UNIT 14: INDIA'S RELATIONS WITH BANGLADESH

UNIT STRUCTURE

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14.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit, you will be able to-

- outline the relationship between India and Bangladesh
- know the history of emergence of Bangladesh
- have an idea about the various phases of relationship between India and Bangladesh
- identify the issues or questions that have been determining the Indo-Bangladesh relations
- have an idea on various bilateral issues between India and Bangladesh
- make out the present status of Indo-Bangladesh relations

14.2 INTRODUCTION

India and Bangladesh are South Asian neighbours. With a population of nearly 170 million, Bangladesh is the eighth most populous country in the world. Even more important, it is one of the world's fastest growing economies and has been called the 'miracle in the east'.

India is a natural partner of Bangladesh. Both the countries have the longest common border over 4,000 km with each other. India's relations with Bangladesh have been quiteintimate.India's connections with Bangladesh are civilisational, cultural, social and economic. There is much that unites the two countries - a shared history and common heritage, linguistic and cultural ties, passion for music, literature and the arts.

The two nations were strong allies during the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971. India not only played the key role in the creation of Bangladesh, but also it was one of the first countries to accord recognition to the new State, and establish diplomatic and trade relations with it. The Bangladesh leadership also acknowledged the Indian help with gratitude and indicated its desire to work in close cooperation with India.

14.3 : INDO-US RELATIONS : HISTORY, PHASES AND PRESENT STATUS

15.3.1 Emergence of Bangladesh

India played a leading role in the creation of Bangladesh. The birth of Bangladesh in December 1971 was a direct outcome of the Indo-Pakistan war in which Pakistani troops surrendered unconditionally in erstwhile East Pakistan. Lt. General Niazi of Pakistan surrendered to Lt. General J.S. Aurora of Indian army. It was the result of the revolt of Bangladeshis against tyrannical Pakistani regime. The revolt had begun in March 1971, when the most popular leader of Awami League Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was arrested and taken to a jail in West Pakistan. India had full sympathy with the people of East Pakistan in their struggle for

independence. An interim government of Bangladesh had been constituted in as early as March 1971, but India had refrained from giving recognition to it for fear of provoking Pakistan into a war. But, when eventually the war did begin on December 3, 1971, India decided to go ahead and recognition was granted to Bangladesh on December 6, 1971. Pakistani surrender took place on December 16, 1971. During that 13-day war in the winter of 1971 nearly 20,000 Indian soldiers laid down their lives. The emergence of Bangladesh was described as an event of major importance in the Sub-continent.

14.3.2 Indo-Bangladesh Treaty of Friendship and Peace, 1972

The Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's visit to India (Calcutta) was returned by the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's official tour of Bangladesh in March 1972. At the end of the Indo-Bangla summit talks the Treaty of Friendship and Peace was signed on March 19, 1972. The Treaty of Friendship and Peace was signed for a period of 25 years.The Preamble of the Treaty spoke of friendship between the two countries based on sacrifice by their peoples leading to emergence of Bangladesh. It was stated in the joint declaration that the Treaty was concluded to give concrete expression to the similarity of views, ideals and interests. It was inspired by the ideals of peace, secularism, democracy, socialism and nationalism. Both the countries pledged to strengthen world peace and security and fight against colonialism, racialism and imperialism. They also agreed to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each other and to refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs. They also agreed to refrain from aggression against each other and not to allow the use of their territory for military purposes. It was also provided in the Treaty that in case of aggression, or threat of aggression, against either, India or Bangladesh, the two countries

would consult each other and try to find a solution to ensure security of both the countries. Both the countries expressed their faith in the principle of peaceful co-existence. They also agreed to cooperate with each other in economic, scientific and technological field. They would work together in areas such as irrigation and education, culture and sports. Thus, the Indo-Bangladesh Treaty of Friendship and Peace covered a wide range of bilateral relations as also their commitment to international peace and security.

