

Bangladesh-India Relations: The Problems and Prospects in Regional Arena

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Abstract

Bangladesh and India share common history, culture and tradition. Both countries have different interest with each other. India support Bangladesh liberation war in 1971 and recognized earlier as independent country. As this reason, Bangladesh-India relations should be friendly and enthusiastically. But some bilateral issues stand as obstacle to build good relation. Such bilateral disputes affect as India-Bangladesh relations; border violence and border killing, Rampal power plant issues, boundary dispute, The Farakka Barrage, Teesta River Dispute, trade deficit, Maritime border dispute and Bangladesh's internal political interfere of India etc. Sometime India want to gain monopoly owns interest over Bangladesh. This behavior of India would turn into mistrust between two countries. That would be cause of doubtful relation between them. Bangladesh would consider that behavior of India as big brotherly approach of India over Bangladesh. However we want both of the countries relation build must be based on considering mutual cooperation, understanding and benefit. In this research paper we discuss about the obstacles to build good relation with Bangladesh- India and to overcome the way of obstacles for building good relation with India.

Keywords: Major Problems, Prospects, Way to Construct Good Relations, India, Bangladesh.

1. INTRODUCTION

From the partition of Indian sub-continent in 1947, India and Pakistan was formed two new nation states on the basis of two major nations like Hindu and Muslim. The majority of Muslim constitutes the West Pakistan and East Pakistan, and majority of Hindus constitute Indian Mainland. Thenceforth, East Pakistan and India's relations were bilateral trade and commerce and limited transit and transshipment facilities through East Pakistan with North-East India. Bangladesh is still involving a country of Indian Sub-continent. In this case, Bangladesh's relations with India are civilizational, traditional, collective and commercial. India, Pakistan and Bangladesh were the part of Indian sub-continent from ancients' history to ending the British rule in 1947. The three countries have strong bondage by nationality, linguistic and cultural common heritage, architecture, literature and the arts [1]. With Bangladesh, India shares not only a common history of struggle for freedom and liberation but also persistent spirits of both genealogical as well as familial ties especially west Bengal of India and Bangladesh. India support Bangladesh and close allies was between them in the liberation war and India was the first country to recognize Bangladesh as independent country after the liberation war of Bangladesh in 1971. As those reason, India Bangladesh relation would be enthusiastic. But India and Bangladesh's regional strategic policy sometimes broke down the relations.

1.1 Background of the Study

In the south Asian region, Bangladesh is the geographically as well as strategically important country. A unique geographical location, that gives Bangladesh to facilitates competitive advantage. Bangladesh -India relation relations is very significance for both of the neighbor country. Bangladesh is mostly surrounded by the Indian border least with Myanmar and southern part adjusted with the Bay of Bengal. North Eastern part of India is a hinterland remoteness region compare with Indian Mainland. Eastern India also called "seven sisters" is the land locked areas in this region. Indian need to transport and communicate with seven provinces that are more costly and time spending for them. So India wants to use Bangladesh's land and port. Bangladesh need to collaborate human resource, natural resource, trade and commerce with big economical country of India to boosting own economy. Both of the countries can be benefited through mutual cooperation, understanding, honor and trust if both of the country build-up good and deep relation with each other.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

Some specific objectives of the study that are:

1. To identify the obstacles to build good relation with Bangladesh- India.
2. To identify the prospects for building good relation with India.
3. To chaperon the way to forward.

1.3 Methodology of the Study

This study is conducted on the secondary data and information analysis on the descriptive approach. The source of data were have collected from the number of working papers, reports, journal articles is analyzed has used to find out the facts. The data of the study are collect from mainly Ministry of Commerce, Export promotion Bureau (EPB), Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DCCI). The study area is Bangladesh and India's regional political economy, trade and commerce and bilateral non-economic issues.

2. SOME MAJOR PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF BANGLADESH - INDIA RELATIONS

2.1 Bilateral issues

Some bilateral disputes affect India-Bangladesh relations; like, border killing, Rampal power plant issues, boundary dispute, The Farakka Barrage, Teesta River Dispute, trade deficit, South Talpotti island issues and Maritime border dispute etc. In the ruling period of Pakistani ruler, India raises the issue of Farakka barrage probably in 1958. Then this issue is back the origin of dispute of the India-Bangladesh relations. In the Farakka issues, some bilateral dispute exist between the Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi and Bangladesh's leader Sheik Mujibor Rahman on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Peace that has signed them on 19 March, 1972 [2].

