



A Critical Analysis on Illegal Border Massacre Violations and International Perspectives to Maintain Human Rights Safety

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v8i5.2725>

Abstract

This study examines the complex issue of extrajudicial killings across international borders, highlighting the urgent need to protect human rights. Historically, border control has been closely associated with military forces and diplomatic control; Today, border controls are often stepped up to save the wealth, culture, and population of citizens, and to ensure social security¹. This paper includes a brief history of border control and lawlessness and its progression from general border safeguarding to more complex ethnic, national, and cultural protection. But the rise of nation states and the subsequent establishment of stricter border policies coincided with a worrying rise in human rights abuses. So, this study examines the global phenomenon of illegal cross-border killings and examines their legal, ethical and humanitarian aspects. As migration policy evolves and border security measures tighten, there is a need to develop effective mechanisms to protect human rights while addressing legitimate security concerns. This paper examines in depth the international legal system, examines the potential for international cooperation, and scrutinizes the ethical considerations of cross-border law enforcement, with the aim of contributing to they have developed a more humane approach to border management.

Keywords: *Border killing; Cross-border issues; Human rights violations; Immigration; Protection; International law; Massacre; Countries; Person Rights; Asylums; Refugees*

1. Introduction

Cross-border issues of extrajudicial killings across international borders have increased dramatically in recent decades, with factors such as armed conflict, economic instability, environmental degradation and social migration overlapping and causing This complexity requires nuanced understandings of the intersection of national security and human rights. So, responses to this extrajudicial killing vary greatly

¹ AU - Rahman, Mohammad Mushfequr, Border Control Technologies: Legal, Ethical and Financial Issues

around the world and are influenced by a variety of social, political, and economic factors. Some countries prioritize strong border security measures, while others take a more humane approach to protecting the safety and dignity of migrants. However, this paper aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of international approaches to extrajudicial killings across borders, focused on their human rights implications, which will be tested. The key questions guiding this research are: How do countries balance border security and human rights? Which international reactions to illegal border massacres exhibit excellent practices? Ultimately, this study seeks to contribute to the ongoing discourse on migration policy by advocating a human rights-focused approach to border control.

The cross-border massacre is a flagrant violation of international law's core protections for people and human rights. Such atrocities often occur when migrants, refugees, asylum seekers trying to cross borders face violence from state or non-state actors, examples of countries where such violations have been documented include Myanmar, where a Rohingya refugees faced many murders, and Libya where migrants trying to flee to Europe faced detention centers or perilous sea crossing other countries such as Mexico and the United States have also been scrutinized for strict border laws carrying people life is in danger. These factors are "Universal Declaration of Human Rights"². Geneva Conventions, and the 1951 Refugee Convention³. In addition, all affirms the right to life, asylum and protection from inhuman treatment. In Global concern church, which calls for strong international mechanisms for accountability and humanitarian intervention.

2. Research Methodology

This area of study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of border massacres and their human rights consequences. This research uses a mixed-methods approach to look at extrajudicial killings across borders and human rights. Primary data will be collected through semi-structured interviews with migrants, human rights activists, and legal experts. Secondary data will be reports from international organizations, academic articles, government documents, and analysis of military operations. A purposive sampling will ensure participants have direct or expert knowledge of the topic. However, quantitative methods (surveys) are used to measure the frequency and patterns of violations, while qualitative methods give us in-depth insights into the lived experiences of those affected. Data was analyzed using thematic analysis for qualitative and statistical tools for quantitative.

3. Bangladesh Vs Indian Border

Bangladesh and Indian border, locally known as the Radcliffe Line (IB), is the international border between Bangladesh and the Republic of India, forming six divisions between Bangladesh and India. Bangladesh and India share a 4,096 km (2,545 mi) long international border with India, the fifth longest land border in the world, 262 km in Assam, 856 km and 318 km (198 mi) in Tripura Mizoram - State, 443 kilometers⁴ (275 miles) Meghalaya, Bengal West 2,217 miles. Several pillars mark the border between the two countries. Small marked portions of the border are fenced on both sides. The partition of India on August 17, 1947 revealed the Redcliffe Line as the border between India and Pakistan. It is named after its architect Sir Cyril Radcliffe who, as chairman of the Boundary Commission, was appointed to distribute exactly 450,000 square kilometers of land along religious lines This led to the partition of Bengal, and East Bengal was later transferred to Pakistan in 1971 acquisition of.

Bangladesh and India share between a 4,096 km (2,545). A border that causes many deaths every year due to people trying to cross illegally⁵ from Bangladesh to India, border crossings, cross-border shootings and animal smuggling. The Indian Border Security Force uses its controversial "shoot everywhere"

² <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

³ <https://www.unhcr.org/about-unhcr/overview/1951-refugee-convention>

⁴ <https://cgs-bd.com/article/24364/The-Deadly-Border-Between-Bangladesh-and-India>

⁵ <https://www.hrw.org/news/2010/12/09/india/bangladesh-indiscriminate-killings-abuse-border-officers>

policy to curb smuggling and illegal immigration from Bangladesh. Under this policy, the BSF can shoot anyone for no reason or on sight. Many of the victims are cattle traders and farmers whose land is close to the border. Brad Adams, said routine shootings of poor and unarmed rural people is not how the world's largest democracy should behave. According to a report released by human rights organizations, the Indian Border Security Force (BSF) has killed around 1,000 Bangladeshi civilians in 10 years (2001 to 2010). British citizens were not helped. The Bangladesh Rights and Human Rights Organization alleged that the BSF had also committed acts of rape and looting in border areas.



3.1. Nature of the Border Massacres

While this tragedy does not seem to represent a fundamental right, not only because it violates survival but also because of the wider division of human rights violations involved here and there, the issue of illegal border massacres is closely linked to issues of human rights violations⁶, state sovereignty, migration, and international law. Safeguards and international mechanisms to ensure accountability. Illegal border massacres occur when soldiers, military, or criminal groups engage in mass killings of migrants and refugees attempting to cross borders. Similar incidents have occurred in various militarized border zones, or where illegal immigration is met with violent force. Migrants fleeing violence, persecution, and poverty are often targeted⁷ by border security, the military, or even non-state actors.

⁶ <https://odhikar.org/statistics-of-human-rights-violation-by-indian-border-security-force-bsf-2009-june-2024/>

⁷ <https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/bangladesh-others/108433/india%E2%80%99s-nhrc-asks-govt-to-compensate-felani%E2%80%99s>



Statistics of Killings and Injuries by Indian Border Security Forces (BSF) against Bangladeshi Citizens: 2009 - June 2024		
Years (s)	Killed	Injured
2024 (Upto June)	13	16
2023	28	28
2022	18	21
2021	17	12
2020	51	27
2019	41	40
2018	11	24
2017	25	39
2016	29	36
2015	44	60
2014	35	68
2013	29	79
2012	38	100
2011	31	62
2010	74	72
2009	98	77
Grand Total	582	761

The Indian Border Security Force is using its controversial 'sniper rifle' to crack down on illegal immigration. The then BSF chief, in some border areas India had put up thick fences so why did they say that because they use their power to kill and nothing else. Along the Bangladesh-India border, random killings are common. In the last ten (100) years, the Indian Border security forces have killed 1,000 people around the Bangladeshi border. But none of the BSF aren't still present in the court. The Human Rights Watch (HRW) report said that the BSF justified the killings by claiming that it was an act of self-defense⁸ or that the suspects evaded arrest.

But the reports submitted by the BSF to the Indian Police do not indicate which deadly weapons or explosives were found to justify protecting the victim. There were many survivors and witnesses of BSF attacks randomly. They fired resorts indiscriminately without any prior warning. Now and then, ferocious BSF kills a person and leaves their body hanging by a fence or in a camp. I can't imagine a country's military doing it as inhuman or brute, showing the power of Border Security Force (BSF) Rights, a Bangladeshi human rights organization, that BSF is the Indian villain raped the widely used Bangladeshi women along the border. Human Rights Watch⁹ (HRW) reported that the Indian Border Security Force (BSF), which has a long record of gross human rights violations, is immune from criminal prosecution unless specifically ordered by the Indian government to go to trial anyway on. For example, Felani Khatun (Bengali: ফেলানী খাতুন), a 15-year-old girl who was entering Bangladesh illegally from India, was shot dead on January 7, 2011 in Phulbari sub-district of Kurigram in the city of. He was bandaged with barbed wire when he was shot and remained there for 5 hours until he bled to death. This led to protests in Bangladesh. In 2015, India's National Human Rights Commission asked the Indian government to pay Rs 5 lakh as compensation to his family. But the India never pay any compensation still now.

⁸ <https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/bangladesh-others/108433/india%E2%80%99s-nhrc-asks-govt-to-compensate-felani%E2%80%99s>

⁹ <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/02/09/india-investigate-alleged-border-force-killings>

3.2 Cross Border Firing Bangladesh-India Border Line

2001 - 2005 Border Conflict

On April 16, 2005, two Indian border troops and two Bangladeshi civilians were killed when India and Bangladesh border troops engaged in a gun battle. The Bangladeshi border guards said the bodies of an Indian border guard and an officer were inside Bangladesh. A group of Indian border guards comprising about 100 Indians entered Bangladesh and resorted to robbery in Hirapur village, the Bangladesh border guard said. Bangladeshi border guards have retaliated against attacks on Indian border guards and civilians in Bangladesh. However, according to Indian military officials, the Indian border guards had earlier requested to hold a flag rally to liberate an Indian village which was liberated by the Bangladeshi border guards. Instead, Bangladesh border guards arrested BSF chief Assistant Commandant Jiwan Kumar at a meeting and took him to Bangladesh, where he was tortured and later killed.

2008 Border Conflict

On July 18, 2008, the Border Security Force (BSF) killed two Bangladeshi border guards. Indian officers declare that the BSF was pursuing a farm animals' smuggler while the Bangladeshi border guards commenced firing on them, prompting the BSF to retaliate and inside the resulting firefight, Bangladesh border guards had been killed and one BSF trooper injured. According to Indian military officials, Bangladeshi border guards were at the Indian side of the border. However, according to Bangladeshi officers, the Bangladeshi border guards have been merely patrolling the border when the Indian BSF released a surprise attack. In part of the deaths on the Bangladesh-India border. Date, 16 April 2008 - 20 April 2001 and resulted in the demise of sixteen soldiers.

