

# Integrated Law Enforcement Centres

## A Futuristic Border Management Institution for India

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### 1. Introduction / Background:

1.1 The all-pervasive phenomenon of globalization across the world has posed both opportunities as well as challenges. While it enables the developing and least developed countries to ride the tide of economic openness towards greater employment, market and prosperity; it also poses threat of cross border and trans-national crimes and terrorism. Though no country can afford to ignore the benefits of globalisation as means of economic development and prosperity; its full benefit can be drawn only if proper safeguard measures are placed against its associated evils. The old institutional safeguards may not be effective and / or efficient to check the associated cross border and trans-national crimes. There is need for revisiting the existing institutional safeguards and, if required, to explore alternatives which may be sufficiently effective and efficient.

### 2.0 Overview:

This Project Report is an attempt to assess the nature and extent of cross border and trans-national crimes on the borders of India, highlight its impact on national security, map the existing institutional arrangement in addressing them, identify the limitations in the existing set up, explore the arrangements around the globe and suggest viable short term and long term solutions for India.

## **2.1 Project Title –: Integrated Law Enforcement Centres – A Futuristic Approach for Strengthening National Security**

### **2.2 Vision:**

The vision of this project report is to promote Integrated Border Management in a holistic and comprehensive manner. This report aims at ensuring a proper blend of national security and economic development, through the medium of Integrated Law Enforcement Centers as part of Integrated Check Posts.

Some of the crucial aspects of Integrated Border Management which this project report seeks to achieve are as follows:-

- (a) Promote overall national interests.
- (b) Facilitate settlement of mutually agreed territorial issues.
- (c) Security to own countrymen from outside aggression
- (d) Inculcate a sense of security amongst people of border areas.
- (e) Emotionally, economically and socially integrate border population into mainstream.
- (f) Check illegal trafficking of drugs and human beings and smuggling, and / facilitate legalised movement of men, goods and services across IB.
- (g) Maintain a fine balance between security and earnings through trade and tourism.
- (h) Makes neighbouring countries stake-holders in bilateral trade and tourism across IB.

### **2.3 Project objective:**

The objective of this project is to promote Integrated Border Management through the instrument of **Integrated Law Enforcement Centres**. Presently, Integrated Border Management is being implemented through Land Port Authority of India which functions under Border Manager Division of MHA and is headed by Secretary (BM). It is important to dwell upon the concept of Integrated Border Management and its application in India through the Land Port Authority of India.

#### **2.3.1 Integrated Border Management – A broad perspective**

An effective Integrated Border Management approach aims at domination of international land and coastal borders against external aggression, militancy, terrorism and to prevent cross-border violations including trafficking in contrabands, arms and ammunitions and

human beings. It helps in keeping the borderlands intact in any kind of natural or man-made situations. It strives for socio-economic development of border population through various schemes to prevent migration from border areas. It helps in preserving the cultural and ethnic heritage of border areas.

2.3.2. According to Ministry of Home Affairs<sup>1</sup>, the objectives of India's Integrated Border Management is 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.

2.3.2(a) A comparison of the traditional border management and the contemporary Integrated Border Management is given in the following table:-

**Fig. 1**

<b>Traditional Practice</b>	<b>Integrated Border Management Practice</b>
Agencies operating on a standalone basis	Single window interagency collaboration
Individual trader integration with multiple agencies	One stop shop
Predominance of in-house build and delivery	Value added outsourcing
Output based procurement	Outcome based procurement

**Land Port Authority of India (LPAI).**

2.3.3 The Land Ports Authority of India has been envisaged as a statutory body which will function as a body corporate, under the administrative control of the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs. The LPAI is expected to provide better administration and cohesive management of entry points/land ports on the land borders and would be vested with the powers on the lines of similar bodies like Airports Authority of India.

2.3.4 Integrated Check Post(ICP). Integrated Check Posts are being set-up at major entry points on India's land borders under the aegis of LPAI. These Integrated Check Posts house all regulatory agencies like Immigration, Customs, border security, etc. together with

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<sup>1</sup> www.mha.nic.in

support facilities like parking, warehousing, banking, hotels etc. in a single complex equipped with all modern facilities. ICPs, under different phases, at different major crossing points of Indian borders are as follows:-

**Table-1.Details of Integrated Check Posts on Indian Borders**

SERIAL NUMBER	LOCATION OF ICP	INDIAN STATE	NEIGHBOURING COUNTRY
<b>PHASE-I</b>			
1	Attari	Punjab	Pakistan
2	Agartala	Tripura	Bangladesh
3	Raxaul	Bihar	Nepal
4	Petrapole	West Bengal	Bangladesh
5	Jogbani	Bihar	Nepal
6	Moreh	Manipur	Myanmar
7	Dawki	Meghalaya	Bangladesh
<b>PHASE-II</b>			
1	Hilli	West Bengal	Bangladesh
2	Changrabandha	West Bengal	Bangladesh
3	SutarKandi	Assam	Bangladesh
4	KawarPuchiah	Mizoram	Bangladesh
5	Sunauli	Bihar	Nepal
6	Rupaidiha	Uttar Pradesh	Nepal
<b>PHASE-III</b>			
1	Mahadipur	West Bengal	Bangladesh
2	Ranaghat (RS)	West Bengal	Bangladesh
3	Ghojadanga	West Bengal	Bangladesh
4	Shellabazar	Meghalaya	Bangladesh
5	Dalu	Meghalaya	Bangladesh
6	Ghasupara	Meghalaya	Bangladesh
7	Borsora	Meghalaya	Bangladesh
8	Jaigaon	West Bengal	Bhutan
9	Hataris	Assam	Bhutan
10	Gauriphanta	Uttar Pradesh	Nepal
11	Barhini	Uttar Pradesh	Nepal
12	Bhimnagar	Bihar	Nepal
13	Jainagar	Bihar	Nepal
14	Bhitamore	Bihar	Nepal
15	Panitanki	West Bengal	Nepal

Source: LPAI, 2017-18 Annual report

2.3.5 These ICPs are designed to have passenger terminal building, cargo terminal building, quarantine facilities, green belt, etc. There will be surveillance cameras stationed at suitable locations in the ICPs, controlled points on road networks inside the land port equipped with automatic boom barriers to control movement, 1800 KVA electric sub-station for 24 hours power back up and helipad inside the land port for quick and direct access to the complex. The passenger terminal building will have baggage scanners and several immigration and customs counters.

### **3.0 The Project:**

**3.1 Purpose of the Project :** The purpose of the project is to institutionalize a coherent, nationwide response mechanism to address the issue of national security at different borders of India. The project aims at establishing an institution with vertical and lateral strands, traversing across the Border States in a well-coordinated manner to prevent, investigate and prosecute trans-border criminal activity in the interest of national security.

**3.2 Sponsors:** Border management division of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India will be the primary sponsor for this project. The project will be grounded in the Integrated Check Posts which are working under the auspices of Land Port Authority of India, in close association with states having borders with other countries.

### **3.3 Financial benefits of the Project :**

India shares her land boundary with Pakistan, Afghanistan (the boundary linkage with Afghanistan snapped because of POK and illegal surrender of Indian territory by Pakistan to China), China (including Tibet), Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh. Though all the neighbouring countries share boundary with India, very few of them share it with each other and if at all, it is along a very limited stretch. In many instances, or for all practical purposes, they are landlocked. For better connectivity with outside world, or at least with other countries in the region, they are very much dependent on India for their access to some sea port or for transit facilities. Unfortunately, lot of mistrust prevails amongst the countries of this region and the intra-regional trade percentage of this region is very low in comparison to the other regions of the world, as is evident in the following table:-

**Table-2. Intra regional trade across the globe.**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Intra-regional trade as percentage of total trade</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>NAFTA</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>SAFTA</b>	<b>5</b>

Integrated Border Management aims to simultaneously promote national security along with economic development of the nation, particularly in the border areas. Effective enforcement of border management not only prevents / minimizes trans-border criminal activity including smuggling, human trafficking, induction of FICN in the country, etc. but also promotes trans-border trade and economic activity, thereby giving tremendous financial benefits to the nation. This project is likely to promote trust between India and its neighbouring countries which will greatly increase intra regional trade. Moreover, cattle smuggling alone across the Indo-Bangladesh border is estimated to be above Rs.5,000 crores per annum and FICN pumped in India is upwards of Rs.500 crores annually. This project will greatly reduce this type of trans-border criminal activity. Hence, the financial benefits of the project are immense and would be several times more than the costs involved. This is in addition to enhancement of national security whose benefits cannot be translated into strict financial terms.

#### **4.0 Situational Assessment and Problem Statement:**

##### **4.1 Situational Assessment:**

Before we dwell upon the purpose of project in detail, it is important to understand the socio-economic, criminal and national security related aspects of the eco system prevalent upon the land borders of India, particularly trans-border criminal activity. The following paragraphs will delineate the prevailing scenario on the borders of India, particularly with respect to the different types of trans-border criminal activity and the inadequacies of the existing mechanisms to tackle them.

**Fig-2. India and its neighbourhood**





### 4.1.2. Cross-border and trans-national crimes on Indian borders.

*“Frontiers are indeed razor’s edge on which hang suspended the modern issues of war and peace”*

*Lord Curzon*

**Fig. 3 -India and its neighbourhood**

China	3,488 km
Pakistan	3,323 km
Bangladesh	4,095.70 km
Myanmar	1,643 km
Nepal	1,751 km
Bhutan	699 km
Afghanistan	106km
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,105.70 km</b>
Main Coast	5,599 km
Andaman & Nicobar Island	1962 km
Lakshdweep	132 km

4.1.3 The land borders in this region are considered more as challenges for security than as the sites of opportunities for cross-border trade and transactions. The priority activities on the land borders are to maintain physical security. However, in the matter of border management of India, security ambivalence and lack of strategic thinking is seen in:

- (a) Absence of policy to check infiltration / illegal migration from eastern borders
- (b) Inability to stop or contain cross-border terrorism; and
- (c) Absence of an integrated approach to tackle, trafficking / smuggling in drugs, FICN, cattle, humans and other contrabands across international boundary.

4.1.4 The geomorphology of the border region, historical evolution of borders, the legal status of boundaries, the cross border socio-economic-ethnic transactions, and the nature of border control and enforcement are different along different sectors of borders. For example, the main security threats on the eastern borders of India consist of (a) illegal infiltration/immigration and human trafficking, (b) rampant smuggling in cattle, FICN and Phensydel, (c) assault on BSF troops by smugglers and (d) presence of insurgents / militants. Since the crime pattern varies along the Indian land borders with different countries it requires different strategies. For example, the strategy and operational tactics required for Indo-Bangladesh border, is totally different from what is required on Indo-Pakistan and / or Indo-China border. This is clearly evident from the apprehension data given in the following table:-



**Table-3. Interception / apprehension on India-Pakistan and India-Bangladesh borders (Nationality wise in numbers)**

Year	India Pakistan Border (2289.66 km IB & 237.2 km LC guarded by BSF)					India-Bangladesh Border (4096.7 km guarded by BSF)			
	Bangladeshi	Indian	Pakistani	Others	Total	Bangladeshi	Indian	Others	Total
2016	5	177	76	1	259	3245	1732	53	5030
2017	7	160	73	2	242	1696	1183	122	3001
2018	7	123	55	3	188	2995	936	208	4139
2019	4	140	47	1	192	2480	1404	142	4026
<b>Total</b>	23	600	251	7	881	10416	5255	525	16196

**Source: Operation Directorate, Border Security Force**

4.1.5 The nature of crime also varies along the borders with different countries. A comparison can be drawn between those of India-Pakistan and India-Bangladesh borders as follows:-

**Table-4.Comparison of crime data on India-Pakistan and India-Bangladesh borders  
manned by BSF**

	India Pakistan Border (2289.66 km IB & 237.2 km LC guarded by BSF)				India-Bangladesh Border (4096.7 km guarded by BSF)			
YEARS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Firing incidents (in numbers)	62	30	73	66	2683	1740	1843	3603
Seizure of heroin (in kg)	242.629	282.112	234.148	249.530	5.851	4.006	2.915	1.215
Seizure of cattle head (in numbers)	0	0	0	0	168801	119299	63716	77410
Seizure of Cough Syrup bottles (in number)	0	0	0	0	433689	570120	280214	308789
Seizure of FICN (As per value on notes)	152.84 Lakhs	68.96 Lakhs	35.59 Lakhs	41.03Lakhs	15.28 Lakhs	68.96 Lakhs	35.59 Lakhs	41.03 Lakhs
Seizure of Arms (in Numbers)	33	26	21	9	75	29	42	25
Seizure of Ammunition (in Numbers)	754	275	500	249	289	173	129	1058
Apprehension of militants (in numbers)	0	2	0	0	3	0	2	0
Killing of militants on border (in number)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fence breaching incidents (in numbers)	0	0	0	0	527	445	414	746

**Source: Operation Directorate, Border Security Force**

4.1.6 The above data indicates that the nature and extent of crime varies between India-Pakistan and India-Bangladesh borders. Cattle smuggling, smuggling of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) and illegal infiltration are prominent crimes on India-Bangladesh borders whereas drug trafficking, sniper attacks and infiltration by terrorists under covering fire provided by Pakistani Army are common on India-Pakistan borders. Such inferences can be drawn from the crime data of other borders also.

#### **4.1.7. Institutional arrangement in addressing cross-border and trans-national crimes.**

*"Secured and developed borders are symbolic of national development, power and security."  
Fredrich Ratzel*

4.1.7 (a) The primary concern on land borders in Indian sub-continent is to ensure security and to control, if not totally stop, the cross-border and trans-national crimes. There are crimes sponsored / committed by state / non-state actors, organized gangs and even individuals across the land boundary. Many of these cross border crimes have origin, planning and execution in a neighbouring country. However, at the land borders, some criminal-syndicates spanned across several countries are also involved in trans-national crimes with more complexities. Besides, India has to endure several aggressions of her neighbours because of territorial disputes. The anxiety of security of land borders has thus attained the dimension of ensuring territorial integrity of the country as well as preventing and detecting crimes impinging on national security.

4.1.7(b) Realising the importance of securing the land borders, a few Border Guarding Forces have been raised by the Government of India. These forces have proved their worth during several aggressions by neighbours as well as in limited border skirmishes. However, for the control of day to day cross-border crimes, such as illegal cross-border movement of men and materials, these forces have limited role to play and the existing arrangements of controlling cross-border crimes have proved to be far from adequate. In fact, this aspect has drawn lesser responsiveness than required. For example, to control illegal movement

of people across the border, Bureau of Immigration (BOI) is the nodal agency of the Central Government. However, because of its limited reach, BOI has checking facilities at limited ports and the job has been delegated to the State police. Similarly, the Preventive Unit of Customs is the nodal agency for controlling smuggling. However, their limited staff are far from adequate to exercise such control on land borders. Most of the seizures on land borders are by Border Guarding Forces.

4.1.7(c) Moreover, in our country, law and order is a state subject. Though cross-border and trans-national crimes often have serious implications on national security and territorial integrity, a very small number of them are handled, if at all, by specialized agencies like NIA and CBI. The Border Guarding Forces, i.e., BSF, ITBP, SSB and Assam Rifles, after carrying out apprehension of trans border criminals and / or seizure of contrabands like FICN, drugs, etc. hand them over to the local police for investigation and further disposal, as per existing laws and procedures. However, these cases find sub-optimum level of priority and seriousness in investigation and disposal. Almost all such cases are investigated by state police, who have neither the resources nor adequate professional expertise to handle them properly. Very often, the political will to handle such crimes is also lacking despite their serious national security implications.