2.2 The Farakka Barrage

The Farakka barrage was built in 1974, which is situated about 16 kilometers from the border of Bangladesh. This barrage controlled the water flow of Ganges of the river of India. The Ganges River is connected with the Padma, the river of Bangladesh. India holds the monopoly rights on the Ganges water by diverting the flow of water towards the Bhagirathi- Hoogly river and kalkata port to siltation free. For this reason, Bangladesh deprived to get enough water for the irrigation to cultivate crops. Resulting, India and Bangladesh dispute arise on these issues. In this sequence, the treaty of friendship, Cooperation and peace is the result of dispute between the country, which is signed by the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Bangladesh's founding leader and Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibor on march 1972 [3]. Where the two nations established a Join River Commission for the sharing the water resources, helping the irrigation flood and cyclone control and reduce the disputes the common interest [3]. But India was not concerned about Bangladesh's interest over own interest. Resulting the people of Bangladesh began to consider that, India think himself as a big and powerful country as those result, do not care interest of small and less powerful lower riparian country as like as big brotherly approach over her neighbors. This approach is harmful for the inter-relationships and the regional connectivity among the neighbor countries.

2.3 Transit and Transshipment Issues

Bangladesh is the geographically as well as strategically important country. A unique geographical location, that gives Bangladesh to facilitates competitive advantage. Bangladesh having two land locked countries like, Nepal and Bhutan and on semi-land locked territory is North East India. Before the liberation war of Bangladesh, India had taken transit and transshipment facilities through East Pakistan to transfer the goods and services from the Indian mainland to North East India (NER) region [4]. But In 1965, when India and Pakistan fought against each other, Pakistani government were suspended this Transit facility. In 1971, after the liberation war of Bangladesh, transit and transshipment facilities had started at a small scale. After the liberation war of Bangladesh, the prevailing government had allowed the transit and transshipment by air and sea route, which is closed to reaches commodity from the mainland to go across Assam and North Bengal, choosing the shortest route through Bangladesh [2].

Bangladesh, on the 31 May, 2010 Bangladesh and India had signed an agreement of transit and transshipment deal to transport the commodity from Indian mainland to Assam and Tripura state by using Bangladesh territory [2]. On June 15, 2015, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal (theBBIN group of countries) signed a sub region Motor Vehicles Agreements (MVA) for facilitating easy cargo movement across their borders [5]. These types of agreements could be reducing the transport and trade transaction cost and it will raise trade and investment potentiality that will help increase employment opportunity and overall sustainable development [6].

2.4 Recent past history of Bangladesh-India transit issues

Bangladesh government has formed a core committee for determine the transit and transshipment fees under the leadership of Mujibur Rahman, the chairman of Bangladesh Tariff Commission. The core committee has Proposed Tk. 1,058 per ton as transit fee. But the government agreed upon a much lower tariff of only Tk 192.22 a tons, of which the customs department will get Tk 130.22, roads and highways Tk 52, and inland water transport authority Tk 10. In 15 June 2016, during the first delivery of transit and transshipment commodity cargo from Kolkata to Agartala through Ashugonj has charged only Tk. 192.22 per tons which taken total 1004 tons of iron sheets [7]. In 18 September 2016, the second consignment had reached by a cargo vessel as transshipment of one thousand tons of rice and iron rods arrived at the port from Khidirpur river port of India's Kolkata sent to India's Tripura through Akhaura land port in Brahmanbaria district [7].

2.5 Teesta River Dispute

Teesta river dispute is also significant issue of Bangladesh- India relations. The Teesta river enter into north part of Bangladesh Nilphamari district and its cover 45 kilometers areas of rice- growing districts of Rangpur, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram and Gaibandha [2]. There are 54 rivers those are connected with Indian different rivers. Bangladesh has considered being a lower riparian country. For this reason, it is a high time to get portion of water, According to Madrid Declaration in 1911, Montevideo Declaration in 1993, United Nations General Council Initiatives "The convention on the law of Non- Navigational Uses of International Water Courses [8]. India was becoming violate the international law from the partition of India in 1947. Till today deprived and controlled the Teesta water flow and holds monopoly rights as an Upper riparian country. Bangladesh expert's opinion in this aspect as- Bangladesh wants 50 percent of the Teesta's waters between December and May every year, because that's when the water flow to the country drops drastically. "The historical flow of the river at Rangpur is 5,000 cusecs, but we're getting only 500 cusecs of water now" [9]. This deprivation from water has affected the livelihood of farmer for crops production and fisherman of gathering fish by causing ecological imbalance [9].

