

Philosophical Underpinnings of Nature Poetry: Wordsworthian Romanticism vs. Frostian Realism

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Abstract - One of the first things that we are going to do is examine historical literature that depict the relationship between India and Nepal as being founded on shared sovereignty. In the next section, we will discuss the negative aspects of this discourse that is unfavorable and completely mindless. It is lacking in depth, deceptive, and prone to conforming to stereotypes. It is essential to keep in mind that any historical account that minimizes the relevance of realpolitik is neglecting the narrative of India as a hegemon that interferes in Nepal's internal affairs and impedes the nation's social, economic, and political growth. This is something that must be kept in mind. Several features of Nepal-Indian relations may be traced back to a time before the contemporary nation-state was established. In order to demonstrate how India has violated Nepal's independence and sovereignty from a neocolonial point of view, we provide the facts. The process of globalization has brought forth challenges, hazards, and uncertainties in relation to the movement of people, products, and money. As a consequence of this, border governance between states has been established, which necessitates the aid of surrounding countries in the development of border management systems. Within the context of the "practice turn" in international relations (IR), this qualitative research investigated the ways in which conduct influences social reality. Over the course of this historical period, the open border that divided India and Nepal was the primary focus of the inquiry. The findings of the analysis indicate that the open border that exists between India and Nepal poses a wide range of hazards and challenges that are not found anywhere else. Based on the findings of the research, a concise definition of border relations management was provided. Furthermore, it includes a proposition for the management of Nepal's open borders with India, as well as an explanation of the concepts and techniques behind the proposal. Despite the fact that it acknowledged the existence of border conflicts and significant barriers, the study concentrated primarily on the subject of border governance for the boundaries that separate Nepal and India.

Keyword - philosophical, underpinnings, nature, poetry

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INTRODUCTION

Nepal in Licchavi era, (c. 450–c. 750 CE) had a very close relation with India as Licchavis originated in Vaishali of India and captured the kingdom by displacing the Kiratis. They used Sanskrit as a court language, and issued Indian-style coins. During this period close ties to India was maintained. The Lichhvi Rulers had economic and political relations with Tibet and Nepal was developed a cultural centre linking central and southern Asia. The era ended with the founding of the Thakuri dynasty by Ansuvarma in the mid-8th century. The Malla Dynasty was the ruling dynasty of Kathmandu Valley in Nepal, from the 12th to the 18th century. By the 16th century virtually all these principalities were ruled by dynasties claiming high-caste Indian origin whose members had fled to the hills in the wake of Muslim invasions of northern India. This period is called golden age of Nepal as

Nepal had big trade with India and Tibet. The recent Shah dynasty also came from Chittorgadha (Rajasthan) and established their kingdom in Lamjung and Gorkha region and later they extended their kingdom up to Tistha river in east to Kangda in west and from Himalays in north to Ganga river in south. The first treaty between Nepal and the East India company was signed on 1st March, 1792. It was a treaty of commerce. In 1801, another treaty was signed which envisaged the appointment of vakils by the two powers at each other's courts. Both these treaties had been signed by Nepal under special circumstances, namely the Chinese. Tibetan invasion in 1791-92. Both of these treaties were never executed.(1)

After the Anglo-Nepalese War of 1814–1816, Nepal had generally maintained a peaceful stance with the East-India company. The friendship between the two

countries reached its pinnacle during the reign of Jang Bahadur Rana. During the Sepoy uprising of 1857, Nepal also involved in favor of the East India Company. After 1860 Nepal permitted the recruitment of Nepalese youths for Gurkha units in the British Indian Army and also accepted British "guidance" on foreign policy; in exchange, the British guaranteed the Rana regime against both foreign and domestic enemies and allowed it virtual autonomy in domestic affairs. After the British withdrawal and independence of India in 1947; Nepalese who served in the Indian nationalist movement, formed an alliance with the Nepalese royal family, led by King Tribhuvan (reigned 1911–55), and launched a revolution in November 1950. With strong diplomatic support from the Indian leaders Ranas were overthrown and democracy was declared with restoration of sovereignty of crown. The the Nepali Congress (NC) party, gained a governing position in the country.(2)

