

Conflict and Cooperation Perspective of Indo-Bangladesh bilateral relations in 21st Century

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Abstract - We are residing in twenty-first century. It is a technology era of shortening of geographical distance & bringing nations closer. When nations came closer it is sure that their policies evolve to engage them more with each other regarding development & partnerships. When we communicate about development & partnerships amid countries, honestly we're speaking approximately in respect of monetary, political, social-cultural development & so on. India & Bangladesh each are developing global international locations. India & Bangladesh have shared not unusual statistics, language, religion, way of life & many others. So, proper right here it's far assumed that it'll be beneficial for both global international locations in the event that they begin & actually do greater inclinations, partnerships & cooperation amongst each different in 21st century. Both India & Bangladesh have opportunities for resolving conflicted matters, however, yet this dream has not been materialized. As such, protection of precise relations has extremely good significance for overall development of two international worldwide nations. A strive has been made to look at and to observe bilateral amicable viable relations amid India-Bangladesh by means of unique connection with battle and Cooperation angle.

keywords - Bilateral, Conflict, Cooperation, dealing, partnerships, ways ahead.

Introduction:

Bangladesh-India bilateral relations were at their maximum stage throughout duration of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman all through Awami League authorities 1972-1974. It is a fact that then; those relations were fluctuating for motives like modifications of governments & political scenarios in Bangladesh in addition to non-cooperative attitude of India towards Bangladesh. However, relationships amid India & Bangladesh have stepped forward within last few years as each prime Ministers have visited every other's country with views to boost those relationships. This study severely analyzes relations amid Bangladesh & India by way of examining demanding situations & opportunities on the way to determine route of relationships amid two countries. It recommends appropriate steps for restoration of unsettled problems like change imbalance, water sharing matters etc.

India Bangladesh entered the 21st century with the hope and desire to increase and strengthen their joint relations & economic cooperation. In the first few month of the 21st century, two important steps were taken to improve the relations. In January 2001, Exterior Dealings- Union Minister of the State paid a good will trip to Dhaka for reinforcing obtainable good will and friendship involving two neighbors. The countries approved to run a means of transportation tune-up involving Agartala & Dhaka. It was a part of ideas of linking the countries of the region including Myanmar, Bhutan, and Nepal with unified road link. Further Memorandum of Understanding was warned for institutionalizing two-sided collaboration in the countryside of agriculture and other related fields.

India Bangladesh proportion straps of blood & folklore. Imperatives of characteristics and independence stipulate that two countries ought to paintings in concert. Yet their bilateral affiliations have had a chequered records- significance of Bangladesh for Indians protection & affluence be capable of not be over predicted. Likewise, Bangladesh public can benefit on or after a more relationship with India in-depth. Undertaking before two countries is how to make two-sided relations once & for all friendly (Nisha Singh, 2014). If we examine past relations between the two countries, we are able to say they were cordial except a few essential problems among them. In this paper an argument is that the improvement and partnership among the two countries performed a primary function for decided their relations in future.

Indo-Bangladesh Socio- Economic Relations in twenty first century:

Position of India inside delivery mechanism of Bangladesh widely identified & nicely preferred by means of all people of Bangladesh. But, within some arrivals, prevailing courting was sighted as arriving worse (Sobhan, 2008). There are long records of India's involvement & support in Bangladesh's improvement companion. Prevailing connection some way changed into tranquility while Bangladesh Awami League on it part showed demise in turn as it arrived or was seated to power as due to prevailing 1996 stylish popularly voted elections. Although falling a long way quick of the ancient best of the early Nineteen Seventies, Bangladesh-India individuals of the own family advanced significantly below Sheikh Hasina-led Bangladesh Awami League authorities (1997-2002). Subsequent to long time of distrust & disbelief, connection commenced thaw, each capital city of Bangladesh & capital city of India commenced for pursuing exceptional methods or ways in direction of each distinct (Hossain, 2012). Indo-Bangladesh coursings have arrived on upswing thinking with that of Sheikh Hasina's arrival of strength in 2008. The progress in individual's affiliations in large part is because of their heart rendering efforts & initiatives to devastate out the supporters of anti-Indian emotions or expectation in the state of Bangladesh. These affiliations fit India's new distant

places guiding principle imaginative & prescient this is based totally on more monetary dealings in the midst of its neighbour states (Kumar, 2013). Influential agreements were named historical frameworks settlement cooperation & improvement & also protocol to agreement relevant to demarcation of terra firma or land periphery among India & Bangladesh & associated topics have been elaborately mentioned. Moreover almost ten different memoranda of information were agreed & signed upon. A fifty five- verses written document consists of centered roadmaps for tackling each unmarried first-rate hassle. This document ends up by giving & expressing assurance of each aspect that were agreed & signed upon those historical files sight bright watershed like bilateral dealings (Indian overseas matters magazine)

