodshed in the country. Those who are killed are gone forever. Those who survive go hiding. Those who are injured flee secretly to the other side of the border and rest there until recovery, but only to return and stage another series of killings. Some of them being criminals victimize innocent Nepalese including children and women. Besides creating terror in Nepal, crossing the border becomes a safe haven for them with total freedom of movement. No one can deny the fact that such unwarranted incidents that shake the foundation of a nation are caused by the weak, inefficient border management system, and incomplete border demarcation.

The land of Nepal is being used as an open passage/corridor to access the third country from the north too. Normally a case of this nature should have been rare. The porosity at the international border points should not have prevailed at another point. Such situations can be anticipated since documents of any sort are required for travelling across the border. Even the policemen from the foreign country take advantage of such unrestricted border and do their 'job' by raiding the residences of the Kathmandu metropolitan capital of Nepal. Ironically, only when there is uproar, our security personnel come to know about it. Such security lapses and loopholes in the security mechanisms are the direct result of ineffective border management system of this country.

This book is an outcome of my attempt to collect, arrange and analyze the information in areas of border management, along with an assessment of the social and economic impact due to the mismanagement of the border security system. In this perspective, I have suggested some alternative measures to the existing border management system of Nepal. Besides, I have included the historical boundary and some border issues of Nepal with both neighbouring countries, China and India. This book is in no way may be complete, for there are some more minor issues uncovered and I did not want to make the volume look unattractive. However, those relevant and interesting materials related to the main subject are included as appendices.

My earlier book, *Boundary of Nepal*, in vernacular was much appreciated by readers who seemed sensitive to the current border issues. All the copies of the first edition sold within two years encouraged me to embark on this book. The second book, *Border Management in the context of National Security* has also been admired by the readers and more than sixty percent of the total printed copies have been sold within a period of six months. I remain grateful to all respected readers of my earlier books, and now request them heartily to accept this book in English. It would greatly encourage me with your constructive responses, criticisms and comments. I express my sincere gratitude to the *Madan Puraskar Guthi (Trust)* for awarding my earlier book, *Boundary of Nepal* with the revered *Madan Puraskar (Prize)-2057 B.S.* which further motivated me to undertake this study. As a result, you have this book in your hand.

This book contains some of the relevant chapters of my earlier books; *Boundary of Nepal* and *Border Management in the context of National Security*, printed in vernacular and many new chapters in English indeed. I would like to thank Krishna Gyawali and Sunil KC for their profession in translating some of the chapters.

Likewise, I am obliged to all my well-wishers who encouraged and energized me for embarking on this book. Most notably, General Satchit Shumsher J.B.Rana: honorable member of the State Council Standing Committee and the Retired Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Nepal Army, deserves my deep appreciation for writing Few Words after reading the manuscript. I actually felt honoured. I am grateful to Dr. Bradford Washburn, Founding Director of the Boston Museum of Science,

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USA, for writing Foreword to this book with great interest. Similarly, I am indebted to Dr. Mohan Prasad Lohani, an eminent scholar for editing and fine-tuning the grammatical portion of this book. Without cooperation of the Bhumichitra Mapping Co., the painstaking process of publication of this book would not have been possible.

Lastly, my wife Lily Shrestha deserves my heartiest thanks for always inspiring and encouraging me to work on the book, by freeing me from domestic preoccupations. My brother Hari Govinda Shrestha and daughter Dr. Kanchana Shrestha also share a large chunk of thanks for making necessary arrangements for printing and publishing the book.

- *Buddhi Narayan Shrestha*

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Table of Contents

Publisher's Note
Foreword

vi
viii

AIMSA Collection For study

Few Words
Preface

ix
xi

Chapter- I: Historical Boundary of Nepal

1. Border Management and National Security	1
2. Historical Boundary of Nepal	2
3. The Birth of Nepal	6
4. Boundary of Greater Nepal	10
5. Boundary of Present Nepal	24
6. Boundary in the Constitution of Nepal	48
7. Indian Military Check-posts in Nepal	50
8. International Border Management	55

Chapter- II: Nepal-China Border Management

9. Nepal-China Border Management	62
10. No Hassle on Nepal-China Demarcation	63
11. Northern Borderline: Beyond the Himalayas	66
12. Shape of Northern Border before 1961	68
13. Himalayan Range is no longer Obstacle now	72

Chapter- III : Nepal-India Border Management

14. Nepal-India Border Management System	74
• Origin of open border system	76
• Motive behind open border system	77
• Acceleration of open border system	77
• Border blockade by India	78
15. Existing Southern Customs Points of Nepal	80
16. Implications of Open Border System	81
• Positive implications	82
• Negative implications	84
17. Current Status of the Southern Border	97
• Indian army at the border	97

xiv

Nepalese army at the border customs	101
18. Open Border System Needs Change	102

AIMSA Collection For study

19. Alternative Border Management System	106
• Enforcing passport / ID card	107
• Fencing the frontier	109
• Guarding the border	113
• Constructing roads on no-man's land	118

Chapter- IV: Border Issues of Nepal

20. Issue of Kalapani / Limpiyadhura	124
21. The Western Border	135
22. Status of Masonry <i>Junge</i> Pillar	137
23. Kalapani: A Motionless Move	147
24. What is Mechi Border Dispute?	151
25. Debate on Susta Area	160
26. Locations of Violated Nepal-India Border	165
27. Mount Everest was Claimed by China	176
28. Rebels: Beyond the Border	186

Chapter- V: Published Relevant Articles

29. Army Mobilization at Border-points: How Meaningful?	194
30. Impact of Army Mobilization on Customs Patrolling	197
31. Motive Behind: Indian Army at the Border	201
32. Border is Extended even to the Sky	206
33. Nepal-India Border Demarcation: Two Decades	209
34. Nepal-China Border Demarcation: Token of Friendship	215

Chapter- VI: Miscellaneous

35. Who said What about the Open Border System?	222
36. Who said What on Kalapani Border Issue?	232
37. Statistics on Kalapani Border Area	242
38. Glossary on Border / Boundary	244

Chapter - VII: Appendices

39. List of Appendices :	249-301
1. Customs points of Nepal	249
2. Northern Border points of Nepal	252
3. A Letter from Sardar Patel to Jawaharlal Nehru	253
4. Indian Check-posts at Nepal's Northern Frontier	259

AIMSA Collection For study

5. Northern Areas recently opened for Tourists	260
6. Passport Regulation / Sample of passport/Visa-1862	261
Cost Estimate of Fencing at the border	264
8. Nepal-India Peace and Friendship Treaty -1950	265
9. Nepal-India Joint Communique-1990	269
10. Nepal-India Joint Press Statement -2000	273
11. Nepal-India Joint Press Statement -2002	281
12. Treaty of Sugauli-1816	288
13. Supplementary Boundary Treaty-1816	291
14. Boundary Treaty 1860	295
15. Boundary Agreement-1875	297
16. Sino-Nepal Boundary Agreement-1960	298
17. Nepal-China Boundary Treaty-1961 (with Protocols)	301

Chapter- VIII : Maps

40. List of Maps :	
1. Map of Nepal-India-China	3
2. Map of Greater Nepal 1760-1816	13
3. Northern Border-points of Nepal to be Opened	53
4. Customs Check-points of Nepal	69
5. Nepal-India Border Encroachment	99
6. Gurhwal Kumaon 1827	125
7. India-XII, Index Map 1835	129
8. The Atlas of India, Plate X and XI 1846	133
9. Nipal and the Countries Adjoining 1856	141
10. Boundary Demarcation 1816-1860	143
11. District Almora 1865-69 and 1871-77	145
12. Nepal, Almora District, U.P. 1879	149
13. Old Atlas of China, Qing Dynasty 1903	309
14. Indo Index of South Asia, Tokyo 1934	311
15. The World Atlas, Moscow 1984	317
16. List of Border Maps concerning Nepal	318

Chapter- IX : Last Chapter

41. Newspapers' Note to the Author	321
42. Short Introduction to the Author	343
43. Cartoons on Border Issues	352
44. Selected Bibliography	356
45. General Index.	358

Note:- *Important headings, sub-headings, some paragraphs, portion of paragraphs, synopsis of the text and main points of the book have been copied and pasted in this website from 360+16 pages book. It is requested to go to the paper book for the details.*

Border Management and National Security

Nationality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national security are of primary and inevitable concern to each nation and its citizens. An independent nation has its defined and demarcated boundaries, a permanent population, owns strong and independent government and is also capable of conducting international relations beyond its borders. A country cannot be regarded as independent in the absence of these conditions. Of all essential elements that make a nation sovereign, boundary plays a great role. The landmass within that boundary gives existence to a nation's identity. For an independent nation, failure to protect its boundary is equal to failure in protecting its national security. When borders are not regulated and protected, the country plunges into a mess of conflicts, crises and sufferings that, in the long run, would lead to no less than a catastrophe.

Nepal's borders on the east, west and south are linked to India, while that on the north is connected with China. A range of high Himalayas lie on the border between Nepal and China, elongating from east to west, while the southern border with India is stretched by a plain landmass. Similarly, most parts of the eastern and western borders also have a range of low mountains, hills and hillocks. Nepal and China have a controlled border system whereas an open border system exists in between Nepal and India. Nepal has never had an experience of having closed borders with its neighbours. It should be admitted that the existing border management system of Nepal has played a sensitive role in its national security.

Issues of national security and border management are interrelated. When peace and security are in danger within the national boundaries, alertness has to be maintained across international borders as well. If borders are not managed with skill and acumen, the country falls into a morass of undesirable activities by native and foreign elements, disrupting its development process. On the other hand, international borders are so sensitive that, if not managed properly, they soon begin to create disturbances. For example, when Indo-Nepal borders are sealed for a few days during elections in one of these countries, we can experience the effects it would create on the other side of the border.

Speaking in the context of South Asian nations, Nepal's security system has become crucial for its neighbours, mainly because of its typical geographical location. Nepal is situated between China and India. China is a country that is most populous, has growing influence in the world arena, occupies the

largest territory in Asia, and embraces a distinct political identity. India, on the other hand, is also a large country with its huge population and territory. Even Pakistan, a country with a different political system, is not far distant from Nepal. For all these reasons, Nepal's national security and border management, inter-linked as they are, have become a matter of serious concern to our neighbours in particular and the western countries in general, especially in the present context of global and regional security, after the terrorist attack incidents on 11 September 2001 in the USA and on 13 December the same year in New Delhi, India.

Historical Boundary of Nepal

The Himalayan Kingdom of Nepal lies between two big countries, China and India on its north and South. It is elongated on the east and the west. Since the last two hundred years the frontier of Nepal is surrounded on its south, east and west by India and on the north by China (Map No. 1). History is evidence that at one time the boundary of Nepal was extended towards Tista River on the East; to Kangara across Sutlej River in the west; to the confluence of Ganga and Jamuna Rivers to the south; and to Shigatshe and Tashilhunpo Gomba (monastery) across the Himalayas in the north. In the course of time, at one time the western border was limited to Sutlej in the west to the mid-plains of the Ganges in the south; and it had touched the present day Bangladesh on the east. But because of time, situation and the activities of the past, the borderline of the Tista and Sutlej constricted to Mechi River on the east to Mahakali river on the west, and to watershed of the Himalayan Range on the north, and to the Siwalik range and the plains of the Tarai on the South.

The northern borderline of Nepal has been fixed at watershed of the Himalayan Range by the Nepal-

China Boundary Protocol of 20 January 1963..... While the northern border has so many Himalayan peaks, and the borderline passes through the high peaks, mountains, passes, *deuralis* (terminal points of up mountain), gorges and the pasturelands, the southern borderline runs through fertile plains, jungles and rivers. On the east there is the Mechi River and the watershed of Singhalila Range, hills and hillocks stand as the border line, and the Mahakali River runs through the whole borderline on the west. No matter what the historical perspective of the Nepalese frontier was, the Kingdom of Nepal is bounded by a perimeter of 3,222.88 kilometers (including the disputed areas) Of this 1,414.88 km lies on the borderline with China and the remaining 1,808 km length along with the Indian border. Of the Nepalese border touching India, 1,213 km consists of land border and the remaining 595 kilometers is river boundary. There are 60 big and small rivers and rivulets which demarcate the border between Nepal and India. Of them the most important are the Mechi on the east and Mahakali on the west. The Mechi River forms 80 kilometers of the borderline, and similarly the Mahakali forms 230 km, Rapti 20 km, Ghongi 15 km, Rapti 6 km and the others form 244 kilometers of the borderline.

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The perimeter of the greater Nepal extending from Tista on the east to Sutlej on the west was 4,079 line kilometres, east-west length as 1,373 kilometers and its area was 204,917 square kilometers. It was even bigger when the country's boundaries had extended from Tista on the east to Kangara on the West and to the confluence of the river Ganges and Yamuna on the south with the total perimeter stretching to 5,119 line kilometers, east-west length as 1,415 km and the total area as 267,575 square kilometers. But the modern Nepal has an encircled boundary line of 3,222.88 kilometers covering an area of 147,181 square kilometers.....

The Birth of Nepal

.....After his conquest of the Valley, Prithvi Narayan Shah the Great unified other smaller countries south of the Valley to keep other smaller fiefdoms near Gurkha State, out of the influence and control of the British rule. After his Kingdom spread out from north to south, he made Kantipur the capital of expanded country, and called it Nepal instead of Gorkha. In this way, Prithvi Narayan Shah formally established Nepal as a country and Nepal was born in 1769 AD.....

After establishing the Kingdom of Nepal with Kantipur as its capital in 1769, Prithvi Narayan Shah did not sit with his hands folded. Looking at the possibility of the British in India taking up the smaller states of both east and west, Prithvi Narayan Shah thought of unifying all of them to form a bigger and stronger country. He thought that if those small states and fiefdoms could be unified, the British and the Bengalis could not unsettle our country as a big nation. He thus pushed forward his campaign of unification with the intention of bringing them together rather than merging them inside his border forcibly by brutal and autocratic means. Followings were te stages of unification:

- **Campaign of Unification.....**
- **Expansion to the east and west**
- **Pushing further west**
- **End of unification**
- **Activities on the northern border**
- **Border after Betrawoti Treaty**
- **Border under Thapathali Treaty**

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End of unification

Therefore, as the crusade for unification of Nepal came to an end, because of the bravery and martyrdom of commanders like Balabhadra, Bhakti Thapa, Bahadur Shah and Amar Singh Thapa and the diplomacy of Bhimsen Thapa, Nepal's geographical expansion had extended from Tista River in the east to Sutlej River in the west, and from Himalayas in the north to the fertile land near to the confluence of Ganges and Jamuna in the South (Map No. 2).

Thus, the unification campaign started by Prithvi Narayan Shah had included the Himalayas, mountains, valleys and passes. The 56 different states spread over as Athara Thakurai, Barha Thakurai, Sirmour, Gadhwal area, Kumaon, the 22- and 24-fiefdoms / principalities, Kathmandu Valley, the Sen State, Middle Kirat, Farther Kirat, the Limbuwan and the Lepcha area were unified into a single and vast country called Greater Nepal. Had Prithvi Narayan Shah not launched the Campaign of unification, it was not impossible that the smaller countries and the principalities would have fall prey to the British colonial expansion and Nepal, as a separate nation, would not have existed.....

Boundary of Greater Nepal

After establishing the Kingdom of Nepal with Kantipur as its capital in 1769, Prithvi Narayan Shah pushed forward his campaign of unification with the intention of bringing them together rather than merging them inside his border forcibly by brutal and autocratic means. The steps taken were as follows:

- **Campaign of Unification**
- **Expansion to the east and west**
- **Pushing further west**
- **End of unification**
- **Activities on the northern border**
- **Border after Betrawoti Treaty**
- **Border under Thapathali Treaty**

.....In this way, by the time of Thapathali Treaty, Nepal's northern border had at times expanded and contracted and finally was limited to the Himalayan range. That time, majority of the Himalayan range had remained within the Nepalese frontier and the Nepal-Tibet borderline had elongated and extended north from the northern foot (base) of the Himalayas.

Boundary of Present Nepal

.....Before Sugauli Treaty, the Company government had a great fear that the Chinese Emperor would help Nepal in the war; and after the treaty it was still skeptical about the attitude of the Chinese as the whole of Kumaon and Gadhwal in the west and Sikkim in the east came under the British dominion. Besides, Lord Moira was anxious about the Chinese Emperor asking the Company government whether Nepal had or had not the right to enter into treaty with it. In the meantime, a rumour had reached to the British officials that the Chinese were sending a massive force to Kathmandu to punish the British. The British officials in Bengal had feared that the Chinese might demand why they entered into war with Nepal, and why they forced Nepal into an unequal treaty. But the fear had subsided after the British Resident in Kathmandu conveyed to them a message that there were no Chinese troops in Kathmandu, and that there was no reason for the Nepalese to welcome them.

This clearly shows that they still had fears of other countries asking them why they had tricked and cheated Nepal entering into the treaty forcibly. They had also doubts that the Gorkhals might not accept the treaty and would wage a war again. But the plan for another war never materialized amid the animosity between the Gorkhali troops and the high government officials, and the remarks and comment on the strategy adopted during the lost war and debates on whether Nepal should have continued the war instead of entering into a treaty. This forced Nepal to remain within the limited boundary of the Sugauli Treaty and Nepal has remained confined within that border to this day to the east and west.

