

21ST CENTURY INDIA AND BANGLADESH BETWEEN CONSIDERING TRADE RELATION OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract: The relations have been further complicated by the prolongation in resolving the disputable issues like waters sharing treaties, immigrant infiltrations, killings in the border, and so many. Hence, most of the Bangladeshi citizens believe that relations between Bangladesh and India are imbalanced. Thus, this paper argues that a combination of all these factors has, therefore, contributed to developing anti-Indian feelings among Bangladeshi citizens. This study aims to identify and explain the presence of such an antipathy towards India among Bangladeshi people. Upon exploring the underlying causes behind the anti-Indian sentiment among Bangladeshi citizens, the paper, finally, outlines some policy implications. The two nations will be capable to stand on a sturdy foundation in the economic structure by way of mutual understanding, have faith and common industrial business enterprise solutions. Bilateral alternate and funding furnish large possibilities for accelerating amplify and reducing poverty. Bangladesh can moreover in addition pick out to export some distance more, for example, to India's massive market, and Indian corporations ought to make investments in Bangladesh, benefiting from large and as an alternative a pinnacle notch deal lots masses a splendid deal lots less immoderate priced labor, and re-export to India as tremendous as extremely true countries Relation between India and Bangladesh thinking about exchange possibilities in E-commerce age and there are adequate probabilities for alternate in services.

Keywords: India and Bangladesh relation, manufacturing industry, GDP, company industry, low fee fall, financial growth, opportunity.

Introduction

India-Bangladesh relations are very deep and historic. This us of a is a pal of the fighting of independence in 1971. Comes ahead with their help. Since then, in all areas, inclusive of the economic and industrial sectors, inclusive of mutual. This relationship has been bolstered in Ara on the basis of Gita. Notably, bilateral family members between Bangladesh and India have grown to a gorgeous stage over the previous decade. International analysts are attempting to current the relationship between the two nations as a model for special countries. The two nations have set a precedent in border security, border

management, trade, alternate and investment, transportation, energy and energy, aerospace, development projects, tradition and manpower exports as development boards for economic and diplomatic relations. However, the alternate deficit is a long-standing trouble in financial relations between the two countries, and bilateral trade has prolonged significantly in modern years. But Indian leaders have signaled that New Delhi will strive to bridge the gap. In 2016-17, imports from India to Bangladesh amounted to ₹ 61-64 billion, while exports had been ₹ 6.33 billion (Bangladesh off of statistics). In the remaining eight years, India has given three traces of credit score (LOCs) honestly really worth 6 billion to Bangladesh. As a result, Bangladesh is the best recipient of (LOC). Bangladesh has delivered three extraordinary economic zoning preparations for Indian traders in Mangle, Misumi and Bheramara, all of which have substantially diminished country wide lease expectations. NL will be the Mastani based totally chook in Bangladesh. In addition, in order to take forward the monetary and alternate sap of rice and Bangladesh, the two international locations favor to come ahead with mutual admire in phrases of connectivity, provision of transit facilities, suppression of tariff barriers, etc. Because of these barriers, the loss to commercial enterprise business enterprise and buyers in every and each and each day is considerable. For example, if markets had been to open up effectively, Bangladesh can moreover in addition in addition choose out to make expanded its exports of leather-based and ceramic merchandise to India, and India have to make massive its sugar exports to Bangladesh, the neighborhood in contemporary day instances it is being smuggled in. Pakistan would perchance additionally in addition in addition pick out to make larger its alternate in glowing and dry fruits. India can in addition in addition choose to buy molasses and cement from Pakistan and export tools back, or make higher its export of yarn to Sri Lanka. Since this is no longer the case at present, South Asian retail retailers have to contend with a multitude of alternate barriers, even as the absence of relevant facilitating mechanisms multiplies alternate costs. For example, a surgical tools producer in Pakistan sells gear to Indian hospitals with the really helpful really useful aid of a 1/3 united states in truth due to the fact India and Pakistan do now no longer alternate in these merchandises directly. The landed fee of jamdani sarees or hilsa fish from Bangladesh in the West Bengal kingdom of India is excessive due to the truth the alternate necessities adopted by means of way of skill of the two international areas are very different. As a result, casual alternate in South Asia has grown tremendously and, in many conditions, exceeds the formal alternate volume.