The visit of Bangladesh Prime Minister Shaikh Hasina in India on 07 April 2017, two countries government were arranged and signed more than 20 agreements on the Information and communication technology and defense cooperation. But a key agreement on Teesta river waters sharing is still unresolved. The West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee said, Indian interest is first, while deciding on the proposed water-sharing treaty. She also said "What will I do if there is no water? There is no water in the Teesta," [8]. The center of India shows the cause that there is no way to forward in contrast to Mamata Banerjee's opinion. This was the strategy of India to deprive Bangladesh from water sharing to stands silly cause over the neck of Mamata Banerjee. Because of West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee does not hold power over Centre. These kinds of attitudes hamper neighborhood relationship and create mistrust between the countries.

2.6 Trade Relationship

In south Asia region, India is biggest trading partner of Bangladesh. But trade deficit with India is the growing tensioned for Bangladesh government. India has imposed high tariff and other restriction on the Bangladesh's export. As those result, the import goods from India of Bangladesh is higher than the Bangladesh's Export. As those result, the import goods from India of Bangladesh is higher than the Bangladesh's Export. In the Fiscal Year 2012-2013, Bangladesh's import from India is 5144.99 million USD and export into India only 639.33 million USD, the deficit of Trade was 4505.66 million USD [11].

The Table: 1 shows that, In the Fiscal Year 2015-2016, Bangladesh's import from India is 5452.9 million USD and export into India only 689.62 million USD, the deficit of trade was 4763.29 million USD [12].

Table:1 Bangladesh Trade Relationship with India
 Value in million Tk. (Value in million US \$)

Fiscal Year	Export	Import	Total Trade (million US\$)	Balance of Trade (million US\$)
2009-10	21680 (304.62)	221573 (3202.1)	3506.72	-2897.48
2010-11	36475 (512.5)	324832 (4560)	5072.5	-4047.5
2011-12	38792 (490.42)	376428.5 (4758.89)	5249.31	-4268.47
2012-13	45071.68 (563.96)	381598 (4776.9)	5340.86	-4212.94
2013-14	35448.42(456.633)	469080 (6035.5)	6492.13	-5578.87
2014-15	40944.83 (527.16)	452668.2 (5828.10)	6355.26	-5300.94
2015-16	53969.82 (689.62)	426847.35 (5452.9)	6142.52	-4763.29

Source: Import Statistics: Bangladesh Bank and Export Statistics: Export Promotion Bureau, DCCI.

The causes of the trade imbalance of Bangladesh with India is unjust trade barriers that imposed by India over Bangladesh export, that is reported by the Bangladesh Ministry of Commerce [13]- The imposition of the tariff and non-tariff barriers, imposition of the state tax; Countervailing duties; Anti-dumping duties;

In 6th January, 2004 all the member countries of the SAARC was signed the SAFTA agreement to develop trade and economic co-operation. Following this agreement, the trade barriers remove process started from 1st July 2006. But it is failed to meet expectation. The member of the SAFTA countries were listed the most sensitive items. In this case, Bangladesh, 61 more items of list (47 of them RMG related products) has submitted for the elimination from the Indian sensitive list [14].

Figure: Bangladesh Trade Balance with India



In 2011, Manmohan Singh, the prime minister of India had decided to short Indian sensitive items for Bangladesh, when he had visited in Bangladesh and they made it 25 sensitive items on that time [15]. Not only that, India declared 46 Bangladeshi items to duty free market access to India [15]. Bangladesh Readymade garments were the important items of that list. Then the Bangladeshi garments exporters hope that time export volume will be increased abruptly. But After 5 years, the scenario of readymade garments exports to the neighboring country is very poor [15].

2.7 Border Killing

Bangladesh and India, both of the country holds common history and culture. Bangladesh was the part of Indian sub-continent from the past and the rule of British. In the south Asian region both of the country has common interest not only geo- political but also economic. As a result those of the country need one another.

Bangladesh has 32 border district with India and India has five province adjusted with Bangladesh. Bangladesh-India adjusted border, the length about 5138 kilometers, which comprises the land border about 4427 kilometers and maritime border 711 kilometer and Bangladesh common border 4156 kilometer common border with India[16].