Followings are the points of incidents of present days Nepal:

- **Nepal During Sugauli Treaty**
- **Return of the plain area from Koshi to Rapti**
- **Return of the new territories**

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- **Nepal after Sugauli Treaty**
- **Border after Nepal-China Border Agreement-1961**
- **Border after the Nepal-China Boundary Protocols**
- **First Boundary Protocol – 1963**
- **Second Boundary Protocol –1979**
- **Third Boundary Protocol – 1988**

.....The treaty of Sugauli-1816 chipped Nepal's wings in both the east and the west with the result that Nepal had to concede all the territories within the hills eastwards of the River Mechi including the fort and lands of Nagree and the Pass of Nagarcote leading from Morang into the hills, together with the territory lying between that Pass and Nagree to the Company government. In the west, the territory west of the Mahakali river was yielded to the Company government, and a provision was made that the King of Nepal engages never to have any concern with those countries or the inhabitants thereof. Besides, the whole plain Tarai region (except for the Butwal area) from the river Koshi to Kali came under the control of the Company government.....But Nepal restored the territory from Koshi to Rapti and Rapti to Kali in 1816 and 1860 respectively as present days Nepal.

Boundary in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal-1990

.....The Constitution has a provision that any treaty or agreement related to the boundary and the territory of the country must be approved and implemented by a two-thirds majority of the members of parliament present in both Houses of the Parliament. But what is more important is that the Constitution completely prohibits the territorial division of the country even if it is passed by the absolute majority of the parliament.....

The following clauses are mentioned under the title 'Kingdom' of Article 4:

- (1) Nepal is a multi-ethnic, multi-linguistic, democratic, independent, and indivisible sovereign Hindu and Constitutional Monarchical Kingdom.

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- (2) The territory of Nepal shall comprise:
- a) the territory existing at the commencement of this Constitution; and
 - b) such other territory as may be acquired after the commencement of this Constitution.....

Indian Military Check-posts in Nepal

(There were eighteen Indian Military Check-posts in the northern frontier of Nepal)

.....In keeping with bullying attitude, India established its military check posts on the Nepalese frontier of the Nepal-China borderline. This happened during the premiership of Matrika Prasad Koirala, beginning 9 June 1952, at 18 points of the Nepalese frontier (Appendix-4). In each of the checkpoints, 20 to 40 Indian army personnel equipped with arms and communication equipment were deployed, together with a few Nepali army and civilian officials. The Indian army deployment was completed in two trips to Nepal.

Ever since their deployment, Nepal's political parties and civil society members kept on voicing their strong opposition to this issue. Once in 1959, a loud protest was launched, but the check posts remained as they were. At long last, the issue was again raised, this time more sharply, during the premiership of Kirti Nidhi Bista, and consequently, on 20 April 1969, the check-posts were removed and the Indian army personnel sent back home. But what is to be remembered here is that the Indian para-military forces stationed at Kalapani in Darchula district of Nepal ever since 1962 during Sino-Indian war are still not withdrawn. As a result, Indian military camps can still be seen in and around the Kalapani-Limpiyadhua area. The talk has been going on between Nepal and India regarding this "encroached and occupied" land of Nepal as well, but to no avail and the problem remains as it is, mainly because of no concrete dialogue and negotiation.....

Viewed from Nepal's security perspective, the current strategy of keeping southern border open and northern border controlled is not in tune with the changing requirements of time. However, a careful and scientific balance needs to be maintained in managing border systems on both sides. For this to happen, Nepal should begin opening the northern border points for the regional balance of economic development as mentioned in Appendix- 2 and Map No. 3. It is to be recalled that a Cabinet decision has been made on 25 April 2002 for opening some previously prohibited tourist destinations as mentioned in Appendix- 5. Whatever it was in the past, Nepal must not tolerate the military activity of the countries of any part of the globe, within the nation.

International Border Management

Border Management

Different countries have adopted different systems of managing their border vis-à-vis their neighbours. Among them, following three systems are mostly in practice in international arena:

- Open Border System.....
- Controlled Border System.....
- Close Border System.....

.....In normal situations, the four levels mentioned above are implemented one after the other. But sometimes, these procedures may overlap each other or there could be a long gap between the two procedures. Such as the political decision on allocation of border and boundary delimitation can be carried out simultaneously but demarcation of boundary could take years to complete after boundary delimitation. For example, boundary demarcation of western Nepal, along the river Mahakali, where the Sugauli Treaty of 1816 did boundary delimitation, has not yet been carried out. Some borders may remain without administration for years while some may be under the administration of one or the other state before the demarcation is completed.

Nepal-China Border Management System

Nepal-China Border Management System

A controlled border system has been adopted between Nepal and China. This means any Nepali citizen willing to enter China compulsorily needs passport and visa. There was no visa requirement for Nepalis to visit Hong Kong before it was returned to China, but now it is necessary. There are certain designated border crossing points between Nepal and China, only through which a traveller from each country can cross the border. One such point is the one accessed through the Kodari Highway. The list of the Nepali customs and sub-customs offices on the Nepal-China border is presented in Appendix-1 and Map No. 3. These customs offices are located 25/30 kms inside the Nepalese territory from the boundary line. Because they are far too inside the border, they have not proved as effective checkpoints in regulating

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export-import transactions. Besides, the frontier zone of both countries that covers 20 km each inside from the boundary line has been declared as demilitarised zone by the China-Nepal Boundary Treaty of 21 March 1960. Only the civil police and administrative personnel could be deployed in this zone. This implies that there is no possibility of army's confrontation, as the militaries of both countries cannot meet each other at the same point.

Nepal-China Joint Border Committee

.....Thus, it is found that between Nepal and China all the procedures for the boundary protocol were completed and signed within two years and ten months of the boundary agreement. During the period the work went on smoothly without interruption, and minor disputes and differences were solved promptly and the task was completed within the given time frame.

Himalayan Range is No Longer Obstacle now

The Himalayan range, elongated east to west as a frontier between Nepal and China, is no longer an obstacle to Nepal's development. Until the last few decades, the Himalayas, including the world's highest mountain, the Mount Everest were like a natural boundary wall for Nepal, and treated as a barrier to building infrastructures in the country. But now, with the invention of a number of new technologies, they are no longer insurmountable even for transportation.

There appears to be a need for opening other various entry points on Nepal-Tibet border with a view to developing in a balanced way the Terai, mid-hills, high hills and the Himalayan region of the kingdom of Nepal.....

What is worth considering is that China has built in its autonomous province of Tibet a highway from Lhasa to Pakistan, accessing through Pakistan's Karakoram Mountains. It is also heard that, within a few years, a railway line will link Chengdu with Lhasa and then with Beijing. The Lhasa-Karakoram Highway runs west-east in Tibet, and it is about 90-170 kms farther north from Nepal's northern boundary line. The distance from this Highway of most of the entry points on Nepal's northern border as mentioned in Appendix-2 is 130 km on average. The estimated distance from the Nepalese points to the nearest Tibetan Motor vehicle road head is roughly as follows:

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<u>Nepal</u>	<u>China (Tibet)</u>	<u>Distance</u>
• Kimathanka	- Dingge (Rongxar)	160 km
• Lambagar	- Tingri	170 km
• Lomanthang	- Zhongba (Xilin)	90 km
• Musigaon (Dolpa)	- Paryang	150 km
• Khaptangchaur (Mugu)	- Samsang	100 km
• Larke (Gorkha)	- Saga	170 km
• Rasuwagadhi	- Kerung	110 km

The opening of these entry points (Map No. 3) in the Nepalese frontier will make headway for the economic and social development of Nepal's trans-Himalayan region. This has become even more necessary now as China has recently included Nepal in its list of tourist destinations, and Nepal has also accepted the Chinese currency, Yuan into its basket of convertible foreign currencies. The initiative in opening the potential entry points along the northern border will therefore be Nepal's great advantage, and it should materialize as soon as possible.

Nepal-India Border Management

.....Nepal-India Joint Border Management Committee was formed on 28 February 1997 to perform the new activities concerning the management of border between the two countries. Joint meetings of the Committee were held three times till this date:

Meeting No	Date	Place	Nepalese Team Leader	Indian Team Leader
1	17 - 19 July 1997	Kathmandu	Karna Dhoj Adhikari, Team Co-ordinator	V.S. Mathur, Special Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs
2	16 - 18 June 1998	New Delhi	Narayan Shumsher Thapa, Special Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Nikhil Kumar, Special Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs
3	1-4 February 2000	Kathmandu	Narayan Shumsher Thapa,	M.B. Kaushal, Special Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs

		Special Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
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Whatever may be the history but an open border system exists between Nepal and India. Citizens of both the countries can cross and enter each other's border any time and without any restrictions..... Followings are the main points concerning Nepal-India border management system:-

- **Origin of the open border system**
- **Motive behind the open border system**
- **Acceleration of the open border system**
- **Border blockade by India**

.....But, interestingly, even despite the blockade for so long, Nepal did not experience the crisis at the level India expected. The shortage of daily necessities such as salt, oil, clothes, etc. was not as acutely felt as anticipated. Of course, there was not plenty of supplies and the price also was not stable, but somehow, people could have access to essential goods. One reason for this was that, despite the blockade of Indian borders, Chinese borders were still open to allow, to some extent, daily consumer goods and kerosene, petroleum to flow into the Nepalese market.

Implications of Open Border System

.....If we make a list of both positive and negative implications of the open border system between Nepal and India, Nepal shares certainly most of the negative aspect.

Positive implications

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1. Convenience in movement and travel
2. Strengthening mutual ties
3. Quick emergency response and assistance
4. Medical service facilities
5. Immediate supply of food-grains and daily consumer goods
6. Competitive market
7. Supply of local labour
8. Others:

Another positive aspect of the India-Nepal open border is the opportunity for enhancing economic benefits for the residents along the border, as they can easily access to each other's weekly open-air markets (*hat bazaar*) for selling and buying their goods such as vegetables, dairy products, domestic cattle, etc. Such markets are organised at different place seven days a week on both sides of the frontier.

Negative implications

1. Encroachment of border and no-man's land
2. Cross-border terrorism
3. Illegal arms transaction
4. Women trafficking
5. Peace and security
6. Drugs trafficking
7. Trans-border crime
8. Theft and robbery
9. Smuggling of goods and machinery
10. Kidnapping of individuals
11. Plane hijacking
12. Distortion of historical facts

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13. Migration
14. Entry of Bhutanese refugees
15. Deforestation
16. Degeneration of political values
- 17 Others:

Distribution of fake educational certificates, fake citizenship certificates, abduction of children and businessmen, smuggling of petroleum products, kerosene and food grains, leakage in the revenue collection of customs and excise duty, fake currency notes circulation, adverse effect on Nepali culture and tradition, smuggling of drugs, illegal transport of wildlife, illegal hunting, trafficking of unauthorized medicines, illegal import of below standard chemical fertilizers, smuggling of high quality fertilizer, export of cattle, poaching, transporting audio blue-video materials causing deformity by theft, the loss of Nepali identity due to the disappearance of traditional Nepali culture, the rise in anti-social activities, rape, cheating and dacoit, etc. have also resulted due to the open uncontrolled, unregulated, porous, wanton, vagabond, blurred and unquiet border between Nepal and India

Current Status of the Southern Border

The demarcation of the border between India and Nepal began after the signing of the Sugauli Treaty on 4 March 1816. The work of demarcation was further accelerated when the negotiation began on another border treaty with the then British India on 1 November 1860 and was concluded in 1885. However, the delineation and demarcation of the total border area had not yet been completed. Therefore, in different places of different regions, dispute regarding the border and the no-man's land area was experienced intermittently.

Indian army personnel at the border

India has deputed its military in its border along with Nepal in order to watch upon undesirable activities and to conduct activities favourable to itself.

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.....The following figures clarify on average as to how many and the distance at which para-military soldiers have been deployed:

1. In the plain areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar:

- Every 5 kilometers of the borderline = 1 post
- Every post = 20 to 50 persons (35 soldiers on average)
- Every one kilometer = 4 to 10 persons (7 soldiers on average)

2. In the hilly areas of Uttaranchal and Sikkim:

- Every 20 kilometers of the borderline = 1 post
- Every post = 40 soldiers
- Every one kilometer = 2 soldiers (on average)

3. The average of both sections mentioned above is as follows:

It can be inferred from above that in each of the four Indian states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Uttaranchal and Sikkim, 5 para-military soldiers cover the border area covering 1 kilometer. In this manner, altogether in 260 check posts established along the borderline of 1,808 kilometers, around 9,040 para-military soldiers seem to have been deployed.....

Nepalese army at the border customs patrolling

Since the customs offices, located on the Nepali frontier of the Nepal-India border, have not been able to raise government revenue by checking illegal exports of goods, His Majesty's Government of Nepal decided to mobilise the Royal Nepal Army (RNA) soldiers for customs patrolling beginning from 14 March.

Open Border System Needs Change

Time has now come to ponder whether it is necessary to make alternative provisions for the open border system adopted between India and Nepal for hundreds of years. The latest reason why open border exists between the two countries relates to a few provisions of the Article 7 of the Nepal-India Peace and Friendship Treaty signed on 31 July 1950.

.....In the context of this incidence it has been realized that it is necessary to change the existing open border system between the two countries into the regulated border system, in order to consolidate national security and eradicate illegal and criminal activities. Regarding this, positive indication has been received from India from time to time and it is noticed that the Indian paramilitary force has also been performing its duties accordingly. The Indian side in this context has carried out several studies and exercises. Now it comes the issue of the initiation of formal talks and procedural decisions. The condition is such that if a country raises the issue formally, there is a possibility that the other country will take it positively and processes will move ahead. It appears that it is timely even if Nepal takes an initiative.

Alternative Border Management System

Plenty of indications have been encountered that the governments of both the countries are willing either to change the open border system existing between them or to seek its alternate arrangements. Some of such indications have been already explained above.....

Different alternative means may be put in place to follow such a regulated border system between India and Nepal. Some major provisions are:

1. Enforcing passport / ID cards

It has become necessary to implement the passport/identity card system to help citizens of both countries make cross-border movement and to consolidate inter-state peace and security.....

2. Fencing the frontier

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There is also a provision for erecting a barbed wire fence along the border area to protect and systematize the border physically. If the boundary is surrounded by the barbed wire, the movement except from the fixed entry / exit point will be stopped and it will be easier to control the border.....

3. Guarding the border

Deploying border security force is an alternative provision to protect the borderline, to check terrorist activities, to stop the smuggling of goods, and to stop several undesirable and illegal activities in order to maintain national security and peace.....

4. Constructing roads on the no-man's land

The construction of road in the frontier area is also an alternative way in order to protect the borderline, to check the intrusion of unwanted elements within the country and to maintain national peace and security.....

Summing up

The open border system existing between Nepal and India for hundreds of years has now to be changed taking into account the present environment, situation and national security perspectives of the country. On the one hand, the open border is being misused, and on the other, the existing border system has somehow below functional in order to strengthen peace and security in the country. Due to the open border, terrorists and unwanted elements perform destructive activities in the country and hide in another country after crossing the border. The terrorists wounded in the fight against the state security agency of a country receive treatment in the health centers of another country without any information. They make plans for act of violence and terror on one side of the border and perform destructive activities on the other side after crossing the porous border easily. Similar types of criminals perform murder, loot and rape in one frontier and run away into another border area. Ultimately, they try to make the laws of the land inactive and ineffective where the incidents take place. Such criminal activities are taking place only because of the open border. Needless to repeat, open border has enhanced the ill motives of the criminal elements. In the perspective of all these facts, two Prime Ministers of Nepal and India have agreed on the need to prevent the misuse of open border by terrorists, criminals and other undesirable elements and directed that co-operation in this regard be enhanced. They have realized that the discussions on the management of the border should be continued in the Joint Working Group on Border Management, between the two Home Secretaries (Article 29 of Appendix-10 and article 7 of Appendix-11).....

Issue of Kalapani / Limpiyadhura

The North-Western Border of Nepal

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Background

The Treaty of Sugauli of 4 March 1816 is the basis to delineate and demarcate the western/north-western border of Nepal, even though the Boundary Treaty of November 1, 1860 implied specially the south-western portion, as the restoration of Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts as new territory (Naya Muluk).....

Status of the river Kali and Kalapani

It is not yet demarcated the status and origination of the river Kali. The river is known as Kali at the upper reaches, Mahakali in the middle portion and Sarjoo or Gogra or western branch of Gogra when it comes down to plain area.

There is a controversial debate about the origin point of river Kali, whether it is originated from Limpiyadhura (5,532 meter) or Lipulek (5,029 mtr). The second debate is over the location of Kalapani, whether it is located in the Nepalese territory or Indian side. In other words, the question is whether Kalapani belongs to Nepal or India. There has been an issue of national interest for everyone that raised much hue and cry since October 1996.

To reach into a concrete conclusion, one has to study the historical documents and old maps, which are inscribed and established on and around the time of the treaty. And the other is, on the spot findings with hydrological facts and some of the points are as follows:

- **Maps as evidence**
- **Location of Kalapani**
- **Statements concerning Kalapani**
- **Nepal-India boundary joint working group**
- **India intends to study proofs from Nepal**
- **Kali / Kalapani itself as a proof**

It is clearly engraved on above-menntioned maps that the river which has originated from Limpiyadhura is the Kali as delimited by the Treaty of Sugauli, as the western borderline of Nepal. Based on the historical documents and various maps of the era of the treaty and scientifically enunciated hydrological

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principle, it is no difficult to reach the conclusion that the north-western border corner of Nepal is located at Limpiyadhura.

Nextly, Kalapani itself is a concrete and on the spot geographical proof, because Kalapani is located towards east of the river Kali, as the Treaty of Sugauli says that all those areas lying to the east of the river Kali is the territory of Nepal.

