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TODAY'S ANALYSIS

(08 April 2025)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- PM MODI'S VISIT TO SL AND INST
- CAMBODIA'S NAVAL BASE RENOVATED BY CHINA
- MCQs





PM MODI'S VISIT TO SRI LANKA

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi arrived in Colombo, Sri Lanka on the night of April 4,
 2025, for a 2 -day visit.
- This visit came shortly after PM Modi's participation in the **BIMSTEC Summit** in **Thailand**, marking it as part of a broader regional diplomatic engagement.
- Theme of the Visit: "Friendship of Centuries Commitment to a Prosperous Future"



ADDRESS:



 The visit focused on strengthening the bilateral relationship between India and Sri Lanka, addressing key strategic, economic, and cultural issues, and signing several significant agreements.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- Modi's visit came after Sri Lanka experienced a major political shift in 2024, with the rise of President Anura Kumara Dissanayake from the National People's Power (NPP) alliance.
- PM Modi is the first foreign leader to visit Sri Lanka since President Anura Kumara

 Dissanayake took office in September 2024.
- December 2024 saw Dissanayake's first official visit to India, where both nations laid out a roadmap for future cooperation in a joint statement.

KEY UPDATES

- PM Modi's Arrival and Welcoming Ceremony :
 - Prime Minister Modi was warmly welcomed at Bandaranaike International
 Airport by five top Sri Lankan ministers, including Foreign Minister Vijitha



Herath, Health Minister Nalinda Jayatissa, and Fisheries Minister

Ramalingam Chandrasekar.

- PM Modi was also given a guard of honor at Independence Square in Colombo.
- It is marking his 4th visit to Sri Lanka in the last decade.
- Additionally, The ceremonial welcome was a reflection of the strong and deeprooted ties between India and Sri Lanka, with both nations celebrating shared
 cultural, historical, and spiritual heritage.

BILATERAL TALKS: ADDRESSING KEY ISSUES

- PM Modi held extensive delegation-level talks with President Anura Kumara
 Dissanayake. Their discussions included several key areas:
 - A significant defence cooperation agreement was signed.
 - It is marking a moment in the relationship, particularly given the 35-year history since India withdrew its Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) from Sri Lanka.
 - This agreement is expected to enhance both countries' security and defence collaboration.



- Economic Support: PM Modi reaffirmed India's commitment to Sri Lanka's economic recovery, especially in light of the 2019 economic crisis and Sri Lanka's financial distress in 2022.
- India had previously extended \$4.5 billion in financial aid during the crisis.
- One of the major highlights of the visit was the signing of **debt restructuring** agreements.
- Over the past 6 months, India has converted over \$100 million in loans into grants, helping Sri Lanka recover.
- India has also agreed to reduce interest rates to provide financial relief.
- Currency Swap Agreement: A separate currency swap agreement was finalized to stabilize Sri Lanka's foreign reserves.
- o It is a crucial aspect of their ongoing economic recovery.

INAUGURATED PROJECTS

- Several significant projects were launched:
 - o 5000 solar rooftop units installed at religious places across Sri Lanka.
 - o A temperature-controlled warehousing facility at Dambulla.



- The 120 MW Sampur Solar Power Project was also inaugurated by PM Modi and President Dissanayake.
- Both nations signed an agreement to develop Thirukoneswaram temple
 (Trincomalee). It is located in the east of Sri Lanka, as an energy hub.
 - Sacred City (Anuradhapura), and the Sita Eliya temple complex
 (Nuwara Eliya) will receive Indian support for development.
- PM Modi also announced a comprehensive training program, supporting 700 Sri
 Lankan citizens annually in various skill development initiatives.
- o This project is expected to boost Sri Lanka's energy sector and create long-term economic opportunities.
- India also pledged multi-sectoral grant assistance for the eastern region of Sri Lanka, including support for infrastructure development and humanitarian aid.

CULTURAL & DIGITAL COOPERATION

- Cultural Cooperation:
 - In alignment with the shared Buddhist heritage, PM Modi announced the Holy Relics of Lord Buddha from Gujarat would be sent to Sri Lanka for the International Vesak Day celebrations in May 2025.

Digital Cooperation:

- Another MoU was signed to strengthen collaboration in the digital domain.
- This pact will focus on enhancing Sri Lanka's digital infrastructure and increasing cybersecurity cooperation between the two countries.

ADDRESSING THE FISHERMEN ISSUE

- The longstanding issue of Indian fishermen being detained by Sri Lankan authorities was discussed.
- Foreign Secretary of India explained that the issue originated in 1974 when the international maritime boundary line was drawn.
- And escalated with the **Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act of 1996** and subsequent amendments in **2018** and **2023**, which imposed **stricter penalties** on fishermen violating Sri Lanka's territorial waters.
- PM Modi and President Dissanayake agreed on the need for a humanitarian approach to resolve the matter with further discussions expected to take place between the 2 governments to ensure the release of detained fishermen.

ADDITIONAL DIPLOMATIC EVENTS

- President Dissanayake requested PM Modi's intervention to facilitate technical discussions regarding Sri Lanka's claim to extend the continental shelf beyond its exclusive economic zone.
- Sri Lanka is seeking to assert its maritime boundaries in the United Nations.
- PM Modi also paid a visit to the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) memorial,
 honoring the Indian soldiers who sacrificed their lives during the peacekeeping
 operations in Sri Lanka in the 1980s.
- PM Modi emphasized Sri Lanka's importance in India's Neighbourhood First Policy and Vision MAHASAGAR.

