



## BACKGROUND



3.1 India has 15,106.7 km. of land border and a coastline of 7,516.6 km. including island territories. The length of land borders with neighbouring countries is as under :

Name of the country	Length of the border(in Km.)
Bangladesh	4,096.7
China	3,488
Pakistan	3,323
Nepal	1,751
Myanmar	1,643
Bhutan	699
Afghanistan	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,106.7</b>

3.2 Securing the country's borders against interests hostile to the country and putting in place

systems that are able to interdict such elements while facilitating legitimate trade and commerce are among the principal objectives of border management. The proper management of borders, which is vitally important for national security, presents many challenges and includes coordination and concerted action by administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic agencies of the country to secure the frontiers and subserve its best interests.

3.3 The Department of Border Management was created in the Ministry of Home Affairs in January, 2004 to pay focused attention to the issues relating to management of international land and coastal borders, strengthening of border policing and guarding, creation of infrastructure like roads, fencing and flood lighting of borders and implementation of Border Area Development Programme (BADP).

3.4 As a part of the strategy to secure the borders as also to create infrastructure in the border areas of the country, several initiatives have been undertaken by the Department of Border Management. These include expeditious construction of fencing, floodlighting and roads along Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders, action for development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at various locations on the International Borders of the country, construction of strategic roads along India-China, Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders. In addition, various developmental works in the border areas have been undertaken by the Department under the BADP as a part of the comprehensive approach to border management.

## VIGIL ALONG THE INTERNATIONAL BORDERS

### Fencing and flood lighting of borders

3.5 Fencing and flood lighting of the border are important constituents of maintaining vigilance along the borders. In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders, the

Government have undertaken the work of construction of fencing, flood lighting and roads along these borders.

### Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB)

3.6 The Indo-Bangladesh border passes through West Bengal (2,216.7 km.), Assam (263 km.), Meghalaya (443 km.), Tripura (856 km.) and Mizoram (318 km.). The entire stretch consists of plains, riverine belts, hills, jungles with hardly any natural obstacles. The area is heavily populated and cultivated right up to the border.

3.7 The Indo-Bangladesh border is marked by a high degree of porosity and checking illegal cross border activities has been a major challenge. The main problem is of illegal migration from Bangladesh into India. In order to prevent illegal immigration and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India had sanctioned the construction of border roads and fencing in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border to be fenced is 3,286.87 km., out of which, 2,535.80 km. of fencing has so far been completed and the work of construction of fencing in approximately 751



Fencing constructed along Indo-Bangladesh Border

km. is under implementation. Out of this, work of construction of fencing in 296 km. in Mizoram sector, where the work started only in 2005, is expected to be completed during the year 2007-08. Fencing has not been undertaken in remaining length on account of non-feasibility, riverine/low lying areas, population within 150 yards of the border and pending land acquisition cases. An additional length of 120 km. in Tripura, which was not originally sanctioned to be part of Phase-II, will also be taken up during the year 2007-08.

3.8 In addition, 3,250.60 km. of border roads have also been constructed out of sanctioned length of 3,663 km. The phase wise progress of fencing and roads as on December 31, 2007 is at **Annexure-VII.**

3.9 277 km. of floodlighting has been completed in West Bengal as a pilot project. Government have decided to undertake floodlighting in 2,840 km. along the entire length of Indo-Bangladesh border, in the stretches where the fencing has been erected, at an estimated cost of Rs.1,327 crore. The floodlighting works are expected to commence during the year 2007-08 and would be completed by the year 2011-12.

### **Replacement of fencing constructed under Phase-I**

3.10 The Government of India has also decided to replace the entire 861 km. of fence constructed under Phase-I in West Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya, as most of this fence has been damaged due to adverse climatic conditions, repeated submergence etc. The replacement work has already commenced in the States of Assam and West Bengal. 193.70 km. of fencing has been replaced so far.

### **Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB)**

3.11 India shares 3,323 km. [including Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) sector] of

its land border with Pakistan. This border runs along the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and J&K. The Indo-Pakistan border has varied terrain and distinct geographical features. This border is characterised by attempts at infiltration by terrorists and smuggling of arms, ammunition and contraband, the LoC being the most active and live portion of the border.

3.12 A total length of 462.45 km. and 461 km. has been fenced and flood lit respectively in the entire Punjab sector, except some gaps in riverine areas. In Rajasthan sector also, the work of construction of fencing and flood lighting in 1,048 km. and 1,023 km. respectively has been completed except certain shifting sand dune areas.

