# Transnational Organized Crime and Security Threats in the Context of Bangladesh

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## Abstract

Crime has many faces, and transnational organized crime is one of them. Since business is a natural activity of human beings, they have found numerous ways to conduct it. With the pace of time state system got structured and more regularised in order to perform business smoothly. However, with the birth of 'border' and regularised business ideas, a new security threat emerged, which is transnational organized crime. With the increase of criminal organizations and the availability of modern technology, the degree of transnational threat has multiplied where only an organized and high level of an internationally authorized group can address the issue. There are plenty of other reasons like globalization, border tensions, war, etc. have opened the door for this problem to increase and directly affect public lives, particularly in the Asia Pacific region. This work mainly aims to study the security threats that arose by transnational crimes and their impact on Bangladesh, which is considered a corridor of trafficking and smuggling in South East Asia. Small arms trafficking, drug smuggling, and human trafficking have been a continuous security threat to the country. International support and cooperation through a mutual agreement have been found effective in diminishing the problem.

# 1. Introduction

Crime, a purely human phenomenon, has been an unsolvable problem since the beginning of human society. Since the medieval period, with the development of the nation-state concept, crime has gotten many faces, and transnational organized crime is one of them. As business is the natural activity of human beings, they have found numerous ways to conduct their business with numerous product items. With the pace of time, the state system got structured and more regularised to perform the human activity (business) smoothly. The state was always there to support them, provided with structural and legal support; in return, they collected taxes. But after the modernization of the nation-state concept and the new definition of crime, the years-old human business got narrowed and closed down by the statutory authority. It was started with the birth of the concept of state security which is ultimately the securitization of the state's citizens and its resources from foreign and also internal threats [1]. However, this new security threat is called transnational organized crime, which is not only a security issue it has also become an 'essential' problem for the world.

From the term transnational, it can be assumed that it is an activity involving multiple countries and multiple legal jurisdictions. The scholars and the policymakers got their attention on the issue of transnational crime and security in the 1990s when significant political and economic

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developments were observed after the prolonged tension of the cold war [2]. Particularly for the Asia Pacific, the transnational security issue has become a challenging problem for the lawmakers and law enforcement agencies [3].

Transnational organized crime is a type of crime committed beyond the border. Global tension with terrorism, migration and human trafficking, arms trafficking, and other forms of smuggling are the different forms of transnational security threats which raised concern among scholars and policymakers for specific reasons. It primarily affects the security of the states and increases tension between the borders; second, it destroys the development of the market and economy, thereby as well as hampers political stability and encourage corruption, and lastly, it poses transnational security threats due to the limitations at national-level legislation and also lack of transnational collaborative efforts to make the necessary adjustment into their administrative and legal mechanism. Drug trafficking issues-particularly in Latin America for the USA and, on the other hand, transnational terrorism in South Asia, both are a grievous threat to the region as well as to the world [4].

Due to the continuous increase in the number of criminal organizations and the availability of modern technology into their hands, the degree of transnational threat has risen to a problematic level where only an organized and high level of an internationally authorized group can address the issue. There are plenty of other reasons like globalization, border tensions, war, etc. have opened the door for this problem to increase and directly affect public lives in the Asia Pacific region. This work mainly aims to study the security threats that arose by transnational crimes and their impact on Bangladesh, which has been considered a corridor to trafficking and smuggling in the region of South West and South East Asia.

## 2. Transnational Crime

Crime means any action or omission which violates the statutory law and has an obligatory punishment. Transnational crime, however, includes all the elements of the crime but it includes violations of multiple states law and regulation. It can also be defined from its functioning as well: 'Transnational crimes are violations of law that involve more than one country in their planning, execution, or impact. These offenses are distinguished from other crimes in their multinational nature' [5].

Institutions studying with transnational organised crime have come up with manifold views. Based on the impact and its effect afterwards on the nation, the following statements are clear describing the characteristics of transnational crime:

"Transnational organized crime has been likened to a cancer, spreading across the world. It can undermine democracy, disrupt free markets, drain national assets, and inhibit the development of stable societies. In doing so, national and international criminal groups threaten the security of all nations" [6].

The nature and patterns of transnational crime are different from international crime as it includes basically economic benefit by all means. It clearly differs from other forms of crimes by its nature as defined, "Transnational crimes are distinct from international crime, which involves crimes against humanity that may or may not involve multiple countries. Examples of international crimes are genocide and terrorism" [5].