As advised by DG, BPR & D, Dr. A.P. Maheshwari, IPS, during the one of the presentation sessions, extensive efforts were made to secure statistical details of prevalence of trans border crimes on the borders manned by BSF, ITBP & SSB to make the Project Report evidence based. Details pertaining to registration of cases on the complaints filed by Border Guarding forces with local Police, status of investigation, number of criminal arrested, number of cases charge sheeted, number of cases pending trial and number of cases which eventually ended in conviction were sought from these Forces.

It is seen that only BSF has developed a system of monitoring, supervising and following up with the local Police with regard to criminal cases registered on their complaints. IG (Ops), ITBP, Shri S.S. Harta vide his letter dated 13-3-2018 (copy enclosed at Appendix-VIII) indicated that there is no illegal / criminal activities on Indo-China border.

IG (Ops), SSB has furnished the details of cases booked with respective different types of trans border crimes on Indo-Nepal Border and also given figures of criminal arrested and seizure made. However, SSB could not provide data with respect to the present status of the cases on the parameters mentioned in the para above. The details provided by SSB are shown at Table Nos. 13 to 17. Based on the feedback and guidance provided by self, SSB is now in the process of developing systems and procedures for monitoring progress of investigation and trial in cases booked by local Police on their operations. Comprehensive details of BSF operations resulting in registration of criminal cases and their subsequent disposal in the Courts have been given in Table 3 to 12 with reference to the highly crime prone frontiers of South Bengal, North Bengal and Punjab of Border Security Force.

**Table-5.Details of disposal of cross-border criminal cases in border areas under jurisdiction of three frontiers of BSF, viz., South Bengal, North Bengal and Punjab.**

Year	Number of Complaints lodged by BSF with local Police						Number of FIR Lodged by police on BSF complaints						Number of accused named in the FIR lodged by police on BSF complaints					
	Cattle smuggling	FICN	Illegal Immigration	Narcotics	Phensedyl	Attack on BSF Pers	Cattle smuggling	FICN	Illegal Immigration	Narcotics	Phensedyl	Attack on BSF Pers	Cattle smuggling	FICN	Illegal Immigration	Narcotics	Phensedyl	Attack on BSF Pers
2016	1702	27	1053	64	622	113	369	7	885	31	78	30	297	4	2205	21	70	41
2017	551	15	523	67	415	63	241	1	456	32	66	16	212	0	574	27	44	20
2018	888	7	290	64	565	80	241	5	193	34	77	16	411	1	266	12	57	35
2019	2847	8	848	82	778	182	571	1	659	29	145	49	664	0	1234	10	102	45
Total	5988	57	2714	277	2380	438	1422	14	2193	126	366	111	1584	5	4279	70	273	141

Year	Number of accused arrested by Police						Number of Charge sheet filed by police so far						Number of cases in which conviction has been obtained					
	Cattle smuggling	FICN	Illegal Immigration	Narcotics	Phensedyl	Attack on BSF Pers	Cattle smuggling	FICN	Illegal Immigration	Narcotics	Phensedyl	Attack on BSF Pers	Cattle smuggling	FICN	Illegal Immigration	Narcotics	Phensedyl	Attack on BSF Pers
2016	218	3	2163	11	40	35	228	5	643	15	51	16	50	1	112	2	21	4
2017	113	0	556	11	25	5	136	0	113	10	31	5	46	0	67	1	8	0
2018	128	5	234	6	24	36	129	3	82	15	32	11	83	0	46	0	8	1
2019	236	4	1204	5	57	2	126	2	370	4	47	20	214	0	61	0	18	1
Total	695	12	4157	33	146	78	619	10	1208	44	161	52	393	1	286	3	55	6

Source: Ops Dte, BSF

4.1.7(d) A further analysis of different crimes offers a better perspective of the prevalent border crime situation, as follows:-

### **CATTLE SMUGGLING ACROSS INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER**

4.1.7(e) Cattle smuggling. The cross-border smuggling of cattle is the most prominent crime, which takes place on India-Bangladesh border. It is basically an interesting marriage between religion and commerce. In the entire supply chain of cattle from deep hinterland of India to Bangladesh, the only illegal phase is crossing of border by the cattle. After entering Bangladesh, the smuggled in cattle is legalized by paying a duty to Bangladesh government, by declaring it as cattle of unknown origin. Around 12-15 lakhs cattle are smuggled from India to Bangladesh annually. As per an estimate of the World Bank Survey of 2002, about 43% of the total Informal trade between India and Bangladesh is in Cattle and Buffaloes. The value of this informal cattle trade is US \$ 222.14 million per annum. According to an article in Hindustan Times, Lucknow (06 June, 2013) total cattle trade across Indo-Bangladesh Border is worth Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000 crores. As per The Independent, Dhaka (07 September, 2015), cattle smuggling from India contributes 3 percent to Bangladesh's US\$190 billion economy<sup>2</sup>.

4.1.7(f) It is ironical that though cattle which is smuggled across the Indo-Bangladesh border, after covering thousands of kilometers in the hinder land of India from states like UP, Bihar, Rajasthan and AP etc. the responsibility of preventing the smuggling is being handled almost solely by BSF. BSF apprehends the largest number of cattle being smuggled into Bangladesh. There was a significantly rising trend in seizure of cattle from 2016 to 2019. However, in very few cases, FIRs are actually lodged and number of cases that end in conviction is miniscule (less than 1%).

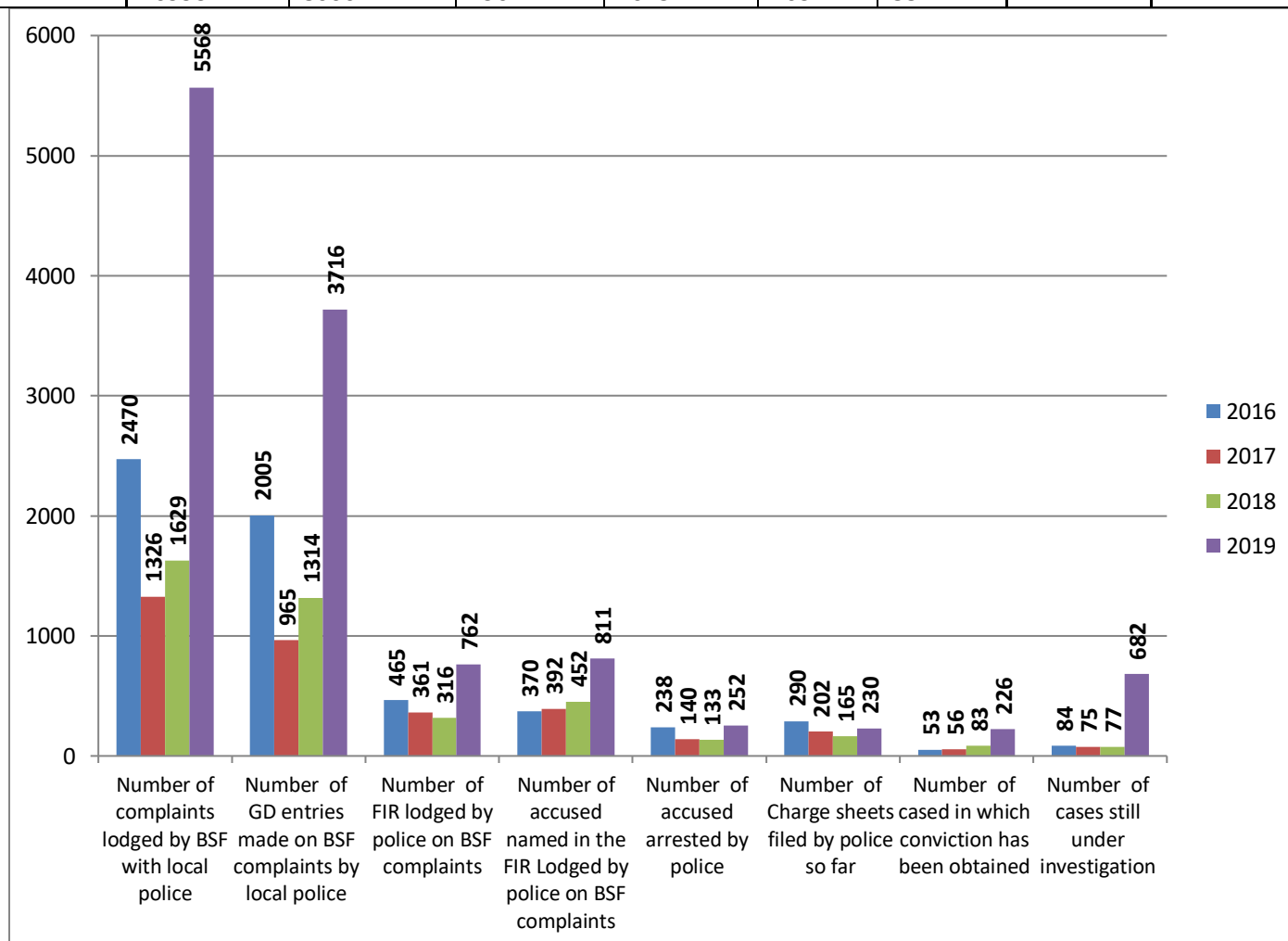
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<sup>2</sup><http://www.theindependentbd.com/home/printnews/14846>



**Table-6. Disposal of cases of cross-border cattle smuggling at Indo- Bangladesh border**

Year	Number of complaints lodged by BSF with local police	Number of GD entries made on BSF complaints by local police	Number of FIR lodged by police on BSF complaints	Number of accused named in the FIR Lodged by police on BSF complaints	Number of accused arrested by police	Number of Charge sheets filed by police so far	Number of cased in which conviction has been obtained	Number of cases still under investigation
2016	2470	2005	465	370	238	290	53	84
2017	1326	965	361	392	140	202	56	75
2018	1629	1314	316	452	133	165	83	77
2019	5568	3716	762	811	252	230	226	682
Total	10993	8000	1904	2025	763	887	418	918



**Fig.-4. Cattle Corridor Pass issued by Government of Bangladesh**

গবাদি পশু চলাচল করিডোর  
 নাভারুল, যশোর।  
 মূলকপি  
 গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

সংযোজনী-'গ'  
 ০২৪৫৭৭৬

তারিখ: ২৭/১০/১৮  
 ক্রমিক নং: ০২৪৫৭৭৬  
 স্থল: পশু স্টেশন/দপ্তর

বাজেয়াস্বকৃত গরু/মহিষ/ অন্যান্য বিক্রয়ের রশিদ  
 স্ট্যাক নং: বন্দু স্টাফ নং: বস

দাঁত বিশদ: ..... শিং: এই একটি বাজেয়াস্বকৃত  
 গরু/মহিষ/অন্যান্য অত্র দপ্তর হইতে আনা হইবে। তারিখ: .....

জনা: ২৭/১০/১৮ (২০১৮) টাকার বিনিময়ে বিক্রয় করা  
 এর নিকট ৫০০ (পাঁচশত) টাকার বিনিময়ে বিক্রয় করা  
 হইয়াছে। এই রশিদ আনা ২৭/১০/১৮ তারিখ হইতে ৪ (চার)  
 দিনের জন্য বৈধ থাকিবে এবং ইহা হস্তান্তরযোগ্য নহে।

সুপারিনটেনডেন্ট ২৭/১০/১৮

তারিখ: (মোঃ আলীম হক) ২৭/১০/১৮  
 (স্বাক্ষর) ২৭/১০/১৮  
 (স্বাক্ষর) ২৭/১০/১৮  
 স্থল: পশু স্টেশন/দপ্তর

বিওপি কমান্ডার  
 এম্বুলেট বিওপি  
 তারিখ: ২৭/১০/১৮

**Fig-5. Articles in the Hindustan Times, Lucknow, 06 June, 2013.**

**MOO BIZ** Cattle smuggling creates jobs for border villagers and wealth for the powerful in cities

# MONEY ON FOUR HOOVES

**in focus**  
LUCRATIVE  
Since selling cows to Bangladesh is easy, it attracts high and mighty

**Rajesh Kumar Singh**  
@rajeshkumar.singh

**LUCKNOW:** On May 31 night in Uttar Pradesh's Sant Ravidas Nagar, a cattle-laden truck rumbled into a police vehicle and drove away nonchalantly, leaving one constable dead and six others injured, strewn on the road.

Such trucks on the highways and back roads in UP, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and West Bengal are part of the routine night scene. They are seldom challenged. For, they have pairvies — backers in high places — among politicians, babus and even the police forces of the areas they pass through.

Money and other means of softening the politicos and babus are obviously being used. Several smugglers have been found to have funded even election campaigns.

The modus operandi is too simple to fail: Collect cattle by any conceivable means — including robbery — and send them to Bangladesh. In Meerut and Muzaffarnagar, farmers have to stay awake at night to guard their cattle.

How does the border-crossing work? Inputs from Kolkata say consignments of smuggled cattle arrive every day from almost all over north India at villages along the Bangladesh borders.

Then they are herded across narrow roads and fields and

**CATTLE TATTLE**  
SUPPLY LINE BEGINS: Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, UP, Bihar  
FINAL PUSH: Porous and riverine border between India and Bangladesh not fully fenced, thick vegetation also helps smugglers  
THE WHY: Leather and tannery industries and processed beef units in Bangladesh are mostly dependent on smuggled Indian cattle

**THE ROUTE**  
Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Bangladesh

**Villagers allege that local politicians and border guards are involved in the racket. FILE PHOTO**

The business of cattle smuggling across the border is, itches high returns, claim sources in the BSF. Some estimates:

₹10,000 cr a year in Uttar Pradesh	₹5,000 cr a year in West Bengal
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hogs to be finally pushed across the porous border through fences torn down for the cattle to enter Bangladesh — sometimes in broad daylight.

Villagers allege that local politicians and even some border guards are involved in the racket. And in most border villages, cattle smuggling is the only source of income for the people, fetching up to ₹1,000 per cattle head.

The process control mechanism is so smooth and efficient that it generates more than ₹10,000 crore a year in UP alone. In West Bengal the figure is estimated at ₹5,000 crore. And since it's one of the highest-return and lowest-risk businesses in the country, it attracts all sorts of men — big and small.

RK Vishwakarma, IG (law and order) of UP, said the smugglers were obviously getting political protection. Politicians' involvement in cattle smuggling in UP first came to light when former police chief of Gonda district Navneet Rana conducted a sting operation against a local political leader KC Pandey, vice-chairman of Ganna Shodhi Sansthan.

"Pandey is not alone in giving protection to cattle smugglers," said a police officer on condition of anonymity. He said whenever cattle-laden trucks were seized by the police, "the first call we receive is usually from politicians".

Sant Ravidas Nagar district police chief VX Dixit, who confirmed that the truck that attacked the police party on May 31 belonged to cattle smugglers, said the police were on a routine drive against cattle-smuggling operations that night.

Dixit said, "We have identified the white-collar people involved in the racket and are monitoring their activities," but admitted that the smuggling racket had accessed his own department to get prior information on police moves.

The Bihar administration has also launched a drive against cattle smuggling in the districts bordering West Bengal, such as Katihar, Kishanganj, Araria and Purnia.

The Purnia police seized about 700 cattle. <http://www.bhaskar.com>

els, and arrested more than 100 persons in the past one year. District police chief Kim said the police could be more effective in checking cattle smuggling provided that there were proper arrangements for keeping the rescued cattle.

Cattle seized from smugglers are sent to cowsheds maintained by charitable organisations. But in the districts where there are no cowsheds or where they are overcrowded, the district police have to arrange the fodder. And in many cases, the cattle end up being back on the smuggler's truck.

(With inputs from Ravik Bhattacharya in Kolkata and Aditya Nishu in Patna)

## **SMUGGLING OF FAKE INDIAN CURRENCY NOTES INTO INDIA**

4.1.7(g) **Smuggling of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN).** The smuggling of FICN from across the border into India is prevalent on India-Pakistan as well as on India-Bangladesh borders. This crime has got prominence recently. Barring a slight dip in FICN incidents in 2019, there is generally an increasing trend in BSF complaints; a declining trend in lodging FIRs by police relative to the complaints by BSF; and further declining trend in filing charge-sheets.