3.13 In Jammu sector, the work of construction of 185 km. of fencing has been completed. 175.50 km. of floodlighting works have also been completed and work on 9.96 km. will be undertaken after realignment of fencing. Work of floodlighting in a length of 0.54 km. is in progress.

3.14 With the sealing of Punjab and Rajasthan borders, vulnerability of Gujarat border to infiltration and other illegal cross-border activities has increased. Therefore, the Government approved a comprehensive proposal for erecting fencing, flood lighting and construction of border/link roads and Border Out-Posts for Border Security Force (BSF) in the Gujarat sector of the Indo-Pak border. So far, 217 km. of fencing and 202 km. of flood lighting have been completed in the Gujarat sector out of 310 km. sanctioned.

3.15 There has been time overrun in completing the project due to unforeseen circumstances and natural calamities including devastating earthquake in 2001, unprecedented rains and consequential floods in 2003 and 2006. The cost of the project has also increased considerably due to price escalation, increase in the scope of work, upgradation of specifications for roads and electrical works, etc. In addition, an expenditure of Rs.223



Fencing & floodlighting constructed along Indo-Pakistan border

crore is estimated for upgradation works as per Central Road Research Institute (CRR I) recommendations after the floods in 2006. Approval for extension of time for completion of fencing/ floodlighting project in Gujarat sector and revised cost is being obtained.

3.16 The status of progress of fencing and floodlighting on the Indo-Pak border as on December 31, 2007 is indicated at **Annexure-VIII**.

### **Deployment of hi-tech electronic surveillance equipments on the International Borders**

3.17 The need for deployment of a suitable mix and class of various types of hi-tech electronic surveillance equipment like Night Vision Devices, Hand Held Thermal Imagers, Battle Field Surveillance Radars, Direction Finders, Unattended Ground Sensors, High Powered Telescope, etc. on the International Borders of the country, to act as a force multiplier for effective border management, has been felt by the Government. The procurement process was started during 2006-07, and deployment of the equipment has commenced during 2007-08.

3.18 An expenditure of Rs.82 crore and Rs.19.36 crore was incurred during 2006-07 and 2007-08 (till February, 2008) respectively for procurement of hi-tech surveillance equipment.

### **DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED CHECK POSTS (ICPS)**

3.19 Existing infrastructure available with Customs, Immigration and other regulatory agencies at the entry points of land borders is generally inadequate. Support facilities like warehouses, parking lots, banks, hotels, etc. are also either inadequate or absent. All regulatory and support functions are generally not available in one complex. Even when located in close proximity, there is no single agency responsible for coordinated functioning of various Government authorities/ service providers.

3.20 In order to redress this situation, the Government have approved setting up of 13 ICPS at major entry points on the land borders of the country with Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Myanmar at a total estimated cost of Rs.734 crore. These ICPS would house all regulatory agencies like

immigration, customs, border security, etc. together with support facilities like parking, warehousing, banking, hotels, telecommunications, drinking water, sanitation, etc. in a single complex equipped with all modern amenities. The locations of the proposed ICPs is indicated below:

Departments and is expected to be introduced in Parliament shortly.

### Constitution of Empowered Steering Committee – An interim arrangement

3.23 As an interim arrangement till the LPAI

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Location	State	Border	Estimated Cost
1.	Petrapole	West Bengal	India- Bangladesh	87.00
2.	Moreh	Manipur	India-Myanmar	70.00
3.	Raxaul	Bihar	India-Nepal	100.00
4.	Attari (Wagah)	Punjab	India-Pakistan	85.00
5.	Hili	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	78.00
6.	Chandrabangha	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	64.00
7.	Sutarkhandi	Assam	India-Bangladesh	16.00
8.	Dawki	Meghalaya	India-Bangladesh	50.00
9.	Akhaura	Tripura	India-Bangladesh	60.00
10.	Kawarpuchiah	Mizoram	India-Bangladesh	27.00
11.	Jogbani	Bihar	India-Nepal	34.00
12.	Sunauli	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	34.00
13.	Rupaidiha/ Nepalganj road	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	29.00
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>734.00</b>

### Setting up of Land Ports Authority of India

3.21 The Government have also approved, in principle, a proposal for setting up of a Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) for overseeing the construction, management and maintenance of ICPs. The LPAI would be empowered to notify entry points on land/riverine borders as land ports, plan, develop, construct and maintain terminal and ancillary buildings, parking areas, lay-byes, warehouses and cargo complexes, etc. and to establish such facilities as may be required for facilitating trade and traffic.