2013 Border Conflict

On February 11, 2013, Bangladeshi authorities say Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) has been killed by BSF. According to Bangladeshi authorities, the two Indian smugglers attacked the BGB security team, in retaliation. Both the smugglers had been killed and the BSF recovered their bodies. Later, the BSF took over and started firing at the BGB, which continued for 30 minutes Bangladesh-India border clashes in 2008 and the proportion of casualties at the Bangladesh-India border. Date, 18 July 2008, location Bangladesh and India Incomplete border effects from Bangladesh India Aid smuggling businesses worried: Border Guard Bangladesh and BSF 117 Battalion casualties and losses which includes 2 killed and 1 Bangladeshi wounded.

2019 Border Conflict

In 2019, Bangladeshi border guards opened fire on BSF personnel. Bangladeshi officials said it was for their own defense. In 2013 Border Conflict between Bangladesh and India clash again rising. In the deaths along the Bangladesh and Indian border, the date was February 11, 2013. The location was the Bangladesh-India border and the results were not conclusive. The border activities of Bangladesh and India can be seen in a few key terms: border areas, illegal migration, safe zones. In response, both countries use a coordinated border management system to identify vulnerabilities and jointly monitor the border.

3.3 Social Statists Bangladeshi News Reporter

From 2001 to 2010, Human rights organization's state that estimated 1,000 Bangladeshi civilians have been killed by using Border Security Force (BSF). From 2012 to 2016, round 146 Bangladeshi civilians were killed by BSF and Indian civilians in line with Bangladesh Home Minister, said Asaduzzaman Khan

Kamal, The Daily Star¹⁰, a Bangladeshi newspaper, reports that from 2010 to 2016, on common, 40 Bangladeshi nationals were killed on the border every 12 months. This killing¹¹ is going on and on but nobody can stop them. BSF not only violation the human rights but also international laws and Conventions.

Year	Killed	Injured	Abducted	Missing	Rape	Snatching	Push in	Other	Total	Source
2006	155	121	160	32	2	9	0	0	479	[50][51][52]
2007	118	82	92	9	3	5	198	0	507	[50][51][52]
2008	61	46	81	0	0	3	20	0	211	[50][53]
2009	98	77	25	13	1	1	90	3	308	[50][48][49][44]
2010	74	72	43	2	0	1	5	0	197	[50][48][49][44]
2011	31	62	23	0	0	0	0	9	125	[50][48][49][44]
2012	38	100	74	1	0	9	0	16	238	[50][48][49][44]
2013	29	79	127	0	1	77	41	0	354	[50][48][49][44]
2014	35	68	99	2	0	0	0	5	209	[50][48][49][44]
2015	44	60	27	1	0	0	0	0	132	[50][48][49][44]
2016	29	36	22	0	0	0	0	0	87	[50][48][49][44]
2017	25	39	28	0	0	0	0	0	92	[50][48][49][44]
2018	11	24	16	0	0	0	0	0	51	[50][48][49][44]
2019	41	40	34	0	0	0	0	0	115	[50][54]
2020	51	27	7	0	0	0	0	1	86	[50][48][49][44]
2021	17	12	0	0	1	0	0	1	31	[55]
2022	18	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	[56]
2023	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	[11]
Grand Total	1923	1206	1408	111	16	157	354	35	5154	

3.4 Bangladesh Indian Cross Border Issues

Regarding the border issues between Bangladesh and India, there were 5 main major problems¹² which repeatedly occurred, border fencing, border zones, border trade, border killings and border migration in countries spanning about 4,096 km has been the focus of many recurring themes:

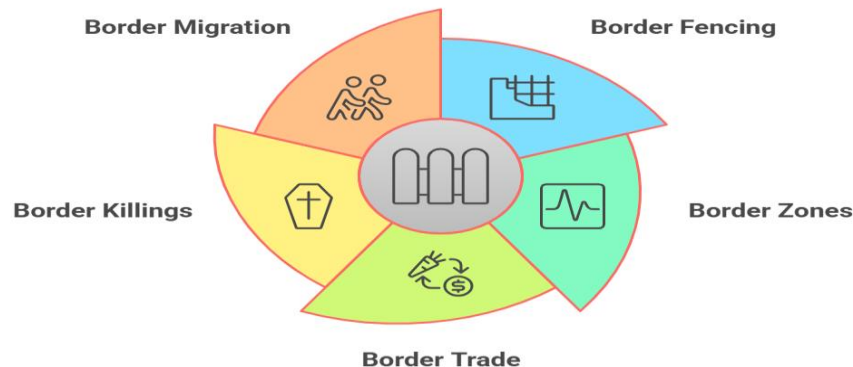
Efforts to secure the border have faced delays, creating an unwanted 952 kilometers by December 2023. This incomplete fence has implications for security and migration control. The exchange of enclaves in 2015 resolved longstanding territorial disputes, causing 50,000 More than 100,000 were granted citizenship. The aim of the agreement was to facilitate border management and improve bilateral relations. Infrastructures such as border liquor (markets) have been established to promote local trade and economic integration. These markets aim to reduce informal trade and foster cultural ties between border crossings. Government relations have been strained by the death of civilians due to incidents involving the Border Security Force (BSF). Between 2001 and 2011, around 1,000 Bangladeshis were reportedly killed along the border. The porous border facilitates illegal migration, leading to security concerns and population shifts in border areas¹³. Both countries have worked to address these issues through increased border control and cooperation.

¹⁰ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/deaths-along-border-matter-grave-concern-pm-1332787>"Deaths along border matter of grave concern: PM". The Daily Star. 20 December 2016. Retrieved 17 April 2017.

¹¹ <https://archive.thedailystar.net/2005/04/29/d50429020327.htm>"Clashes on our borders". The Daily Star.

¹² Shahriar, Saleh. (2021). Bangladesh-India border issues: A critical review. Geoforum. 124. 10.1016/j.geoforum.2021.05.008.

¹³ My own create graphic to show the main idea of border issues.

Overview of Bangladesh-India Border Issues**3.5 Bangladesh Indian Border Enclaves**

A Bangladeshi border enclave is a bone of contest between India and Bangladesh, their claims and counterclaims over 198 enclaves. Nominating the enclave as a 'sensitive' and 'fractured area' inside the Nations of India and Bangladesh, an ethnographic examination of the Dahagram enclave portrays the regular lives of enclave residents, their troubles, identification, and citizenship troubles that crop on the skirtings of the country – country space (Cons, 2016). Both nations changed all their enclaves in 2015 after 70 times of confusion and prolonged accommodations. After the partition of India in 1947, 198 border enclaves were created that had been girdled through the other united countries of America's home, i.e., Indian enclaves have been positioned inside Bangladesh and vice versa. Nearly fifty-five humans abiding in these enclaves have been fully remotored from their separate nation-countries and lived as de facto stateless populations for the last seven long time (Ferdoush, 2019). In explaining the exchange and why it took so long for the change to be completed, Ferdoush (2019) argues that countries may change homes if it serves giant geopolitical and figure interests for the parties upset and if the alternate can be portrayed as a palm for the nation. The governments of Bangladesh and India evolved go-border cooperation in social, profitable, and protected regions. Each state applies a coordinated border management plan to discover vulnerable sectors and patrol the border together.

3.6 Cross Border Migration Between Countries

The trouble of illegal migration is a hotly batted content, as it has constantly been used for political and rhetorical gains, and settlers have been victims of exploitation by way of their home businesses and host transnational locales (Nath, 2021; Ranjan, 2018). This has also led to border skirmishes among the 2 transnational locales. Consecutive governments in Bangladesh took different enterprises to deal with the conflicts in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), leading to a peace accord inked in 1997. Panday and Jamil (2015) argued that the 1997 CHT peace accord did not palliate the war in the CHT because of its zenith-down approach and shy perpetration through the top authorities. CHT problems continue to be vital to any know-how of Bangladesh nation (Lewis and van Schendel, 2020). Ethical businesses are extensively considered to have a high capability for political rallying. On the idea of the information on recusant reclamation from the Mizo insurrection in India, it has been located that the structural connectivity of an ethnical group is a considerable determinant of revolutionary rallying (Sarbahi, 2020).

3.7 Border Crossing Business

Profitable informality describes a world of "illegal work" outside government legislation (Pisani et al., 2008). The act of smuggling is currently occurring along the Bangladesh- India border. Smuggling is a crucial, profitable exertion along the Bangladesh- India border (Pohit and Taneja, 2003; Van Schendel, 1993). Casual conditioning is centered on the trades of cattle, medicines, arms, and consumer goods. Cattle

smuggling has been a widespread political concern in India (Ghosh, 2019). According to an estimate, the total volume of smuggled goods from India to Bangladesh is as high as 900 million, or three times the volume of legal trade (Sur, 2013). Bangladesh and India 2011 took a significant step by subscribing to a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to set up border (requests) on their Northern and Eastern borders to grease commodity trade between original communities living on either side of the border. The Governments of Bangladesh and India initiated the idea of border haats along the Bangladesh- India border with the idea of helping people living in border areas to request their original goods and also as a confidence-structure measure among the citizens of the two countries (International, 2019).

Border haats are informal request places organized by the two countries one day each week. Families from both sides of the border trip to haats to protect and meet with their separate familiarity and families across the border. Therefore, border haats will likely serve as collective platforms for erecting bilateral confidence and supporting people-to-people contact. Rippa (2018, p 14) shows that cross-border requests are "now not only a collection of stores, merchandisers, and costumers but a multi-layered constellation of products, humans, remembrances, virtual connections, lengthy- continuing debt family members and affective nation- countries of private connections." In discussion with the Bangladesh authorities and separate state governments, India honored 70 locales in five border countries to set up the 'border haats' in a phased manner. This might correspond to 35 haats in West Bengal, 22 in Meghalaya, 5 in Tripura, and four each in Assam and Mizoram, with a fresh 15 haats also being proposed for the India-Myanmar border (Boyle and Rahman, 2018). The absence of energy and electrical connectivity hinders the clean sale of marketable enterprises on the border. Another concern is ladies' participation in border haats, as it deters women's involvement (Datt et al., 2018).