Pros and Cons of Indo-Bangladesh Conflicts:

Some of the Conflicting issues between India and Bangladesh are as follows-

Land Border issues:

An important problem which thwarted Bangladesh's bilateral amicable affiliations with India became Land & Maritime Boundary such as Border Fencing & New Moore/South Telepathy Island. In Mujib's duration Bangladesh took this issue critically & agreed a pact (in 1974). As according to the agreement, India becomes to get hold of the entire of Berubari while Bangladesh becomes to keep the possession of Dahagram & Angarpota communes. in addition, India became to let out in infinity to Bangladesh Tin Bigha hall to attach Dahagram with Ambari Mouza in Bangladesh. India were given management of Berubari commune however did not give up Tin Bigha hall to Bangladesh. The non implementation of settlement changed into a supply of discord in their affiliations. This issue was held up as Indian authorities did no longer ratify the agreement. As a consequence, Indian mindset gave Bangladesh a motive to suspect Indian intentions.

The precise boundary amongst India & Bangladesh that cuts throughout cultivated green or sophisticated fields & unproductive lands, knolls, hot & precipitation jungles, wet patches, rivers, canals & ponds. India & Bangladesh proportion approximately 3,994 kilo meter land perimeter; of which 7.6 kilo meter of land along the Comilla-Tripura border is officially taken into consideration as uncertain & not clear-cut. Regarding this conformity or pact was agreed by way of the presidents of 2 nation states in 1973 that turned into failure as it was not enforced by using way of India & for this reason was not placed in category of pacts. As a result, there may be serious predicament with its handling, by means of national or cultural affinity amid humans reducing transversely boundaries or perimeters.

Teen Bigha Issue:

It is true that Bangladesh gets on nerves or irritated when the communication issues are raised, one of the most irritating issues amid these is her attachment concern of Dahagram Enclave –Angarpota. On the part of Bangladesh it is argued that those should be best connected or come within reach territory of India. India became flexible regarding the matter as it gave land passageway on uninterrupted rent & it officially decided for providing land passageway for goods passage measuring 1698m x 925m. Accordingly, on July 25 1993 underneath a settlement, this settlement on the part of India allows use of Teen Bigha passageway or corridor by Bangladesh on the basis of certain guideline principles & limitations. As per the said settlement inborn populace of the two concerned states have been permitted regular movements between sunrise & sundown/set. It is identical & satisfactory in comparison to prevailing situation of India's enclaves that are underneath Bangladesh's management (magazine, 14 Feb, 2009).

Border Fencing Issue:

It was the year 1997-98 when Indian state on its part were in progress of wall construction under the name project-fence round Bangladesh on western side of Bengal & Assam obstacles to test illegal intrusion & access of outsiders. It was found that government was to somehow successful in constructing permanent pillars or concrete walls & this was done with an objective of Bangladesh's ensuing in firing in the course of the worldwide perimeter or land boundary. No doubt India later revoked the idea of fencing but the impression of concern that it had left, however, continue living because of continual name for through people in Assam to hurry as tons as the mission allows (Ghoshal, 2001).

Ganga Water sharing issue:

Cause of Ganga Water sharing trouble is that, India is an upper riparian and Bangladesh is a decrease riparian united states. Foundation of fifty- rivers of Bangladesh bypass via India earlier than they circulate Bangladesh. This ordinary geographical feature has ended in disputes in the distribution of Ganga water: The Ganga River has pretty seasonal glide. The monsoon drift is as much as necessary to satisfy the necessities of each the nations. A heightened condition & situation was seen throughout dry spell while the glide is seen unsatisfactory to satisfy the wants of nations equally. The construction of Farakka Barrage through India on the Ganga River to enhance the Calcutta & Haldia port (Lok Sabha Debates, April 1975) has been a topic of heated discussion having its partners- India & Pakistan. Ever because Bangladesh emerged is an unbiased dispute persevered until 1996. A protracted collection of correspondence and bilateral talks came about at one-of-a-kind tiers and at normal intervals to training session a solution. However, it remained rely of friction in two-sided relations until Bangladesh people's Awami League authorities were seated as hegemony of the country in May 1997. This government yet again gave top priority to cementing affiliations with India by using signing a long time [30 years] settlement at the longstanding Farakka Barrage problem. It became considered as one of the vital worries and key to sound mutual affiliations in the course of the duration under observe.