Literature Review

Concerned about Bangladesh's exchange deficit with many Perelexl and Bishem, the amount of deficit in 2016 was once 6.7 billion, it is increasing. Bangladeshi merchants often discuss about exports to India. About half of Bangladesh-India bilateral change is via land ports. For this, items have to be unloaded and lifted at Man's Land. This motive delays on the one hand, on the exceptional hand will make bigger the charge of the product. In the absence of a Mutual Recognition Agreement, the product is dropped from a far-off testing center till the take a look at outcomes are available. Some new initiatives have been taken for the enchantment of alternate facilitation gadget at the border, shame is additionally going on. Land. The infrastructure of the customs station and the two customs authorities are being improved and the hassle of documentation is being acknowledged. According to the Bangladesh-Bhutan-Bhamat-Nepal Matum Valley-Law Theft, which used to be carried out in 2015, if the movement of freight motors is allowed, the variety of Pambahan Shamats will be appreciably reduced. The most essential article in the communicate geared up through the usage of the Center for Policy Dialogue (CPD), a non-public search for institute, stated that even though India had presented Bangladesh a variety of benefits, which consist of duty-free

market facilities, it was as soon as no longer working. Initially exports accelerated then again now it has decreased. According to the UK dialogue, there are four barriers to facilitating exchange between Bangladesh and India. Obstacles: 1. Weakness in infrastructure two Obstacles to 'Shoe and Bandao' Obstacles 4 Troublesome Export - Process. NO Trade facilitation between the two worldwide areas is good, funding in a wide variety sectors consisting of loath ought to be increased. The reasoning is that most RTAs are per hazard to entail superbly low welfare losses ensuing from alternate diversion, on account that the world areas concerned are regularly neighbors and because of this already engaged in huge trade;5 world areas can —lock inl reform by means of skill of plausible of conceivable of RTAs, which is many instances politically a lot a lot thousands loads an entire lot much less achievable underneath multilateral arrangements,6 and if multilateral alternate talks fail or stall, alternate liberalization is restrained to RTAs. It is in addition argued that international areas can accumulate on the make accelerated of regionalism and quicker or later go in the route of a freer alternate regime on the whole. There are, however, some quintessential arguments in opposition to formation of any RTA. It is alleged that an RTA undermines the spirit of multilateralism, and that the world would perchance be divided into protectionist blocs, and that protectionists might also additionally also in addition in addition take transport of RTAs in order to oppose in addition multilateral liberalization. In that case RTAs can in addition be stumbling blocks to multilateralism. Simultaneous, hard RTA negotiations ought to in addition grant about a —spaghetti bowl effect. Data obtained suitable ideal appropriate suitable right here in distinct from united states big authorities' sources of Bangladesh and India, and multilateral enchantment groups such as the World Bank, IMF, WTO, UNCTAD, UNESCAP, and UNCOMTRADE. Integration is each and an insurance plan graph plan format of safety and a go nearer to free trade. The have an have an effect on of the protectionist thing of integration is referred to as alternate diversion, and they have an have an have an have an effect on of the alternate liberalization trouble is viewed as alternate creation. Firstly, the economies are extraordinarily small: no understand range its populace (one-fifth of the world), the region 's per-capita earnings are low, so its economic dimension stays small: masses a lousy lot a surprising deal an awful lot a good deal less than 5 share of the world 's GDP, and in truth 0.4 share if India is discounted. Since, it is impossible that the most surroundings extraordinary suppliers to the member global areas are positioned interior the region, the opportunity that the FTA would be typically alternate diverting is fantastically high. Secondly, they argue that the tiers of safety amongst all South Asian countries, with the attainable exception of Sri Lanka, are too excessive to make a regional affiliation practical. Third, they contend that when global areas in an FTA are allowed to pick out sectors to knock out from tariff preferences, home lobbies press to defend these sectors of their united states that can in addition no longer face up to a way flung places areas competition. The insurance plan diagram structure insurance plan format design insurance diagram insurance policies of origin, too, can in addition in addition be misused with the beneficial useful resource of way of the utilization of bureaucrats to block imports if an inefficient home competitor is affected. However, now no longer hit upon out about to bilateral alternate between India and Bangladesh, questioning about the certain guess that India has been a fundamental furnish of imports for Bangladesh, suggesting that India can in addition be the most surroundings top notch import furnish for many products. Secondly, come at some stage in out about has tested that tariffs in India are many conditions redundant due to the reality opposition between Indian producers is so intense that it forces down repayments domestically, even to tiers below world prices. The 1/3 argument can in addition in addition stand, however, due to the stroll in the park the touchy lists of SAFTA contributors are long. Empirical quantitative show off up on regional integration in South Asia fluctuate incredibly in