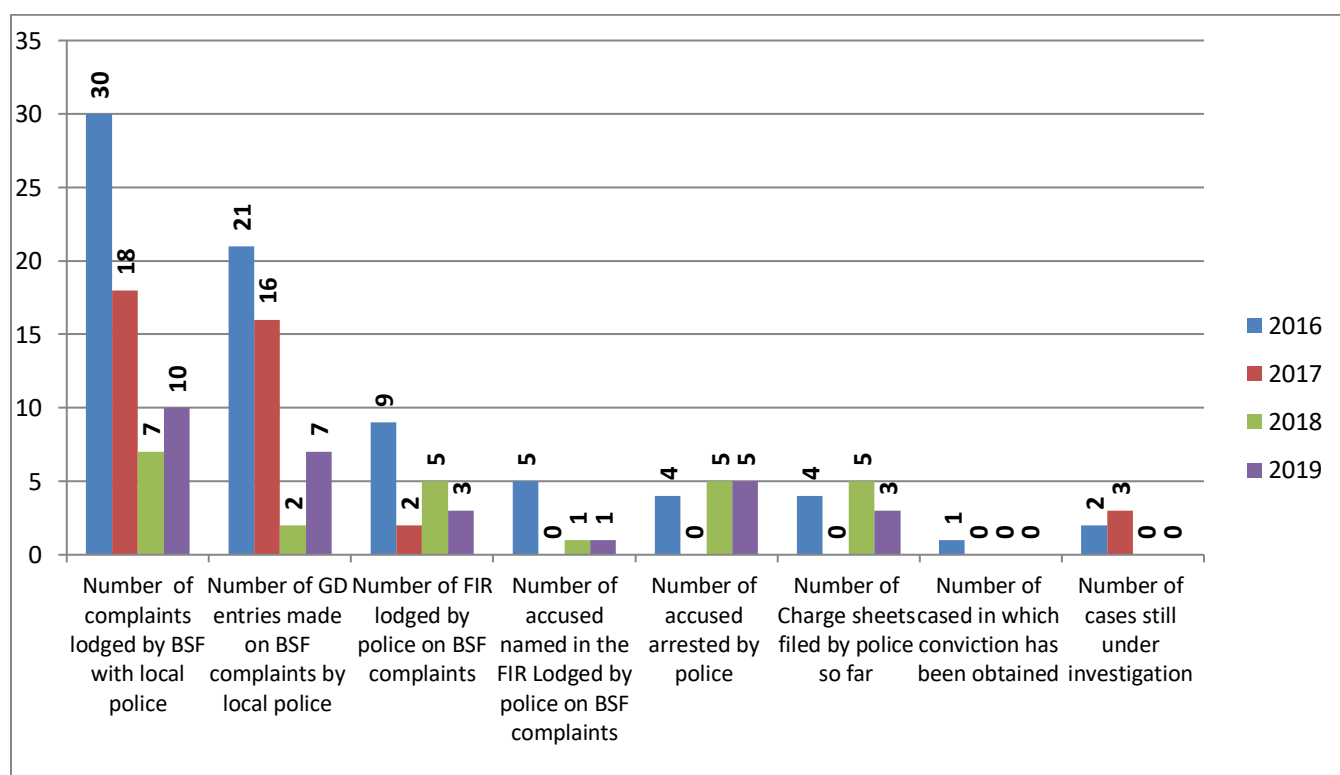
4.1.7(h) As per the study on "Estimation of the quantum of FICN in circulation", conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) Kolkata in 2014-15, 250 in every 10 lakh notes in circulation in India are fake and Rs 400 crore worth of such fake currency is in circulation in the country at any given point of time. FICN worth Rs. 70 crore are infused into the Indian market every year with agencies only being able to intercept one third of them. As

per a report published in The Live Mint, (25 November, 2011)<sup>3</sup>, fake notes that flowed into India in 2010 from abroad were "in the range of Rs 1,500-1,700 crore" and fake currency is 0.0004-0.0012% of bank notes in circulation.

<sup>3</sup><http://www.livemint.com/Home-Page/9NSxNFvWkjsNYOfmkHeCWM/Govt-report-says-4-in-every-1000-notes-are-fake.html>

**Table-7. Disposal of cases of cross-border smuggling of Fake Indian Currency Notes at Indo Bangladesh border**

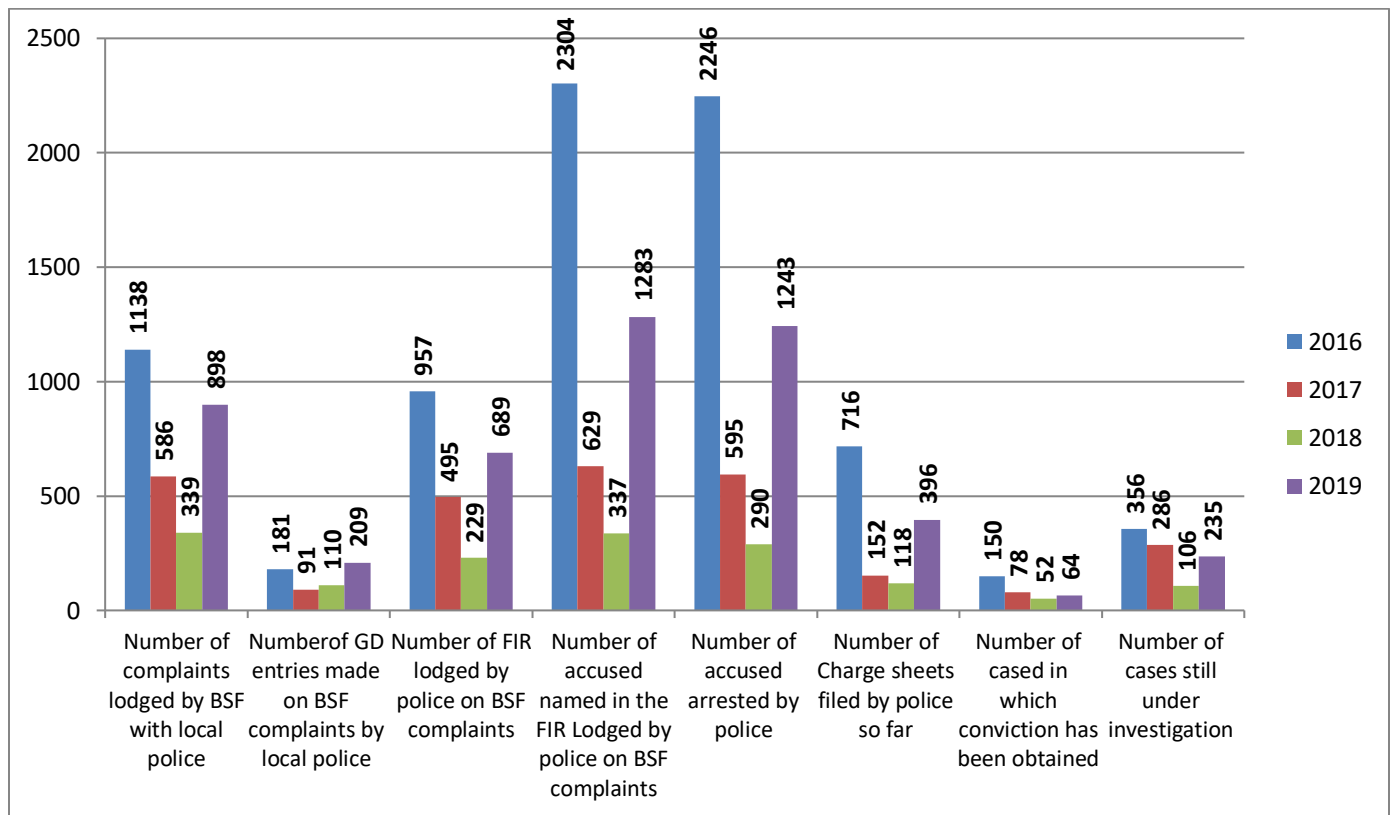
Year	Number of complaints lodged by BSF with local police	Number of GD entries made on BSF complaints by local police	Number of FIR lodged by police on BSF complaints	Number of accused named in the FIR Lodged by police on BSF complaints	Number of accused arrested by police	Number of Charge sheets filed by police so far	Number of cased in which conviction has been obtained	Number of cases still under investigation
2016	30	21	9	5	4	4	1	2
2017	18	16	2	0	0	0	0	3
2018	7	2	5	1	5	5	0	0
2019	10	7	3	1	5	3	0	0
Total	65	46	19	7	14	12	1	5



4.1.7(i) Illegal immigration. Bangladesh has thrice the population density compared to India (1083.6 versus 354.7 persons per square kilometer). This has resulted in massive illegal immigration into India on India-Bangladesh borders. According to World Bank “Migration and Remittances Fact Book, 2008”, Bangladesh-India migration corridor (estimated 2-6 crores annually) is one of top 10 migration corridors worldwide. The number of illegal Bangaldeshi immigrants in India is widely believed to be around 2 crores. Number of FIRs lodged, charge-sheet filed and cases disposed of are insignificant in comparison to the actual extend of illicit immigration.

**Table-8. Disposal of cases of cross-border illegal immigration at Indo- Pakistan & Indo-Bangladesh border**

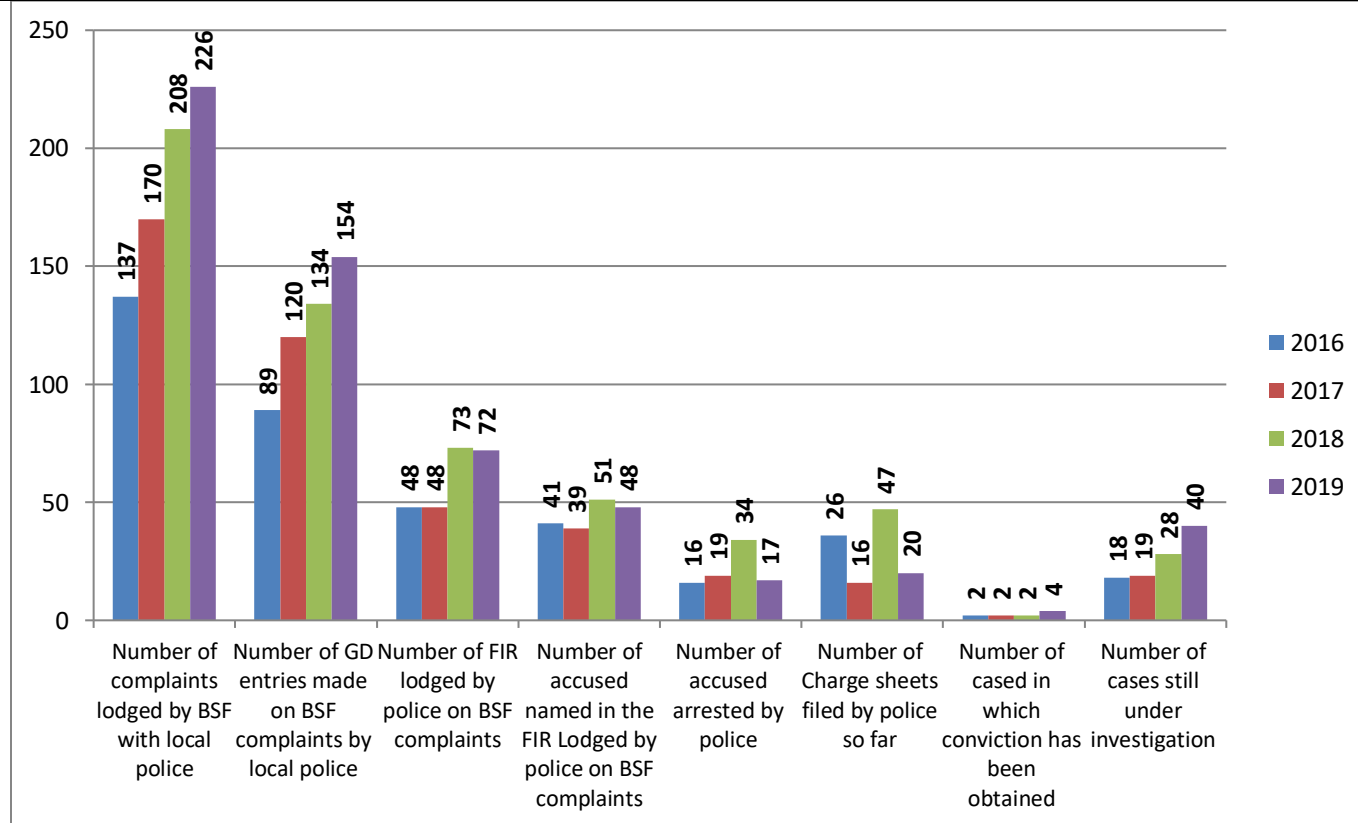
Year	Number of complaints lodged by BSF with local police	Number of GD entries made on BSF complaints by local police	Number of FIR lodged by police on BSF complaints	Number of accused named in the FIR Lodged by police on BSF complaints	Number of accused arrested by police	Number of Charge sheets filed by police so far	Number of cased in which conviction has been obtained	Number of cases still under investigation
2016	1138	181	957	2304	2246	716	150	356
2017	586	91	495	629	595	152	78	286
2018	339	110	229	337	290	118	52	106
2019	898	209	689	1283	1243	396	64	235
Total	2961	591	2370	4553	4374	1382	344	983



4.1.7(j) Narcotics trafficking. The cross-border trafficking of narcotics drugs is prevalent on India-Pakistan as well as India-Bangladesh borders. There is a rising trend in complaints lodged by BSF. However, the number of charge-sheets filed by police is abysmally low and is following a declining trend in contrast to the trends of complaints.

