

Bangladesh – India Border Conflict: Challenges and Opportunities

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ABSTRACT

Geographically adjacent and friendly nations in South Asia are Bangladesh and India. The boundary's approximate 5138 km total length is made up of a 4427 km land border and a 711 km water border. India and Bangladesh have a 4,096-kilometer border. While India has five border provinces, Bangladesh has 32 border districts. Bangladesh and India both have bilateral problems that date back to their inception. Since the early 1990s, the two countries' economic ties have been expanding quickly. Due to border killing by the Indian Border Security Force, human trafficking, and other concerns between these two nations, the border issue has taken center stage. (BSF). The boundary between Bangladesh and India, according to the US-based news organization "Global Post," is the worst border line in the world. They are acting erratically near the boundary, killing, kidnapping Bangladeshis, violating human rights, and committing push-in offenses, among other things. The primary sources used in this study are scholarly books, scholarly journals, research papers, and other tertiary sources that are pertinent to the topic. Although the research is qualitative, a quantitative approach is also taken. This essay looks at the current problems surrounding border killing along the land border between India and Bangladesh, finding its causes and contributing factors as well as its detrimental effects on bilateral relations. The paper also includes a number of suggestions for preventing the issue of border killings along the land border between India and Bangladesh.

Key Words: Indo- Bangla Border, Border Issues, Human Rights Violation, Border Trade, Border Killings, BGB, BSF, Opportunities.

Introduction

Bangladesh and India, which are neighbors, share a common past, heritage, and linguistic and cultural ties. Both nations have a well-known history of independence and liberation struggles. Even so, the boundary disputes that continue to be one of the most contentious problems in the bilateral relations could not be hidden by these points of agreement. Both nations' border relations are complex and

influenced by the internal political dynamics. One of the most permeable borders in the world is Bangladesh's 4096 km (miles) long land boundary with India. Bengal was set to be divided in 1905, but a loud uprising forced the then-British government to retain Bengal whole. Finally split in 1947, Bengal's eastern half was given the name of East Pakistan. Thousands of people from both sides crossed the border hurriedly drawn as part of Mountbatten's plan after the shock of partition in the name of a distinct religious identity. Bangladesh received contentious border ties with India as a result of the partition in 1947. The area was poorly mapped, which led to disputes over who would control enclaves, restrictions on bordering area residents' freedom of movement, and other difficult problems where the citizens of the two nations could not be distinguished.

The identical boundary between Bangladesh and India gave rise to several problems, including cross-border smuggling, border fencing, terrorist activities, human and border killing, drug trafficking, etc. that frequently harmed the neighbors' cordial ties. More significantly, because of frequent incidents along the border, millions of people who live near it continue to experience physical and economic hardships. Currently, it is a regular occurrence for Indian Border Security Forces (BSF) to harass, torture, and even kill Bangladeshi citizens.

The living conditions in both countries' communities are abhorrent because they lack the socio-cultural, political, and economic freedoms that a country's typical citizen takes for granted. It is impossible to build up the administrative infrastructure necessary to provide civic amenities when access is restricted. By harmonizing and reducing conflict, the border guarding strategies of the two nations must be brought into a delicate equilibrium. Border issues should be resolved using humanitarian standards.

Additionally, in the modern age, it is easier for people to cross borders in western nations. The Bangladesh-India border is currently becoming more complicated and unsociable, particularly for those living nearby. The news of Bangladeshi residents being killed is reported frequently. No civilized world can support this occurrence of extrajudicial killing in the border region. As a result, both nations occasionally expressed their overt intention to settle all outstanding border disputes and other connected issues.

Mismanagement and holes in the system at the ground level kept the contentious border problems alive and occasionally made it tense. When both border security forces engage in combat, the issue comes to a head. Due to the fact that border management problems are transnational in nature, they cannot be resolved by the two countries taking disparate, unilateral approaches. A coordinated and calibrated reaction from the two neighbors will be the result of a joint and integrated border management strategy. Therefore, it is in the best interests of both nations to educate the security establishment and decision-makers about this crucial current problem (Alam, 2014).

Objectives of the Study

Each project has distinct goals. Any work's objectives direct it toward the intended outcome.

It is essential for success in any line of employment. Similar to that, the following goals are listed for this study:

1. To evaluate the historical background of Bangladesh – India border issues.

2. To find out the impact on Bangladesh- India border relations.
3. To assess the problem of human trafficking along the land border between India and Bangladesh.
4. To assess the informal border commerce between Bangladesh and India.
5. To find out Bangladesh- India border opportunities.
6. Survey, Analysis and Recommendations.

Literature Review

There is not much literature on Bangladesh- India border conflict. New problems are constantly arising on the Bangladesh- India border, but they are not figured out properly. However, a few citation-worthy and pertinent works with regard to this research have been very briefly reviewed.

Kumar (2003) States that Bangladesh shares the longest boundary with India. On the otherside, India has invaded the majority of Bangladesh. As a result, both of these countries are incredibly important to one another. The border clashes, especially the one in Kurigram, seriously harmed ties between the two countries' security forces. The current method of preventing border mishaps has not been particularly effective. Therefore, it is necessary to develop alternative tactics. Sadly, Bangladesh has not accepted India's BSF proposal for joint border surveillance, despite the fact that it was made. An efficient border administration framework will also help with other border-related problems like smuggling, women's and children's trafficking, unauthorized movement and hiding, and entry of security. Both nations have lately made some progress on the FTA issue, but there may be a need to pursue this matter further. In essence, resolving interface issues can also resolve conflicts involving water pooling. Bangladesh and India's relationship is so intricately entwined that they are unable to ignore one another.

DABOVA (2014) explained that the border fence being constructed between Bangladesh and India as a solution to a cross-border relocation that has been declared dangerous for India is the focus of the investigation. The goal of the investigation is to describe the border situation outside of media narratives like "the divider of death," "India has crossed the line," "demographic aggression" against, or "export of terrorism" from Pakistan. More than 100 crore poor people live in the two countries, so it is desirable for them to work together to better their circumstances.

This hypothesis holds that the local economic and societal development are not being shielded from the threat of unauthorized global migration by the border barrier between India and Bangladesh or by other measures of a similar nature on a global scale. The physical barrier that is now being built between Bangladesh and India is not able to bring about the appropriate level of peace and firmness. The fence is likely to contribute to the division of districts with heartless and degenerate governments, amplify poverty, imbalance, and environmental corruption, and advance the reputation of psychological militant ideas due to widespread ignorance and lack of alternatives, despite its allure as a "quick fix" for establishing control and the rule of law in the border region.

Shahriar (2021) States that the 4096 km border between Bangladesh and India is shared by the two countries, and a number of cross-border problems determine their reciprocal interactions. A few border conflicts have not so much damaged these relations as sparked a gun battle between the border security

forces of the two nations over disputed territory. The scope of this commitment is broad and includes a focus on border relations between Bangladesh and India within the framework of comparative border research, which could contribute to a deeper understanding of bordering practices and border approaches from a socio-political, financial, geographic, and social standpoint. India and Bangladesh have been at odds over their borders for more than thirty years. This book has shed insight on the nature of the cross-border problems between Bangladesh and India. It notably highlights cross-border ties between Bangladesh and India within the context of comparative border inquiry. This can help us better comprehend bordering flow and border approaches from a sociopolitical, financial, geographic, and social standpoint. The borders between Bangladesh and India have often been the subject of academic research over the previous thirty years. The scope and depth of this research have increased, and in the last 10 years, distribution has increased, over the last three decades. When preparing a contemporary investigation and program for the Bangladesh-India border regions, there are significant knowledge gaps that should be taken into account.