3.8 Around the Border Fencing

Indian border fencing is an inconvenience between Bangladesh and India. Jones (2009b) argues that in India, the good and evil architecture of the 'transnational warfare on terror' was counterplotted onto longstanding collaborative differences between Hindus and Muslims, and the Indian securitized narrative is that the 'acerbic line hedge changed into erected to save you unauthorized movement across the border' (Jones, 2009a, p. 883). Bangladeshi Muslims are described as violent, illogical, and a threat to the security of India. McDuie-Ra (2014) argues that India's fencing is politicized and associated with the narratives of anti-migration, security, and alternate, appealing to Indian nationalism, Hindu nationalism, and feelings of vulnerability.

The rise of Hindu nationalism (Hindutva) is a grand fact in India. The roots of Hindu nationalism in its violent shape may be traced lower reverse to the British-generated collaborative peak in the early twentieth century (Ayoob, 2020). Border fencing has been securitized and mixed with growing jingoistic converse in Indian politics. Hansen (2021) lays out the massive troubles of the upward thrust of Hindu nationalism, and he nominated the ultramodern-day Modi authorities as a governance of low-intensity terror. To this effect, Riaz (2018 forty) noted how the "depiction of Bangladesh as a seedbed of Islamist bellicosity has created a story helping the fencing adventure." The fencing is not always alongside the worldwide 0 lines and cuts through primary public installations, faculties, tabernacles, kirks, and cropland.

3.9 Total Number of People Died

The Bangladesh- India border has been honored as a 'killer border' and the 'deadliest' border inside the transnational (Percot, 2020; Van Schendel, 2005). mortal rights violation is a massive difficulty in the Bangladesh- India borders. Since the morning of the 2000s, India has followed a 'shoot- to kill' policy in opposition to Bangladeshi unauthorized immigrants. The statistics presented in Fig. 2 examiner that an aggregate of 1236 Bangladeshi residents were killed at the Bangladesh- India border in the course of this period, 2000 – 2020. This reflects Jones's (2018) worries that border guards within the India- Bangladesh border are the most violent border force. The esti associates supplied by him report over a thousand deaths faced with the aid of Bangladeshi civilians due to border violence via the two-safety pressure on the Indian

aspect. This number are increasing rapidly Human Rights Watch¹⁴ (HRW) reported from 2000 to 2010 nearly 1000 individual Bangladeshi were killed by the BSF. Ain o Salish Kendra¹⁵ (ASK) also reported from 2018 to 2019 around 43 and Home Minister Asaduzzaman Khan¹⁶ stated that 294 were killed. So why they randomly killing Bangladeshi people? Is there we haven't any human rights. They show their extra judicial killing power near the border.

4. US-Mexico Border Clash

U.S. and Mexican border have seen many tragic deaths over the years, stemming from environmental encroachment and violent conflict According to the US. According to Customs and Border Protection (CBP), nearly 300 people died trying to cross the border in 2019, with higher numbers in subsequent years There are-247 deaths in 2020 and 235 in 2021. Many of these deaths Are attributed to harsh environmental factors, especially in high-temperature desert environments and challenging terrain for colonial risk. Additionally, the use of deadly force by Border Patrol officers has been a concern, with organizations like the ACLU reporting more than 90 people killed by Border Patrol officers between 2010 and 2017, more than 3,000 since 2000 killed by advocacy groups such as "No More" in disputes usually involving unarmed immigrants Death a migrant's record, many of which relate to the dangers of border law enforcement practices, including the construction of physical barriers that place migrants in high-risk areas Mexican National Human Rights Commission¹⁷ (CNDH) also confirmed that numbers, reporting that at least 77 Mexicans were killed in recent years. These figures illustrate the magnitude and prevalence of human debt in the US. and of the Mexican border system, with environmental factors and conflict contributing to the death toll (Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection Annual Reports, ACLU, No More Deaths, CNDH).

U.S. and Mexican border have been a hotbed of tension and incidents over the years, including deadly clashes. However, due to the variety of these incidents and the different ways they are reported, it can be difficult to determine exact figures for cross-border homicides Below are some basic statistics and sources of killing sites people at the border, with a particular focus on deaths resulting from border law enforcement operations or conflicts: Border Patrol Fatalities-U.S. Border Patrol Deaths: How the U.S. According to the Border Patrol, individuals trying to cross the U.S. and the Mexican border have increased in numbers in recent years, mainly due to severe environmental factors such as extreme desert heat. In 2020: 247 deaths. In 2021: 235 deaths were reported, with heat-related deaths being the most important cause. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) routinely takes issue with these numbers and government and non-governmental organizations monitoring border incidents Fatal Shooting and Use of Force - Border Patrol officers are involved in fatal shootings in 2010, individuals attempting to cross the border and others engaged in violent conflict According to a report by the American Civil Liberties Union¹⁸ (ACLU) in According to 2017, there were more than 90 cases of Border Patrol officers being killed between 2010 and 2017 by immigrants, who were shot by Border Patrol agents trying or telling them to cross the rocks from the Mexican side. The number of people who died as a result of the border wall. As of recent reports, there have been numerous fatalities related to border wall construction and increased enforcement measures.

Activists and organizations such as the Humanitarian Immigrant Rights Association (CHIRLA) have documented that a combination of physical barriers, improved enforcement, migrant deaths due to environmental exposure, accidents and force by border agents usage rose as, in 2021, No More Deaths, a southern Arizona advocacy group, said it was listed more than 3,000 migrants have died in the area since 2000, with many attributed to harsh desert conditions and border enforcement to prevent safe crossings.

¹⁴ From 2000 and 2010, Human Rights Watch reported that nearly 1,000 individuals, primarily Bangladeshis, were killed by the BSF along this border.

¹⁵ Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK), a Bangladeshi human rights organization, reported a significant increase in border fatalities, with 43 Bangladeshis killed by the BSF in 2019, up from 2018.

¹⁶ Bangladesh's Home Minister Asaduzzaman Khan stated that 294 Bangladeshis were killed by the BSF over this decade.

¹⁷ U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP): Official reports on Border Patrol deaths.

¹⁸ American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU): For reports on use of force and border violence.

Mexico's response and statistics - Mexico has also reported border deaths. According to the Mexican National Human Rights Commission ¹⁹(CNDH), hundreds of Mexicans were killed or injured by U.S. Border Patrol officers in cases of alleged use of excessive force or deadly weapons by 2020. The CNDH report found that it did not at best, the U.S. killed 77 Mexicans. border enforcement over the last few years -Mexico -Hundreds of people died every year along the border, due to environmental and violent conflicts. While specific figures vary, statistics from the U.S. Border Patrol, the ACLU, and human rights organizations indicate that immigrant deaths due to environmental exposure and incidents involving Border Patrol firearms a they closed down so contributes a lot to this sad number.

4.1 Human Security, Borders and Migration

The tragic 1997 taking pictures of a young, unarmed Mexican American youngster by using U.S. Marines on a covert surveillance mission with the Border Patrol highlighted the dangers of border militarization, marking a tremendous moment in U.S.-Mexico border history (Dunn 2001). This incident curbed the use of armed floor troops in border enforcement for a period; but, the tempo of border militarization increased notably after the 9/11, 2001, assaults. Key theoretical ideas offer perception into the broader implications of border militarization. One such concept posits that powerful bureaucracies regularly compromise the human rights of deprived corporations, along with migrants, thru malign forget about (structural violence) or, in some cases, outright repression (direct violence) (Sjoberg 1999). Bureaucracies whether governmental or corporate are number one agents of electricity inside the contemporary world and regularly lack accountability, mainly in interactions with marginalized populations. Despite this, human organization does maintain potential to persuade bureaucratic structures, even though this impact is usually asymmetrical, favoring bureaucratic strength (Sjoberg et al. 2001; Sjoberg 2009). While this bankruptcy focuses on the bureaucratic systems that form border militarization, the organization exercised by way of migrants and solidarity activists is large, as they confront and now and again impact these systems.

Border militarization is also influenced by a political narrative that immigrants are a threat. Self-interested “political operatives” reinforced this “migrant threat” narrative for decades, which in turn led to the expansion of militarized border enforcement (Massey et al. 2016). Despite evidence that immigrants pose no economic (NAS 2016a), physical, or terrorist risk (Schmitt et al. 2019), nor do they increase crime rates (Horton 2018; NAS 2016b; Light et al Miller 2018), border management has been intensified in actual migration flows Toa was unaffected. Mainstream social actors politicians, journalists, and border control agencies have increasingly used xenophobia and ethnic fear of immigrants to serve their interests: politicians to mobilize voters, the media increasing audience size, and corporate enforcement for revenue (Massey et al. 2016). President Trump illustrates this approach, with blatantly fiery language, particularly his 2015 remarks about Mexican immigrants as “fast drug pushers” and his frequent depiction of Central American immigrants as criminals if they are violent and gang members (Lee 2015) But this. The rhetoric long predates Trump’s administration.

My research on border military intervention spans three decades and is based primarily on government documents, reports, and press releases. In addition to archival research, I conducted periodic fieldwork on the border, including extended stays and several in-depth interviews, most recently in 2017. The following research is organized chronologically, which examines the use of border forces under the Bush and Obama administrations. Which reflected a more progressive agenda, in contrast to the more conservative measures and rhetoric of the Trump administration. This chronology highlights changes in border policy and enforcement practices, highlighting the evolution of border militarization in the twenty-first century.

¹⁹ Mexico’s National Human Rights Commission (CNDH): Reports on human rights violations along the border.

