

Government of India  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
Department of Border Management

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Border Area Development Programme (BADP): Modified Guidelines (June, 2015)

1. Objective:

The main objective of the BADP is to meet the special developmental needs and well being of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/ BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach.

2. Coverage:

2.1. The BADP will continue to be a 100% centrally funded programme. The Programme will cover all the villages which are located within the 0-10 Km of the International Border, irrespective of the border block abutting on the International Border or not, in 381 Blocks (approx.) and come under 106 border districts of 17 States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal, which constitute the International Land Borders. Priority will be given to those villages which are located within 0-10 Km from the International Border and within that the villages identified by the Border Guarding Forces (BGF) shall get uppermost priority and will be known as strategic villages. Only after saturation of 0-10 km villages, State Governments may take up the next set of villages within the 0-20 Km distance. After saturation of 0-20 Km villages, the State Government may take up the next set of villages within 0-30 Km distance and so on up to 0-50 Km. The State Government shall obtain a certificate from the DLC and after due satisfaction, send the same to the Department of Border Management, MHA that all villages within the 0-10 Km/0-20 Km/0-30 Km/0-40 Km distance have been saturated and respectively next set of villages 0-20/0-30/0-40/0-50 Km distance are considered under BADP. Aerial distance will be taken into account. There too the BGFs will identify villages. For the purpose of drawing the priority, the first habitation/village from the international border shall be treated as 'Zero' "0" line distance and next distance shall be calculated from this village only. The term 'strategic village' will be applied to those villages as identified by the BGFs.

2.2 Saturation of a Village: District Level Committees (DLCs) shall make their own definition for 'saturation of a village' infrastructure. However, for 'saturation of a village', the minimum facilities will include road connectivity, schools alongwith facilities like separate toilets for girls, sports facilities, health services, electricity, water supply, community centre, public toilets particularly for women, houses for