Status of Masonry *Junge* Pillar

The border demarcation work between Nepal and India was started after the Treaty of Sugauli (ratified on 4 March 1816). Surveying and demarcation of border with pillars had been started just after monsoon season of 1816. The border line was divided into nine segments starting from point A to K. Point A was located at Phalelung of Panchthar district as the tri-junction of Sikkim, Bengal and Nepal whereas the last station K was established at Brahmadev Mandi of Kanchanpur district (Map No. 10). North of Phalelung to Jhinsang Chuli in eastern Nepal and north of Brahmadev Mandi to the origination point of the river Mahakali in western Nepal were not demarcated at that time. The demarcation of the eastern segment has been started recently, but it is yet to be started in the western segment up to the source of river Mahakali. The reason for not demarcating on these two segments in those days may be that it is the river course of Mahakali on the west and Singhalila mountain range is elongated on the eastern border adjoining Sikkim.

The total number of main boundary pillars (including the masonry *Junge* pillars) erected by the British surveyors was 913 from A to K segments.....

Issue of *Junge* pillars

The Nepalese people believe that masonry *Junge* pillars are the main boundary monuments erected on the boundary line between Nepal and India. But recently field level Indo-Nepal joint border survey team regarded the *Junge* as the reference pillar (RP) while they were working on the Mechi riverine sector during November-December 1995.....

Description of *Junge* pillar

Junge pillars are the masonry pillars, the construction of which started was just after the Treaty of Sugauli-1816, with a view to demarcate the border between Nepal and India. It is regarded as the main

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boundary pillar with its shape and size. The dimension of *Junge* pillar is 2.2 metres in height and its diameter is 3 metres in round shape. Its foundation is 1 mtr deep under a rectangular platform of 2 mtr by 1 mtr.....

Number of *Junge* pillars erected

Altogether there were 913 masonry *Junge* pillars erected from 1816 to 1860 along the Indo-Nepal border covering the line from Falelung to Brahmadev Mandi. Details of these pillars have been mentioned in the following table:

Sector No.	Name of Sector	Date of Erection	Pillar Number	Total Pillars
1	From Nepal-Sikkim-India to Nepal-Darjeeling-Purnea	1816-18/ 1869/ 1940-41	1-26 1-120	146
2	From the above sector to Koshi River	1818/ 1874-75/ 1882-83	1-77 1-24	101
3	Koshi to Lakhandehi River	1817	1-18 1-95	113
4	Lakhandehi to Uriya River	1820	1-55 39-56	73
5	Uriya to Narayani River	1817	1-5 56-84 35-63	61
6	Narayani to Arrahnala River	1817	1-72	72
7	Arrahanala to Talbaghauda	1816-20	1-95	95
8	Talbaghauda to Sharada River (old course)	1859-60	1-211	211
9	Sharada River (old course) to Brahmadev Mandi	1890/ 1906	1-41	41

Total 913

Reasons for naming main boundary pillar (BP)

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There may be curiosity among the common people why *Junge* is the main boundary pillar. The answer is that it was constructed just after the treaty of Sugauli to demarcate the boundary between British India and Nepal.....

Boundary pillar (BP) versus reference pillar (RP)

To resolve the status of *Junge* pillar whether it is the main boundary pillar or a reference pillar, one has to know the construction criteria of these pillars. In this respect, there may be a question as what is the difference between BP and RP or what are the ingredients to make it different from the other.

It is defined that "main boundary pillars have been erected at intervals of about five kilometres with intermediate or auxiliary pillars at interval of about 500

metres." These pillars will be established in the main chainage of the border line to create the line of sight between the two main pillars. To recognize

its status, the main boundary pillars are automatically larger in shape and size in comparison to intermediate and reference pillars.

***Junge* is the main boundary pillar (BP)**

Followings are the points to honour the status of main boundary pillars (BP) to the masonry *Junge* pillars:

- On the map of 1818 (British Boundary on the Northern Frontier of Zillah of Poorneea in North Behar) PP is written on the *Junge* pillar and PP is mentioned as Masonry Permanent Pillar.....
- There is a technical fact that every BP should have its RPs. For example, BP number 35 along Mechi river has RPs as 35 A.B. on Nepal side and 35 C. on Indian side of the border.....

.....In the light of these points and technical facts, all 913 *Junge* pillars erected during the British regime in India belong to the same status of main boundary pillars (BPs), no matter whether these are located in land sector or riverine sector along the boundary between Nepal and India.

Kalapani, A Motionless Move

The crux of the matter is the determination of the status and origination of the river Mahakali, whether it is originated from Limpiyadhura (5, 532 Mtr), Lipulek (5,098 mtr) or an artificial pond (4,571 mtr), south of the stream Pankha Gad which follows the watershed to Tinkar pass.

Kalapani has been an issue of national interest for everyone since much hue and cry was raised in the year 1997 and the first half of 1998. The demonstrators protested against the Indian invasion of the Nepalese territory with the slogan, 'Kalapani is ours, go back Indian army to the west of Kuthi Yangti'. But there was no echo against all these voices from the high mountains of Kalapani and Limpiyadhura, the 6,180 meter high strategic mountain of the area. The move has been motionless.....

.....Despite all these statements made by the heads of the government, state heads, joint technical level boundary committee and working group, border survey teams have not yet been deputed to Kalapani area, though it was decided that surveyors would be deployed to start the Global Positioning System survey. But the result has been just a motionless move!

What is Mechi Border Dispute ?

.....The joint survey team of Nepal and India in March 1996 diverted the borderline westward from near to the pillar No. 120, making it look like the shape of English alphabet 'C' and the line was marked at some distance to the south of Junge Pillar. Then subsidiary border pillars numbering 101/1 to 101/11 were erected quickly along the new curved borderline. This encroached about one kilometre area west of the Mechi River from the original borderline, and the new border pillars were seen even within the premises of the Bhadrapur High School. As a result, about 27 hectares of Nepalese land of Bhadrapur area alone were included within the Indian territory. This action sowed the seed of dispute along the Mechi borde.....

The major reasons for dispute at Mechi border, especially at the Bhadrapur border, are as follows:

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Because of failure to take Junge pillar as the main boundary pillar

The non-acceptance of Junge Pillar, which has remained as a custodian of the border since time immemorial as the main boundary pillar, is primarily responsible for sparking on dispute along the Mechi River, and especially at the borderline in Bhadrapur area.....

Taking the Persian map of 1874 AD as working material

Another reason for the dispute at Mechi border is the adoption of Persian Map (Urdu script) of 1874 AD as basic and reference material.....

Adoption of fixed boundary principle

Another reason for the hassle at the Mechi border is the adoption of fixed boundary principle in border business. Adoption of fixed boundary principle means finding out the course of the mainstream of the river Mechi on 4 March 1816 and erection of new border pillars at that place.....

Signing on the joint agreement at the district level

..... In fact, no one has the right to make alteration and revision in the country's borderlines or to relinquish Nepal's territory. There is no such provision even in the constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal and other relevant laws. In such a situation, the signature of one Chief District Officer cannot change the country's border specified by the Junge Pillar.....

Responses, and interactions on the border problem at Bhadrapur

..... The CDO told some people that they were only temporary border posts and others were told that they could be removed after making decisions later on. When actual details were found out, it became certain that it was the demarcation of a new borderline, and this created a sensation all over Jhapa.....

Debate in parliament

Voices were also raised in the parliament about the encroachment of Nepal's territory and on behalf of the government Foreign Minister Dr. Prakash Chandra Lohani gave a statement at both the Houses of the Parliament on 4 August 1995. The statement had pledged that Nepal would not allow, even a breath of a hair of the Nepal's territory, which was determined by the Sugauli Treaty and the documents, to be altered.....

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On the spot visit

On 16 August 1996, a team comprising of the representatives of all the political parties and led by the Foreign Minister made an on-the-spot inspection of Mechi and the Maheshpur border areas. The team consisted of the Minister, four Assistant Ministers, 11 MPs of different political parties, chief of the Department of Land Survey (Director General Punya Prasad Oli) and deputy chief (Deputy Director General Shanta Bhakta Manandhar).....

A team of the Tanka Prasad Acharya Memorial Academy Kathmandu led by Dr. Meena Acharya, and including this author, went to Jhapa and made an on-site observation along the Mechi River area..... The Academy organised a national symposium on 'Border problem in the context of Nepal-India Relations' in Kathmandu on 3 October. At the symposium, the author of this book and Dr. Surendra K.C. of Tribhuvan University presented working papers and evaluations on the theme. After elaborate discussion and question answers, the symposium concluded that Nepalese territory had been encroached upon at various places along the banks of the Mechi River.

Writ-petition filed in supreme court

In relation to the border dispute on Mechi River advocate Balkrishna Neupane with an intention of filing a case at the Supreme Court under Article 16 of the constitution of Nepal filed an application at the Foreign Ministry on 20 October 1996 for making available the copies of all the documents including the latest one related to the Mechi border. But member of the Bar Association, Lawyer Ramji Bista and six others filed the writ-petition in the Supreme Court on 4 November.....

Yet to solve the issue

..... In summary, the joint survey team also worked in Jhapa during the field season of 1999, but it failed to make any progress to solve the debate that had arisen in 1995. It is hard to presume when and how this complicated problem and dispute of Mechi riverine segment will be solved.

Debate on Susta Area

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Location of Susta

The Susta is situated on the east of Narayani River in mid-southern part of Nawalparasi district in the pointed portion left by the floodwater. On its west is the flow of the Narayani River, and it is surrounded by India on the north, east and south by a curved boundary line.....

Reason of dispute

The change of course by the River was the main reason of dispute in the Susta area. The other reasons are floods, cutting and felling of the jungles and lack of transportation facility.....

Shifting of river course

Whenever the Narayani River finds a new course cutting Nepal's territory on the west, India maintains the new course of the river as the boundary and claims the land left behind by the river as its own. Thus, it has been encroaching upon Nepal's territory.....

Principle to settle the dispute

The question is which of the two principles – fixed boundary or fluid boundary principle - have to be adopted..... the demarcation should be made on the fixed boundary principle where the rivers act as the borderline such as in the Narayani areas..... But India does not agree to accept that principle in the Susta area.....

Confrontation of Nepalese and Indian farmers

It is not only the Indian farmers, Indian labours, who had come during the construction of the Gandak barrage, but Indian timber smugglers and Indian dacoits also have trespassed Susta..... At times, the area had also become tense because of conflict between Nepali and Indian farmers at the local level. There were also scuffles and confrontations when Indians tried to get Nepali citizenship by fraud and forgery.

The problem awaiting solution

There were also attempts to solve the dispute of Susta at the national level. But they had failed when Indians took the negative attitude. At several meetings of the Nepal-India Joint Technical Boundary Committee, the Nepalese side had tried to put the Susta dispute on the agenda. But nothing happened except for minor discussion, and the issue has been indefinitely postponed..... So, it is beyond one's

imagination when Susta dispute will be solved and the border demarcation will be carried out to identify the course of the Narayani River as it flowed in 1817 AD.

Locations of Violated Nepal-India Border

(At how many places has the

Nepal-India border been violated?)

Altogether 26 out of 75 districts of Nepal have border linkages with India, of which 21 are undergoing the violation of their territory by India. There are 54 such border points within those 21 districts where Nepal's territory seems to be encroached upon (Map No. 5). The total area under encroachment is estimated at around 59,970 hectare, of which Kalapani-Limpiyadhura alone covers 37,840 ha, Susta area 14,860 ha, various places in Jhapa district cover around 1,630 ha, and other places in other districts occupy around 5,640 ha. Taken together, the following border areas of the Nepalese territory have frequently been reported as encroached upon by India:

1. Kalapani-Limpiyadhura:.....
2. Bramhadevmandi-Purnagiri:
3. Tanakpur Barrage and Inundated Area:.....
4. Banbasa-Gaddachauki:.....
5. Sharada Barrage Area:.....
6. Shuklaphanta:.....
7. Parasan-Khuddakankad:.....
8. Sati-Birnala-Bhadanala:.....
9. Manau, Khairi and Tapara:.....

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10. Murtiya:.....
11. Manpur-Bhimapur:.....
12. Santalia:.....
13. Holia, Nainapur (Laxmanpur Barrage):.....
14. Koilabas.....
15. Krishnanagar, Thanda River Coast:.....
16. Danab River Basin (Rasiyawal-Khurdalotan Barrage):.....
17. Sunauli Border Point:.....
18. Susta Narsahi Area:.....
19. Balmiki Ashram Area:.....
20. Daranala-Darichure:.....
21. Thori:.....
22. Laxmipur-Pipara:.....
23. Birganj-Sirsiyama-Alau:.....
24. Gaur-Jamuna:
25. Tribhuvannagar:.....
26. Sangrampur-Hathiaul:.....
27. Madar-Chandraganj:.....
28. Tandi:.....
29. Subarnapatti:.....
30. Sakhada-Chhinnamasta:.....
31. Lalapatti-Gobindapur:.....
32. Kunauli:.....
33. Bishnupur-Shivanagar:.....
34. Gobargadha:.....
35. Kataiya-Bhantabari:.....

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36. Harinagariya-Shivaganj:.....
37. Sahebganj:.....
38. Buddhanagar-Jogbani:.....
39. Rangeli-Chopraha:
40. Bakraha (Luna) River-Chunimadi:.....
41. Pathamari:
42. Maheshpur:
43. Bhadrapur:.....
44. Kakadbhitta-Mechi Bridge:.....
45. Nakalbanda.....
46. Bahundangi:.....
47. Pashupatinagar-Hile:.....
48. Mane Bhanjyang:.....
49. Sandakpur:.....
50. Chyangthapu-Singhalila:.....
51. Chiwabhanjyang-Singhalila:.....
52. Timbapokhari:.....
53. Megna Tumling:.....
54. Kabeli-Kabru:.....

(The detail locations of violation have been mentioned in the paper book)

Mount Everest was claimed by China

.....Before the boundary treaty between Nepal and China was signed, there were debates, disputes and claims at several places of the frontier areas. Some of the disputes which dated back to the time of

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Bhimsen Thapa had remained unsettled. But the demarcation of the border formally solved and ended those historical debates.....

Issue raised

..... But at another press conference in Kathmandu on 3 April, B.P. Koirala disclosed, which is off the record, that Mt. Everest (Sagarmatha) also lies in the area claimed by China. In a somber tone, he said that China had made a claim on Sagarmatha. They argued that Sagarmatha belonged to them but Nepal had rejected their claim.....

Presentation of maps

When Prime Minister Bisheswore Prasad Koirala had visited Beijing, China had said that Sagarmatha lies within the frontier of China. At that time both sides had presented maps showing Sagarmatha within their respective boundaries.....

Finding the highest mountain

Scientists had found Sagarmatha as the world's highest peak more than 150 years ago. The Survey of India has surveyed and measured the peaks of the Himalayas during 1849-50 from the Indian territory, 176 kilometers far away using the Great Triangulation Surveying technique. That time the peaks had no specific names and the peaks were given the Roman numerical. Sagarmatha was given the number XV and was called Peak XV..... Boston Museum of Science/National Geographic Society measured its height and formally declared on 11 November 1999 as 8,850 metres, as this project was operated by Dr. Bradford Washburn, Honorary Director of Boston Museum of Science.

Naming and meaning of Sagarmatha

Sagarmatha was formed by the combination of two words *Sagar* and *Matha*. The word *Sagar* is the transformation of *swarga* (heaven) in Vedic and Sanskrit letters, and it is in use in Nepali language. For instance, the Nepalese people say "*Sagar Dadhyo*" when the west horizon appears glowish at the sun-set time and it is always remembered by local inhabitants. Similarly, *Math* or *Matha* signifies the sky or the head, the tallest part of the body. Generally, *Sagar* denotes the heaven or sky and *Matha* is the head or crest.....

This was also the reason that Chairman Mao Tse-tung accepted that Chomolungma and Sagarmatha were the same peak and agreed to the border line according to the map presented by Nepal. He had also suggested to scrap the different names used in the two countries and outside such as Sagarmatha – Chomolungma – Mount Everest and rather to call the peak 'Friendship Peak' as a symbol of friendship between Nepal and China.....But the naming of Sagarmatha as Friendship Peak could not be named because of lack of interest on the Nepalese side. That time if

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Prime Minister Koirala had only nodded his head by way of concurrence, Nepal might not have been called these days as the country of Sagarmatha.

Chou En-Lai settled the issue

The Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-Lai paid a three-day visit to Nepal on the scheduled time to strengthen Nepal-China relations and to resolve the issue of Sagarmatha. In this connection after the Chinese prime minister said at a press conference at the Singha Durbar Gallery *Baithak* on 28 April 1960 that 'Sagarmatha belongs to Nepal', and the Sagarmatha issue was put off at once.....

The issue was resolved at prime ministers level

It should be noted that the issue of Sagarmatha was resolved at the level of the prime ministers. Who can say that this issue would be resolved to amicably if it had been taken up at the lower level?.....

Peak of Sagarmatha is located in Nepal

Many people may wonder how Sagarmatha could be of Nepal if the borderline runs over the peak. On top of that there is the curiosity of which country should claim the rights to the peak or on which country the peak is located. The shortest and the easiest answer is that the peak or the highest portion lies on the Nepalese side and Sagarmatha belongs to Nepal.....

