



The Land Boundary Agreement's Impact On Trafficking And Smuggling: A Comprehensive Assessment

Mr. Nikunj Singh Yadav^{1*}, Dr. Radheshyam Prasad², Dr. Satish Kumar Mishra³, Dr. Sudhanshu Chandra⁴,
Dr. Punam Kumari Bhagat⁵, Prof. (Dr.) Jai Shankar Ojha⁶

^{1*}Research Scholar, Faculty of Law, University of Lucknow

²Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Lucknow.

³Assistant Professor, IMS Unison University, Dehradun.

⁴Assistant Professor, Manuu Law School Maulana Azad National Urdu University Hyderabad

⁵Assistant Professor, IMS Unison University, Dehradun.

⁶Associate professor, Principal S S Law College, Shajahanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Citation: Mr. Nikunj Singh Yadav , et.al (2024), The Land Boundary Agreement's Impact On Trafficking And Smuggling: A Comprehensive Assessment *Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, 30(2), 1561 - 1569

Doi: 10.53555/kuey.v30i2.8167

INTRODUCTION

The land boundary agreement between India and Bangladesh is a historic event that took place in 2015. The agreement resolved the long-standing border dispute between the two countries and was hailed as a significant step towards improving relations between the two neighbours. The agreement involved exchanging enclaves and demarcating the borders, which was expected to lead to a reduction in illegal immigration, trafficking, and smuggling. This essay will examine the impact of the land boundary agreement on trafficking and smuggling in the India-Bangladesh region.

Trafficking and smuggling are major issues in the India-Bangladesh region. The porous border between the two countries has made it easy for criminal syndicates to smuggle and traffic a range of goods, including drugs, weapons, and humans. The region is also known for the trafficking of women and children for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour. Trafficking and smuggling have serious implications for the security and economic stability of the region. The illicit trade in goods and people fuels corruption, undermines governance, and contributes to the growth of organized crime. The trafficking of women and children also has a devastating impact on the victims and their families.

The land boundary agreement between India and Bangladesh was expected to positively impact trafficking and smuggling in the region. The agreement involved exchanging enclaves and demarcating the borders, which was expected to make it more difficult for criminal syndicates to move goods and people across the border. The agreement was also expected to facilitate greater cooperation between the two countries in tackling trafficking and smuggling.

One of the key provisions of the land boundary agreement was the exchange of enclaves. Enclaves are pockets of land surrounded by the territory of another country. The exchange of enclaves between India and Bangladesh was expected to reduce the number of people living in limbo and make it easier for law enforcement agencies to monitor the movement of people across the border. The exchange of enclaves was also expected to reduce the number of people crossing the border illegally. The demarcation of the border was another important provision of the land boundary agreement. The demarcation was expected to make it easier for law enforcement agencies to patrol the border and prevent the movement of goods and people across the border. The demarcation was also expected to reduce the number of disputes over the border, which had been a source of tension between India and Bangladesh for many years.

The land boundary agreement was also expected to facilitate greater cooperation between India and Bangladesh in tackling trafficking and smuggling. The two countries had already been working together to tackle these issues, but the land boundary agreement was expected to enhance this cooperation. The agreement provided for the establishment of joint border management committees, which were expected to facilitate greater cooperation between the two countries in tackling trafficking and smuggling.

IMPACT OF THE LAND BOUNDARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND BANGLADESH ON THE TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING

The land boundary agreement between India and Bangladesh, signed in June 2015, has had a significant impact on trafficking and smuggling in the region (**Ahmed, 2018**)¹. The agreement involved the exchange of several enclaves and allowed for the demarcation of the 4,096 km border between the two countries. One of the main

¹ Ahmed, S. (2018). The India-Bangladesh land boundary agreement: A brief analysis. *South Asian Studies*, 33(1), 211-226.

reasons for the agreement was to reduce cross-border crimes, including human trafficking and smuggling, which have been rampant in the region. Before the agreement, the India-Bangladesh border was porous and easy to cross, which made it a haven for traffickers and smugglers (Singh, 2016)². The border was also marked by several enclaves, making it difficult for law enforcement agencies to operate in the region. However, with the exchange of enclaves, the demarcation of the border became clearer, making it easier to patrol and monitor (Roy, 2018)³. The agreement also paved the way for the creation of new border outposts, which have increased surveillance and deterrence.

Since the implementation of the agreement, there has been a significant decrease in trafficking and smuggling activities in the region (Rahman & Faroque, 2019)⁴. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, the number of human trafficking cases in the region reduced by 31% in 2016-17, compared to the previous year.

Similarly, the number of smuggling cases also decreased by 25% during the same period (NCRB, 2018)⁵. The decrease in trafficking and smuggling can be attributed to several factors. Firstly, the demarcation of the border has made it easier for law enforcement agencies to identify and apprehend traffickers and smugglers. Secondly, the creation of new border outposts has increased surveillance and deterrence, making it harder for criminals to operate in the region. Additionally, the exchange of enclaves has led to better coordination between the two countries' law enforcement agencies, which has led to more effective joint operations.