Security threats arose from transnational organized crime also differ from the para-militia or militia activities over the borders. In understanding the real state security threat, it must be defined clearly what type threats the state is looking for. For example:

"Transnational security issues can be defined as non-military threats that cross borders and either threaten the political and social integrity of a nation or the health of that nation's inhabitants" [3].

Understanding the classification would be more helpful in identifying the transnational organised crime precisely. Apart from individual studies there are some organisations who also classify them, for example, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in their report focused on four major types of transnational organised crime which were affecting the security of the Pacific region, those are:

"Drug and precursor trafficking,

Trafficking in persons & smuggling of migrants,

Environmental crimes (fishery crime and other wildlife trafficking & illegal logging and timber trafficking), and

Small arms trafficking" [7].

In the academic arena, the classifications are quite exhaustive as Albanese in her work on 'Transnational Crime' described as:

"Transnational crimes can be grouped into three broad categories involving provision of illicit goods (drug trafficking, trafficking in stolen property, weapons trafficking, and counterfeiting), illicit services (commercial sex and human trafficking), and infiltration of business and government (fraud, racketeering, money laundering, and corruption) affecting multiple countries" [5].

Therefore, based on the upper classification or the categorisation it can be deduced to say that transnational organised crime is a borderless crime which basically

includes illicit trades which is smuggling and trafficking of certain goods and items.

# 3. Study Problem

As per the transnational organised crime as a concern of security threat, it has affected a lot of countries which started date back in the 1990s after the cold war (also called the cold or long peace [8]. After the long period of nuclear missile tension and newly formed Russia, the world security started to get new threats. National security, especially in the region of south and South East Asia as well as Pacific, was quite vulnerable. The normative view of security threat has also bothered these areas since the birth of the nations in these regions. Bangladesh as an economically rising nation also with geo-political importance is not free from the effect of transnational organised crime. It has been facing particularly human trafficking problem in the region of Southeast Asia [9]. Sarkar describes, 'Bangladesh faces a host of Transnational Security Threats starting from terrorism, arms- and drug smuggling, human trafficking, climate security, and financial crime to transnational organized crime…' [10]. In order to solve the problem, it needs collaborative and integrated efforts with regional cooperation [11]. After the 9/11 attack in the US and the country's war against terrorism has added another dimension to the existing problem as terrorism getting a popular way of the insurgency. The tension created by failed states [12] in the region especially in Afghanistan has also caused instability in the Muslim majority countries like Bangladesh and Pakistan.

A number of local insurgency groups also later identified as terrorist organisation by Bangladesh pledged their support for the terrorist activities by Bin Laden who inspired them to form Harkat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami (HuJI) [13], the Islamic Jihad Movement or Movement of Islamic Holy War [14]. After the birth of HuJI, there were few other small militia groups formed and started doing their adversaries in the later period back in 2001 and so on. Terrorism gives birth to organised criminal gangs who in order to support their financial expenditure runs multiple forms of transnational criminal activities which includes human smuggling, arms and drug trafficking etc. This study will analyse the threats and security issues of Bangladesh arising from transnational organised crime in the areas of human trafficking, drugs and arms smuggling and other illicit goods trafficking in the region.

# 4. National Security

The concept of nation state gave birth to the idea of security. The formation of state from the very early beginning of state system had some particular goals. Later, "nations, in fact, have made security their goal" [1]. The security goal has some wide range of activities which are generally integrated into the nation's policy or policy interest. The realists view about nation state is that they will look for a certain position in the status quo which also is based on 'national interest [15]', later other thinkers defined it as 'national security interest' [1]. But the question is what security refers to? In general, security is the absence of fear of loss or harm or any kind of threat. It is the sense of safeness and the protection of certain things which has values with it. Therefore, national security is the safeness and the protection of the valued things which a state process. Wolfers in his article shared Walter Lippmann's words in defining national security as, "a nation is secure to the extent to which it is not in danger of having to sacrifice core values, if it wishes to avoid war, and is able, if challenged, to maintain them by victory in such a war" [1]. National security thus to protect its interest and at the same time smooth access to its resources.

In a nutshell national security considering all the views of interest and power, it "... is the requirement to maintain the survival of the nation-state through the use of economic, military and political power and the exercise of diplomacy" [16]. The concept of national security from this aspect came into light after the Second World War when countries exhausted from the war was preparing for its own protection from future threats basically by using military power. But after the long peace period, the definition and practice of security have changed quite a bit where other values for the nation have been considering economic security and other important security aspects raised from the national society.