The most important matter about the peak of Sagarmatha is that there is about 2 meter by 2.3 meter of sloping terraced portion on the southern side of the demarcating line of water-parting ridge. And that piece of sloping terraced area with the highest portion lies on the Nepalese side. But the Chinese side from the borderline is almost vertical, and anyone conquering Sagarmatha from the northern or Chinese face cannot set foot on the peak without stepping on that sloping terraced area of the Nepalese frontier and no one can remain standing on the water-parting ridge of the borderline. As that sloping terraced area of the world's highest portion is located on the Nepalese side of the borderline, so Sagarmatha is said to lay in Nepalese territory..... In short, it is because of the fact that the highest peak with the sloping terraced portion lied on the Nepalese side during demarcation and China gave up its claim to Sagarmatha.

Rebels : Beyond the Border

The Nepalese rebels who do not think safe and feel free within the territory of their own nation, flee beyond the border to India, no matter whoever may be the rebels. It may be a rebellious son of a cruel hearted father or the leaders of the political parties banned by the then government. If a father scolds and warns his mischievous son, the son intends to cross the open border suddenly to be safe from his father. When a Nepalese national commits crime or murder, rape or some illegal activities, he intends to cross the porous border to escape from the Nepali law and to get safe shelter in India, commonly referred to as *Mugalan* (land of the Mugal Emperors).

Rebels in the history

.....Not only the Kings, Princes, Regents and courtiers of high office, but the Queens of Nepal also had taken political asylum in India. Queen Rajya Laxmi and King Rajendra entered Varanasi after the infamous *Kot Parva*. The rebels managed to flee beyond the border though the border was not open at that time as it is today.

Democratic movement

King Tribhuvan Bir Bikram Shah Dev had taken refuge beyond the border in New Delhi, India in 1950..... This may be one of the instances how even the King had to go beyond the border to bring democracy in the nation.

Anti-national element of partyless Panchayat System

In the political history of Nepal, late King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev banned all political parties, dissolved the parliament and established Partyless Panchayat System in 1961. After the ban on multi-party system, some of the political leaders and their supporters were put into custody while some others managed to flee beyond the border in course of time, because the border was open and there was no provision for restriction on the free movement of people.....

In those days, the Nepalese political leaders namely, Bisheswore Prasad Koirala, Subarna Shumsher JB Rana, Ganesh Man Singh, Pushpa Lal Shrestha, Mana Mohan Adhikari, Mohan Bikram Singh, Nirmal Lama, Ram Raja Prasad Singh etc. launched their movement against the then Nepal government from the Indian soil. They were safe and sound beyond the border of Nepal.....

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Maoist insurgency

For the last few years, India has been harbouring the Maoist rebels. Maoist leaders who have found shelter in the Indian territory were operating hostile movement in Nepal against the police force and royal Nepal army. Regarding the underground movement conducted by the Maoist rebels, former prime minister Girija Prasad Koirala has said that India has protected Maoists by giving them shelter in her land..... US State Department spokeswoman said "the Maoists need to lay down their arms immediately, stop their brutal and senseless attacks and engage in the peaceful pursuit of their aims within the democratic framework of Nepal's constitution." In the mean time, Shyam Saran, Indian Ambassador to Nepal said "there could be Maoists among the Nepalese crossing into India through the open international border. We have also reports of MCC and PWG cadres from India going to training camps in western mid-hills of Nepal."

Now the Maoist problem has been recognized as a movement, albeit the Maoist called it a "people's war." His Majesty's Government of Nepal had designated the Maoists as terrorists at first. But later on they were addressed as rebels. The government had put on price tag on the head of Maoist leaders up to 5 million rupees, if one could bring them live or dead. Now the government of Nepal has taken back the label of terrorist and rebels to the Maoists.....On the other hand, the United States government on 30 April 2003 announced the names of 38 groups as "Foreign Terrorism Organizations" and has named CPN (Maoists) among 38 outfits under "Other Terrorist Group". The U.S. Department of state displayed the lists, determined by the Secretary of State from the "Patterns of Global Terrorism" on its website..... Actually, the Maoists had started people's movement on 13 February 1996 with a view to upgrading the economic condition of the general rural people of Nepal changing the political scenario by transferring power to the people, as they put it.....

Poor, uneducated and jobless young people became angry, frustrated and violent against the government administration. Besides, feelings of tyranny, injustice, ethnic differences and religious fundamentalism led the enthusiastic youngsters to resort to cult of terrorism and the Maoist movement was expanded.....

.....During the Maoist insurgency common Nepalese people were of the view that the war was going on between two groups of Nepali people, but not with the aliens. Among them one is the government force and the other is the rebels which is known as people's force. And the same Nepalese people have been killed by both the forces.

Cease-fire between Maoist and government force

Realising this fact, both the sides agreed to make cease-fire and to hold talks for peace in the country. As a result, cease-fire was declared on 29 January 2003.....

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According to the Royal Nepal Army Spokesman, Colonel Deepak Gurung the seven years old insurgency which started on 13 February 1996 has claimed the lives of 7,973 Nepalese people, and over four thousand of them were killed after the imposition of a state of emergency on 26 November 2001. Those who lost their lives during insurgency were 6,011 Maoist rebels, 873 civilian policemen, 773 civilians, 219 army personnel and 97 armed policemen since its inception on 13 February 1966.

Fortunately, there is a cease-fire now and people have felt relief to conduct their affairs comfortably and businessmen move and transport merchandise from one place to another.

Fleeing of Corrupt persons

There are some other examples of how not only the rebels but also people from other sections used to go beyond the border to India for the protection of their lives. Currently the corrupt persons have started to flee beyond the border to remain safe and sound away from the penal action of Commission of Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA). The commission had raided the houses of twenty-two government officials of revenue departments, especially the customs and tax offices to investigate whether their property, cash or kind, had been earned legally or illegally.....

Similarly, three former ministers, Khum Bahadur Khadka, Jaya Prakash Gupta and Chiranjibi Wagle had been taken into custody by the CIAA to find out the source of their huge amount of property including land and buildings, cash and gold and investment on commercial business.....

.....In the mean time CIAA was searching Khadka very much. But he suddenly reached CIAA at 11 A.M. on Friday, the 4th of April 2003. He might have gone beyond the border for a long period of time. It is due to the fact that no identification card is necessary for exit and entry on the international border between Nepal and India. Because the border is open and any Nepali/Indian national can cross the porous border any time and so many times a day. At the same time, there is no record keeping system of those passengers of both nations, while they cross the international border.

Extradition of culprits

.....If the law offenders of a country cross the border and enter into the other frontier, the security personnel could arrest him and extradite to the concerned government authority with the help of the record of border crossings, though there is a lack of effective articles in the Extradition Treaty between the two countries. But the meeting ended without any decision. Updating the treaty for extraditing

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the citizens of a third country to India was India's proposal. But Nepal had refused to agree to the Indian proposal to handover citizens of third countries to India.

Remarks

Because of lack of effective measures in the extradition treaty in general and weakness in border management system in particular, the rebels intend to move beyond the border to get safe havens on the other side of the frontier. The rebels range from the lower section of the society to leaders of the political parties and bureaucrats. It has been affected the security of the nation. Now there is a need realised by all to develop an appropriate system on border management, not to let the rebels go beyond the border, so that the prevailing laws and regulations could be enforced to them within the country's jurisdiction for the maintenance of national security as well as to check the evil designs and mischievous of the members of the Nepalese society.

Motive Behind : Indian Army At the Border

Twenty-six districts of Nepal have a common border with five states of India, namely, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim. Out of them India has started establishing 14 military check posts along 285 km borderline from Darchula, Baitadi, Dadeldhura to Kanchanpur in the first stage. Each of the 14 check posts will consist of 40 strong army. This means altogether five companies of armed forces will be deployed in that sector of border. In the next step, it is understood that India is going to deploy its *jawans* from its paramilitary force in the remaining part of Indo-Nepal border. It has also been learnt that this force will form a part of Indian Secret Service Bureau (SSB) and will operate under the direct control of the central government. In this way, it has been revealed that the 1,808 km long frontier on the Indian side will be facing Nepal with 70,000 strong soldiers of SSB, right by the side of no-man's land.

The common people in Nepal are wondering as to why India should have deployed such a great number of troops along Indo-Nepal border.....

The deployment of Indian SSB force on Indo-Nepal border will indeed enhance the security of Indian border. But the question remains what would be its implications for Nepal-India borderline. One may advance an argument that it is only a conceptual problem and that since the border is common, the security of one side may automatically enhance the security of the other side no matter which of the two parties takes responsibility for it. But what is important is whether such arguments are tenable. Suspicions can have disastrous results. We cannot rule out the possibility of

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excesses on the part of security forces either side of the border. But we should not harbor suspicions towards our close neighbor. We should know that suspicion has no cure. However, we can think and act in a way that leaves no room for suspicions on either side. As India and Bangladesh have set forth to erect barbed wire fences along their 865 km border between Indian state of Tripura and Bangladesh, Nepal and India also can follow this example. Instead of establishing a series of check posts and deploying a large number of security personnel from both sides facing each other along their border on permanent basis, would not it be wise for both countries to gradually embark upon barbed wire fencing? India would erect one km fence while Nepal would erect another km and so on. This action would also help harmonize the common intentions and perceptions of both countries.....

.....It is usual for the passengers departing from Nepal to India through land route to undergo security checks at more than ten points also by Indian security on their frontier. But the recent hijacking fiasco has shown that the hijackers can safely change the destination of the plane over the sky of India. This is only to say, though Nepal and India have the practice of open border on the land route, they should not leave the sky border uncontrolled since a boundary is considered to extend vertically downward to the center of the earth and vertically upward to infinity. It has become necessary to demarcate the border in the sky as on the earth, by designating TIA and IGIA as the controlled border entry points for the air passengers visiting Nepal and India respectively.

Nepal-India Border Demarcation : Two Decades

Nepal-India Joint Technical Level Boundary Committee has completed two decades and this is the first day of its twenty-first year..... The common Nepalese people are anxious to know whether the by-gone days of these two decades have been taken as short duration or sufficiently long period.

Incidents and happenings

So many negative and positive incidents have taken place within the nation during the last two decades of demarcation..... In the context of such incidents and happenings, nobody had time to care for the borderline of our nation, even if it is broken, disconnected and disputed by our neighbour.....

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Mahakali treaty without determining the source of river Mahakali

.....It is mentioned in the Mahakali Treaty that the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Pancheswor Integrated Project will be formulated within a period of six months of the signing of the treaty. But six years have elapsed and the DPR is not yet framed. It is due to the controversy in determining the origination of river Kali, whether it is originated from Limpiyadhura or Lipulek Pass or an artificial pond! But the Nepalese authorities don't spare their time to verify the historic documents and then original maps that 372 square kilometer of the national soil has been on the encroachment by our close neighbour.

Exchange of goodwill visits

During this period, so many friendly, official and state visits have taken place by the authorities of both countries since the formation of Nepal-India Joint Technical Level Boundary Committee. But the main crux of the border problem is as motionless as it was twenty years ago..... Foreign Ministers of both nations have exchanged visits so many times and noteworthy is the last visit of Indian Foreign Minister Jaswant Singh to Nepal. He talked to the media on 12 September '99 that an instruction had been issued to the working group of Nepal-India Technical Level Boundary Committee to complete the work efficiently, scrutinizing the facts of the western sector including Kalapani area.

Controversial statements

The then Ambassador of India to Nepal KV Rajan made several statements and press releases on the matter of Kalapani issue.....However, Mr. Rajan made another statement that he did not say Kalapani is a part of India. On the country he said that India would leave the area of Kalapani then and there, if Nepal could produce authoritative documents (10 June '98).....

The Nepalese people in general think that these are controversial statements of the Ambassador of India about Nepal. At the same time, with reference to the inconsistent statement of honourable Ambassador, elites were of the opinion that there must have been underlying fact that not only Kalapani but also further west, up to Limpiyadhura belongs to Nepal.....

Border issues on shade

It may be a fact that we Nepalese do not have time to talk to India. We forget our national issues like border problems during the mourning period. During the assassination of the royal families including our beloved King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya, the whole nation was in sorrowful mood. In other side of the coin, during the preparation of happy SAARC summit, officials would have no time to remember how the Nepalese territory had been encroached upon by one of our neighbours. But the people are aware that there are dialogues, disputes and encroachment in 54 places along Nepal-India borderline, having its area

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from small patch of land to a large chunk of 372 square km. Some of the examples are Kalapani-Limpiyadhura, Susta, Mechi, Thori, Tanakpur, Pashupatinagar, Sandakpur, Lalapatti, Timbapokhari etc.

In the same way, who cares for border issues during the fighting with arms between Nepalese Policemen and Nepalese Maoists? They don't have time to think about their encroached frontier during the confrontation. Both groups have been engaged in killing and firing each other ignoring that the innocent men and women including children have been killed.....

Difficult question to answer

Whatever may be the issues, incidents and happenings during the last twenty years, Nepalese people are curious, to know at what date Nepal-India border demarcation will be completed. In other words, is the twenty years period a long one or a short duration in the context of the demarcation of the two borders? The answer may be easy as well as difficult.....

It is a difficult question to answer, if we look at the border issues of neighbours of India, other than Nepal.....So far as the easy answer is concerned, Nepal and China have completed their boundary business on 20 January 1963, less than three years period, starting from boundary agreement to demarcation and signing on the boundary protocol. In this context, Nepal-India boundary demarcation is too long for Nepal. However, it may not be too long for India in the perspective of her neighbours. Our political leaders and authorities are too busy to solve their internal and intra-party problems. Government officials are engaged in carrying out the ministerial instructions. The only thing is that the common Nepalese people have to become more active and build up pressure on the government. Government authorities and officials are the machinery who have to play the role to execute it for the preservation and protection of the boundary of the nation.

Nepal-China Border Demarcation : Token of Friendship

Background:

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Nepal and China have a common border of 1,414.88 kilometers presently.....Timely and successfully completed Sino-Nepal boundary business is considered as the symbol of friendship in the history of Nepal.

Historic border treaties:

In the past history of some centuries, there were some confrontations between two countries especially in the economic and trade affairs. In this context, there were border conflicts in some trade and transit points. But agreement and treaties were made from time to time to settle those conflicts amicably.....

Developing border agreement and treaty:

To develop relations and friendship furthermore between the two countries, Sino-Nepal Boundary Agreement (21 March 1960) was signed by two Prime-Ministers, Bisheshwor Prasad Koirala and Chou En-Lai..... It was regarded as a boundary of peace and friendship towards strengthening peace in Asia and the world.

Boundary delimitation:

In order to execute the treaty, boundary delineation was made on the basis of existing traditional customary line with the technical principles of determining the water-parting line to connect snow-capped high altitude mountain peaks, passing and crossing through mountain passes and spurs, saddles and cols, rivers and rivulets, pastureland and river basin or valleys. The most important aspect adopted was to maintain certain adjustments in accordance with the principles of mutual accommodation on trans-frontier cultivation of lands and trans-frontier pasturing by the inhabitants of certain border areas.....

Boundary demarcation:

.....In the context of the boundary demarcation, some of the maps produced by both sides did not coincide in 35 places on the Sino-Nepal borderline. But it was settled forever in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit, friendship and mutual accommodation. Besides, it was adopted by both the parties; the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence and in a spirit of fairness, reasonableness, mutual understanding and most importantly respecting each other as Nepal and China have equal rights and status in the international arena.

Settlement of the tallest peak

In connection with the boundary delineation, China had claimed that Sagarmatha (Chomolungma) belonged to her, while Prime-Minister B.P. Koirala visited Beijing on 21 March 1960. But Koirala

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refused to entertain the claim..... Regarding the question of Sagarmatha, two parties exchanged the maps..... As a result, the dispute of Sagarmatha was settled while the visiting Prime Minister Chou En-Lai made a statement in Kathmandu that "Sagarmatha belongs to Nepal." This statement was made in a press conference at Singha Darbar Gallery Hall on 28 April 1960 at 10.30 P.M. And it proved as an outcome of the principles of mutual accommodation and real friendship with mutual understanding of the degree of sensitivity and gravity of the problems.

Nepal-India-China tri-junction points, yet to be fixed:

.....But the tri-junction points (zero serial numbers) on both the western and eastern ends of the borderline have not yet been fixed, where Nepalese, Chinese and Indian territories meet. This is due to the fact that the Indian representative was not present during boundary demarcation, though Nepal had intimated and invited India formally. But there was no response from India, as it is reported..... But nobody knows even the approximate period of the finalization of these triple-points, because it needs the consent of India, as an inevitable fact.

Boundary protocols:

After the completion of the joint boundary demarcation physically on the ground, Boundary Protocol was signed on 20 January 1963 by Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi and Vice-Chairman of the Nepalese Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Dr. Tulasi Giri.....

Concluding remarks:

Now it is high time to make the fourth protocol, because twelve years have elapsed since the third protocol was signed. Some of the main boundary pillars might have been damaged and disappeared and same is the case with reference pillars or markers due to landslide, flood and snow. So it is necessary to formulate a joint inspection committee to erect the missing pillars and repair the damaged ones. Nepal-China friendship will be further consolidated as good neighbour with the inspection and maintenance of Nepal-China borderline at an interval of a decade. This is the common interest of both the nations. Next, it is expected that Nepal will undertake positively to open two more trade routes at Kimathanka (Dingri) and Mustang (Liji) in the very near future as already agreed by both nations. It will help to promote not only the trade and economic activities but also to strengthen furthermore the cordial friendship between the people of Nepal and China.

Who Said What about the Open Border?

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1. The regulation of open border may not be that easy due to the close cultural and family ties across the border, yet if we all Nepalese can demonstrate strong will and our friendly relations with India continues to improve, it would not be that impossible, too.

