April 2001

India

Country Profile
CISR

Follow this and additional works at: http://commons.lib.jmu.edu/cisr-journal

Part of the Defense and Security Studies Commons, Emergency and Disaster Management Commons, Other Public Affairs, Public Policy and Public Administration Commons, and the Peace and Conflict Studies Commons

Recommended Citation
Available at: http://commons.lib.jmu.edu/cisr-journal/vol5/iss1/31

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Center for International Stabilization and Recovery at JMU Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction by an authorized editor of JMU Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact dc_admin@jmu.edu.
People's Republic of China

**HISTORY**

Dynasties, Kublai Kahn and warlords have ruled China, one of the world's oldest civilizations. In the early 20th century, the Nationalist Party, with the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek, captured Beijing, executing many communists. Remaining communists reorganized under Mao Zedong and in 1949, declared the People's Republic of China. In 1989, pro-democracy demonstrations in Tiananmen Square resulted in violence. Despite its political situation, China is currently experiencing rapid economic growth.

**LANDMINES/UXO OVERVIEW**

China is known to be one of the largest producers and exporters of AP landmines. The Type 72 mine may be the producer and exporter of AP landmines. The Type 72 mine may be the largest producer and exporter of AP landmines. The Type 72 mine may be the largest producer and exporter of AP landmines.

In a 1999 document obtained by the Landmine Monitor Report, information regarding mine injury disabled persons was detailed for Fang Cheng Gang city, which shares a border with Vietnam. Of the 149 disabled people 80 percent were male farmers with half of the accidents occurring from 1978-1985. Only eight of the disabled had a functioning prosthetic. There is no special care for disabled people within the medical system, nor do they receive pensions or financial assistance.

**REALITY CHECK**

China signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in November 2000. The MOU program will initially focus on training in the areas of human rights education, police, and the issue of minor crimes and administrative detention. However, it does not appear to include a monitoring component.

The Chinese government should take concrete steps to improve the human rights situation on the ground by addressing the widespread torture, executions, and repression. It should widen its cooperation with the U.N. and invite human rights monitoring mechanisms to visit China freely and without conditions, and implement U.N. recommendations,

**CONTACT INFORMATION**

Chinese Ministry of Defense
Chinese Defense Attaché United States Office
Major General Gong Xianfu
Tel: (202) 328-2540
Fax: (202) 667-4032

**INDIA**

**HISTORY**

The British East India Company established trading posts in the 1600s in India and became a major power through the mid-19th century. A controversial massacre of Indians by the British in 1919 encouraged demands for Indian independence. By 1920, Mohandas Ghandi emerged as the leader of Indian independence based on non-violence. The nation gained independence in 1947. Disputes occurred with China in 1959 and 1962 over border conflicts.

**LANDMINES/UXO OVERVIEW**

While India is not a severely mined country, there have been reports of unclear mines in the India/China and India/Pakistan border. Mines laid in the 1965 and 1991 conflict with Kashmir are still claiming victims. According to the army, no mines are laid for border protection or armed infiltration. Armed groups in India hold a wide variety of mines and explosive devices. From 1990-1999, 44,768 AP mines and 382 AT mines were recovered from militant groups by the police. The People's War Group in Central India also uses mines. On March 7, 2000, Raj Minister Madhav Reddy was killed in a landmine blast.

**REALITY CHECK**

Pakistan-backed militant groups sacred Hindu civilians in at least six separate incidents in the first nine months of 2000. Most of the killings took place in the Doda district and in border villages and appeared to represent a tactical shift for militant groups that had been largely driven out of major towns in the Kashmir Valley. The Parents of Missing People, the first organization of its kind in Kashmir, stated at its inaugural press conference that 2,000 people had "disappeared" since 1990 after being taken into custody in Kashmir, and that no legal remedies were available for discovering their fate. Other human rights groups reporting on conditions in Kashmir reported harassment and fear of possible reprisals by the security forces.

**CONTACT INFORMATION**

India's United Nations Ambassador Kamalesh Sharma

Published by JMU Scholarly Commons, 2001