Das (2008) states that Within the geopolitical and sociocultural context, managing the India-Bangladesh boundary has proven to be very difficult. This border region is uncertain because of problems like border crossing, drug and human trafficking, illegal development of people, goods, and criminals across the border, and tensions between the two countries' border guarding forces. These problems have also exacerbated tensions in the two nations' bilateral relations. It is necessary to implement a novel border management strategy. A focus on safetyIt will be useless to ignore the financial aspects of the growth of cross-border trade in goods and people. Innovative steps can be taken immediately to better guide their cross-border operations. This will undoubtedly result in more sensible, humane, and efficient border management. This piece examines the problems that exist along this border, as well as the solutions adopted by the government. It also examines the recommendations made in a report by the Group of Priests on Border Administration. In order to advance border management, this article also suggests additional measures and implores the Indian government to adopt a practical and people-centered strategy.

Sarker (2024) discuss that India and Bangladesh are separated by 2429 kilometers of border. the Radcliffe Line, also known as the Bangladesh-India boundary. The Radcliffe Line bears Sir Cyril Radcliffe's name, the man who designed it. As chairman of the Border Commissions, Radcliffe was entrusted with fairly allocating 175,000 square miles (450,000 km²) of land to 22 million people. Because of the Indian frontier Security Force's (BSF) erratic training, the Indo-Bangla frontier is now one of the bloodiest and most hazardous border lines. Every nation in the developed world is incredibly sincere, nearly upholding the standard of human rights. However, the BSF has consistently harmed the friendly relationship between Bangladesh and India by killing, torturing, robbing, beating, stoning, and other forms of violence within the frontier region. Within the border zone, the BSF has shown the most extreme brutality and disdain for human rights. A graphic analysis is typically dependent on auxiliary information. Expository technique has been used to pique interest in this idea. This argument indicates that any method of mass murder should be avoided when it comes to the local population.

Lohia (2013) States that With Bangladesh, India shares a boundary that measures about 4,096 kilometers. The border was first imagined in 1947, decades after Bangladesh became a sovereign country state. The British decided to grant the subcontinent independence following the Second World War. However, gaining independence had a significant cost: the peninsula had to be divided into two

distinct nations along religious lines. However, this paper aims to provide a picture of the type of suffering meted out to those who reside close to the Bangladeshi-Indian border. India has expressed its intention to uphold the principles of universal human rights and is a signatory to the Universal Contract on Respectful and Political Rights, which expressly forbids torture in any form. Additionally, the Indian Constitution and its laws recognize that everyone has the right to equality, dignity, and uniformity. This paper makes the claim that India's legal arrangements have consistently failed in fulfilling its duties to foresee suffering within the nation by examining the scope of suffering, subjective confinements, and other corrupting treatment at the border. The purpose of the essay is to examine the exceptions in Indian domestic law that allow torture to be carried out without punishment and to highlight the need for a specific law to outlaw torture in India.

Anant (2017) states that Topographical view of Bangladesh for India, location and region are crucial. It is a deciding element in India's distant approach. More than 90% of Bangladesh's total boundaries are shared with just India. Both share a border that is roughly 4,096 km long. The Indian provinces of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram border Bangladesh. Therefore, the importance of India and Bangladesh's geo-strategic and geo-economic considerations has played a major role in determining their relationship. Within a few depths of the elite it fire, the Boundary discussion took revolting shop. the redrawing of the 6.5 km border between the two countries, which has not been done since 1947. Settlement of 162 enclaves is another crucial problem. Due to security worries, bilateral relations have not been able to reach their full potential. Examples of recent initiatives by the governments of Modi and Hasina to resolve the Border dispute and other security-related problems include the 2015 Arrive Boundary Understanding (LBA) protocol. Relationships between India and Bangladesh have changed significantly as a result of the operationalization of the India-Bangladesh Arrive Boundary Understanding.

The Bangladesh- India border conflict has been presented in different ways in different books, journals and newspapers. Despite Bangladesh and India being friendly countries, there are constant border clashes and people are dying. We will mainly analyze the internal elements of the Bangladesh- India border conflict. Besides, we will also keep in mind the economic issue of the border of the two countries.

Research Methodology

The current study is the result of combining several different kinds of work: The research study's methodologies included both qualitative and, to a lesser extent, quantitative data processing techniques for data gathered from authoritative publications, books that were readily available, research studies, articles on related topics, keynote papers delivered at conferences, newspaper reporting, and the internet.

Finding of the Study

To evaluate the historical background of Bangladesh – India border issues.

There are endless topographical and provable ties between Bangladesh and India. There ought to not be a emergency of halting killings on the border between two nations that claim to be 'friends'. There are gatherings between the governments of the two nations, discourses are held, guarantees are

made, but the slaughtering does not halt (Mishu, 2018).

India and Bangladesh are separated by 2,429 kilometers of border. The Bangladeshi divisions of Dhaka, Khulna, Chittagong, Sylhet, Rangpur, and Rajshahi are situated along the boundary, as are the Indian states of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. To stop trespassing and the smuggling of firearms and drugs, India built the 3,406-kilometer (2,116-mile) Indo-Bangladeshi barrier, which is made of barbed wire and concrete. The Indian Border Security Force (BSF) has a history of violating human rights along these borders with Bangladesh. When BSF forces shoot, kill, torture, or abduct unarmed Bangladeshi citizens in border regions, they are violating international laws and conventions. In addition, BSF personnel assault border dwellers, breach into Bangladeshi territory without permission, and kill and kidnap Bangladeshis. India Arguably the world's bloodiest and most hazardous border is that with Bangladesh. In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding and related agreements made by India and Bangladesh, trespassing by residents of those two nations is prohibited, and as such, those individuals must be turned over to the civil authority. But it has come to our attention time and time again that India has been breaking treaties by shooting at anyone who is seen close to the border or who is attempting to enter it, which is clearly against international law and human rights (HASSAN & BALA, 2019).

Initial Problems with the Boundary Delineation

According to Cyril Radcliffe's account,

Few, if any, acceptable natural boundaries are provided by the province (Bengal), and its development has been along lines that are inconsistent with a division into contiguous majority Muslim and non-Muslim regions.

Before submitting his report to the Governor General of India, Radcliffe sought clarification on a few basic issues pertaining to Calcutta (now Kolkata) and its claim to the waters of the Nadia, Ganges-Padma-Madhumati, Khulna-Jessore, Malda-Dinajpur, Darjeeling-Jalpaiguri, and Chittagong Hill Tracts. (CHT). At the time, the CHT only had 3% of the Muslim population, and the non-Muslim citizens of the CHT opposed being merged into East Bengal. The Commission presented its conclusions to the Governor-General on August 12, 1947. It created a boundary between East Pakistan and India that is 4,056 km long (Jamwal, 2004).

Border Delineation: Beyond a Line

A border, in its physical shape, is a line dividing two sovereign territories. According to Willem van Schendel, who elaborates on the concept, "Boundaries are too often seen as spatial fixtures, lines in the landscape, and spectators of societies the passive and pre-given ground on which events take place." However, borders take on a much greater significance if we consider spatiality as a feature of social interactions that is constantly being reconfigured. Many retaliatory tactics challenging state territoriality are concentrated in this area. Border regions are continuously reproduced, rebuilt, or undermined by the conflict between these tactics.

A border line separates two independent states while also dividing the inhabitants of each state. Individuals on both sides of the border are constructed in a way that has led to theories about borders, frontiers, and borderlands literature referring to it as a "dangerous place." According to Prem Kumar Rajaram and Carl Grundy-Warr, the border serves as a barrier between people who live within and

those who live outside, shielding the former from the latter's "polluting" impacts. It is believed that migrants who cross the border pollute the local ecosystem by mingling with things that are considered to be "pure." The terms "pure" and "pollutant" give residents a feeling of superiority while continuously devaluing newcomers. Because of this impression, locals are able to label immigrants with derogatory terms (Ranjan, 2018).