His Majesty the King Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev

(Naya Sadak Daily, 10 December 2001)

2. Both Nepal and India have agreed to exchange information to check activities of violence and terror by groups abusing the long porous border.

Lokendra Bahadur Chand, Prime Minister

(Kathmandu Post Daily, 23 December 2002)

3. The prevalent open border regime between Nepal and India and the loose implementation of extradition treaty has facilitated easy traffic for the people associated with terrorist activities. India has expressed its firm commitment that under no circumstances India would allow anybody to use Indian territory against Nepal.

Sher Bahadur Deuba, Prime Minister

(Kantipur Daily, 26 March 2002)

4. India has assured us that she would assist us in checking the entry of terrorists into Nepal, tightening the loopholes of porous border that enable them to enter India through third country and stopping transportation of explosives, arms and ammunition.

Sher Bahadur Deuba, Prime Minister

(Kantipur Daily, 23 March 2002)

5. It is due to the influence of open border that the politics within and outside parliament is assuming *Bihari* characteristics. Open border is also facilitating smuggling and traffic of undesirable elements.

Girija Prasad Koirala, Former Prime Minister

(Kantipur Daily, 16 August 2000)

6. There are no fences in Nepal-India border, neither is there a psychological feeling of border among the people crossing the border. Accordingly, the border should be controlled and regulated. People crossing the border should feel that they are entering into a different country.

Madhav Kumar Nepal, Former Foreign Minister and

Leader of the Opposition in Parliament

(Kantipur Daily, 7 November 1999)

(There are 56 more statements on “Who Said What on Open Border?” in the paper book)

Who Said What on the Kalapani Border Issue?

1. Our discussion with India will cover all outstanding issues such as border issues including Kalapani and use of Indian territory by the terrorists against Nepal. While expediting the works related to the border, we shall emphasize the need to expand and expedite work even in areas where we differ conceptually such as Kalapani and similar other areas.

Sher Bahadur Deuba, Prime Minister

(Kantipur Daily, 20 March 2002)

2. During our discussions (with India), the 1950 treaty and outstanding border issues between the two countries including Kalapani will be on our priority agenda.

Sher Bahadur Deuba, Prime Minister

(Kantipur Daily, 21 March 2002)

3. This problem will be sorted out through dialogue with Indian government on the basis of our historical documents and conviction that Kalapani is a part of Nepalese territory.

Girija Prasad Koirala, Prime Minister

(Kantipur Daily, 10 July 1998)

4. We feel that the territory of disputed Kalapani is ours. This dispute should be resolved on the basis of all our historical documents. If the evidences prove that the territory belongs to us, India should move out from there.

Girija Prasad Koirala, Prime Minister

(Gorakhpatra Daily, 9 June 1998)

5. We talked to the Indian Prime minister about the historical maps and records providing evidence that Kalapani belongs to Nepal. I would not say that we made positive achievement on border issue but I would believe that Mr. Bajpayee understood fully what I wanted to tell him. (During Colombo meet).

Girija Prasad Koirala, Prime Minister

(Kantipur Daily, 30 July 1998)

6. As regards Kalapani, the technicians from both sides are engaged in the demarcation of border. If their reports conclude that the area belongs to Nepal, we will immediately withdraw from there.

I.K. Gujral, Indian Prime Minister

(Gorakhpatra Daily, 24 February 1997)

7. Nepal-India joint technical level boundary committee has been properly instructed to expedite the work of demarcation by investigating into the facts about all the territory in the western sector including Kalapani region.

Jaswant Singh, Indian Foreign Minister

(Kantipur Daily, 12 September 1999)

8. The border pillars will be kept intact. (During the Royal Address to the Joint Session of Parliament)

His Majesty the King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev

(Gorakhatra Daily, 1 July 1999)

9. We are two such countries where there are no walls and doors between us to fence (define) the border.

K.R. Narayanan, Indian President

(Kantipur Daily, 30 May 1998)

10. Kalapani is in Nepali territory and Kalapani is ours according to the map of that area.

Krishna Prasad Bhattarai, Prime Minister

(Kantipur Daily, 24 July 1999)

(There are 53 more statements on “Who Said What on the Kalapani Border Issues ?” in the paper book)

Statistics on Kalapani Border

Area

Following data have been established with the computation by graphical method on the maps. Areas have been calculated and finalized as correct as possible, taking the average value of the maps 1 inch to one mile, two miles and four miles and 1:250,000 scale. Length of the rivers has been measured in the similar methodology. Regarding the height of the places, it is based on the most reliable and authentic maps. For the rest, government statistics, articles of various writers, and statement of the books such as ‘Mechi To Mahakali’ have been studied and taken as the bases of final data:

1. Area of Kalapani periphery from the shallow stream and land boundary (drawn on Indian map) to Lipulek Pass = 62 square kilometers

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2. Area from the river, originated from Lipulek pass to the river originated from Limpiyadhura = 310 sq. km
3. Total area of Kalapani-Limpiyadhura region = 372 sq. km
4. Length of the river from Lipulek pass to the confluence at nearby Gunji = 17.76 kilometers
5. Length of the river from Limpiyadhura to the confluence at nearby Gunji = 47.84 km
6. Length of water parting (watershed) ridge from Lipulek pass to Limpiyadhura = 53.12 km
7. Length from Lipulek pass to the point nearby Tinkar pass (drawn on Indian Map) = 3.84 km
8. Height of Kalapani = 3,584 meter
9. Height of Lipulek pass = 5,029 meter
10. Height of Limpiyadhura pass = 5,532 meter
11. Height of Tinkar pass = 5,258 meter
12. Height of the confluence of two rivers near Gunji = 3,706 meter
13. Height of the highest landmass (hill) of Kalapani area = 6,180 meter
14. Distance from Kalapani to Lipulek pass = 10 km
15. Distance from Kalapani Indian military camp (Indo-Tibet Border Post) to Chhangru = 14 km
16. Distance from Kalapani to Khalanga Bazar of Darchula District = 96 km
17. Distance from Kalapani to Tinkar = 22 km
18. Number of districts of Nepal, adjoined with Indian border = 26 Districts
19. Number of districts of Nepal, adjoined with Chinese border = 15 Districts
20. Length of Nepal-China border line with no tri-junctions on both the ends = 1,444.88 km
21. Length of Nepal-India border line = 1,808 km (1,778 + 30 Limpiyadhura sector) :
 - Among them, land boundary line = 1,213 km
 - Riverine boundary line = 595 km
22. Number of border rivers, rivulets and streams on the riverine sector = 60 rivers
 - Among them, River Mechi = 80 km, Mahakali = 230 km, Narayani = 20 km, Ghongi = 15 km, Rapti = 6 km and other rivers = 244 km
23. Himalayan peaks, higher than 8,000 meter on Nepal-China border line = 8 peaks
24. Number of main passes on Nepal-China border line = 37 passes
25. Length of Complete encircled boundary line of Nepal = 3,222.88 line km
26. Total area of the Kingdom of Nepal = 147,181 sq. km
 - East-west length = 885 km
 - North-south width = 193 km (average)
27. Length of Complete encircled boundary line of River Tista to Sutlej = 4,079 line km
 - East- West length = 1,373 km

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- Its area = 204,917 sq km (approximately)
28. Length of complete encircled boundary line of River Tista to Kangra = 5,119 line km
- East-West length = 1,415 km
 - Its area = 267,575 sq km (approximately)

Newspapers' Note to the Author

Vanguard of Lost Border

MIDWEEK POST - *A Pull out of The Kathmandu Post Daily, 15 August 2001*

Maps are his passion and his life. He travelled far and wide in search of the borders that Nepal can claim through history. He found that the western border of Nepal stretches up to the Limpiyadhura, beyond Kalapani. After years of extensive research both at home and abroad, his efforts resulted in the epoch-making book, 'Nepal Ko Simana' (Boundary of Nepal).

The hard work paid off this year as the book has won the '*Madan Puraskar*', the renowned award of the country. From that evening when the award was announced, Buddhi Narayan Shrestha, retired director general of the Land Survey Department, has been catapulted into limelight. There is a resurgence of public interest in his book including among politicians and government ministers, geographers and historians. "My website has been flooded with compliments and inquiries from both home and abroad," said Buddhi Narayan.

Already in 1999, he had come up with his finding about Nepal's western border. He elaborated upon it to then prime minister Krishna Prasad Bhattarai along with six ministers and six secretaries at a briefing at the Foreign Ministry. "The issue created a lot of curiosity and awareness among political leaders. Time and again it was raised in parliament. This led His Majesty's Government to lay claim to Kalapani and demand the withdrawal of Indian troops from Nepalese territory," says Buddhi Narayan with a sense of pride.

According to him, the Indian troops have been on that part of Nepalese soil (Kalapani) since the Indo-China war of 1962 when they retreated in defeat. This is only one case of Indian encroachment and there are others. In 21 out of the 26 districts of Nepal that share a border with India, there are 53 places facing the problem of encroachment from the Indian side.

It took Buddhi Narayan a year and half to bring out the book. He spent years in researching, pouring over maps and documents. To consolidate his findings he scoured the libraries in Nepal like the Keshar, the Jagadamba library and Nepal Central Library, and also the India Survey library in London and the US Library of Congress for maps and documents. All the documentary evidence pointed to the fact that that Nepal's western border was not only confined to Kalapani by the Sugauli treaty of 1816 as mentioned in history books but actually stretched up to the Limpiyadhura, farther west. At Kalapani itself, 372 square kilometers of Nepalese territory has been encroached upon.

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"Based on this fact, the Nepalese government's call for the withdrawal of Indian troops from Kalapani is justified", says Buddhi Narayan in answer to a question. However, he wonders why political leaders are not pursuing the case seriously now. Recurrent border disputes between Nepal and India gave him the stimulus to write "Nepal Ko Simana". He saw those disputes during his 28 years with the Land Survey Department where he served from the post of survey officer to director general.

"After I retired, I felt inspired to write and tell the public freely about the facts and figures, which I am doing now," says Mr. Shrestha. Right from his school days in Okhaldhunga, the geographical descriptions of Nepal and various other countries fascinated him so much that he longed to visit the places depicted. He holds a master's degree in geography and has also specialized in land use and survey. The 60-year old is determined to embark on another venture. His next book will be "Battle of maps" covering border disputes in countries adjoining Nepal. The conflicting positions of Nepal and India over the western border will figure in this book also. For instance, at a joint meeting of the Technical boundary Working Group in 2055 B.S., Nepal had argued that the maps of 1850-1856 drawn by British surveyors of Survey of India should be the base maps while India counter argued that the base maps should be from the period 1819-1928/29. Nepal did not find it acceptable saying this was a baseless and unilateral move on the part of the Indian government.

He also informed that mapping of Nepalese kingdom, that began as early as 1991 when he was the director general of the survey department is nearing completion. Under funding of the FINIDA, (development of the Finland Government) the airplane was brought to Nepal then for aerial photographs for the purpose of mapping. As for the scholar Buddhi Narayan is concerned, his search for knowledge is still boundless. "The journey for knowledge should continue. It is not good to stop," he says.

- By Sudha Shrestha (Kathmandu Post Daily)

Rare Chinese Map locates Kalapani as Nepalese soil

BY OUR REPORTER - People's Review Weekly, 13 -19 December 2001

Rare Chinese map written in Chinese script has also located Kalapani-Limpiyadhura area as Nepalese territory, according to Buddhi Narayan Shrestha, former Director General, Survey Department.

Shrestha, who was in a visit to China recently, he had an opportunity to visit the National Library of China in Beijing and the State Bureau of Survey and Mapping of China, recovered such a rare map there. Shrestha has also brought some copies of them. (Map No. 14)

According to Shrestha, the Old Atlas of China, published in 1903 has located the origin of the Mahakali river as Limpiyadhura (Map No. 13). The map has also indicated that the river as the Nepal-India border and the eastern part of the river is identified as the Nepalese territory. Also the topographical map published by the Cartographic Publishing house in 1999 has also located Limpiyadhara as the origin of the Mahakali river, according to Shrestha.

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To recall, Shrestha, in the past, had also visited the library of Congress, USA, and British library, London, to collect those old maps. These maps too have indicated Kalapani as the Nepalese territory, Shrestha claims.

Kalapani Belongs to Nepal

TODAY Reporter

Space Time Today Daily, 13 October 2001

The old and rare maps with legends in Chinese characters have depicted that the areas from Kalapani to Limpiyadhura fall under Nepalese territory.

This claim was substantiated by Buddhi Narayan Shrestha, former Director General of Department of Survey after making a comprehensive study of these maps in Beijing National Library of China and State Bureau of Surveying and Mapping of China. Shrestha, who was in China to study the maps have also brought back copies of the same, which have shown that Kalapani-Limpiyadhura areas fall under the Nepalese territory.

The Old Atlas of China issued in 1903 with Chinese legends, in which Guangshu 29, a ruler of Ching Clan is inscribed has clearly shown a river originating from Limpiyadhura. Furthermore, according to Shrestha, this river has been taken as the border and the area lying east from this river has been written as Nepal. Likewise, Historical Map of Asia drawn in 1916 and printed in 1921 (Imply 1916 July, Printing 1921 October) has also indicated Limpiyadhura as Nepal's north-west border.

A map drawn in 1922, which shows changes in geographical areas over time also depicts two rivers originating from Limpiyadhura and Lipulek, however the names of the rivers have not been given. However, Topographic Map of China published from China Cartographic Publishing House in 1999 has shown Lipulek as the border even as it has shown Kalapani in Nepal.

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According to Shrestha, during his studies of the maps in China's National Library, he also came upon a map with Japanese legends. The map titled "Land Index of South Asia" which was drawn by Fujita Motoharu and published by Japan Control Land Regulator in 1934 have also shown Nepal's north-west border as Limpiyadhura. Likewise, Historical Atlas of South Asia, published from London, have also printed a huge map of Nepal in page 55-56, under the heading Gurkha Expansion 1760-1816 in which the river originating from Limpiyadhura has been named as Mahakali.

He also said that maps published from London in 1910 and 1968 have also shown Limpiyadhura as Nepal's border. It should also be noted that Shrestha, who earlier had studied the old maps in Library of Congress of Washington DC and British Library of London (India Office Records and Collection) had stated that these maps had also shown the origin of Mahakali River in Limpiyadhura. He has also further stated that the historical maps, which have been found in Beijing National Library, have complimented the maps found in America and Britain.

Buddhi Narayan, who tried to salvage the Kali River

Patrika Weekly, 23-29 July 1999

Buddhi Narayan Shrestha, the second grandson of *Maila Sahu* of Okhaldhunga, was in the Library of Congress in Washington DC on May 27, 1999. Going through maps at the Geography and Map Division at about 11:30 A.M. he found a map scaling 1 inch is to 4 miles. The medium scale map clearly showed that the river originating from Limpiyadhura was the Kali River. His effort to find the truth about Kalapani, which had become an issue since October 1996, finally bore truth.

Shrestha, born in a wealthy business family of Okhaldhunga, was already an expert on Nepal's borders. This finding made him the only person with substantive proof that Kalapani, which India has been claiming as its territory, actually belongs to Nepal. Buddhi Narayan is still known in his home district of Okhaldhunga as the grandson of *Maila Sahu*. Buddhi Narayan's father was also a government employee. After the father died in the democratic movement in 1950, the status of his grandfather was taken as a medium class family. Shrestha said that it was only last year that he had to Okhaldhunga in a programme called 'Let us remember our birthplace'. He had gone to many countries such as West Bengal of India, Canada, Japan and Germany on scholarship and has gained proficiency and expertise on his

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subject. He had joined the Department of Land Survey as Survey Officer and rose to become the Director General. He retired on 6 November 1992. He has now started his own mapping company, Bhumichitra Company P. Ltd.

The map, he obtained in the Library of Congress, was published on February 1, 1827 by East India Company, and it was clearly written that it was made public according to the Act of parliament. He was in the Library of Congress from May 25 to June 17, 1999 where he studied nearly 150 maps. He had found that particular map on the third day of pondering over the maps about Nepal. Shrestha said that he had stayed with a Nepali in Virginia, USA and everyday after breakfast he used to go to the Library to study whether he could find any counter-proof of the Kalapani-Limpiyadhura issue. Finally, he found it.

He has gone to the United States at the invitation of Dr. Bradford Washburn, Honorary Director of the Boston Museum of Science to discuss on the programme of the height measurement of Mt. Everest. Dr. Washburn, who had been working on the study of the height of Everest since 1983, had called Shrestha as the latter had also worked on it. Before this, Shrestha had also studied map in July 1998 at the British Library, London. He had found a map of 1856 in the Library, entitled 'Nipal and the Adjoining Country', which showed that the river originating from Limpiyadhura was the Kali River. Then after, he was busy finding additional proofs to make this more authentic. But that map was not as clear as the map he found in the Library of Congress.

His study about the border of Nepal that started from the masonry *Junge* Pillars in Mechi River in 1996 finally proved that Kalapani, where India has stationed its troops, is located in the Nepalese territory. Now that Nepal has the proof, it should take the initiative to solve the issue through talks.

In 1998, there were extensive discussions on the source of the Mahakali River, but no one could give any proof. Historian Chetendra Jung Himali for the first time said that the source of Mahakali River is Limpiyadhura. He also obtained a map which was included in the book written by the Chairman of the Kanchanpur District Development Committee Rishi Raj Lumsali. But the map was not clear and Shrestha sought other evidences.