**Table-9. Disposal of cases of cross-border narcotics trafficking at Indo- Pakistan & Indo-Bangladesh border**

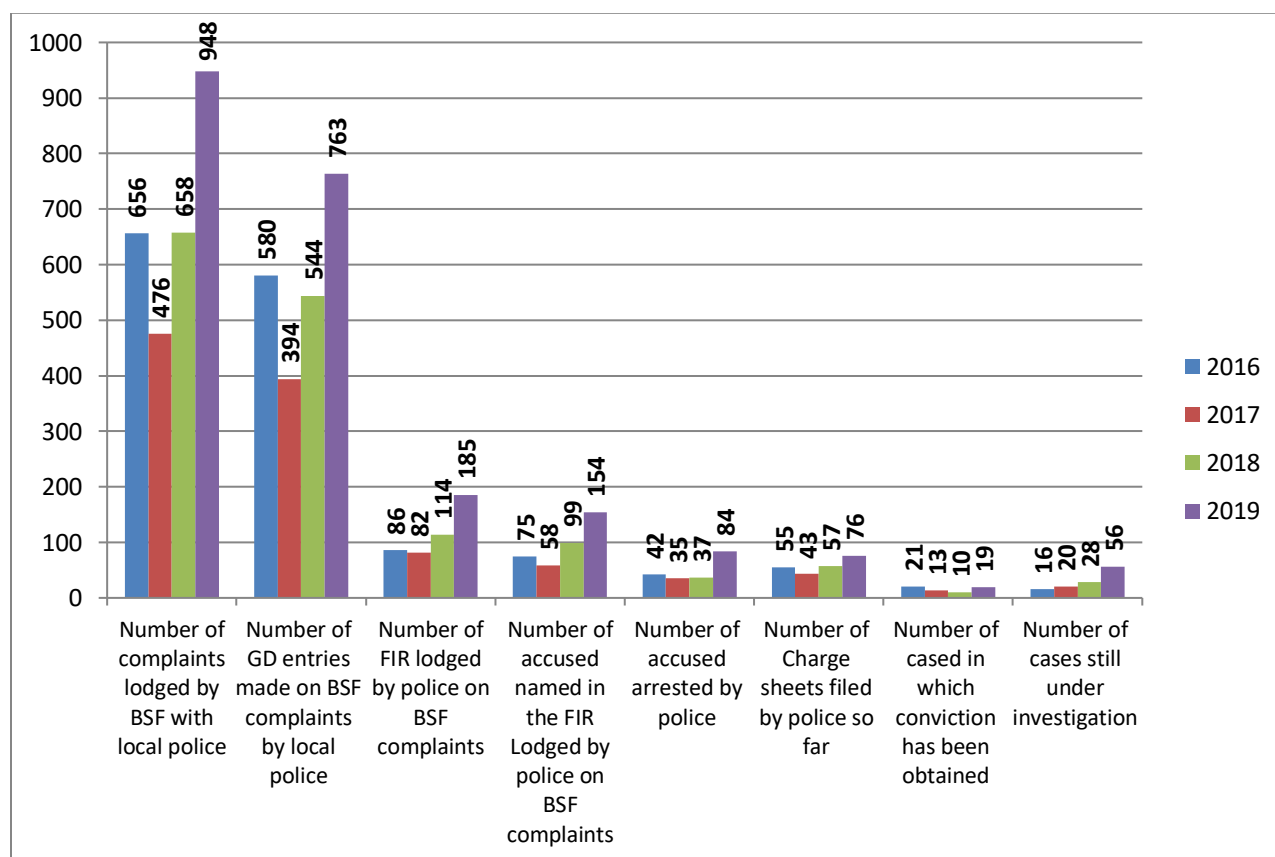
Year	Number of complaints lodged by BSF with local police	Number of GD entries made on BSF complaints by local police	Number of FIR lodged by police on BSF complaints	Number of accused named in the FIR Lodged by police on BSF complaints	Number of accused arrested by police	Number of Charge sheets filed by police so far	Number of cased in which conviction has been obtained	Number of cases still under investigation
2016	137	89	48	41	16	26	2	18
2017	170	120	48	39	19	16	2	19
2018	208	134	73	51	34	47	2	28
2019	226	154	72	48	17	20	4	40
Total	741	497	241	179	86	109	10	105



4.1.7(k) “Phensedyl” trafficking. The “Phensedyl” syrup is a codeine syrup, which is used by the adolescents of Bangladesh as a substitute for liquor (which is banned there). This drug has been banned in India also. However, illicitly manufactured “Phensedyl” is trafficked into Bangladesh. There is an increasing trend of seizure of such drug by BSF. However, the disposal of such cases at police level gets very low priority as is evident in the number of FIRs lodged and its final disposal which is almost negligible.

**Table-10. Disposal of cases of cross-border “Phensedyl” trafficking at Indo- Pakistan & Indo-Bangladesh border**

Year	Number of complaints lodged by BSF with local police	Number of GD entries made on BSF complaints by local police	Number of FIR lodged by police on BSF complaints	Number of accused named in the FIR Lodged by police on BSF complaints	Number of accused arrested by police	Number of Charge sheets filed by police so far	Number of cased in which conviction has been obtained	Number of cases still under investigation
2016	656	580	86	75	42	55	21	16
2017	476	394	82	58	35	43	13	20
2018	658	544	114	99	37	57	10	28
2019	948	763	185	154	84	76	19	56
Total	2738	2281	467	386	198	231	63	120

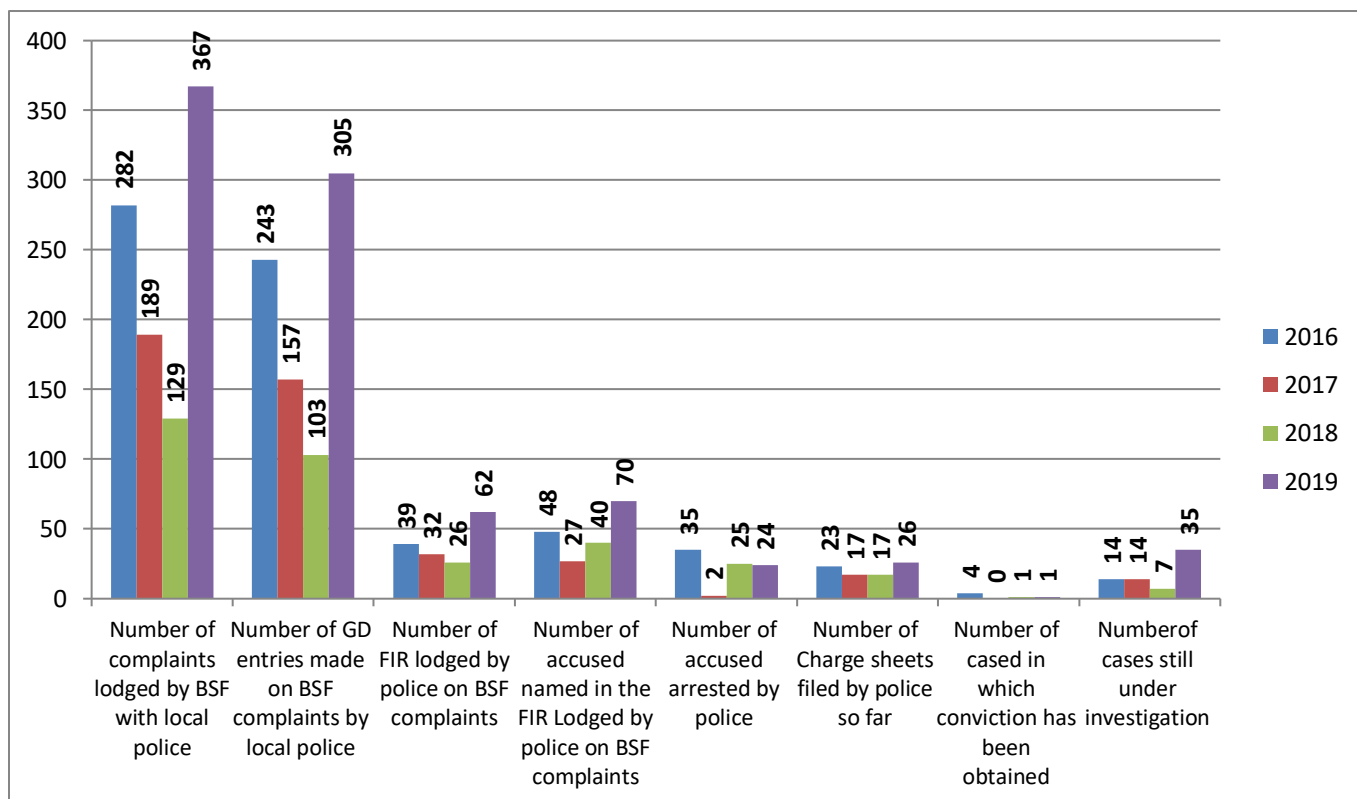




4.1.7(l) Cases of attacks on BSF personnel. Since the adoption of non-lethal means of border guarding by BSF on India-Bangladesh borders, the attack by cross-border miscreants on BSF personnel on duty has increased. Between 2016 and 2019, there is steady rise of incidents of attack on BSF personnel. However, in comparison to the numbers of FIRs lodged by police, approximately in one-fifth cases only charge-sheets were filed. Regarding the number of accused persons in FIRs, though there is an increasing trend in the number of accused, the actual arrest by police is following a declining trend; and except for 2017, very few accused are being actually arrested. The number of pending cases is piling up year by year.

**Table-11. Disposal of cases of attacks on BSF personnel at Indo- Pakistan & Indo-Bangladesh border**

Year	Number of complaints lodged by BSF with local police	Number of GD entries made on BSF complaints by local police	Number of FIR lodged by police on BSF complaints	Number of accused named in the FIR Lodged by police on BSF complaints	Number of accused arrested by police	Number of Charge sheets filed by police so far	Number of cased in which conviction has been obtained	Number of cases still under investigation
2016	282	243	39	48	35	23	4	14
2017	189	157	32	27	02	17	0	14
2018	129	103	26	40	25	17	1	7
2019	367	305	62	70	24	26	1	35
Total	967	808	159	185	86	83	6	70



**Table -12**

<b>COMPREHENSIVE DETAILS OF DISPOSAL OF ALL CRIMINAL CASES (01<sup>ST</sup> JAN 2016 TO 31<sup>ST</sup> DEC 2019) at Indo- Pakistan &amp; Indo-Bangladesh border</b>							
Head of Crime	Total no. of complaints made by BSF	Actual nos. of FIRs registered	No. of accused named	No. of accused arrested	Total UI	No (s) of cases charge sheeted	No of Convictions
Criminal assault on BSF	967	159	185	86	70	83	6
Seizure of phensedyl	2748	467	386	198	120	232	63
Narcotics	804	241	179	86	105	109	10
Seizure of FICN	65	19	7	14	5	12	1
Illegal Immigration	2961	2370	4553	4374	983	1382	344
Cattle Smuggling	10993	1904	1925	763	918	887	418
Total	18538	5160	7235	5521	2201	2705	842

## Details pertaining to operations by SSB on Indo-Nepal Border

**Table -13. OVERALL SEIZURES (2016 to 2019)**

Items	NO. OF CASES				VALUE IN CRORE (Rs.)				NO. OF ARRESTS			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Narcotics	196	256	188	261	79.35	230.50	133.43	666.80	246	270	200	353
FICN	15	7	6	14	0.81	0.62	0.74	4.80	22	7	6	22
Indian Currency	35	60	81	145	1.60	6.85	4.96	78.61	60	113	91	202
Other Currencies	4	49	41	89	0.14	5.75	17.36	1.72	5	65	49	120
Prohibited Items	2379	2855	2236	2172	307.79	665.51	641.17	1177.04	2517	3043	2459	2920
Forest Products	713	761	532	419	1059.43	2415.45	752.25	1950.62	817	514	318	313
Wildlife Products	69	110	48	51	0.19	0.01	1.42	0.00	83	128	65	61
Cattle	912	1277	894	556	45.53	59.56	48.49	41.48	653	965	764	438
Gold	3	7	7	8	0.32	0.03	0.81	3.85	4	7	6	10
Silver	11	29	18	17	0.09	0.34	0.25	0.28	13	35	17	20
Antique Idols	2	15	5	0	1.95	142.33	5.48	0.00	1	27	6	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4339</b>	<b>5426</b>	<b>4056</b>	<b>3732</b>	<b>1497.2</b>	<b>3526.95</b>	<b>1606.36</b>	<b>3925.2</b>	<b>4421</b>	<b>5174</b>	<b>3981</b>	<b>4459</b>

**Table -14. SEIZURE OF ILLICIT LIQUOR AT INDO-NEPAL BORDER BY SSB (2016 to 2019)**

ITEMS	NO. OF CASES				VALUE OF CRORE(Rs.)				NO. OF ARRESTS			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Liquor	766	1803	2640	2229	5.54	25.76	85.55	98.70	743	1738	2324	1971

**SEIZURES OF CATTLE AT INDO-NEPAL BORDER BY SSB (2016 - 2019)**

ITEMS	NO. OF CASES				VALUE OF CRORE(Rs.)				NO. OF ARRESTS			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cattles	912	1277	894	556	45.53	59.56	48.49	41.48	653	965	764	438

**TABLE- 15 SEIZURES OF ARMS AT INDO-NEPAL BORDER BY SSB (2016 - 2019)**

ITEMS	NO. OF CASES				VALUE OF CRORE(Rs.)				NO. OF ARRESTS			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Factory Made	3	9	4	14	0	0	0	0	5	11	4	16
Country Made	33	52	36	38	0	0	0	0	36	75	42	49

**SEIZURES OF AMMUNITION AT INDO-NEPAL BORDER BY SSB (2016 - 2019)**

ITEMS	NO. OF CASES				VALUE OF CRORE(Rs.)				NO. OF ARRESTS			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cartridges	11	29	14	20	0	0	0	0	12	44	18	32
Explosive	9	11	7	11	0	0	0	0	7	18	7	18

**Table -16. SEIZURES OF FOREST PRODUCTS AT INDO-NEPAL BORDER BY SSB (2016 to 2019)**

ITEMS	NO. OF CASES				VALUE OF CRORE(Rs.)				NO. OF ARRESTS			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Forest Products	713	761	532	419	1059.43	2415.45	752.25	1950.62	817	514	318	313

**SEIZURES OF WILDLIFE PRODUCTS AT INDO-NEPAL BORDER BY SSB (2016 to 2019)**

ITEMS	NO. OF CASES				VALUE OF CRORE(Rs.)				NO. OF ARRESTS			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Wildlife Products	69	110	48	51	0.19	0.01	1.42	0.00	83	128	65	61

**Table 17**

**CASES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING REPORTED AT INDO-NEPAL BORDER**

Year	Cases of Human Trafficking on Indo-Nepal Boarder	Traffickers apprehended	Victims rescued				Total no. Of Victims
			Male		Female		
			Nepalese	Indian	Nepalese	Indian	
2016	91	144	150	177	42	36	405
2017	138	160	156	251	108	8	523
2018	162	261	245	287	116	6	654
2019	257	243	108	103	229	17	457
Total	648	808	659	818	495	67	2039

## 4.2 Problem Statement:

4.2.1 The core threats against India which are to be factored in Integrated Border Management include:

- (a) Militancy/low intensity conflict as a preferred option of proxy war,
- (b) Trafficking in narcotics for funding covert operations,
- (c) Trafficking in Fake Indian Currency Notes from across borders for funding terrorism,
- (d) Territorial disputes in J&K, Sir Creek and Arunachal Pradesh,
- (e) Frequent violation of ceasefire on line of control and other parts of J&K.
- (f) Human trafficking, including illegal immigration.
- (g) Trans-border smuggling.

4.2.2 It is abundantly clear from the material adduced at paras and sub-paras above that in most instances, even when cases are registered, the charges framed in the Courts of Law are so weak and evidence adduced is so inadequate that no desirable outcomes are received as deterrence from committing crime. I was compelled to circulate a compilation of important sections of relevant Acts in South Bengal Frontier to their deployed units to be used while lodging FIRs with the police stations in case of occurrence of common crimes at the borders.

4.2.3 Thus, the institutional arrangements in dealing with the cross-border and transnational crimes on Indian borders indicates a sub-optimal level arrangement in the era of ever growing complexities of such crimes. There are different agencies active on land borders operating within the silos of their specific mandate striving for agency-specific micro-level optimization with lesser degree of inter-agencies cooperation, coordination and complementarity. In fact, many a time, inter agencies competition leads to sub-optimal outcome at national level. There are instances of both gaps as well as overlapping in the role, jurisdiction and working of the agencies. These old institutional arrangements appear to be not supporting evolution in their mandate and working style in the ever changing landscape; and whenever some changes are noticed, they are insignificant and mostly incremental.

Hence, there is a clear and urgent need for an institutional arrangement, which has inter disciplinary/ departmental jurisdiction and spans over the entire borders of the country dealing with trans-border related crimes. Before, I outline the implementation strategy in terms of structure and function of an institution to tackle the above problem in India, it will be useful to familiarize ourselves and learn from the way countries like USA, UK and Australia and Europe as a whole have evolved Integrated Border Management mechanisms which are as follows:-

### Institutions across the globe

4.2.4 In order to reap the full benefit of globalization by promoting cross-border trade and transit, as well as sufficiently safeguarding the borders of the country by making the neighbours stakeholders in the security, there is a general trend amongst the developed countries of the world of integrating different border agencies into a single agency, which looks after all aspects of border management.

