

**INDIA NEEDS TO STRENGTHEN ITS BORDER MANAGEMENT STRATEGIC TO ENCOUNTER CROSS BORDER TERRORISM AND ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES WHICH IS AFFECTING THE INTERNAL SECURITY**

Dr. Sumanta Bhattacharya

Research Scholar at MAKAUT , Public-Foreign-Defence Policy Analyst , C.E , CH.E , CCIO M.Tech , MA in Development Studies, LLB , DIA&D , DG&GS ,PGCPP&A , MPI(oxford University) ORCID ID : 0000-0003-2563-2787, Email-sumanta.21394@gmail.com

Dr. Jayanta Kumar Ray

National Research Professor ,Ministry of Human Resource Development ,GOI ,Former Centenary Professor of International Relation, Department of History , CU, and Institute of Foreign studies , CU and Honorary Consultant for Research in Indo-Bangladesh Relations, Kolkata, Former Chairman ,Maulana Azad Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata .

Arup Raha ,

PVSM , AVSM , VM , ADC , Air chief Marshal ,  
54<sup>th</sup> Chairman of the chiefs of staff Committee

Bhavneet Kaur Sachdev

Political Science hons ( Calcutta University ),  
Masters in Development Studies ,  
Email-bhavneet829@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT**

Cross –border terrorism is crucial to Border management in the Indian context . Immigration , infiltration , Naxalite , smuggling , Drug trafficking across the border areas have caused a serious threat to the National Border management security. India shares border with 7 countries which pass through 17 states of India . The major issue of poor border management is the lack of infrastructure and coordination existing in the area , the local people in general are most affected by the threats of war . India shares its largest border with Bangladesh . We have the maximum number of ill legal migrants coming from Bangladesh to India and the borders supplies massive amount of drugs into the country . The insurgency get good amount of supports from external forces especially Pakistan which help them to open grounds for illegal activities in India . The government has decided to use Space technology in the management of border security , as technology will capture all small and large illegal activities happening across the border . We require a combination of both technology and manpower to tackle the threat at the border region , correct information and cooperation among the people are required with high training forces and better equipment to end infiltration and terrorist in the region which is a threat to National Border Security management .

**Keywords:** Cross-Border Terrorism , Drug trafficking , National Border Management, threat , external force .

## INTRODUCTION

Border Security is paramount to National security of India. Nations across the world invest and provide massive support to border security . The management of border security has remained an issue for all the countries . Administrative, security , legal intelligence, diplomatic and other economic agencies play a major role in the management and protection of the borders. In India border are extended across large portion , India shares its largest border with Bangladesh , India cross border conflict with these neighbourhood countries would include China which is an ongoing issue , Pakistan , ever since Independence India and Pakistan has fought many wars over border issue especially in reference to Kashmir , Bangladesh , Nepal an ongoing dispute , Myanmar , Bhutan , Sri Lanka and a tri border dispute of Indo Sri Lanka and Maldives .India faces military threat from all its neighbour countries over land dispute. The main threat to India is cross-border terrorism which has imposed great threat to the Border management , which has an effect on the trade relation of two countries . For instance in the case of India and China . The government has increase police forcing at the border areas , worked on the construction of roads , on International land and coastal areas and implemented border Area Development Programme , brought in new technology and weapons for the military .India threat across the border is not only on the land border dispute but it also incorporates illegal immigration into India especially from Bangladesh , an increase in cross- border terrorism , emergence of non-state actor, penetration of armed militants , mass migration into India , the export of illegal drugs through cross-border , for instance Naxalite get their weapons from Pakistan and which is resulting in the growth of illegal activities in India , where Naxalite is itself the biggest threat to the internal security of India , left wing extremism, separatist movement aided and encouraged by external powers , establishment of madrasas resulting in security hazard , drug trafficking , smuggling etc. This has further worsen the security border management. The maritime and border dispute are the major concern of Indian Ministry of Defence . However some of the border are man made boundaries , which are not based on the natural features , the border dispute has also resulted a number of water wars between India and its neighbouring states .There is lack of accountability and presences of control and command at the. border security. We need to strength the border guarding militants , increase manpower , provide them with better techniques and trainings with advancement in technology . As Rebellious groups in India are getting much support from the neighbour countries . At present there are many problems at the border in spite of security measure. The utmost being the Kashmir and the Arunachal Pradesh border dispute with Pakistan and India . Globalisation and media uprising has greatly influenced the Border management framework of India , countries that are small in size , military and resources have influenced communal relation .