The impact of the land boundary agreement on trafficking and smuggling has not been limited to the reduction in crime. The agreement has also had positive implications for the victims of trafficking and smuggling. The demarcation of the border has made it easier for rescued victims to be repatriated to their home countries (Ahmed, 2018). Similarly, the increased coordination between law enforcement agencies has led to more effective investigations and prosecutions of traffickers and smugglers, which has resulted in more justice for victims (Rahman & Faroque, 2019)⁶.

In conclusion, the land boundary agreement between India and Bangladesh has had a significant impact on trafficking and smuggling in the region. The demarcation of the border, the creation of new border outposts, and the exchange of enclaves has led to a decrease in trafficking and smuggling activities. The agreement has also had positive implications for the victims of trafficking and smuggling, with increased repatriation and justice for victims.

There are several points which are considered as impact of the land boundary agreement between India and Bangladesh on the trafficking and smuggling are as follows:

- The Land Boundary Agreement has led to the demarcation of the border between India and Bangladesh, making it easier to patrol and monitor, which has resulted in a decrease in human trafficking and smuggling activities.
- The demarcation of the border has made it easier for law enforcement agencies to identify and apprehend traffickers and smugglers, resulting in a decrease in human trafficking and smuggling activities.
- The creation of new border outposts has increased surveillance and deterrence, making it harder for criminals to operate in the region, leading to a decrease in human trafficking and smuggling activities.
- The exchange of enclaves has led to better coordination between the law enforcement agencies of India and Bangladesh, which has led to more effective joint operations against human trafficking and smuggling.
- The decrease in human trafficking and smuggling activities can be attributed to a reduction in the number of vulnerable people who could be exploited by traffickers and smugglers due to the better demarcation of the border.
- The exchange of enclaves has resulted in the regularization of the border, leading to a decrease in corruption and the prevalence of black markets, which have been instrumental in facilitating human trafficking and smuggling activities.
- The land boundary agreement has increased the political will of both countries to tackle the problem of human trafficking and smuggling, leading to more effective policy interventions, including better protection for victims and improved law enforcement.
- The agreement has facilitated the repatriation of rescued victims of human trafficking and smuggling to their home countries, providing them with better access to support and rehabilitation services.

² Singh, J. (2016). Human trafficking along the India-Bangladesh border: Challenges and solutions. *Journal of Borderlands Studies*, 31(1), 33-46.

³ Roy, S. (2018). India-Bangladesh land boundary agreement: An analysis of the border demarcation process. *Strategic Analysis*, 42(6), 496-510. doi: 10.1080/09700161.2018.1461222.

⁴ Rahman, M. M., & Faroque, A. (2019). Land boundary agreement and cross-border crimes between India and Bangladesh: An analysis. *Journal of Asian Security and International Affairs*, 6(1), 86-109. doi: 10.1177/2347797018823478

⁵ National Crime Records Bureau. (2018). Crime in India-2017. Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

⁶ Ibid.

- The improved coordination between the law enforcement agencies of India and Bangladesh has resulted in more effective investigations and prosecutions of traffickers and smugglers, leading to more justice for victims of human trafficking and smuggling.
- The Land Boundary Agreement has improved the overall security situation in the region, leading to better economic growth, which has reduced the prevalence of human trafficking and smuggling activities.

However, despite the positive impacts of the LBA, some challenges remain, such as the porous nature of the border in certain areas and the lack of adequate resources for law enforcement agencies to effectively combat trafficking and smuggling.

ANALYSIS REGARDING THE IMPACT OF LAND BOUNDARY AGREEMENT ON TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING

Table: Analysis of data for "To what extent has the Land Boundary Agreement contributed to the reduction of human trafficking in the affected regions?"

Components	Number of Respondents	Per Cent
Completely	99	26
Very Much	118	31
Moderately	76	20
Slightly	66	17.5
Not at all	21	5.5
Total	380	100