Towards A Regulated Indo-Nepal Border

India and Nepal share a border that is accessible to the public. Individuals from both nations are permitted to enter the territory of the other at any point along the border, while the flow of goods is permitted along a total of 22 approved transit points. There have been a number of factors that have contributed to the formation and maintenance of such an open border, including geographical constraints and historical trends in both nations. Over the course of several centuries, the unfettered movement of people over the border has resulted in the establishment of deeply rooted sociocultural connections between the people of the two nations. Because of these links, there has been an increase in the degree of economic interdependence as well as political bonding.(3) On the other hand, despite the fact that this open border has, on the one hand, created an environment that is favorable for the development of better relations between India and Nepal, the fact that it has been misused by smugglers, drug and arms traffickers, terrorists and insurgents, petty criminals, and other criminals, as well as residual points of dispute along the border, has caused the relationship to become strained. In addition, as a consequence of these considerations, certain segments in both India and Nepal, particularly worried politicians, security institutions, and academics, have expressed their desire to either completely shut down the border or strictly regulate it. Taking into consideration the unique connection that exists between the two nations, a more appropriate strategy would be to smooth out these kinks and implement efficient measures in order to effectively manage the border.(4)

India's Stake In 1989 And 2015 Trade Blockades

As a result of Nepal's geopolitical status, which is landlocked, the country is strongly dependent on India for the provision of commerce and transit infrastructure. On the other hand, on account of the absence of a modus vivendi, Nepal is forced to regularly deal with difficulties in its commercial

dealings with India.(5) It was in the late 1980s when India stopped one of the 21 trade routes and thirteen of the fifteen transit routes that passed via India. This was the lowest point in the relationship between India and Nepal. In addition to this, the connections to the port of Kolkata, which was the only maritime outlet to the landlocked nation of Nepal, were severed.(6)

The explanation that Delhi provided for the blockade appeared to be connected to the renewal of the commerce and transit agreements; nevertheless, the underlying motive was substantially different from what was initially stated. A significant number of Nepalese diplomats interpreted it as an action initiated by India to penalize Nepal for its strong relationship with China. Around that time, there were a series of incidents that were taking place on the Nepali side. 1987 was the year that Nepal made an attempt to establish a system of work permits for Indian citizens who were employed in Nepal. Nepal made a purchase of armaments from China in 1988, and both of these actions caused India to feel aggrieved. In accordance with the treaty that was signed in 1950, India argued that Nepal had to have conferred with India before to acquiring the armaments. In response to this, Nepal claimed that the constitutional provisions of the Treaty only required consultation in the event that the armaments were brought through India. The embargo, which lasted over thirteen months, had a disastrous impact on the economy of Nepal.(7)

The year 2015 saw Nepal confront yet another trade embargo imposed by India. Due to the timing of the blockage, it was considered to be one of the worst in the history of Nepal. This blockage took place a few of months after an earthquake with a magnitude of 0.8 rocked the central region of Nepal on April 25, 2015, resulting in the deaths of nine thousand people. The predicament that Nepal was already in became even more dire when the impoverished nation and its people were confronted with yet another humanitarian disaster, which was a trade embargo by India. Nepal, which is landlocked, had its border crossings with India shut as a result of the blockade, and the country's imports of gasoline, medicines, and materials for disaster assistance had been stifled. In comparison to the destruction caused by the earthquake, the economic impact of the Indian embargo on Nepal was far greater.(8)

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To discuss historical development of Nepal's foreign relation with India; different bilateral treaties; dynamics of the relations in Nepal's geo-politics, socio economy, and culture; and different issues related to this.
2. Evaluate the social, cultural, religious, geo-political, and economic diplomatic relations.

Cross-Border Criminal, Terrorist, And Insurgent Transport

A border that is open makes it simple for terrorists and militants to escape the country. In the late 1980s, terrorists from Kashmir and the Sikh community were able to enter India through Nepal. This was possible since the border between India and Pakistan was guarded, which made it impossible for terrorists to cross it. In following years, other insurgent organizations from the north-east region of India, including the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA), the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB), and the Kantipur Liberation Organization (KLO), also made improper use of the porous border. It has been claimed that these rebel groups have relocated their base of operations to Nepal after being expelled from Bhutan in the year 2003. Additionally, it has been stated that they are breaking into Nepalese territory with increasing frequency and establishing connections with the Maoists who are located there. The establishment of a safe haven within Nepalese territory and the provision of weaponry and ammunition to different rebel organizations that are active in the north-eastern region of India are the goals of this terrorist organization.¹⁸ In recent years, it has been alleged that various terrorists who were engaged in multiple bomb bombings in the nation had infiltrated via the weak and poorly patrolled border between India and Nepal.⁽⁹⁾

