



India-Myanmar Relationship

Why in News

A two-day visit by the Foreign Secretary of India and the Army Chief to Myanmar completed with greater engagement between [India and Myanmar](#).

Key Points

- **Health and Pandemic:** As a part of India's [Medical or Drug Diplomacy](#) a package of **3,000 vials** of the antiviral [Remdesivir](#) given to assist Myanmar in its fight against the pandemic.
 - India has shown willingness to prioritise Myanmar in sharing Covid -19 vaccines, when available.
- **Infrastructure and Connectivity:** Operationalisation of the crucial **Sittwe port** in Myanmar's Rakhine state **by March 2021** is committed.
 - The two sides also discussed progress in the ongoing Indian-assisted infrastructure projects such as the **India-Myanmar-Thailand trilateral highway** and the [Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project](#). The project will link **Kolkata to Sittwe in Myanmar** and then from **Myanmar's Kaladan river to India's north-east**.



- **Security:** India has been concerned over some militant groups like the United National Liberation Front (UNLF) and National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) from the North-East region taking shelter in Myanmar.

- Myanmar handed over 22 cadres of Indian insurgent groups in May 2020.
- The maintenance of security and stability in their border areas and mutual commitment not to allow their respective territories to be used for activities inimical to each other were re-stressed.
- **Transition to Democracy:** Myanmar successfully conducted the 4th meeting of the **21st Century Panglong Peace Conference in Nay Pyi Taw.**
 - **The Union Peace Conference: 21st Century Panglong** is a continuing peace conference started in **2016.**
 - **Aim:** To have a stable political environment in Myanmar with peaceful transition into democracy.
 - **Outcome of 4th meeting:** The government of Myanmar and ten armed ethnic groups signed a framework agreement for the **National Ceasefire Agreement (NCA).**
 - **Indian Support:** India assured continued support in sharing experiences in constitutionalism and federalism to assist Myanmar in its democratic **transition.**
- **Rohingya Issues:** India came forward for support for ensuring safe, sustainable and speedy return of **Rohingya refugees** from refugees camps of Bangladesh.
 - Building on the progress made under the **Rakhine State Development Programme (RSDP)**, India proposed to finalise projects under phase-III of the programme, including setting up of a **skills training centre** and **upgrading of agricultural mechanisation.**
- **Liaison Office:** With the formal inauguration of liaison office in Nay Pyi Taw, India has taken one more **significant step** towards establishing its **embassy** in Nay Pyi Taw.
 - India has its embassy in **Yangon**, the former capital.
- **Other Highlights:**
 - A **bust of Bal Gangadhar Tilak** in **Mandalay Jail** is a symbolic gesture for a closer relationship and understanding mutual existence.
 - **Mandalay Jail Connection:** Between **1908 and 1914**, he spent 6 years in Mandalay Prison for defending the actions of revolutionaries Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki.
 - **Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki** had tried to assassinate the District Judge, Mr. Kingsford by throwing bombs at the carriage in which he was supposed to travel.
 - **Investment:** With investments of over USD 1.2 billion, Myanmar has the highest Indian investment in any country in South Asia.
 - India's development cooperation in Myanmar is estimated at USD 1.4 billion.
- **Energy:** The two countries are also expanding partnership in the area of **energy cooperation.**
 - Recently, India approved an investment of over USD 120 million in the Shwe Oil and Gas project.

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- **India and Myanmar** have shared cultural roots and historical relations, apart from the strategic, economic, social and political ties.
- Myanmar is a **member of both** [Association of Southeast Asian Nations \(ASEAN\)](#), which is an organization of East Asian nations as well as [the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation \(BIMSTEC\)](#) which bridges South and South-East Asia.
- Connectivity projects through Myanmar help India overcome its **Chicken-neck dilemma (Siliguri Corridor)**. Myanmar is also necessary for the **development of North-Eastern India.**
- Myanmar stands at the confluence of India's [Neighbourhood First](#) and [Act East Policy](#) and [India-Myanmar partnership](#) is at the heart of India's vision to create a connected and cooperative neighbourhood.
- Recently, **India and Myanmar** had signed [10 agreements with a focus on socio-economic development of Myanmar](#), during Myanmar President U Win Myint's visit to India.

- Myanmar's growing closeness with China and the recent proposal of [China Myanmar Economic Corridor](#) is a cause of concern for India amidst growing [India-China tension](#).

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