Farakka Issues:

Reason behind or alongside dispute in relevant to Water body of came into notice when Bangladesh concerned authorities get annoyed in 1975 due to initiation of construction work at Water body of Farakka. To get rid off from emerged dispute in 1972 by combined efforts Bangladesh & India installed commission of Joint River. The said commission was installed or established with some pre-planned & well defined objectives; in addition it contains some vital guidelines & principles. The main concern of the commission was to provide some concrete solutions for Ganga water body shares. Its other concerns were place of flood manipulate, improvement in basin of river & irrigation. It is given that officially initially agreement grows to be

signed for directing 9,000 - 14,000cs water for duration of 6 weeks from March 20 – about 30 April. India following might is right principle because it persevered retreating water beyond the limits that were prescribed in the recent mentioned or signed pact between the two nation states, so it come to notice of Bangladesh that India violated relevant agreement by taking additionally water. Some renowned scholars & academicians have concluded that construction at Farakka water body & then the commission of joint river was installed by the joint efforts of India & Bangladesh unfortunately the said commission arrived at without any mutually acceptable answer & as consequence all this is said end up in misconceptions & controversies amid two international locations-India & Bangladesh.

Teesta Barrage Dispute:

By building a concrete wall or barrage throughout Teesta river water body on Gazoldoba, India without prior permission of concerned nearby country was involved in taking flight water share of Teesta river water body & the end results were that water go or flow inside dry season shows reduction or dismal picture because it is recorded that there was reduction 6,000cs to 2,500cs. On January 28, 2004/5 Bangladesh obtained simplest water share of 1,200cs. Results of building a concrete wall on Teesta river water body were devastating on the part of Bangladesh particularly its irrigating system suffered greatly. Concerned disputed issue was brought to light or notice by state of Bangladesh by the usage of plenty of conferences submitted by Commission on Joint River. However, beyond it Bangladesh is said to have not worked efficiently. Professionals & concerned authorities of Bangladesh were in favour of reserving 15-40 water proportion of Teesta river water body for hot & less rainy season in order to hold wholesome river water inside & it also proposed for sharing rest or reserved water equally in cases of contingencies. However India was interested or showed willingness for retaining only 8-11 percents of reservoir water & was having interest in sharing relaxation consistent with dimensions of location catchment area of river water body. In 2012, each worldwide location decided for agreeing a pact or treaty to remove hurdles in the way of Bangladesh with regard to utilizing its water share of Teesta river Water body.

Initiatives needed for integrating Bangladesh and India:

Each Bangladesh & India has amazing possibilities for resolving entire amazing problems. India as neighborhood is having brilliant strength wants peace & prosperous relations by means of dialogues, summits etc., Bangladesh also calls for working together with India in wonderful problems solution mission. Each the counties need to think for the monetary ties in place of valuing the home politics. Vital political desires have to supersede the nearby or the use of a goals for continuing and setting up the destiny individuals of the family. The Sheikh Hasina's authorities in Bangladesh have initiated the process of normalization of dealings by means Indian Counterpart on priority basis. India now wants to moreover display due appreciate to it and paintings collectively with Bangladesh for constructing robust monetary ties inside the location. India need to solve the most important troubles like exchange unevenness, Teesta & Farakka water bodies matters. On other hand for being friendly relations Bangladesh must permit passage ways for North Eastern isolated regions of India. It is claimed that it each Bangladesh & India failed in availing off those prospects or chances they may deliver horrible effects for each. The said failure can bring more difficulties on the part of India in comparison to its counterpart Bangladesh as it is claimed that China on its part may or might not pass over this risk to accumulate financial and other relevant important dealings with Bangladesh. On the part of India, Bangladesh is purposefully or strategically role model for India in order to knot its South Eastern regions.

In nutshell, it is argued that the protection of pleasant-sounding relationships or dealings amid India & her neighbors is important aspect of Indian overseas coverage. Relations or dealings amid India & Bangladesh be a sign of permanence for coverage of technique improvement inside, close understanding & lively group effort, together advantageous improvement hard works etc., discriminatory giving out of belongings, distrust & misinterpretation have greatly contributed in plaguing cooperation over debatable, however, essential problems. Civil society & human to human beings contact might also additionally utilized or used as key & crucial characteristic for developing concord amid Indo-Bangladesh dating, that historically has remained deliver system of frustration in respect of each international place. A number of essential projects want to be executed & implemented so improve organization work, funding & climate in Bangladesh. Specifically the expectation is to reform the triumphing overseas substitute policies, steady by means of some of our neighbours within region, considerably Bangladesh that could help in increasing twice quantity or valueables of export within next 3-6 year time. Relations of India in the company of Bangladesh pondered continuity of coverage & technique within improvement of expertise & active partnership is collectively favorable development effort or initiative. Now their attention is towards areas of precise interest to every concerned nation state. Similarly crucial changes into sustained, communicated overlaying subjects of operational importance, inclusive of border manipulate, financial & social dimensions, however, furnished thrust for progress in Indian subcontinent inclusive of Bangladesh.

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