phrases of the methodologies employed. Broadly, three sorts of fashions have been used: (i) gravity models; (ii) partial equilibrium models; and (iii) CGE models. Gravity fashions have been commonly used to predict the have an have an impact on of RTAs on bilateral alternate flows and their findings have been mixed.¹⁰ Srinivasan and Canonero estimated that the have an have an have an impact on of SAFTA on alternate flows would be small for India on the one of a variety hands thousand large for the smaller countries. Coulibaly located web export creation, whereas Tumbarello and Hirantha determined net alternate introduction from the South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA).

Methodology

Data for this analyze about have been collected from extremely good predominant and secondary sources. Secondary sources embody books, newspapers, journals, and magazines. For predominant sources, a crew of respondents, chosen before the interview, used to be invited to take section in the study. Although the preliminary purpose used to be to interview 50 participants, however, due to time constraints, entirely five contributors had been interviewed. The decision of lookup participants was once made with the “Thematic sampling” process. The participants had been chosen principally based on the requirements of age, gender, locality, nationality, and nature of dwelling in Bangladesh. All the folks had been Bangladeshi girls inside a differ of 18 to 30 years age and with a permanent residence in the country. The look up was once conducted on the participants from Chittagong, Bangladesh. At the beginning of the interviews, the members had been knowledgeable about the targets and a short precis of the research. They had been requested to reply a set of questions organized for this study. Since the interviews have been semi-structured, hence, there have been both open and close-ended questions. Also, there have been follow-up questions and subsequent discussions on the options they supplied in response to the essential set of questions. The independent and additional comments or remarks on the topic have been additionally taken into account while discussing the outcomes for the search for the utilization of an inductive technique of analysis.

The opportunity of any risks for the contributors has been minimized through cautious concealment and protection of participants’ private identity. The individuals have been also supplied with full freedom to deny taking part in the research. Moreover, contributors had the independence to escape or deny answering any question. It is especially no longer possibly that the study will lead to any negative outcome; nevertheless, as a precaution, no private records like name, age, address, and others has been stated in the research. All the contributors are anonymously referred to in this study. Only the predominant investigator will has got admission to the private records of the respondents to make positive discretion and confidentiality. Even after that if any surprising consequence is produced, the research about or the researcher will no longer be in charge for that, thinking about that the members have participated voluntarily with informed consent, and they totally answered on subjects strictly related to the topic. Aside from this, if any participant formulates any imaginary situations/ideas detrimental for him/herself, then, the lookup challenge or personnel will now not take accountability for that this lookup includes a great volume of magnitude due to the truth that it interests to decide the women's opinion about the bilateral family members between India and Bangladesh. India being one of the rising economic and navy powers in Asia, and Bangladesh having strategic importance in the geopolitics of the Asian region, the relation between these two countries has turn out to be a key element in every other’s foreign coverage agenda increasingly. As a result, several discussions have been carried out every interior and outdoor academia about the strategic issues affecting the relationship of these two states, inclusive of an assessment of unique experts

and cons of their overseas policies. Domestic stress and forces, in distinct words, Minneapolis factors, are positive entrepreneurs for shaping the remote places policy of a country. Therefore, overseas policy-related agendas of many nations are extra influenced by using the use of political advantages than rational decision-making. Both India and Bangladesh practice a parliamentary shape of democracy. Hence, it is logical to agree with that the broadly commonplace opinion of people, which is mirrored through their participation in elections and vote casting for political events with the appreciated agendas, is moreover mirrored in the policy. In the case of Bangladesh, like many distinctive countries, overseas policy is in unique a projection of the country's socio-economic and political compulsions. Therefore, it is undeniable that the public opinion, commonly in the case of Bangladesh, has the efficiency for structuring and restructuring Bangladesh's remote places policy. Considering this energy of public opinion, this paper tries to come across out the opinion of mass human beings on a foremost level. Besides, this paper focuses on a special age group and gender as participants. The age team of 18 to 30 years historical signifies the young technology of Bangladesh. This lookup also focuses on the metropolis women of the age, as referred to above group. Women belonging to this age crew in town areas usually have large access to education, media, and technology. Therefore, they have been in a position to supply conclusive and informer opinions on the lookup question. Therefore, in overall, this looks up brings beforehand a clearer thinking about the Bangladeshi people's proper opinion on India-Bangladesh relation, which can also moreover assist each the country's researchers as well as administrations to provoke in addition discussions, analyses and policy formulations.

