

India-Bangladesh Disputes Point

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Abstract

Bengalis living in India without legal right to live has been an issue of dispute again although there was agreement on this issue in 1991. Yet no effective action could be taken when this agreement between two countries was done on home secretariat level that both country will not give any kind of support or shelter to terrorists after this the problem of in filtration is taking place in Assam very fast which is affectivity badly.

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Introduction

Before 1971 eastern part of Pakistan was known as a part of Pakistan. But after Indo-Pak war of 1971 there was on Emergence of a democratic secular country called Bangladesh. All the power's of world, whether big or small not only accepted Bangladesh. But also established political, economic cultural relation with it the supporter of world peace is fraternity, India pleads a very important role in the making of Bangladesh. Which will be in golden letter's in books of history.¹

Aim of the Study

From 1970 to 1975 like India Bangladesh also made the base of her foreign policy co-operation non-alliendness and world friendship. But after 15 August 1975 when Sheikh Mujibur Rehman was murdered. The relationship between India and Bangladesh became bitter become divide dispute between India and Bangladesh in following points

1. Farkka dispute
2. Border relating dispute
3. The dispute at new moor Island
4. The issue of Chakma refugee's.

Farkka Dispute

In 1853 A British Engineer suggested that it Kolkata part is to be saved then there should be construction of a small dam at Farkka in mursidabad. After this India made a plan to make this dome in 1951. Although Pakistan opposed it and said that due to its construction the water of eastern Pakistan will get dry. Due to this dispute started.

In 1971, after the emergence of Bangladesh this dispute become more serious from 01 march 1977 to 1979 there was rule of Janta party in India. So in April 1977 was send in leadership of Jag Jeevanram to salve this issue. This agreement was done on 29 September 1977 which was to be in effect from 05 November 1977 according this agreement India will get twenty thousand 8 Eight Hundred qusec water and Bangladesh 34 Thousand 7 hundred qusec water.

Although this agreement was creticised a lot. India Invested 1.50 carore rupees on this project by this agreement India suffered a loss of 2,000 qusec water. Its effect was also seen on Kolkata part Mr. A.B. Vajpayee, then foreign minister of India said about this Agreement "India and Bangladesh have ended their tension's no agreement is possible without any kind of sacrifice only mutual compromise can solve any kind of problem and result was that in 1982 this agreement was rejected them an reason of it was that Bangladesh was getting 5000 qusec water more than its needs and in summer India under water badly.²

Border Related Dispute

From the day Bangladesh come in to existence the border related dispute between India and Bangladesh returned. The border between India and Bangladesh war decided from that gram in India to Amar Kot in Bangladesh was to be solved till 1975 in which India had to give her land of 13000sq. to Bangladesh besides this each land and marine or sea border issue was also a reason of this kind of problem in 1980, according to an agreement it was decided that India and Bangladesh with fence and their borders best Bangladesh opposed it peace to this border dispute remained in selected.

New Moor Island Dispute

This Inland which has emerged in the Bay of Bengal has become issue of dispute between two countries. In 1979 this dispute becomes very serious. Bangladesh calls it as Lalpati while India calls it Pulwasha its area in 12 sq. km. in 1981 eight warships of Bangladesh did useless attempt to capture this island from Indian border elder is 5.2km while Bangladesh border is 7.5 km away from it presently India has this island and her own possession, so new moor Island also become a reason of dispute between two country.³

Dispute of Chakama Refugees

The problem of the "Chakama Refugees" has product to much tension between India and Bangladesh. Bangladesh but after emergence of Bangladesh in 1971, Bengalis started exploitation of this tribe. They ran to India and due to them the refugee problem in India in creased so fast Bangladesh Caption refusing to take them luck and when Bangladesh was ready this tribe refused to go there because it did not feel life there. This problem is sent unsolved yet.

In 1983 there emerged "Tiesta Agreement in two countries according to which India was to get 39.1 of water while Bangladesh 36.1. of et. 25.1. of water will not beiger to any country.