4.2.5 In the European Union, **Frontex** is the main institutional arrangement for the external border management of European Union. It covers all border related threats of the European Union. Likewise **UK Border Agency** was formed in 2008 by merger of Border and Immigration Agency, UK Visas and Port of entry functions of HM Revenue and Customs. **Australian Customs and Border Services** is again an integrated Australian federal government entity managing import and export control, border protection, human trafficking, terrorism, illegal entry, narcotics, precursors and tobacco, objectionable materials, and illegal foreign fishing. **Canada Border Services Agency** was formed by transferring certain components of following agencies into a new agency- Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Canada Firearms Centre, National Parole Board, Canadian Security Intelligence Service, and Correctional Service Canada.

4.2.6 The United States underwent the biggest government reorganization following the 9/11 attacks by merging 22 agencies from different Departments (equivalent to Ministries in India) into **Department of Homeland Security**. Brief details of DHS are as follows:-

**Table-18. List of 22 Original Agencies incorporated into the Department of Homeland Security<sup>4</sup>**

S.L. No.	Original Agency (Department)	Current Agency / Office
1	The U.S. Customs Service (Treasury)	U.S. Customs and Border Protection- inspection, border and ports of entry responsibilities.
		U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement - customs law enforcement responsibilities
2	The Immigration and Naturalization Service (Justice)	U.S. Customs and Border Protection - inspection functions

Source: DHS: "History: Who became part of the Department?" United States Department of Homeland Security, [http://www.dhs.gov/xabout/history/editorial\\_0133.shtm](http://www.dhs.gov/xabout/history/editorial_0133.shtm).



		and the U.S. Border Patrol
		U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement - immigration law enforcement: detention and removal, intelligence, and investigations
		U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services - adjudications and benefits programs
<b>3</b>	The Federal Protective Service	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement until 2009); currently resides within the National Protection and Programs Directorate
<b>4</b>	The Transportation Security Administration (Transportation)	Transportation Security Administration
<b>5</b>	Federal Law Enforcement Training Centre (Treasury)	Federal Law Enforcement Training Centre
<b>6</b>	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (part)(Agriculture)	U.S. Customs and Border Protection - agricultural imports and entry inspections
<b>7</b>	Office for Domestic Preparedness (Justice)	Responsibilities distributed within FEMA
<b>8</b>	The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
<b>9</b>	Strategic National Stockpile and the National Disaster Medical System (HHS)	Returned to Health and Human Services, July, 2004
<b>10</b>	Nuclear Incident Response Team (Energy)	Responsibilities distributed within FEMA
<b>11</b>	Domestic Emergency Support Teams (Justice)	Responsibilities distributed within FEMA
<b>12</b>	National Domestic Preparedness Office (FBI)	Responsibilities distributed within FEMA
<b>13</b>	CBRN Countermeasures	Science & Technology

	Programs (Energy)	Directorate
14	Environmental Measurements Laboratory (Energy)	Science & Technology Directorate
15	National BW Defence Analysis Centre (Defence)	Science & Technology Directorate
16	Plum Island Animal Disease Centre (Agriculture)	Science & Technology Directorate
17	Federal Computer Incident Response Centre (GSA)	US-CERT, Office of Cyber security and Communications in the National Protection and Programs Directorate
18	National Communications System (Defence)	Office of Cyber security and Communications in the National Protection and Programs Directorate
19	National Infrastructure Protection Centre (FBI)	Dispersed throughout the Department, including Office of Operations Coordination and Office of Infrastructure Protection
20	Energy Security and Assurance Program (Energy)	Integrated into the Office of Infrastructure Protection
21	U.S. Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard
22	U.S. Secret Service	U.S. Secret Service

### **5. Critical Assumptions and Constraints:-**

5.1 As per the Constitution of India, Law and Order is a 'State subject'. Given the delicate balance of power between the Centre and States in this country, which is 'Federal in nature but unitary in spirit', an overarching institutional arrangement would require strong political will at the Central level as well as accommodation by the states which appears unlikely at this point of time. This is a huge constraint and rules out the possibility of having an institution like Department of Homeland Security as seen in USA or even Frontex as seen in Europe, in the near future. However, a workable and politically feasible solution has to be necessarily found in the interest of national security, through collaboration of all bordering states with the Union of India within the existing institutional arrangements.

5.2 As mentioned above, the writ and authority of an entity mandated with the task of Integrated Border Management of the entire nation, should ideally extend to both land and coastal borders as is prevalent in USA and Europe. However, in view of the fact that already a highly evolved system of securing coastal borders, comprised of 1. Coastal Police stations under the state police and 2. Indian Navy and 3. Coast Guards which are entities of Government of India, is functional, this project report will confine itself strictly to securing land borders.

## **6.0 Implementation Strategy :-**

### **Integrated Border Management Approach.**

**6.1. Implementation Strategy:** -Taking a clue from the existing trend across the world, the ideal solution appears to be integration of all the stakeholders into a single entity with its mandate to cover all aspects of border-management with its jurisdiction throughout the territory of the country. There should be a well-trained and equipped central agency, having presence on the complete stretch of land borders of the country, having jurisdiction over entire territorial limit of the country for a clearly defined mandate of preventing and detecting federal crimes with stricter penal provisions. For speedy disposal of cross-border and trans-national crimes, there should be independent legal authorities in the form of dedicated Fast Track Courts within the agency dealing exclusively with such crimes only. However, the formation of such effective agency requires highly motivated will power at top political level and active support from other stakeholders, particularly the State Governments. In the US, such window of opportunity was provided by the tragic incident of 9/11, when the then President of the US could garner support from politicians across the spectrum and other stakeholders. This resulted in the formation of Department of Homeland Security, equivalent to a Ministry of Union Government in India, meant exclusively for effective and efficient management of land and coastal borders.

**6.1.1. Integrated Law Enforcement Centre-The immediate solution.** Till the time an ideal solution is achieved, a workable solution can be worked out by ensuring collaboration of different stakeholder agencies at one place on the borders. The collaboration of such agencies may be achieved in Integrated Law Enforcement Centres, which will be stationed at existing and proposed Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) established by the Land Port Authorities of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

**6.1.2. Role and structure of Integrated Law Enforcement Centres.** The Integrated Law Enforcement Centres will be on the lines of police stations and will help different stakeholder government agencies on border to work together. These centres will undertake protection role of premises of ICPs, collaboratively detect, register, and investigate the cases related to different types of border crimes, and finally dispose of such cases. Besides personnel from border guarding forces of the area, there will be officials from different stakeholder agencies, such as Customs, Narcotics Control Bureau, National Investigation Agency, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Enforcement Directorate, Local Police, Anti-Trafficking (Human) Cells, Intelligence Bureau, Special Bureau, Wildlife Wing / Biodiversity Wing of Ministry of Environment

and Forests, and linguists/interpreter depending upon the prevalent crime pattern. A suggestive organizational chart of the proposed Integrated Border Law Enforcement Centres is given in Appendix-I. Draft legal provisions through which the Integrated Law Enforcement Centres will draw authority is given in Appendix-VII. Each Integrated Border Law Enforcement Centre will have small self-sustaining investigative units of the following Government of India and state agencies:-

- (a) Customs
- (b) Narcotics Control Bureau
- (c) National Investigation Agency
- (d) Directorate of Revenue Intelligence
- (e) Enforcement Directorate
- (f) Local Police, Anti-Trafficking (Human) Cells, FSL
- (g) Intelligence Bureau
- (h) Special Bureau (Research and Analysis Wing)
- (j) Wildlife Wing / Biodiversity Wing of Ministry of Environment and Forests

Details regarding rank, file and strength of these units are given at Appendix- I& III and details of infrastructure required at Appendix-IV.

## **6.2 Deliverables : - Advantages of Integrated Law Enforcement Centres.**

6.2.1. **Synergy of efforts.** Such an arrangement ensures synergy in efforts of different agencies. This arrangement will greatly address the issues of gaps, redundancies and overlapping of efforts in the overall enforcement mechanism on borders. The overall effectiveness of agencies while working in unison is likely to scale up in comparison to the existing situation, where they are working in their respective silos. For example, the powers of interception and electronic surveillance available with IB/RAW etc. can be complemented with the expertise available with NCB, the reach and manpower availability of BSF, the investigative skills and experience of the local police (all available under one roof) to detect and destroy modules focused on narco-terrorism.

6.2.2. **Optimum utilization of resources.** Integrated Law Enforcement Centers envisage pooling of resources of different agencies and mutual sharing by them. This ensures optimal utilization of resources and overall cost cutting and increased efficiency in governance with regards to law enforcement on borders.

6.2.3. **Enhanced efficiency and desirable outcome.** As is well known, cross border crimes don't occur in isolation. Drug running, illegal migration, FICN smuggling and terrorism etc. are intermeshed and interconnected and tackling them requires collaborative efforts of all agencies at ground level which is enabled by these Centers. Almost all aspects of different crimes are likely to be entertained and disposed of at a single place through structural and functional integration of different stakeholder agencies. This results in speedy disposal with lesser resources and optimum outcome. Thus the proposed arrangement is likely to significantly enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the overall law enforcement on the border and ensure strong deterrence against the criminals and greater compliance with law.

6.2.4. **Utilisation of existing set-up.** The proposed arrangement does not require altogether separate arrangement to operate. In fact, it seeks the process re-engineering of the existing set up, without / with minimum requirement of additional resources in terms of manpower and infrastructure and resulting more desirable outcomes.

6.2.5. **Minimum Augmentation of Infrastructure.** It is widely acknowledged that greater presence of NCB, NIA, DRI, RAW and IB etc. is absolutely essential on the borders in the interest of national security and to prevent cross border crimes. However, the same has not fructified due to inherent constraints of lack of finance and manpower etc. The capital outlay required for having independent stand-alone establishments for the above mentioned agencies would be phenomenal as it would require identification and acquisition of scarce land, construction of buildings and concomitant infrastructural support. Likewise, manpower requirement for running these independent establishments would also be high as at least 40% of the strength gets utilized for in-house maintenance. All this wasteful expenditure gets avoided in Integrated Law Enforcement Centres which function on the dictum of pooling of resources, including infrastructure and would operate from within the premises of already sanctioned ICPs.

### **6.3. Stakeholders**

The structure and function of Integrated Law Enforcement Centers is 'Federal in nature and unitary in spirit'. It ensures that, while providing resources and expertise of the Central agencies to the states, it doesn't encroach upon the authority and jurisdiction of the states. This is ensured by coopting local police as part of these Centers. As has been indicated in para 6.1.2 above, the major stake holders in each Integrated Law Enforcement Centres will be as follows:-

- (a) Customs
- (b) Narcotics Control Bureau
- (c) National Investigation Agency
- (d) Directorate of Revenue Intelligence
- (e) Enforcement Directorate
- (f) Local Police of the concerned bordering state, including its Anti-Trafficking  
(Human) Cells, FSL, etc.
- (g) Intelligence Bureau
- (h) Special Bureau (Research and Analysis Wing)
- (j) Wildlife Wing / Biodiversity Wing of Ministry of Environment and Forests

It is also open to the Government of India to have a joint **Centre State Monitoring Committee**, in each bordering state comprised of the representatives of that state and MHA to oversee these Centers.

#### **6.4. Related Projects**

The details of related projects like Department of Homeland Security, Frontex, UK Border Agency, Australian Customs and Border Services, Canada Border Services Agency, which pertain to USA, Europe, Australia, etc. have already been given in paras 4.2.4.to 4.2.6.

#### **6.5. Work Plan**

The Integrated Law Enforcement Centres will be given mandate for registering, investigating and disposing all types of cross-border crimes with jurisdiction clearly defined and coinciding with Government of India regulations with respect to Border Guarding Forces. This jurisdiction for some of the states is as follows:

<b><u>State</u></b>	<b><u>Distance from IB (in KM)</u></b>
Gujarat	80
Rajasthan	50
Punjab	15
West Bengal	15
Assam	15

6.5.0. The border guarding agencies like BSF, ITBP, SSB and Assam Rifles will have integrated communication with other such Centres as well as with nearby offices of stakeholder agencies, at least within and preferably across the border. These Centres will make the stakeholder agencies posted with the developments / its activities, through regular reports. These Centres will be well equipped and manned with well-trained and motivated personnel. They will utilize existing surveillance and related equipment / resources of ICPs. For this, their access to these resources will be formalized. In addition, these agencies may require several other equipments, which may not be available with the ICPs. A list of equipment for these Centres is given in Appendix-IV. These Centres will have conference room for timely dissemination of relevant information to the press and building positive public perceptions.

6.5.1. **Command and control of Law Enforcement Centres.** To achieve a clear sense of purpose, focused approach and better coordination and control as well as giving desire level of seriousness to tackling cross border crimes, Integrated Law Enforcement Centres should be placed under an experienced officer of the concerned Border Guarding Force, say of Deputy Commandant rank. Such Centers will have the powers of all the stakeholder agencies, whose members are part of it.

6.5.1(a) **Reporting channels.** There will be a clearly defined channel of reporting of Integrated Law Enforcement Centre. The reporting channels will be both vertical and lateral. The vertical reporting will be towards Land Port Authority of India or other suitable agency designated by the government so that routine day to day work goes on smoothly. The lateral reporting will be towards the usual hierarchy of the concerned stakeholder agencies to ensure accountability and professional guidance and monitoring and to ensure that they remain posted with the activities of the concerned.

6.5.2. **Quick Reaction Teams.** For protection role, a body of troops from the border guarding force deployed on that border may be deployed. They may consist of specialist teams, equipped with technical resources to be utilized in crisis situations as Quick Reaction Teams, for Bomb Disposal. These troops will be in addition to the troops of the same force deployed for peripheral security of ICPs as well as for the security of the borders, as per the practice in vogue.

6.5.3. **Electronic surveillance and integrated judiciary.** Certain units of these Centres like IB, DRI etc. will have the power of electronic surveillance of phones on the border areas to monitor the criminal activities to prevent and detect cross-border crimes. In order to ensure speedy disposal of such crimes on priority, there will be provision for dedicated Fast track courts.

6.5.4. **Data management and risk analysis.** The Integrated Law Enforcement Centres will maintain a wealth of cross-border crime-data and process it for short, medium and long term trends. The various factors affecting border security, such as political, economic, social, technological and legal environments etc. will be monitored. The data will be collated from different stakeholder agencies, mass- and social-media, as well as cross-border sources. In addition, the centres will also collect, process, and maintain personal data under proper data protection provisions and legal compliance. The data management system will also provide a framework arrangement for intelligence sharing among different stakeholder agencies. These data will be suitably analyzed to clearly evaluate the ground situations and for identification of risks. Such arrangements will be helpful in preventing several cross-border crimes, such as economic-migration, human-trafficking, smuggling; predicting short, medium and long term trends; proposing counter-measures; setting priorities; determining future goals; decision-making; planning for training and research & development; and ultimately effectively and efficiently securing borders.

6.5.5. **Situation room.** The Integrated Law Enforcement Centres will establish an Situation Room, where on the basis of collected, collated and analysed information from various sources, near real-time situation of the borders will be built-up; and on the basis of continuous inflows of information, such situation will be updated. On the basis of time-series data, the trends of border-crimes in a particular sector of border will be analyzed and utilized for planning routine operations by Border Guarding Forces. Annual Report on this issue will be published to help in long-term operational planning, training need analysis, research and development priorities, and policy making. On the basis of continuous inflow of data, the day to day operational situation of the border

areas will be depicted. There will be provision for meetings of various stakeholder agencies on routine basis as well as on requirement basis to develop a common understanding of the border situation and to synchronize their enforcement efforts.