Results and Discussion

The humans of this search for answered questions related to the bilateral members of the family between Bangladesh and India. Out of the 5 participants, the majority viewed the relationship between these two states as unequal and moreover believed that India every now and then interferes in the domestic events of Bangladesh. However, the majority of the contributors did now not suppose about any possibilities of any territorial expansion. Again, when they had been requested about whether or not the contemporary agreements between Bangladesh and India signify an accelerated relationship as properly as replicate Bangladeshi people's wants and expectations, the majority of them had no opinion. As a rationalization for these answers, few of them commented that there is no longer a terrific deal records about the agreements completed on the authority's level. The information in print and digital media about the nation visits of excessive officers and subsequent agreements do no longer frequently furnish an impartial and in-depth evaluation of the execs and cons of these agreements. They believed all the facts about such agreements appears to be biased and acts as only authority's propaganda. Therefore, they moreover felt that there is no longer ample data to grant a positive answer about the query of transit services furnished for India thru Bangladeshi territory. They felt the proper advantages Bangladesh will reap out of the transit deal with India is very vague, and involved country firms are no longer offering enough options to satisfy the public query.

However, the majority of the individuals strongly felt that the Ganges water treaty used to be unfair for Bangladesh. They believed India has discriminated and continues to discriminate, Bangladesh in sharing the water no longer fully from Ganges however additionally from Teesta and different rivers. Again, when requested about the alleged claim about India supporting the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) insurgents, the majority of them expressed no opinions. However, curiously 4 out of 5 individuals believed that the Hindu Muslim fight does no longer have a role in defining the Bangladesh India relationship.

Although they noted the Hindu-Muslim anxiousness had been a big bother in the past, however, at present, these variations only from time to time play a feature when there is communal violence in either country. They believed the claimed fear of Hindu dominance might also prefer to be acceptable in past times. Still, as the Muslims of Bangladesh have moreover optimum in education, business, and different sectors of life; hence, there is no such concern that a Hindu dominance can quickly shift the energy balance.

In addition, all of the contributors strongly condemned the killing of civilians in the India-Bangladesh border with the useful resource of the Indian security forces. They believed it is exceptionally now not possibly that there ought to be no practicable reply for stopping these killings. Moreover, in response to the question about their opinion on the overseas coverage of Bangladesh for India, most of them notion that it is especially influenced thru the hobbies of the pinnacle officials of the government. They thought the ruling birthday get together has in everyday a nice view for India due to historical motives of 1971. As a result, the current Bangladeshi foreign insurance is friendlier in the direction of India than the preceding governments with the aid of other occasions like the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP). However, they felt there is opacity about how a total lot Bangladesh is benefited out of these pleasant policies. In spite of having sizeable media insurance plan about any provides and troubles regarding the Bangladesh-India relationship, they felt that there is an underlying bias in publishing over-enthusiastic news about the enhancements in the relation of these two nations. As Bangladeshi media, as per their opinion, is often bias mainly primarily based on political ideologies; hence, regular people are disadvantaged of any impartial and critical comparison of the remote places insurance policies toward India.

Moreover, their traditional ranking about India as a neighbor examined the alleged title of India as a Big Bully of South Asia. The majority of them believed India, being the best and most high quality us of the region, typically tries to manipulate the smaller countries. They also seen many of Indian actions as uncompromising and inconsiderate in respecting the legit needs of Bangladesh as a neighbor. Again, as a response to the ultimate question, two of them refused to label Bangladeshis as anti-Indians; nevertheless, they believed if India continues to be unaccommodating to Bangladesh's rightful needs in future as well, then it led to the upward thrust of a serious anti-Indian feeling in the public mind. On the other hand, two distinctive individuals believed that thinking about the Indian government's discriminatory mindset in many troubles like water sharing treaties, border-killing disputes, and others have helped in developing a very intimidating photo of India. As a result, they idea Bangladeshi people may additionally choose to in no way sense or accept as actual with to be equally treated via the use of the Indians. They believed even if there is a presence of anti-Indian emotions amongst many people, the responsibility of its introduction lies in the Indian actions so some distance in dealing with Bangladesh as a sovereign neighbor. Hence, thinking about the common responses from the contributors of the research, it appears that the ordinary Bangladeshis have a blended view about India, which has a greater inclination to take a horrible route than the opposite.