3.22 The Land Ports Authority of India Bill is being finalised in consultation with concerned Ministries/

comes into existence, an Empowered Steering Committee (ESC) has been set up on 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2006 for taking all administrative and financial decisions necessary for setting up of the LPAI and for constructing ICPs.

### CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS OF OPERATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE IN BORDER AREAS

3.24 In order to redress the situation arising out of poor road connectivity which has hampered the operational capability of the Border Guarding Forces deployed along the border, the Government has decided to undertake phase-wise construction of 27

road links totaling 608 km. in the border areas in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs.912 crore.

3.25 The work of construction of these roads has been assigned to BRO (15 roads), CPWD (8 roads), NPCC (2 roads) and HP PWD (2 roads). These agencies were directed to prepare DPRs in respect of roads assigned to them. A plan of action for execution of these roads has also been drawn up and is under implementation.

## COASTAL SECURITY

3.26 A Coastal Security Scheme has been formulated for strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of country's coastal areas, particularly the shallow areas close to coast to check and counter illegal cross border activities and criminal activities using coast or sea. The scheme is being implemented in all the 9 coastal States and 4 UTs from the year 2005-06. Under the scheme, assistance is being given to the coastal States/UTs to set up 73 coastal police stations which will be equipped with 204 boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motor cycles for mobility on coast and in close coastal waters. The coastal police stations will also have a marine police with personnel trained in maritime activities. A lumpsum assistance of Rs.10 lakh per police station will also be given for equipment, computer, furniture, etc. Assistance will be given to the States and UTs to meet the cost of fuel, maintenance and repairs of the boats for 5 years. State-wise details of the components of assistance under the scheme are given at **Annexure-IX**.

3.27 47 out of 73 coastal police stations proposed have been made operational in Gujarat (10), Andhra Pradesh (6), West Bengal (4), Goa (3), Kerala (1), Maharashtra (12), Karnataka (5), Puduchery (1), Lakshadweep (4) and Daman & Diu (1).

3.28 Boats are being procured centrally for which M/s Goa Shipyards Limited, Goa and M/s Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata have been nominated. Delivery of the boats is scheduled to commence by the end of 2008-09.

3.29 Coast Guard is imparting training to the State Police personnel in maritime activities.

3.30 During the year 2005-06 and 2006-07, Rs.13.04 crore and Rs.11.65 crore had been released to the State Governments and UT Administrations concerned as assistance under this Scheme. During 2007-08, Rs.4.09 crore have been released to the States/UTs so far.

### Scheme for strengthening joint coastal patrolling of the coast of Gujarat and Maharashtra

3.31 Considering the vulnerability of the coasts of Gujarat and Maharashtra to illegal cross border activities, patrolling of the area between the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) with Pakistan and north of Goa is jointly done by Navy, Coast Guard, State Police and the Customs. While the patrolling of the high seas is being undertaken by the Navy and Coast Guard, the patrolling of waters close to the coast is being undertaken by a joint contingent of Navy, State Police and Customs using trawlers. For further strengthening the joint coastal patrolling, a scheme has been formulated to enable Coast Guard to take over patrolling of the close coastal waters with its own vessels in phases. Under the scheme, assistance is given to Coast Guard to acquire 15 Interceptor Boats for close coastal patrolling and to set up 3 additional Coast Guard Stations at Veraval in Gujarat and Murud Janjira and Dhanu in Maharashtra. The scheme is being implemented jointly by Ministry of Home Affairs which will meet the non- recurring expenditure estimated to be Rs.342.56 crore and Ministry of Defence which will meet the recurring expenditure. The scheme is scheduled to be completed in 6 years from the year 2005-06.

3.32 Coast Guard has taken over the patrolling of the coastal areas of Gujarat since February 2006 by activating the Coast Guard Station at Veraval.

## **BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

3.33 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is part of the comprehensive approach to border management with focus on socio-economic development of the border areas and promotion of a sense of security amongst the people living in these areas. The programme was started during the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan with the objective of balanced development of sensitive border areas in the western region through adequate provision of infrastructural facilities. The programme has been subsequently extended to States bordering Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, Bhutan and Nepal and it now covers 358 border blocks of 94 districts of seventeen (17) States, which share international land border with neighboring countries.