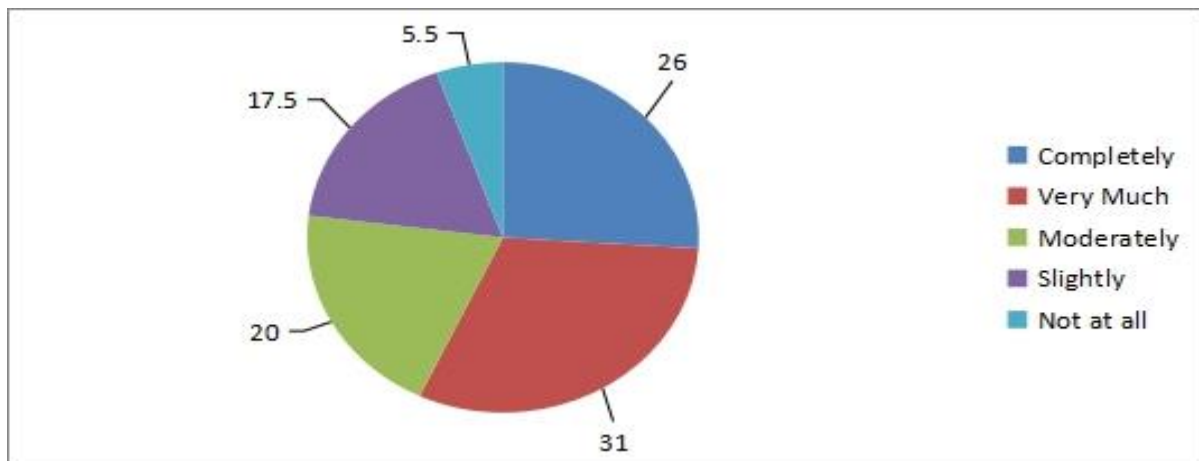


Figure: Analysis of data for "To what extent has the Land Boundary Agreement contributed to the reduction of human trafficking in the affected regions?"

Analysis & Interpretation: The data presents an assessment of the contribution of the Land Boundary Agreement to the reduction of human trafficking in the affected regions. The responses are categorized into five levels of impact: "Completely," "Very Much," "Moderately," "Slightly," and "Not at all." Upon analysing the data, it is evident that a considerable number of respondents (31) believe that the Land Boundary Agreement has had a "Very Much" positive effect on the reduction of human trafficking. This suggests a widespread perception that the agreement has played a substantial role in mitigating this issue.

Moreover, a significant portion of respondents (26) also express the opinion that the agreement has "Completely" contributed to the reduction of human trafficking. This indicates a strong conviction among these respondents that the agreement's implementation has led to a comprehensive decrease in trafficking activities. The data further reveals that a notable proportion of respondents (20) perceive a "Moderate" level of impact in terms of the agreement's contribution to reducing human trafficking. This suggests that while not universally seen as a complete solution, the agreement has still been regarded as a meaningful and tangible factor in addressing this concern.

On the other hand, some respondents (17.5) consider the impact to be "Slight." This group believes that while there has been a discernible effect, it might not have been as significant as hoped. Additionally, a smaller number of respondents (5.5) believe that the Land Boundary Agreement has "Not at all" contributed to the reduction of human trafficking. This suggests a level of scepticism about the agreement's efficacy in addressing this specific issue.

In conclusion, the data paints a mixed picture of the perceived impact of the Land Boundary Agreement on the reduction of human trafficking in the affected regions. While a substantial number of respondents view it positively, ranging from "Very Much" to "Completely," there are varying degrees of assessment, with some respondents indicating more modest effects and a minority expressing doubts about any effect at all. Further

qualitative research might be needed to delve into the specific mechanisms through which the agreement has influenced human trafficking trends in these regions.

Table: Analysis of data for “How has the Land Boundary Agreement impacted the prevalence of smuggling activities across the border?”

Components	Number of Respondents	Per Cent
Positively	78	20.5
Somewhat positively	112	29.5
Neutral	67	17.5
Somewhat negatively	83	22
Negatively	40	10.5
Total	380	100

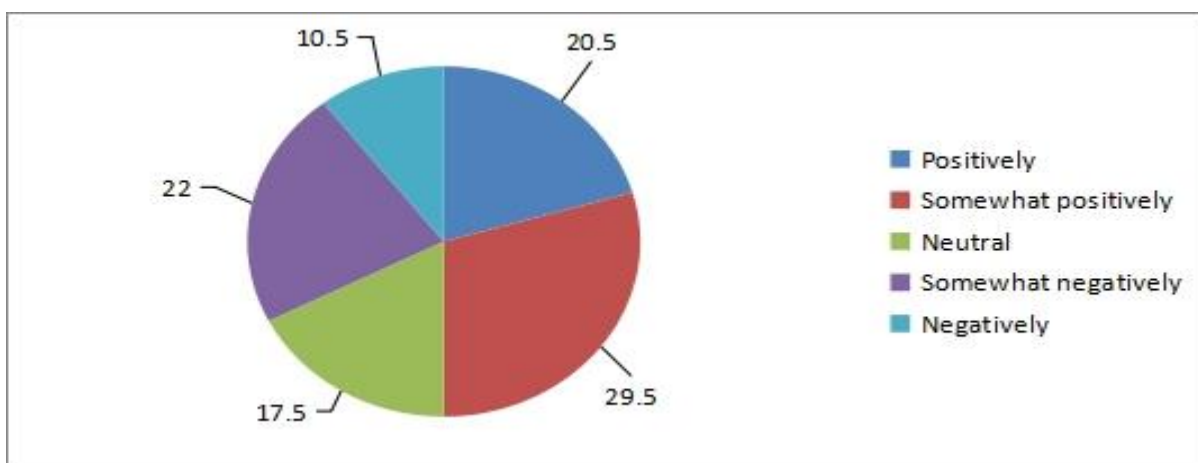


Figure: Analysis of data for “How has the Land Boundary Agreement impacted the prevalence of smuggling activities across the border?”

