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Dynamic Changes in India-Bangladesh ties under N.D.A. regime (2014-2024)

Research Scholar- Riya Jerath, Department of Political Science, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Sharda University. Greater Noida. India.

Assistant Professor- Dr Meha Pant, Department of Political Science, School of Humanities and Social Science, Sharda University, Greater Noida. India.

Abstract: India-Bangladesh relations during the NDA regime from 2014 to 2024 were on the interplay of domestic politics, and bilateral trade. Over the two decades, ties have seen significant progress, between the two nations with the NDA government emphasizing an empirical and result-oriented approach to foster regional stability and economic cooperation.

India's "Neighbourhood First" policy prioritizes a closer engagement with Bangladesh, resulting in breakthroughs like the resolution of the Land Boundary Agreement in 2015 and enhanced cross-border connectivity through rail, road, and waterways. These measures not only deepened bilateral ties but also facilitated trade growth.

The Two Nations explores how domestic political developments in both countries have influenced the relations between the two states. The NDA government in India prioritized infrastructure and regional connectivity, which aligns well with Bangladesh's developmental goals. At the same time, Sheikh Hasina's pro-India stance fostered strategic cooperation between the two nations. However, domestic challenges, including electoral dynamics and regional political narratives, add confusion to the already complex return of border management and resource-sharing agreements.

The articles highlight the recent shifts, including Bangladesh's growing economic diversification and India's recalibrated focus on energy and technology partnerships, by assessing the impact of domestic and regional factors, they also study enhance the importance of sustained political will and mutual trust in maintaining a stable and progressive partnership in a changing geopolitical context.

Index Terms -Bangladesh, Bilateral trade cooperations, Challenges, Domestic politics, India, Neighbourhood First Policy

I. INTRODUCTION

India & Bangladesh stand united with a cultural and spiritual composition that transcends the borders. Bengali communities across borders unite in devotion, music, and festivity. For the infused celebration of the Navratri festival and victory that is bound through the ethical divine of Goddess Durga and a combination of Sufism which philosophy expands peace, unity, and love, it creates a connectivity amongst the people by the help of expression of a common language like Bengali. (Sakib. S.K.N. 2023)

The relations between India and Bangladesh are deeply rooted and shaped in its cultural, political, and social panorama across centuries. The rise of ancient empires like the Maurya, and Gupta periods leads to the expansion of spiritual movements like Sufism and the bhakti movement across the stretch of Ganga. Ganga Delta became one of the vibrant hubs of a shared civilization between the two countries. The colonial period saw the rise of figures like Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi in India. The same was mirrored in Bangladesh with freedom fighters like Surya Sen, Pritilata Wadedar, and Syed Nazrul Islam uniting people in resistance against British rule and advocating for justice and independence. Bangladesh

when started its resistance to break free from East Pakistan in 1971, it was then that leader Sheikh Mujib Rahman sought support from India, and India's military to secure the independence of his country of Bangladesh. (Kumar. A. 2021)

The Modi regime (2014-2024) brought a paradigm shift in the introduction of India's neighbourhood-first policy by the relationship between the two nations emphasizing a strategic outreach. The BBIN framework aimed to integrate regional economies, Bangladesh appreciated the progress on issues like the Land Boundary Agreement as a result of concern over unmet promises.

India emerged as one of Bangladesh's largest trading partners, while Bangladesh became a major beneficiary of Indian developmental assistance. Initiatives like improving railway, road, and waterway connectivity strengthened economic integration, facilitating the movement of goods and people across the borders. India expanded its charge plan for framework projects in Bangladesh and then strengthened the beneficial relationship.

People-to-people dealings and literacy were added highlights of this period. With communal history, language, and heritage incessant got across the bridge between the two countries. Attempts to calibrate mutual literacy traditions and evolved visa procedures promoted vast dealings between natives.

In the field of security, both countries aligned approximately to unscripted cross-border terrorism, mutiny, and banditries. Their fidelity to certifying peace and stability in the region was apparent in their collaborated trials to upgrade border management and intelligence association. Bangladesh's cautious status in recognizing the security reviews of India's northeastern states engaged an initial role in building trust.