4.2 The Former President Period the Bush and Obama, 2000-2016

In addition to serious concerns about conditions in detention centers, border military intervention and enforcement actions raise notable human rights issues. An important and persistent issue is the lack of oversight and accountability in immigration enforcement, which affects not only immigrants but U.S.-born Latinos, also, most of whom are citizens or legal residents. These people are often subjected to racial and ethnic stereotyping and denial of due process, what scholars have described as "structural-legal violence" (1999). Menjívar and Abrego (2012) State policy allows for internal immigration checks near the border, and state laws in places like Arizona and Texas mandate that local law enforcement inquire about immigration status and take action together with federal authorities disproportionately. Latino- It targets residents and is associated with extralegal violence. For example, 33 people were killed in clashes with border agents between 2010 and 2015, but only one agent was criminally charged and later acquitted (Santos 2015). A 2018 study of individual a recent deportation in six Mexican border cities showed that 11 percent experienced physical abuse in the US. immigrant alcohol, with reports of increased verbal abuse, malnutrition, and treatment refusal (Slack et al. 2018).

Another important human rights issue is the Border Patrol's "deterrence by deterrence" policy that forces migrants into isolated, dangerous, and often deadly desert areas²⁰. The directive has led to the recovery of human remains 250 to 500 annually, although many more are likely to arrive undetected in remote areas (Border Patrol 2019, 2020b in 2009; De Leon 2015), American Public Health Association (APHA) and designated immigration protection against immigration protection. Though their human minds still incomplete in many ways. Under the Trump administration, legal proceedings against immigrant-supporting volunteers increased, and some humanitarian volunteers who faced criminal charges for providing special assistance faced prosecution, however officials largely ignored private soldiers engaged in vigilant enforcement activities. While a humanitarian volunteer was acquitted of criminal charges in a highly publicized case, such legal challenges against relief efforts continue.

The Trump administration and some media outlets portrayed the southern border as under threat from a so-called immigration "invasion," with immigrants often referred to as criminals. This metaphor has fueled xenophobic violence, especially 2018 Pittsburgh synagogue shootings and the 2019 El Paso massacre. The Pittsburgh shooter, who had specifically targeted Latino individuals, spoke of the alleged support of Jewish organizations for immigrants, namely the administration's portrayal of immigrants as a threat meet. In El Paso, a white supremacist killed 23 people, motivated by a perceived "Hispanic invasion" in a historically Latino-dominated area (Isacson 2019b)²¹.

In the face of these challenges, local immigration assistance agencies along the border, particularly in El Paso and the Lower Rio Grande Valley, played an important role in 2018–2019. With limited resources, these groups assisted tens of thousands of immigrants who were released by law enforcement agencies without proper procedures. These humanitarian efforts, while largely dependent on volunteers and far less funded compared to border law enforcement agencies, provided needed shelter and care without reporting any deaths in contrast to the results in detention centers. These volunteer efforts demonstrate the resilience and commitment of local organizations that operate under high stress and without adequate outside support.

4.3 Donal Trump Period from 2017 - 2020

The Trump administration's increasingly negative image of immigrants as dangerous going as far as labeling them "animals" dramatically increased existing border militarization efforts and expanded and colonial exploitation of aggressive and often deliberate harshness became a political priority, especially the 1st the entire ,funding of these projects around the proposal of a 30-foot-high Wall extending to the border so

²⁰ ACLU, "The Right to Remain Silent: U.S. Border Patrol Use of Force and Border Deaths," 2017.

²¹ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332321311_US_border_militarization_and_the_globalization_of_enforcement

the 900 miles has been a major budget boost for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Customs and Border Protection²² (CBP) under its Border Patrol unit, billion and \$4.8 billion. Despite continued public opposition to the proposed wall even in border states like Texas and repeated refusals by Congress to fund it, the Trump administration carried it out with "emergency powers." role to redistribute funds from the Pentagon by early 2020, only 101 miles of new and constructed wall barrier.

Although the administration optimistically promised to complete about 450 miles of work by the end of the year and allocated about \$18.4 billion, theoretically enough for 885 miles of barrier wall, Trump initially with concrete proposed a 30-foot wall, but the design is 25-foot -tall steel. They were converted into bollards (solid steel poles (solid steel)) to allow doctors to see activity on the other side, with a five-foot-high solid steel balustrade to prevent it from floating, and a rope added twists in places. faced active challenges from local activists and landowners, especially Hispanic residents of South Texas (Díaz-Barriga and Dorsey 2020). The wall has proven vulnerable to various breach attempts, including people cutting holes or climbing over it (some with ladders), which has resulted in 64 skull or spinal cord injuries as a result of falls down from walls/fences for up to five years according to an Arizona hospital near the border 2017 (Ramey et al. 2019).

In addition to the much-publicized border wall, "surveillance-like walls" continue to be developed and deployed in the U.S. and the Mexican border, with the Border Patrol vastly increasing the use of high-tech surveillance Ytaya Arizona, Southern. It is planned as a Port and Harbor eventually covering North America borders and coastal boundaries (Parrish 2019). Another long-term monitoring tool, the Aerostat (a large balloon-like device equipped with radar) has been upgraded to improve ground control but still faces limitations in bad weather Security-focused companies continue to compete for CBP contracts, including \$5.6 billion for equipment and technology contracts from 2017–2018 classifications were made, showing the lasting impact of what has been called the "Border Security Package" (Miller 2019b).

Border surveillance and expanded physical barrier networks have become priorities of the Border Patrol 2020 strategy. The agency seeks "operational control" at the border, prioritizing terrorism and disrupting "transnational criminal organizations" involved in smuggling. The approach extends a "prevention by deterrence" approach a established in the mid-1990s, aimed at migration corridors in urban centers largely remote and high-risk areas push and push, it is to limit illegal border crossings, and it will cause immigration costs, risk, injury, and death. Additionally, the plan includes an "outcomes" program that relies on criminal prosecution and other legal restrictions to crack down on unauthorized entry, with enhanced jail facilities and a law firm partners (Border Patrol 2020a) assist. The Trump administration has been approaching border officials particularly harshly on immigration, implementing a review of various punitive measures outlined in a January 2017 memo by the Homeland Security secretary, himself a retired Army general others, and asylum seekers were often forced to wait for U.S. citizenship. asylum decisions in Mexico under a controversial bilateral program (DHS 2017b).

The extreme measure, proposed in the original draft of the DHS letter, called for authorizing members of the state National Guard to enact immigration laws, a role normally assigned to state officials This proposal would give more National Guard troops There are 100,000 potential arrests of undocumented immigrants in border states Excluded However, the proposal illustrates what some policymakers in the administration wanted to consider the nature of military intervention. In the summer of 2018, the Trump administration deployed nearly 4,000 National Guard troops to the border to perform similar missions to those previously planned by the Bush and Obama administrations, including research, construction, and intelligence research However, although still limited, this activity marked the strengthening of law enforcement programs in response to perceived threats (Burke 2017).

The new military intervention came ahead of the 2018 midterm elections, and in response to migrant caravans from Central America, the government deployed up to 15,000 active-duty troops dubbed

²² U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Annual Reports, available on the official CBP website.

“Operation Faithful Patriot,” with some 6,000 active and eventually commissioned soldiers. They mainly used leashes and other fortifications, while legally prohibiting direct law enforcement actions such as arrests or searches Critics described the measure as an expensive political exercise that was largely useless, because the expected immigration did not materialize.

Between 2019 and 2020, approximately 5,000 to 7,000 troops, both National Guard and active, continued to be deployed to the border. The 2019 briefing by North Com's commander provided insight into military support for the Border Patrol, with Joint Task Force North overseeing some 2,500 troops involved in surveillance and other support missions primarily, legitimate opposition groups advocating for immigrants' rights, activities that may be legally protected -Included concerns about over -entering and raising (by U.S. Army North com 2019). The increased militarization of the border coincides with the tightening of immigration restrictions that began in 2018, with the unprecedented detention of some 4,000 children in a desert area near El Paso in the. In all, more than 70,000 children were detained in facilities across the country in 2019. Border Patrol facilities designed to house temporary detention became overcrowded, holding more items than ordered day, circumstances often criticized for lack of basic needs anxiety arose.

Among the most controversial measures was the increase in family separation policies in mid-2018 and sparked widespread criticism of the government. Thousands of families were separated, although most were eventually reunited, and the temporary shelters were the ones with the most public outrage Although previous administrations also had problems with as for overcrowded detention centers, conditions were seen as more severe under the Trump administration, and policies were deliberately put in place to prevent further migration (GAO 2020). In summary, the way the Trump administration monitored the border, increased barriers, the use of military resources, increased sanctions aimed at ensuring immigration, created a border situation substantially modified results, and encourage broader debate on the humanitarian and legal implications of policies.

4.4 Human Rights Violation in the Border

Apart from disturbing conditions in detention centers, many other aspects of border militarization and enforcement²³ practices raise significant human rights concerns. One long-standing issue and limited oversight and accountability in immigration enforcement, affecting not only immigrants but also Latinos, most of whom are U.S. citizens. citizens or legal residents enforcing ethno-racial profiling and denial of due process, driven by systemic "legal violence" (Menjívar and Abrego 2012) Federal policies allow registration of immigrants; who they are valid at the border, while state laws in places like Arizona and Texas local law enforcement about immigration status.

To forbid individuals for asking questions and cooperating with government officials often targeting Latino individuals this systematic approach to law enforcement has been accompanied by extra-legal violence, with several incidents involving cross-border shootings employees killed and other killings included, killing 33 individuals during the period encounters between 2010 and 2015, however only one agent Faced criminal charges, he was eventually acquitted (Santos 2015). A 2018 survey of recently deported individuals in six Mexican border cities found that 11 percent experienced physical abuse by U.S. officials. imposed by immigrant authorities, with high rates of oral abuse, food insecurity, and reported refusal of treatment (Slack et al. 2018).

The second major human rights issue concerns the systemic violence of the “prevention by deterrence” framework. This approach, which is at the core of the Border Patrol's enforcement model, pushes migrant routes into isolated, dangerous wilderness areas, resulting in high migrant deaths each year Estimates show that 250 to 500 human remains are found each year in this these ways 2019, 2020b de Leon 2015) In 2009, America The Public Health Association (APHA) formally recognized these deaths as a “public health crisis,” urging the Border Patrol to enforce non-lethal methods to reduce risks to migrants’

²³ No More Deaths: Tracking migrant deaths due to border enforcement. No More Deaths, "Annual Migrant Deaths" reports.

