



Blend of Indo-Nepal brotherhood: An example of global village

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Abstract

The great war of 1914 AD to 1918 AD and 1939 to 1945 AD has caused heavy losses in history of mankind. These two subsequent events heralded a wave of unprecedented international harmony and had changed the course of history which teaches a lesson about the need of peace to the world. The need of global village in international relations shapes with the beginning of early 50's after establishment of UNO but Indo-Nepal relationship has been a leading example for then and now beforehand. Indo-Nepal relations in global village visualizing world deals and articulate the well-thought-out blend between them. Despite the tinge of apprehension between two nations, there has been too and fro experience in political level but citizens of both nations is far beyond these issues. This clearly suggests that immense work effort is needed in political level but both nations peaceful settlements can be seen at boundary of two nations with crossing of international border every now and then. Hence in such crucial scenario Nepal and India are showing perfect example of peaceful settlement from century ago.

Keywords: Indo-Nepal, global village, blend

1. Introduction

The origin of international relations can be dated back from the period of Greek historian Thucydides but prime focus on International Relation as a distinct branch of discrete academic is given only after complication of world war in 1945AD. In early 20th century, the course got its own identity by its highly disciplinary subject matters. Under the ground of international relation the intellectual field such as technology, economics, social work, globalization are connected. Rather giving focus on theoretical aspect it deals with much larger practical implementations of global village internationally.

On the other hand, the concept of global village can be described as a village of electrical technology with free movement of information to every quarter of world at the same time. The concept of global village came in existence only at the early 1960s but due to its need and essence it quickly developed and on today's world of brotherhood between the global population and flourish in finance rather than on terrorism and weapons could only be achieved through the use of mass media as a source of developing the world in pre-determined goal of global peace and prosperity. International relations engages in cross-regional comparisons with regard to institutional design, dispute settlement, identities and communities, legitimacy and democracy, as well as inter- and trans-regionalism (Jon, 2015) ^[3,4]

Nepal's geographic situation puts her in a disadvantaged position vis-à-vis trade and transit. But are several landlocked countries in the world that have not only survived but prospered with dignity. Surely, Nepal will have to bear some economic hardship in the short term, but it can mitigate all difficulties and achieve a sustainable growth in the long term if it adopts right policies and projects. However, this is not to suggest to sever its trade relations with any country, but to initiate developmental projects that lead towards self-sustenance, or at least reduce dependency on a single country. Nepal's relations with India should rise

above reliance on historic elements and cultural parameters and must be established on a new foundation based on the sovereign equality and mutual prosperity. There are so much that can be jointly developed and shared between the two countries. Around one quarter of the Indian population is still without access to electricity. Additionally, India is under intense international pressure to cut down carbon emission. Hydroelectricity, therefore, certainly serves as a clean and viable alternative. Given the scenario, Nepal's water resources can be exploited appropriately and used to boost economic development of both the countries. Indeed, Nepal should willingly cooperate to exploit her hydropower potential for the economic and environmental benefits of the region. Nepal is reeling through a difficult path at the moment. Challenges caused by the devastating April 25 earthquake have been aggravated by the agitation in Terai and Indian blockade. But whatever difficulties and weaknesses Nepal faces now, it has the opportunity to rectify and improve them to avoid similar problems in the future. For this, Nepal must also genuinely adopt policies that will make it self-sustainable. While taking effective initiatives to resolve the domestic issues and crises facing it, Nepal must review and rejuvenate her foreign policy to adapt to the changed regional and global contexts (Nepal, 2016). Diplomacy should be more efficient and proactive. On this level both countries can help each other as we share common open border which has acted as a bridge of foundation for concept of world being a global village.

2. Review of previous study

The world is a very interdependent place, and grows more so every day. Denial about the world being a global village is self-destructive, and possibly suicidal for humanity. Terrorism, environmental destruction and global diseases will not go away if we just close our eyes and ignore them (Griffin, 2008). This states the importance of global village. On the context of achieving the global goal of global village and uniting the world in single community the many

huddles may arise which in present is lack of development (Rapael, 2010) ^[6].

The concept of global village is achievable only if the development of infrastructure is done and the transportation can act as a key of success to both concept of global village and the building of international relation platform for the dream of global village will be made only if the infrastructures are made (John, 2014) ^[2].