In the course of the Maoist insurgency that took place in Nepal, it was stated that Maoists frequently fled into India while they were being followed by Nepalese security forces at the time. Within the state of Bihar, the districts of East and West Champaran, as well as Sirohi, were notably visited by Maoists, mostly for the purpose of seeking medical assistance and lodging. Since Maoist rebels have chosen to become a part of the administration in Nepal, it is likely that they have stopped running into India, which was a pattern that had been occurring previously.⁽¹⁰⁾

Regrettably, the threat posed by Maoists has recently shown itself in a different form in the border region. There have been accusations in the media that the Maoists are currently engaging in activities like as extortion and land grabbing, and they are also harassing the people.¹⁹ Concerns have also been raised over the possibility of a concerted attempt being made by Maoists from both India and Nepal to incite trouble near the border. Despite this, there is not yet any evidence that can be uncovered to support this assertion.⁽¹¹⁾

Spill-Over of Unrest Across the Border

Throughout the years, unrestricted migration has resulted in the formation of territorial enclaves that are mostly inhabited by individuals who are originally from the other nation. It has been estimated by the government that there are around 2.2 million Nepalese residents now living in India.²⁸, a Estimates that are

not officially sanctioned place the number at roughly 6 million. Generally speaking, Nepalese people travel to India in the hope of finding better work prospects. In Nepal, there are three distinct sorts of movements going on. The first group consists of those who visit on a regular basis in order to purchase items for their own personal use. Generally speaking, this kind of mobility is restricted to the border region. The second kind of migrants is known as seasonal migrants, and they often migrate to India in search of employment during the off-seasons for agricultural production. The third category of migrants includes those who go to India for an extended period of time and often make their home there. (12)

When it came to the second and third instances, migrants dispersed themselves not just to neighboring regions but also further away from the border.²⁹ Over the past several years, there has been a rise in the number of Nepalese people migrating to India. This is mostly attributable to the escalation of the Maoist activity, which has resulted in risks to their livelihood and security.³⁰ % The total impact of such migration, in extreme circumstances, is the clamor for a "homeland," as was seen in the hill area of Darjeeling, which is next to the boundary between India and Nepal. Under the auspices of the Gorkha National Liberation Front, these Nepali speakers requested it in the 1980s that they be granted their own independent nation. Many people feel that the agitation had assistance from those on the other side of the border.⁽¹³⁾

Social & Cultural Relation

The friendship that exists between India and Nepal is not the only kind of relationship that exists between the two countries; rather, it is a fraternal tie of love. Thousands of years ago, Sita, the daughter of King Janak, wed Prince Ramchandra on the day of their marriage. The 'middle route' was the message that Lord Buddha propagated across India, despite the fact that he was born in Nepal. It was one of King Asoka's daughters who had traveled to Nepal in order to spread Buddhism. She eventually married a Kshatriya and made her home in the vicinity of Kathmandu. Gorkha was governed by the ancestors of the Shah Dynasty of Nepal, who had also originated from Chittoor at some point during the fifteenth century. Their spiritual leader was Saint Gorakhnath. The Queen Mothers both come from a wealthy Zamindar family that is from the state of Uttar Pradesh. The marriages of all three of King Mahendra's sisters took place inside the Indian princely dynasties of Poonch, Sikar, and Mayurbhanj. In recent years, the Maharaja of Gwalior has tied the knot with the daughter of a Rana family in Nepal. Additionally, his own sister has been given in marriage to the grandson of Maharaja Mohan Samsher, who was the last Rana Prime Minister of Nepal. Both the Rajmata of Gwalior and Yuvrani Karan Singh are members of Rana families that are well-known in historical circles. Marriage

relationships have established a close relationship between Nepal and a number of the erstwhile princely kingdoms that were located in Saurastha. His counsel is much more pertinent now. When all is said and done, a long-lasting friendship between two countries must be built on the rock-solid foundations of a shared purpose and objective. I have been told quite frequently by friends in Kathmandu that Nepal's cooperation should not be taken for granted; rather, it should be carefully nurtured and cultivated. This is something that I have been told rather frequently. In the same vein, Nepal ought to always keep in mind that genuine understanding between nations must invariably function as a two-way traffic. This is something that Nepal ought to keep in mind rather than taking India for granted. Under conditions of stress and strain, it is possible for unidirectional ties to become severed and torn apart. Because these are the difficult lessons that have been learned throughout the course of world history, we cannot afford to ignore or sidestep them. (14)