14.3.3 The Indo-Bangladesh Trade Agreement, 1972

The signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Peace was followed by the conclusion of a comprehensive trade agreement on March 25, 1972. The short-term agreement provided for the creation of duty-free zone up to 16 km on both sides of Indo-Bangla border. People could cross the border once a day and carry not more the Rs.100 with them to purchase their essential requirements of daily use. The second part of the agreement provided for rupee trade up to 50 crores in a year. This enabled Bangladesh to secure market for its product including fish, raw jute, hides and skinsand newsprint. India, on the other hand, could supply to meet Bangladeshi requirements of tobacco, cement, minerals, machinery etc. The third part of the Agreement dealt with trading in foreign exchange. Both the countries could purchase from each other any goods to be sold against foreign exchange.

14.3.4 Assassination of Mujibur Rahman and Indo-Bangladesh Relations

It was generally believed that the government of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was faltering economically and wobbling administratively. Prices were rising continuously. Mujibur Rahman declared emergency on December 24, 1974 and assumed all the powers himself. He failed to check corruption, hoarding etc. His style of functioning continued to be loose and disjointed, paternalistic

and easy going. He brushed aside the intelligence reports and refused to believe that his 'children' could do him any harm. But on August 15, 1975 a coup was staged by some army Majors. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the creator of Bangladesh, the 'Bangabandhu' was killed along with the members of his family.

A number of forces hostile to India were already active in Bangladesh andby this time anti-Indianism was clearly visible in the country. Fundamentalism had emerged and secularism became a victim in the new military regime. After a brief struggle, power was assumed by Lt. General Zia-ur-Rahman.

The period after Mujibur Rahman's assassination was quite disturbing for India. But, once General Zia consolidated his regime, efforts were made for some normalcy in Indo-Bangladesh relations.

However, the coup leaders made it clear that Bangladesh was no more secular, though Mujibur Rahman's Bangladesh was secular, democratic republic and there was no place for army in politics. Since 1975, Bangladesh came to be ruled by pro-Pakistani and anti-Indian forces. Bangladesh later became an Islamic Republic, when its Parliament (Jatio Sangsad)passed a constitutional amendment bill in 1988 declaring Islam to be the state religion of Bangladesh. Thus, Islamisation of Bangladesh begun by General Zia was completed during President Ershad's rule.

14.3.5 Sharing of Ganga Waters and Farakka Barrage

One of most difficult and irritating problems between India and Bangladesh relates to sharing of Ganga waters. The Ganga waters dispute between India and Bangladesh is mainly concerned with sharing of waters during lean season, January to May, particularly mid-March to mid-May, when the flow of Ganga reduces to minimum level.

The dispute over Farakka barrage was a legacy from the Indo-Pakistan relations, which continued to be a source of irritation between India and Bangladesh after the emergence of Bangladesh

as an independent nation. The Farakka Barrage was built by India, during 1962-71 when Bangladesh was still East Pakistan. The primary reason for the construction of this barrage was the preservation and maintenance of the Calcutta Port, which is vital for India's international trade. Once the barrage was constructed, Calcutta Port was protected, but diversion of water for the Port became an issu of international discord and misunderstanding.

In 1972, a Joint Rivers Commission was set up in accordance with Mujib-Indira agreement. After Mujibur Rahman's visit to India in 1974, an agreement was concluded on temporary basis for allocation of Ganga waters. The agreement was signed in 1975 and India agreed to about 80 percent of water to Bangladesh in six weeks of lean period. This was gesture of goodwill on the part of India. But, with the assassination of Mujibur Rahman in august 1975, India's attitude towards Bangladesh became hard as anti-Indian forces had become active and vocal in Bangladesh. Meanwhile, the temporary agreement expired in May 1975.

The Government of Morarji Desai in India accorded a high priority to the improvement of relations with India's neighbours. After negotiations between the two countries, a bilateral agreement for five years was concluded on sharing of Ganga waters in November 1977. The 1977 agreement offered partial solution as it dealt with only the sharing of water during the lean period.

The agreement of 1977 expired on May 30, 1982and a fresh agreement had to be concluded.A meeting between General Ershad, the then President of Bangladesh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi opened new horizons in the bilateral relations. A fresh Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed in 1982 and the agreement of 1977 was extended for 18 months.The agreement was renewed in 1983 and again in 1986. It finally lapsed in 1988 and India began releasing water on adhoc basis.