Identifying the "problem" in the India-Bangladesh land border conflict

This chapter introduces the case study of India-Bangladesh border dispute management in order to direct the research into a further evaluation of the "factuality" of the case study and identify the blocking forces that are undermining a potentially successful management process. However, following the liberation struggle, the following issues were the main land border disputes with India:

Enclaves

Following Bangladesh's freedom, there were 51 Bangladeshi and 111 Indian enclaves, along with some counter- and counter-counter enclaves, in both countries. These are the most complicated enclaves in terms of their size, political sway, and social eccentricity; sadly, the literature on enclaves largely ignores them (Mishu, 2018).



Figure 1: India-Bangladesh enclaves.

Source: (Tasch, 2015)

Un-demarcated border

The boundary committee established a roughly 4,156 km border between India and East Pakistan in 1947, cutting through canals, farms, markets, villages, rivers, etc. When Bangladesh gained its freedom in 1971, the border between India and Bangladesh was not entirely marked; 6.5 km of this border were completely unmarked, including 1.5 km in the district of Nilphamari, 3 km in the district of Moulavibazar, and roughly 2 km in the Muhurir char of the district of Feni (Mishu, 2018).



Figure 2: 6.5 km of un-demarcated boundary at the India-Bangladesh border.

Source: (The Tribute, 2001)

Adversely Possessed Land

Adversely held land was another issue that fueled the border dispute between Bangladesh and India (APL). roughly 2,326.61 acres of Indian territory have been under Bangladeshi control since 1947, whereas roughly 3,518.56 acres of Bangladeshi property, resembling enclaves, have been in Indian ownership. On the other hand, Indian claims to have authority over around 2,504.89 acres of land in Bangladesh, whereas roughly 2,260.84 acres of Indian land were in Bangladesh.

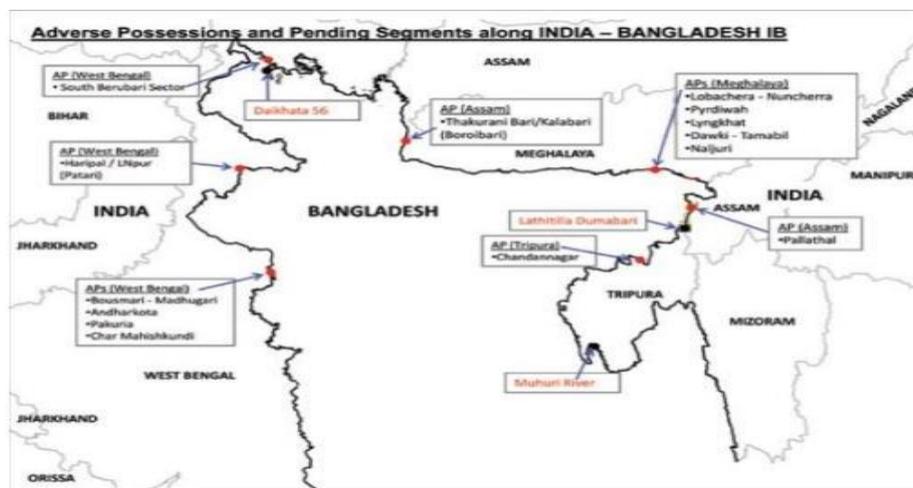


Figure 3: India-Bangladesh adversely possessed land

Source: (India. MEA, 2015j)

Four international border villages—Bara Putni, Karkhana Putni, Lathitila, and Damobari—as well as some tea estates were included in the Radcliffe divide. No delays were put into place for the government process to be completed in the eastern part of India because the idea was to demarcate the boundary line between India and Pakistan without delay. As a consequence, many significant locations or landmarks were overlooked when compiling the list; these were referred to as "Adverse Possession"

locations. Three regions were created out of these territories. This conflict over adversely possessed property resulted from the capricious 1947 Radcliffe Award (Mishu, 2018).

Partition of British-India

Since multiple nations coexist in today's states, either peacefully or in conflict with one another, they are not genuinely nation-states. It's possible that some of these country groups are fighting for independence or even their own nation-state. Numerous Hindu and Muslim Kingdoms emerged as a result of the decline of the Moghul Empire, but they were unable to hold back the British Empire for very long. Therefore, the Muslim and Hindu countries existed before British-India was divided. These, however, were unable to develop into nation-states.

While Muslims continued to use their conventional Islamic educational system, Hindus sided with the new educational system. Muslims gradually fell behind and became disenfranchised from British India's mainstream advancements, while Hindus continued to advance. Muslims made up about 30% of India's population in the 1930s, but only 13% of them were enrolled in advanced education. Given the governmental and economic changes that occurred during the 20th century, the gap between the two communities/nations widened.

Jinnah's "two nation's theory" called for special considerations for Muslims rather than a separate Muslim country (Pakistan). Jinnah did, however, alter his beliefs regarding the necessity of a country having land in light of contemporary notions of sovereignty. Muslim League initially considered creating a distinct Muslim country in only the North-Western region. However, Bengal provided more widespread support for the movement in 1947, at the height of the partition debate, and as a result, a section of Bengal was also included in Pakistan. As a result, Pakistan was divided into two geographically distinct regions: West Pakistan (the country as it is today) and East Pakistan. (Now Bangladesh) (Mahur, 2014).

Creation of Bangladesh

Pakistan was not a real single nation-state, despite being founded on the "two nations theory" based on religious identity. Since "economics and culture, particularly control over education and language, are crucial practices in the construction of a nation" (apart from the geographical components of administration and government), there was already another language-based identity in existence before Pakistan was ever founded. These were people who spoke Bengali and created a separate nation inside Pakistan. Mountbatten proposed Bengal as the third dominion during the partition because of the strength of the Bengali linguistic identity, but Nehru rejected the proposal. Further, when Pakistan's Prime Minister proclaimed in Decca that Urdu should be the country's only official language in 1952, the Bengali language gained momentum in Pakistan.

In the newly formed Pakistan, East-Pakistan, which had a majority Bengali-speaking population, made up 55% of the total population while West-Pakistan had a bigger geographic area. Other than religion, the two parts of Pakistan were thousands of kilometers apart and shared fewer traits with one another than the majority of their neighbors. Bengal was one of many provinces in Pakistan's center-state, which disregarded the fact that it was home to the majority of the country's population and produced the majority of its foreign currency.

Along with the aforementioned social, cultural, and political factors, East Pakistan received less funding for growth even though it generated the majority of Pakistan's revenues, which furthered Bengali people's alienation. A significant portion of the budget was set aside for the Defense, which was centered in West Pakistan and staffed primarily by people from that region. The numbers speak for themselves; in 1959–60, West Pakistan had a per capita income that was 32% greater than East Pakistan; by 1969–70, this difference had grown to 61%.

The original suggestion of Bengali leadership in their quest for a separate Bengali nation was more autonomy for East Pakistan within Pakistan state. However, the military dictator Ayub Khan chose to use force as a response rather than dialogue, and Mujibur Rahman and other leaders were imprisoned on charges of anti-national activity. Following the overthrow of Ayub Khan, General Yahya Khan, the new ruler of Pakistan, made some appeasing moves toward East Pakistan. As a result, democratic elections were held in 1970, in which the Awami League won a resounding victory. Awami League sought to carry out Mujibur Rahman's six-point agenda, but this was also denied, and Pakistani leadership once more turned to a military crackdown that ended in significant bloodshed. This time, India also got involved because there was a lot of East Pakistani migration to India; as a result, the Pakistani Army capitulated and Bangladesh was founded in December 1971 (Mahur, 2014).

India and Bangladesh Border Creation

The Boundary Commission's decision established the borders between India and East Pakistan (currently Bangladesh). But there were some disagreements about how to understand it. A Tribunal (Indo-Pakistan Boundary issues Tribunal) was established to settle these issues locally. In February 1950, the tribunal's ruling was made public. The Radcliffe line became Bangladesh's boundary with India after it was liberated from Pakistan in 1971 (Mahur, 2014).

