

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF BORDER MANAGEMENT**

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management. The programme aims to meet the special development needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach.

2. BADP was initiated in the border areas of the western region during the Seventh Five Year Plan period for ensuring balanced development of border areas through development of infrastructure and promotion of a sense of security among the border population. The programme now covers 394 border blocks of 111 border districts of 17 States, which includes 167 border blocks in 55 districts of 8 N.E. States (including Sikkim), located along the international land border viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Under this programme priorities are given to the areas closer to the border.

3. BADP is an important intervention strategy of the Central Government to bring about development of border areas by supplementing the State Plan Funds to bridge the gaps in socio-economic infrastructure on one hand and by improving the security environment in border areas on the other.

4. The funds under BADP are provided to the States for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture, and allied sectors to meet the special developmental needs and inculcate a sense of security and well-being among the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border. The programme is supplemental in nature.

5. The funds are allocated in the Budget annually. Budgetary allocation shall be divided into two components- viz. (i) First component being 40% of total allocation for the eight North-Eastern (NE) States (including Sikkim); and (ii) Second component 60% of total allocation for the States other than the eight NE states. Funds are allocated to States on the basis of (i) Length of international border (ii) Population of the border blocks (iii) Area of the border blocks and 15% weightage given to hilly, desert and Rann of Kutch areas.

6. The BADP is a Core Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The funding pattern of BADP is Center 90%: State 10% for 8 North Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States, viz. Himachal

Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand, and Center 60% : State 40% for all other 6 States. The new funding pattern has been implemented from the previous financial year 2016-17.

7. In order to ensure more qualitative implementation of the BADP and to ensure implementation of schemes in those villages which are located closer to the border, the emphasis has been given in the guidelines on specific socio-economic and infrastructure development of villages falling between '0 to 10 km' from the international border. The villages have been arranged in an order from the zero line to 10 km. The village development profile of each and every village is being prepared. All the major developmental infrastructure facilities like pucca road connectivity, electricity, safe drinking water, telephone facilities, primary school building, PDS shop, and community center are being developed in a planned way. Only after saturation of 0-10 km villages, State Governments may take up the next set of villages within 0-20 km distance. After saturating the villages falling between "0" to 20 km from the border, the next set of villages falling between 0-30 Km and so on up to 0-50 Km can be taken up for implementing the schemes under the BADP. Aerial distance is taken into account.

8. As per the guidelines of BADP, District Level Committees (DLCs) headed by the District Magistrate and having Superintendent of Police (SP), District Forest Officer (DFO), District Planning Officer (DPO) and Commandant/Deputy Commandant of the Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) as member have been made responsible for preparation of Annual Action Plan of BADP in consultation with the local Member of Parliament/ MLA, Members of PRIs, autonomous bodies. The DLC shall be responsible for monitoring of implementation of works under BADP.

9. BADP funds shall ordinarily be used for meeting the critical gaps and to meet the immediate needs of the border population. Planning and implementation of BADP schemes is on participatory and decentralized basis through the Panchayati Raj Institutions/Autonomous Councils/Other local bodies/councils.

Special Initiative taken up under the BADP:

10. Following 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.

Special/Specific area schemes:

- (i) Model Village: Composite Development of at least one village of sizeable population surrounded by five-six or more villages close to the border.
- (ii) Health: Construction of Dispensaries, Mobile dispensary/ambulance fitted with necessary portable equipments.
- (iii) Livelihood: Community based infrastructure like pasture land, sheds for livestock (Only for BPL), Fishery ponds, multi-utility community centers, Marketing yards,

mini haat, common industrial sheds for cottage/small scale industry for local artisans, small organic manure units with linkage to goshala.

- (iv) Promotion of Organic Farming.
- (v) Power: New and Renewable energy such as solar and mini hydel projects, bio-gas, bio-mass gasification, wind energy, hydro energy, etc.
- (vi) Tourism: Tourist guest houses, adventure tourism facilities, canteen at tourist places, parking, public conveniences facilities for Rural Tourism, protection of heritage sites, skill development in Tourism and hospitality, etc.
- (vii) Swatch Bharat Abhiyan: Construction of toilets in schools, public places particularly for women.
- (viii) Warehouses for food grains and fodder in hilly areas particularly in snow bound areas of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.
- (ix) E-chaupals, agrishops etc.

11. The feedback received from the States indicate that the BADP has contributed towards creating a conducive environment for undertaking normal economic activities in border areas and has the potential for bringing about an improvement in the quality of life of the people in border areas. The process of socio-economic development in the border areas has brought confidence and belongingness amongst the border population.