For nation state the security values include also the natural resources like gas, petrol, environmental security i.e. the protection of forest animals and forest itself, and protection of culture and education as well. The security threats not necessarily have to be threats from another nation state, non-state actors like terrorist organisation or even transnational criminal gangs involve with drug, arms or human smuggling could also pose threats to national security. Natural disasters have devastating threat potentiality to the state as well. The organised criminal activities across the border between multiple nations are more of a recent problem which is more expensive and effortful to deal with. Due to globalisation, the ways of business have largely changed while other technological advancement added speed into the change. The political instability and the unprepared business environment with the globalisation caused a rise in the smuggling and related crime rates. This is the reason why transnational criminal got the environment for their illicit job and now they are affecting the society and nation in a dangerous way.

# 5. The Nature of Transnational Security Threats

Transnational organised crime causes threats to national security. The threats can be classified as any threat arise from the activity of cross border business mostly by non-state actors or groups influence world business environment and also by natural forces which can affect human security (both microbial mutations and natural disasters) [2]. Academicians and practitioners also set up some parameters to identify transnational threats. To some scholars the following activities have been considered as the most important security challenges on a global level: terrorism activities include multiple nations, cross border organised crimes, mass migration due to war and climate change and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and small arms and light weapons (SALW) [17].

A transnational security threat has also been defined as a non-military threat across the nation which may cause a threat to the local political stability and social integrity or the health of the population residing in it [18, 19]. The threat, in this case, is not like the traditional one where a particular focus point of the crisis could have been identified. The rise of the non-traditional security threats has also attracted global attention [20]. That's why it makes difficult for the policy and law makers to deal with effectively [21]. The US Department of Defence considers transnational security threat as 21st century's major problem. The threats are no more any single country problem as it affects both local and foreign system for which US military, whose primary role was to ensure national security, now with the increasing number of security threat they act differently which is also needed major constitutional amendments and state policy [6].

The general observation on the fact of transnational security threats depict that it is pretty much difficult for the law enforcement agencies to deal with it as it is hard to detect, control as well as deter. Building boundaries at the border area is not an effective solution while the criminals are enjoying from it always. It is also quite hard to get the core identity of the criminal gang from or which nations they are originated which make it more difficult to come up with effective solution. Globalisation has opened a gate for smooth business activities and economic growth for nations but also brought other threats like illegal migration, smuggling of goods and illicit items. On the other hand, the fast development in the technology as well as communication field, it is much easier for the gangs to communicate each other and get support remotely which accumulates a rising transnational security threat. The threats also affect personal safety at the micro level, states legitimacy or authority at the macro level and has a large consequence which creates territorial instability. The local security issues later in an aggregate form affect regional and later on international problem. For example drug smuggling and human trafficking started as local crisis but ended up being regional problem in the Asia Pacific region [7].

Primarily, the impulse of globalisation and development in the technological sector could have been blamed for the increase of the organised crime in the Asia Pacific. Besides this there are two other relevant issues which might influence the security condition. Terrorist organisations are evidently getting more involve into the world of organised crime as it helps them, "… move money, share information, exploit and manipulate modern technology, and provide endless quantities of black market commodities, ...Global organized crime provides an opportunity for terrorist groups to raise funds and expand their talent pools…" [22].

The world is not properly distributed with wealth and population which off course causes the tension with the scarce resources and always end up with armed conflict. Conflict and war boost the unusual uncontrolled migration which inhibit the social order and threatens political stability. On the other hand, corruption at the government administration especially at the customs and border control department gives rise to the business of smuggling. The criminals of transnational organised crime take advantage out of the corruption which further threats the domestic and international relationship [18].

# 6. Transnational Security Threats for Bangladesh

Terrorist activities in Bangladesh was not that much of popular before the 9/11 attack in the US. Small groups of political insurgents were available who were funded by different sources later was banned by the government, but they were not able to get much popularity. Even the Bangladesh has a large number of Muslim population it has always enjoyed its years old Bengali language and culture through the history. The heritage and Bengali culture created such a harmonious identity which allowed them to coexist with different religious people for long time.