To find out the impact on Bangladesh- India border relations

South Asian nations Bangladesh and India both have a significant impact on the region's commercial and cultural landscape. India is among the most powerful nations in terms of both economy and democracy. One of India's cordial allies in South Asia is Bangladesh. However, India does not always behave amicably, as evidenced by the border killings and the boundary with Bangladesh (HASSAN & BALA, 2019).

India-Bangladesh boundary disputes

There are a few major themes that can be used to categorize the cross-border actions between India and Bangladesh: Figure 1 illustrates fence efforts, border killing, illegal immigration, border enclaves, and border trade. I use this image as a jumping off point to look at some important contributions in the literature on these subjects (Shahriar, 2021).

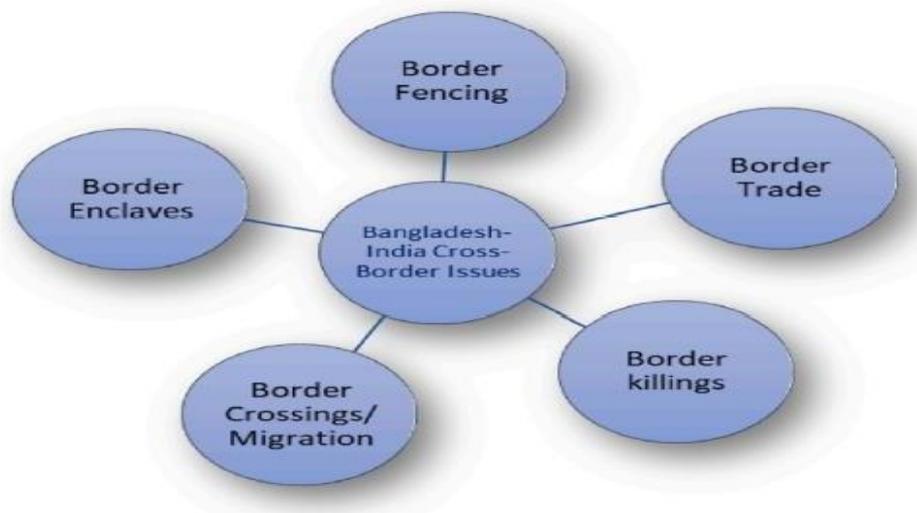


Fig. 4 : Bangladesh-India border themes and issues

Source: (Shahriar, 2021)

Border communities

India and Bangladesh have been at odds over claims and counterclaims pertaining to 198 enclaves. The Dahagram enclave is characterised as a "fragmented space" and a "sensitive" area between Bangladesh and India, according to anthropological research on the area. It portrays the hardships and everyday lives of enclave dwellers as well as the identification and citizenship crises that emerge on the edges of nation-state territory. Actually, both countries swapped all of their enclaves in 2015 after 70 years of miscommunication and protracted talks (Shahriar, 2021).

Cross-border movement

Because it is commonly employed for rhetorical and political goals and because both home agency and host nations have taken advantage of migrants, the topic of illegal immigration is divisive. This has also led to skirmishes along the border between the two countries. Following many endeavours by Bangladesh's successive administrations to settle the problems in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), a peace deal was struck in 1997. The 1997 CHT peace pact failed to lessen conflict in the CHT due to its top-down approach and inadequate execution by the central government (Shahriar, 2021).

Across-border commerce

A world of "illegal work" that is carried out outside of the purview of governmental regulations is referred to as economic informality. Smuggling occurs frequently along the boundary between Bangladesh and India. Along the India- Bangladesh border, smuggling is a significant business activity. Trades in consumer products, drugs, cattle, and weapons dominate informal activities. In India, cattle theft has long been a politically significant issue (Shahriar, 2021).

Border barriers

An important source of friction between Bangladesh and India is the Indian border fencing initiative. The barbed wire barrier was erected, so the securitized Indian story goes, to prevent unauthorised movement over the boundary. In India, the "global war on terror" was framed as a battle between good

and evil, and Hindus and Muslims were seen as two different communities. Muslims from Bangladesh are thought to be violent, irrational, and a danger to India's security. Invoking Hindu nationalism, Indian nationalism, and feelings of vulnerability, India's fencing is politicized and linked to stories about anti-migration, security, and commerce. Hindu nationalism's (Hindutva's) ascent is a stark fact in India (Shahriar, 2021).

Border murders

The border between Bangladesh and India has been referred to as the "deadliest" and "killer border" in the globe. The borderlands between India and Bangladesh are a major source of human rights violations. India has been enforcing a "shoot-to-kill" strategy against unauthorized immigrants from Bangladesh since the early 2000s. Between 2000 and 2020, 1236 Bangladeshi nationals perished at the Bangladesh-India frontier. It shows the worries of border guards who are the most violent border force along the India-Bangladesh border (Shahriar, 2021).

Border management issues

The narrow-minded belief that borders control and the BSF are interchangeable is one of the issues with border management. Concerning border management are other challenges that include the following:

Porousness of the Border

Wide inter-BOP gaps, despite the dense population living close to the border, enable for free movement of citizens from both nations, including criminals. In the riverine and jungle regions, where patrolling is difficult, this issue is greatly exacerbated. The issue gets worse when the troops are pulled back for other tasks (counter-insurgency operations, long-term election work) (Raju, 2016).

Identification of Bangladeshi Nationals is Difficult

It is challenging to distinguish a Bangladeshi national in the lack of identity cards in the border regions because Indians from bordering states and Bangladeshis have similar appearances, share the same language (Bengali and/or Assamese), dress similarly, and share a similar set of cultures and traditions. It is more difficult to spot infiltration when locals collude with Bangladeshis doing so for payment (Raju, 2016).

Border Population's Passive/Indifferent Attitude

Every border offense is planned out in some way. The people who live in border regions either rely on the drug

lords or are afraid to speak out against them. This occasionally occurs as a result of the administration's complacent attitudes, some of which are shared by other members of the junction (Raju, 2016).

Fencing

The fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh border was primarily built to deter criminal infiltration, stop smuggling, and give border residents a feeling of security. Due to incomplete fencing, there are big openings. This is a result of the project's flawed conception, slow property acquisition progress, local opposition, and lack of sincerity. However, the threat has not been significantly reduced as a consequence of the fencing. The fencing is not an obstacle by itself (Raju, 2016).

Smugglers cutting barbed wire

By cutting the barbed wire, smugglers have developed a very clever method of combating the security forces who attempt to impede their activity. Barbed wire crosses no man's land over a greater distance and may not be directly supervised by security personnel. Smugglers use such actions to compel commanders to either conspire with them or face the consequences of an investigation for dereliction of duty. A breached wire invites disciplinary action against the respective commanders and soldiers (Raju, 2016).

Change in Border Area Profile

The profile of the border regions has changed as a consequence of the ongoing influx of illegal immigrants. Mosques and madrassas have sprouted up in border regions, Bangladeshi clothing and culture are evident there, and there is a noticeable shift in the demographics compared to ten years ago (Raju, 2016).

Enclaves with Crime

Enclaves present a unique set of issues. Since police are unable to enter the enclaves, local leaders can behave however they please without fear of retaliation from either nation. Indian enclave residents from Bangladesh have already moved there, either as a result of the sale of their property or to avoid persecution. In these communities, criminals from Bangladesh are hiding out (Raju, 2016).

Cheap Work

In India, both the contractor and the laborer benefit from the circumstance. Bangladeshi labor can be hired for less money, and working in India is lucrative for them because they are paid in Indian rupees. (the value of Indian rupee being more than Bangladesh taka). Bangladeshi labor is imported into India from a variety of locations, including Karimganj in Assam and Agartala in Tripura (Raju, 2016).

