

## Resolution No. 2

### INCREASING THREAT FROM CHINA IN THE BORDER AREAS

Threat to India from China is increasing day by day and these threats are multipronged. However, these threats started coming from the day of forcible occupation of Tibet by China. These threats have further increased ever since India accepted Tibet as an integral part of China. While giving speech at Lucknow University in 1951 Baba Saheb Ambedkar said that "India failed to devise a strong foreign policy. After the forcible occupation of Tibet by China, our National Security will become very weak and we will realize the same after lapse of decades". Doklam incident with China took place in the year 2017 which proved that the statement of Baba Saheb is coming true. After forcible occupation of Tibet the Indian security has come under Chinese threat on two fronts. Firstly, earlier India was facing border with Tibet and not with China.

Tibet had participated as an independent nation in the Asian Summit organized by India. Tibet and Nepal were two buffer nations between India and China which was very important from the point of Indian Security. After Tibet was illegally occupied by China it started altering political and Military Strategy in Nepal. If relation between India and Nepal is strained today it is because of China. For last few decades China had been running schools for teaching Mandarin language in the border areas of Nepal facing India. Since there is open border between India and Nepal, China, in the garb of teaching Mandarin Language, is indulging in espionage activities which are posing threat to the security of India.

Secondly, the most challenging threat from China is coming in the field of environment. Most of the life saving rivers in India originate from the Hills of Himalayas in the Tibet area however, by constructing dams over these rivers China is altering the course and flow of these rivers affecting adversely the environmental balance in Indian Territory. China is also dumping harmful atomic wastes on the banks of these rivers making the water poisonous.

Wherever, there is Indo-China Borders the Indian people are migrating from villages more particularly in the states of Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The government of Uttarakhand is facing the challenge of halting the migration problem from the border villages which has become Ghost villages having no and the government is facing the tough challenge as to how to resettle the people who have already left these villages. As per the government data total number of uninhabited villages are approx 1,702. The report of Rural Development and Migration Commission has also confirmed the grim situation of human migration more particularly in border districts which are most affected.

The above situation is also faced by Arunachal Pradesh which is facing 1046 km of border with China occupied Tibet. There are 600 villages in these border areas but total population is only 250. Most of the people have migrated to Itanagar and other towns. The root cause of this problem is China sponsored threat and lack of basic amenities in the border areas. In the border areas the human population works as security cover for India. About 1700 villages in Uttarakhand have already become uninhabited and the people are migrating from villages on large scale because there is lack of basic amenities in these areas.

RESOLVE:

Forum for Awareness of National Security demands that-

- 1 The Government will have to do the needful to stop the human migration and the basic amenities like Health, Education and Employment to the residents in these areas will have to be made available at the earliest. The retired Army personnel can be settled in these areas after providing special facilities to them. These steps must be taken sooner the better.
- 2 Through diplomatic efforts and with the help of world community India will have to put pressure on China and India will have to make serious efforts to demand liberation of Tibet from China which will ensure an Independent Tibet as a Nation.
- 3 We must strengthen our border management and security so that aggressive attitude of China can be reduced.