14.3.6 The New Moore Island Dispute

There have been tensions between India and Bangladesh over certain territorial claims also. These include the dispute over New Moore Island, the problem related to Teen Bigha corridor, and the clash in Muhuni Char in the Belonia Sector.

Of the three, the dispute over New Moore Island in the Bay of Bengal persisted as a major problem. Both countries have claimed sovereignty over this island, which was first formed after the cyclone and tidal waves of 1970 and discovered by India in 1971. Bangladesh put forward its claims to the island in 1978. In 1979 both the countries agreed to conduct a joint survey to determine the location and ownership of the island. The controversy between the two countries was aggravated in May 1981 on account of despatch of certain gun boats which threatened the India ship 'Sandhyak' which went there to update the statistics for joint survey. India also sent a frigate to rescue its ships. This generated lot of tension between the two countries. The tension was somewhat defused as a result of meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the two countries. At this meeting it was decided to refer the issue to Secretary level talks to examine all available data of New Moore Island dispute. However, no settlement could be arrived at and the island controversy remains unresolved.

14.3.7 Other Bilateral Issues

There are various other bilateral issues also which caused tension between India and Bangladesh. The flow of migrants across Bangladesh boundary due to unstable conditions in Bangladesh has caused tension between the two countries. Large influx of such migrants across the boundary has posed serious social, economic and political problems for the people of Indian states bordering on Bangladesh, viz. West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Tripura and Mizoram. India sought to check the problem of illegal

influx from Bangladesh by erecting barbed wire fence along the border, which was greatly resented by Bangladesh.

Among other problems in India-Bangladesh relationship is the problem of Chakma refugees who have mostly taken shelter in Indian state of Tripura. The presence of large number of Chakma refugees from Bangladesh caused tension in Indo-Bangladesh relations. The situation somewhat eased following assurance by President Ershad on July 15, 1986 that his government would soon initiate steps for return of Chakmas who had crossed into India and curb continuing influx of tribals. But the Bagladesh government failed to live up to its assurance and the influx of Chakmas across the border into Tripura and Mizoram continued. However, negotiations during 1994 led to the repatriation of Chakma refugees from Tripura to Chittagong Hill tracts in Bangladesh.

Further tension in Indo-Bangladesh relations were generated as a result of declaration of Bangladesh as an Islamic Republic by President Ershad in June 1988. This raised serious doubts in the minds of minorities in Bangladesh about their future. Subsequently in the wake of demolition of the Babri Masjid at Ayodhya in December 1992, violent attacks were made on temples in Dhaka, Chittagong and other places. This led to exodus of non-Muslims into India, and caused lot of tension in Indo-Bangladesh relations. In such a situation of mutual distrust the bilateral talks on outstanding issues between the two countries were deferred.

Relations between the two countries were also embittered because they charged each other of providing sanctuary to rebels across the borders. Bangladesh accused India of harbouring and arming the tribal Shanti Bahini guerillas, who were demanding political, economic and cultural autonomy for Chittagong Hill tracts region. On the other hand, India charged Bangladesh with proving shelter to TNV guerillas of Tripura and ULFA of Assam.

Indo-Bangladesh relations were also adversely affected on account of dispute regarding Tin Bigha corridor. Dahagram and

Angorpota, the two enclaves of Bangladesh are separated from district Rangpur of Bangladesh by a small patch of an acre of Indian territory called Tin Bigha.This is the nearest point between Bangladesh mainland and her two enclaves. The prolonged dispute regarding transit of Bangladeshis via Tin Bigha was sought to be settled when Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Bangladesh President Ershad signed an agreement in 1982.

Despite these irritants the leaders of the two countries have repeatedly asserted their desire to improve relations.

14.3.8 Indo-Bangladesh Relations in Contemporary Times

India's relations with Bangladesh showed an improvement after the United Front Government initiated a policy of unilateralism and extended several trade and other concessions to Bangladesh. In December 1996, the Prime Ministers of both the countries signed a 30 years water sharing treaty to resolve their long standing dispute over the matter. The two countries also agreed to cooperate in dealing with the problem of insurgency and militancy. They pledged not to permit their territory to be used against each other. Yet another factor which contributed to improvement of relations between the two countries was conclusion of an agreement by the Bangladesh government and the Chakma refugees leaders which paved the way for the return of Chakma refugees to Bangladesh.