Char Lands

When rivers change their path owing to flooding, char lands appear in riverine border areas. These char lands are occupied and settled by people (who arrive first), which gives rise to claims and counterclaims. The issue is still present in the Assamese region of Dhubri, where the Brahmaputra flows into Bangladesh and creates char lands (Raju, 2016).

Looking into border killing and unlawful entry into India

The fieldwork's findings are incredibly eye opening. Too many variables that weren't previously mentioned in the traditional literature have been revealed by it. The findings also indicated that neither the assertions made by the Indian officials nor those made by the Bangladeshi official were entirely accurate (Ahmed, 2015).

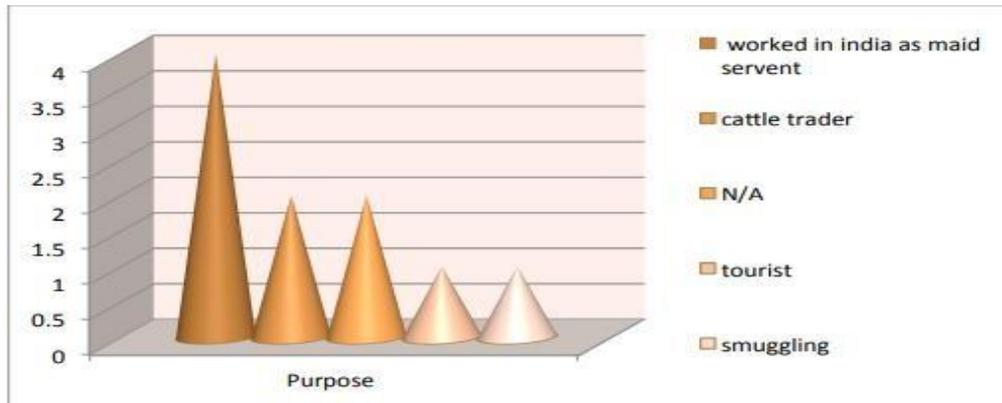


Figure 5: Participants purpose of visiting India

Source: (Ahmed, 2015)

This chapter focuses on the major issues surrounding border conflict, including how people enter India, how BSF manages the situation, and other important issues. It has given some genuine insight into what occurs in the border region, the interactions between the two border guarding troops, and the purpose played by the government and non-governmental organizations in such situations (Ahmed, 2015).

Bangladeshis and the BSF: A twisted connection

The author started by asking the participants if they had ever experienced any issues with the BSF and, if so, how they managed them. Many of the participants have genuinely had issues with the BSF. Some participants claimed that the BSF "picked them up" because they were livestock smugglers, while another claimed that the BSF beat him up because he could not pay the required bribe. The vast majority of participants have also acknowledged paying off BSF agents in order to enter India securely. Participants have claimed that they "managed" both border patrol teams. Another group of participants, however, claimed that they could pass the border undetected by either Bangladeshi or BSF border patrols. This outcome offered significant new information regarding the causes of ongoing frontier killing. This finding supports the hypothesis put forth by Bangladeshi NGOs that BSF is indeed corrupt in many instances and does torture people when they do not receive enough bribe. Bribery becomes a major cause for border torture (Ahmed, 2015).

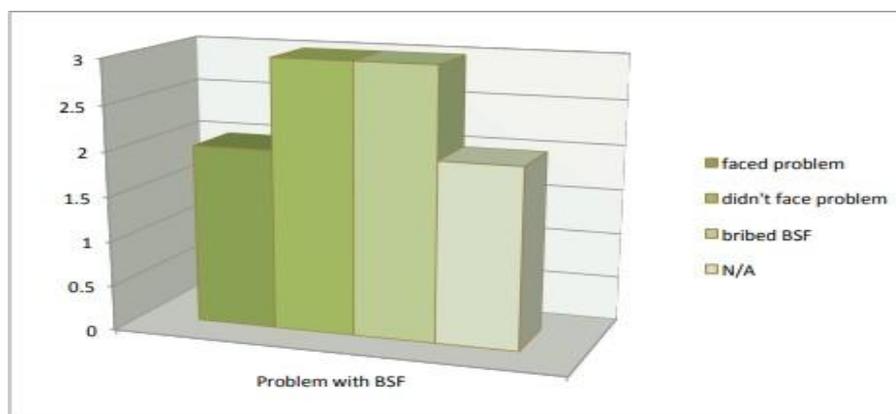


Figure 6: participant's experience with BSF.

Source: (Ahmed, 2015)

Case Study Report

The following case studies are sufficient to illustrate the state of human rights along the Indo- Bangla frontier. For example:

Case Study-1

When we examine Felani's case from 2011, we can see that the 15-year-old Bangladeshi girl was employed in India. Felani's father travelled to bring her from India in order to arrange Felani's marriage. Felani was no longer able to cross the barbed wire fence, but his father was still able to do so. Felani's body hung on the barbed wire for four hours after he was mercilessly slain by the Indian Border Security Force (BSF) while trying to cross the border. The Indian BSF attempted to describe it as an unexpected death. Amir Ghosh, the murderer, was cleared despite a human rights complaint that was later brought against him. Felani's family has not gotten justice, despite the fact that the case has since been revived. However, how many more Bangladeshi Felanis will perish along the India-Bangladesh border in this manner? We are all unsure of the precise response (Akter, 2021).



Figure 7: Felani's father wants BSF guard to hang
Source: Nilu, (2015).

Case Study-2

Some people who survived the BSF firing and attack from the Indo-Bangladesh border said that the Indian border guards suddenly started firing. Shyamal Karmakar, a citizen of Bangladesh, migrated to India in 2010 to visit his family. On January 26, 2010, when the Shyamal cattle returned to Bangladesh, the BSF forces began making changes to capture them. Shyamal was killed in those shots (Akter, 2021).

Inactive NGOs on the ground

There are numerous data and articles on Border killing on the websites of Bangladeshi NGOs. They serve as the leading advocate against these abuses and have a significant impact on how India and the BSF are perceived. However, they don't play a particularly prominent role in the ground. Participants were also questioned about whether they had received assistance from the government or NGOs after

experiencing border violence. The majority of participants claimed that neither the government nor NGOs had given them anything. Some participants claimed that NGO members only conducted interviews with them and did not offer any assistance.

The father of one of the victims, whose son was killed and whose case is still in court, claimed that although many NGO's had originally assisted him in establishing the case, by this point he had very few backers. This demonstrates that NGOs may claim to be working on the problem, but the majority of their efforts do not center on the requirements of the victims (Ahmed, 2015).

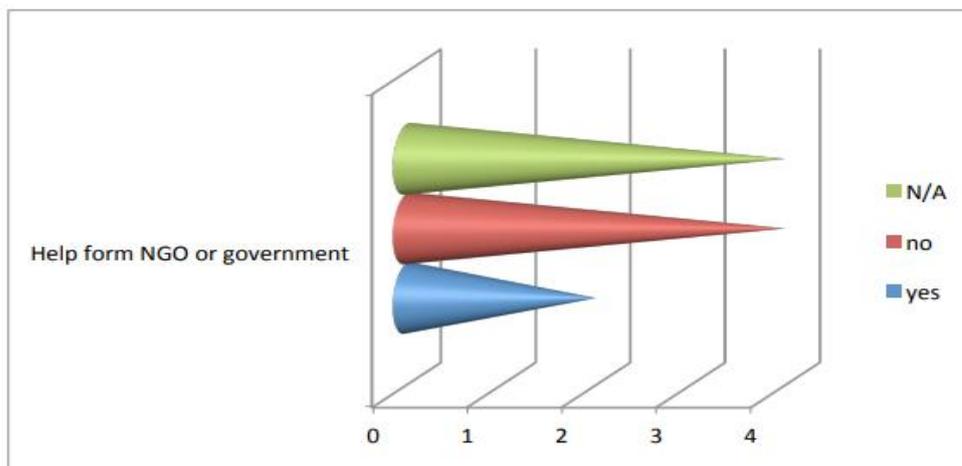


Figure 8: Help from NGO or government agencies

Source: (Ahmed, 2015)

Impact on Bangladesh-India Bilateral Relations

Despite this, Bangladesh and India enjoyed cordial relations from the start. However, there is now a split in relations between Bangladesh and India as a result of the savage killings of Bangladeshi nationals on the border. India and Bangladesh have disagreements on a range of topics because India is present on all three sides of Bangladesh. The causes of the two nations' numerous issues, which range from islands to borders to water, are noteworthy among these disputes. But among all the issues, the border dispute is one of the most significant ones.

