

# शोध. संचयन

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# शोध. संचयन

Vol. 6, Issue 2, 15 July, 2015

मानविकी एवं सामाजिक विज्ञान पर केन्द्रित अर्द्धवार्षिक शोध जर्नल

## आभार

महाराणा प्रताप स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, जंगल धूषड़, गोरखपुर को इस अंक के निर्माण की प्रेरणा एवं सहयोग के लिए शोध संचयन परिवार कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करता है।

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संपादक, प्रकाशक एवं मुद्रक डॉ० सुनीता सिंह द्वारा शिवा प्रिंटिंग वर्क्स, A-21/11 नारायणा इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेस-II नई दिल्ली, 98 से मुद्रित कराकर B-9, द्वितीय तल, गगन अपार्टमेंट, गगन बिहार एक्सटेंशन, दिल्ली-51 से प्रकाशित

## लेखकों से अनुरोध

शोध संचयन सामाजिक विषय एवं मानविकी का अर्द्धवार्षिक शोध-जर्नल है जिसमें उपरोक्त विषयों से संबंधित सभी उपविषयों के मौलिक शोध-पत्र, शोध समीक्षा, विचार, लेखों आदि का प्रकाशन किया जाता है। शोधकर्ता हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी भाषा में अपने शोध पत्र भेज सकते हैं।

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# शोध. संचयन

Vol. 6, Issue 2, 15 July, 2015

अनुक्रम

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central China and the succession of weak governments there for centuries before 1949, inclined Nepal in the past to think that India's interference and intervention in Nepal's affairs was a greater probability than China's.'

Nepal fought wars with British India. Anglo-Gurkha war of 1814-1816 resulted in the Treaty of Sagauli. Under the terms of this treaty, Nepal had to cede the territories it had earlier conquered but in exchange East India Company promised the recruitment of Gurkhas in its forces. Even to this date Gurkhas work in Indian Army. Jang Bahadur Rana became the de facto ruler of Nepal from 1846. He took the Game Theory's principle of maximizing ones gains by choosing the best course among various options, even further than espoused by King Prithvi Narain Shah. He adopted a pro-British policy and traveled to England to meet Queen Victoria. In 1857, during India's first war of independence, Nepal openly sided with Britain and Jang Bahadur personally led troops and earned British gratitude. Prior to his mission, Rana gave a speech in which he specified the reasons behind his decision. This speech should be considered as the cornerstone of modern Game Theory. Rana said:

I have three motives for acting as I am now acting. First, to show that the Gorkhas profess fidelity and will pour out their blood in defence of those who treat them with honour and repose confidence in them. Secondly, that I knew the power of the British Government and were I to take part against, although I might have temporary success for a time, my country would afterwards have been ruined and the Gorkha dynasty annihilated. Thirdly, that I knew that on the success of British arms and re-establishment of British power in India, his Government would be stronger than ever, and that I and my brothers and my country would all then benefit with our alliance with you as your remembrance of our past sacrifices will render our present friendship lasting and will prevent you from ever molesting us<sup>10</sup> (Tyagi 1974: 80).

In spite of having such clear objectives, Jang Bahadur deliberately tilted strongly towards China whenever Nepal had any difficulty in relations with British India, converting it into a three player game. By doing this, he forced British India to let Nepal maximize its gains. Major success of Nepal's this foreign policy resulted in 1923 when Nepal entered into a formal treaty with Great Britain. By this treaty, Great Britain recognized the sovereign status of Nepal. After this, there was no question of treating Nepal like 536 princely states of India which were absorbed by Indian nation after its independence in 1947. When China annexed

Tibet in 1949, it unleashed a fear psychosis in both India and Nepal. Rana dynasty was clearly becoming unpopular by then. India wanted to Nepal to remain a natural buffer between its territory and China. In this scenario, 1950 Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship was negotiated. This treaty is considered to be an infringement on Nepal's sovereignty by many Nepalese since it had a provision that for importing any arms Nepal was bound to consult India. But opponents of this treaty forget that by using the China Card in the game, Nepal was able to extract a major concession from India. Nepalese have to recognize that the 1950 Treaty gave Nepal what Sikkim<sup>11</sup> never had. Article 1 of the Treaty explicitly provided that 'there shall be everlasting peace and friendship between the Government of India and the Government of Nepal. The two Governments agree mutually to acknowledge and respect the complete sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of each other.' At least in letters and spirit, if not in action, India was bound by the Treaty to maintain peace with Nepal and not play the role of an aggressor. More importantly, India explicitly acknowledged that Nepal is an independent, sovereign country and agreed to respect Nepal's territorial integrity. Unless Nepal attempts to undermine India's territorial integrity on its own or as an abetment to a third country (e.g., China or Pakistan), India cannot dream of invading and annexing Nepal into Indian union<sup>12</sup> (Trend 2008).

In the wake of India's independence and Chinese belligerence, Nepal smartly converted the three player game into a multi player game by involving other countries. Nepal moved to secure the membership of newly established United Nations in as early as 1947. But due to cold war politics Nepal actually got the membership in 1955. Nepal successfully contested the election for non-permanent seat of security council twice. Nepal participated in its first international conference in 1947. In 1955, Nepal actively participated in Afro-Asian conference at Bandung. In 1961, King Mahendra led Nepal's delegation to first Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) conference in Belgrade. Josse (2004)<sup>13</sup> terms these steps as 'search for the Holy Grail of national security and pursuit to maximize foreign policy gains, including the preservation of political independence.'

Changing the matrix of Great Game, Nepal signed the Treaty of Peace and Friendship with China in 1960. Chinese Embassy was inaugurated in Kathmandu in the same year. Prior to that, in 1956, both nations signed a treaty terminating the Treaty of Thapathali of