

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

**Border Area Development Programme - Revised Guidelines(APRIL,2005)**

**I. Introduction**

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was started during the Seventh Plan with the twin objectives of balanced development of sensitive border areas in the Western region through adequate provision of infra structure facilities and promotion of a sense of security amongst the local population. The programme was revamped in the Eight Plan (1993-94) and extended to States, which have an international border with Bangladesh. The nature of the programme was changed from a schematic programme with emphasis on education to a State level Programme with emphasis on balanced development of border areas. During the Ninth Plan, the programme has been further extended to States, which border Myanmar, China, Bhutan, and Nepal, and the Programme at present covers all the seventeen States, which share international border with the neighboring countries.

The work of BADP was handled by the Planning Commission up to the year 2003-04. This work has been transferred from the Planning Commission and presently being handled in the Department of Border Management, MHA.

**II. Coverage**

The Programme covers seventeen States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujrat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal.

**III. Objectives:**

The main objective of the Programme will be to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border.

**IV. Funding**

The Border Area Development Programme will continue to be a 100% centrally funded Area Programme. Funds will be provided to the States as

Special Central Assistance for execution of approved schemes on a 100% grant basis and allocated amongst the seventeen beneficiary States on the basis of (i) length of international border (ii) population of border blocks and (iii) area of border blocks. Each of these criteria will be given equal weight age. The border block will be the spatial unit for the programme and all schemes would have to be implemented within the border blocks only.

## **V. Eligible Schemes**

Schemes should be designed to take care of the special problems faced by people living in the border blocks, particularly in the rural areas. Schemes for rural and remote areas along the international border are to be given preference over schemes for urban areas. A long term Perspective plan for each border block should be prepared by each of the concerned state governments keeping in view the objective of overall balanced development of the region. The state the governments may undertake a study of remote villages in the border blocks in order to assess the needs of the people and the critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure. Schemes should be drawn up based on this assessment. Grassroots institutions such as PRIs / District Councils / Traditional Councils should be involved in identification of the priority areas to the maximum extent possible. Since the people living in the border areas must have a direct say in the selection of the schemes, village level institutions such as Gram Sabhas should be involved in the decision making process. Appropriate modalities may be worked out by State Government to ensure greater participation of the border areas in the selection of schemes under the Programme. Schemes, which address problems such as inadequacies relating to provision of essential needs, strengthening of the social infrastructure, filling up of critical gaps in the road network etc. may be taken up under the programme. Emphasis must be laid on schemes for employment generation, production oriented activities and schemes, which provide for critical inputs in the social sector. An Illustrative list of schemes which can be taken up under BADP is at **Annexure-I** (A). An illustrative list of schemes not permissible under BADP is also given at **Annexure-I** (B).

Construction of housing for crucial functionaries such as teachers, doctors, nurses as well as construction of small culverts, bridges, bridle paths, feeder roads etc. May be taken up in border block under the programme. However, expenditure on such schemes including provision of basic amenities such as supply of drinking water, approach roads, etc. For the border outposts (BOPs), administrative buildings and construction of roads & bridges taken together should not be more than 60 per cent of the total allocation in any particular year.

In addition, up to 15 percent of the total allocation could be used for maintenance of the assets already created under the Programme after lapse of a period of 3 years from the date of its completion. It may be ensured that no single sector gets a disproportionately large share of the total allocation.

The funds under BADP are to be used for schemes in the identified border blocks only. Funds under BADP are additive to normal Central Assistance and are allocated for addressing the special problems faced by the people of the border areas. Hence, these funds should not be used to replace normal State Plan flows.

#### **VI. Security related Schemes:**

Security related schemes can also be taken up under BADP. However, expenditure on such schemes should not exceed 10% of the total allocation in a particular year.

The following schemes should only be allowed to be taken up under Security Related Expenditure (SRE):

- (a) Construction of Link roads to BOPs
- (b) Construction of BOPs
- (c) Construction of offices/residential units for Police Stations / Police Posts.
- (d) Any other work raising the basic infrastructure regarding drinking water supply/ electricity generation/ sanitation/ drainage of sullage water and other infrastructure etc.

The following works/ activities may not be taken up under BADP by BGFs/local police:-

- (a) Any type of Civic Action Programme for which funds are released by the Ministry of Home Affairs MHA or the States Government.
- (b) Purchase of vehicles/night vision devices/ other equipments for which funds are provided by Police Modernization Division of MHA and/ or State Government.