Besides, some matters standstill as a proportion of frictions between the two countries of Bangladesh and India like those of the Teesta River water, illegal immigrants, and the enactment of India's Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) in 2019 stirred examined in Bangladesh. These issues address the convoluted bilateral relations and the seriousness of sustaining dialogue and diplomacy. India and Bangladesh relations under the NDA government from 2014 to 2024 were blatant by a mixture of achievements and obstructions. This tenure characterizes the commitment to trust, reciprocal sociability, and association in building a rugged relationship between both nations. Both countries affirmed their dedication to recognizing variances while accumulating mutual benefits to set requirements for upcoming participation in the future.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This paper analyses a historical context and secondary research approach to examine the issue. This paper prominently depends on secondary sources, involving official documents and reports, surveys from the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), books published by diplomats in the field, and appropriate news articles from respected publications such as *The Hindu* and *The Times of India*. Moreover, academic journals like the *South Asian Survey* and other scholarly articles have been guided to serve as a comprehensive and well-rounded analysis. By harmonizing these various sources, this paper's purpose is to rectify an informed and balanced perspective on the topic.

The historical record between India and Bangladesh:

The relationship between the countries of Bangladesh and India showcases a transformative era divided into three phases from ranging the Mughal period to the British East India Company, British colonial rule to the East Pakistan era, and the East Pakistan era to Independent Bangladesh. During the 17th century, the region was a prosperous hub under the Mughal period. The reign of emperor Aurangzeb late 16th century- the beginning of the 17th century blatant the last phase of Mughal dominance in Bengal. Under the Nawabs being of became a largely self-governing state with Murshid Quli Khan expanding control over the province. This autonomy permitted the Nawabs to secure Bengal's wealth. The entry of the British East India Company set the stage for a critical moment. The Battle of Plassey in 1757 resulted in the success of the British under the leadership of Robert Clive over Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah. The Britishers established or captivated an empire that is known as modern Bangladesh. (Hussain & Tinker 2025)

Under the rule of the British, Bengal emerged as a core for trade and administrative reforms while undergoing significant socio-economic transformations. The Permanent Settlement of the late 18th century altered the farming landscape to authorize landlords (Zamindars) but banished the peasants leading to an extensive dissatisfaction in agriculture. The British infrastructural development such as railways, and telegram systems was used to expand its grip over Bengal. Lord George Nathaniel Curzon's contentious determination in 1905 to divide Bengal into East Bengal, Assam, and West Bengal led to the spurt of a revolt across Bengal.

The move was apparently to improve administrative adeptness however, it was seen as to separate Bengal as Hindu tyrant and Muslim tyrant states. However, the 1905 separation left a long-lasting scar in terms of the angst between Hindus and Muslims.

These historical shifts set the stage for the crafting of East Pakistan and the final implementation of the state of Bangladesh. The increment of ethnic strife throughout colonial tenure discovered an utterance of the Lahore resolution in 1940 that is known for detaching Muslim community states in the northwest and east of India.

After the independence of India in 1947 Bengal was alienated again East Bengal became East Pakistan underneath the two-nation theory. This period saw the enforcement of borders that had one-shared culture and linguistic heritage full of mutual Bengali distinctiveness. (Kashyap, S.G. 2022 pp2-4)

India played a crucial role in the origination of Bangladesh, specifically in its support for the Awami League which was led by Sheikh Mujibur Rehman cooperating with primary political heads like Maulana Bhashini and Shamshul Haq. The cores of Bangladesh's liberation were taken in the 1940s and 1950s when political leaders in East Pakistan thwarted by economic and cultural alienation under West Pakistan initiated upholding autonomy. Shiekh Mujibur Rehman along with the Awami league grew as a key person advocating the rights of Bengali-speaking people and expressing the six-point movement that demanded greater sovereignty for East Pakistan. Maulana Bhashini is known for his platform of militancy, to inspire the younger generation to demand equity and fairness discovery of Bengali patriotism while Shamsul Haq developed fixing political opposition and Marshal to assist Bengali liberty.