Presently, Shrestha is the team leader of the Base Mapping Project of the Base Map of Kathmandu Valley funded by the Asian Development Bank for the Urban Development Project of the government Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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He has written many articles on Kalapani and Nepal-India boundary. He had also worked in committees, which included historians and geographers but could not find the map in the committee as he obtained in the Library of Congress. He said he made a photocopy of the map. After finding the map, he told the librarian about his purpose of looking for the map. Then he was allowed to look at more maps. At the Library of Congress he also obtained an 1830 map published in London; map published on February 16, 1846 and another one published on January 2, 1816. Thinking that the map was drawn at a closer date of the Sugauli Treaty between Nepal and India, he looked for more maps of that time.

He thinks Nepal should talk with the Indian government at the diplomatic level accompanied by the technical team and should make them understand. But India does not want to talk about Kalapani, however Nepal should try. In the mean time, our government is also positive about solving the border issues. Thus there is no reason to be confused. Buddhi Narayan has obtained additional proofs of part of the territory of Nepal, which shows Kalapani belongs to Nepal after three years of research efforts. He said, "I felt that boundary business is a very serious issue for the nation and I got into it with all my effort and energy."

- By Reporter Gopal Khanal

Putting up Barbed-wire Fencing on the Boundary

Kosheli Weekly- A pull out of Kantipur Daily, 28 July 2001

He is engaged in putting fences around the boundary of his house. It would be better to build a wall if it is possible. But, he thinks, the only thing possible is to put barbed wire fencing. He knows very well that there is a lot of trespassing and one is at odds in a boundary without any restriction. What he has known from his journey from Okhaldhunga to Kathmandu is that if the demarcation and fencing of the boundary of nation is not erected on time, today's history will be lost in the future.

The conscience of 60-year-old Buddhi Narayan now says: Thanks god! He was aware just in time. One must appreciate his scruples that he spent his whole life thinking about the boundary of the country. The job sounds as a very tedious one. But Buddhi Narayan has made the history of the country

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speak through geography and through maps, and his efforts were duly recognized and acknowledged by the Madan Puraskar Trust. After his book, 'Boundary of Nepal' won the Madan Puraskar, the country's oldest and the most prestigious prize, Buddhi Narayan Shrestha has become an authority on the boundary issue of Nepal.

He had started feeling the smell of soil and geography while roaming around the hills and mountain slopes of Okhaldhunga district. He used to delineate the boundary even by the dust that was splattered by his slippers. "It may be because I come from the hills that geography attracted me from my early days," he recalls his past. He said that he used to think geography is a subject of the present, and history a dead one of the past (history is a chap and geography is a map). This belief has come true in his life and work.

Later, he came to Kathmandu and joined Vanasthali Vidyashram High School to complete his high schooling. In the school, he became alert after finding the geographical features of Okhaldhunga, his home district, in his geography textbook written by Netra Bahadur Thapa. This interest made him a person with deep interest and faith in maps. His curiosity and interest in visiting places he had seen in the maps took him to 64 districts of his country and 23 countries around the world and made him well informed about them.

Buddhi Narayan, who specialized on 'land use mapping', served in the Department of Land Survey from 1965 to 1992 AD. His 27-year-long government service starting from survey officer to director general (12 years of experience in the field of cadastral surveying and mapping in various districts) did not let him remain quiet after his retirement. "My days after retirement have been fruitful," he said. If I had remained in government service I could not have written the book, 'Boundary of Nepal'. With prize Rs. 100,000 he had received as prize of Madan Puraskar (Prize), he has a plan to participate personally in the International Cartographic Conference to be held in Beijing, China next month and to study old and historical maps in the National Library of China.

While in government service, he had to ignore and overlook infringements of Nepal's for many reasons. Others could say, "Look, Buddhi Narayan has remained quiet despite knowing that the country's border has been encroached upon." But in reality, he used to be deeply perturbed as director general of the department of Land Survey. He had to be careful about what he spoke while in a high position. "Only after I retired I started speaking what I saw and experienced," said Shrestha. Presently, he is engaged at the Bhumichitra Mapping Company Pvt. Ltd., which was established by him and other colleagues of the Department after they had retired at the same time from government service.

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After he started working in a private company, his practical, theoretical and academic knowledge has broadened, as there are no restrictions to think, ponder, analyze and make inferences to reach certain practical and intellectual conclusion. He says there are examples of encroachment of boundary while building houses. His boundary philosophy is based more on practical and pragmatic rather than on theoretical aspect. He says one does not have to feel headache on the boundary, if the neighbor sharing a common border is not a bully. Talking about Nepal's boundary, his studies and experiences tell that India has failed to play role of a 'good neighbour'. While dealing with boundary problems what is needed is quiet diplomacy but this aspect is very weak in the context between Nepal and India, he says.

"I have taken part in some meetings related to boundary problems, and in those meetings India has always presented itself as a 'big brother'. When discussions were being held in English medium they would suddenly switch into Hindi to show us down, and the Indian counterparts have a habit of making arguments without strong and convincing proof.

The topographical map presently used by Nepal was made by the Survey of India during the 1960s decade. But that map contains only the internal details of the Nepalese side. It is difficult to separate the borderlines in maps where the whole portion on the Indian side has been left blank. Even then out of the 272 maps that Nepal should receive, 13 maps are still unavailable. "India has not yet provided us with maps of disputed areas like Kalapani, Susta and Thori. This issue was raised when Atal Bihari Vajpayee was foreign minister of India. We were asked to pay IC Rs. 62,000 for the topographic maps and reproduction materials and we paid. But we have still not received the complete set of maps," said the former director general of the Department of Survey.

Shrestha says the concerns and awareness at the people and the political levels have increased only in the last decade after the re-establishment of multi-party democracy in Nepal. "The private media have played a central role in creating and increasing that awareness," he said, adding the historical and geographical awareness of the boundary of the nation increased after Kantipur Daily wrote about the Kalapani border problem.

We have jumped from the era, when geographical boundaries were determined by the positions of the stars, planets and the sun, to satellite geodesy to find the map co-ordinate points with the help of navigational satellites. But we are still baffled by not getting appropriate maps of our boundary.

Article 5 of the Sugauli Treaty says that Kali River forms the western border of Nepal. But the source of the Kali River has not been determined. Shrestha says Nepal's problem on the western border will be solved as soon as the source of Kali River is ascertained as to whether it is Lipulek or Limpiyadhura. In his book 'Boundary of Nepal', he has mentioned that of the 1,808 kilometres

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of open border between Nepal and India there have been encroachments in 54 places of 21 districts from the Indian side. 'My book won the Madan Puraskar (Prize) may be because I have taken the issues of the encroachment of the territory of the nation.' Shrestha, who is delighted at the unexpected winning of the prize, said 'I have succeeded in bringing out my feelings despite the straightforward and unsophisticated language.'

After his book, which was mainly meant for creating national awareness and for national security purposes, won the prize, Shrestha was inspired and enthused to carry on more studies on this subject. He is now thinking of writing a book on 'Battle of Maps' by using his knowledge and experience about border conflicts of neighbouring countries.

In the book "Boundary of Nepal" he has portrayed the mental or conflicting psychological condition in a frank and straightforward manner, He writes: "When Nepalese and Indian friends sleep together keeping a piece of straw as the boundary line, it is natural, in deep or in half sleep, for one's leg to nudge against the other. But when one is fully awake the Indian friend should not keep his leg pressing on the Nepalese friend; it is still more improper for the Indian to dig a hole on the bed and try to bury the Nepalese leg!"

Buddhi Narayan, who says that the boundary line even extends up to the sky, has also cited references about himself. "I did not want to leave my experiences behind and throw away the proofs that I collected, so I also incorporated all of them in the book to highlight myself," he says frankly. When the maps prepared by the Survey of India during 1960s were now out of date, he had started preparing new maps with the assistance of the Finnish government while he was the director general at the Department of Survey.

He says there could be some psychological reasons for India to continue to occupy Kalapani area despite knowing that the area belongs to Nepal on the basis of old maps and document. He has the intuition that India is looking for some face-saving measures, and feels that Nepal must understand why India is finding it difficult to withdraw its troops from Kalapani. To untie that knot, Nepal should help even if that means raising the issue internationally. He also presumes that India is concerned about how Nepal would use the area of Kalapani, which has strategic, tourist, religious and commercial importance. He suggests that we must assure India at the government level that we will use the territory in a way that it will not harm anybody. "Raising voices for our rights does not mean enraging India in any way," he says.

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He also says that the boundary demarcation at the tri-junction between Nepal, China and India has not been completed because of India. But we must work to make maps as proofs in a scientific manner before anything else. “Maps are our lives- and our past as well as our future.” Several things may be lost in geography but they remain in maps. For him, contents of maps and boundary lines are alluring and enticing subjects. “During the process of demarcation of boundary when the next demarcation point is found it gives exhilarating pleasure,” said Shrestha, and this is the only one passion even at the age of 60. “Those, who say it is a dull and boring subject, have not recognized the soil of the nation.”

It is because of this obsession that he says in the ‘Boundary of Nepal’: “The no-man’s land which was scratched initially is now shredded. Many of those shredded land have reached the state of being snatched away; and areas, which have been snatched like the Kalapani have been captured and occupied by the military barrack of the neighbouring country. If these shredding and snatching are not prevented and blocked there would be nothing left but to repent later on. Therefore, one must save things when it is day time; otherwise there would be nothing but darkness when night falls.”

- By Devendra Bhattarai, Senior Feature Writer

Why is Government mum even after obtaining the evidence ?

Editorial,

Jana-Ahwan Weekly, 7 July 1999

Former Director General of the Department of Surveys Buddhi Narayan Shrestha has brought forth before the public the fact about Kalapani which nationalist Nepalese have been raising an issue. The former director general made public the verified map of the whole of Kalapani, which he had obtained in the Library of Congress in Washington DC, showing the area belongs to Nepal. The failure of the government of Krishna Prasad Bhattarai to take any initiative to regain the territory from India on the basis of the map has attested its treacherous character.

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India, which has been occupying the Nepalese territory, has been cultivating falsehood by establishing a fake temple of Kali and by calling a rivulet near Pankhagad as the source of the massive Kali River. The recently found evidence has proved that the source of Kali River is Limpiyadhura. But the quislings here have been cursing the nationalist people who have been raising the voice that the Mahakali Treaty was deceitful and that India has captured Nepalese territory, which must be returned. The map, whose copy was brought from the Library of Congress, clearly shows that the re-named Kuti River originating from Limpiyadhura is the real Kali River. This historical document has also confirmed that the whole Kalapani, including the area where India has stationed its army camp belongs to Nepal. When the rulers, who are responsible for safeguarding the country's territorial integrity, keep mum even after finding the evidence, it has become necessary for nationalist Nepalese to launch a massive movement to regain the land.

It was the job of the government to collect the proof. But a person did it by spending his own money. But the government did not even thank him. Although the anti-national government failed to recognize the efforts of Shrestha, the nationalist people should appreciate him for his hard work. They must honour all those who fight for the country. The parliamentarians, too, have not indulged in any serious discussion on the Mahakali River despite the finding of this historical document. The members of the parliament if they love this country must raise their voices in the parliament and should expose the government and the party, which is involved in anti-national activity. But the parliament has a majority of those whose loyalty lies more with India. They will make attempts to let this issue of grave national importance be treated lightly and will try to divert the people's attention. The nationalist and revolutionary forces must remain aware and vigilant on this.

The Indian army is parading on Nepalese territory. But why doesn't the government here speak up? Why aren't those in the government look concerned and serious about it? It is clear – those in power do not have any love for this country. If they have, they should be able to tell the Indian troops to leave this area and demand India to return all our territories upon which it has encroached. But this deaf government has remained dumb. This has made it imperative that all conscious, nationalist and revolutionary people stand on a single platform and fight for nationalism.

Buddhi Narayan versus Krishna Prasad !

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Editorial,

Jana Aastha Weekly, 5 July 1999

Last week the former Director General of the Department of Survey Buddhi Narayan Shrestha returned to Nepal carrying with him verified maps, which he had obtained in the Library of Congress in Washington DC and those unmistakably showed that the whole of Kalapani belonged to Nepal. The maps clearly showed that the Kuti River (presently named as Kutiyangdi) flowing from Limpiyadhura was the actual Kali River.

The debate at present is focused more on which is the actual Kali River than on the sovereignty of the Kalapani area. The Sugauli Treaty has maintained Kali River as Nepal's western boundary. So, as soon as the question of the actual Kali River is solved, the issue of Kalapani will be resolved.

According to Buddhi Narayan Shrestha the maps showed that the Kuti River flowing from Limpiyadhura was the real Mahakali River. These authorized maps, which were prepared after the Sugauli Treaty between Nepal and East India Company and them showing that the Kuti River flowing from Limpiyadhura as the Kali River, is an unmistakable evidence that the river falsely named as Kutiyangdi is the actual Mahakali River. On that basis the whole Kalapani area (including Kuti, Nabi, Gunji and Tulsineurang areas where Indian military camps are based) can be claimed as Nepal's sovereign territory.

Although Buddhi Narayan Shrestha was former Director General of the Department of Surveys he is now a commoner. But he has discharged the responsibility of a citizen towards the country. The role he played is much higher than his present status. But the government and the responsible persons in the government, who have taken oath to protect the country's boundary and not to allow any encroachment on the country, have remained silent even after Buddhi Narayan has collected this vital evidence. In fact, the responsibility of seeking the proof that Kalapani belongs to Nepal lies more with Krishna Prasad Bhattarai, Ram Sharan Mahat and the likes. But Krishna Prasad Bhattarai as prime minister and Ram Sharan Mahat as foreign minister did not feel this responsibility or they did not want to, despite knowing that it was their job. Therefore for Nepal and the Nepalese, Buddhi Narayan is more honourable and commendable than Krishna Prasad Bhattarai and Ram Sharan Mahat and their likes.

It is intriguing when Buddhi Narayan went to America on his own expenses and collected such important evidence why do those in the government fail to get enthused with a feeling of patriotism? It is true that India has raped our self-pride in Kalapani. It is the same India that had attacked the intruders at

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Kargil in Kashmir. But why cannot Krishna Prasad, who says that he is biased towards India, emulate his model? The hungry and ignorant Indians had got enthused with patriotic feelings on the Kargil issue; their hearts had agitated with nationalist feelings. But why cannot the conscience and pride of Krishna Prasad be affected when foreign troops are parading on Nepalese land since decades? Why do devotees of India through it has encroached the Nepalese territory the Krishna Prasads remain quiet and try to show that other proud Nepalese are also

Had Kalapani been an Indian territory and had Nepali troops been there, then our chests would be facing the cannon fires fired by India. Indian military planes would have been flying over our heads. As a result, we would have been branded as the most notorious country in the world. But the situation is opposite. There are Indian troops in our Kalapani area and this does not pinch the hearts of those who are in power. But why does it worried the heart of Buddhi Narayan only? And he goes to America selling his property to seek proof in favour of the nation. Still, why are such people being disgraced again and again?

Maps Show Kalapani Belongs To Nepal

SUNDAY DESPATCH Weekly, July 11-17, 1999

By Our Correspondent

PROOFS are beginning to pour about Nepal's western border at Kalapani and the status of the Mahakali River. There already are almost a dozen documents, which reveal that Kalapani lies within the territory of Nepal. Not only that, the documents show the origin of Mahakali River lies almost 16 kilometres northwest of Kalapani at Limpiyadhura. "All the maps show the position of Kalapani on the east of the Lipu River flowing from Lipu Lekh (mountain). This proves Kalapani lies in Nepal," says Buddhi Narayan Shrestha, former Director General of the Department of Survey and the Managing Director of Bhumichitra Mapping Co. Pvt. Ltd.

Shrestha recently returned by studying maps in the Geography and Map Division of the US Library of Congress in the Washington D.C. Shrestha says the maps show how the origin of Mahakali was gradually changed and also the very name of Kali River was changed.

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Referring to a map published on Feb. 1, 1827, which he studied in the Library of Congress, Shrestha says it has clearly mentioned the river originating from Limpiyadhura in the Zanskar range of the Himalayas as Kali River. It is a large scale map (1" = 4 miles) and its authenticity can be proved that it bears the label 'Published According to Act of Parliament by James Horst Surgh, Hydrographer to the East India Company, 1st Feb. 1827.'" After Shrestha's findings began to appear in the news media, the government, it seems, has begun to take interest in the latest series of proofs. On Friday, the Home Ministry and the Department of Surveys contacted him and asked for maps. Shrestha says, he found the map as a counter-proof of several other maps.

Another map of 1830 entitled 'Western Provinces of Hindustan' also shows the river flowing from Limpiyadhura as Kali River. The map (of the scale of 1" = 20 English mile) was published in London by Parbury Allen & Co. and is captioned as 'constructed from the most recent surveys.' Similarly, another map of 1835, India-XII, Index Map has demarcated the border (between Nepal and India) considering the river flowing from Limpiyadhura as the border river. So has the map of 1841 entitled 'Map of India,' published by John Murray, Alberdale Street.

The next counter-proof is another map also published in London by William H. Allen & Co. on Feb. 16, 1846 which shows the river flowing from Limpiyadhura is the Kali river. Last year, Shrestha had also studied maps at British Library's India Office Records and Collection. One 1855 map entitled 'Nipal and the Countries adjoining in the South, West & East' also shows Kali river as the one flowing from Limpiyadhura. The map was compiled in the Office of the Surveyor General of India.