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this exploration , I have used a amalgamation of two of the archetypical social sciences research tools application –as they are authentic and brilliant method to assemble statistics from multiple appellant in an methodical and convenient way . Question

were asked to the parents and their children , survey , interviews –consisting of several interrogation which were dispersed among representative of each contender group.

### **OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH**

In this Research paper the main area of studies include

- 1.Border management system in India .
- 2.What are the challenges India is facing in the Border areas and its management
- 3.Can technology resolve the problem of Border management security .
- 4.What initiative have been taken by the government to tackle the problem of border security
5. What can be the future of Border Management in India

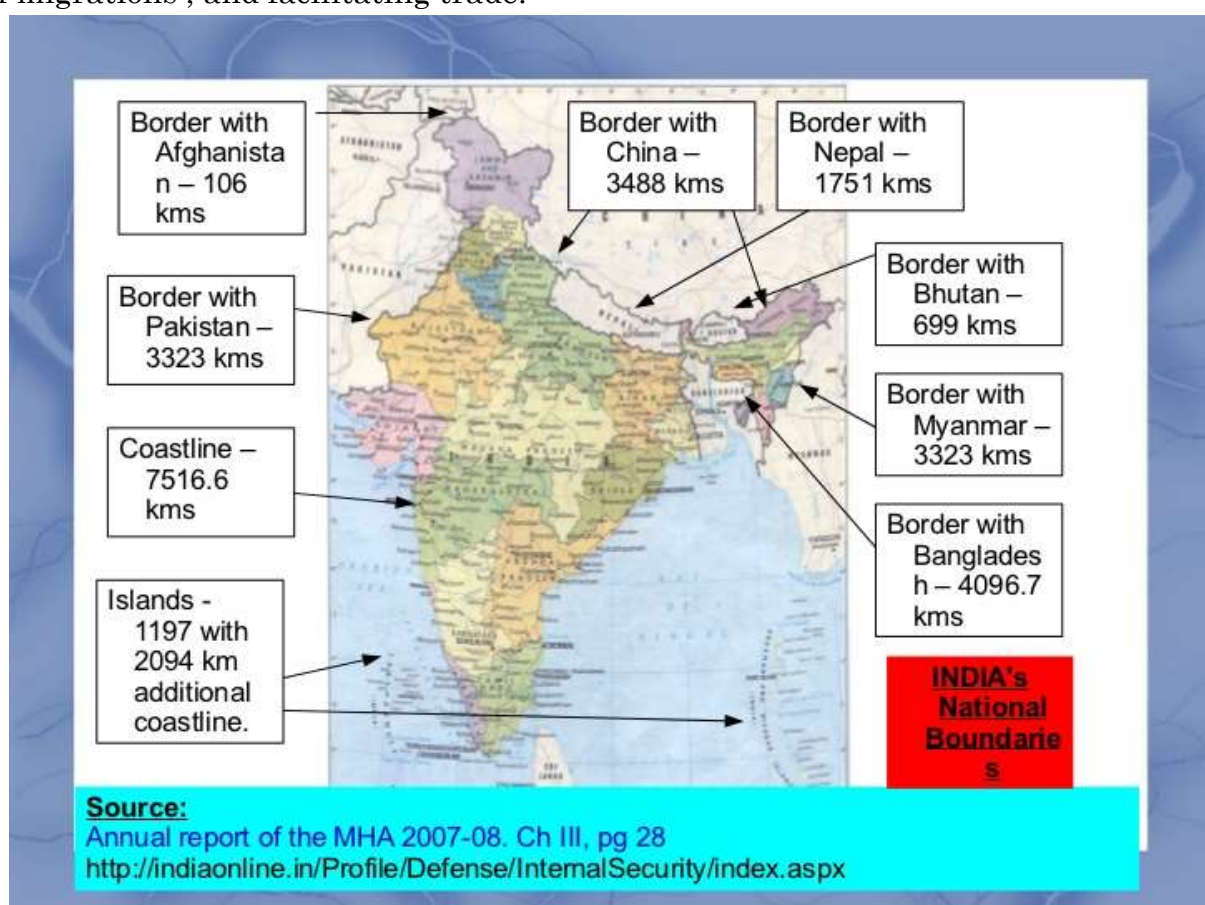
### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The Border Area Development Programme came into force from the year 1986-87 . to strengthen security and development in the border regime of India . Initially it started in the Western Border states to provide deployment of the Border security . Later on it also started in the Eastern and Northern states of India's Borders as well as in the socio- economic sector. However the working has not remain smooth at all the border areas. One of the biggest step taken by the Modi Government was the set up of the Defence Planning Committee , the motive of this committee is to provide a integrated and comprehensive defence planning which has remained a grey area since 1962 war . there has been an increase in the budget expenditure for the development of the armed forces , with a budget of 4,31,011 crore for the year 2019-20 . The introduction of Smart Border Management 2019 which would include integration of manpower sensors , command and control , intelligence , network solutions to improve situational awareness at different levels and provide grounds for informative decisions and quick response under the comprehensive integrated Border Management system where a pilot project of 61 km riverine border along the Indo-Bangladesh border has been implemented in Assam . Phase 2 and phase 3 will be done in West Bengal , Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura . This Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System is across the Border line with Pakistan and Bangladesh with the advance use of technology . The Smart Border Management also aims at boosting India's GDP at the Macro level and also promote Made in India scheme to reduce import , the motive is to link technology and infrastructure in the building of a smart border management The aim is also to replace manual surveillance at International Border by electronic surveillance , this has been done across the Indo-Bangladesh Border and the same kind of project has been introduced for the Indo-Pakistan Border with the aim that the Border Security Force can deal with cross-Border crimes and other illegal activities .Today we have different types of borders incorporating land, coastal and airspace , securing these border becomes a very big challenge . The magnetic of border security is different with every country depending upon what kind of border do you share , The terrain can be anything from plains to mountains , coastal to desert and forest to deltas which is common in India .We are living in the age of technology where hybrid warfare is possible where we see cyber attacks , drone attacks and satellite attacks taking place in the age of globalisation which has resulted in a rise in terrorism across the borders .In India only four states do not share any international or coastal border with any neighbourhood country which includes Madhya Pradesh , Haryana,