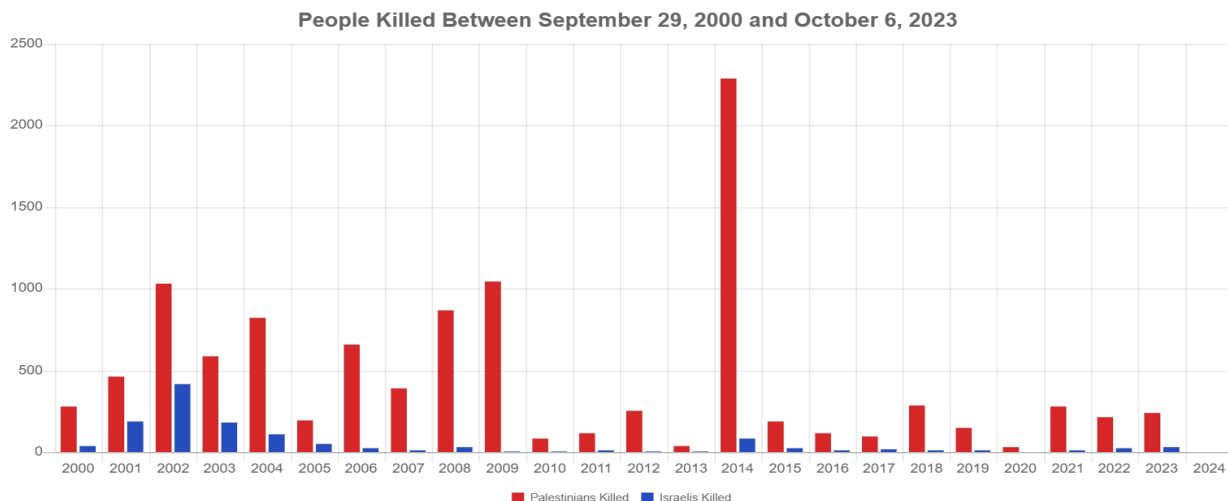
lives and health (APHA 2009) . Despite some victories in the courts, these humanitarian concerns have not been widely covered. In recent years, the Trump administration has tightened its enforcement of humanitarian volunteers assisting immigrants in these areas. This includes prosecuting humanitarian aid workers some facing criminal charges for providing food, water and other basic aid to migrants, filling private armies their vigilance mostly unchallenged by authorities. In a high-profile case, a humanitarian volunteer was acquitted of criminal charges: continued to happen.

The Trump administration and the conservative media often claim that the border is under threat from “invasions” by immigrants, who are often described as dangerous criminals. This metaphor has contributed to xenophobic violence results, notably the 2018 Pittsburgh synagogue massacre and the 2019 El Paso shooting. The 2018 targeted attacks on a Latino individual and a gunman who mentioned alleged support for refugees from the Jewish community there after government opposition to immigration. In a 2019 attack, a white supremacist in El Paso, Texas, murdered 23 people motivated by a desire to stop the "Hispanic attack," even though Latinos have historically made up the majority very locally (Isacson 2019b).

Despite these challenges, immigration assistance agencies along the border, particularly in El Paso and the Lower Rio Grande Valley, provided substantial support in 2018–2019. These groups assisted tens of thousands of low-income immigrants who were released without adequate assistance from law enforcement authorities. Although their efforts were largely volunteer-based and underfunded compared to border law enforcement agencies, they helped find and care for unreported immigrant deaths an unlikely outcome occurred in detention centers, this volunteer work highlights the resilience and commitment of these agencies in the face of tremendous stress and limited outside support.

5. Israel and Palestine War and Massacre from 2000 to 2024²⁴

From my perspective view I have seen Israel and Palestine war continual going on. Here a graph on people killed between September 29, 2000 and October 6, 2023.



This is world best border highest killing touch the historical record between the Occupied Israel and Palestine. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict²⁵ between 2000 and 2024 was devastating and destructive. Between September 2000 and October 6, 2023, at least 9,597 Palestinians and 1,251 Israelis were killed by individuals on the side of the opposition. Additionally, 101,558 Palestinians and 11,962 Israelis were injured during this period. The fighting intensified particularly in October 2023, causing the death toll to skyrocket. As of November 5, 2024, more than 45,000 people have been reported killed, including 43,391 Palestinians and

²⁴ <https://israelipalestinetimeline.org/charts/>

²⁵ <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/israeli-palestinian-conflict>

1,706 Israelis. Between January 1, 2008 and October 6, 2023, 6,735 Palestinians were killed, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs²⁶, (OCHA).

Some have used the term "genocide" to describe the deaths of Palestinians, especially in Gaza. For example, a November 2023 Relief Web report named Israeli actions in the Gaza genocide, citing over 15,000 Palestinian deaths and over 32,000 injuries in January 2024. 22 with over ,300 deaths reported by the Gaza Health Ministry, including an estimated 7,000 individuals are missing and buried in rubble The humanitarian crisis has been exacerbated by the destruction of vital health care and infrastructure, with disproportionate mortality from disease and malnutrition due to lack of inclusion. These statistics highlight the casualties of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict over the past two decades and underscore the urgent need for a lasting resolution to prevent further loss of life and suffering emphasize.

5.1 Casualties of the Israel Hamas War Up to 2024 November

As of November 5, 2024, more than 45,000 people (43,391 Palestinians, 1,706 Israelis) have been killed in the Israel vs Hamas conflict, including 134 – 146 intelligencers and media workers reported. With 120 academics and more than activists, 224 philanthropic aid workers are involved, and with 179 workers, UNRWA is engaged. In November 2024, the UN blazoned a victims-only assessment with at least three independent sources vindicating it in the 6 months between November 2023 and April 2024. Seventy of the Palestinians who failed in Gaza were women and children. The Gaza Health Ministry's (GHM) total number of casualties is the number directly killed by the fighting. A population breakdown is a subset of linked individualities. On September 17, 2024, the GHM published the names, genders, and dates of birth of 34,344 verified Palestinian individuals. This represents more than 80 of the damage reported to date; 60 aren't men of combat age. The GHM numbers don't include those who have failed from stoppable conditions, malnutrition, or other goods of war. Thousands more will die from complaints and birth complications, according to the study by the Gaza Health Consultation workers group. According to the PCPSR report, as of October 7, 2023, more than 60 Gazans have lost family members.

According to an October 2, 2024, letter from 99 American healthcare workers serving in the Gaza Strip since October 7, 2023, to President Joe Biden, Vice President Kamala Harris, and others, grounded on the Unified Food Safety Phase Bracket norms, 2023. The most conservative estimate that can be calculated grounded on available statistics is that at least 62,413 people failed of hunger in Gaza (most of them children), and at least 5,000 failed from conditions without its negligence. Israel killed 1,195 people, 815 of them. October 7 attack There were also civilians. In the enthralled West Bank (together with East Jerusalem), 479 Palestinians, which include 116 children and 9 Israelis, have been killed. Destruction also passed in another corridor of Israel, including southern Lebanon, Syria, Yemen, and Iran.

5.2 Civilian Casualties in Gaza: A History of Israeli Attacks

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has resulted in massive civilian casualties in Gaza for decades due to Israeli bombings, rockets and airstrikes Although Israel justifies its actions as an attempt to target terrorists, the actions are common causes many civilian casualties, attributed to Israeli error, sabotage or as terrorists using civilians as shields, He says **1956 Massacre: Khan Younis-Rafah Massacre:** Hundreds of Palestinians killed in Israeli occupation after Suez Crisis. Charges of mass murder and military misconduct remain unsolved.

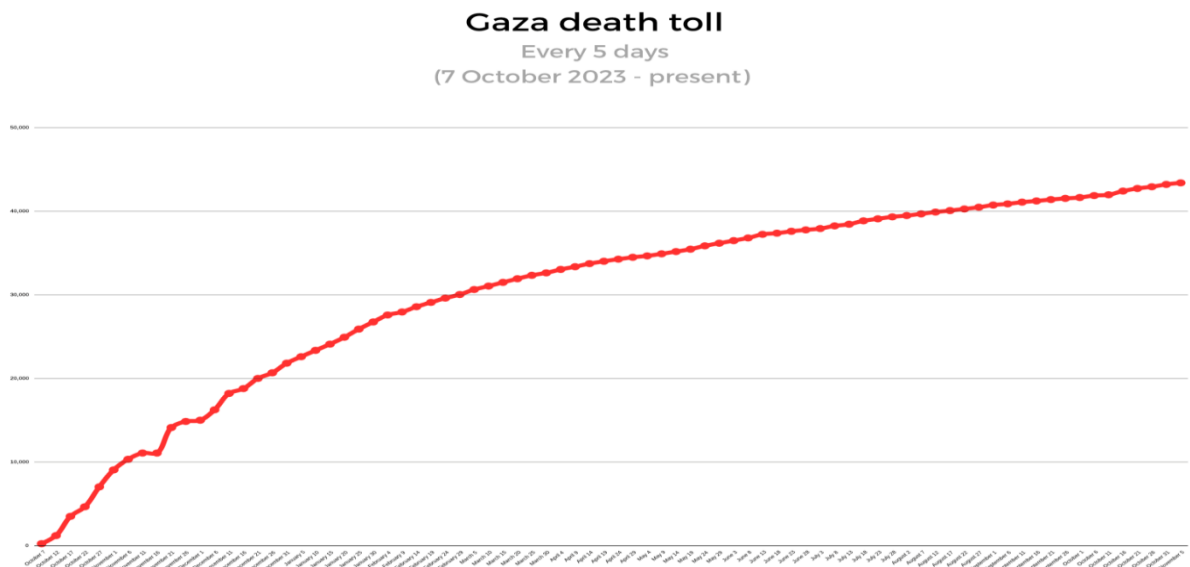
2002 Gaza Bombing: An Israeli F-16 strikes a residential building, killing Hamas leader Salah Shehadeh and 15 civilians, including his children, drawing international condemnation. **In the 2009 Operation Cast Lead:** Zeitoun incident, Israeli forces bombed a house in which more than 100 civilians, including women and children, were held. More than 21 family members died and the investigation failed to pin blame on anyone. **2014 Gaza War:** Despite earlier warnings, several residential buildings, including the

²⁶ <https://www.unocha.org/>

Kawer family home and the Hamad family home, were bombed. Many of the civilian casualties were women and children. The bombing at the Fun Time Beach Cafe killed young people watching the World Cup. **In 2018–2019 Targeted Bombings:** Notable events included the killing of doctor Rouzan al-Najjar during cross-border protests and airstrikes on residential buildings, often causing civilians important people die without clear evidence of military targeting.