Nepal's border with India was demarcated according to the Treaty of Sugauli of 4th March 1816, and according to the Treaty Nepal border was fixed between Mechi River in the east and Kali in the West. And even a map of 1816 clearly mentioned the river from Limpiyadhura as Kali river or western branch or Gogra or Sarjou. Shrestha says, all maps from 1816 to 1860 have maintained the river flowing from Limpiyadhura as Kali River, and thus the border of Nepal and India. But maps of 1860 to 1880 have, though maintained the position of Kalapani and the Kali River, but the name of the Kali has been changed to Kuti River. An 1881 map published by the Survey of India entitled 'Nepal, Tibet and United Province' has mentioned the river flowing from Limpiyadhura simply as Kuti River, but it has (intentionally?) left the river flowing from Lipu Lek unnamed.

Maps published after 1880 have changed the name of the river flowing from Limpiyadhura as Kuti Yangti, and the river flowing from Lipu Lek has been renamed as Kali river, making Nepal lose almost 310 square kilometer of land west of Lipu river. So, the name of the Kali River was slowly changed into Kuti and finally into Kuti Yangti, Shrestha says. However, a map published by the Survey of India in 1879 has altered the border further. The map has not even followed the river flowing from Lipu Lek as the border river, but the international border is being taken from a small artificially formed rivulet about a considerable distance south of Kalapani, near a small stream

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called Pankhagadh, and running north-east along the watershed to about three and half miles north of Tinkar Pass. "The 1879 map has irregularity and has falsely demarcated and they did it on their own" Shrestha says.

The Indian side has now claimed the artificially formed pond as the source of Mahakali and about one and half mile long 'canal' as the mighty Mahakali. This demarcation of border has made Kalapani on 'their' side making Nepal lose a further 62 square kilometres of its territory. Shrestha says, the Lipu Lek pass at 16,780 feet is the easiest path to reach Tibet of China, and there is a strategic peak of the height of 20,276 ft. on the south of Pankhagadh stream, south of Kalapani. "You can see everything that moves through the Lipu Lek Pass from the Taklakot region of China from that point and also on the south, and India has cartographically demarcated the border along the watershed area to make the peak on its territory.

Meanwhile, India has been maintaining a contingent of its armed forces at Kalapani since the 60s. In the 70s they even built permanent structures. However, after many hue and cries in Nepal over the intrusion of the Nepalese territory, India has agreed to talks. Several times Indian government has even said if Nepal has sufficient proofs, India may be willing to vacate Kalapani. There have even been talks between the technical teams of both the countries.

The latest findings certainly put Nepal in a strong position. Though Nepal may leave its claim over the territory west of Lipu river, it lost due to historical aberrations. Nepal must not concede any more of its land. This matter must be settled down through negotiations and on the basis of historical facts and documents. India's willingness to talks is a positive sign, and this issue must be a thorn on the relations between the two countries. Meanwhile, according to reports, Indian Prime Minister during his recent visit to China proposed a trade road along the banks of the Lipu River through Lipu pass into Tibet region of China. This makes it still more important to settlement of the issue as quickly as possible.

Map Shows Kalapani in Nepal

The Independence Weekly, 7-13 July 1999

By A Staff Reporter

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An increasing number of proofs have been found that Kalapani in the far western Darchula district of Nepal, lies within the territory of Nepal. Not only that, maps also prove that the origin of Mahakali, known as Kali river, is not the stream flowing from Lipu mountain, but the river flowing from Limpiyadhura, about 16 kilometres north west of Kalapani.

That makes a big chunk of land west of Lipu river at the tri-junction of Nepal, India and China actually an area of Nepal. "All maps show the position of Kalapani on the east of the Lipu river flowing from Lipu Lek (mountain), and thus Kalapani is in Nepal," says Buddhi Narayan Shrestha, ex-director general of the Department of Survey and president of Bhumichitra (Mapping and Land Development) Company Pvt. Ltd.

Shrestha has recently returned after a two-week study of old maps and documents on Nepal-India border at the geography and map division of the Library of Congress in Washington D.C.

Kalapani in Nepal

Kathmandu Post Daily, 30 June 1999

RSS (National News Agency)

Ex-Director General of the Department of Survey and Managing Director of Bhumichitra (Mapping and Land Development) Company P. Ltd. Buddhi Narayan Shrestha has returned here after studying old maps and documents on Nepal-India border for two weeks at the Library of Congress (Geography and Map Division) in Washington DC, USA. According to the Bhumichitra Company, Shrestha focused his study on the map and documents concerning the Kalapani area and the origin of the Mahakali river.

In course of his study, Shrestha found that the maps published also from Britain with the permission of the East India Company and the Survey of India shows Kalapani within the territory of Nepal. Likewise, small and medium size maps of 1821, 1830, 1835, 1841 and 1846, which are also available at the library, shows the river originated from Limpiyadhura. The river is named "Kalinadi" in the maps.

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Last year, Shrestha had studied the maps and documents on Kalapani, Limpiyadhura, Susta, Thori, Someshwor and the Mechi river area at the India Office Records and Collections of the British Library for three weeks, and had made available the copies of the maps.

Library of Congress Map Shows Kalapani in Nepal

The Rising Nepal Daily, 30 June 1999

RSS (National News Agency)

Ex-Director General of the Department of Topography and managing director of Bhumichitra (mapping and development). Company P. Ltd. Buddhi Narayan Shrestha has returned here after studying old maps and documents on Nepal-India border for two weeks at the Library of Congress (Geography and Map Division) in Washington D.C., USA. According to the Bhumichitra Company, Mr. Shrestha focused his study on the map and documents concerning the Kalapani area and the origin of the Mahakali River.

In course of the study, Mr. Shrestha found that the maps published also from Britain with the permission of the East India Company and the Survey of India shows Kalapani within the territory of Nepal. Likewise, small and medium size maps of 1821, 1830, 1835, 1841 and 1846, which are also available at the Library, shows the river originated from Limpiyadhura. The river is named "Kalinadi" in the maps Last year, Mr. Shrestha had studied the maps and documents on Kalapani, Limpiyadhura, Susta, Thori, Someshwor and the Mechi river area at the India Office Records and Collections of the British Library for three weeks, and had made available the copies of the maps.

Nepal and India has Border Disputes at many places

Interview / Comment

People's Review Weekly, 30 January - 6 February 2003

Q. Border disputes often come up between Nepal and India. What could be the reason?

- A. There are many two reasons. One is border demarcation and the other is border regulation. If one takes the issue of border demarcation, after the Sugauli Treaty in 1816, surveyors of the East India Company began demarcation along the Nepal-India border. They also charted maps. They succeeded in some places while failed in others. At several places the issue of demarcation dates back to those days. After India gained independence in 1947, people had thought that the issue of demarcation of border would be solved. But, instead, those issues along with the issue of encroachment of border and disputes increased rather than decreased.

At present, there are disputes of various kinds in 54 places along the Nepal-India border. Nonetheless, the Nepal-India Joint Technical Boundary Committee has been working since the last 21 years to re-demarcate the border, installation of border pillars and to explain and re-define the no-man's lands where it was not clear. But the Committee has failed to complete its job. Every time, teams, consisting of 4 to 7 members, from Nepal and India go for field visit, but they fail to finish the task. The reason is they do not have uniformity on basic metrological facts, such as the exact position of the missing border pillars, base maps and records; and there are differences and controversies on those facts.

The Indian side propose to identify one base as basic metrological fact and the Nepalese side proposes the other. So, until there is the debate on the basic metrological fact the controversies remain. One can take the issue of Limpiyadhura of the Kalapani issue. The Nepalese side has proposed the basic maps of 1856 and 1850 in its claim that Kalapani belongs to Nepal; the Indian side proposed to take the maps of 1921 and 1856 as base maps saying the Nepal's proposal was unscientific. Therefore, the issue of Kalapani is still alive. It is not only Kalapani, which is in controversy but also 572 sq. feet land 16 km from Kalapani is in controversy. Similarly, the issue of Susta is still there. This debate of border between Nepal and India has been there for more than five decades.

Q. What is the issue at Pashupatinagar in Ilam?

- A. When the joint team of Nepal and India worked there about three or four months ago the Nepalese side erected for border pillars. The Indian side should erect four pillars, but when the Nepalese team had gone to Jhapa, the Indian side erected 72/22-pillar by encroaching into Nepalese territory. This created a big controversy. The Indians had installed the pillar by going even inside the no-man's land in the Nepalese territory. The result was that 11 houses within the Nepalese territory and a small customs check point got into the Indian side. The people raised their voices and took out procession,

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now officials of both the sides agreed to find a way out. But the issue of border at Pashupatinagar has not been solved. It is not only at Pashupatinagar that India has encroached but also at the picturesque Sri Antu of Ilam.

Q. Who do you see is at fault on these border disputes?

A. Border is a line of agreement between two countries. The Nepalese side wants to solve the issue as soon as possible and through peaceful means, but the Indian try to delay and create hassles. This is my observation. For example, when the two sides agree to meet at a certain point, the Nepalese reach there on time. When the Nepalese are tired of waiting, they arrive. The result is that the job remains unfulfilled.

Q. Like in other countries, there are debates on sealing the border between Nepal and India. Is it possible to seal the border between these two countries?

A. The border between Nepal and India should not be sealed; it is also not possible. The relations between Nepal and Indian is not only political but also social, religious, familial and cultural. Sealing a border means locking up the border, and it should not be done. But also we must not leave as it is. Now, the border is open and there are gaps and breaks. To leave it as it is not beneficial to either country. Therefore, the border must be regulated. Internationally, there are three types of borders in principle - open, closed and regulated. We cannot even imagine a closed border between Nepal and India, and an open border has also failed to give required benefit, so it must be regulated. Regulated border means, everyone crossing over the border should carry some kind of ID - passport is better. Passport is not possible in our context, so everybody should be given some kind of identification card or paper and, all entry and exit should be recorded at the immigration offices of both the countries. In the present context, when terrorism has taken a global perspective, South Asian cannot remain aloof. So, to control any kind of terrorism Nepal and India should taken initiative for a regulated border. For example, the attack at the Indian parliament in Delhi and the rise of Maoists activities in Nepal is because of open border.

Q. You said Nepal and India have close relations. But it is often said that we are too close and India always has a dominating attitude towards Nepal?

A. It is not exactly dominating, but it could be a psychological effect. India is too big both in area and population, but India should understand that Nepal and India have the same rights in the international arena. But Nepalese have understood that because of its size, position and population India is a bit arrogant towards Nepal.

Q. It is also said that India is unwilling to regulate the border to see that the terrorist activities goes on in Nepal. What do you think?

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- A. What I see is that India has a dual or ambiguous role. In principle, India says that Nepal and India should have open border. The Indian ambassador to Nepal at a programme sometime back had said that the border (between Nepal and India) could not be regulated or closed. At the same programme, he also talked about regulating the border because of the Maoists. So, in principle India wants an open border, but in practice they talk about regulating the border. India has also kept its border security force at some places of the Nepal-India border saying the open border has become a nuisance. Therefore, India is already in regulating the border in practice. But at Kalapani, the border is closed, not open. Nepalese cannot go to Kalapani.

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Introduction to the Author

Name : **Buddhi Narayan Shrestha**

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Website: www.geocities.com/kalapaniborder/nepal.html

Date of Birth : 1 May 1942

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>Education : Master Degree Geog. (Tribhuvan University), Land Surveying Course (India)

Training : Land Use Mapping and Development (Canada), Land Information System (Germany), Remote Sensing Technology (Japan), Consulting Methods and Skills (Kathmandu), Development Planning, (TU-CEDA, Kathmandu)

>Profession : Consulting services on mapping & surveying, preparation of reports on it and study-research-presentation-publication on national boundary and border issues of Nepal

Experience :

- 27 years of experience in various capacities including the post of Director General of HMG Survey Department and 10 years as the Managing Director in Private Sector Mapping & Land Development Company.
- Council Member (Expert), Land Use Council, HMG Ministry of Land Reform & Management, Kathmandu 15 April 2002 onward.
- Working as Team Leader in Supervision and handling of cadastral maps and related materials for the "Preparation of Urban Digital Cadastral Database for Kathmandu Metropolitan City" For Kathmandu Valley Mapping Programme (KVMP) / EC Kathmandu from 21 May 2002 onward.
- Consultant for preparing Texts plan background paper in high priority area on Land Use, Development and Consolidation, ADB/Tenth Plan Support TA (32247-NEP) to National Planning Commission Nepal, 13 May-9 October 2002.
- Preparation of Base Maps of Kathmandu Valley, ADB/DHUD-KUDP, August 1997 -August 1999.
- Preparation of the Study Report on "Land Information System in Nepal" for the Ministry of Land Reform & Management, Kathmandu, May -December 1996.
- GPS field observation and study of Vertical of Deflection at Namche-Lukla, Nagarkot area for Boston Museum of Science, USA, 1994-97.
- Mapping Consultant, District Agriculture Planning Project, MOA/ APROSC/ UNDP, Kathmandu, Jan-April 1993, Aug.-1993 and Jan.- April 1994.
- Global Positioning System (GPS) field observations in Kathmandu with the affiliation of University of Colorado, Boulder, USA, 1993.
- Digital Mapping of Kathmandu Valley, NTC/ DANIDA, Kathmandu, 1992.
- Formulation of "Eastern Nepal Topographic Mapping Project" negotiated with FINIDA for HMG 1992.

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- Everest-K2, Italy CNR/RONAST/Survey Department, Kathmandu, 1991.
- Negotiated and executed "Lumbini Topographical Mapping Project". HMG/JICA 1990.
- Preparation of Index of Geographical Names of Nepal (5 Volumes of five development regions), Mapping Sub-Committee of National Council for Science and Technology (NCST), Kathmandu, 1987-88.
- Everest-Khumbu Aerial Photography and Mapping Project USA/NEPAL/CHINA, Kathmandu, 1984.
- Preparation of Map Inventory of Nepal, NCST Mapping Sub-Committee, Kathmandu, 1982.
- Census Mapping Project, UNFPA/CBS/SD, Kathmandu, 1981-82 and 1991-92.
- Formulation of Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85), Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) and Eighth Five-Year Plan (1990-95) on Surveys & Mapping, HMG Survey Department, Kathmandu.
- Preparation of Atlas of Economic Development of Nepal, NCST Mapping Sub-Committee, Kathmandu, 1980.

Country Visited :

- Japan, Thailand, Canada, USA, U.K, France, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, China, Hongkong, Singapore, Dubai, Bahrain, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Malaysia, Czech Republic, Australia, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Finland.
- Traveled 64 districts of Nepal, out of 75

Conference and Seminar :

- 23rd Asian Conference on Remote Sensing, 25-29 November 2002, Asian Association on Remote Sensing and Survey Department, Kathmandu.
- Seminar on " Securing Land for the Urban Poor " 2-4 October 2001, UNCHS, Fukuoka-Japan.
- Symposium on "Nepal-India Open Border: Positive and Negative Aspects" Institute of Foreign Affairs (IFA) / Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), Kathmandu, 25 July 2001.
- Workshop on Geomatics and Space Science Technology Application, HMG MoST/ NRSA-India / ICIMOD, Kathmandu, 19 April 2001.
- International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS) Congresses, 16-23 July 2000, Amsterdam-Netherlands and 9-19 July 1996, Vienna-Austria.
- International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) Congresses, 19-25 July 1998 Brighton-U.K. and 5-12 March 1994, Melbourne-Australia.

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- 12th United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific, 20-28 February 1991, Bangkok, Thailand.
- United Nations International Seminar on G.I.S. Infrastructure for Asia and the Pacific, 12-14 July 1995, Kuala Lumpur-Malaysia and other six international conferences on Surveying and Mapping.
- Participated in more than seventeen national conferences and seminars on Development of Surveying and Mapping, Development of GIS in Nepal, Seminars of Survey Officers etc.
- Presented papers and national reports in some of the national and international conferences.
- Led and represented the Nepalese delegations in the Joint Meetings of Nepal-India and Nepal-China Boundary business.
- Study and research on boundary business carried in the British Library- London, Library of Congress- Washing DC and National Library of China- Beijing.

Publications :

- ◆ Boundary of Nepal (Book in Vernacular) 2000 A.D., Awarded "Madan Prize-2057"
- ◆ Border Management in the context of National Security (Book in Vernacular) 2002 A.D.
- ◆ Border Management of Nepal (Book) 2003 A.D.
- ◆ Cadastral Survey for Public Usefulness (Book in Vernacular), 1981 A.D.
- ◆ Other Miscellaneous Writings :
 - Articles published in various newspapers, journals on Nepal-India Border Issues mainly on Kalapani problem (in Nepali and English).
 - Working Paper on Boundary Demarcation in the Riverine Segment and view on Mechi Border.
 - Height of Mount Everest.
 - Land Information System and Cadastral System of Nepal.
 - Downtrend of the Price of Land.
 - Possibility of Earthquake in Nepal.

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- Whether Nepal Needs Mapping or Chemical Fertilizer.
- Role of Maps in the News Media.
- Problems of Human Settlement.
- Presented national reports in International Surveyors Congresses and conferences etc.