In June 1999, Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, in order to promote good neighbourly relations with the countries of sub-continent, introduced a Calcutta-Dhaka bus service. A hope was expressed that the bus service would bring people of the two countries closer and contributes to social and economic prosperity.

On 20 June 1999, the two countries signed another agreement under which India agreed to provide a credit of Rs.200 crore to Bangladesh for its infrastructural development. India also agreed to extend duty-free concessions on selected Bangladeshi

items without insisting on any reciprocal arrangement.

In July 1999, Bangladesh agreed to examine the issue of trans-shipment of Indian goods from one part of India to another part of India by Bangladesh land route and Bangladesh transport. This was a significant step in the direction of creating a regime of free goods movement within South Asia. The two countries also agreed to complete the work of border demarcation to curb smuggling, trafficking in women and children, smuggling of arms and ammunition.

In January 2000, India's State Minister of External Affairs Ajit Panja paid a visit to Bangladesh to reinforce the existing relations of goodwill and friendship between the two countries. Both the countries agreed to start a bus service between Agartala and Dhaka. They also agreed to increase cooperation in the field of fisheries, jute production and cultivation, animal husbandry, biotechnology, agriculture, science and technology, agriculture production and agro-processing.

In September 2011, the two countries signed a major accord on border demarcation to end the four-decade old disputes over boundaries. This came to be known as the Tin Bigha corridor. India also granted 24-hour access to Bangladeshi citizens in the Tin Bigha Corridor. The agreement included exchange of adversely held enclaves, involving 51,000 people spread over 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and 51 Bangladesh enclaves in India.

From November 2013, a Wagah Border-like ceremony is being organized at Petrapole (in West Bengal, India)-Benapole (Bangladesh) border checkpoint. The ceremony which includes parades, march-past and lowering of the national flag of both the countries is now a daily routine, at sundown, on the eastern border. The relations between the countries are definitely moving in positive direction.

The year 2015 had been incredible for the Indo-Bangladesh relations. Both the countries achieved breakthroughs in many areas

of bilateral relations, including implementation of the Land Boundary Agreement(LBA), granting of transit facilities to India's isolated North Eastern states, broadening of cooperation in the energy sector, expansion of economic and security cooperation, increase of bilateral trade and signing of several agreements especially up gradation of cross-border connectivity and opening new bus routes.

During Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Bangladesh in June 2015, as many as 22 agreements were signed by the two countries. These agreements are related to road, railways, waterways, business, security, trade, infrastructure, communication, science and technology, and cultural cooperation. During the visit India extended a US$2 billion line of credit to Bangladesh and also pledged US$5 billion worth of investments.

At midnight on 31 July 2015, around 50,000 people became citizens of India or Bangladesh after living in limbo for decades. Ending a prolonged dispute, the two nations swapped 162 enclaves on the border region, allowing the people living there to stay or opt out to the other country.While 14,214 citizens of Bangladesh residing in 51 enclaves on the Indian side became Indians, a large number of people in the 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh preferred to stay with Bangladesh.

Again in April 2017, during Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's four-day visit to India, both the countries signed two defence agreements, the first such agreements between India and its neighbours. Under the agreements, the militaries of the two countries will conduct joint exercises and training.

In 2018, Russia, Bangladesh and India signed a memorandum on cooperation in the implementation of the Rooppur Nuclear power plant project, which is Bangladesh's first nuclear power reactor.

Bangladesh became India's largest trade partner in South Asia, with trade growing from USD 10.8 billion in 2020-21 to

USD 18 billion in 2021-22, though it declined in 2022-23 due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine war. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina inaugurated the India-Bangladesh Startup Bridge in March 2021. Bangladesh's first startup delegation visited India in May 2023, followed by an Indian delegation visiting Bangladesh for the first Bangladesh Startup Summit in July 2023.