6.5.6. **Customized training.** There will be a number of stakeholder government agencies working on borders with different mandates and missions. A collaborative working requires a common understanding of border situation, national goals, legal aspects, information management as well as specialized training of their domain activities. Some elements of cross-training of skills will also be required. The Integrated Law Enforcement Centres will cater for these training requirements, as follows:-

6.5.6(a) **Language training.** The Integrated Law Enforcement Centres will organize training on different region-specific languages such as Bangla, Urdu, Rakhian, etc. for personnel of different stakeholder agencies, as required, for performing daily tasks, including interrogation and for interaction during searches etc.

6.5.6(b) **Anti-trafficking in human beings.** To effectively prevent and combat trafficking in human beings, the Integrated Law Enforcement Centres will develop comprehensive training package on this menace, including the fundamental rights of the trafficked persons, meant for the personnel of different stakeholder agencies.

6.5.6(c) **Falsified document detection.** The Integrated Law Enforcement Centres will design specialized training on Falsified document detection, including travel documents, trade documents and currency notes, for personnel from different stakeholder agencies at various levels.

6.5.6(d) **Dog handlers' training.** There will be a common standardized canine training, which will be devised and organized by the Integrated Law Enforcement Centres for concerned stakeholder agencies.

6.5.6(e) **Common training on border-guarding for friendly neighbours.** In order to ensure adoption of good practices of inland border guarding, the Integrated Law Enforcement Centres will develop customized training modules for the instructors of border guarding agencies of friendly neighbours.

6.5.6(f) **Fundamental rights training.** In order to ensure high level of professionalism while discharging duties by personnel of different stakeholder agencies, the Integrated Law Enforcement Centres will develop customized training on fundamental rights of victims of various crimes as well as other persons, especially keeping in mind the complexities of duties performed by the personnel of different stakeholder agencies.



6.5.7. Training for risk-assessment skills and screening/interviewing/de-briefing skills. In order to enhance their professional skills, the Integrated Law Enforcement Centres will customize and organize training for different level personnel of concerned stakeholder agencies in risk-assessment skills as well as screening/interviewing/de-briefing skills.

### 6.5.8. Financial Implications.

6.5.8.(A) The financial implications have been worked out in Appendix-V. There are several infrastructural requirements, which can be utilized on shared basis. Therefore, they are considered as pooled resources and no separate provisions have been made for them. Besides, the cost of buildings etc. has not been worked out as the financial implications vary from place to place. Also, at many places, there may be possibilities of shared resources. The salary has been calculated as per the 125% DA on lowest basic. It may vary, depending upon the length of service of person under deputation as well as other admissible allowances.

6.5.8.(B) However, the major financial implication worked out under recurring expenditure will be salary component and maintenance component of fixed assets / replenishment component of expendable assets. The maintenance component and replenishment component has also been worked out. Thus, the fixed expenditure and the recurring expenditure worked out as follows:-

**Table-19.Details of financial implications for Integrated Law Enforcement Centres**

SERIAL NUMBER	EXPENDITURE HEAD	FIXED EXPENDITURE	RECURRING EXPENDITURE	TOTAL
1	Salary	-	Rs.40,40,751(monthly) <b>Rs.4,84,89,012 (annual)</b>	
2	Infrastructure / Equipment	Rs.15,06,67,080	-	
3	Replenishment / Maintenance	-	Rs.28,34,476	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>Rs.15,06,67,080</b>	<b>Rs.5,13,23,488</b>	<b>Rs.20,19,90,568</b>

### **6.5.9. Eligibility for Integrated Law Enforcement Centres.**

6.5.9.(A) The personnel selected by the respective stakeholder agencies should meet the challenging requirement of the Integrated Law Enforcement Centres. Their desired qualifications may be over and above their normal duties. The desirable qualifications of these persons has been worked out and given in Appendix – II. The personnel should be adequately trained in their domains in their respective departments. Besides, the respective stakeholder agencies should impart regular in-service training to their personnel being sent to the Centre.

6.5.9. (B) In addition, under the aegis of Land Port Authority of India, suitable training may be organized/conducted at appropriate locations for these personnel.

### **6.5.10. Monitoring Mechanism.**

6.5.10.(A) There should be mechanism of monitoring of each stakeholder agencies by an officer from the same department of the rank not below **Deputy Inspector General**. The separate inspection should be followed by a joint meeting of each inspecting officers for ensuring better coordination and control under the aegis of some designated officer from the Land Port Authority of India.

### **6.5.11. Time line for implantation of the project.**

6.5.11.(A) The project should be made integral for the ICPs going to be constructed in future. However, for the existing ICPs, which have become operational, the project should be implemented within six months from the submission of final report to the MHA.

**Table-20. Timeline for implementation.**

<b>SERIAL NUMBER</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>TIMELINE</b>
<b>For ICPs already in operation</b>		
<b>1</b>	Submission of report to the MHA	
<b>2</b>	Implementation of project including notification to stakeholder agencies and creation / procurement of infrastructure	Within six months of submission of report to MHA
<b>For ICPs going to be constructed in future</b>		
<b>1</b>	Submission of report to the MHA	
<b>2</b>	Incorporating the project as integral part of ICPs	Within three months of submission of report to MHA
<b>3</b>	Implementation of project including notification to stakeholder agencies and creation / procurement of infrastructure	As per schedule of construction of ICPs in different phases

## CONCLUSION

The Project Report was sent to a Peer Review Committee comprised of highly illustrious and professionally competent officers, whose names are as follows: -

1. Shri R.R. Bhatnagar, IPS,; Director General, CRPF.
2. Shri Arun Kumar, IPS, ;Spl. Director General, BSF.
3. Shri AlokPrabhakar, IPS, ; Addl. Director, IB.

Subsequently, I had given Power Point Presentation and also submitted my Project Report on 28 March, 2018 to a high level Committee comprised of DG/Spl.DG rank officers of different States and also senior Faculty of NLIU, Jodhpur. Based on the suggestions and feedback received from them and the Peer Review Committee mentioned above, this Project Report has been finalized and following suggestions are submitted for further necessary action by MHA and BPR & D:

- 1) A Multi Agency Committee may be setup by the MHA, GOI which should study this Project Report and also institutions across the globe, (Mentioned at Para 6.4 of the report) and suggest suitable modifications for the early implementation of the report. This multi-agency Committee can be under the leadership of
  - a) Secretary, (Border Management) as Chairman
  - b) DG/Addl.DG of BPR & D
  - c) Addl. DsG, In-charge of operations of BSF and SSB
  - d) JS level officer of Ministry of Law and Justice
  - e) Santosh Mehra, IPS, as the Member Secretary and Convener of the Committee.
- 2) Law Faculty of NLIU, Jodhpur can be tasked with preparing a draft Act for the purpose of implementation of the concept of Integrated Law Enforcement Centres. A broad framework has already been discussed in the Report and some thoughts are also given in Appendix-VII. This Faculty, interalia, would

look into different aspects like Legislative Advocacy, Environment Management, powers of the Centre and States with respect to Policing and maintenance of law & order. They may be asked to propose a synergistic framework, comprised of Centre and bordering States (taking this Project Report as template) that bridges the gap between the two in the interest of Security and Integrity of the Nation.

- 3) Matters of National Security and Integrity are of highest importance and should not brook any delay. Bringing all the bordering states and the Govt. of India on a common platform and passing the Act for ILECs may take some time. Hence, it is proposed that a “Soft launch” of the Project can be carried out by making a Committee on the lines of the existing coordination committees for combating Left-wing Extremism and Economic Crimes etc. The **Committee on Combating Trans-Border Crimes** can be comprised of senior representatives of IB, NIA, CBI, NCB, members of the Police of bordering states and of Border Guarding Forces. This Committee can meet each month to review and monitor the entire gamut of issues pertaining to trans-border crimes. The Committee can be chaired by the representative of the agency which is hosting the meeting and the same can be done on rotation basis. Just as the nodal committee on LWE has greatly reduced naxalism over the last few years, it is felt that this Committee on controlling trans-border crimes will be highly successful in achieving its objectives. This Committee will also serve as a powerful platform for straightening out differences, building trust and promoting congruence and convergence of different viewpoints of the constituent agencies/states and to carve out a proper framework & evolve a clear road map for ILECs for future. Once tangible benefits and results are visible to the bordering states, it will be relatively easier to implement the concept of ILECs.

‘There is nothing as powerful as an idea whose time has come’, said Victor Hugo. National security is of paramount importance and India is already well behind the curve compared to other countries when it comes to ramping up its institutional framework to handle cross border crimes. Integrated Law Enforcement Centers provide a relatively

easy and cost effective solution to develop synergy and coordination amongst different enforcement agencies of the country within the existing Constitutional framework.

I sincerely hope and wish with all the humility at my command that this Project report will be given due attention in MHA in the interest of National Security.

**(Santosh Mehra, IPS)**  
Director & Addl. Dir. Genl. of Police,  
TSP Academy, Hyderabad,  
(formerly IG, BSF)

**APPENDIX-I**

**Organisation of Integrated Law Enforcement Centres**

Agency	Rank OF Personnel	Role	Number	Pay Band	Grade Pay	Band Pay	Basic Pay	Total Monthly Emolument (BASIC + 125% DA)	Total Expenditure under this sub head	Remarks
<b>1. Integrated Law Enforcement Centre</b>	Deputy Commandant	Coordinate and head personnel of different agencies	1	PB-3 15,600-39,100	6600	18,750	Rs.25,350	Rs.57,038	Rs.57,038/-	
	Inspector (Min)		1	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4600	12,540	Rs.17,140	Rs.38,565	Rs.38,565/-	For office work
	Sub Inspector (Min)		1	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4200	9,300	Rs.13,500	Rs.30,375	Rs.30,375/-	For office work
	Asstt Sub Inspector (Min)		1	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2800	8,560	Rs.11,360	Rs.25,560	Rs.25,560/-	For office work
	Head Constable (Min)		1	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2400	7,510	Rs.9,910	Rs.22,298	Rs.22,298/-	For office work
<b>2. Border Guarding Force</b>	Inspector (GD)		1	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4600	12,540	Rs.17,140	Rs.38,565	Rs.38,565/-	
	Sub-Inspector (GD)	QRT Bomb Disposal  Dog Squad	3	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4200	9,300	Rs.13,500	Rs.30,375	Rs.91,125/-	

	Mahila Sub-Inspector (GD)	Prisoners Guard Interrogation and trial of female prisoner	3	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4200	9,300	Rs.13,500	Rs.30,375	Rs.91,125/-	
	Head Constable (GD)	QRT Bomb Disposal Prisoners Guard	4	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2400	7,510	Rs.9,910	Rs.22,298	Rs.89,192/-	
	Constable (GD)	QRT Bomb Disposal Prisoners Guard	6	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2000	6,460	Rs.8,460	Rs.19,035	Rs.1,14,210/-	
	Mahila Constable (GD)	Guard of Female Prisoner Guard Search of Female Passengers During interrogation and trial of female prisoner	6	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2000	6,460	Rs.8,460	Rs.19,035	Rs.1,14,210/-	

	Dog Handler	Dog Squad	2	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2000	6,460	Rs.8,460	Rs.19,035	Rs.38,070/-	
	Sniffer Dogs		2							
<b>3. Customs</b>	Inspectors (GD)	To coordinate aspects of customs	1	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4600	12,540	Rs.17,140	Rs.38,565	Rs.38,565/-	
	Sub Inspector (GD)		3	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4200	9,300	Rs.13,500	Rs.30,375	Rs.91,125/-	
	Head Constables (GD)		3	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2400	7,510	Rs.9,910	Rs.22,298	Rs.66,894/-	
	Constables (GD)		6	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2000	6,460	Rs.8,460	Rs.19,035	Rs.1,14,210/-	
<b>4. NIA</b>	Inspector (GD)	FICN	1	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4600	12,540	Rs.17,140	Rs.38,565	Rs.38,565/-	
	Sub Inspector (GD)		3	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4200	9,300	Rs.13,500	Rs.30,375	Rs.91,125/-	
	Head Constables (GD)		3	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2400	7,510	Rs.9,910	Rs.22,298	Rs.66,894/-	
	Constables (GD)		6	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2000	6,460	Rs.8,460	Rs.19,035	Rs.1,14,210/-	
<b>5. Special Bureau</b>	Field Officer	Cross-border intelligence	1	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4600	12,540	Rs.17,140	Rs.38,565	Rs.38,565/-	
	Dy. Field Officer		3	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4200	9,300	Rs.13,500	Rs.30,375	Rs.91,125/-	
	Sr. Field Officer		3	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2400	7,510	Rs.9,910	Rs.22,298	Rs.66,894/-	
	Field Assistant		6	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2000	6,460	Rs.8,460	Rs.19,035	Rs.1,14,210/-	



<b>6.</b>	<b>Bureau of Immi-gration</b>	<b>Inspector (GD)</b>	<b>Immigration and internal intelligence</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>PB-2 9,300-34,800</b>	<b>4600</b>	<b>12,540</b>	<b>17,140</b>	<b>Rs.38,565</b>	<b>Rs.38,565/-</b>	
		Sub Inspector (GD)		3	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4200	9,300	13,500	Rs.30,375	Rs.91,125/-	
		Head Constables (GD)		3	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2400	7,510	9,910	Rs.22,298	Rs.66,894/-	
		Constables (GD)		6	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2000	6,460	8,460	Rs.19,035	Rs.1,14,210/-	
<b>7.</b>	<b>Narcotics Control Bureau</b>	<b>Inspector (GD)</b>	<b>Drugs</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>PB-2 9,300-34,800</b>	<b>4600-</b>	<b>12,540</b>	<b>17,140</b>	<b>Rs.38,565</b>	<b>Rs.38,565/-</b>	
		Sub Inspector (GD)		3	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4200	9,300	13,500	Rs.30,375	Rs.91,125/-	
		Head Constables (GD)		3	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2400	7,510	9,910	Rs.22,298	Rs.66,894/-	
		Constables (GD)		6	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2000	6,460	8,460	Rs.19,035	Rs.1,14,210/-	
<b>8.</b>	<b>Wild Life Wing / Biodiversity Wing</b>	<b>Forester</b>	<b>Crime related to wild life smuggling</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>PB-1 5,200-20,200</b>	<b>2800</b>	<b>8,560</b>	<b>11,360</b>	<b>Rs.25,560</b>	<b>Rs.51,120/-</b>	
<b>9.</b>	<b>DRI</b>	<b>Intelligence Officer</b>	<b>Cross-border economic crime intelligence</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>PB-2 9,300-34,800</b>	<b>4600</b>	<b>12,540</b>	<b>17,140</b>	<b>Rs.38,565</b>	<b>Rs.77,130/-</b>	
		Head Constables (GD)		6	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2400	7,510	9,910	Rs.22,298	Rs.1,33,788/-	

	Sepoy		6	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2000	6,460	8,460	Rs.19,035	Rs.1,14,210/-	
<b>10. ED</b>	Assistant. Enforcement Officer	Enforcement related to cross-border economic crime	1	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4600	12,540	17,140	Rs.38,565	Rs.38,565/-	
	Sub Inspector (GD)		3	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4200	9,300	13,500	Rs.30,375	Rs.91,125/-	
	Multi-tasking staff		3	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2400	7,510	9,910	Rs.22,298	Rs.66,894/-	
	Sepoy		6	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2000	6,460	8,460	Rs.19,035	Rs.1,14,210/-	
<b>11. Local police</b>	Inspector (GD)	For registration and investigation of crimes	1	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4600-	12,540	17,140	Rs.38,565	Rs.38,565/-	
	Sub Inspector (GD)		3	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4200	9,300	13,500	Rs.30,375	Rs.91,125/-	
	Head Constables (GD)		3	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2400	7,510	9,910	Rs.22,298	Rs.66,894/-	
	Constables (GD)		6	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2000	6,460	8,460	19,035	Rs.1,14,210/-	
<b>12. Anti-Trafficking (Human) Cell (From CID)</b>	Inspector (GD)	For registration and investigation of crimes	1	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4600-	12,540	17,140	Rs.38,565	Rs.38,565/-	