Bangladesh- India border area is very sensitive border all over the world. Most of times, more of the Bangladeshi civilians were killed by the Indian border guard BSF. Recently the USA based news agency the Global Post reported that, "Border line between Bangladesh and India is the worst border line in the world".

According to Odhikar (The Human Right Based Organization of Bangladesh) Reported 2017 that, from 2000 to 2017, within the seventeenth year 1112 civilians were killed, 1027 were injured, 1329 were abducted, 111 were missing and 15 Bangladeshi were raped by the Indian border guard BSF. Indian border guard BSF not only engage in killing innocent Bangladesh civilian but also they occur miscellaneous crime like illegal access into Bangladesh land, burning hut of border areas people, hamper, torture, serious pounding, snatching throttling and pitting Bangladeshis [17]. Till today BSF continuous killing Bangladeshi innocent and non-military civilian, moreover, there is improvement although Bangladesh government has claimed against BSF [17].

Atrocities by Indian Border Security Force (BSF) against Bangladeshi Citizens
1 January 2000 - 28 February 2017

Table: 2 Bangladesh- India Border Violence

Killed	1112
Injured	1027
Abducted	1329
Missing	111
Rape	15
Snatching/Looting	157
Push in	354
Other	33
Grand Total	4138

Note: * In 2013 among 31 abducted persons 10 persons returned [17]

This happening can be creating in the mind the peoples of Bangladesh as aggression over Bangladesh's civilian and India as imperialist state, who cannot care concern of neighbor countries. That would turn into mistrust between two countries. That would be cause of doubtful relation between two countries. Bangladesh would be considering big brotherly approach of India over Bangladesh that hamper Bangladesh- India Relations.

2.8 Indian financial Loan Assistance

India offer Bangladesh first credit assistance on August 7, 2010. The Line of Credit Agreement was signed in Dhaka between EXIM Bank of India and Government of Bangladesh. The line of credit is the one kinds of loan that refers to the credit source extended to a government, business or individual by a bank or other financial institution. According to Wikipedia-"A line of credit is one kind of forms of loan, such as overdraft protection, demand loan, special purpose, export packing credit, term loan, discounting, purchase of commercial bills, traditional revolving credit card account etc."

The benefit of line of credit is-borrowers only charged interest on the funds they draw and interest rate is often lower than that of one time loan. But Indian line of credit is conditional and contractual. From first line of credit 1 billion USD, US\$200 million as grant for projects prioritized by Bangladesh. The priority project for Bangladesh including

railway infrastructure, supply of BG locomotives and passenger coaches, procurement of buses, and dredging projects. Bangladesh has bounded to fulfill the LOC Loan conditions[18].

Table: 3 Indian Financial Loan Assistance

Loan System	Year	Amount
First line of credit	2010	1 Billion USD
Second line of credit	2015	2 Billion USD
Third line of credit	2016	4.5 Billion USD

Source: (The Times of India-2015), (The WIRE-2017), Author compilation

The Indian second line of credit is 2 billion USD, which granted Indian Prime Minister Modi's visit Bangladesh on June 2015 for the purpose of transit and transshipment route corridors, Mongla and Chittagong seaport development. Bangladesh –India signed 22 agreements, Protocol and memorandum on different issues mostly connectivity related[19]. According to times of India (2015) -"Under the line of credit (LOC) a minimum of 75% of goods and services needs to be of Indian origin and must be procured from India". Here Bangladesh has bounded to fulfill condition that, 75% of raw materials and man power brought from India for transit and transshipment route corridors, Mongla and Chittagong seaport developments. According to Times of India (2015) –"the government is extending a \$2 billion line of credit to its neighbor, which is expected to create 50,000 jobs in India and provide a big boost to the government's Make in India drive" [20]. It will increase Indian export into Bangladesh, resulting it may boost trade imbalance tremendously. This line of credit completely reserves the interest of India such as; create employment opportunity, boosting export of India and interest of loan. But do not possibility to reserve the interest of Bangladesh. Another cause all liability of LOC would be bears Bangladesh, huge opportunity to gain for India.