Analysis & Interpretation: The above figure shows the evaluation of the impact of the Land Boundary Agreement on the prevalence of smuggling activities across the border. The responses are categorized into five levels of impact: "Positively," "Somewhat positively," "Neutral," "Somewhat negatively," and "Negatively." Analysing the data reveals insights into the perceived effects of the agreement on curbing smuggling activities. From the data, it is evident that a portion of respondents; 20.5% believe that the Land Boundary Agreement has impacted the prevalence of smuggling activities "Positively." This indicates that a segment of those surveyed views the agreement as having a tangible and beneficial effect on reducing illicit cross-border trade.

Furthermore, a larger group of respondents i.e., 29.5% consider the impact to be "Somewhat positively." This suggests that while the agreement may not have completely eradicated smuggling, it has still been seen as having a moderate positive influence in deterring such activities. The data also indicates that a substantial number of respondents i.e., 17.5% hold a "Neutral" viewpoint regarding the agreement's impact on smuggling. This suggests a sense of uncertainty or lack of consensus among this group about whether the agreement has had a significant effect on reducing smuggling across the border.

However, a noteworthy percentage of respondents i.e., 22% indicate that the impact has been "Somewhat negatively." This suggests concerns that the agreement might have unintentionally led to challenges that enable smuggling to persist to some extent, or that its implementation might not have been as effective in curbing such activities as intended. On the more critical end of the spectrum, a smaller group of respondents i.e., 10.5% perceive the Land Boundary Agreement as impacting the prevalence of smuggling activities "Negatively." This indicates a belief that the agreement may have inadvertently contributed to an increase or continuation of smuggling along the border.

The data showcases a diverse range of perspectives on the impact of the Land Boundary Agreement on smuggling activities across the border. While some view it positively or somewhat positively, others hold neutral or negative views. This highlights the complexity of the issue and suggests that the agreement's effects on smuggling activities may vary based on local conditions, enforcement mechanisms, and other contextual factors. Further in-depth analysis and contextual research could help provide a deeper understanding of the relationship between the Land Boundary Agreement and border smuggling trends.

Table: Analysis of data for “To what extent has the Land Boundary Agreement facilitated the cooperation between law enforcement agencies of India and Bangladesh to address trafficking and smuggling?”

Components	Number of Respondents	Per Cent
Completely	126	33
Very Much	158	41.5
Moderately	42	11
Slightly	31	8
Not at all	23	6
Total	380	100

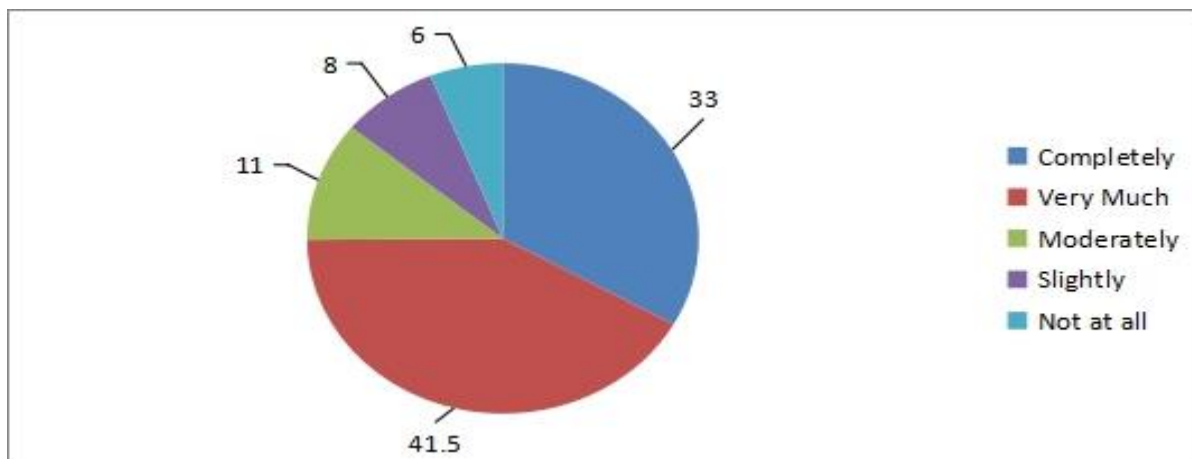


Figure : Analysis of data for “To what extent has the Land Boundary Agreement facilitated the cooperation between law enforcement agencies of India and Bangladesh to address trafficking and smuggling?”

