

The emerging contour of Indo-Bangladesh relationship- A human right aspects.

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Abstract

The foreign policies of any countries depends on two factors, these are internal conditions and external affairs with allied countries. To protect the national aim, each state should take various effective steps to maintain relationship with other states. Construction of developmental planning of a countries needs to formulate the foreign policies. As per the plans and programs of the countries, the government initiates various decision for the developmental activities for the state, this results integration of the two states, India and Bangladesh. The role of India in emergence of Bangladesh is very elementary. After establishment of Bangladesh as a liberal countries, India stood besides it, assist it from various dimensions. The enclave problems (Chitmahal problems), water distributions conflict of Tista river becomes the contemporary burning issues at present. The turmoil of Indo Bangladesh affairs is need to solve in the light of human rights.

Key words: Enclave, Allied Countries, Human Right.

Introduction:

Bangladesh and India are the two major South Asian neighboring countries. Apparently relations between the two states are friendly, although sometimes there are border disputes prevails at present. The memorable and historic land boundary agreement was signed on 6 June 2015 which opened a new dimensions in the relations between this two countries. India and Bangladesh are the two common members of SAARC, BIMSTEC, IORA and the Commonwealth. Specially, Bangladesh and the East Indian states of West Bengal, part of Assam and Tripura are Bengali-speaking. Bangladesh and India has a cordial integration, Bangladesh has a high commission located in New Delhi with consulates in Greater Mumbai and Kolkata metropolitan. India also has a

high commission in Dhaka with a consulate in Chittagong. In 1971, the tremendous Bangladesh Liberation War broke out in between East Pakistan and West Pakistan, India made interfere in December 1971 on behalf of East Pakistan and helped them to secure East Pakistan's independence from Pakistan as the state of Bangladesh. As per the survey conducted in 2014, 70% of Bangladeshis support the positive role and perception of India.

Historical background:

All India have lots of similarities with Bangladesh terms of civilizational, cultural, and socio-economical. There is many factors responsible for cultural unification of thiscountries – a shared history, common linguistic, cultural entities, heritage, and

folk songs, literature and the arts. The two nations were strongly participated in allied way during the Bangladesh Liberation War held in 1971. From the mid-1970s, however, relations worsened because Bangladesh developed closer ties with. The two countries participated in various Cold War alliances during 1980s, which further cooled down the bilateral relations. With the appearance of economic liberalization in South and south East Asia, the bilateral engagement and trade become modified. The historic Ganges Water distribution and Sharing Treaty act was concluded in 1996. India and Bangladesh are very closely associated to take strategic interventions in counter-terrorism. They are also the successful neighboring countries to execute the trading and commercial activities in South Asia.

Major areas of contrasts:

A major area of conflict has been rises during the construction of the Farakka Barrage by India to increase water availability in the river Hoogly. Bangladesh argues that it does not receive a fair and impartial share of the Ganges waters during the drier seasons of draughts, and gets flooded during the heavy monsoons when a large volume of water are released from Indian subcontinent portions. There have also been disputes originates in context of the transfer of Teen Bigha Corridor to Bangladesh. Some Portion of Bangladesh is surrounded by the Indian state of West Bengal. On 26 June 1992, India provided a lease of three bigha land to Bangladesh for connection of the certain enclaves with the mainland of Bangladesh. There was also a disturbance occurred regarding the unspecified nature of lease.

A mutual agreement took place between India and Bangladesh in 2011 for resolve this problems. Various terrorist activities are flourished today at both countries, like Banga Sena and Harkat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami, becomes headache for this to countries. Now they decided to prevent terrorism by joint venture and initiatives. Siliguri act as a Corridor or "India's Chicken Neck" to connect north east states to the mainland of India. At present illegal Bangladeshi immigration becomes another tremendous problems, which increases population unrestrictedly, theft and prostitution are also become another issues. Cross border migration enhances the risks of HIV/AIDS infections. Continuous boarder killing of boarder security forces (B.S.F.), illegal immigrations, dacoity, and fake money transfer also took places at the fringe areas of this two states. Both Bangladesh and India demands their claim over Bay of Bengal for settlement of this issues.

The terrific death along India-Bangladesh border:

Death of Bangladeshi citizen in the Indo-Bangladesh border or fringe zone becomes one of the very inhuman as well as embarrassing issues. The so called Shoot-To-Kill policies are taken by Border-Security-Force (BSF) in India. More about 1000 peoples are died between 2001-2011, in this way which are remains at the core of the conversation between this two nations, and their officials by visiting each other's. Indian officials, foreign ministers, BSF chief executive officers are frequently visited in Bangladesh and they heartily vowed to stop shootings, but Bangladeshi nationals, especially illicit border crosser,

are often died by Indian troops. While the accumulated anger of Bangladesh increased due to increase of death by BSF shooting, Indian officers argue to heighten the security to prevent illicit border crossing, illicit business, and other illegal activities. At present gradually the death statistics are decreased by proper inspection and trained activities. Cyber-crimes become another vibrant issues at present. Bangladeshi hackers often hacked BSF websites and accessing information for illegal purposes. The government of Bangladesh found to be condemned in the issues of cyber-attack. The refugees who crossed the border are often shot to kill by BSF. According to Human Rights Watch more about 1,000 people were killed in the border area between 2001 and 2011 by Indian border security force.