Bangladesh is a key partner in India's ITEC (Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation) program. Annually around 800 participants avail benefits of the ITEC training courses. In March 2021, India announced 1,000 "Suborno Jayanti Scholarships" for Bangladeshi students, and in February 2022, launched a website for Bangladeshi students interested in studying at top Indian institutes like IITs and NIITs for undergraduate, postgraduate, M.Phil, and PhD courses. In 2022, India and Bangladesh completed a joint study on a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA). This agreement is especially important for Bangladesh, as it is set to lose its Least Developed Country (LDC) status after 2026 and, with it, duty-free and quota-free access to the Indian market. In June 2022, India relaunched the Bangladesh Youth Delegation program to engage top young talent from Bangladesh. Youth from diverse disciplines were invited to visit India A 100-member delegation visited India in February 2024, exploring notable academic and cultural sites in New Delhi and other cities, and meeting with the President of India.

On November 1, 2023, Prime Ministers Narendra Modi and Sheikh Hasina inaugurated the 6th India-Bangladesh rail link, connecting Agartala (India) and Akhaura (Bangladesh) to provide an alternate route to India's North-East. The Haldibari-Chilahati, was reopened in August 2021, enhancing sub-regional connectivity. The other four rail links made operational between

India and Bangladesh include: Petrapole (India)-Benapole (Bangladesh), · Gede (India) – Darshana (Bangladesh), · Singhabad (India) - Rohanpur (Bangladesh), and · Radhikapur (India) – Birol (Bangladesh). Both countries have operationalised the Agreement for the usage of Chittagong and Mongla Ports in 2023. This will allow India to avail the services of these ports in Bangladesh for transit cargo between Northeast and mainland India. In March 2023, the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh inaugurated the India-Bangladesh Friendship Pipeline to transport High Speed Diesel from India to Bangladesh. Bangladesh is India's largest trade partner in South Asia, and India is Bangladesh's second-largest trade partner in Asia. In Financial Year(FY) 2023-24, Bangladesh exported USD 1.97 billion worth of goods to India.

In early 2024, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina began her fourth consecutive term, strengthening ties with India. Following her re-election as Prime Minister of Bangladesh on January 8, 2024, Prime Minister Modi held a telephonic conversation and reaffirmed the two countries' people-centric cooperation. Newly appointed Bangladesh Foreign Minister Dr. Hasan Mahmud made his first official visit to India in February, meeting with Indian leaders to discuss key bilateral issues. India's Foreign Secretary visited Dhaka on May 8-9, 2024, to maintain active ties. On June 9, 2024, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina attended Prime Minister Modi's swearing-in ceremony in New Delhi, along with other leaders from the Indian Ocean region.

After Sheikh Hasina's resignation in August 2024, India-Bangladesh relations entered a phase of reassessment as both nations adjusted to the transitional government led by Nobel laureate Muhammad Yunus. The interim government was formed amidst civil unrest and demands for democratic reforms. India's approach to Post-Hasina Bangladesh will be cautiously optimistic, aiming to maintain bilateral cooperation while

adapting to potential policy changes. With a focus on shared security, economic collaboration, and mutual respect for sovereignty, India hopes to foster a constructive relationship that adapts to Bangladesh's changing political landscape.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Q 1: Write briefly about the emergence of Bangladesh.

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Q 2: Write about the Indo-Bangladesh Treaty of Friendship and Peace, 1972.

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14.4 LET US SUM UP

- India and Bangladesh are South Asian neighbours. India is a natural partner of Bangladesh.
- India played a leading role in the creation of Bangladesh.
- India not only played the key role in the creation of Bangladesh, but also it was one of the first countries to accord recognition to the new State, and establish diplomatic and trade relations with it.
- There is much that unites the two countries - a shared history and common heritage, linguistic and cultural ties, passion for music, literature and the arts.
- The Treaty of Friendship and Peace was signed between India and Bangladesh on March 19, 1972 for a period of 25 years.
- The Indo-Bangladesh Treaty of Friendship and Peace covered wide range of bilateral relations as also their commitment to international peace and security.