In mid-June, 2017, China's People's Liberation Army (PLA) sent troops, bulldozers, and materials into the Doklam region, a disputed territory between China and Bhutan. They immediately razed several unoccupied Royal Bhutan Army bunkers and began constructing a road through the area. India, guaranteed to defend Bhutan by the 1949 and 2007 Treaties of Friendship, mobilized local forces to repulse the PLA troops. Over the next two-and-a-half months tensions flared; stone-throwing melees broke out; and the Chinese and Indian diplomatic corps strove tirelessly to end the dispute favorably for their nations. Luckily, on August 28th both sides agreed to disengage from the conflict and return to pre-dispute borders. Within a day all personnel and equipment were gone, silencing fears of escalation between the two nuclear powers (Nepal, 2016). This shows the diplomatic and peaceful handling of problem by nations. India being peace loving country always has supported the concept of global village.

In the framework of international peace and security Article 33 of the UN Charter provides a number of alternatives to choose from in resolving disputes, e.g., negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, and judicial settlement. These are various forms of peaceful dispute settlement so by adopting these various methods international dispute can be settle down and goal of global village can be achieved and India has always solve its dispute on those grounds and has prove the world as an example of developer of concept of global village.

3. Discussion

The principle aim of the section is to assess the gaps in research with respect of development, review current work being carried out in international relation and global village to these gaps and recommend the most fruitful areas for future research agenda on development of ideas on how the research will be structured. The tendencies of explain any relationship depends upon its context but Indo-Nepal relationship are ongoing from center ago which is far beyond in context or benefits. Many policy debates ultimately rest on competing theoretical visions, and relying on a false or flawed theory can lead to major foreign policy disasters. There has been research in the field of international relations and global Viliage but all the research Associated with these field are rather based on single approach. Any of research done on these field are related with both subject matter as two distinct branches of study but in reality they are interconnected and interrelated subject matter. Since there has not been any research on international relation and concept of global village so this has been a knowledge gap for future research. Therefore, researcher has sincerely attempted to fill the gap to link international relations and global village with international research. The area of international relations and global village responsiveness to student learning processes/cycles remains an ongoing context for further research and development. Further investigation is required into the ways

in which these concepts could be adopted. The international relations is vague concept so many research can be conducted under these headings for those who want to study more about the concept of global village and Indo-Nepal relationship these review will be fruitful.

4. Conclusion

Every countries relationship has its negative and affirmative impacts. Similarly, Nepal-India open border system has its pessimistic and affirmative impacts for both the nations. The most affirmative aspect of open border system is the easy movement of people of both the countries. Although, it is epic book of Ramayan whose truthfulness after finding of Adams bridge is in dilemmatic question or modern days Nepal and India share common heart separate by just mere core line seen on maps apart from which there are many common between peoples to people between two nations. The emergency tonic provided by two nations at hardship can also show our in-depth relation within. When there is an earthquake Indian help arrive immediately and where there is war between Indian border line Gorkha regiment where number of soldiers from Nepalese soil fight at frontline this also define relationship between us. Open border has not only help in emergency but has provided two brothers to share their household needs and culture every time so we are the neighbor who not only share border but is the brother whose kitchen stuff are possible due to existence of both. Unrestricted border has economically benefited the inhabitants of both countries to share their products and convey to share regular stuff for daily use.

Current unrestricted border system between Nepal and India has created so many adverse impacts and it has pessimistic aspect also. The Indo-Nepal border is one of the rare borders in world where both citizens can travel here and there without any hesitation. Some of the inhabitants living nearby border are throwing away the pillars or destroying them without any obstruct due to open grounded massive open land with not much security check. Open border has provided as safe way for organized crime and terrorism activities. In political level although due to open border India has been addressing Nepal time and again for being ground for entering terrorism and Nepal also facing problem of open border as more than five thousand Nepalese girls have been sold annually in the Indian brothels. U.N. Women Development Fund, UNICEF Nepal field office mentions that there are near about two hundred thousand Nepalese girls and women in total in India. These are some of negative impact of open border but deep inside both country know that two brothers never harm each other by any manner as far as possible.

Despite all these dispute and problems, Nepal and India has shown the example of global village as Nepal-India Peace and Friendship Treaty of 31st July 1950 motivated for the openness of border between two countries. Single citizen could cross the frontier of both the sides without any record running to and fro so many times a day which has been a leading example of global village in world and although there is political dispute brotherhood relationship between citizens of both countries is undeniable.

5. References

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