3.34 BADP is a 100% centrally funded programme. The main objective of the programme is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the International border. The schemes/works like construction/maintenance of roads, water supply, education, sports, filling gaps in infrastructure, security, organisation of early childhood care and education centre, education for physically handicapped and backward sections, etc. are being undertaken under the BADP. Preference is given to the villages/habitations which are closer to the border line.

### **Guidelines of BADP**

3.35 The BADP is implemented under the guidelines framed by the Planning Commission. The funds are allocated by the Planning Commission annually which are re-allocated to the Border States taking into consideration (i) length of International



Distribution of Study Material on ITBP under BADP

Border (km.); (ii) Population of the border block and (iii) Area of the border block (Sq. km.). Weightage of 15% over and above the total allocation is also given to States having hilly/desert/kuchchh areas. The funds are additive to normal Central assistance and are allocated for addressing the special problems faced by the people of the border areas.

3.36 Schemes/works to be undertaken under BADP are finalized and approved by the State Level Screening Committee (SLSC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the concerned State and executed by the agencies of the State Government. Security related schemes can be taken up under BADP but the expenditure on such schemes should not exceed 10% of the total allocation in a particular year. The funds under BADP are to be used for schemes in the identified border blocks only.

### Monitoring mechanisms and review of BADP works

3.37 Implementation of BADP, in terms of physical and financial achievements, is being monitored regularly in the Department of Border Management. The State Governments are also closely monitoring the implementation of works/schemes being undertaken under BADP. The inspection of the works is also being carried out by the officers of the Department of Border Management to ensure quality and timely completion of the works.

### Empowered Committee

3.38 An Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Border Management has been constituted to examine various aspects relating to scope of the Programme, its execution, prescription of geographical limits, allocation of funds, etc.

### Setting up of Micro Hydrel Projects (MHPs) in J&K

3.39 An amount of Rs.532.25 lakh has been

released to Government of J&K during 2004-05 and 2005-06 for installation of Micro Hydrel Projects (MHPs) through Army in the remote border areas. The work is under progress.

### Optimal Utilisation of Waters of Eastern Rivers of Indus River System

3.40 Given the importance of the matter from logistic and irrigation point of view, some schemes for Optimal Utilisation of Waters of the Eastern Rivers of Indus River System have been taken up under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in the States of Jammu & Kashmir (06 projects) and Punjab (03 projects) as a special initiative. An amount of Rs.4,023.50 lakh (Rs. 2,029.50 lakh for J&K and Rs.1,994 lakh for Punjab) has been released during the year 2005-06 and 2006-07, out of which Rs.2353.27 lakh (Rs. 1,029.50 lakh by J&K and Rs.1,327.77 lakh by Punjab) have been utilised up to January 31, 2008.

### Special Initiative

3.41 Special initiative has been taken for development of social and economic infrastructure, promotion of people's participation in development, elimination of sense of alienation and insecurity from minds of the people so as to create conditions conducive to social and economic progress. An amount of Rs.13,007.31 lakh has been released to States during 2007-08 for this purpose and State Schemes/Cluster Approach which could be implemented in a time frame of 1-2 years. Some of the areas suggested to the States are :

- (i) **Model Village** : Composite development of at least one village of sizeable population surrounded by five-six or more villages close to the border area block as Model village.
- (ii) **Health** : Mobile dispensary fitted with necessary portable equipment.
- (iii) **Livelihood** : Community based infrastructure





Medical Camp Organised by ITBP under BADP

like forestry, pasture land, sheds for livestock (only for BPL), floriculture park, fishery ponds, multi-utility community centres, mini hats, Mini marketing yards, herbal, medicinal and aromatic parks.

- (iv) **Power** : Solar and mini-hydel projects, bio-gas-mass gasification and wind energy.
- (v) **Tourism & Sports** : Sports facilities, tourism/ adventure tourism facilities like canteen, parking, public conveniences, etc.

### Allocation and Releases

3.42 An amount of Rs.520 crore has been allocated for BADP for the year 2007-08 which is at par with the previous year's allocation. State-wise detail of allocation and releases made to the Border States during the financial years 2006-07 and 2007-08 are at **Annexure-X**.

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