humbled the lords of Gurjara Pratiharas and the Dravidas. Overall, Devapala had a general imperialistic and expansionist policies against rest of India.

After Devapala, the dynasty slowly began to lose its prominence as a powerhouse of Bengal and Northern India by a series of successive wars and rebellions. Slowly they were replaced by the Sen Dynasty. Like the Pala dynasty, the Sen Dynasty too had a rather aggressive diplomacy with the rest of their north Indian neighbours. However, unlike the Pala dynasty the Senas were never too powerful. Therefore, the Sena dynasty could not exert the similar imperialistic pressure against the neighbouring states of the present day India.

After the Sena dynasty the region of Bengal fell under imperial rules of various successive Islamic dynasties for next 700 years. Gradually from the decline of Aurangzeb of the Mughal Dynasty several independent Nawabs had gained control of Bengal. They were however too weak to remain independent for too long and soon succumbed to the British Empire.

In 1947, the part of Bengal that had a majority of Muslim population had become part of Pakistan. However, the new state of Pakistan had two geographical wings separated by at least 2000 kilometres from each other. The Bengal part of the Pakistan would be known as the East Pakistan and the other wing as West Pakistan. However, India resented the partition of its original territory that formed the state of Pakistan. So over the period of 24 years (from 1947-1971) India had played many covert political, military and cultural activities in East Pakistan to encourage the secession of East Pakistan from its other dominant wing. Eventually, through a series of misfortunes and political crises resulted in a civil war in Pakistan and resulted in the birth of a new state of Bangladesh, lead by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Awami League Party.

The new state of Bangladesh has been shaped up politically by a secular India. The initial constitution declared Bangladesh to be a politically secular country, a phenomenon very similar to that of India. The Mujib-Gandhi treaty of friendship signed in 1974 between Bangladesh and India highlighted the initial close friendship by India and Bangladesh. However, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was assassinated in 1975 and Bangladesh had been plunged into a military dictatorship for next 16 years. The new military dictators and leadership preferred a very cool relationship towards India and to garner popular support, it amended the constitution of Bangladesh, making it an Islamic State, something that is anathema to India. Furthermore, throughout late 1970s and early 1980s, the secular Congress Party of India lost political power in India and the populist Hindu nationalism had surged in India. This created a polar diplomatic relationship between India and Bangladesh that had not warmed up until democracy had been restored in 1991 in Bangladesh.