Analysis & Interpretation: The data demonstrates a significant consensus among respondents that the Land Boundary Agreement has played a substantial role in fostering cooperation between law enforcement agencies. The majority of respondents 41.5% firmly believe that the agreement has led to a "Very Much" enhanced level of cooperation. This suggests a prevailing perception that the agreement has indeed been successful in bringing together the efforts of both countries' law enforcement bodies to effectively tackle trafficking and smuggling concerns.

Furthermore, a substantial portion of respondents 33% indicate that the cooperation facilitated by the agreement is "Completely" realized. This underlines a strong belief among these respondents that the agreement has achieved its intended purpose of creating a comprehensive and fully operational collaborative framework between the two nations' law enforcement agencies. On the other hand, a smaller group of respondents 11% consider the cooperation to be "Moderately" established. This suggests that while they acknowledge the presence of cooperation, it might not have reached its full potential or might still require further enhancement to effectively combat trafficking and smuggling. There is also a minor portion of respondents 8% who perceive the cooperation as only happening "Slightly." This could reflect their view that while there has been some degree of collaboration, it might not be as significant as desired in addressing these illicit activities.

Lastly, a limited number of respondents 6% believe that the Land Boundary Agreement has not led to any cooperation between the law enforcement agencies, categorizing their response as "Not at all." This minority opinion suggests a level of scepticism about the agreement's impact on fostering cross-border collaboration against trafficking and smuggling.

The data underscores the overall positive perception of the Land Boundary Agreement's impact on cooperation between law enforcement agencies of India and Bangladesh. The majority of respondents view the agreement as significantly enhancing collaboration, with a substantial number perceiving the cooperation as nearly complete. However, there are varying degrees of assessment, ranging from moderate to slight impact, indicating that there may still be challenges to fully realizing the potential of this cooperation. Further qualitative research could help uncover the specific mechanisms and challenges in cross-border law enforcement collaboration fostered by the agreement.

Table: Analysis of data for “How satisfied are inhabitants with the efforts taken by the governments of India and Bangladesh to address trafficking and smuggling following the implementation of the Land Boundary Agreement?”

Components	Number of Respondents	Per Cent
------------	-----------------------	----------

Very satisfied	139	36.5
Somewhat satisfied	175	46
Neutral	25	6.5
Somewhat dissatisfied	23	6
Very dissatisfied	18	5
Total	380	100

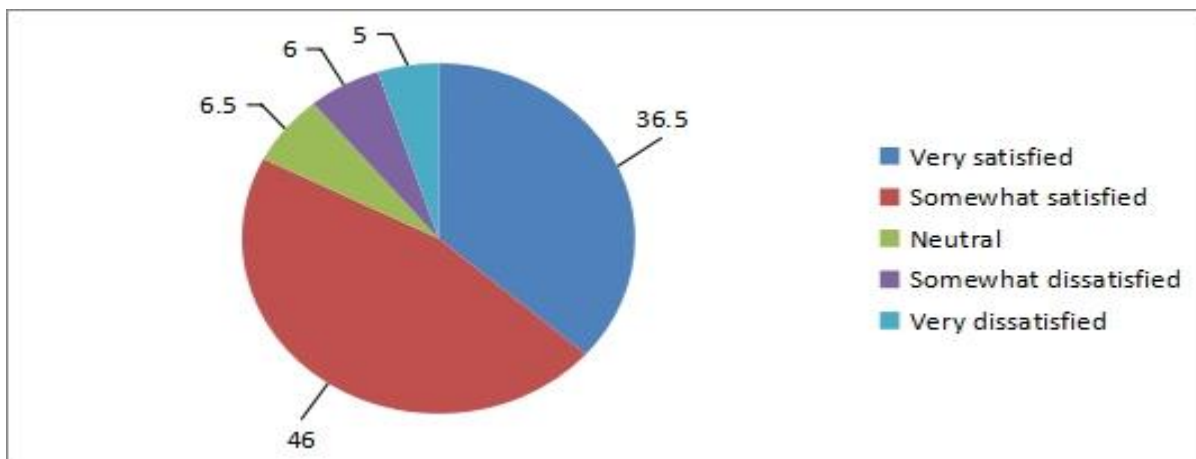


Figure: Analysis of data for “How satisfied are inhabitants with the efforts taken by the governments of India and Bangladesh to address trafficking and smuggling following the implementation of the Land Boundary Agreement?”

Analysis & Interpretation: The above figure shows the level of satisfaction among inhabitants with the efforts taken by the governments of India and Bangladesh to address trafficking and smuggling subsequent to the implementation of the Land Boundary Agreement. The responses encompass five categories of satisfaction: "Very satisfied," "Somewhat satisfied," "Neutral," "Somewhat dissatisfied," and "Very dissatisfied." By examining the data, we gain valuable insights into the perceived effectiveness of the measures implemented by the governments in tackling trafficking and smuggling issues.