After the 9/11 attack the extremist and religious militia groups in Bangladesh aligned with the other militia groups in Afghanistan started creating fear with their terroristic event by bombing at traditional cultural festivals in 2001 and killing many lives and injured many more, which continued with many other separate operations starting from 2001 to 2008. Due to the political polarisation, the local jihadist group got their opportunity to go transnational and get prepared for their military operations which have threatened

Bangladesh's security several times.

According to the Global Terrorism Database report of 2018, Bangladesh had a high number of terrorist incidences occurred roughly from 1990 to 2003 [23]. This period was a rising period for the terrorist organisation, and they got their full scale potentiality proven for international operations. Two particular groups namely, Jamaat ul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB) and Ansarul Islam dominated by their terroristic activities since 2013. A fraction of this organisation has been found to be trained back in the 1990s when the US led anti-Soviet movement started in Afghanistan. They then came back to Bangladesh and also found to have a connection with the Islamic State (ISIS) and Al-Qaeda's South Asian branch. They have conducted several other insurgencies by creating fear among the public through synchronised bomb attack within 30 minutes period in 63 districts. They also targeted the country's political party who were secular in nature and killed around 20 people at their political rally. The politicisation of this threat by the ruling Awami League and using against the opposition has given disrupted opportunities to the jihadist group. Very recently since last 2015, their target has been secular writers, thinkers, members of LGBTI, foreigners and religious sectarian minorities. This kind of operation obviously contained the security threat to Bangladesh on the other the influx of Rohingya Muslim to land also added another security issue to the state [24].

## 6.1. Connection with International Terrorism in Bangladesh

In order to understand the root of terrorist activities in Bangladesh, the study of the 80s and 90s would be quite helpful. Ali Riaz [25] in his article, '*Who are the Bangladeshi Islamist Militant?'* described the birth of Islamist militancy like this:

"Since the 1990s, five 'generations' of militant groups appeared on the scene. In some measures, the militant groups have come full circle: they began as a result of a global agenda fighting an 'atheist' Communist system (war against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan) to now being part of establishing a global 'khilafat' (by joining the IS in Syria and Iraq) via pursuing a circumscribed local agenda for a period in the early 2000s."

The history of Bangladeshi violent extremism can be traced back in the 1980s when the US was fighting against its next superpower, the Soviet Union, in Afghanistan [26]. About 3000 Bangladeshi joined the then Saudi sponsored US anti-Soviet mission as a part of the anti-atheist mission [27]. This was the birth period of first generation islamist militia in Bangladesh. After few years, in 1992 the Afghan war veterans formed Harkat-ul Jihad al-Islami, Bangladesh

(HuJI-B) and declared Bangladesh should be an Islamic state [25]. This particular organisation was being operated from the hilly region of Bangladesh close to Myanmar border to help especially the Rohingya Muslim [28]. When Osama bin Laden in 1998 gave fatwa calling jihad against the US and its allies, along with Pakistan and the Middle East jihadist group a leader of HuJI also ratified the fatwa [29]. After the Al-Qaeda attack on US twin tower, the terrorist activities in Bangladesh got increased and the severity was dangerous. The organisations were suspected to have a relationship with other regional terrorist organisations like Lashkar-e-Tayyaba of Pakistan. HuJI being inspired by Al-Qaeda got it self-restructured and used to maintain an effective relationship and conducted operation under the command of Al Qaeda network. The other prominent terror group Jamat-ul-Mujahedeen also alleged to have relation with Pakistan and another member like United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), India [30]. Bangladesh law enforcement agencies, however, managed to get considerable control over the terrorist organisation with the help of foreign and local support and thus was able to minimise the threat.

## 6.2. Arms Trafficking

Bangladesh has gotten its independence not long ago from Pakistan. It is surrounded by India and Myanmar from West, North and East, only the south part is free but again open with the wide Bay of Bengal, the only sea. Geo-politically its position is pretty much important for the transnational organised criminals as they use this country as the corridor for their illicit purpose. Besides, its border management is not well enough to support every single corner of the border which provides traffickers with abundant scope to transfer drugs and arms through the border. The sea at its south part gave open access to the Golden Triangle containing Thailand, Lao and Myanmar for arms smuggling. With a different purpose, the arms smugglers have also been using the land route as their favourite route. The small arms proliferation through this country has been targeting mainly the insurgent activities at Northeast part of India, Sri Lanka and some part of Myanmar [4].