In 2021 Al-Wehda Street Bombing: Airstrikes on residential areas kill 46 civilians, including entire families, sparking widespread international outrage. **In 2023–2024 Israel-Hamas War:** As of November 2024, over 45,000 people, primarily Palestinians, have been killed, with women and children comprising 70% of the casualties in Gaza. Aid workers, journalists, and academics were also among the dead.

5.3 Civilian and Militant Casualties in Gaza Conflict²⁷



The ongoing Gaza conflict has resulted in significant loss of life, with more than 35,000 reported dead as of May 2024. These saw 7,797 children, 4,959 women and 1,924 elderly people, highlighting a disproportionately large number of vulnerable people than civilian casualties, an estimated 61% had human casualties all according to the source. up to 90% of their share. The war caused widespread destruction, with attacks on homes, schools, health facilities and shelters. Notable events included an air raid on St. Petersburg. Porphyrius Mosque, Al-Ahli Arab Hospital and several refugee camps, causing casualties.

A. Children and families

Children bear the brunt of the violence, 40% of Gaza's population and over 31% of those identified. As of October 2023, Save the Children reported that whole families of children have died in three weeks in Gaza than in all the wars in the world combined over the last four years, at least family 825 groups by the end of October 2023 other organizations declare a moral crisis, calling for immediate international action.

B. Public Works and Health

Attacks on civilians, including UNRWA²⁸ shelters, hospitals and schools, compounded the humanitarian crisis. More than 10,000 Palestinians were reported disabled from injuries by June 2024, and

²⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casualties_of_the_Israel%E2%80%93Hamas_war

²⁸ <https://www.unrwa.org/>

public health experts fear the death toll could plummet the Lancet study estimates the conflict will cause 186,000 deaths by mid-2024, if considering disease, famine and lack of medical care.

C. Israeli and Hamas Claims

The Israeli military insists it has killed tens of thousands of Hamas fighters, with estimates ranging from 5,000 by the end of 2023 to more than 17,000 by mid-2024 but these claims are disputed. Independent research highlights possible statistics, including concerns that Israel might classify all adult males, including civil servants, as militant Observers have noted differences, such as an apparent pattern clearly not given to the IDF²⁹ through which Israeli guerrillas are counted and inflated.

D. Number of Injuries Disputed

The BBC found that independent research, including from the BBC and human rights organizations³⁰, indicated that many of those accused of militancy were civilians, it added that the IDF has officially recorded only 714 militant deaths as of February 2024, although a much higher number was claimed. Reports indicate that even with combatants included, civilian casualties far exceed the historical average of modern wars.

The war has claimed the deadliest lives of Palestinians since the 1948 Nakba, and in 2023 the death toll will reach its highest level in decades. Even experts on the War Expenditure Program describe the magnitude and impact of the devastation as extraordinary. The humanitarian devastation, particularly on women, children and non-combatants, drew widespread condemnation and raised urgent calls for accountability and solutions.

5.4 Humanitarian Catastrophe in Gaza Amid Israel-Hamas War (October 2023–August 2024)

The ongoing conflict between Israel and Hamas, which began in October 2023³¹, has created an unprecedented humanitarian crisis in Gaza. The Palestinian Ministry of Health suffered heavy losses, and airstrikes destroyed entire families. By mid-October 2023, at least 20 families were permanently erased from Gaza's civil registry, meaning every member was killed. More than 60 families have lost at least 25 members in the conflict, often spanning several generations, an Associated Press investigation found.

By October 2023, health care in the Gaza Strip was overwhelmed, with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) reporting a lack of body bags due to the number of dead, and some bodies being stored in ice cream trucks as a result lack of refrigeration. In mid-November 2023, **Health Workers** in Gaza were struggling to bury the dead, as mass graves were being dug by hand. In a particularly brutal incident, the bodies of more than 100 people, including many children, could not be buried in time, causing them to break up in Al-Shifa and other hospital buildings

The war also had a profound effect on **Gaza's Children**. Reports from the Euro Mediterranean Human Rights Monitors³² and UNICEF in January 2024 showed that over the 24,000 children had lost one relatives or both parents, while nearly 19,000 were orphans or unaccompanied with some children pulled from resources in ruins or wandering through the ruins of bombed-out neighborhoods They could see they.

Severe **Food Shortages** exacerbated the humanitarian crisis. Airstrikes targeted Gaza's food supply chain, destroying bakeries, mills and grocery stores, and an Israeli roadblock hampered humanitarian aid that counted 2 million people in Gaza experienced emergency, food shortages through October 2023. World Food Program (WFP) warned that Gaza is facing famine on a scale not seen since World War II, which

²⁹ <https://www.idf.il/en/>

³⁰ <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c75wqr0k3dyo>

³¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casualties_of_the_Israel%E2%80%93Hamas_war

³² <https://euromedmonitor.org/en>

ended with 1.1 million people in the Strip struggling with extreme hunger. This is described as the "massive numbers of people facing catastrophic hunger" ever recorded on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification³³ (IPC) scale.

The devastation of the conflict to the media was also staggering. The devastation caused by warfare captured the attention of the media. A large number of war journalists were eyewitness to Israeli airstrikes, and in the end, US airpower became the cause of their demise. Since the beginning of October, the Committee to Protect Journalists has noted an increase of 41 in the amount of journalist deaths 12 of which were due to work related issues. Following the series of bombings on news station such as Al Jazeera in Gaza, Al Jazeera's crew members went missing, a handful were detained.

Healthcare workers also endured substantial losses. By the end of October, the Palestinian Ministry of Health reported the deaths of more than 100 medical personnel, including doctors, nurses and paramedics. The UN said more UN personnel had been killed in Gaza than any others record. Hospitals and clinics were not only destroyed but also directly attacked by air strikes. In some cases, health facilities were forced to operate without basic supplies such as oxygen, or were completely destroyed.

Rescue operations have once again been hampered by relentless airstrikes. The **World Health Organization**³⁴ (WHO) reported that as of early November, more than 1,000 people were trapped under the rubble of bombed-out buildings. In December 2023, the Palestinian Civil Defense described the situation as "beyond dire", with many people unable to be rescued due to heavy machinery and lack of fuel. It is believed that the number of people buried under the rubble in the first few months of 2024 further exceed the official death toll, experts estimate the deaths from people still trapped in under therefore True rates may be 10–15% excess residue.

A major concern is the increasing number of missing persons, especially children. As of June 2024, Save the Children reports that approximately 21,000 children are missing and approximately 17,000 are unaccompanied or separated from their families. Another 4,000 were believed to be buried in ruins, and many more were believed to have died in mass graves or damaged buildings. Buildings were flattened in Gaza, the capital of Gaza, making rescue and recovery nearly impossible.

By mid-2024, the situation in Gaza had deteriorated to the point where bodies were buried in streets, elephants and mass graves. And this was exacerbated by the presence of emaciated animals, which made it more difficult to identify bodies. According to reports, the combination of collapsed healthcare, lack of rescue equipment and sustained airstrikes resulted in a large proportion of casualties being "shadow deaths" – people who died or are still missing but their bodies could not be recovered or counted.

International responses to the crisis have been mixed. U.S. the government expressed doubts about the casualty figures provided by the Gaza health authority, when Human Rights Watch (HRW) and the UN confirmed the numbers were reliable UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs³⁵, (OCHA) cited. The Gaza health ministry figures as "clearly derived from" but in January upto 2024 the Gaza health administrative desired that civilians register their dead online, due to the sheer the extent of the damage and the deterioration of health care systems. Overall, until August 2024, the conflict in Gaza has resulted in thousands of deaths, severe food insecurity, deteriorated healthcare and mass displacement and the international community is struggling to provide adequate assistance.

6. India and Pakistani Wars and Conflicts and Kashmir

India and Pakistan have had ongoing border conflicts since 1947, including four major wars (1947-1948, 1965, 1971 and 1999) and numerous skirmishes along the Line of Control (LoC) and the International

³³ <https://www.ipcinfo.org/>

³⁴ <https://www.who.int/>

³⁵ <https://www.unocha.org/>

Border (IB), the first of the major conflicts was the Kashmir War, the 1971 war of independence of Bangladesh, including the Kargil War. Long-term establishments such as the 2001-2002 military buildup and the Siachen conflict (1984-2003) reflect deep territorial tensions. Ceasefire violations have intensified in recent years, especially in the wake of incidents such as India's 2016 surgical strike and the 2019 Pulwama attack. Civilians often bear the brunt of cross-border landmines, with significant deaths reported in conflicts in 2013, 2016-2018 and 2020-2021. Despite agreements such as the 2003 ceasefire and the renewed promise of 2021, incidents like the Satwal conflict in 2023 have highlighted the crisis.

The India-Pakistan³⁶ border has been the scene of frequent violence and killings since the partition in 1947, with clashes, ceasefire violations and cross-border shelling. Military and civilian violence on the LoC and internationally border in Jammu and Kashmir. Beheading of an Indian soldier etc. Stress is intensified because of distinct issues. Civilians living near the border often suffer from targeted missiles, as we saw in the conflicts of 2016-2018 and recent violations in 2023, including efforts by Pakistani authorities to go aboard with reported civilian casualties from Indian fire, attempts to enter, retaliatory attacks and killings of fishermen patrolling disputed waters further intensify the hostility in Border. Killings still exist despite agreements like 2003 the ceasefire and the 2021 commitment to peace, underpin deep distrust and unresolved disputes between the two nuclear-armed neighbors.