The data reveals that a considerable number of inhabitants i.e., 46% express a degree of satisfaction with the efforts made by the governments of both India and Bangladesh. This group falls under the "Somewhat satisfied" category, which suggests that a significant portion of the population acknowledges the steps taken to address trafficking and smuggling following the Land Boundary Agreement. This moderate level of satisfaction indicates that these efforts have not gone unnoticed and have garnered a positive response from a substantial segment of the surveyed population.

Additionally, a substantial proportion of respondents; 36.5% fall within the "Very satisfied" category. This group's satisfaction level indicates a more robust approval of the measures undertaken by the governments. It suggests that a significant number of inhabitants are not only content with the efforts but hold a high degree of confidence in the effectiveness of the actions taken to combat trafficking and smuggling in the aftermath of the Land Boundary Agreement.

On the other hand, there are smaller groups of respondents who express varying levels of dissatisfaction. A fraction of the population 6% falls into the "Somewhat dissatisfied" category, indicating that they have reservations about the adequacy or efficiency of the measures undertaken. An even smaller group i.e., 5% indicates that they are "Very dissatisfied" with the governments' efforts, reflecting a higher level of disappointment or concern regarding the actions taken.

A relatively small number of respondents i.e., 6.5% express a "Neutral" stance, suggesting that they are neither strongly satisfied nor dissatisfied with the efforts made by the governments. This group may have a more reserved or ambivalent opinion about the effectiveness of the measures. The data illustrates a diverse range of satisfaction levels among inhabitants regarding the governments' efforts to address trafficking and smuggling post the Land Boundary Agreement. While a significant portion of respondents are at least somewhat satisfied, there are varying degrees of contentment and concern. This highlights the complexity of the issue and underscores the need for ongoing efforts by both governments to ensure effective measures to combat trafficking and smuggling and address the concerns of their respective populations. Further qualitative research could delve deeper into the specific factors influencing these levels of satisfaction and dissatisfaction.

Table : Analysis of data for “To what extent has the Land Boundary Agreement contributed to the protection of the rights and welfare of trafficking victims in the affected regions?”

Components	Number of Respondents	Per Cent
Completely	137	36
Very Much	161	42.5
Moderately	34	9
Slightly	36	9.5
Not at all	12	3
Total	380	100

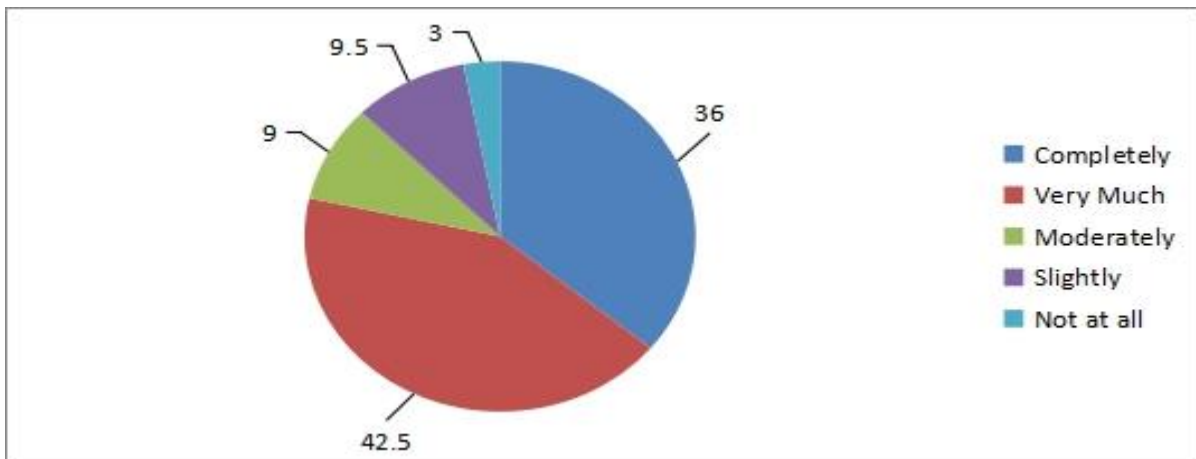


Figure: Analysis of data for "To what extent has the Land Boundary Agreement contributed to the protection of the rights and welfare of trafficking victims in the affected regions?"

Analysis & Interpretation: The figure clearly shows that comprehensive analysis of the extent to which the Land Boundary Agreement has contributed to safeguarding the rights and welfare of trafficking victims in the regions impacted by the agreement. The data presents responses categorized into five levels of contribution: "Completely," "Very Much," "Moderately," "Slightly," and "Not at all." By examining the data, we can gain valuable insights into the perceived effectiveness of the agreement in protecting the rights and welfare of those victimized by trafficking.