## VII. Executive Agencies

To provide flexibility, schemes under the Programme can be executed by any of the following agencies:-

- (i) State Government;
- (ii) Central Government;
- (iii) Central Para-Military Forces (CPMFs) located in the state;
- (iv) Voluntary Agencies (Voluntary Agencies would comprise of local NGOs/Self Help Groups which are not receiving foreign aid/ assistance and engage local population for carrying out BADP works); and
- (v) Panchayati Raj Institutions/District Councils/Traditional Councils

Due emphasis should be given to effective involvement of local people/democratic institutions/Voluntary agencies in order to inspire mutual trust and confidence between the Government and the people.

## VIII. Empowered Committee:-

The policy matters relating to the scope of the Programme, prescription of geographical limits of areas in the States within which schemes will be taken up, allocation of funds to the States and similar-matters for proper execution of the programme will be laid down by an Empowered Committee in the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Committee will consist of the following:

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|--|---|------------------|
| 1. Secretary (BM)  | - | Chairperson      |
| 2. Secretary, M/o finance, D/o expenditure                       | - | Member           |
| 3. Additional Secretary (BM)<br>Deptt. of border Management, MHA | - | Member           |
| 4. Additional Secretary & FA (HOME) MHA                          | - | Member           |
| 5. Chief Secretaries of all the 17 BADP States                   | - | Member           |
| 6. Joint Secretary (BM), Department<br>of Border Management, MHA | - | Member Secretary |

## IX. Screening Committee

Subject to such general or special directions as may be given by the Empowered Committee, individual schemes located in each State will be approved by a Screening Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary of the State. The Screening Committee will also include representatives of the Ministry of

Home Affairs, Department of Border Management, representative (s) of the Border Guarding Force (s) operating on the State Border, State Planning Secretary, Secretary in Home Department of the State or Secretary, Border Area Development Department (as Convenor). The State Chief Secretary may co-opt members on the Screening Committee depending on local requirements.

The Screening Committee will have complete freedom to execute the schemes through any of the five executing agencies mentioned in Para VII. The Screening Committee shall meet at least once in a year but positively in the month of February to schemes for the following year and assess the progress of schemes under the programme. The notice for the meeting as well as the agenda should be sent in advance.

#### X. **Release of funds**

Before the commencement of a financial year, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Border Management will inform the States of the funds available for the State during the next year under the Programme. A list of schemes proposed to be executed within the ceiling communicated, will have to be sent to the Department of Border Management for release of funds to the State. The State Government will send the schemes, duly approved by SLSC, in the proforma at **Annexure-II**.

Funds will be released in two installments: the first installment will be equal to two-thirds of the annual allocation, while the second installment will be the remaining one-third. The first release will be made by the month of April after the receipt of the list of schemes, duly approved by the Screening Committee along with expenditure incurred till the last quarter of the previous year. The Screening Committee must approve the schemes to be taken up in February of the previous year assuming the level of funding prevailing during that year. The State Governments, which fail to have the list of schemes approved by 31st March, will stand to forfeit their first installment.

The first installment will be released after the Utilization Certificates of the entire amount released to a State during the previous years, except the preceding year, are received. In case there is any shortfall in the UCS of previous years except the preceding year, the first installment will be released after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous years except the preceding year. The first installment will not be released if the unspent balance exceeds the annual allocation of the previous year.

The second installment will be released after the month of October, depending on physical and financial progress achieved .in case, the UCs for the entire amount released in the previous years except the preceding year have been submitted by the State Government, the amount, if any, deducted in the 1st installment, keeping in view the shortfall in the submission UCs of the previous years except preceding year, will also be released in the 2nd installment.

State Governments are required to have a separate budget head for the Programme. The State Governments will ensure that display boards are placed at every block Head Quarter indicating the allocation of funds under the Border Area Development Programme. Display boards may also be placed in front of the assets created with BADP funds stating 'Funded from Special Central Assistance under the Boarder Area Development Programme'.

XI. **Monitoring And Review:**

The State Government would closely monitor the implementation of the works/ schemes being undertaken under BADP. They may carry out the inspection from time to time so as to ensure quality and timely completion of the works. The reports of the inspections carried out by the officers of the state government may be sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Periodical monitoring of the schemes in the Department of Border Management will be done by the Additional Secretary (BM)/ Secretary (BM). A review of the programme will be made at least once a year by the Empowered Committee. The inspection of works can also be carried out by the officers of the Government of India, Department of Border Management as and when considered necessary.