Relational development at recent era:

The treaty between High Commissioner of Bangladesh and Indian Navy officials. In September 2011, the two countries assigned a treaty on border demarcation to end the disputes continued from 4 decades over boundaries. It is termed as 3 bigha corridor. India also permitted the 24 hour access in this 3 bigha corridor for Bangladeshis. The total area of this region is reportedly 7000 acres, in which 51000 people spread over 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and 51 Bangladesh enclaves in India. In 2012, Bangladesh allowed India's Oil and Natural Gas Corporation to ferry heavy machinery, turbines and cargo through Ashuganj for Palatana Power project in southern Tripura. From October 2013, India started exporting an amount of 500 megawatts of electricity per day to Bangladesh since 35 years. The Baharampur-Bheramara transmission line,

which is extended 40 km upto Bangladesh, connects the two substations. The power supply are covered around 1,320-MW power from coal-fired Rampal power plant, a joint venture between this two countries. In 2012 the Bangladesh allowed natural gas and oil transfer to southern Tripura. The prime minister of India, Narendra Modi visited Bangladesh on, June 2015 and signed 22 acts and declared to provide an amount of credit 2 billion US dollar to Bangladesh. After a prolonged dispute, this two nations swapped around 162 enclaves and provide them the opportunity to opt the facilities to choose their citizenship. In 31st July, 2017 at midnight about 50000 people becomes citizen India and Bangladesh after living in this limbo place for a long duration. About 14,214 Bangladeshi citizens who lived in 51 enclaves of India wished to stay in India, where a large number of Indian citizen who lived in 111 enclaves of Bangladesh wished to stay in Bangladesh and only 979 people opted to move in Indian Territory. At present total number of immigrant citizens of India are 15,193.

Defence relations between this two counties:

In April, 2017, the prime minister of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina visited New Delhi for four days. She signed two treaty on defence agreements between India and its neighboring countries Bangladesh. Under this agreement the two countries should help each other in terms of training and defensive operations. India helped Bangladesh in this regard to construct a platform for military training and provided an amount of \$500 million to purchase defensive equipment's.

Energy cooperation between this two counties:

India has recently inaugurated the regional power trading system, in which a region can transfer its excess amount of power to the neighboring region, so the inequality of power distribution might be reduced. Under the Indian Electricity Act 2003, the Indian power company may transmit its additional power not only in its surrounding region but its neighboring states also took this facilities. This concepts helps the company to make the power pull from its north eastern province to its eastern province countries like Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan etc. India is also looking to export an amount of 58971 MW electricity to its eastern state Bangladesh.

Besides the transport connectivity, India and Bangladesh are also very bound through power and fuel connectivity. 600 megawatt electricity are already drawn by Bangladesh from the Indian grid, with another source of power, which generate 500 megawatt to add through the Bheramara-Bahrampur inter-connection. The two countries have supported the power pull system between Assam and Bihar, from which the neighboring Bangladesh can draw 1000 MW power supply through points at Parbatipur. An additional supply of 340 megawatt from NTPC stations are expected to start very soon. An Indo-Bangla friendship is established through construction of a pipeline in India from Siliguri to Parbatipur for supply of continuous flow of diesel as a grant-in-aid. A Liquid Petroleum Gases terminal and pipeline are established by Indian Oil Corporation and Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation. Three specific MoU agreement

were signed on nuclear energy, which incorporate an inter-government cooperation and symbiosis in peaceful uses of civil nuclear energy. Russia is going to be constructed its first power plant at Rooppur, for this inventions India has been training the scientists of Bangladesh who works on nuclear power for the last two years.

High level of inspections:

The President of Bangladesh Ershad visited India in 1982. The Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina visited India in 2010 and signed number of deals. The prime minister of India Manmohan Singh visited Dhaka in 2011 to sign number of deals. The present prime minister of India, Narendra Modi also visited Bangladesh and solved land history conflicts which was sustained for a longer periods.

Developmental activities taken by India for neighboring Bangladesh:

India tooks spontaneous effort for the development of Bangladesh, India also sanctioned various loans and funds to Bangladesh. India is very active in development activity in Bangladesh. India provides \$750 million for the sake of development OF Bangladesh. In 2014, Bangladesh for its development purpose. Rs-1 billion US dollar are sanctioned for infrastructural development. An amount of rupees \$862 was given to buy various technical support and entrepreneurial development from BHEL, RITES and small and medium. India also announced to desptch various fundings for small scale trade and business around \$10million rupees.

Health:

India and Bangladesh assigned agreement on cooperation in the field of health and medical sciences. It also accepted that doctors, nurses and other medical professionals also exchanged between this two countries. The Mou treaties enhanced this cooperation by exchange of not only medical professional but also other equipment's and outcomes of various research in medical sciences. Lots of Bangladeshi citizen arrived daily to enjoy the services provided by hospitality sector, this enhances the opportunity of medical tourism between this two countries.