The proliferation of arms trafficking has been creating an uncontrollable crisis which leads to violence through traditional and non-traditional conflicts in the human communities. Small arms trafficking has been considered for local crisis then converted into transnational crimes. Izumi Nakamitsu, High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, said that an increased level of illegal arms raises the risk of violating human rights both at national and international level, and often these arms are used in creating fear, killing human being, a tool for torture and also a way of recruiting children in the terrorism [31]. Bangladesh is no exception to

this situation except children are free from this affect.

However, the land and water both of its routes have been using by the organised criminal gangs for long period of time to smuggle weapons from east to west and also vice versa. Due to the uncontrolled ethnic and religious insurgent groups the use of small arms and explosives in South Asia has been considered as a serious problem. The cultural difference, religious fundamentalism and also politically motivated unscrupulous members are often get involved in armed conflict in this region. It has turned out to be a socio-economic and political crisis which has no sign of diminishing itself. For particularly in Bangladesh, the intolerant political environment where the dominant government party in order to gain its upper hand has always used different means to dominate over the other political party and thus create social instability.

Arms trafficking in the region of Bangladesh and India has been maintained by the India based militias naming, Tripura-based All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF), the National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) and the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA). The smuggling operations thus starting from the grey market of China routing through Bangladesh ended up in India. The smuggled firearms are mostly China made, other countries include India, Czech Republic and the USA. The arms types include: eight-shooter guns, sawn-off rifles, light machine guns, pistols and Indian-made arms like pipe guns, one-shooter guns, and revolvers etc. The arms smuggling creates a national threat for the country and for the neighbouring countries as well [32].

## 6.3. Drug Trafficking

Drug trafficking is an international problem. Developed nations like the USA, European countries are suffering from the adversity since the discovery of the drugs as substances. For South Asia, it has also created similar crisis both for the national security and for the citizens. In a UNISCI discussion paper, it is stated that 'drug trafficking is perhaps the most serious transnational criminal problem faced by the Southeast Asian countries' [33]. Bangladesh has a long porous border with Myanmar and India which made it a very attractive route for the drug smugglers and enters into the international markets. The vulnerable borders are conducive for trafficking mainly marihuana, opium, heroin, hashish, phensidyl, pethidine, yaba and other psychotropic substances like methamphetamines etc. [4]. A considerable factor relating to the national security condition of Bangladesh has allowed the traffickers to use this country and smuggle their drugs to international markets. The factors include: low border security, weak and corrupted check points at the port areas, low technical support at the airport to detect and apprehend the smuggled items as well as strong syndicate supported by

the mafia and local political leaders etc. The Rohingya crisis [34] and their recent influx in 2017 have cause to the rise of narcotics smuggling which showed the vulnerability of Bangladesh border as well [35].

Drug trafficking problem is such a transnational problem which can be resolved individually, and the operations should be conducted simultaneously. However, law enforcement agencies locally have conducted numerous operations in part of their daily activities and also specially designed to curb the threat which destroys the youth and also threats national security as the smugglers get the courage to challenge it otherwise. Customs officials along with Special Forces and also police of Bangladesh have seized a huge amount of drugs from its international airport and also important entry/exit points of the country. Bangladesh has made significant progress in the detection and apprehension of the drug curtails. From 2005 until 2007 the Department of Narcotic Control, Bangladesh made a significant effort by seizing huge amounts of drugs mostly different forms of methamphetamines and other sedatives. As geographically Bangladesh is sitting in a very vulnerable location which is in between the two important routes of smuggling namely: Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle, it is pretty hard for its security as it has the low infrastructure to tackle the transnational organised crime. On the other hand, due to close proximity and poor border managements, the opium-based chemicals are smuggled from India to Bangladesh and also from Myanmar [24, 36]. The major problem with the narcotic producing countries in the region is they are leading producers in the narcotics world which are Northern Thailand, Eastern Myanmar, and Western Laos (the Golden Triangle), the main product is opium poppy which later transformed into heroin and its derivatives [33].

Drug trafficking is a sensitive transnational issue which Bangladesh alone cannot solve. A joint venture and cooperative (through mutual understanding and agreement) action with simultaneous effort can help reduce the threat. But legal mechanism like updating the law in both of the countries to apprehend and try them before court is also necessary. However, with the help of the United States and other donor agencies, the law enforcement agencies are getting a good result in addressing the issue.