The internal combat contacted to game changer in the 1970 national election where the Awami League conclusive majority won but West Pakistan refused to transfer authority. This led to widespread public agitation terminating the inhuman military crackdown of Operation Search Light in March 1971. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi assisted critical diplomatic, military, and humanitarian aid during the Bangladesh liberation war anchoring millions of refugees, and finally mediation military to assist Bangladesh as an independent nation on 17th December 1971. This coordination between India and East Pakistan formed Bangladesh's political command and highlighted the shared commitment to justice and natural rights. (Kashyap, S.G. 2022)

Economic ties between India and Bangladesh

Trade between India and Bangladesh officially began on March 28, 1972, with the signing of a trade agreement between the two neighboring nations. This agreement had been established under the Protocol on Trade and Commerce, and it was the consequence of diplomatic efforts led by the then Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh. As Bangladesh surfaced as an independent nation in 1971, India supported its economic stability and fostered its bilateral trade relations. The agreement's purpose was to supplement economic cooperation, ensure smooth trade exchanges, and strengthen the historical and geographical ties between the two countries. Despite early optimism, trade between India and Bangladesh endured limited in its initial years due to infrastructural challenges, bureaucratic hurdles, and regional economic restrictions.

Significant progress in trade relations was observed after 1982 when both countries took measures to improve trade procedures. The introduction of new policies, tariff reductions, and boosting border connectivity contributed to the growth of commercial exchanges. Additionally, regional association conferences like SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) and BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) engaged in an initial part in extending trade chances. Between 1995 and 1997, dealing ties between these two countries were impartial as per Articles 1, 4, and 7 of their trade accords. This tenure was evident in trade flows, increased investments, and a structured approach to settling trade conflicts. framework growth, counting on new road and rail links, then served as polished trade operations, due to supplementary assemble and expected exchanges surrounding.

By 2005, trade between India and Bangladesh had gained further momentum, with domain consultations held between Kamal Nath, India's Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Bangladesh's Ministry of Commerce Muhammad Saif Ur Rahman. These dialogues focused on descending non-tariff barriers, simplifying customs procedures, and advocating mutual investments. Over the years, bilateral trade has seen an ascending growth, with India becoming one of Bangladesh's prominent trading partners. The exchange of goods, investments, and joint economic initiatives has bolstered economic ties, gaining profit between both countries. While situations like trade imbalances and regulatory hurdles persist, continued diplomatic efforts and agreements have prepared for the two nations a more sturdy and mutually beneficial trade relationship. The evolution of India-Bangladesh trade relations brings out the importance of regional cooperation in stimulating economic development and stability. (Ministry of Govt.2005)

The period from 2006 to 2011 was observed in trade and energy cooperation between India and Bangladesh. During this time, several trade facilitation measures were implemented, peculiarly on account of the rise of Sheikh Hasina to power in 2009. This initiative's purpose was to enhance bilateral relations, promote economic fusion, and detect the challenges of cross-border trade. Both nations addressed the dormant trade as an operator of economic growth and steps taken to simplify customs stratagem along with reducing non-tariff barriers and improvised infrastructure at land ports. These measures aligned with the World Trade Organization's (WTO) frameworks, which emphasized the importance of supporting least-developed countries (LDCs) in their trade attempts.

Under Sheikh Hasina's leadership, Bangladesh's economic policies have changed to maintain stronger ties with adjacent nations. Trade agreements were renewed and attainment were made to rationalize the export-import regimes between the two nations. One momentous achievement during this period was the collaboration of energy cooperation with India. Underpinning Bangladesh's energy security through cross-border electricity trade and infrastructural projects. These developments were distinctly significant as they were blatant in transmission for Bangladesh from being classified as an LDC to setting the substructure for its eventual position as a developing country within the WTO framework. This fetch brought new opportunities and challenges, reorganizing the trade shifts between the two nations. (Rather & Gupta 2016)

The opening of the Tin Bigha Corridor in 2011 and the historic Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) in 2015 were crucial milestones that resolved long-standing territorial and connectivity issues, strengthening economic and infrastructural ties between the two nations. (Wani, T.R. 2016)

These advancements were in line with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's "Neighborhood First" policy, which emphasized strengthening regional ties through enhanced connectivity and cooperation. A key focus was on stabilizing border infrastructure, modernizing customs procedures, and expanding railway and road networks to facilitate seamless trade between India and Bangladesh. The implementation of strategic projects such as integrated check posts, cross-border port linkages, and energy-sharing agreements played a crucial role in boosting economic activity. These initiatives not only streamlined trade but also reinforced the vision of a well-connected and economically interdependent South Asia. (Kaura & Rani 2019)