Chattisgarh and Jharkhand rest all have border lines and the North Eastern part is highly effected by the wars and cross-border terrorism .

### FINDINGS

India has 15,106 Km land border and 7.516 Km costal border and it is the responsibility of the government to provide all materials and resources for the border management , which is one of the challenges India is facing today , the local people are effected the most by any kind of attack or terrorism attack for instance Kashmir and at present Arunachal Pradesh Local people are worst affected by this Land border dispute between India and China. The Border management falls under the Ministry of Home Affairs who is responsible for securing border management across the country which also includes preventing activities for smuggling , drug trafficking , illegal migrations , and facilitating trade.



India experience different kinds of threat from different countries , we see an increase in threat from Pakistan , China , Bangladesh , Myanmar , Nepal and Bhutan . With the Pakistan we have issues with the cross border terrorism , movement of armed militants and resources . India and Pakistan land border conflict can be traced back to the period of Independence . India has fought four wars with Pakistan over the Kashmir state, After the abolition of article 370 , we have seen a rapid increase in attack around the border area . From 1949 to 2020 there were more than 150 cases where the civilians were attacked fatally. This include over 55 politicians, many moderate and Kashmiri Muslims, over 20 counter insurgents and surrendered terrorists, two print media reporters and a senior police officer were killed after praying in a mosque. On the basis of statistics, it can be said that, terrorists killed around 1500 people, comprising 982

Muslims, 218 Hindus, 23 Sikhs between 1990 to 1992. Maximum attacks were held in the holy places. Over 90 blasts, 70 were in public places where civilians present. Over 40 terrorists were released in exchange with the local people who were kidnapped. Many women were raped and killed during 1990 to 2019. With Bangladesh the main concern has been the illegal entry of migrates into India followed by smuggling of cattle , drug trafficking and the growing China and Bangladesh bilateral trade .