Since the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947, they have been embroiled in conflicts over the territory of Kashmir³⁷, leading to many battles and ongoing conflicts. The First Indo-Pakistan War (1947–1948). for the establishment of the Line of Control (LoC), which divided Kashmir between the two states. The controversy intensified with subsequent wars in 1965 and 1971 and the 1999 Kargil conflict. Despite a cease-fire agreement in 2003 and renewed commitments in 2021, violations continue, often resulting in the deaths of soldiers and civilians. The region remains a hotbed of violence, with both countries maintaining heavy military presence and exchanging fire from time to time along the LoC.

The main issues related to the Indo-Pakistan conflict are religion, nature of social conflict, geography as a contentious issue, and relations with neighboring countries. Indo-Pakistan conflict has been overwhelmed by religious issues so filled with. Two major religions, Hinduism and Islam, have been at the heart of the conflict since 1947. For hundreds of years before 1947, there are signs that religious groups can coexist, but as nationalism grows, they split and religious groups spread out. India in particular has seen a rise in Hindutva militancy in recent years. This led to constitutional changes and *a push to discriminate against Muslims*. In his campaign speeches, the U.S. President Joe Biden condemned prejudice against India against Muslims and said Kashmir should be an independent state. He did so with the intention of winning over Muslim votes in America, but his words let India know that if they did not stop exploiting Muslim communities, America was going to sever friendly relations with India. Social conflict is one in which the lives of one or both parties are in danger of being destroyed. Since both India and Pakistan have nuclear weapons, the possessors have leverage over each other in any dispute. As **Richard Haas** says in *The World*, India developed nuclear weapons “in response to China’s nuclear development” and if clear warnings and threats are to be sent to Pakistan, the only way Pakistan can match India’s power is to acquire nuclear weapons. A small country like Pakistan, with its declining GDP and economic strength and relatively small conventional military compared to India, had a process of leveling it all the way to India.

But a nuclear-armed Pakistan poses a threat to the United States because it is a volatile country with frequent changes of leadership. There have been several military coups in Pakistan, and the influence of terrorist organizations can be seen in the domestic affairs. This focuses on the United States. They fear that political instability could also cause the Pakistani government to lose control of nuclear weapons or facilities. At the heart of this conflict is geopolitics. As neighbors, they have easy access to each other’s territory, and there is a dispute over the sovereignty of Kashmir and Jammu regions. Both countries have many benefits from absolute sovereignty. They also have a lot to lose if they don’t gain control.

³⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India%E2%80%93Pakistan_border_skirmishes

³⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kashmir_conflict

6.1 India-China-Nepal-Pakistan-Myanmar and Bangladesh

There are often disputes and alleged violations along the border between India and its neighbors. *In China*, conflict as well. The Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China remains a disputed border. In 2020, conflict in the Galwan Valley led to deaths on both sides, exposing unresolved border disputes highlighted by ongoing disputes over territories such as Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh revealed. *In Nepal*, Indian construction projects and maps created friction in the Kalapani, Lipulekh and Susta communities. Territorial disputes arose in places like Kalapani, Lipulekh and Susta. In 2020, Nepal released a new political map that included these areas, raising diplomatic tensions with India. Violations of the Line of Control (LoC) *with Pakistan* often lead to cross-border firing and exchanges of troops. The Indian and Pakistani governments consistently violate the ceasefires by crossing the LoC, after which both sides accuse one another.

Pakistan and India both reported incidents of gunfire and these resulted in military action with civilians being caught in the crossfire. During military exercises, Indian forces occasionally shoot at rebel groups stationed right next to the Myanmar border on the Indian side, which raises sovereignty issues. Within the ongoing conflict in Myanmar, India has been engaged with military operations against rebel forces on the Indian side of the border. This tactic may concern it and the bilateral relations in the long term despite it actually enhances security. The Land Boundary Agreement signed in 2015, along with some other treaties are not in place between the two countries leading to controversy when people are shot from across the border or security personnel are deployed. The problems outlined here demonstrate the difficulty of getting governance over the geographically diversified India's borders. The Border Security Force (BSF) has been engaged in clashes with people trying to cross unauthorized, leading to talks between the two countries.

7. North and South Korea Border Incidents

The border between North and South Korea, particularly the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and the Northern Limit Line (NLL), has been the scene of many military conflicts and tensions since the Korean War ceased in 1953. Notable events include The Panmunjom massacre in 1976, where North Koreans killed two U.S. soldiers, and Infiltration Discovery Tunnels built for possible attacks as well. Controversial sea battles with the NLL were devastating, as were the 1999 and 2002 conflicts. The sinking of the South Korean warship **Cheonan** in 2010 and the bombing of Yeonpyeong Island by North Korea attributed to Yeonpyeong Island caused a major crisis, drawing international condemnation other incidents included missile injuries and civilian as they are not soldiers who died in the DMZ (2015). Shooting. As recently as November 2024, North Korea destroyed GPS signals near the border, affecting air navigation and maritime operations. These incentives, along with Pyongyang's missile tests and military exercises, date hostility reflecting the permanence and uncertainty of the security situation on the Korean peninsula.

Since 2020, tensions have escalated along the Korean border, from gun exchanges to drone strikes. In May 2020, North Korean missiles hit a South Korean guard post on the DMZ, prompting a military response. In September 2020, North Korean soldiers killed and burned a South Korean military officer, an act for which Kim Jong-un later apologized. The following years saw the introduction of drones, such as the December 2022 incident in which a North Korean drone crossed into South Korea, leading to the downing of a South Korean plane. In 2024, recent provocations included North Korean missiles on Yeonpyeong Island, North Korean military attacks and propaganda-filled balloons launched into South Korea. And there are In August 2024, a North Korean soldier defected to South Korea, in October, North Korea lost key lines of communication, several balloon launches exacerbated the crisis, some reached blue homes. These events highlight the volatile energy of hostilities Korean states between the boundaries.

There are many other countries they were doing the same border killing, kidnaped, rape, skirmish and many more which is valuable a person right to take. This border massacre is happening day by day around the world. Because the country shows the military power and force. The world now become more nuclear power and advance technological equipment that we are seeing the Israel vs Palestine war. I believe

we should stop them and follow the international law and Conventions for human being in the world because everybody has a right to life, freedom, live and go any other part of the border.

7.1 International Legal Framework and Human Rights Violations

The issue of violence against migrants at the borders has become a growing concern for human rights, especially when increasing military involvement and restrictive immigration policies abuse a it spreads and results in manslaughter These practices often violate basic rights such as the right to life, protection from torture and asylum, Law enforcement remains weak due to Nooni logistical challenges This book examines legal and human rights violations associated with cross-border massacres, the challenges of strengthening accountability, and global responses to these atrocities It also makes recommendations to improve immigration security and ensure border control violence accountability.

The problem of migrant violence at borders has become a pressing human rights concern, mainly as growing militarization and restrictive immigration policies lead to across-the-board abuse and arbitrary killings. These actions often violate fundamental rights, such as the right to life, protection from torture, and the right to seek asylum, as outlined in international conventions. As much as there are international laws concerning the human rights of migrants, the application of those laws is still weak because of some political, legal and logistical issues. The manuscript proceeds to discuss the legal and human rights violations of border massacres, the difficulties in enforcing these crimes, and international responses to these crimes. It further suggests ways through which migrants can be better protected against these crimes and migration should correlate with crimes as they cross borders.

A. Arbitrary Killings

Migrants are often forcibly displaced without consideration or any form of congressional combat which is then resorted to. Security forces or militia may live resorts, for without combat migrants use majoring bombs. Civilians (particularly females and children) are also abused alongside non-combatants improving the level to which civilians are damaged. The responsible parties, especially state operatives, truly do not face any punishments regarding such issues as the actions take place in border areas where there is minimal accountability to the public.

B. Human Rights Violations

The slavery of migrants at the borders is a crime for which any human being should not only be ashamed to commit but one that also contradicts so many human rights that are affirmed in international treaties, one of them being the right to life as found in the International Declaration of Human Rights (Article 3) and articles 6 and 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). The most fundamental right is the right to life, but the border can create a gross violation of this right.

Torture and Cruel Therapy: The Convention Against Torture and the ICCPR protect an individual from such inhumane acts. A cruel massacre frequently has to do with such treatment during or before the killing. Right to Seek Asylum: This is guaranteed under the 1951 Refugee Convention. Besides, it is the case that massacres deny people those rights by denying them 'safe' and 'clean' long enough for them to file asylum claims. During such massacres, oftentimes, women and children are also harmed, or even all are violently coerced so that no one determines what is fair.

Non-Refoulement: This is more like a Repeat Refugee Convention because it has the same title as the former. However, the Refugee Convention, in its principle of nonrefoulement, prohibits the return of individuals to countries where their lives will be in danger. Border Massacres contravene many international agreements that secure the borders principle if people are forced into life-threatening situations literally to be gunned down or demolished at the borderline without due evaluation.

7.3 International Legal Framework

There are number of International legal frameworks exist to safeguard human rights, such as, asylum seekers and migration

A. United Nations (UN) Frameworks - **International Human Rights Law**: Under the UN, human rights mechanisms like the Human Rights Council, **UN Special Rapporteurs**, and the High Commissioner for Human Rights investigate violations and promote accountability. **International Humanitarian Law**: In situations where conflicts drive migration, international humanitarian law, including the **Geneva Conventions**, applies to protect civilians, including migrants.

B. Regional Human Rights Instruments - **European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)**: The ECHR, under the European Court of Human Rights, provides significant protections for migrants within Europe. Several landmark cases involve state violence against migrants. - **American Convention on Human Rights (ACHR)**: Similar protections exist under the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the Americas. Cases of border violence, especially between Latin American countries and the US, have come under scrutiny. However, the African Charter on Human Rights for People includes a framework for African countries to uphold the rights of their migrants and asylum seekers.

7.4 Challenges in Enforcing Human Rights at Borders

Although there are strong international legal instruments, the protection of and accountability for the borders of all countries is complicated for various reasons. **State Sovereignty and Security Concerns**: The states usually invoke the nation's sovereignty and security of the state to rationalize forceful action at the border center, making it very hard for these states to be taken to task for human rights abuses. **Lack of Access to Border Areas**: Border areas are almost militarized and restricted, limiting journalists, NGOs, and human rights organizations for investigations. **The Fragile International Accountability Mechanisms**, this enforcement of International human rights law is slow, and states may refuse to comply with international bodies like the International Criminal Court (ICC). **Political Pressure and Diplomacy**: Governments are responsible for the violence due to political and economic pressure.