However, the progress witnessed in these years faced an unprecedented challenge when the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted global trade and infrastructure development. Lockdowns, travel restrictions, and economic slowdowns severely impacted cross-border operations, causing delays in ongoing projects and hindering further expansion. Despite these setbacks, India extended medical and economic assistance to Bangladesh, providing vaccines and emergency supplies under its diplomatic outreach. The pandemic served as a reminder of the vulnerabilities in supply chains and infrastructure, but it also reinforced the necessity for stronger bilateral cooperation to overcome future crises. While COVID-19 temporarily stalled certain initiatives, the foundation for deeper trade and infrastructural collaboration remained intact, paving the way for future growth once normalcy resumed. (Rehaman. 2020)

The cultural setup between India and Bangladesh:

India and Bangladesh share deep-rooted historical, linguistic, and cultural ties that stem from a shared past, yet they also exhibit distinct differences shaped by their unique national identities and political trajectories. The commonalities, such as language, cuisine, traditions, and festivals, foster strong people-to-people connections, while differences in governance, economic policies, and social structures create opportunities for learning and collaboration rather than division.

These cultural dynamics influence bilateral relations, trade, and regional cooperation, making it essential to frame differences as strengths rather than barriers. Commencements like the BBIN (Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal) infrastructure, which substantiates connectivity, monetary development, and framework growth, have cavorted an involvement part in regulating records and improving across-boundaries incorporation. By organizing cultural dealings, educational partnerships, and complied investigative plans, both countries can utilize their resemblances to prompt regional success while regarding their distinct identities. Featuring a positive observatory on artistic functions can support to relief of historical tensions and compile a new future where collaboration outweighs dispute, primarily profiting both countries and across the South Asian region. (Sakib. S.M.N. 2023)

(Amar Eksushey Bangla, Ami Tomay Bhalobashi) These words evoke the ingrained traditional chain between India and Bangladesh, a partnership provender by combined language, and cultural heritage. Rabindranath Tagore was esteemed on both sides of the borderline; his writing acted as a cementing of unity. It coils over histories and sentiments. Bengali with an eloquent language that was brought forth to both the Indian states like West Bengal, Assam, and Bangladesh, which standstill as a powerful medallion of identity, its inflection carrying spans of poetry, factual, and fervent revolutions.

Apart from linguistics with the social organization of both societies, similarity with a communal awareness swamped in conservative values, civility, and an unyielding spirit of pliability. The unprocessed pattern of folklore such as Baul songs deviates through Bengal's inland to the appealing struggle of Bhatiyali transfer over Bangladesh's rivers, binding with an unbroken statement of people hoping by chorus and tribute. Comparable with cosmetic specialties festivals like Durga Puja and Pohela Boishakh, or the aesthetic thump of Nakshi Kantha embroidery, the cultural essence standstill indefinitely associated, recalling us that despite diplomatic splits, the soul of Bengal beats as one, determined by time. (Kashyap, S.G 2022)

Diplomatic ties between Indo-Bangladesh:

India and Bangladesh have experienced consequential transfers in their diplomatic and economic partners from 2008 to 2017, convinced by region modifications, meaningful preferences, and regional shifts. This period authenticates the strengthening of bilateral ties, which is a major donation by India's foresighted agreement in Bangladesh's framework, energy, and fortification regions. India's investments involving a remarkable \$500 million borrowing capacity for arms forces attainment reveal it's gaining strategic interest in the sturdiness of Bangladesh's capabilities while guaranteeing long-term regional stability. However, these evolving partnerships have not been without obstructions, as opinions of India's "big brother" attitude periodically locomoted, recognizing frets over an asymmetrical implementation in decision-making and monetary reliance. Despite this, Bangladesh has ascendancy in its financial progress and tactfully surpasses to declare better stability in their relationship, concentrating on compiled interests such as connectivity, trade, and counterterrorism cooperation. (Dar et al. (2022)

India-Bangladesh relations will be shaped by emerging geopolitical realities and their ability to manage mutual expectations. While India continues to invest in Bangladesh's development and strategic sectors, it is essential to frame these engagements as partnerships rather than one-sided interventions. Promoting people-to-people ties, ensuring equitable water-sharing agreements, and fostering greater economic interdependence through initiatives like the BBIN corridor can create a more sustainable and mutually beneficial relationship.

Additionally, Bangladesh's strategic position as a bridge between South and Southeast Asia presents an opportunity for both nations to collaborate on broader regional connectivity projects. As they navigate these complexities, the focus must remain on fostering a relationship built on trust, mutual respect, and long-term strategic cooperation rather than dominance, ensuring a stable and prosperous future for both nations. (Rehman 2020)

Positive influence is seen between Indo-Bangladesh during post-2014.