However, since individuals from the two countries have been crossing the border for a long time, crossing is not the source of the border deaths. Why is the number of border killings rising daily when there weren't as many back then? Overall, it is acknowledged that smuggling of cattle is not the primary motivation for crossing the border. And why, in any case, would the BSF shoot such crimes straight through without first verifying and classifying? When considering the India-Bangladesh relationship in this instance, the explanation is that the two nations' bilateral ties are the reason why the rate of border killings is rising daily. India surrounds Bangladesh on three sides, meaning that it borders Bangladesh from the east, west, and north. Waterways, however, have been noted as a possible route for unauthorised travel between the two nations (Akter, 2021).

To assess the informal border commerce between Bangladesh and India

The goal of this study is to quantify the impacts of informal cross-border commerce and the relationship between Bangladesh and India. In addition to explaining informal cross-border commerce

and the problems that lead to its implementation, this research aims to make some recommendations for practical strategies to impede this illicit trade activity (Shafique & Islam, 2022).

Trade over the border between India and Bangladesh Land-Border

Bilateral trade between Bangladesh and India offers benefits and drawbacks for both economies. Due to the favourable business climate around the Bangladesh-India border area, the economic position of the local population has improved and developed. There is a sizable trade disparity between Bangladesh and India in their official trade. Between 1990 and 2019, Bangladesh's exports to India soared by 171%, while imports increased by 650 percent. In 2019–20, textiles, jute goods, ceramics, frozen seafood, and plastic items were Bangladesh's top exports to India. India was a major importer of live animals, machinery, car parts, chemical and mineral products, computer gear, rubber goods, and other stuff. The primary barrier to the expansion of commerce and competitiveness between India and Bangladesh is inadequate transportation and business-to-business connections (Shafique & Islam, 2022).

Character of Illegal Trade via Lawful Routes in Bangladesh-India Border Regions

According to the information provided, this part of the illicit trade flows often takes one of the following forms, or any combination of them:

- i. (Faked (under/over) invoicing of exports and imports.
- ii. Misclassification of exports/imports.
- iii. Mis weighing of exports and imports.
- iv. Under payment (under assessment) or non-payment of customs duties via mis- declaration of goods.

In addition to the aforementioned illicit trade flows at customs points, other trade-related illicit flows that result in capital flight include capital transfers, transfer pricing by multinational corporations, over-invoicing of imports supported by foreign aid, etc. (Shafique & Islam, 2022).

Respondents' demographic information

Table 1: Demographic Features of Respondents

	Demographic Features	Number of respondent's	%
1	Respondent's Gender (in number)	126	78.75
	Male and Female	34	21.25
		160	100 %
2	Respondent's Position (at level)	22	13.75%
	Smuggling Goods Carrier and Cattle Handler		
	Community Members	25	15.62%
	Community Leaders	16	10.00%
	Businessmen	23	14.38%
	Government Officials	18	11.25%
	Security forces personnel	24	15.00%
Political leaders	17	10.63%	

Reporters	15	09.38%
	160	100%
3 Respondent's Age (in years)		
25-35 years	51	31.88%
36-45 years	48	30.00%
46-55 years	28	17.50%
56-65 years	21	13.12%
66 years and above	12	07.50%
	160	100%

Source: (Shafique & Islam, 2022)

Table-1 indicated that a maximum of 78.75 percent of respondents are men. The top four categories of responses were members of the community (15.62%), members of the security forces (15%), businesspeople (14.38%), and smugglers of goods and cattle handlers (13.75%). The aforementioned table also clearly illustrates that the majority of responses were between the ages of 25 and 45 (Shafique & Islam, 2022).

Reasons to Work as a Smuggling Goods Carrier

Causes	Frequency	Percentage of respondents (%)
Unavailability of other jobs	37	23.12%
Easy to earn money	14	08.75%
Inherited occupation	5	03.13%
Forced by Influential personnel	8	05.00%
Due to poverty	91	56.88%
Influence from family members	3	01.88%
Others	2	01.25%
	160	100%

Table 2: Causes Of Working as Carrier of Smuggling Goods

Source:(Shafique & Islam, 2022)

Regarding the reasons for choosing to work as a transporter of smuggling goods, 56.88% of the respondents said that they did so because they were poor. According to 23.12% of the respondents, another reason people work as carriers of smuggled products is because there are no alternative occupations available. The poll also shows that being coerced by powerful people (5%) and having an easy time making money (8.75%) are contributing factors (Shafique & Islam, 2022).

Principal Routes for Smuggling in Bangladesh

In survey, it was found that there are 05 (five) major smuggling routes in Bangladesh.

Table 3: Major Smuggling Routes in Bangladesh

Routes	Percentage of respondents (%)
Land borders (India)	56.88%
Border land customs stations	09.75%
Chottogram and Mongla sea ports	23.12%
Airports (Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet)	07.11%
Coastal regions	03.14%
	100%

Source: (Shafique & Islam, 2022)

The results show that land routes account for the majority of smuggling between Bangladesh and India. Smugglers purchase goods in India, resell them in neighbourhood border markets, and then use roads and riverine routes to transport them around the nation (Shafique & Islam, 2022).

Common Goods Smuggled in Bangladesh's Informal Cross-Border Trade

Common smuggling goods in ICBT between Bangladesh and Indian border are:

Table 4: Common Smuggling Goods

 From India To Bangladesh	 From Bangladesh To India
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle • Narcotics, Phensedyl and Drugs • Weapons, Ammunition and Explosives • Cosmetics • Clothing items specially <i>Sarees</i> • Low Quality Medicine • Low Quality Motor Parts, • Yaba Tablets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton and Clothing • Gold bar • Fish • Electronics and Computer Parts • Contraception Pills • Fertilizer • Fuel and Edible oil • Brass, Touch stone

Source: (Shafique & Islam, 2022)

Items Taken from Unofficial Border Trade between Bangladesh and India

The total cost of the seized goods from 2009 to December 2020 shown in the table below:

Table 5: Seizure Goods from 2009 to December 2020

Year	Cost of Incoming Item (Taka)	Cost of Outgoing Item (Taka)	Total (Taka)
2009	430,74,13,739	33328790	4643742529
2010	5132661587	330062009	5462723596
2011	3701576202	533559348	4235135550
2012	5603237789	322695609	5925933398
2013	518,48,28,805	48,27,88,196	566,76,17,001
2014	781,62,91,329	59,65,60,762	841,28,52,091
2015	776,81,34,398	34,76,82,489	811,58,16,887
2016	953,42,84,686	156,22,20,052	1109,65,04,738
2017	1112,71,23,222	104,84,51,265	1217,55,74,487
2018	7616817490	1420585231	9037402721
2019	6747775990	957281383	7705166678
2020	4656632962	281402792	4938035754
Total	79196778199	8219617926	87416505430

Source:(Shafique & Islam, 2022)

Table-5 statistics reflects that more than 9.39 times more goods are smuggled into Bangladesh than that of India (Shafique & Islam, 2022).