Major Issues between Bangladesh and India

Water Sharing Treaties

The responses of the individuals in this research replicate the grievances of Bangladeshis on the trouble of river water treaties in India. With an agrarian economy, an exact sized portion of the Bangladeshi populace is associated with agricultural production, which is established on river water (Yanfeng and Bo, 2015). Also, the river community of Bangladesh is a major transportation route. Many of these rivers are the continuations from the rivers in India; however, owing to the disputes on the share of

river water (Thomas, 2017), Bangladeshi people seem to agree with that India has been unfair in sharing the water (Mittal, 2016). This has led to the formation of serious discontent amongst people. Therefore, as long as there is no convincing enchantment in the water-sharing treaties with India, this trouble will proceed to act as a bad element in forming a public opinion of India in Bangladesh. **Border Killings**

Considering the participants' responses on the civilian killing in Bangladesh-India border, it can be deduced that there is a severe discontent amongst traditional Bangladeshis in this regard (Chatterjee, Sen, and Bengal, 2019). Although unlawful border infiltrations ought to be contained, however, capturing the people, or perpetrators for that matter, at random, have to be stopped. Hence, each government take greater fine measures to stop any such incidents in the future. The Bangladesh-India relation cannot set up a robust base within the everyday human beings as lengthy as the illegal killings in the borders proceed to take region (Chatterjee, Sen, and Bengal, 2019).

Hindu-Muslim Tension

Many academic students pointed out the Hindu-Muslim tension as a deep-rooted reason that contributes to the fear of Bangladeshi commoners about India (Husain, 2017). However, the individuals seem to disagree with it. The starting of Pakistan in 1947 has been on demand for developing a land of growing possibilities and equality for Muslims. However, equality in possibilities in new-born Pakistan can be a controversial issue, which arguably has given transport to impartial Bangladesh (Jahan, 1972). Although Bangladesh has struggled as a growing u. s. a. in the previous 4 decades, naturally, there has been a development of skilled class human beings alongside with different professional training in society. Being a Muslim majority country, it is evident that there is a Muslim predominance in the educational, professional, and business fields of existing Bangladesh (Kibria, 2011). This ought to have resulted in growing self-assurance among the current technology of Bangladeshis in particular, who appear to disregard the Hindu-Muslim anxiety as an underlying trouble for the antipathy in the direction of India.

Bilateral Agreements

In present day years, there has been a growing variety of bilateral agreements between Bangladesh India for mutual co-operation in infrastructural and monetary development, and most importantly, for conflict terrorism (Basinger, 2010). Although these initiatives have been marked as epoch-making through every state, however, the Bangladeshi people appear to be under-informed about the small print and comparative advantages of these deals. There ought to be greater opportunities for discussing the pros and cons of these bilateral agendas. Obscurity about such affords can provide birth to confusion and finally distrust amongst people. In addition, due to the truth the crucial beneficiaries of these deals are people; hence, they have the right to know about the effects of these deals. For these reasons, any preferences on imparting transit services to India via Bangladeshi territory or exclusive mutual agreements ought to be opened up for public discussion. Otherwise, the lack of transparency would possibly also create a bad draw close of India amongst substantial people, which in turn can abate the relation between these states in the future.

Finding

The exchange members of the family between India and Bangladesh are historic and Bangladesh has two Indian borders on three sides, so these two nations are in advance of exclusive nations in the vicinity in phrases of trade and commerce. Trade tariffs generally act as limitations to company growth and development. These exchange tariffs on event act as a barrier to setting up have self-belief through the usage of reducing the change deficit between the two countries. Therefore, this bother can be cited at a high level. In order to make higher the change between the two countries, it is vital to construct enough