On June 7, 2015, a historic moment in India-Bangladesh relations was pronounced in Dhaka with the signing of a Joint Declaration titled "Notun Prajanmo-Nayi Disha" by the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh. This occurrence followed a noteworthy ceremony on June 6, 2015, where the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, and the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Sheikh Hasina, accompanied by the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mamata Banerjee, as observant the exchange of the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) of 1974 and its 2011 protocol. This agreement was a milestone achievement, settling long-standing border disputes between the two nations and setting the stage for better bilateral ties. (Ministry of External Affairs documents)

Prime Minister Modi during this ceremony paid tribute to the visionary leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Father of the independent nation-state of Bangladesh, and emphasized the importance of this historic agreement in improving the relations between the two countries. Prime Minister Hasina, in return, praised Modi's rational and powerful leadership, acknowledging India's progress as a growing global democracy and economy. The approval of the 100th Constitutional Amendment Act, which accelerated the implementation

of the LBA and its protocol, was assailed as a clincher in India-Bangladesh relations, delivering a new direction for collaboration and peaceful coexistence, while resolving a crucial aspect of their border dispute. This agreement accentuated the shared commitment to regional peace and stability, and it was seen as a testament to the reviving ties between the two neighboring nations. (Minister of External Affairs document)

India and Bangladesh have witnessed a remarkable surge in trade and economic cooperation post-2014, simplified by regional frameworks like SAFTA (South Asian Free Trade Area), BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation), and the BBIN (Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal) network. Under SAFTA, India accepted duty-free and quota-free access to almost all Bangladeshi products, considerably elevating bilateral trade and diminishing trade imbalances. BIMSTEC further enhanced economic collaboration by fostering regional connectivity, maritime trade, and infrastructure development, integrating Bangladesh into broader South and Southeast Asian markets.

The BBIN initiative complemented these efforts by encouraging faultless cross-border transportation, improving supply chains, and enhancing trade linkages between landlocked regions and coastal economies. These frameworks collectively enabled the expansion of industrial cooperation, increment in investment, and strengthened regional value chains, making India one of Bangladesh's largest trading partners. Enhanced transport networks, energy corridors, and digital connectivity have further solidified economic ties, positioning both nations as key drivers of regional prosperity. (Rehman. 2020)

One of the Turbulence shift changes seen in India and Bangladesh in 2024:

The political transmission in Bangladesh took a significant turn on 7th August 2024 when Muhammad Yunus assured his temporary leadership under the Bangladesh Islamic League party, marking a shift in the nation's governance and regional diplomacy. This shift has had a noticeable effect on bilateral relations between Bangladesh and India, as the new administration concentrates on ensuring public stability while navigating its foreign policy choices. Muhammad Yunus, in his dialogue on 6th September 2024, emphasized that Bangladesh would not follow the pathway of Afghanistan and assured that while economic necessities might lead to engagements with Pakistan, the country's strategic approach would remain independent. This statement was affiliated with the evolving diplomatic landscape where Bangladesh seeks to balance internal governance with external ties, ensuring that its economic partnerships do not compromise its regional standing. (Barua PTS Desk News 2024)

The relationship between India and Bangladesh has witnessed turbulence, particularly in the context of water-sharing disputes, the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), and the National Register of Citizens (NRC). This paper mentioned the issues that have strained ties, specifically in the case after Sheikh Hasina departed from power in Bangladesh which led to a major switch in domestic politics and perceptions of India's role in the region. The paper is concerned with the 54 trans boundaries of Water-sharing agreements including those related to the Teesta River and Meghna, Brahmaputra River which has long been a contentious issue, with Bangladesh seeking a more equitable distribution. (Biswas & Islam. 2021)

Meanwhile, the implementation of CAA and NRC has raised awareness in Dhaka, as it directly affects people of Bangladeshi origin and creates apprehensions about potential demographic shifts. With political transitions in Bangladesh blaming India's intervention in internal matters have surfaced, further complicating bilateral relations. At the same time, reports of minority communities facing challenges in both countries have added another layer of complexity, provoking debates on governance, rights, and national identity. These intertwined issues continue to shape the trajectory of India-Bangladesh relations, testing diplomatic ties amidst changing political landscapes. (Hasan. 2023)