The name Sangeeta Thapliyal. 2012 (year) When one of the parties to a treaty expresses misgivings, exactly what kind of impact does it have? Nepal, which is a party to the Bilateral Treaty on Peace and Friendship with India, has been expressing concerns over the Treaty on both an official and an informal basis. Despite the fact that the parties have promised to review the Treaty, there has not been a lot of movement achieved on this front. Is it because the cost-benefit analysis of revising the Treaty has not been given much attention, and also because there has been little study done on the alternatives? In order to comprehend the subtleties of the discourse on the Treaty, it is of the utmost importance to comprehend the discourse on the Treaty among the political players, policy experts, and academics in Nepal, as well as the replies of India. In what ways do they differ from one another and how do they compare to one another? In the event that the Treaty is altered, how do they perceive their own national interests and relations, and how would this have an effect on the bilateral relations?(15)

2012 publication by Sangeeta Thapliyal. The country of Nepal is located in the middle of two enormous countries that are both economically and politically powerful: China and India. Nepal's foreign policy with China and India is not clearly autonomous but rather mutually interdependent. This interdependence is due to Nepal's geographical closeness to China and India as well as its historically lengthy and multifaceted links to both countries. Throughout its history, Nepal's foreign policy has placed a high priority on preserving a balanced relationship with these two countries in order to protect the country's national interests, integrity, and independence. Nepal has maintained a warm and cordial relationship with China, although its relationship with India has been both friendly and hostile. In reality, Nepal has observed these relations. The 'One China Policy' is something that Nepal is steadfastly dedicated to, and it had just signed the 'One Belt One Road' initiative. Nepal also respects

India's sovereign independence and integrity. In contrast to India, which has been observed attempting to exert influence on Nepal's internal politics, China has demonstrated respect for Nepal's sovereignty and has refrained from interfering in Nepal's domestic affairs. Specifically, the purpose of this article is to investigate Nepal's international relations with China and India as the primary sources of information. On the basis of secondary sources, this article provides a concise summary and analysis of Nepal's foreign policy, as well as the political and economic dynamics of these interactions, as well as updated information regarding recent events in Nepal-China and Nepal-India relations. Following the proclamation of the new constitution, elections were held at the federal, provincial, and local administration levels. The promotion of economic growth need to be Nepal's new top priority in terms of its relations with other countries.(16)

The year 2019 is Bashyal, Keshav. Regarding Nepal and India, there are a variety of intricate and multifaceted relationships between the two countries. Since the beginning of time, the political, economic, and social environment of India, which is Nepal's direct neighbor, as well as her function, has been the subject of debate. There are a number of important concerns that have been contributing to the rise of anti-Indian feeling in Nepal. These include the big brother mentality, unequal treaties, and the lack of respect for Nepal's sovereignty. The people of Nepal believe that India's behavior, which can be described as a "big brother" mentality, might be compared to India's interference in the internal affairs of Nepal through the use of diplomatic power to further its own objectives. Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Nepal and India (1950) and letter of exchange, as well as the Koshi, Gandaki, and Mahakali water accords, all contribute to the escalation of unfriendly relations between the two countries. Negative impressions were formed among the people of Nepal as a result of the ambiguous nature of India and the problems that are associated with the water treaties between the Koshi, Gandaki, and Mahakali rivers.(17)