Quarterly progress reports (Performa at **Annexure-III (A) & III (B)** ) should be submitted scheme-wise to the Department of Border Management giving actual physical and financial achievements and not in percentage terms. The quarterly progress reports should be sent as soon as possible so as to enable Department of Border Management to recommend the release of Special Central Assistance. The year-wise consolidated utilization certificates should be sent in the prescribed performa (GER-19A) of the General Financial Rules (performa at **Annexure-VI**) within one month of the close of the financial year.

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**Border Area Development Programme**  
**Illustrative List Of Schemes (Positive List)**

**A. Education:**

- a) Primary school building (additional rooms)
- b) Middle school building (additional rooms)
- c) Secondary/Higher secondary school buildings (additional rooms)
- d) Development of play field
- e) Construction of hostels/dormitories
- f) Buying of school dresses / books
- g) Adult education
- h) Public libraries and reading rooms
- i) Development of human resources through vocational and technical education
- j) TV/Dish antennas
- k) Books/ journals

**B. Health**

- a) Provision of medical equipments of basic/ elementary Type. X-RAY, ECG machines etc. can also be purchased.
- b) Provision of equipment for Dental clinic.
- c) First aid kit for midwives.
- d) Construction of public toilets and bathroom
- e) Setting up of mobile dispensaries in rural areas by Govt./ Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- f) Health Awareness Programme

- g) Eye camps
- h) RCH programme
- i) Blood Banks
- j) Control of Malaria, Filaria, Leprosy, AIDS etc.

C. **Agriculture and allied sectors**

1. Animal Husbandry
2. Pisciculture
3. Sericulture
4. Poultry farming
5. Farm forestry, horticulture, pastures, parks and gardens in government and community lands or other surrendered lands.
6. Desilting of ponds in villages, towns and cities.
7. Construction of public irrigation (Minor work) and public drainage facilities.
8. Construction of common gohar gas plants, con-ventional energy systems/ devices for community use and related activities.
9. Construction of irrigation embankments, or lift irrigation or lift irrigation or water table recharging facilities.
10. Minor irrigation works
11. Anti- erosion works (only construction of small bunds etc.)
12. Water conservation programmes
13. Social forestry, JFM
14. Use of improved seeds, fertilizers and improved technology
15. Veterinary aid Centers, artificial insemination Centers and breeding Centers.

D. **Infrastructure**

1. Rural Sanitation
2. Solar Street Lights
3. Solar household lights
4. Electrification
5. Strengthening of existing roads (only links road )
6. Construction and strengthening of kutcha roads, part road, Approach roads, link roads.
7. Drinking water facility -- construction of tubewells, water tanks
8. Repair and maintenance of existing roads
9. Public Distribution System and its improvement (in terms of Infrastructure)
10. Industries- Handloom, tiny units, handicraft, furniture making.
11. Constriction of culverts/ bridges and roads
12. Drain & gutters
13. Footpaths, pathways and footbridges
14. Provisions of civic amenities like electricity, water, pathways, public toilets etc. in slum areas of cities, towns and villages and in SC/ST habitations.
15. Provisions of common work sheds in slums and for artisans
16. Bus sheds/ stops for public transport passengers
17. Repair and maintenance works of any type other than special repairs for restoration/up gradation of any asset.
18. Development of infrastructure for weekly haats/bazaars and also for cultural activities etc. in border areas.

19. Construction of building for local bodies for recognized District or State Sports Associations and for Cultural and Sport Activities or for hospitals (provision of multi-gym facilities in gymnastic centers, sports association, physical education training institutions, etc.)

**E. Social Sector**

1. Construction of community centers
2. Rural Sanitation
3. Anganwadies, Crèches
4. Cultural Centers /Community Halls
5. Construction of common shelters for the old or Handicapped.
6. Training for youth for self employment and skill up gradation
7. Setting up of small industries using local inputs.

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**Illustrative list of schemes which should not be taken up under BADP**

- (a) Works belonging to commercial organization, Private institutions or co-operative institutions and NGOs etc.
- (b) Grant and loans;
- (c) Memorials or memorial buildings
- (d) Assets for all individuals benefit except those that are part of approved schemes.
- (e) Work relating to religious activities
- (f) Welcome arches (i) Village gates; (ii) School gates; (iii) Building gates- except the gates of boundary walls constructed under BADP

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