## 6.4. Human Trafficking

Since the early development of human society and also the state concept, people have looked for better opportunities to live a good life which make them migrate from one place to another. The journey continues as still people face poverty and hardship in their lives. With the help of smugglers in most of the cases, people try to get to their destination as they do not qualify for legal migration. In addition, people from

the war torn country faces unimaginable hardship which forces them to migrate. In the meantime, the opportunist transnational criminal gangs take the scope to be benefited by exploiting them in numerous inhuman ways. It gave birth to the idea of human trafficking. The human rights organisations and UN protocol have defined the term as any action which includes transportation, transfer and sale of a human being by means of deception, force, abduction or kidnaps or any other means and exploits them in any ways which violate human rights for the means of gaining monetary benefit [37].

Human trafficking has been considered a crime against humanity also termed as modern day slavery which has become endemic. Since the independence of Bangladesh, it has been suffering pretty badly from human trafficking. Professor Md. Zakir Hossain [11] in an interview with UNODC shared that, 'the most common forms of human trafficking in Bangladesh are, among others: trafficking for sexual exploitation, forced prostitution, domestic servitude, forced labour and other forms of exploitation'.

Bangladesh shares a long border with India and also has a big number of enclaves which enables the traffickers to pursue their illicit purpose easily. The transactions of a human being are rising between India and Bangladesh. As professor Hossain explained in his interview that from only 1999 to 2009 about 300,000 Bangladeshi children and women between the ages of 12 and 30 have been trafficked to India alone. There were some other reports based on Pakistani agency revealed that nearly 200,000 Bangladeshi girls and women were sold in Pakistan [11].

In several reports published by the US and UN, the most common form of human trafficking in Bangladesh is trafficking for sexual exploitation, forced prostitution, domestic servitude, forced labour and other forms of exploitation [38]. As per reports and studies at a different institution in the last 47 years more than a million women, children and men have been trafficked to different nations. Jamila Chowdhury in her article shared that the South Asia-Gulf region route for trafficking has affected Bangladesh where the traffickers mainly use 20 entry exit point through 16 southern and south western districts of Bangladesh approximate to Indian border areas. The South Asia-Gulf Region trafficking route thereby Dhaka-Mumbai-Karachi-Dubai route. The girls who are trafficked for sex industries in a different part of Asia were mostly under 18 years old and sold for about 1000 US dollars only [39].

Just like the other trafficking incidence, stopping the human trafficking is not easy without effective collaboration and cross border action over South East Asia. On the other hand effort like rescue and repatriation of the victims within proper

time and their protection from further victimisation as well as bring the traffickers to the justice need bilateral agreement and mutual understanding. Bangladesh with its limited resources has continued its fight against terrorism and human trafficking. By increasing the punishment for trafficking and human exploitation it has stepped forward to eliminate the problem. Despite all the effort to stop human trafficking the government has been observed to be relaxed to try the labour traffickers specially those who are responsible for fraudulent labour migration to the overseas.

# 7. Conclusion

The concept of the nation state has come up with border idea which actually imposed by the inventor of the border for the betterment of business and a way of getting tax from the business migrants. However, later in the history, it has seen the border concept attracted much more interest than to do just business. Government authorities, therefore, created border management more critical which in turn made it hard for the law enforcement agencies to deal with crimes which in transnational in forms. The complexity at the border discouraged law enforcers to deal with the crime but it asked help from the military. But the military action is defined and also limited than the previous one which made them act based on mutual understanding to tackle transnational organised crimes. The military has all the necessary training and capacity to deal with therefore they can provide every support if they have the legal authority from both sides of the border.

In order to ensure the security and minimise the risk countries suffering from a similar problem should work together to address the issues and resolve it effectively. Transnational security threats remain equal to the border nations which make it obligatory to empower the border patrol and law enforcement agencies and also encourage them to work together. For countries like Bangladesh, it is quite impossible to operate single handily while it shares most of its border with India. Fighting terrorism and transnational criminals need a simultaneous operation which includes intelligence sharing, target hardening, identifying the potential gangs and taking actions against them in both of the nations.

The law enforcing organisations in Bangladesh has been working pretty hard in policing the issue. Raising awareness, among the students at university, about the impact of drug abuse and consequences of getting involve in terrorism, the migration seeking people about the potential risk of migration due to the miscreants who mischievously trafficking in human being and selling them for profit etc. have to be done with close cooperation of the law enforcement agencies and local institutions. Apart from all

this maintaining international relationship with organisations and community countries also effective in solving transnational security problems.

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