border infrastructure, set up testing labs, increase the warehouse facilities and improve and facilitate the structural aspects. The change ties between the two global areas will go a long way in the current day technology of Indian funding in Bangladesh's monetary zones and mega initiatives and the unfettered possibility for Bangladeshi merchandise to enter the Indian wider market. Besides, some of the merchandise of India and Bangladesh are taking part in a predominant role in the export vicinity or are playing a position in the improvement of the country. Nahar and Siriwardana (2009) examined, in a CGE framework, the contribution of alternate liberalization insurance sketch plan sketch insurance sketch plan insurance plan layout graph insurance diagram insurance plan sketch insurance plan policies to family welfare and poverty in Bangladesh. They determined that complete casting off of tariffs favors export-oriented, labor-intensive sectors, such as RMGs and the knitting enterprise employer company in Bangladesh in each and every and each and the rapid and prolonged term. They argued that in rural areas alternate liberalization has a beautifully unique have an have an impact on poverty in the brief run, and in city areas it has helped increase horrible human beings to the non-poor kind in the extended run, on the one-of-a-kind hand a horrible have an have an influence on in the speedy run. Now a day the paper finds that the tourism industry, medicine employer, IT industry and RMG company are booming and Bangladesh get a desirable volume of income at the equal time remote places funding is big opportunity of our country. However, India is doing correct in a wide variety of quarter like tourism industry, remedy industry, IT industry, Maga undertaking like Dholera smart metropolis to be operational with the aid of 2019 Gujarat in India, Manufacturing industry, Chemical industry, Move corporation and so on. Moreover, Indian overseas funding is hug however, due to the fact of band in chines product many Indian enterprise loss their business. Additionally, many businessmen in India whose principal business is import product from china in a low value and promote in India in a high rate to make profit. India's function in the starting of Bangladesh is nicely recognized and well preferred via way of all of us in Bangladesh. Yet, inside a few years, this relationship began turning sour (Subhan, 2008). India has a lengthy record of engaging with Bangladesh as an enchantment partner. The relationship reverted to something like normalcy when the Awami League again to electrical energy with the useful resource of prevailing the 1996 preferred elections. Although falling a long way rapid of the historical nice of the early 1970s, Bangladesh-India family participants extended notably beneath the Sheikh Hasina-led Awami League government (1996-2001). After a long time of distrust and suspicion, the relationship started out to thaw as both Dhaka and New Delhi commenced to pursue outstanding methods closer to each different (Hossain, 2012). The India-Bangladesh relationship has been on the upswing thinking about that Sheikh Hasina got right here to electricity in 2009. The multiplied contributors of the household are generally due to her efforts to stamp out anti-Indian sentiment in Bangladesh. The affiliation additionally fits India's new foreign insurance vision, which is primarily based completely on higher financial engagement with its neighbors (Kumar, 2013). Two agreements, termed as "Historic" a framework contract on cooperation for enchantment and a protocol to the agreement concerning the demarcation of the Land Boundary between India and Bangladesh and related things had been concluded. Eight one-of-a-kind memoranda of draw close were additionally signed. The 65- paragraph declaration includes detailed roadmaps for tackling every and each single dazzling issue. It ends with expressing the conviction of each aspects that the visit and signing of these historical files marks a "watershed" in the bilateral relationship. Socio- monetary improvement is a relative term. Some inclinations are referred to as 'progressive' at the same time as others are termed 'conservative'. The ultimate intention of improvement is regarded as, to promote human well-being. A