- On August 15, 1975 a coup was staged by some army Majors and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the creator of Bangladesh, the 'Bangabandhu' was killed along with the members of his family.
- The period after Mujibur Rahman's assassination was quite disturbing for India. But, once General Zia consolidated his regime, efforts were made for some normalcy in Indo-Bangladesh relations.
- One of most difficult and irritating problems between India and Bangladesh relates to sharing of Ganga waters.
- The dispute over Farakka barrage was also an issue of irritation of Indo-Bangladesh relations.
- There have been tensions between India and Bangladesh over certain territorial claims also. These include the dispute over New Moore Island, the problem related to Teen Bigha corridor, and the clash in Muhuni Char in the Belonia Sector.
- There are various other bilateral issues such as, illegal influx from Bangladesh, issue of Chakma refugees, providing shelter to the militants, declaration of Bangladesh as an Islamic Republic also caused tension between India and Bangladesh.
- Despite these irritants the leaders of the two countries have repeatedly asserted their desire to improve relations.
- The year 2015 had been incredible for the Indo-Bangladesh relations. Both the countries achieved breakthroughs in many areas of bilateral relations



14.5 FURTHER READING

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14.6 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Ans to Q No 1: India played a leading role in the creation of Bangladesh. The birth of Bangladesh in December 1971 was a direct outcome of the Indo-Pakistan war in which Pakistani troops surrendered unconditionally in erstwhile East Pakistan. Lt. General Niazi of Pakistan surrendered to Lt. General J.S. Aurora of Indian army. It was the result of the revolt of Bangladeshis against tyrannical Pakistani regime. The revolt had begun in March 1971, when the most popular leader of Awami League Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was arrested and taken to a jail in West Pakistan. India had full sympathy with the people of East Pakistan in their struggle for independence. An interim government of Bangladesh had been constituted in as early as March 1971, but India had refrained from giving recognition to it for fear of provoking Pakistan into a war. But, when eventually the war did begin on December 3, 1971, India decided to go ahead and recognition was granted to Bangladesh on December 6, 1971. Pakistani surrender took place on December 16, 1971. During that 13-day war in the winter of 1971 nearly 20,000 Indian soldiers laid down their lives. The emergence of Bangladesh was described as an event of major importance in the Sub-continent.

Ans to Q No 2: Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's visit to India (Calcutta) was returned by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's official tour of Bangladesh in March 1972. At the end of

the Indo-Bangla summit talks the Treaty of Friendship and Peace was signed on March 19, 1972. The Treaty of Friendship and Peace was signed for a period of 25 years. The Preamble of the Treaty spoke of friendship between the two countries based on sacrifice by their peoples leading to emergence of Bangladesh. It was stated in the joint declaration that the Treaty was concluded to give concrete expression to the similarity of views, ideals and interests. It was inspired by the ideals of peace, secularism, democracy, socialism and nationalism. Both the countries pledged to strengthen world peace and security and fight against colonialism, racialism and imperialism. They also agreed to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each other and to refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs. They also agreed to refrain from aggression against each other and not to allow the use of their territory for military purposes. It was also provided in the Treaty that in case of aggression, or threat of aggression, against either, India or Bangladesh, the two countries would consult each other and try to find a solution to ensure security of both the countries. Both the countries expressed their faith in the principle of peaceful co-existence. They also agreed to cooperate with each other in economic, scientific and technological field. They would work together in areas such as irrigation and education, culture and sports. Thus, the Indo-Bangladesh Treaty of Friendship and Peace covered wide range of bilateral relations as also their commitment to international peace and security.



14.7 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) Very Short Questions

Q 1: Bangladesh was born in which year?

Q 2: A bilateral agreement for five years was concluded on sharing of Ganga waters in which year?

Q 3: Which treaty was signed between India and Bangladesh on March 19, 1972 ?

Q 4: Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was the leader of which party?

B) Short Questions (Answer each question in about 150 words)

Q 1: Explain about the Indo-Bangladesh Treaty of Friendship and Peace, 1972.

Q 2: Explain the issue of sharing of Ganga Waters and Farakka Barrage with respect to the relations between India and Bangladesh.

Q 3: Explain the New Moore Island Dispute.

Q 4: Explain India-Bangladesh relations in the contemporary times.

C) Long Questions (Answer each question in about 300-500 words)

Q 1: Discuss India-Bangladesh relations from 1971 to the contemporary times.

Q 2: Explain the relations between India and Bangladesh with respect to the Indo-Bangladesh Treaty of Friendship and Peace 1972, the Indo-Bangladesh Trade Agreement, 1972, sharing of Ganga Waters and Farakka Barrage and the New Moore Island Dispute.

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