Smuggling of cattle across the Bangladesh-India land border as an unofficial border trade

Table 6: Cattle smuggling from 2009 to 2020

Year	No of Cattle	Revenue
2009	6,14,972	31,65,36,005
2010	5,40,034	26,35,11,200
2011	10,06,383	50,12,59,100
2012	14,43,405	76,60,77,027
2013	23,76,048	118,13,99,500
2014	20,33,109	101,66,47,900
2015	8,14,744	40,73,94,600
2016	11,32,243	56,60,09,700
2017	10,87,446	54,09,69,200
2018	7,13,065	35,59,51,200
2019	6,99,921	34,21,20,109
2020	2,13,543	17,14,11,769
Total	12784917	6479287305

Source:(Shafique & Islam, 2022).

The most often smuggled good near this border is cattle. Mostly concerned with livestock smuggling, the Indian Border Security Force (BSF) often murders and harasses nationals of Bangladesh (Shafique & Islam, 2022).

Table 7: Reasons of Cattle Smuggling into Bangladesh

Reasons for Cattle Smuggling into Bangladesh	Percentage of respondents (%)
Price gap	29.81%
Easily available along the border	25.75%
Easy to earn more money	07.10%
Demand for cows in Bangladesh	23.20%
Prohibition on cow slaughtering in India	14.14%
	100%

Source: (Shafique & Islam, 2022)

From Table-7, it was found that the price gap, easily available along the border and demand for cattle in Bangladesh are the major reasons for cattle smuggling into Bangladesh (Shafique & Islam, 2022).

Table 8: Measures To Reduce/Stop Cow Smuggling into Bangladesh

Measures to Reduce/Stop Cattle Smuggling	Percentage of respondents (%)
Establishing cattle farms in Bangladesh	28.10%
Creation of job opportunities	24.46%
Motivation at different level	10.09%
Increases security forces in the border area	22.21%
Strictness on smuggling nexus	15.14%
	100%

Source: (Shafique & Islam, 2022)

Table 8 shows that 28.10% of respondents believe that the two most important ways to lessen or eliminate cattle smuggling into Bangladesh are to build cow ranches and create jobs (Shafique & Islam, 2022).

Narcotics and Drugs Found in Bangladeshi and Indian Informal Border Trade

In addition to informal trade, the Bangladesh-India land border is frequently the site of drug, weapons, and human trafficking activities. This leads to terrorist activities and unauthorised border crossings. Both nations worry about issues including drug trafficking, human trafficking, and smuggling across borders. Since 1982, Bangladesh's pharmaceutical regulations have made it illegal to produce phenethyl; however, India is exempt from this prohibition. This drug is quite popular in Bangladesh, especially among the younger population. Not only is phensedyl carried across the border, but also heroin, Yaba pills, cannabis, alcohol, and other substances. Over seven million Bangladeshis, particularly young ones, suffer from heroin addiction, with the narcotic being in high demand

throughout the country. Every year, some 250,000000 takas worth of 32 different narcotic categories are trafficked into Bangladesh (Shafique & Islam, 2022).

Table 9: Reasons for the trafficking of drugs and narcotics into Bangladesh

Reasons of Drugs and Narcotics Traffic into Bangladesh	Percentage of respondents (%)
Demand for drugs in Bangladesh	28.89%
Easily available along the border	26.75%
Easy to earn more money as carrier	25.12%
Because of huge price gap between India and Bangladesh	05.11%
Comparatively easy to carry than other goods	14.13%
	100%

Based on the findings of the aforementioned respondents (Table 9), it was determined that the main causes of drugs and narcotics are the desire for drugs in Bangladesh, their easy availability along borders, and the ease with which one may increase one's income as a carrier. Access to Bangladesh by transit (Shafique & Islam, 2022).

Trafficking of Human Beings in the Informal Border Trade between Bangladesh and India

Sloppy border management and a lack of surveillance along the long, porous border promote trafficking. Moreover, a significant portion of this lengthy border is unmanaged and unrestricted by border security personnel. Poverty exacerbates the weak and vulnerable borderline, which is one of the reasons of trafficking. It might be challenging to pinpoint the exact moment when trafficking takes place since the line separating it from unauthorized border crossing is not always obvious. Forcible prostitution and labour are the main reasons why men, women, and children are trafficked. The numbers for the victims that BGB saved between December 2013 and December 2020 are as follows (Shafique & Islam, 2022).

Table 10: Bgb-Rescued Victims' Statistics

Year	Traffickers Arrested	Recovered from traffickers		
		Man	Women	Children
2013	16	0	736	186
2014	26	0	852	317
2015	10	1067	385	147
2016	05	600	198	81
2017	0	623	152	91
2018	0	581	208	113
2019	03	124	198	89
2020	02	34	41	12
Total	62	3029	2770	1036

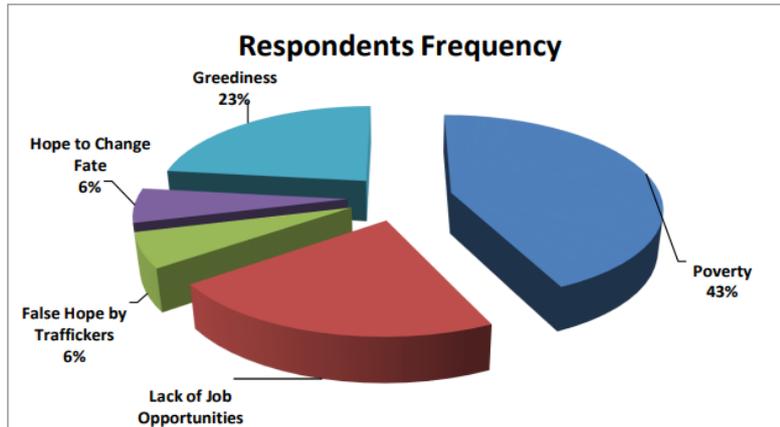


Figure 9: Why People Traffick Around the India-Bangladesh Border

Source:(Shafique & Islam, 2022)

Figure-1 demonstrated that the main causes of human trafficking along the Bangladesh-India border are poverty and a lack of employment options (Shafique & Islam, 2022).

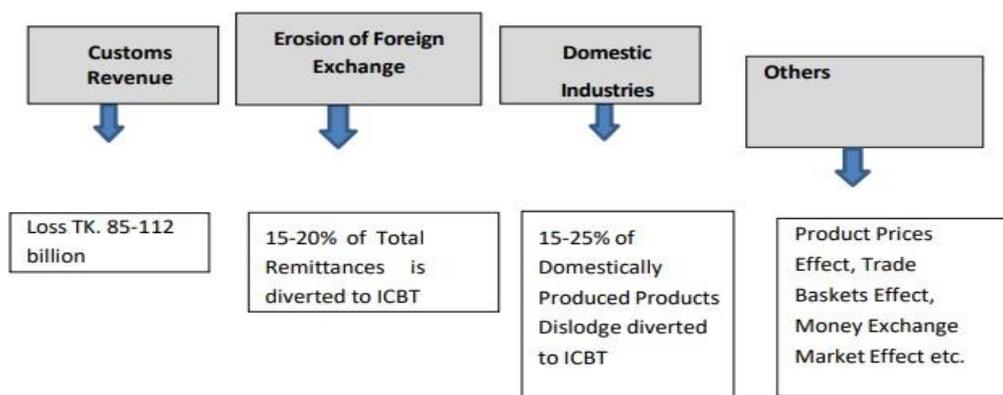
TABLE-11: ACTIONS TO DECLINE OR END HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Measures to Reduce/Stop Human Trafficking	Percentage of respondents (%)
Creation of job opportunities	58.10%
Creating awareness	22.46%
Motivation at different level	02.09%
Strengthening security and law enforcement agencies	12.21%
Strictness on trafficking nexus	05.14%
	100%

Table 11 shows that the majority of respondents, or 58.10%, believes that the best way to lessen or end human trafficking along the Bangladesh-India border is to provide jobs (Shafique & Islam, 2022).