The third line of credit has provided by the India, India's third offer for \$4.5 billion comes after Xi Jinping's visit to Bangladesh in October 2016, when the Chinese president extended a line of credit of \$24 billion [18]. Twenty two agreements were signed in the area of defense, nuclear energy, cyber security and media, though the two leaders witnessed the signing of only four pacts – on the judicial sector, \$4.5 billion development assistance line of credit, on outer space and on passenger and cruise services. In addition, India has offered a new \$500 million line of credit specifically for defense purchases. By this line of credit Bangladesh will be trapped by the Indian politics for a long time. Bangladesh may be economically dependent on the India. This line of credit also serves mostly Indian interest over Bangladesh to reduce Chinese shake.

2.9 Indian Scholarship for Bangladeshi Students

Every year India has offered for the Bangladeshi students a large number of scholarships to under different schemes for study in India as well as in Bangladesh. The Government of India commenced a scheme in 2006-07 for award of scholarships every year to the direct descendants of Muktijoddhas of Bangladesh for Undergraduate and Higher Secondary studies [21]. But why do Indian scholarships only for descendants of Muktijoddhas? Here India's may have a political intension. But the enormous number of population, illiteracy and unemployment are the major problem of Bangladesh, near about 16 crore people live here. There are huge deficiency exist good governance e.g. education, health & sanitation, shelter food and medical facilities. As a result, Bangladesh government sometimes vacillate the basic efforts of the huge populations. So Indian scholarship for the Bangladeshi student is very important for higher education problem of Bangladesh. This type of co-operation has made strong relation between neighbor countries; if it is does not genus political intension.

2.10 Regional Economic Integration

The first regional economic integration is established, that is called South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in 1985. The South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is constitute the founding leader Ziaur Rahman, the president of Bangladesh. The SAARC consist of seven founder members like, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Bhutan Nepal, Srilanka and Maldives, later Afghanistan joined the organization in 2007. The purpose of SAARC, according to SAARC carter is enthusiastic to enlightening the welfare of the people of South Asia through economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region.

Bangladesh and India is the member of regional connectivity initiatives like **BISMTEC** and **BCIM** Economic Corridors. The Bay of Bengal Initiatives for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic co-operation is the Intra-National Grouping of Free Trade Agreement (FTA), which is started and launched Bangkok declaration in 1997. Bangladesh and India are the dominant country of such integration. The BIMSTEC comprises mainly four countries like Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Thailand for the purpose of the liberalization of trade, free access of commodity, people through establishing connectivity among the member countries. It also aims at linking South Asia with South-East and East Asia by building multi-modal connectivity, harnessing economic complementary and enhancing people-to-people relations [22]. **BCIM** also known as the "Kunming Initiatives". Kunming is the capital city of Chinese Yunnan province. There are four countries of Kunming initiatives like, Bangladesh, China, India and Myanmar. An economic corridor will be built Kunming to Kolkata via Indian seven sisters, Myanmar and Bangladesh. The length of BCIM corridor is 2800 kilometers from Kolkata to Kunming through Benapole and Petrapole bypassing Dhaka and Sylhet on the India and Bangladesh border covers 165,000 square kilometer of area and the population of 440 million people [23]. Bangladesh and India, both the countries are the members of the **group of BBIN** that has signed in 2015. It is a sub-regional group of motor vehicle agreements comprising four member countries such as, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal. The purpose of BBIN group is deepening connectivity, economic integration and communication among member countries.

2.11 Bangladesh's Internal Political Interfere of India

Bangladesh and India holds close ties historical, ethnic, cultural and geo-political aspects. Bangladesh is the part of Indian sub-continent under British rule. In 1947, Indian sub-continent was being divided into the two nation states. One is today's India and another Pakistan. Pakistan holds two parts e.g. West Pakistan and East Pakistan. The seed of India-Pakistan conflict was into the British "Divide and Rule policy". This conflict between two countries emerges as frontal hostility India – Pakistan war in 1962. India felt threatened from both West and East Pakistan. The exploitation and oppression of West Pakistani ruler over East Pakistan prepare the field of India regional politics to separate from each other. India felt if East Pakistan will be able independence from West Pakistan that will be create favorable situation for the Indian security. Then India support Bangladesh independent movement against West Pakistan and pro Indian political party Awami league. In 1971, Evolve a new nation-states named Bangladesh the complete support of India and the form of new constitutions with four principles such as, Secularity, Nationalism, Democracy and Socialism (meaning economic and social justice for all)[24], that is more or less as like as Indian constitution. Awami league is headship party of Independence of Bangladesh. Present government is a pro-Indian secularist party as this result, now India strongly supports Bangladesh. Because of Bangladesh is strategically important for India as this from earlier to retain the stability North Eastern Region (NER) of India that consider as the hinterland.