Again in 1984 India and Bangladesh quarreled over issue of border area India et. Suddenly Bangladeshi Jawans started bombing India stopped Bangladesh continued smuggling and export of regal weapon in India. In our parliament Prakash Chand Sethi told that the work of will go on India wants sol ration of this problem thought bilateral talk.⁴

Also on attempt was made to solve the problem of Chakma refugees living in Tripura Refugee camp. It had become a grave problem for both countries.

Although on 24 January 1984 Bangladesh is ready to receive that tribe who had entered in India by crossing hill say Chatgaon. But nothing could be done it remained only in words.

In 1992 Begam Khalida Jiya made a trip to India. In her period many attempt were made to sweeten relation between two countries in 1992 India handed over passage of 178×85 to Bangladesh. This passage Tories India from Kuchilwari by handing over it to Bangladesh India strengthened its relationship with Bangladesh.⁵

In India the issue of Ram Janna Bhumi-Babri Masjid dispute of 6 December 1992 was is light badly. Bangladeshi citizen opposed it further worsened relationship between India and Bangladesh.

In 1996 Shaikh Hasina made to Ganga issue of division of water of the banges. This agreement was signed by H.D. Devgauda the Indian P.M. and Shaikh Haseen. In this agreement arrangements were made for division of water, controlled flow of water and its quantity were fixed. This treaty took place on 12 December 1996 and was in effect from 1st January 1997.

India and Bangladesh tried to settle the problem of Chakma refugees living in Tripura camps on 09 march 1995, according to an agreement 50,000 refugees were send back to Bangladesh it was

possible only when Bangladesh responsibility of the security of Chakmas. After the returning of Chakmas was possible on 28 March 1997.

In 1998 Shaikh Haseena made her on day visit to India. This visit was done after nuclear tests by India on 11&13 May 1998. She did not criticize Indian stand best that every country in the world had complete right to think about her security. She should prepare security plane according to her needs it proved that bilateral relation between India and Bangladesh are not bad. In the same visit she also said that two countries will not let use these land against each-other.

Bengalis living in India without legal right to live has been an issue of dispute again although there was agreement on this issue in 1991. Yet no effective action could be taken when this agreement between two countries was done on home secretariat level that both country will not give any kind of support or shelter to terrorists after this the problem of in filtration is taking place in Assam very fast which is affectivity badly.

It has become a serious problem In. India because terrorist attacks have in creased very fast in recent years. The greatest problem is that Pak based I.S.I. get support from Bangladesh, due to which terror and violence has increased in eastern India. Bangladesh is unable to control it.⁶

In these National socialist council of Nagaland (ULFA) P.L.A. of Manipur, and terrorist organization of Tripura are somewhere related or getting their training in Bangladesh even in Kashmir, Bangladeshi trained militants are in great quantity. Even in Kathmandu such terrorist camp are existence. All these are affecting Indo - Bangladesh relations.

After Khalida Jiya become P.M. of Bangladesh Hindus are entering in India can affect relation of both countries of Bangladesh does not stop Bangladesh. Hindus coming in India the result may be very armful for India. India and Bangladesh should try their best to establish peace and security in south Asia.⁶

It both countries show nativity on their parts, then in future even scenery problems can be solved and they can prove them selves as ideal neighbor of each other A India handed over passage of to Bangladesh should also adopt a flexible approach toward giving a passage in North-East states being an important leader in foundation of SAARC it is moral responsibility of Bangladesh to that she should play an important role in establishing place and cooperation in south Asian area.

Conclusion

Bangladesh is not a secular or socialist state that wants recognition like that instead of that Islamic element is active in Bangladesh. The leader of Bangladesh just like their Nepal, counter parts suffers that Bangladesh take fever of India as an anti-national feeling so it would be not easy and childish to think that relation of India and Bangladesh will get well so soon. Because instead of national interests and clashes it will be based on internal sinario of Bangladesh.

References

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