

## **Maldives Declares Political Emergency**

### **What is the issue?**

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- While the Supreme Court has ordered the release of many jailed opposition leaders, Maldives government has openly refused to comply.

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- Contrarily, it has declared a state of emergency for 15 days, and government forces have also taken over the Supreme Court complex.

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### **What were the fallouts?**

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- The recently political storm started by the Supreme Court's surprise verdict to release some opposition leaders has been spiralling out of control.

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- The government has been openly refusing to comply and has started repressive action against opposing voices.

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- **Emergency** - President Abdulla's Yameen declared a state of emergency in Maldives, which is the 2<sup>nd</sup> such declaration since he came to power in 2013.

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- The 1<sup>st</sup> was in 2015, when an alleged attempt on Yameen's life seemed to have warranted such a declaration.

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- The president has clarified that while certain rights will be restricted, general movements, services and businesses will not be affected.

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- **Gayoom's Arrest** - Former President Moumoon Abdul Gayoom, who reigned for 30 years till democracy was established in 2008, was also arrested.

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- Notably, 80 year old Gayoom is the half brother of Yameen and of late, he has openly sided with the dissenting opposition for toppling the government.

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- Also, troops stormed the Supreme Court premises and taken procession.  
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- **Parliament Suspended** - The President is required to inform the Parliament about the declaration of emergency within two days.  
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- But to circumvent this, Yameen has suspended the parliament indefinitely.  
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- Notably, as the Supreme Court had also restored 12 MPs who had defected from Mr. Yameen's party, the majority is effectively with the opposition.  
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- This thereby increases the vulnerability of the president to be subjected to impeachment in the 85-member parliament.  
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### **How has the reactions been?**

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- Restricting fundamental freedoms and suspending of the Supreme Court can only happen during martial law, and is illegal in the current situation.  
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- Hence, opposition leaders have voiced that emergency was a blatant violation and an indication of Mr. Yameen's desperation to hold on to power.  
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- They've appealed to the masses to demonstrate against these actions and the international community has also largely criticised Mr. Yameen's actions.  
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### **What are the options for India?**

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- **Histroic Prespective** - India has committed itself to the principle of "non-intervention" in the internal affairs of other countires country.  
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- It is also strongly against external strings in its domestic politics and has regularly criticised western powers for interventions in developing countries.  
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- But despite this, India has made multiple interventions in its neighbourhood when pressing concerns have called for such action.  
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- The Bangladesh liberation of 1971, Sri Lankan intervention in the late

1980s, and more recently, in shaping the Nepali constitution are some examples.

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- **Maldivian Case** - When the former president Nasheed was ousted from office in a coup in 2012, India had backed him strongly.

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- But the subsequent rise of Nasheed's nemesis and the current president Yameen, India was forced to recalibrate its stands.

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- This was partly due to Yameen's strong Islamic diplomacy with the Arab world and his ties with China which is backed by high-profile infrastructure projects.

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- **Current Situation** - Yameen is currently looking towards China to secure his position, despite mounting international pressure.

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- Hence, India has the option to either remain neutral or put its weight delicately behind the opposition to rally for a regime change.

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- While the former is the safer option, an intervention can be beneficial but would inherently invite the ire of China and holds with it the risk of failure.

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- India needs to make its move after weighing all the stakes involved.

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**Source: The Hindu**

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