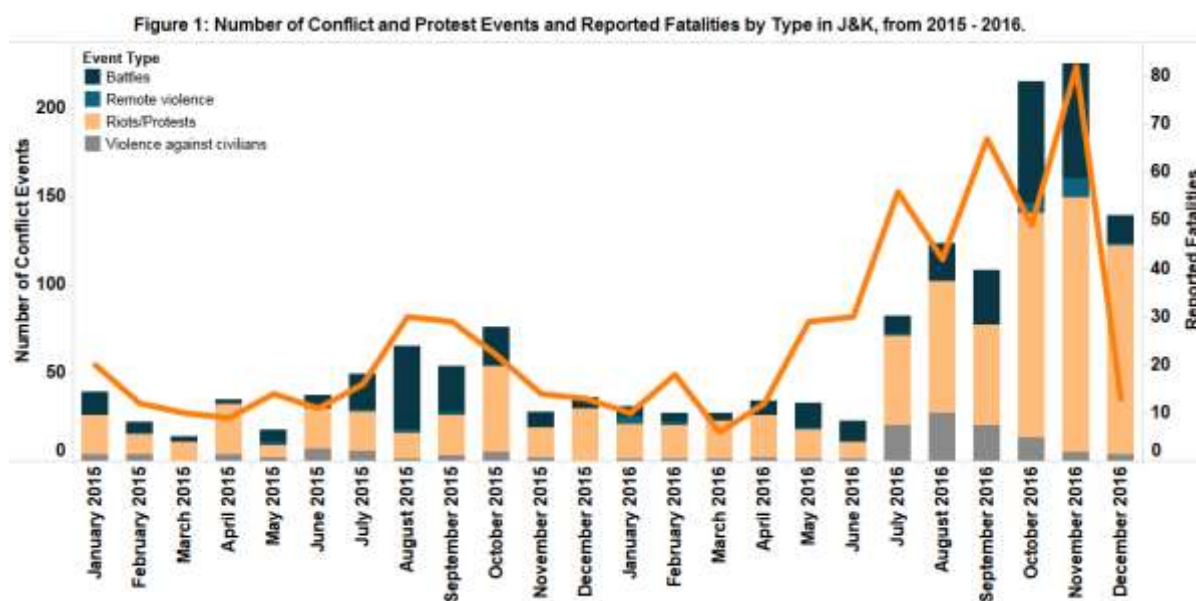


The China border dispute is emerging as one of the serious 2020 China-India encounter are a part of an occurring military deadlock between China and India .Since 5 May 2020 , Chinese and Indian troops have participated in hostile melee, clash and skirmishes at location along the Sino-Indian border ,including near the disputed Pangong Lake in Ladakh and the Tibet Autonomous region .Additional clashes also took place at locations in eastern Ladakh along the lines of Actual Control. Earlier there have been conflict over the authority of the widely segregated Aksai chin and Arunachal border region. On June 15 , 2020 a lethal military conflict over the disputed territory in the Himalayas shock the edifice of China-India relations. The engagement in the Galwan Valley along their common border is the momentous military aggressive the two nuclear powers have faced in 50 years where the rest of the world is undergoing a pandemic situation. The Dolam crisis , Tibet crisis and Control over Arunachal Pradesh has causes serious threat to the border security .