	Sub Inspector (GD)		3	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4200	9,300	13,500	Rs.30,375	Rs.91,125/	
	Head Constables (GD)		3	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2400	7,510	9,910	Rs.22,298	Rs.66,894/-	
	Constables (GD)		2	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2000	6,460	8,460	Rs.19,035	Rs.38,070/-	
	Representatives of NGO		4							
<b>13.</b>	<b>Linguists / Interpreter</b>		2	PB-2 9,300-34,800	4800	13,350	18,150	Rs.40,838	Rs.81,676/-	
<b>14.</b>	<b>Judicial Officer</b>	Disposal of cases of cross-border crime	1	51550-1230-58930-1380-63070	-	-	51,550	Rs.64,438	Rs.1,15,988/-	
	Oath Administrator		1	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2000	6,460	8,460	Rs.19,035	Rs.19,035/-	
	Typists		2	PB-1 5,200-20,200	2000	6,460	8,460	Rs.19,035	Rs.38,070/-	

## Desirable Qualifications of Personnel from different agencies

Agency	Rank OF Personnel	Academic Qualification	Experience	Age	Medical Category	Service Credentials
1. Integrated Law Enforcement Centre	Deputy Commandant	Graduation	Minimum five years duty on border	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Inspector (Min)	10+2	Minimum five years on similar job Proficiency in computer	Maximum 50 years	No serious ailment  Desirable-SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Sub Inspector (Min)	10+2	Minimum five years on similar job Proficiency in computer	Maximum 40 years	No serious ailment  Desirable-SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Asstt Sub Inspector (Min)	10+2	Minimum five years on similar job Proficiency in computer	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Head Constable (Min)	10+2	Minimum five years on similar job Proficiency in computer	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Inspector (GD)	Graduation	Minimum five years' experience on border Desirable-Experience/training on bomb disposal / Commando course	Maximum 45 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
2. Border Guarding Force						

	Sub-Inspector (GD)	Graduation	Minimum five years' experience on border Desirable- Experience/training on bomb disposal / Commando course	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Mahila Sub-Inspector (GD)	Graduation	Minimum five years' experience on border	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Head Constable (GD)	10	Minimum five years' experience on border  Desirable- Experience/training on bomb disposal / Commando course	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Constable (GD)	10	Minimum five years' experience on border  Desirable- Experience/training on bomb disposal / Commando course	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Mahila Constable (GD)	10	Minimum five years' experience on border	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Dog Handler	10+2	Minimum five years' experience on border  Desirable- Experience/training on dog handling	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years

	Sniffer Dogs	Labrador breed	Undergone explosive / narcotics detection course (one each)	Maximum 8 years	Medically fit from disease and physical abnormalities	
<b>3. Customs</b>	Inspectors (GD)	Graduation	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment on land /sea/air port	Maximum 50 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Sub Inspector (GD)	Graduation	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment on land /sea/air port	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Head Constables (GD)	10+2	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment on land /sea/air port	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Constables (GD)	10+2	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment on land /sea/air port	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
<b>4. NIA</b>	Inspector (GD)	Graduation	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment	Maximum 50 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Sub Inspector (GD)	Graduation	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Head Constables (GD)	10+2 (Science)	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Constables (GD)	10+2 (Science)	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years

<b>5. Special Bureau</b>	Field Officer	Graduation	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment	Maximum 50 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Dy. Field Officer	Graduation	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Sr. Field Officer	10+2 (Science)	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Field Assistant	10+2 (Science)	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
<b>6. Bureau of Immigrati on</b>	Inspector (GD)	Graduation	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment	Maximum 50 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Sub Inspector (GD)	Graduation	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Head Constables (GD)	10+2 (Science)	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Constables (GD)	10+2 (Science)	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
<b>7. Narcotics Control Bureau</b>	Inspector (GD)	Graduation	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment	Maximum 50 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years

	Sub Inspector (GD)	Graduation	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Head Constables (GD)	10+2 (Biology)	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Constables (GD)	10+2 (Biology)	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
<b>8.</b>	Forester	10+2 (Biology)	Minimum five years' experience dealing in similar assignment	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
<b>Wild Life Wing / Biodiversity Wing</b>						
<b>9.</b>	Intelligence Officer	Graduation	Minimum five years in investigation assignment	Maximum 50 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
<b>DRI</b>						
	Head Constables (GD)	10+2	Minimum five years in investigation assignment	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Sepoy	10+2	Minimum five years in investigation assignment	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
<b>10.</b>	Assistant. Enforcement Officer	Graduation	Minimum five years in investigation assignment	Maximum 50 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
<b>ED</b>						
	Sub Inspector (GD)	Graduation	Minimum five years in investigation assignment	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Multi-tasking staff	10+2	Minimum five years in investigation assignment	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Sepoy	10+2	Minimum five years in investigation assignment	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
<b>11.</b>	Inspector (GD)	Graduation	Minimum five years in crime investigation	Maximum 50 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
<b>Local police</b>						



	Sub Inspector (GD)	Graduation	Minimum five years in crime investigation	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Head Constables (GD)	10+2	Minimum five years in crime investigation	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Constables (GD)	10+2	Minimum five years in crime investigation	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
<b>12. Anti-Trafficking (Human) Cell (From CID)</b>	Inspector (GD)	Graduation	Minimum five years on similar job	Maximum 50 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Sub Inspector (GD)	Graduation	Minimum five years on similar job	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Head Constables (GD)	10+2	Minimum five years on similar job	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Constables (GD)	10+2	Minimum five years on similar job	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Representatives of NGO					
<b>13. Linguists / Interpreter</b>						
<b>14. Judicial Officer</b>	Additional District and Sessions Judge		Minimum five years on similar job	Maximum 50 years	No serious ailment Desirable-SHAPE-I	
	Oath Administrator	10	Minimum five years on similar job	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years
	Typists	10	Minimum five years on similar job Proficiency in computer	Maximum 40 years	SHAPE-I	Clean service record for last five years

**Agency-wise Organizational Summary of Ranks and their Nos.**

Sl. No.	Agencies	Ranks											Civil Rank	Total	
		Officers	Field Officer	Inspector	Dy. Field Officer	Sub-Inspector	Forester	Asst. Sub-Inspector	Sr. Field Officer	Head Constable	Filed Assistant	Constable			Representatives of NGO
1.	Integrated Law Enforcement Centre	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
2.	Border Guarding Force	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	14	-	-	25
3.	Customs	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	14
4.	NIA	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	15
5.	IB	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	14
6.	Bureau of Immigration	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	13
7.	Narcotics Control Bureau	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	14
8.	Wild Life Wing / Biodiversity Wing	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
9.	DRI	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	15
10.	ED	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	14
11.	Local police	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	13
12.	Anti-Trafficking (Human) Cell (From CID)	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	4	-	13
13.	Linguists / Interpreter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2

<b>14.</b>	Judicial Officer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>164</b>

**APPENDIX-IV**

**Infrastructure for Integrated Law Enforcement Centres**

<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>PURPOSE</b>	<b>QUANTITY</b>	<b>WHETHER POOLED RESOURCES OR SEPARATE</b>	<b>APPROXIMATE PRICE OF EACH EQUIPMENT</b>
<b>BUILDING</b>				
<b>Office &amp; Room for Inspector or equivalent rank</b>	For Inspectors office	14	In the same complex separate building	Rs.12,50,000 x 14 = Rs.1,75,00,000/-
<b>Offices for SOs &amp; ORs</b>	For different stakeholders May be in the form of cubicles	14	In the same complex separate building	Rs.9,94,000 x 14 = Rs.1,39,16,000/-
<b>Conference / Briefing Hall</b>	For conference, briefing, training, etc With Multimedia projector, Computer, Smart Screen,	1	In the same complex separate building	Rs.91,54,000/-
<b>Emergency Responder Room</b>	QRT Bomb Disposal Riot Control Canine Squad Representative Multi-screen TVs displaying different channels telecast with DTH facilities	Space for a platoon (30-35 personnel)	In the same complex separate building	Rs.10,00,000/-
<b>Detention rooms with toilet &amp; bath facility</b>	For persons under detention	(Separate wash rooms for both genders)	In the same complex separate building	Rs.8,24,000/-
<b>Dog Squad</b>		2		Rs.4,950 x 2 = Rs,9,900/- (For feeding and medicine )
<b>Kennel</b>	Accommodation for two sniffer dogs	2	In the same complex separate building	Rs.2,33,000/- x 2 = Rs.4,66,000/-

Maalkhana	Store for seizure items		In the same complex separate building	Rs.2,40,000/-
SOs Mess (for 26 Pers)	For living and dining purpose SOs & equivalent		In the same complex separate building	Rs.1,46,00,000/-
Barracks (For 75 personnel)	For Jawan living purpose		In the same complex separate building	Rs.2,85,00,000/-
Bath & Toilet block for Jawan (for 76 personnel separate for both gender)	For bathing and toilet		In the same complex separate building	Rs.16,47,000 x 2 = Rs.32,94,000/-
Sentry posts	For security purpose	4	In the same complex separate building	Rs.2,33,000 x 4 = Rs.9,32,000/-
<b>EQUIPMENT</b>				
DFMD	For operations	2	Pooled	Rs.2,50,000 x 2 = Rs.5,00,000/-
HHMD	For operations	2	Separate	Rs.5,000 x 2 = Rs.10,000/-
CCTV with monitor	For Camp security	6	Pooled	Rs.10,000 x 6 = Rs.60,000/-
Search Lights (LED)	For operations	3	Separate	Rs.70,000 x 3 = Rs.2,10,000/-
HHTI	For operations	1	Separate	Rs.30,00,000/-
NVDs	For operations	2	Separate	Rs.2,16,000 x 2 = Rs.4,32,000/-
Prodder	For operations	2	Separate	Rs.2,500 x 2 = Rs.5,000/-
BP Jackets	For operations	36	Issued one per individual	Rs.50,000 x 36 = Rs.18,00,000
BP Helmets	For operations	36	Issued one per individual	Rs.8,145 x 36 = Rs.2,93,220/-
Body Scanner	For investigation	1	Pooled	Rs.70,000/-
Truck Scanner	For investigation	1	Pooled	Rs.1,00,00,000/-
Baggage Scanner	For investigation	1	Pooled	Rs.10,00,000/-
Finger Impression Sensor	For investigation	1	Pooled	Rs.4,000/-
Iris Impression Sensor	For investigation	1	Pooled	Rs.3,000/-
Digital Camera with still & video-photography facilities	For operations and investigation	1	Separate	Rs.30,000/-

<b>Computers and peripherals</b>	For office use	44	Separate	Rs.50,000 x 44 = Rs.22,00,000/-
<b>Normal Printer</b>	For office use	14		Rs.4000 x 44 = Rs.56,000/-
<b>All in one printer (Colour photo copier, printer and fax machine)</b>	For office use	14	Separate	Rs.10,000 x 14 = Rs.1,40,000/-
<b>Passport Reader</b>	For investigation	1	Pooled	Rs.33,600/-
<b>Currency Reader</b>	For investigation	1	Pooled	Rs.31,000/- (with fake note detection)
<b>Audio recorder</b>	For investigation	2	Separate	Rs.5,000 x 2 = Rs.10,000/-
<b>ARMS / AMMUNITIONS / MUNITIONS</b>				
<b>X-95 Assault Rifles (@ 1 per person of Border Guarding Force)</b>	For operations	25 (Bullet 100 on each gun)	Separate	Rs.65,578 x 25 = Rs.16,39,450/-  (25x100x100 =Rs.2,50,000/-) Recurring
<b>Tear Gas Guns and Munitions</b>	For operations	3  (100 each gun)	Separate	Rs.17,000 x 3 = Rs.51,000/-  Rs.57 x 300 = Rs.17,100/- (Recurring)
<b>TRANSPORT</b>			Separate	
<b>Vehicles Light</b>	Officials	16	Separate	Rs.9,00,000/- (Tata Xenon/207)  16 x 150 x 70 x 12 = Rs.20,16,000/- yearly (Recurring)
<b>Vehicles Medium</b>	QRT  Diesel	2	Separate	Rs.8,94,643 x 2 = Rs.17,89,286/- (Tata 407/4 x 4)  2 x 120 x 50 x 12 = Rs.1,44,000/- yearly (Recurring)

<b>Forensic Van</b>	Diesel	1	Separate	Rs.14,00,000/- 1 x 150 x 50 x 12 = Rs.90,000/- yearly (Recurring)
<b>Bomb Disposal Team Van</b>	Bomb disposal team Diesel	1	Separate	Rs.7,00,000/- 1 x 150 x 50 x 12 = Rs.90,000/- yearly (Recurring)
<b>Canine Team Van</b>	Canine Team Diesel	1	Separate	Rs.8,00,000/- 1 x 150 x 50 x 12 = Rs.90,000/- yearly (Recurring)
<b>Ambulance</b>	Medical Emergency Diesel	1	Separate	Rs.8,00,000/- 1 x 150 x 50 x 12= Rs.90,000/- yearly (Recurring)
<b>COMMUNICATION</b>				
<b>Land line phone with internet and ISD facilities</b>	For operations and office use	3	Separate	Rs.3,000 x 3 = Rs.9,000/-  Rs.15,000 x 12 = Rs,1,80,000/- yearly bill (Recurring)
<b>Digital Surveillance of phone calls for border areas</b>	For operations	1	Separate	Rs,2,00,00,000/-
<b>HF Sets LHP 265D</b>	For operations	1	Separate	Rs.2,50,000/-
<b>VHF Sets digital DMR technology</b>	For operations	3	Separate	Rs.25,000 x 3 = Rs.75,000/-
<b>Satellite Phone</b>	For operations	1	Separate	Rs.90,000/- Bill – Rs.10,000 x 12 = Rs.1,20,000/- yearly (Recurring)

Mobile Phone	For office use	16		Rs.10,000 x 16 = Rs.1,60,000/-  Rs.16,000 x 12 = Rs.1,92,000 yearly bill (Recurring)
Intercom 75 liner	For office use	1		Rs.6,00,000/-
<b>BOMB DETECTION AND DISPOSAL UNITS</b>	For operations		Separate	
Bomb Suite		2		Rs.10,00,000 x 2 = Rs.20,00,000/-
Bomb Basket		2		Rs.3,00,000 x 2 = 6,00,000/-
Explosive Detector		2		Rs.13,00,000 x 2 = 26,00,000/-
DSMD		2		Rs.1,30,000 x 2 = Rs.2,60,000/-
Water Jet Disrupter		2		Rs.6,75,000 x 2 = Rs.13,50,000
Bomb Blanket		2		Rs.1,20,000 x 2 = Rs.2,40,000/-
Non Linear Junction Detector		2		Rs.6,50,000 x 2 = Rs.13,00,000/-
Extension search mirror		2		Rs.30,000 x 2 = Rs.60,000/-
Remote operating tool kit		2		Rs.30,000 x 2 = Rs.60,000/-
Remote wire cutter		2		Rs.15,000 x 2 = Rs.60,000/-
Blasting machine		2		Rs.60,000 x 2 = Rs.1,20,000/-
Chemical protection kit with gas mask		2		Rs.60,000 x 2 = Rs.1,20,000/-
<b>FORENSIC VAN KIT</b>				
Crime scene protection kit		3	Separate	Rs.35,000 x 3 = Rs.1,05,000/-
Electrostatic dust mark lifting kit		2	Separate	Rs.40,000 x 2 = Rs.80,000/-
Gunshot residue analysis kit		2	Separate	Rs.40,000 x 2 = Rs.80,000/-