The data reveals a strong consensus among respondents that the Land Boundary Agreement has played a significant role in protecting the rights and welfare of trafficking victims. The majority of respondents i.e., 42.5% expressed that the agreement has contributed "Very Much" to this endeavour. This suggests a prevailing belief that the agreement has been successful in bolstering measures and initiatives aimed at ensuring the well-being and rights of those who have fallen victim to trafficking.

Furthermore, a substantial portion of respondents i.e., 36% indicated that the contribution of the agreement is "Completely" realized. This implies a high degree of conviction among these respondents that the agreement's implementation has led to comprehensive and effective measures in place to protect the rights and welfare of trafficking victims in the affected regions.

Conversely, a smaller yet notable group of respondents; 9% perceive the contribution as "Moderately." While acknowledging a certain degree of impact, they may believe that more can be done to enhance the protection of victims' rights and welfare.

Another group of respondents; 9.5% perceives a "Slight" level of contribution, indicating that while they acknowledge some positive effects, these effects might not have been as substantial as anticipated or required. Lastly, a very small number of respondents i.e., 3% believe that the Land Boundary Agreement has not contributed at all to the protection of trafficking victims' rights and welfare. This viewpoint suggests a level of scepticism or concern about the agreement's effectiveness in addressing this critical aspect of human trafficking.

The data portrays a predominantly positive perception of the Land Boundary Agreement's impact on protecting the rights and welfare of trafficking victims. A significant portion of respondents view the contribution as substantial and even complete, indicating a successful implementation of measures to support victims. However, there are varying degrees of assessment, ranging from moderate to slight impact, indicating that there might still be areas for improvement. Further qualitative research could delve into specific aspects of victim protection to better understand the nuances of the agreement's impact in this crucial domain.

Table: Analysis of data for "How effective have the measures taken by the governments of India and Bangladesh been in preventing the entry and exit of traffickers and smugglers across the border?"

Components	Number of Respondents	Per Cent
Extremely effective	148	39
Very effective	169	44.5
Moderately effective	37	9.5
Slightly effective	19	5
Not at all effective	7	2
Total	380	100

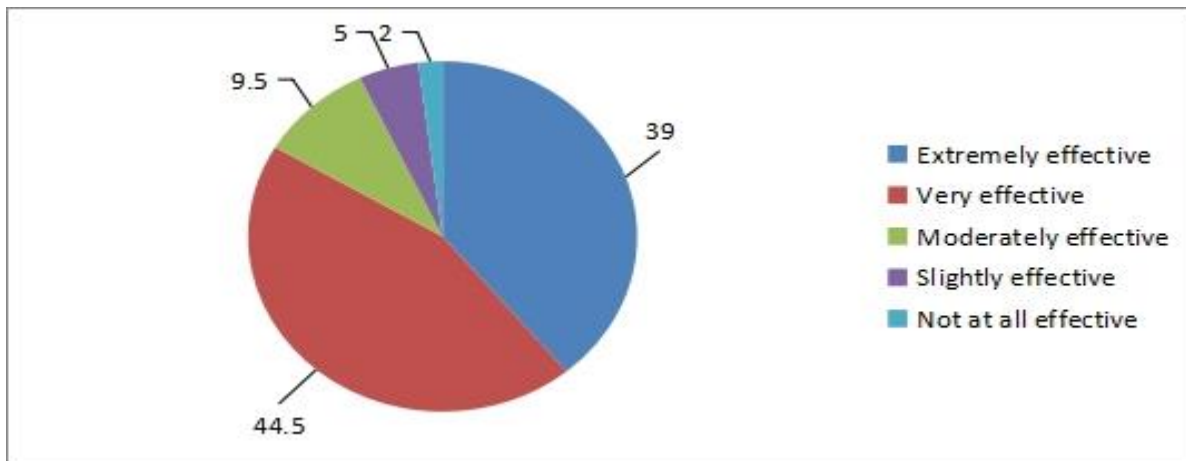


Figure: Analysis of data for “How effective have the measures taken by the governments of India and Bangladesh been in preventing the entry and exit of traffickers and smugglers across the border?”

Analysis: The above figure data offers a comprehensive analysis of the perceived effectiveness of the measures undertaken by the governments of India and Bangladesh in preventing the entry and exit of traffickers and smugglers across the border. The data categorizes responses into five levels of effectiveness: "Extremely effective," "Very effective," "Moderately effective," "Slightly effective," and "Not at all effective." By examining the data, we can gain insights into the effectiveness of the measures put in place to curb the activities of traffickers and smugglers at the border.

The data demonstrates a consensus among respondents that the measures taken by the governments have been effective in preventing the entry and exit of traffickers and smugglers across the border. A significant majority of respondents i.e., 44.5% express the belief that these measures have been "Very effective." This suggests a prevailing sentiment that the actions implemented by both governments have had a substantial impact in deterring illicit cross-border activities.