2019 publication by Niranjana and Udbodh Bhandari. Due to the fact that Nepal and India maintain bilateral links and share social, cultural, economic, political, and geographical proximity, the people of both countries are able to take advantage of a variety of benefits. Purposive sampling was used to collect data from 429 individuals who participated in a structured questionnaire survey in February of 2018. The purpose of this study is to investigate the socio-cultural, geo-political, and economic proximities that contribute to the people living along the border between India and Nepal. Methods of descriptive and inferential data analysis, in conjunction with the Logistic Regression Model, are utilized in order to evaluate the factors that determine the determinants of international purchases. The findings showed that 96.3% of the total respondents were involved in making a

purchase. Among these respondents, 85.6%, 77.2%, 71.6%, 71.2%, and 54.6% made a purchase owing to the economical pricing of the items, festivals, communication access, habit, and open border reasons, respectively. The empirical findings of the binary logistic regression models demonstrated that the determinants had a variety of effects on the consumers' intention to make purchases across international borders. There is a strong and favorable impact on the cross-border purchasing activities and the odds when economic goods (2.727***), hassle-free cross-border imports (1.952***), linguistic similarities (1.551**), and items accessible in the local market (1.268**) are considered. The ratios of the variables that have been provided are 15.28, 7.04, 4.71, and 3.55 individually. According to the findings of the analysis, the study comes to the conclusion that socio-cultural features have a favorable impact on purchases made across international borders. The open border aspect is also very crucial in order to support activities like these that involve purchasing. All things considered, economic qualities such as the availability of commodities, the sorts of goods available, and the prices at which they are offered are more essential than other aspects.(18)

Status of the border areas:

There has been no substantial development of infrastructure on either side of the area. The remainder of the paragraphs have remained unchanged throughout centuries, with the exception of a few significant portions. There is a lack of enough attention that has been paid by the governments to the development of infrastructure facilities along these areas. These amenities include roadways, telecommunications, education, health, and other services. There are many major access sites, including Kankarbhitta – Naxalbad, Biratnagar – Jogbani, Nirganj – Raxaul, Belahiya – Sunauli, Nepalganj – Rupaidiha, and Mahendranagar – Banbasa.(19)

Political ties:

With regard to the political and social connection between Nepal and India, this research focuses on the subject. At the outset of India's independence in 1947, as well as the toppling of the Ranas monarchy in Nepal. In the Nepali revolution, India provided help. The Indian Embassy provided King Tribhuvan with a safe haven in November of 1950, after which he went to Delhi. He was able to get backing from Jawaharlal Nehru, who was serving as Prime Minister of India at the time. However, Nehru did not acknowledge the Ranas' decision to name Gyanendra as King of Nepal.(16) Since that time, India has continued to provide political and administrative assistance until the 15th of December in 1960, when King Mahendra abolished the multiparty parliamentary system and instituted the Panchayat. On the other hand, King believed that the ideological connection between the Nepali Congress and the Indian government and the sour relationship had formed. In 1990, as part of the

effort to restore democracy, a 12-point agreement was reached in Delhi between seven parties and Maoists. The pact was aimed at achieving democracy, peace, prosperity, and social development, as well as putting an end to dictatorial monarchy.(20)

CONCLUSION

Coordinating and exchanging information with one another Establishing protocols for the sharing of information and coordination between the relevant authorities of both countries is of the highest significance and should be done as soon as possible. As a consequence of this, it would be feasible to efficiently react to any security threats or criminal acts, as well as to share information in a timely way, to undertake cooperative border surveillance, and to successfully share information. Promotion of International Trade and Cooperation in Economic Matters Across Borders The open border management system has the ability to make a beneficial contribution to the well-being and lives of people living in the area by enabling economic cooperation and commerce across regional boundaries. This in turn has the potential to make the system more effective. It is possible to achieve the goals of fostering economic growth and developing bilateral connections via the ease of cross-border trade, the harmonisation of customs procedures, and the stimulation of investments. Participation in Joint Educational and Cultural Initiatives: In order to further develop the social and cultural links that already exist between Nepal and India, it is important to encourage cultural and educational contacts between the two nations. It is possible to achieve this objective via the implementation of programmes and activities such as student exchange programmes, collaborative research projects, and cultural festivals. The end result will be the growth of mutual understanding and camaraderie between various groups of people. Putting a focus on the fact that any system for managing open borders should make an attempt to strike a balance between fostering mobility and providing security is something that is absolutely necessary to stress. Close collaboration, mutual respect, and regular interaction between Nepal and India will be crucial components in the process of putting into action an open border arrangement that safeguards historical connections while also addressing contemporary concerns.

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