In this consequence, India able to gain boost facilities from Government particularly such the facility as, Duty free transit and transshipment facility [25], Using Duty free Mongla and Chittagong seaport [26], construction of pair deep seaport [27], expanding export market into Bangladesh etc. This type of neighborhood behavior has created mistrust perception of Bangladesh civilian and began to consider India as imperialist country.

3. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Bangladesh –India ties is essential for both of the countries for boosting economy, regional security and politics. Although Bangladesh is smallest territories than India, but unique geographical location raise the impotency Bangladesh as geo-political partner. South Asia (Like SAARC Countries) and South- East Asian (Like ASEAN countries) is emerging economy from two decades. In this sequence, Bangladesh has able to hold 7.05% GDP growth rate Fiscal Year 2015-16. Bay of Bengal which is called "Blue Economy" also raises the impotency of Bangladesh in the regional arena. Similarly, China also wants to easy access into Kunming to Chittagong seaport to arrive at only 600 kilometer's distance. Unique geographical location can give Bangladesh is to be a regional transport hub will connected with Asian highway Project, Kunming Initiatives, One Belt One Road (OBOR) initiatives, SASEC Initiatives, Trans-Asian Railway project etc. So Bangladesh is regional important country especially India. Although Indian first recognized Bangladesh as independent country and has helped Bangladesh liberation war, seldom the civilian of Bangladesh has seen India from the doubtful eyes, because it is responsible for

the Indian demonstrated big brotherly approach and deprivation of bilateral issues. Some issues work as impediments Bangladesh – India relations those are given below:

- Border killing by Indian border guard forces BSF of Bangladesh civilian. The civilian of Bangladesh also protest and the government of the Bangladesh has claimed officially to stop the border killing, but there is no improvement yet continuously killing Bangladeshi.
- Ganges and Teesta water share monopolized by the Indian to deprived Bangladesh. India was becoming violet the international law from the partition of India in 1947. Till today deprived and controlled the Teesta water flow and holds monopoly rights as an Upper riparian country. These kinds of attitudes hamper neighborhood relationship and create mistrust between or among the country.
- The trade imbalance of Bangladesh with India is unjust trade barriers of India, which has reported by the Bangladesh Ministry of Commerce.
- India able to gain boost facilities from Indian Backed present Government particularly such the facility as, Duty free transit and transshipment facility, use Mongla and Chittagong seaport, construction of paira deep seaport, expanding export market into Bangladesh etc. That type of neighborhood behavior has created mistrust perception of Bangladesh civilian and began to consider India as imperialist country.
- This line of credit completely reserves the interest of India such as; create employment opportunity, boosting export of India and interest of loan. But do not possibility to reserve the interest of Bangladesh. Another cause all liability of LOC would be bears Bangladesh, huge opportunity to gain for India.

Way to construct good relation

If India eager to improve relation with Bangladesh they must have to show friendly approach to refuge big brotherly approach. India must have to stop illegal border killing Bangladeshi civilian. India must have to concern about Bangladesh interest on the trade and commerce, transit and transshipment facilities, Mongla and Chittagong seaport, construction of Paira deep seaport and other bilateral issues. Drug smuggling, human trafficking, terrorist activities and security related activity should be tackle mutual cooperation and understanding. Likewise, Bangladesh and India relation must be based on friendship, mutual cooperative, mutual understanding and benefits, not monopoly rights and showing big brotherly approach.

4. CONCLUSION

In the south Asian region, some of the regional grouping exists like SAARC, BIMSTEC, BBIN and BCIM etc. Historically all the connected countries of these groupings has some bilateral disputes and complexities of their relations. India- Pakistan disputes, India- Bangladesh dispute, China- India disputes, Bangladesh- Pakistan dispute, India- Nepal dispute, Bangladesh- Myanmar dispute etc. on the bilateral issues can occur such regional initiatives letdown. These disputes and complexities could hamper cooperative relation among them. All of the country lost the gain of cooperation rather bears the cost of non-cooperation. If India and Bangladesh want to gain from mutual cooperation they should be met the entire dispute on their various issues arranging dialogue among them. Either all of the initiatives will be failed.

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