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, India and Bangladesh maintained relatively stable border relations, with both countries working towards resolving disputes through diplomatic and economic cooperation. The Land Boundary Agreement of 2015 played a crucial role in settling territorial issues, and Sheikh Hasina's government maintained close ties with India, ensuring smooth bilateral trade and connectivity. However, minor tensions persisted over border security, illegal migration, and transboundary river-sharing disputes, particularly regarding the Teesta River. Despite these concerns, both nations prioritized economic engagement through trade agreements under SAFTA, BIMSTEC, and BCIM fostering regional connectivity and infrastructure development. The borderlands, though occasionally witnessing skirmishes, did not experience

significant disruptions, as diplomatic mechanisms were in place to manage differences effectively. (Shahriar, 2021)

Post-COVID-19, and particularly after the political shift following Sheikh Hasina's departure, Bangladesh's relations with India became increasingly strained, exacerbating border disputes and security concerns. With the new Bangladesh government leaning towards Pakistan to strengthen its economy, India has expressed apprehension over the shifting geopolitical dynamics. The renewed engagement between Bangladesh and Pakistan has led to speculation about economic and strategic realignments in South Asia, potentially altering regional power balances. Meanwhile, border tensions have escalated due to increased smuggling activities, illegal crossings, and heightened security concerns from both sides. In the past diplomatic support methods seen as insecure towards India nearly tracked Bangladesh's foreign diplomacy moves, alert to its consequences for regional security and trade. The increasing incertitude in bilateral relations highlights the wide influence of political transmissions and moving to alternative alliances in South Asia.

The Rohingya predicaments, among the most coercing humanitarian challenges in South Asia, had observed India take an anticipatory position by repudiating to permit shelter to Rohingya immigrants in specifying national security issues and demographic confronts. This technique has resulted in tense ties with Bangladesh, which holds the primary proprietor for approximately a million homeless Rohingyas fugitive oppressed in Myanmar. Whereas Bangladesh primarily served shelter under the leadership of Sheikh Hasina, the protracted appearance of Rohingya had tasked massive socio-economic stress on the nations, culminating in requests for their reinstatement or third-country resettlement.

India is sustaining its tactical concerns, which are weighted on strategic involvement with Myanmar to expedite the protected arrival of Rohingyas while also managing border controls to impede more incursion. This strategy move had been flouted by censured human rights organizations, which advocate that India, as a provincial command, has an ethical obligation to assist humanitarian firmness. At the same time, Bangladesh's attempts to search for cosmopolitan collaboration, involving mediation with China and ASEAN nations, have accentuated its exasperation with the deliberate of a bearable remedy. The aberration in accesses between India and Bangladesh highlights the wider geopolitical intricacies of the predicaments, where humanitarian issues are contemplated against national concerns and stabilized in the regions. (Sharma & Jha 2024)

Outcomes compelled to restricted:

Through the alteration of leadership in Bangladesh, the partnership between India and its eastern contiguous state confronts unusual obstructions. The withdrawal of Sheikh Hasina and the rise of a new government under the leadership of Muhammad Yunus discerned as a protectorate administration conditional on external forces. It has elevated diplomatic scrutiny in New Delhi. The shelter given to Sheikh Hasina by India has also pinched relations with Dhaka observing it as an intervention in its internal affairs.

The Yunus-led government presumably endorsed by compels lowly marshal with India's interests that could move to diplomatic precedencies, resulting in a worse impact on stabilization in regions. Political instability in Bangladesh also upheaves concerns about gaining rebel implications and an expansion in anti-India fustian. This period might jeopardize years of bilateral cooperation in trade, security, and connectivity projects. Additionally, India's abiding assistance for Bangladesh in international platforms might be subverted by the new administration's transformation, which probably could lead to closer ties with rivals like China or Pakistan.

Apart from the political consultation, 54 transboundary rivers compiled by India and Bangladesh standstill as a source of friction. With the new administration in Dhaka practicing further norms in combative pose in mediations on initial water-sharing agreements like the Teesta River transaction might confront a stumbling block. India's arduous custodian of various rivers could turn into a combative argument with Bangladesh's stringent preeminent flow of water prominently in the dry season. This might lead to diplomatic standoffs provoking resentment over the atmosphere and agrarian strike on both sides. Moreover, the problems of illegal immigration had resurfaced, with growing border crossings through diplomatic disruption in Bangladesh.