7.5 International Responses to Border Massacres

This is a general global response at the countries border which is evolved over the year with many stakeholders.

- A. United Nation, The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), his bodies advocate for the protection of refugees and displace individual. But often calling attending to atrocities at border. They are working to investigate border violence and issues reports and take action therefore, they should be more concise about to prevent further violations.
- B. International NGOs and Organizations like Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch (HRW), and Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctor Without Borders) regularly document and report human rights abuses at the border. However, they advocate for the protection of migration and call for an end to redemption, which is really fine work but not appropriate.
- C. Regional Courts, Human Rights courts, the European Court of Human Rights, and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights have played significant roles in holding states accountable for their ferocity against migration. But this is really challenging. We also need to focus on how they can get released for humanity.
- D. The International Criminal Court (ICC), the ICC has order to prosecute offence against humanity, adding a high scale involved in border bloodshed. I think they have to impose on the country agreement between their households and trade smoothly to release pressure.

7.6 Proposed Solutions and Recommendations

To manage these problems of illegal border massacres and protect the rights of migrants, several strategies have been suggested:

- **Strengthening International Accountability:** Developing the jurisdiction of the international courts and tribunals or enhancing cooperation with regional courts to ensure that those responsible for border massacres are held answerable.
- **Improving Border Security Training:** Governments should confirm that border security personnel are trained in human rights law and non-lethal border management approaches.
- **Humanitarian Passageways:** Establishing secure and legal routes for migrants to seek asylum would diminish the need for harmful crossings that put them at risk of violence.
- **International Cooperation:** Greater international association is needed to convey the burden of migration, particularly in trouble zones, and to stop unilateral activities that lead to border violence.
- **Public Pressure and Advocacy:** Civil society organizations must persist to put pressure on governments to uphold human rights and refrain from using brutality against immigrants.

7.7 The Role of International Perspectives in Shaping Human Rights Policy

Transnational perspectives on border bloodbaths are critical in shaping programs that prioritize moral rights. Human Rights Diplomacy Nations can exercise political pressure on countries engaged in border violence. They must use platforms like the United Nations General Assembly or Security Council to dictate analyses and warrants. Global Migration Compacts International agreements like the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) seek to manage migration completely, guaranteeing the conservation of settlers' rights.

8. Prevention and Protection on Human Rights Violations

Regional human rights institutions such as the **United Nations (UN)**, the International Criminal Court (**ICC**), and the European Court of Human Rights (**ECHR**) work to promote human rights standards and violators are held accountable Professionals, lawyers and governments in a global transformation to protect human dignity and equality, education, and order internal changes They also carry out advocacy.

International Law: The prohibition of torture is absolute under **Article 5** of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)** and Article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other **Torture, Cruelty or Cruelty or Punishment (CAT)** International Law: **Article 9** of the UDHR and the International the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (**ICCPR**). It prohibits involuntary detention and guarantees the right to a fair trial. International Law, *The International Convention on the Elimination of All Racial Discrimination (CERD)*, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (**CEDAW**), and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (**CRPD**) are major international treaties on non-discrimination.

Violation of the right to life: Deprivation of the right to life, whether through state-sanctioned murder, or violence resulting in death Example: Governments may interfere in politics in extrajudicial killings of dissidents or marginalized communities or ignore them, such as ethnic minorities or activists. International law: The right to life is enshrined in **Article 3** of the **UDHR** and **Article 6 of the ICCPR**.

Violation of the right to privacy: Interfering with an individual's right to privacy, including improperly monitoring, collecting information, or invading his or her' on their own private matters. Governments or corporations may monitor the activities, communications, or online activities of citizens

without consent or legal justification. International law: **Article 12 of the UDHR** protects individuals from arbitrary interference with their privacy, family, home, or correspondence.

Forced displacement: Forced displacement due to conflict, persecution, or natural disasters, generally lacks protection or rights for individual **Refugees and IDPs** their internally displaced persons (IDPs) may face violence, lack of basic services, or legal protection for seeking protection. International Law The 1951 Refugee Convention and the Guiding Principles for Displaced Person (1998) save replaced persons. Mortal rights breaches are severe extremities that can affect individuals and communities worldwide. While it's essential to comprehend these issues, it's more necessary to have exchanges that foster judgments, responsibility, and fairness. We can work concertedly toward a world of universal mortal rights safeguarded by outstretching mindfulness and sustaining advocacy sweats.

8.1 Addressing Root Causes and Improving Border Policies

To effectively address cross-border killings and other mortal rights violations, it's necessary to address the root causes of migration. These include violent conflict, mortal rights violations, profitable inequality, and environmental declination. Transnational endeavors should concentrate on fortified conflict and political pressure account for a significant portion of cross-border migration. Perfecting peacebuilding, conflict resolution, and popular governance in countries of origin can help reduce the need for forced migration and protect individuals from violence. Chancing safe, legal routes for migration and shelter is critical. Governments should cooperate to develop mechanisms that enable individuals to seek shelter safely without fear of persecution, violence, or exploitation. The

European Union, for example, has begun exploring indispensable routes for deportees, but their perpetration is inconsistent. While border control is essential, it must be done with respect for mortal quality and the rule of law. For illustration, the EU—Turkey agreement (2016) has been blamed for transferring deportees back to countries where they risk persecution. A further philanthropic approach, incorporating border enforcement with respect for transnational exile law and mortal rights, is needed. It's important to hold perpetrators of international violence responsible. This includes both state (e.g., border command) and non-state (e.g., military or mortal trafficking) actors. Legal systems must be strengthened to ensure the execution of malefactors and compensation and protection for survivors.

8.2 How to Stop the Violence to Using International Laws and Conventions

Stopping border violations under worldwide law and conventions requires esteeming sovereignty, fostering tactfulness, and clinging to global morals. Instruments like the United Nations Charter (Composition 2), which authorizations-interference and non-violent disagreement resolution, and conventions, which include the Geneva Conventions (1949), guarding civilians and combatants, give a base for managing border pressures. Cooperative adherence to covenants like the Vienna Convention on Politic Relations (1961) ensures translucence in speech. States can address grievances constructively by prioritizing legal arbitration via bodies like the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and using nearby fabrics, including SAARC and BIMSTEC. Further, integrating mortal rights fancies with border operation rules safeguards against violations and strengthens acceptance as accurate.

A unified approach, grounded entirely on compliance with transnational legal guidelines and conventions, guarantees a pathway toward sustainable peace and near balance. Esteeming transnational law and covenants are essential to maintaining peace and icing the fulfillment and rights of individualities across public borders. All countries must abide by conventions similar to the Geneva Conventions for guarding civilians and displaced persons and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which sustains the right to safety and shelter. Border contests, the inordinate use of force, and the denial of abecedarian rights violate these principles and damage global solidarity. Collaborative accommodations, fair treatment of settlers, and compliance with legal systems are critical to precluding similar violations and promoting a suitable transnational community.

8.3 Border Violations: A Legal and Diplomatic Framework Solutions

Stopping border violations requires adherence to worldwide legal guidelines and bilateral agreements and strengthening collaborative mechanisms. Each neighboring country has its own felonious frame; combining these with global morals can produce complete results:

- **Strengthen Bilateral Agreements**

India- China supported the 1993 Border Peace and Tranquility Agreement and enforced the 2005 Protocol for boundary operation. Advancement addresses and unprejudiced third-party festivity agreements beneath United Nations fabrics could help. India- Nepal Use established Joint Working Groups to break controversies over Kalapani, Lipulekh, and Susta areas and attach to the 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship. Cooperative border commissions can clarify limitations. For translucency, India- Pakistan Strengthened the 2003 ceasefire agreement and contained worldwide video display units below the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP). India- Myanmar Enhance collaboration beneath the India- Myanmar Bilateral Border Agreement of 1967, specializing in common patrolling and intelligence-sharing to save you insurrectionary sports. India- Bangladesh: The Land Boundary Agreement 2015 was implemented, and border forces were modified to cover killings and make specific humane remedies for the duration of border crossings.

- **B. Regional and International Cooperation**

The United Nations influences UN fabrics, similar to the International Court of Justice (ICJ), to resolve controversies amicably. SAARC and BIMSTEC Use these nearby structures to intervene in conflicts and embellish cross-exchanges, lowering lawless sports.

C. Border Structure and Technology

Install surveillance systems like drones, detectors, and cameras in touchy areas. Build a border structure to explain discreteness and enjoin unauthorized conduct.

D. Penalizing Violations

Apply strict penalties for violators. Military personnel charged with unauthorized conduct should face martial law under army regulation. Civilians negotiating unlawful crossings should be subject to separate countrywide immigration laws.

E. Promote People Ties

Engage in artistic exchanges, cross-border requests, and educational collaborations to lessen conflict. Incorporating political systems, strict criminal laws, and technological advancements can reduce border violations, promoting peace and cooperation across borders.

Conclusion

Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state, Article 13(1) and also right to leave any country, their own and to return, Article, 13(2), UDHR, 1948. According to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article, 12(2), Recognizes the rights of individuals to leave any country or own. (ICCPR), 1966. In many countries regulate international travel to use the Passport Acts or Immigration Laws, which government issuance their leave and enter the country. The illegal cross-border butchery represents a gross violation of transnational law and moral rights. It punctuates the need for global cooperation, a strong legal frame, and harmonious transnational action to hold perpetrators responsible and protect the vulnerable.

It must follow the international binding and urgent need for a transnational response to address illegal cross-border violence, including genocide targeting vulnerable populations such as refugees and migrants. It emphasizes the importance of using legal accountability, advocacy and international cooperation to address such atrocities (Mediterranean, 2014). Case incidents, for example, the Coast Guard attacked migrants despite worldwide condemnation. Estimates are still limited. History calls for addressing the root causes of migration, reforming border policies, and ensuring justice for victims to protect human rights and prevent future violence. We should stop all kinds of violations and obey the International framework, treaties, conventions and so on etc. When everybody come to work together the world would be more peaceful than ever.

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