Furthermore, a substantial number of respondents i.e., 39% indicate that the measures have been "Extremely effective." This signifies a strong conviction among these respondents that the efforts undertaken by the governments have been remarkably successful in curbing the entry and exit of traffickers and smugglers.

On a moderate level, some respondents; 9.5% perceive the effectiveness of the measures as "Moderately effective." While they acknowledge that progress has been made, this group may also believe that there is room for further improvements or enhancements in the strategies to prevent these illicit activities.

Conversely, a smaller group of respondents; 5% consider the measures as only "Slightly effective." This implies that while there has been some impact, it might not be as significant as desired in preventing the entry and exit of traffickers and smugglers.

Lastly, a very small number of respondents i.e., 2% believe that the measures have not been effective at all, categorizing their response as "Not at all effective." This viewpoint suggests a sense of scepticism or dissatisfaction with the effectiveness of the measures adopted by both governments.

The data portrays an overall positive perception of the effectiveness of measures taken by the governments of India and Bangladesh in preventing the entry and exit of traffickers and smugglers across the border. The majority of respondents view these measures as effective or very effective, indicating a successful implementation of strategies to tackle these illegal activities. Nonetheless, there are varying degrees of assessment, ranging from moderate to slight impact, indicating that there may still be opportunities for further improvements in preventing such activities. Further qualitative research could provide deeper insights into the specific aspects that contribute to the perceived effectiveness of these measures.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) signed between India and Bangladesh in 2015 has had a significant positive impact on the issue of trafficking and smuggling across the border. The demarcation of the border through the exchange of enclaves has made it easier for law enforcement agencies to identify and

apprehend traffickers and smugglers, resulting in a decrease in the incidents of human trafficking and smuggling. The creation of new border outposts as part of the LBA has increased surveillance and deterrence, making it harder for criminals to operate in the region. The regularization of the border has reduced the prevalence of black markets, which have been instrumental in facilitating human trafficking and smuggling activities. The reduction in human trafficking and smuggling activities can be attributed to a decrease in the number of vulnerable people who could be exploited by traffickers and smugglers due to the better demarcation of the border.

The LBA has increased the political will of both countries to tackle the problem of human trafficking and smuggling, leading to more effective policy interventions, including better protection for victims and improved law enforcement. The improved coordination between the law enforcement agencies of India and Bangladesh has resulted in more effective investigations and prosecutions of traffickers and smugglers, leading to more justice for victims of human trafficking and smuggling. The LBA has facilitated the repatriation of rescued victims of human trafficking and smuggling to their home countries, providing them with better access to support and rehabilitation services. The improved coordination between the law enforcement agencies of India and Bangladesh has resulted in more effective joint operations against human trafficking and smuggling. The LBA has also improved the overall security situation in the region, leading to better economic growth, which has reduced the prevalence of human trafficking and smuggling activities. The collected data highlights a range of perceptions and attitudes regarding the impact of the Land Boundary Agreement on various aspects related to trafficking, smuggling, and victim protection. Overall, there seems to be a prevailing positive sentiment towards the agreement's influence on reducing human trafficking, curbing smuggling activities, fostering cooperation between law enforcement agencies, and safeguarding the rights and welfare of trafficking victims. For reducing human trafficking, a substantial number of respondents view the agreement as having a substantial and positive effect. This sentiment is particularly strong, with many respondents expressing that the agreement has "Very Much" or "Completely" contributed to this endeavour. There is also a notable proportion of respondents who believe that the agreement has led to a "Moderate" reduction in human trafficking. Similarly, in terms of addressing smuggling activities, there's a recognition that the agreement has had a positive impact, with a significant number of respondents believing that it has been either "Very effective" or "Extremely effective" in curbing the prevalence of smuggling. Moreover, the agreement appears to have successfully fostered cooperation between law enforcement agencies, as a considerable majority perceive enhanced collaboration, with a significant portion indicating that the cooperation is "Very Much" in effect.

The data also indicates a level of satisfaction among inhabitants with the efforts made by both governments to address trafficking and smuggling issues following the implementation of the agreement. Many respondents express varying levels of satisfaction, ranging from "Very satisfied" to "Somewhat satisfied." Furthermore, the Land Boundary Agreement's contribution to protecting the rights and welfare of trafficking victims is seen in a positive light, with a substantial proportion of respondents acknowledging that it has been either "Completely" or "Very Much" successful in this regard.

It is important to note that while there are positive perceptions, there are also variations in the responses, suggesting that not all respondents are equally convinced about the agreement's impact. Some express more cautious views, indicating that there is room for improvement in certain aspects or that the effects might not have been as profound as hoped. The data underscores the complex nature of addressing trafficking and smuggling issues across borders and highlights the multi-faceted impact of the Land Boundary Agreement. While the agreement is generally perceived as having positive effects, continued efforts and collaboration between the governments of India and Bangladesh are likely required to further enhance these outcomes and address the challenges that still persist in the affected regions.