India had increased invulnerability on boundaries, which raised concerns about human rights violations and cross-border tensions. The incursion of immigrants many of them searching for shelter in Indian states like

West Bengal and Assam. This tenure has awakened domestic political debates in India. The evolving situation could also strain bilateral trade, affect cross-border infrastructure projects, and disrupt economic integration efforts. If it is not managed carefully, these emerging disputes could erode the trust built over decades and push India-Bangladesh relations into a period of heightened uncertainty.

Since 2014, India and Bangladesh have traversed convoluted bilateral obstructions, peculiarly branches from illegal refugees, border quarrels, and extraneous implications from Pakistan and China. The permeable Indo-Bangladesh border has been a consistent matter, with unratified expatriation existing demographic moves and protection alarming in India's northeastern states. Whereas previous governance under Sheikh Hasina abetted alignment with India, the current diplomatic move pursued by Muhammad Yunus's rise to power in August 2024 under the Bangladesh Islamic League has another mark on the strategic landscape.

With Yunus's administration announcing an extra self-reliance pose engaging with Pakistan and China for monetary and political aid, India's potency in Dhaka's existence is declining. Additionally, the unresolved border pressures, prominently over international territories and waterway accords persist in a burden partnership. The part of extraneous actors, specifically Pakistan's trials to sabotage India-Bangladesh partnerships through militant fundamentals and China's tactful holdings in Bangladesh's substratum also added perplexity. Surrounded by these ambiguities Dhaka's new leadership had bluntly solicited for India to convey Sheikh Hasina, who was clasped shelter in India after her public collapse, arguing back that her leadership warranted regional stability. India confronts a strategic plight in stabilizing its national will while mediating its posture of non-interruption in Bangladesh's internal matters. The metamorphosis in the geopolitical events required cautious examination to retain timeless coordination where they need to recognize these urgent agitations.

Conclusion:

The metamorphosed challenges between India and Bangladesh subverted the strategic move in Dhaka and claimed a relooked of bilateral relations to abort further hindrances. With illegal migration straining India's northeastern states, border disputes resurfacing, and external actors like Pakistan and China influencing Bangladesh's new administration under Muhammad Yunus, the region faces a delicate situation. The new government's outreach to Pakistan and China for economic and strategic support has introduced uncertainties, particularly as Dhaka seeks to redefine its foreign policy. Furthermore, the Yunus-led administration's appeal to India for the return of Sheikh Hasina highlights the political rift, with India caught in a dilemma over balancing its regional strategy and its commitment to democratic principles. Addressing these issues requires diplomatic engagement, enhanced border management, and a reaffirmation of existing security and trade agreements to prevent further instability.

To recalibrate relations, both nations must prioritize constructive dialogue and cooperation. India should engage with Bangladesh's new leadership through economic partnerships and strategic diplomacy while ensuring that security concerns, such as cross-border movements and radical influences, are jointly managed. Simultaneously, Bangladesh must recognize the importance of maintaining balanced relations with all regional powers rather than over-relying on external actors. Given the deep historical, economic, and cultural ties, fostering cooperation will be key to preventing tensions from escalating. A structured diplomatic approach, incorporating people-to-people exchanges, trade facilitation, and regional stability initiatives, can help both nations navigate this evolving geopolitical landscape and ensure long-term cooperation.

This paper explores the transmission of political power under the new government of Bangladesh under Yunus peculiarly with military cards to perpetuate command and uplift tensions about the prospects of India-Bangladesh ties. Historically events bilateral relations between two countries have been organized by an agreement on water sharing, trade, and security cooperation. The next level of political affairs in Bangladesh creates deep concerns about India's northern security and regional policy. However, this power transfer that tress pass by the military could ruin these agreements, in reality, check to decrease political authority and categorize domiciliary combination over the bilateral dedications. This situation might cause to worsening in trust, obstructing procedures on vital issues such as the Teesta River, border management, and regional accessibility. The immanent destabilization of superintendency frameworks under military dictatorship also warned about democratic relapse which might be critics from India, moreover complicating ties. It secures the bonding and connects mutual trust needs democratic stability with liable governance in Dhaka. Unescorted

by the framework, the bilateral ties perils reaching a juncture, certainly eroding regional stability and development efforts. According to political shifts in Bangladesh under Yunus license carefully monitoring and active strategy to secure the hard-earned procedure in bilateral collaboration.

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