MITRA VIBHUSHAN

- Award: Sri Lanka Mitra Vibhushana, Sri Lanka's highest civilian honour
- Awarded to PM Modi:
- Awarded by: Sri Lankan President Anura Kumara Dissanayake





SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AWARD

- Mitra Vibhushana is Sri Lanka's highest civilian honour for foreign dignitaries
 who have shown deep friendship and solidarity with Sri Lanka.
- It is the foremost award granted to foreigners, **ranking higher** than other national honours like the **Sri Lanka Ratna** (equivalent to Bharat Ratna in India).

AWARD DETAILS

- a. Medal Composition:
 - Silver medal studded with Navarathna (nine Sri Lankan gems).
 - Globe surrounded by lotus petals, symbolizing global unity and harmony.
 - Punkalasa (ceremonial pot with rice sheaves), symbolizing prosperity and renewal.
 - Symbols of the Sun and Moon, representing the timeless nature of the relationship.
 - Dharma Chakra at the center, signifying the shared Buddhist heritage of both nations.
- b. **Ribbon**: Worn around the neck with a **6.5 cm wide ribbon**.

HISTORY: Instituted: In 2008 by then-President Mahinda Rajapaksa.

PAST DETAILS

- a. 2008: The inaugural recipient was Maldives President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, recognized for his efforts in enhancing bilateral relations and regional cooperation.
- b. 2014: The award was given to Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas and former President Yasser Arafat (posthumously) for their contributions to international peace and cooperation.

CAMBODIA'S NAVAL BASE RENOVATED BY CHINA

- On April 5, 2025, Cambodia's Prime Minister Hun Manet inaugurated the Ream
 Naval Base following renovations funded by China.
- The event comes after growing concerns raised by the United States regarding
 China's strategic involvement in the base.
- It is located along Cambodia's southern coastline in the Gulf of Thailand.
- Cambodia's leadership has repeatedly denied that the base is being built for exclusive
 Chinese use, emphasizing its openness to joint exercises and international cooperation.



BACKGROUND & STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

- The Ream Naval Base, situated near the disputed South China Sea, has been a
 point of contention due to its potential to provide China with a key strategic position in
 the region.
- The South China Sea is a critical waterway with overlapping territorial claims by multiple countries, including China, Vietnam, and the Philippines.

Location of Ream naval base in Cambodia



CHINA'S ROLE IN RENOVATION

- Since 2022, China has been contributing to the revamping of the base, which was originally partly funded by the United States.
- The base now features a 363-meter pier and facilities designed for hosting military operations, including joint military exercises.

US CONCERNS

- The **United States** has expressed concerns that the base could be used by the **Chinese navy**, potentially expanding China's **military footprint** in Southeast Asia.
- These concerns stem from a **2019 report** suggesting a **secret agreement** for China to use the base for **warships**.
- further intensifying suspicions about the region's military balance.

THE GEOPOLITICAL CONTEXT

Cambodia's growing alliance with **China** has become a significant part of its foreign policy in recent years. As a longstanding ally of **China** in **Southeast Asia**, Cambodia has:

- Bilateral Investments:
 - China has invested billions in Cambodian infrastructure under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), strengthening economic ties between the two nations.

This has led to increased Chinese influence over Phnom Penh, especially as
 Washington's relationship with Cambodia has become more strained in recent years.

US-Cambodia Relations:

- The US-Cambodia relationship has declined in recent years, particularly after a 2019 Wall Street Journal report that raised concerns over a secret deal that would allow China to station warships at the Ream base.
- This has led to further US military visits to Cambodia in recent years, including the docking of a US warship at Sihanoukville in December 2023.

• Japan-Cambodia Cooperation:

- In contrast, Japan has also strengthened its ties with Cambodia, and recently, a
 Japanese warship became the first to dock at the Ream Naval Base.
- It is signaling Japan's strategic interest in the region.

CAMBODIA'S DEFENCE MODERNISATION

The **Ream Naval Base** is part of Cambodia's broader **defense modernization** efforts, which include:

- Warship Donations from China:
 - China has pledged to donate two warships to Cambodia boosting the country's naval defense capabilities.
- Strengthened Defense Relations with Other Nations:
 - Cambodia has also **expanded defense ties** with other powers like the **United**States and **Japan** to balance its relations with **China** and ensure regional stability.

IMPLICATIONS FOR INDIA & THE INDO PACIFIC

- Concerns for India:
 - The expansion of the Ream Naval Base has significant consequences for India,
 particularly in relation to its maritime interests in the Indo-Pacific region.



- The base's location near vital sea lanes frequently used by the Indian Navy raises alarms about the potential for strategic encirclement.
- o If the People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN) establishes a presence there, it could hinder India's operations in the region, especially during regional conflicts.

• Impact on Maritime Security:

- An increased Chinese presence at Ream would enhance its naval capabilities in Southeast Asia, potentially challenging India's interests in both the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean Region.
- As a result, India may need to bolster its naval presence in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to more effectively monitor and counter Chinese activities in these key waters.



MCQs

- 1. Which of these is known as the Sacred City of Sri Lanka?
 - (A) Dambulla
 - (B) Anuradhapura
 - (C) Colombo
 - (D) Galle

Ans. (B)

- 2. Consider the following statements wrt Mitra Vibhushan and mark the correct one:
 - 1. It is Sri Lanka's highest civilian honour given to foreigners only.
 - 2. It is higher than Sri Lanka Ratna in stature.
 - (A) Only 1
 - (B) Only 2
 - (C) Both 1 & 2
 - (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (C)



- 3. Which of these countries share a boundary with Cambodia?
 - 1. Thailand
 - 2. Vietnam
 - 3. Laos
 - (A) Only 1
 - (B) Only 2
 - (C) Only 2 & 3
 - (D) All of the above

Ans. (D)



- 4. Which country partly contributed in building Ream naval base in Cambodia?
 - (A) USA
 - (B) China
 - (C) Japan
 - (D) Russia

Ans. (A)