Award-Prize :

- **Madan Puraskar (Prize)-2057 :** awarded certificate with Rs. One hundred thousand cash prize by Madan Puraskar Guthi (Trust), Lalitpur, 18 October 2001 in recognition of writing the book "Boundary of Nepal."
- **Letter of Commendation :** by New Support Nepal (Nava Sahara Nepal), Kathmandu, 4 January 2003, in recognition of the important contribution made for the development of the Nepalese Society through highlighting geographical border of the nation.
- **Letter of Appreciation :** by JICA Alumni Association of Nepal (JAAN), Kathmandu, 18 December 2002 in recognition of invaluable and distinguished contribution made for the betterment of the institution and the nation.
- **Felicitation :** by International Forum - Progressive Nepali Society - Nobel Academy, Kathmandu, 11 January 2002 (on the occasion of the National Unity Day) in recognition of fostering the national sentiment on the border issues of Nepal.
- **Felicitation :** by Okhaldhunga Social Service Kathmandu, 20 October 2001 in recognition of the commendable work performed to identify the nation's boundary, drawing attention to the international arena.
- **Eduard Dolezal Award :** 18th ISPRS Congress, Vienna-Austria, 11 July 1996 in recognition of developing Surveying, Remote Sensing, Photogrammetry and Geographical Information System in Nepal.
- **Felicitation :** by the District Development Committee, Okhaldhunga (on behalf of the inhabitants of Okhaldhunga district), Okhaldhunga, 22 January 1999 in recognition of the outstanding contribution made to create awareness on the preservation of National Boundary of Nepal and of the contribution to expand Surveying, Mapping and Land Information activities in Nepal.
- **Letter of Appreciation :** by Okhaldhungeli Solidarity Society, Kathmandu, 29 January 2002 (on the occasion of Martyrs Day) in recognition of writing the research oriented book "Boundary of Nepal" to create the awareness to the general people on the national boundary demarcation of Nepal.

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Membership of Professional Society:

- Past President (1992-1994) and Member, Nepal Surveyor Society, Kathmandu.
- Member, The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, London U.K.
- President, Nepal Remote Sensing and Photogrammetric Society, Kathmandu.
- Vice President, Nepal Land & Housing Development Association, Kathmandu.
- Vice President (1995-98) and Life Member, Nepal Geographical Society, Kathmandu.
- International Real Estate Federation (FIABCI)- Nepal Chapter President (1997-99), Paris France.
- Member, Nepal GIS Society (NGISS), Kathmandu.
- Member, Management Association of Nepal (MAN), Kathmandu.
- Member, Institution of Surveyors (1995-99), Australia Inc, Melbourne.
- Fellow, Royal Geographical Society (1997-99), London, U.K.
- Honorary Senior Consultant, Magna Technologies (USA) Inc. Wellington Delaware, USA.
- Life Member, Tanka Prasad Acharya Memorial Academy, Naxal-Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Honorary Member, J.P. Academy, Dilli Bazar-Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Executive Member and Life Member, JICA Alumni Association of Nepal, Adwaitmarga, Kathmandu.
- Life Member, Council of Former Public Servants, Sankhamul-Lalitpur, Nepal.
- Board Member, Child Development & Research Institute, Dilli Bazar- Kathmandu.
- Member, Border Encroachment Study Committee, Putalisadak- Kathmandu.
- Board Member, America–Nepal Alliance for Health, Newtown-PA, USA.

Medal / Decoration :

- Gorkha Dakshinbahu, Class Three, 1992.

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- Gorkha Dakshinbahu , Class Four 1978.
- Jaanapad Sewa Padak (Medal) 1981.
- Coronation Medal 1975.
- Deergha Sewa Padak (Long Service Medal) 1991.
- Throne Accession Silver Jubilee Medal 1997.
- Birendra Aishworya Service Medal 2002.

Presentation and Discussion on Border Issues to :

- 05 April 2003 Amar Singh Thapa Academy (Paper Presented in the Interaction Programme on "What is Sugauli Treaty ?") at Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City Hall.
- 02 January 2003 Rotary Club of Patan West, Lalitpur (Talk on Border Management Issues of Nepal) at Hotel Summit.
- 12 October 2001 Talk Program (Border Issues of Nepal) arranged by Royal Nepalese Embassy, China and Nepalese Students in Beijing at Royal Nepalese Embassy Hall, Beijing.
- 06 October 2001 Talk Program (Border Issues of Nepal) arranged by Nepalese Association in Japan (NAJ), in collaboration with Royal Nepalese Embassy, Tokyo at Sambung Hall, Saiwai-cho, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo.
- 29 Sept. 2001 Young Men's Buddhist Association, Lalitpur Nepal at Loka Kirti Mahavir, Lalitpur.
- 10 Sept. 2001 Regional Center of National Buddhist Association and World Buddhist Brotherhood Association at Buddha Vihar Hall, Adwaitmarga, Kathmandu.
- 02 August 2001 All Nepal National Free Students Union, Central Office Kathmandu at Law Campus Hall, Kathmandu.
- 20 May 2001 Action for Solidarity, Equality, Environmental and Development (ASEED)-South Asia, Kirtipur at their Meeting Hall.
- 12 Nov. 2000 Talk and Discussion Program arranged by America-Nepal Society, Washington DC, USA at The American University Hall, Ward Circle Building.
- 20 Sept. 2000 Nepal-India Human Development and Friendship Association, Kathmandu at Hotel Soltee Crown Plaza.
- 26 July 2000 Nine Leftist Group, Kathmandu at Federation of Nepalese Journalists Hall.
- 27 June 2000 Democratic National Youth Federation- Nepal, Kathmandu at National City Hall.

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- 30 May 2000 Foreign Relation and Human Rights Parliamentarian Committee of the House of Representatives, Singha Darbar, Kathmandu at H of R Hall.
- 26 May 2000 Nepal History Association, Kathmandu at Trichandra College Hall.
- 04 May 2000 Nepal Geographical Society, Kathmandu at Padma Kanya Campus, Sagarmatha Hall.
- 01 April 2000 All Nepal National Free Student's Union, Central Office, Kathmandu at National City Hall.
- 25 Nov. 1999 Honourable Prime Minister, Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Home, Law & Justice, Water Resources, General Administration and Land Reform & Management , Secretaries of these ministries, Principal Secretary, Chief Advisor to the Prime Minister and Secretary General of Nepali Congress Party, Kathmandu at Prime Minister's residence.
- 06 Nov. 1999 Political Science Association of Nepal (POLSAN), Kathmandu at Nepal Tourism Board Hall.
- 05 October 1999 Border Encroachment Resistance Committee, Kathmandu at Report's Club Hall.
- 18 August 1999 National Excellence and Preservation of People's Rights Civil Society, Pokhara at Miteri Hotel Hall.
- 08 August 1999 Prime Minister's Chief Advisor Dr Narayan Khadka, Kathmandu at his residence.
- 04 August 1999 Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Minister, Assistant Minister, Special Secretary, Joint Secretary, Under Secretary, Section Officer etc) at the Ministry Hall.
- 02 August 1999 Ministry of Defence (Secretary), Kathmandu at his office, Singha Darbar.
- 25 July 1999 Speaker's Office of the House of Representative (Speaker, Secretary General, Secretary, Joint Secretary etc). at his office, Singha Darbar.
- 12 July 1999 Ministry of Land Reform & Management (Secretary, Joint Secretary, Under Secretary, Director General and Deputy Director General of Survey Department), Kathmandu at the Ministry Hall, Singha Darbar.
- 01 July 1999 National Concerned Society, Kathmandu at their Hall.
- 15 May 1999 Greater Boston Nepalese Community (GBNC), Boston, USA at their Office.
- 22 January 1999 District Council of the District Development Committee, Okhaldhunga at DDC Hall.
- 20 Nov. 1998 All Nepal People's Youth League, Central Committee, Kathmandu at Staff College Auditorium.
- 19 August 1998 Yeti Nepali Society (Members of Executive Committee), London, UK at their Office.

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- 04 July 1998 Border Encroachment Resistance Committee, Kathmandu at Federation of Nepalese Journalists Hall.
- 23 Nov. 1997 National Concerned Society, Kathmandu at their Hall.
- 03 Oct. 1996 Tanka Prasad Acharya Memorial Academy, Kathmandu at Hotel Blue Star.
- 09 Sept.1996 Bhadrapur Municipality, Jhapa at their Seminar Hall.

Interviewed by the Electronic Media :

- 29 March 2003 Times FM 90.6, Motherland program
- 23 March 2003 Radio Sagarmatha, Today's Talk program
- 02 Sept. 2002 Nepal Television, Talk of Mind Program.
- 15 Dec. 2001 Metro FM Radio, Churning (Manthan) Program.
- 14 Dec. 2001 97.9 FM KATH Image Channel, Today's Context Program.
- 16 Sept. 2001 Channel Nepal TV, Conversation Program.
- 24 August 2001 Channel Nepal TV, Today's Context Program.
- 13 August 2001 97.9 FM KATH Image Channel, Today's Context Program.
- 04 August 2001 Nepal Television, Argument (Bahas) Program.
- 13 Sept. 2000 Kantipur FM Radio, Taremam Program.
- 14 June 2000 Radio Sagarmatha, Today's Talk Program.
- 31 March 2000 Radio Sagarmatha, Today's Talk Program.
- 02 Feb. 2000 BBC London Nepali Service, UK, Common Platform (Chautari) Program.
- 06 October 1999 Radio Nepal, Episode and Notion (Ghatana Ra Bichar) Program.
- 05 July 1999 Radio Sagarmatha, Today's Talk Program.
- 30 June 1999 Radio Sagarmatha, Today's Talk Program.
- 26 August 1998 BBC London Nepali Service, UK, Common Platform (Chautari) Program at their Studio.

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Interviewed by Newspapers and Magazines :

- More than 50 Daily, Weekly and Monthly newspapers, magazines and Journals have published the interviews of the Author on Border Demarcation and Border Management Issues of Nepal.

- *Bhumichitra Mapping Co. P. Ltd.*

Note:- Fifteen maps and seventeen Appendices have been included in the paper book. Appendices contain Boundary Treaties, Agreements, Protocols, Joint Communique, Joint Statements, Passport Regulation, Sample of Passport / Visa, Border Customs-points etc.

Selected Bibliography

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2. Bhasin, Avtar Singh (1992), **Nepal's Relation with India and China** Vol. I and II, India.
3. Boggs, S. Whitmore (1940), **International Boundaries -A Study of Boundary Functions and Problems**, Columbia University Press, USA.
4. Devakota, Grishma Bahadur (1959), **Political Mirror of Nepal** (in Vernacular), Volume-1, Dhruva Bahadur Devakota, Kathmandu.
5. Gurung, Harka (1983), **Maps of Nepal**, White Orchid Press, Bangkok.
6. Gurung, Harka (1983), **Internal and International Migration in Nepal** (in Vernacular), National Population Commission, Kathmandu.

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General Index

AIMSA Collection For study

A

Abduction- 96

Adulteration- 88, 122

Al Queda- 88, 122

Amar Singh Thapa- 25, 28

Anti-national element- 187

Antu- 36, 37

Auxiliary pillar- 144

B

Baburam Acharya- 178, 179, 218

Baburam Bhattarai- 189,190

Badahakim-7 5, 108

Barbed wire fencing- 56, 60, 107,
109-113, 122, 197, 326

Berlin wall- 60,

Betrawoti Treaty- 16, 20, 21, 40, 216

Bhimsen Thapa- 14, 15, 25, 30, 35, 64,
176, 183, 187

Bhot (Tibet)- 11

Bihari politics- 96

Bisheshwor Prasad Koirala- 40, 43, 64,
176, 177, 182, 217

Blurred border- 56, 96

Border blockade- 57, 78, 80, 112, 188

Border dispute- 24, 59

Border management-1, 57, 62, 74, 78,
105, 119, 123, 193

D

Delimitation- 57-61, 136

Demarcation- 16, 24, 40, 44, 57, 59, 60,
61, 65, 66, 84, 97, 136, 137, 148, 156,
158, 162, 176, 182, 183

Demilitarized zone- 62, 114

Democratic movement- 187

Deuralis- 4, 62, 63, 68

Devanagari script- 180

Dharnis-19

Dispute- 166

Drugs trafficking- 92

Dunduwa Range- 168

E

Earthen pillar- 38

East India Company- 12, 14, 24-26, 29, 33,
35, 36, 48, 77, 332

Emergency-50, 82, 192, 213, 218, 326

Encroachment-52, 84, 85, 140, 157, 167,
171, 177, 320

Extradition Treaty-193

F

Fake currency- 93

Fiefdoms- 6, 9-12, 15

Five principles- 176

Fixed boundary principle-152, 154, 159,
162, 163, 247

Fluid boundary principle-247

AIMSA Collection For study

Indo-Tibetan border- 130, 150

Inter-Service Intellegence (ISI)- 86, 101, 196, 202, 213

J

J.W. Grant- 6

Jaisi Kotha- 63, 181

Jawans- 201

Jawharlal Nehru- 51, 187

Jaya Prakash Malla- 8

Jolmo Lungma- 181, 182

Jung Bahadur- 22, 33, 36, 37, 67, 70, 127, 138, 180

Junge pillar- 60, 85, 138-147, 151-159, 163, 171, 173, 326

K

Kalapani- 52, 56, 85, 97, 110, 121, 124, 126, 128, 130-132, 134, 135, 137, 147, 148, 150, 066, 180, 184, 202, 212-214, 220, 321-327, 329-342

Kali (see Mahakali)

Kangra- 2, 14, 24, 35, 127,

Kantipur- 6, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16

Kerung Treaty- 19, 216

Khasa Agreement- 17, 18, 216

Khukuris- 27, 28

Kidnapping- 82, 94, 196

King Birendra- 210, 211, 214

King Gyanendra- 103, 189, 222

Mao Tse-tung- 43, 88, 181, 182

Munshikhana- 63, 75, 107

Mouja- 71, 172

Multi-party democracy- 80

Maoists- 84, 86, 87, 90, 101, 104, 110, 113, 116, 122, 188-192, 202, 214

Maiti Nepal- 1

Masonry pillar- 138, 140, 142, 146, 151, 156, 159

Mount Kanchanjungha- 175

Matha- 179, 180

Mugalan- 186

Multi-party system- 187

Maoist insurgency- 188, 189, 191

Maoist guerrillas- 190

Mafia- 201

Mahakali Treaty- 210, 211

Mechi River- 2, 14, 85, 138, 151, 160, 163, 173,

Mahakali (Kali) River- 2, 4, 28, 29, 34, 60, 96, 124, 127, 135-137, 147, 211, 220, 323, 326, 333

Mul Kaji- 7, 14

N

Naik- 23

Najari Naksa- 180

Nalapani- 27

National Geographic Society- 179

AIMSA Collection For study

Pradhan- 8

Praganna-71

Pratap Singh Kairon- 164

Prithvi Narayan Shah (the Great)- 6-10,
15-17, 26, 30, 62, 186,

Protocol (boundary)- 4, 42, 45-48, 61, 65,
67, 68, 74, 176, 220

Q

Qian Qichen- 48, 220

R

Radhanath Sickdhar- 179

Rahadani- 75, 77

Ralley Takura- 28

Ramnagar- 36

Rebellion- 50

Rebels- 84, 89, 101, 110, 113, 116, 122,
123, 186-189, 191, 192

Reference pillar- 144, 153, 155, 158, 221

Refugee- 95

Regency- 12

Regulated border- 55, 105, 106, 113, 121,
196

Royal Geographical Society- 179

S

Safe haven- 186, 192, 193

Sagar- 179, 180

T

Tanakpur- 166, 214

Tarai- 2

Tashilhunpo- 2, 16, 19, 20

Tejbir Budhathoki- 179

Terrorist attack- 2

Territory- 12, 49, 65, 110, 135, 150, 152,
156, 160, 166, 182, 212, 321,

Terrorist- 2, 81, 85-87, 107, 109, 113, 119,
123, 189, 196, 204

Terrorism- 85, 88, 104, 111, 119, 189

Thalweg- 247

Thapathali Treaty- 21, 23, 24, 39, 216

Thum- 67, 71

Tinkar- 41, 45, 128, 147

Tista River- 2, 4, 15, 35, 127, 152

Treaty of Titaliya- 36

Tribhuvan highway- 75, 77, 108

Tri-junction- 42, 44, 45, 131, 137, 151, 184,
183, 212, 220

Tundhikhel- 183

U

Unification- 10, 12, 15, 16, 30

U Thong Yong- 88

Uti possidetis- 247

AIMSA Collection For study

Sagar Dadhyo- 179

Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest)-5, 15, 42, 43,
59, 65, 176-186, 218, 219, 326

Sakhada Bhagawoti- 171

Sandakpur- 110, 174, 203, 214,

Sardar Ballabhbhai Patel-51

Second tier terrorist- 189

Secondary pillar- 156, 160

Secret Service Bureau (SSB)- 98, 100, 113,
117, 119, 120, 201, 202, 203, 205, 214

Sepoy (Soldier's) Mutiny- 33, 34, 36, 37

Sharada barrage- 166

Singhalila Range- 4, 136, 137, 175

Sir George Everest- 179

Siwalik Range- 2, 4, 5

Sloping roof- 186

Sloping terrace- 185, 186, 219

Smugglers- 194, 195, 198

Strip-mapping- 97

Subsidiary pillar- 151, 155, 174

Sucha Singh- 164

Sugauli Treaty- 4, 6, 21, 28-32, 35, 39,
54, 60, 76, 97, 124, 132, 135-137, 144,
152, 154-157, 160, 209, 326, 333

Susta- 85, 93, 160-165, 169, 202, 214

Sutlej- 2, 4, 14, 15, 24, 28, 30, 35

V

Visa System- 75, 107, 108, 109

Vista- 248

W

Watch tower- 98, 110

Watershed principle- 4, 41, 45, 71

Women trafficking- 90

Y

Yari-Hilsa- 72

Z

Zanskar Range- 15, 126, 215

Zeng Xu Yong- 131, 220

Zhangmu- 72

Zhongba- 73

Zillah of Poornnea- 142, 146

Zone of peace- 210



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