Arson investigation kit		2	Separate	Rs.30,000 x 2 = Rs.60,000/-
Laser distance and direction measurement kit		2	Separate	Rs.6,000 x 2 = Rs.12,000/-
Explosive detection kit		2	Separate	Rs.30,000 x 2 = Rs.60,000/-
Finger print developer kit		2	Separate	Rs.40,000 x 2 = Rs.40,000/-
Blood detection kit		3	Separate	Rs.30,000 x 3 = Rs.90,000/-
Semen detection kit		2	Separate	Rs.25,000 x 2 = Rs.50,000/-
Narcotic detection kit		3	Separate	Rs.6,000 x 3 = Rs.18,000/-
DNA sample detection kit		2	Separate	Rs.30,000 x 2 = Rs.60,000/-
Evidence collection and packing kit		14	Separate	Rs.20,000 x 14 = Rs.2,80,000/-
Lap top with data card		2	Separate	Rs.70,000 x 2 = Rs.1,40,000/-
Cyber check suit of CDAC		2	Separate	Rs.40,000 x 2 = Rs.80,000/-
Call analyser		2	Separate	Rs.1,30,000 x 2 = Rs.2,60,000/-
Hard disc cloning machine		2	Separate	Rs.1,00,000 x 2 = Rs.2,00,000/-
Tele-forensics (Video camera and data card)		2	Separate	Rs.60,000 x 2 = Rs.1,20,000/-
Crime scene sketch kit		2	Separate	Rs.20,000 x 2 = Rs.40,000/-
Under search video display unit		2	Separate	Rs.45,000 x 2 = Rs.90,000/-
	Total			
	Recurring			Rs.28,34,476/-
	Non-recurring			Rs.15,06,67,080/-
	<b>G/Total</b>			<b>Rs.15,35,01,556/-</b>

**APPENDIX-V**

**Financial implications towards monthly salary of personnel**

Agency	Rank OF Personnel	Number	Total Monthly Emolument (BASIC + 125% DA)	Total Expenditure under this sub head	Remarks
<b>Integrated Law Enforcement Centre</b>	Deputy Commandant	1	Rs.57,038	Rs.57,038/-	Recurring
	Inspector (Min)	1	Rs.38,565	Rs.38,565/-	Recurring
	Sub Inspector (Min)	1	Rs.30,375	Rs.30,375/-	Recurring
	Asstt Sub Inspector (Min)	1	Rs.25,560	Rs.25,560/-	Recurring
	Head Constable (Min)	1	Rs.22,298	Rs.22,298/-	Recurring
<b>Border Guarding Force</b>	Sub Inspector (GD)	1	Rs.30,375	Rs.30,375/-	Recurring
	Asstt Sub Inspector (GD)	3	Rs.25,560	Rs.76,680/-	Recurring
	Head Constable (GD)	3	Rs.22,298	Rs.66,894/-	Recurring
	Constable (GD)	27	Rs.19,035	Rs.5,13,945/-	Recurring
<b>Customs</b>	Inspectors (GD)	1	Rs.38,565	Rs.38,565/-	Recurring
	Sub Inspector (GD)	3	Rs.30,375	Rs.91,125/-	Recurring
	Head Constables (GD)	3	Rs.22,298	Rs.66,894/-	Recurring
	Constables (GD)	6	Rs.19,035	Rs.1,14,210/-	Recurring

<b>NIA</b>	Inspector (GD)	1	Rs.38,565	Rs.38,565/-	Recurring
	Sub Inspector (GD)	3	Rs.30,375	Rs.91,125/-	Recurring
	Head Const (GD)	3	Rs.22,298	Rs.66,894/-	Recurring
	Constables (GD)	6	Rs.19,035	Rs.1,14,210/-	Recurring
<b>Special Bureau</b>	Field Officer	1	Rs.38,565	Rs.38,565/-	Recurring
	Dy. Field Officer	3	Rs.30,375	Rs.91,125/-	Recurring
	Sr. Field Officer	3	Rs.22,298	Rs.66,894/-	Recurring
	Field Assistant	6	Rs.19,035	Rs.1,14,210/-	Recurring
<b>Bureau of Immigration</b>	Inspector (GD)	1	Rs.38,565	Rs.38,565/-	Recurring
	Sub Inspector (GD)	3	Rs.30,375	Rs.91,125/-	Recurring
<b>Narcotics Control Bureau</b>	Inspector (GD)	1	Rs.38,565	Rs.38,565/-	Recurring
	Sub Inspector (GD)	3	Rs.30,375	Rs.91,125/-	Recurring
<b>Wild Life Wing / Biodiversity Wing</b>	Inspector	1	Rs.50,000/-	Rs.50,000/-	Recurring
	Forester	2	Rs.25,560	Rs.51,120/-	Recurring
<b>DRI</b>	Intelligence Officer	2	Rs.38,565	Rs.77,130/-	Recurring
	Head Constables (GD)	6	Rs.22,298	Rs.1,33,788/-	Recurring
	Sepoy	6	Rs.19,035	Rs.1,14,210/-	Recurring
<b>ED</b>	Assistant. Enforcement Officer	1	Rs.38,565	Rs.38,565/-/-	Recurring
	Sub Inspector (GD)	3	Rs.30,375/-	Rs.91,125/-	Recurring
	Multi-tasking staff	3	Rs.22,298/-	Rs.66,894/-	Recurring
	Sepoy	6	Rs.19,035/-	Rs.1,14,210/-	Recurring

<b>Local police</b>	Inspector (GD)	1	Rs.38,565/-	Rs.38,565/-	Recurring
	Sub Inspector (GD)	3	Rs.30,375/-	Rs.91,125/-	Recurring
	Head Constables (GD)	3	Rs.22,298/-	Rs.66,894/-	Recurring
	Constables (GD)	6	Rs.19,035/-	Rs.1,14,210/-	Recurring
<b>Anti-Trafficking (Human) Cells</b>	Inspector (GD)	1	Rs.38,565/-	Rs.38,565/-	Recurring
	Sub Inspector (GD)	3	Rs.30,375/-	Rs.91,125/-	Recurring
	Head Constables (GD)	3	Rs.22,298/-	Rs.66,894/-	Recurring
	Constables (GD)	2	Rs.19,035/-	Rs.38,070/-	Recurring
<b>Linguists / Interpreter</b>		2	Rs.40,838	Rs.81,676/-	Recurring
<b>Judicial Officer</b>	Additional District and Sessions Judge	1	Rs.62,325	Rs.1,15,988/-	Recurring
<b>Oath Administrator</b>		1	Rs.19,035	Rs.19,035/-	Recurring
<b>Typists</b>		2	Rs.19,035	Rs.38,070/-	Recurring
<b>Officers</b>	Equivalent to DySP	9	Rs.50,000/-	Rs.4,50,000/-	Recurring
<b>Total per month</b>				<b>Rs.40,40,751/-</b>	Recurring

**Relevant Sections of various Acts whereunder prevailing crimes are registered in border areas.**

S. NO	ACT	PREVAILING CRIMES
1.	Indian Penal Code	<p>-<b>Sec 147 of IPC</b> for “punishment for rioting (using criminal for by members of an unlawful assembly)”,</p> <p>-<b>Sec 148 of IPC</b> for “punishment for rioting, armed with deadly weapon”,</p> <p>-<b>Sec 149 of IPC</b> for “punishment for every member of said unlawful assembly”,</p> <p>-<b>Sec 186 of IPC</b> for “Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions”.</p> <p>-<b>Sec 188 of IPC</b> for “disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant”.</p> <p>-<b>Sec 289 of IPC</b> for “negligent conduct with respect to animal”.</p> <p>-<b>Sec 302 of IPC</b> for “punishment for murder”,</p> <p>-<b>Sec 307 of IPC</b> for “ punishment for attempt to murder”,</p> <p>-<b>Sec 324 of IPC</b> for “ punishment for voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means”,</p> <p>-<b>Sec 325 of IPC</b> for “punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt”,</p> <p>-<b>Sec 326 of IPC</b> for “punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means”,</p> <p>-<b>Sec 331 of IPC</b> for “punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to compel restoration of property”,</p> <p>-<b>Sec 332 of IPC</b> for “punishment for voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty”,</p> <p>-<b>Sec 333 of ICP</b> for “punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty”,</p> <p>-<b>Sec 353 of IPC</b> for “assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty”.</p> <p>-<b>Sec 370 of IPC</b> for “trafficking of a person for the purpose of exploitation ie (a) recruits, (b) transports, (c) harbours, (d) transfers, or (e) receives.</p> <p>-<b>Sec 370A of IPC</b> for exploitation of a trafficked person.</p> <p>-<b>Sec 372 of IPC</b> for selling minor for purposes of prostitution, etc.</p> <p>-<b>Sec 413 of IPC</b> for “habitually dealing in stolen property”.</p>

		<p>- <b>Sec 414 of IPC</b> for “assisting in concealment of stolen property”.</p> <p>-<b>Sec 427 of IPC</b> for “mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees (or more)”.</p> <p>-<b>Sec 489-B of IPC</b> for “trafficking FICN” ,</p> <p>-<b>Sec 489 of IPC</b> for “possession of FICN”</p>
2.	PDPP ACT,1984	<p>-<b>Sec 3 of PDPP Act, 1984</b> for “mischief causing damage to public property”.</p> <p>-<b>Sec 4 of PDPP Act, 1984</b> for “mischief causing damage to public property by fire or explosive substance”.</p>
3.	Unlawful Activities (prevention) Act,1967	<p>-<b>Sec 15(1)(iv)/16 of the Unlawful Activities(Prevention) Act, 1967</b> for “damage or destruction of any property used or intended to be used for defence of India.</p> <p>-<b>Sec 15(1)(b) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967</b> for “using criminal force or attempting to cause death/ cause death of any public functionary”.</p> <p>-<b>Sec 15(1)(iiia)/16 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967</b> for “smuggling/circulation of FICN.</p>
4.	Customs Act,1962	<p>-<b>Sec 112 of Customs Act, 1962</b> for “penalty for improper importation of goods, etc”,</p> <p>-<b>Sec 114 of Customs Act, 1962</b> for “penalty for attempt to export goods improperly”,</p> <p>-<b>Sec 117 of Customs act, 1962</b> for “penalty for contravention not expressly mentioned”,</p> <p>-<b>Sec 133 of Customs act, 1962</b> for “obstruction of officer of customs (including BSF near IB)”,</p> <p>(<b>Note :-</b> Power to seize goods under Customs act have been given to various ranks of border guarding Forces U/S 110 of Customs act, 1962. )</p>
5.	Passport Act, 1967	- <b>Sec 12(1)(a) of Passport Act, 1967</b> (if Indian smuggler is apprehended alongwith seizure trying to cross IB)
6.	Foreigners Act, 1946	<p>-<b>Sec 14(A) of Foreigners Act</b> (if foreign national is apprehended alongwith seizure.</p> <p>-<b>Sec 14(A) of Foreigners act</b> for “entering or staying in any area of India without valid documents”,</p> <p>-<b>Sec 14 (B) of Foreigners Act</b> for “using/having forged passport for entering into India or remains therein without authority of law”,</p>
7.	Arms Act, 1959	<p>-<b>Sec 25 of Arms Act</b> for “possession of unlawful arms including sharp edged weapon”,</p> <p>-<b>Sec 27 of Arms Act</b> for “using arms or amn without holding valid license”,</p>

8.	<b>Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960</b>	<b>-Sec 11 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960</b> for “treating animal cruelly”.
9.	<b>NDPS Act, 1985</b>	<p><b>-Sec 21 of NDPS Act, 1985</b> for “punishment for contravention in relation to manufactured drugs and preparations (including transportation)”,</p> <p><b>-Sec 22 of NDPS Act, 1985</b> for “punishment for contravention in relation to psychotropic substances (incl transportation)’.</p> <p><b>-Sec 23 of NDPS Act, 1985</b> for “punishment for illegal import/export narcotic drugs &amp; psychotropic substances”.</p>
10	<b>The Wildlife (Protection) Act,1972</b>	<b>-Sec 51 of wildlife (Protection) Act,1972</b> read with Sec 48/48A/49/49B for “punishment for contravention in relation to provisions of the Act” .
11	The Emigration Act, 1983	-Sec 24 of Emigration Act for “punishment of attempt/abetment/commit offences”.
12	The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	<p><b>-Sec 5 for procuring / inducing/taking person for the sake of prostitution.</b></p> <p><b>-Sec 6 for detaining a person in premises of prostitution.</b></p>

**REQUIREMENT OF LAW FOR THE AUTHORITY OF INTEGRATED LAW  
ENFORCEMENT CENTRES**

As regards authorities, powers, rights, privileges, immunities, programmes, projects, activities, duties and responsibilities of the Centre and its employees a special Law/Act may be brought into place by Central Govt. The main issues, which be kept in view while drafting such Act, are as under:

1. Clear and specific provisions should be laid out for the constitution of ILECs and appointment of its members and head under the said Act. Since these ILECs are being raised to deal with trans-border crimes, which are essentially dealt by the Border Guarding Forces, it would be perhaps desirable that a serving officer of the concerned Border Guarding Force deployed in that area of Commandant rank be designated as Head of Centre.
2. The Act may also provide for appointment of other officers of certain ranks from different organizations to assist the Head of Centre to fulfill its functions/duties. The details of organizations and the rank and number of officers / other members which would constitute ILECs have been given in Appendix I & III.
3. Every officer of the ILEC shall perform the functions specified by law for the official or as prescribed by the head of ILEC.
4. Specific provisions may be added to ensure that all functions of all the officers and employees of the organizational Units of Centre are vested in the head of ILEC.
5. The jurisdiction of each ILEC may be specified in that Act.
6. It is worth mentioning that in the wake of 9/11 Terrorist Attack on USA, the Government of USA by an Act (Homeland Security Act, 2002) established the Department of Homeland Security and 22 different Agencies were brought under its umbrella. Detailed Missions were enumerated in the Act for the said Department to carry out all functions of entities transferred to the Department and to ensure that functions of Agencies/Sub Divisions placed under it are not diminished in any way. The said Act can serve as a useful template for drafting Act for "Integrated Law Enforcement Centres".



**APPENDIX-VIII**

No. III-13016/9/Illegal Trade/2014/Ops- 2018  
Directorate General, ITB Police  
MHA, Government of India  
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,  
New Delhi- 110003

Date: 13 April, 2018

To,

**Sh. Santosh Mehra, IPS**  
ADG/ Director  
Telangana State Police Academy  
Himayat Sagar, Hyderabad (AP)  
Pin-500091, E-mail-directortspa@tspolice.gov.in  
Fax-040 24593201

**Sub: Project Report on Integrated Border Management and National Security Micro Mission-VI of MHA, Gol, New Delhi.**

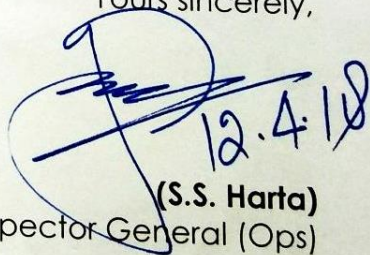
Dear Sir,

Kindly refer to your DO letter no. 03/Dir. Peshi/TSPA/2018 dated 31.03.18 vide which data in r/o trans border crime on India-China border from 2013 to 2017 was sought as per format provided in Annexure I-VII.

2. In this context, it is apprised that India China border passes through high altitude mountainous rugged terrain and snow covered regions thus no civil population is in existence in close proximity of border. Therefore no case of any illegal activities as given in Annexure I - VII has been reported from 2013-17 along India China Border.

3. Submitted for information please.

Yours sincerely,

  
12.4.18  
(S.S. Harta)  
Inspector General (Ops)