Informal Border Trade's Impact on Bangladesh's Economy

ECONOMIC IMPACT



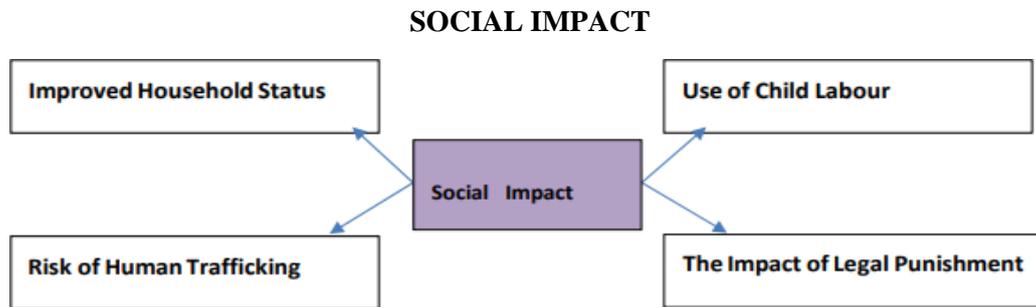


Figure 10: Effect of ICBT on Bangladesh Economy

Source: (Shafique & Islam, 2022)

Ways to develop of Bangladesh – India border relations

Bangladesh and India share a long and complex border, with a vibrant relationship characterized by shared history, cultural closeness, and significant economic ties. However, certain challenges persist, hindering the full potential of this crucial connection. Here are some ways to develop and strengthen Bangladesh-India border relations:

Application of the Protocol

Bangladesh and India established two Joint Boundary Working Groups I & II in 2001 to address and settle the issue of un-demarcated regions, enclaves, and APL. These groups convened four times over a ten-year period, and on September 6, 2011, they signed a protocol agreement outlining a method to settle all border-related disputes between Bangladesh and India. The approval of the protocol by the Indian parliament is necessary for its implementation. Both sides of the government should be sincere and dedicate themselves to solving the problem and ending the pain of the residents of the enclaves (Alam, 2014).

Border Haats reopening

Another issue with border administration is widespread smuggling, which both nations are attempting to address by agreeing to reopen border Haats. (market places). Before 1972, border Haats facilitated the exchange of surplus goods for necessities between residents of either side of the boundary. However, during Bangladesh's liberation war, these Haats were shut down, which not only caused economic difficulty for the populace but also fueled significant border smuggling. Two border haats are reopened as part of a pilot initiative as a result of the realization that they are necessary. On July 23, 2011, the first of these launched in Kalaichar- Balamari (West Garo Hills-Kurigram). At Ballat-Lauwagar, a second frontier Haat has been established. Along India's border with West Bengal, additional four Haats are being constructed (Alam, 2014).

System for Decentralized Border Management

Understanding and identifying various border irritants and issues depend greatly on one's familiarity with the border's diverse terrain. As a result, those who are closer to the reality on the ground can deal with it in a way that is far more pragmatic because the majority of traditional border management techniques fall into the gray area and resist transparency. In the context of a joint policy, border management functions may thus be decentralised and more autonomy and flexibility granted to the

authorities of the bordering district and border guarding forces with periodic reviews and supervisions by the higher authority / senior representative of the governments (Alam, 2014).

The Communication Arrangement

There is currently no system in place for communication between the BOPs of the BGB and the BSF. An outdated system in which flags are raised to contact the opposing side when sufficient communication channels are in place at Headquarters. As a result, when an incident happens, it becomes challenging to communicate with counterparts on the other side on a functional level. Hot lines could therefore be created between the BOPs on both sides of the border in addition to currently used commercial cellular phones to facilitate communication (Alam, 2014).

Obeying the law

Both nations must pledge to uphold the fundamentals of international law while supporting a secure border in a free, democratic, and more integrated way. Specifically, the rules established by the pertinent international organization's in relation to international human rights and humanitarian law. It is important to take into account international laws, principles, commitments, and ideals when addressing the threats posed by organized crime, illegal border crossing, and illicit drug and human trafficking. Whatever the laws or regulations may be, it is crucial that they are carried out by the organizations responsible for upholding the law (Alam, 2014).

Possibility of Employment

Both governments should implement a massive income-generating initiative in those areas to guarantee the residents of the bordering areas a secure way of life. They will be able to support themselves and avoid crossing the boundary thanks to it. Therefore, both governments should launch development initiatives that will enable them to meet their fundamental needs in the impoverished border areas. In this regard, measures like road construction and upkeep, water supply, education, healthcare, sports, infrastructure development, etc., may be implemented to guarantee the social security and enhanced standard of living of the people living in the border region (Alam, 2014).

Recommendations

The boundary between India and Bengal has even been dubbed the bloodiest border in the world. Apart from their bloody ties, Bangladesh and India also have a number of issues. Below I am suggesting some recommendations through which perhaps India Bangladesh problems can be solved.

- The Border Security Force should be alerted by the United Nations so that they do not commit any act that violates human rights. And if they do such a thing by neglecting their responsibilities, then they have to go to the International Perspective and be held accountable.
- People living on the border are suffering more and losing their lives on the Indo-Bangla border. A Human Rights Watch Dogs should be established there to ensure that the human rights of the people in the border areas are not violated and their human rights are not violated.
- The government should protest the Indian Border Security Force's (BSF) violations of Bangladeshi residents' human rights, investigate all instances of brutality, and ask the Indian government to provide adequate compensation for the affected populations as well as preliminary and disciplinary action against the offenders.

- The government should also ensure the safety and well-being of Bangladeshi citizens residing in border regions, and its own parliament should include border regions in the new legislation.
- When Bangladeshi citizens are mistreated, the Indian Police should file complaints with the BSF. The BSF has a duty to handle abuse by the BSF inside of tribunals, and the Indian police shouldn't refuse on that basis.
- Human privileges upsides of border forces ought to be improved through investment in various human freedoms meetings.
- The BSF needs to formulate a policy from the United Nations on their use of force and weapons. BSF personnel should adopt any other peaceful tactics, excluding the use of force and firing tactics at the border. All security forces around the world follow this policy for gun use.
- Finally establishing a free and fair commission of investigation into genuine infringement of global human privileges law is an unquestionable requirement need. Both Indian and Bangladeshi nationals should be encouraged to present proof and voice complaints in response to this request. The proposal must be specific in timing, easy to understand, and able to reassure witnesses.

CONCLUSION

A person's life has such immense value that it can never be replaced once it's lost. However, these days, life on the Bangladesh-India border look like a game. The most important point is that India has courts and a judiciary; it is not a state without either. If a person of Bangladesh enters Indian territory unlawfully or crosses the border between India and Bangladesh, India ought to turn them over to the Bangladeshi government authorities without using lethal force. Alternatively, they could file charges and take the accused to court, but the BSF is not allowed to shoot them at the scene. And right and exact legislation must be created in India in order to implement these. Senior Indian officials, however, have denounced the killing that occurred on the border between Bangladesh and India and have pledged to ask the BSF to tactically halt this firing. Additionally, they pledged to protect the lives of common people by enforcing laws against drug dealers and unauthorised border crossings using nonviolent means. However, the objective here is to ascertain whether their pledges are kept. India has made comparable promises of having no capacity to tolerate manhandling in Kashmir and elsewhere, but as of right now, their own words have not been fulfilled. Bangladesh and India are two of the most significant Asian nations, and they play crucial roles in the region. We all need to remember that via mutual aid and good bilateral relations, we can create a prosperous, joyful, and hunger-free Asia. However, morality and justice amongst the citizens of the two nations are prerequisites for any legal system to do this. However, it becomes difficult for those two countries to survive if they do not have amicable ties. Furthermore, it is very easy to be attacked at any time by a foreign nation. Thus, we should all continue to have cordial ties with other nations in order to defend our own (Akter, 2021).

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