In 1980s the Indian government obtained hi-tech systems like Held Thermal Imagery system(HHTI) Battle Field Surveillance Radars(BFSR) and Long Range Reconnaissance Observation System ( LORROS) which has improved the detection performance of the BSF. Despite the modern technology adopted by India there has been issues in the rivers areas , where hi-tech technology had been unable to provide full security at a common level . The Assam rifles who were protecting the Myanmar border under the Ministry of Defence . The decision of the army to abolish the battlefield management system with the objective to

transform the military by promoting coordination between services and decrease response time which has brought certain criticism. The decision also influenced BSF ,integration framework would extend across all services .

The 2016 Pathankot attack in 2016, across Indio-Pakistan Border , where militants were successful in infiltrating the border and assault the Pathankot Air force station killing seven Indian soldiers and injuring 22 soldiers , this has exposed the vulnerability of India's order and raised serious concern related t India's intelligence security which has made the government re think and focus on new and advance technology system at the border management system.



The Northern border of India are related to the Himalayan Mountain range , the western border to the Thar desert and the border with Bangladesh khasi and Mizo hills and other areas are elucidated by the Ganga and Brahmaputra River and the North-East is mainly represented by forest. A total 7500 Km coastline along the Indian Ocean connects with various neighbour countries like Bangladesh , Sri Lanka, Myanmar , Pakistan , Thailand , Maldives and Indonesia.

A lot of measures have been taken to safeguard the border of India by effective border management which calls for proper planning and safeguarding frontiers along with the risk involved in the movements of commodities and people across the border , followed by Smart border Management with the aim to enhance the advance use of technology , strengthening the Central Armed Police Forces including Border Security Forces(BSF) , India- Tibetan Border Police(ITBF), Sashastra Seema Bal(SSB) etc .

The use of CIBMS across the Border with Bangladesh also has a very challenges like Lack of technical expertise , Erratic Power supply , High cost of devices , Operation and maintenance cost and adverse climatic and terrain conditions .

Space technology has been introduced across the border area , ISRO has a launched a satellite which will enhance communication , managing security , operational planning , navigation and border management , these satellite will help security forces to know about all the activities

happening along the border lines with the help of satellite imagery . The Navy and the Air force have introduced this satellite for themselves the same is being done to secure Indian borders by the government . The task becomes difficult with the change in climate conditions. Border management is very integral for the safety and security of human civilization and the protection of the its people in India .

### **FUTURE PERSPECTIVE**

India has a large and complex Border with 7 countries , geographical diversity going through 17 states , it has a difficult topography .at several places .There are several challenges to the management of security forces in these areas , now the government has identified areas for space technology to improve border management , this will be implemented in 5 years to build capacity in border guarding forces , use of space resources for operational planning , security and infrastructure development in the border region .Security threat in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is very dynamic now , security paradigm is shifting from day to day . For instance India and Pakistan border , even if the borders are electrified still there are vulnerable areas ,where Indian rivers enter Pakistan and the flood washes away the fences , a threat from there and infiltration in the Kashmir region . The major issue is with Pakistan , a country ruled by military and we have an unfriendly neighbour who always boils in the Jammu and Kashmir region . We need to build our won defence in such a manner , so that infiltration doesn't take place , it has to be a combination of technology and trained man power , machine only cant delivery until it is backed by man force which knows what to look for and what to do .It should have ground level . Human intelligence , communication technology and Tech intelligence .Technology is a force multiply for border management . Satellite won't give you all the answers .

### **CONCLUSION**

Border management has been a crucial topic of concern with India sharing its border with 7 countries . The border issues with Pakistan has also remained a matter of concern , however situations are becoming terrible with the China and India Border issues . Sudden attack , even during the lockdown . China has kept on attacking the Arunachal Pradesh region of India . Poor Border management issues with lack of development in the region can roads , educational institutions and health care centre open the order for infiltration and activities such as Trafficking and smuggling . Problems in the Bangladesh –India border has also amplified with massive amount of ill legal migrations entering India , the Sunderban region in West Bengal and Assam has been the two regions badly affected by the Bangladesh border . The government has come up with the idea to use space technology to multiply security in the border area However we require an amalgamation of both space and manpower to reduce the threat in the border areas and strengthen our border management security .

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