major element of well-being is described as economic well-being. These nations observed a centralized planning strategy to tackle the bother of monetary development. An evaluation of the consequence of improvement via the reliable planning archives after four a lengthy time admit that the social improvement has now no longer saved pace with financial development. Social enchantment capability gets proper of entry to social offerings such as education, health, and enchantment possibilities for negative sections in unique woman (Siddiqui, 2004). Since the initiation of the social economic reforms, India and Bangladesh has witnessed a dramatic enchantment and offers huge futuristic prospects. Framework Agreement on Cooperation for Development between India and Bangladesh had been envisaged at some point of the go to of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh to India in January 2010. The Agreement lays down the framework for enhancing at the same time truly beneficial bilateral cooperation in a big vary of areas. These include- advertising of trade, funding and monetary cooperation; connectivity; water resources; administration of herbal disasters; generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, consisting of from renewable or distinctive sources; advertising of scientific, instructional and cultural cooperation; humans to human beings exchanges; environmental protection and responding to challenges of nearby weather alternate through adaptation; sub regional cooperation in the power sector, water resources management, bodily connectivity, surroundings and sustainable development; and bettering cooperation in security. The Agreement can additionally be amended by using mutual consent in order to enhance, deepen and widen the scope of cooperation, inclusive of regional/ sub-regional enlargement (Ministry of External affairs, India). India, Bangladesh has liberalized more rapidly, generally due to its higher stage of dependence on the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. Bangladesh can't without problems export to India because there is little that Bangladesh produce greater cheaply, alternatively its home market is open to, and in many areas dominated by, Indian objects (Lewis, 2011). A vary of different measures along with opening up of border heats and improvement of land customs stations, land ports are being adopted to enhance the bilateral trade²⁹. India's export to Bangladesh in the 12 months 2010-2011, used to be of US \$ 4, 586.8 million; Bangladesh's export to India in the 12 months 2010-2011 used to be of US \$ 512.5 million (Kumar, 2012). India's improvement partnership with Bangladesh is more and more situated on facilitating transportation and business hyperlinks between the two countries in order to decorate the improvement in each country. India is an upcoming/ rising wonderful strength and it is trying its pleasant collect indispensable feature in extra than a few global issues.

Under the given situation, the insurance of India in the direction of Bangladesh attracts the pastime of International community. The unstable country of affairs in Bangladesh is due to unlawful migration, fundamentalism and water border dispute. Bangladesh is as a vital factor in India's overseas and security policies. The compulsions of twenty first century (Globalization) and the modern excellent regime furnish enough strategic and improvement partnership between the two countries to the extent that is survives the political and ideological hangover of the past. During 1990s, India's policy had to adapt to terrific changes taking location at home and abroad, which marked a length greater with the resource of alternate than continuity. India's distant places coverage approach to the neighboring countries, and the challenges dealing with the new wave of economic globalization, are factors compelled India to re-examine the premises that guided its diplomacy in the previous decade (Gupta, 2009). India as a rising international electricity and an accountable stakeholder in the peace, steadiness and development of south Asia, has initiated clean moves in the region. The new nearby insurance of India articulated in 2005, pleads for growing connectivity and human beings to people contacts with her neighbor. In this huge framework, India wants her development partnership with Bangladesh to succeed. India has to emerge as a main

stakeholder in the improvement approach of Bangladesh. Asia desires India's lengthy and ancient innings for its integration and improvement (Bajpai, 2012).

Conclusion

The Indo-Bangladesh working relationship is quintessential for the person purposes of each nations. Over the past years, the mutual relationship between these global places has fluctuated a lot, as a result of which a blended hold close of India has been created amongst the popular Bangladeshis. The actions of the Indian authorities are generally perceived as uncompromising and respectful in the course of the needs of Bangladesh. Hence, each government take into account public emotions earlier than formulating mutual agreements and foreign insurance policies as well. In particular, the authorities of Bangladesh need to undertake extra transparency and responsible policies in informing people about ongoing bilateral monetary and similar treaties. Disregarding the public perception will damage the steps for setting up a meaningful, cooperative alliance between these two states. Bangladesh and India, due to the intricacy of the mutual relationship, can't embark on an uninterrupted and tightly closed trip for progress without co-operating. Therefore, creating a at the equal time first-rate distant places insurance is essential; however, what is extra quintessential is to take into account the people's feelings in the coverage formulation. Constructive assimilation of the mass people's opinion in foreign places insurance policies can quit result in growing a greater suitable friendship between these two nations, which can be notably fantastic for each the states as nicely as for the higher South Asian region. Since its inception as the State of Bangladesh, the Government of India has been cooperating with Bangladesh in a range of methods ranging from each day commodities to technical and specialized science merchandise and human useful resource exchange. At the same time, Bangladesh has also expressed itself as an associate in development in its respective fields via a variety of sorts of bilateral cooperation which includes transit, connectivity, border exchange agreements as a token of its friendship. However, some structural complexities stay in every country, collectively with tariffs, non-tariff tigers, port problems, insufficient infrastructure enchantment to lengthen trade, and inadequate testing labs at the border. Attempts are being made to get to the bottom of these troubles step through step through talk at the kingdom stage in business. The hit upon out about in addition posted that proportionate will make larger in intra-regional alternate are big in all international areas for fabric and clothing, motors and parts, and top notch manufactured goods.

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