Assistance in higher studies:

Around 200 Bangladeshi citizen receive ICCR/ICSSR project and scholarship. India also offered scholarships for UG, PG and PHD courses especially in traditional arts, science and bio technology, Ayurveda, unani and homeopathy as per the statistics provided by Indian high commission in Dhaka. In 2017, approximate 400 medical students protested in Chittagong area after they failed to register themselves with the Bangladesh Medical and Dental Association.

Commercial affairs:

The bi-lateral trade at present in Bangladesh is \$7 billion. The trade is expected to go at \$10 billion by 2018 throughwater transport and ports. The Bilateral trade between India and Bangladesh stood at USD 6.6 billion. In the economic session of 2013-14 India's exports at USD 6.1 billion and it imports from Bangladesh at USD 462 million, which representing more than double the value of USD 2.7 billion five years ago. Bangladesh Cabinet has approved a revised

and rectified trade deal with India, according to the act the two nations would be able to use each other's land resources and water routes for sending goods to a third country, for inventory research work removing a hard core constraint in regional and sub-regionaltrade and commerce. As per the memorandum India would also be able to make transaction of goods to Myanmar through Bangladesh. It incorporated a special norms that this specific deal would be renewed automatically each and after five years if either of the nations didn't have any litigations.

Present scenario of Indo-Bangladesh relation in the light of human rights:

'Human right' are the right made for human, to protect and conserve the human potentialities in terms of impartial point of view. The major contrast among various issues in Indo-Bangladesh region is 'Rohingya Problems'. 'Rohingya' community is deprived at present regarding their migratory and unstable nature. Originally they are originated in Myanmar, but they are forcefully pushed from their own places but in the light of humanity it's seriously need to provide the right of equality and wellbeing in their life. But at present they are tortured severely by Myanmar forces and government authority. The Rohingya communities are most often migrated from Myanmar to Hilli through Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Fee, Dhaka, Jabalpur, Lalmonirhaat, and Dinajpur. Most of the Rohingyas often claim their nationality as Bangladeshis but they becomes away from this conception due to their different linguistic and religious natures. To get alive, they took shelter in neighboring countries like India and Bangladesh. The

government and other authorities of the concerned states need to take various beneficial strategy to this deprived people as well as various developmental planning. Human rights watch teams worked on Indo-Bangladesh relationship to assess the allegations of human rights violations made by Border Guards, specially the torture they often made on innocent persons. The numerous enclaves are commonly sprinkle over the international border of India and Bangladesh, are commonly known as 'Chitmahal' which is very significant in the light of political geography. There is 198 total enclaves among them 106 Indian enclaves are located in Bangladesh, where 92 Bangladeshi enclaves are situated in India. Most of this enclaves situated in Coochbihar and Jalpaiguri district of west Bengal in India and in the Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Nilphamari and Panchagarh district of Bangladesh. According to Williem Van Schendel, this 197 enclaves "looks like a group of islands of unequal size". The people who located in this 'Chitmahal' area, generally suffered from deprivation for their residence in transition or darkest fringe zone. So government of both counties need to pay attention on this issues. Besides this migrants, women and childs are situating in a most vulnerable conditions. Bangladeshi migration often occurs through Barisal, Faridpur, and Jessore to Bongaon (Benapole) and through Barisal, Faridpur, Jessore, Satkhira, to Basirhat, Taki, and Hingaljanj. During this period of migration women's safety and security becomes highly hampered.

Further recommendation on Indo-Bangladesh relationship:

- I. The United Nations (UNO) needs to be more attentive and carefully handle this burning issues on Rohingya migrations.
- II. After end up of Second World War United Nations are formed by all the member states to ensure the security and equality among various nations. This role of UNO's need to be performed and executed very carefully.
- III. What should be the ultimate fixation of residence of 'Rohingya' community, that can be peacefully settled by joint and collaborate activity of neighboring states like Myanmar, Indonesia, Bangladesh, India.
- IV. The chief administrator of Myanmar AN-SUN-SUKI achieved noble prize on peace education, but at this position he needs to directly and positively engage for providing democracy and rationality to 'Rohingya' communities. We expect his broader human mentality in this regards.
- V. The neighboring countries should provide shelter and foods to 'Rohingya' Muslim communities on priority basis and they could help them to eliminate problems on poverty, illiteracy, superstitions as well as orthodoxy.
- VI. WHO, UNICEF all this world forum and organization are showing the present naked scenario of 'Rohingya' communities. So the non-political organization needs to follow up various activities to wash out this burning issues. For example Bishop (Pope) is now attempting to prevent their sufferings.

Conclusion:

At the very end it can be easily said that man by birth achieved the right to live in this beautiful earth. To settle down the 'Rohingya' issues its need to interfere India, Bangladesh's such as the neighboring states of the south and South East Asia with Myanmar to take the rational, sustainable and beneficial decisions for 'Rohingya' communities, so that it can reflect modern illumination light of humanity. That's the ultimate win for this nations.

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