

## Myanmar

India shares a border with Myanmar, and it hosts around 40,000 rohingya refugees from there. India however is a lot less welcoming of Rohingyas than their neighbour bangladesh. Members of the ruling far right hindu nationalist party openly call for the expulsion of the predominantly muslim refugees. In fact, as the Myanmar government carried out the ethnic cleansing of the Rohingya people, the Indian government remained silent on the actions of Myanmar while condemning the actions of Rohingya Militants. In 2023 clashes occurred between refugees detained in northern India and the authorities, which resulted in the use of tear gas and caused one fatality.

## Read more

https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2009/10/commissionexperts-introduce-reports-myanmar-sudan-equatorial-quineaand

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International\_reactions\_to\_the\_R ohingya\_genocide#India



## Mineral Resources (DRC/Lithium Triangle)

India is a major producer of various rare minerals, most notably chromium, of which 20% of the global supply originates in India. India is also in possession of the world's 7th largest Lithium reserves, although much of these reserves are in the disputed Jammu and Kashmir region.

The government of India has in the past however been criticised for failing to adequately regulate mining enterprises, which has led to environmental damage and human rights abuses at the hands of private companies with the government unwilling to intervene. These failures have caused great resentment in local communities which has contributed to the ongoing Naxalite conflict, a low intensity armed conflict between the Indian government and various communist groups which are referred to collectively, and often pejoratively, as "Naxalites" in Indian politics.

## Read more

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural\_resources\_of\_India#Abiot\_ic\_resources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mining\_in\_India#:~:text=The%20 mining%20industry%20in%20India.around%2010%25%20to %2011%25.

