CHAPTER-II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature outlines enough scope for conducting an in-depth analysis of the evaluation of development schemes in the border areas of Punjab as there have been a very few studies undertaken on this subject before. The major limitations of the previous studies have been their lack of integrated approach towards the complete economic analysis of the centrally sponsored schemes and furthermore no huge studies were available on the border areas of Punjab in this regard. The present study is a modest attempt to fill this gap. The major relevant studies have been reviewed as following:

Harrison and Kennedy (1994), examined the prevalence of illicit drug, alcohol, and cigarette use along the U.S. side of the international border with Mexico. The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) provides unique coverage of the Mexico border area, based on its design that oversamples Hispanics in areas where they tend to be concentrated. The prevalence of drug use along the border is very similar to that found throughout the remainder of the United States. However, Hispanics residing near the border exhibit lower prevalence rates for most classes of drugs than their counterparts in the remainder of the United States. Conversely, Hispanic youth report comparatively higher prevalence rates. These findings imply that we must remain vigilant in our prevention efforts in the border area to keep drug use from escalating.

WHO (1996) found in the study that the health situation in border areas was complicated. The health infrastructure in border areas was mostly ill-developed. Epidemiological surveillance is poor. The political administration was thin which hampers local communication between authorities at the international borders. Over
and above, there are other factors adversely affecting the epidemiological surveillance. The topography in many international borders is hilly and difficult like borders between India and Myanmar, Myanmar and Thailand and Myanmar and China. Under such situations, movement of health workers becomes difficult. On the other hand, the international borders between some countries, like between Nepal and India, is a long plain and the resulting frequent movement of populations through many entry points makes it difficult to maintain epidemiological surveillance. People living in either side of international borders often belong to different ethnic groups having different attitudes, beliefs and practices on disease perception. These differences quite often create difficulties in the acceptance of common health practices. Lack of security at international borders of some countries in the region adversely affected disease surveillance as health worker movement is restricted. The study suggested that situation at international borders had many problems for carrying out co-ordinated efforts in disease surveillance, implementation of control activities, sharing of information and facilities.

Kratke (1998) concluded in his study that in the framework of European integration there is a growing interest in the development of border regions in East Central Europe. The study projected the problems of regional integration in the German- Polish border region, following an approach that emphasizes the regions' economic organization, in situational fabric and socio cultural environment. New economic links between Western European and East-Central European firms do not necessarily lead to a revaluation of the border region or to the formation of trans border integrated economic regions. Instead, there is a tendency towards the development of new economic links which overlook the border region. It has been found that up to now, cooperation between regional firms is weak within the border.
region. The region's socio cultural environment in terms of a 'low trust environment' and a specifically shaped social distance between the neighboring regions are a further hindrance to regional integration. These findings are being related to strategic options of regional development policy in the border region.

Programme Evaluation Organisation (1999) observed that between 1991 and 1997, a change in the occupational pattern has been observed in border areas. Except for Punjab, the proportion of principal earners in agriculture shows a decline, while that in non-agriculture has risen. Most of the earners have shifted to petty trade and household industries. Abnormally low work participation rate was observed in Assam and Tripura, resulting in a very high dependency ratio. In these two states (border areas) both male and female work participation rates are much lower compared to the border areas of West Bengal and the Western border states. The work participation rate in the border areas of Assam and Tripura is also lower than that of the state averages (as per 1991 Census).

The study further found that under BADP, some measures were taken to improve the security in border areas. In Gujarat and West Bengal, border out posts and observation posts equipped with drinking water facilities, night vision equipments etc. were constructed. With these BSF patrolling and raids were intensified. A large majority of the households in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal expressed satisfaction with the measures taken and felt that the security environment in the border areas has improved. However, in the other states, measures taken so far were inadequate and haphazard and more needs to be done.

Institute of Applied Manpower Research (2000) suggested that to match the employment aspirations of the unemployed ‘educated’ youth of border areas of Punjab, the government could consider de-freezing the existing vacancies to reduce
the dimension of the problem. But this would fly in the face of reforms and would further aggravate the fiscal crisis and the situation would be worse than now. The employment programmes of the government, even if their implementation is vastly improved, do not cater to the aspirations of the people coming out of general streams of education. Such employment programmes could at best address short-term unemployment both of the unskilled and semi-skilled labor and as a supplementing instrument especially for border youths. Under such circumstances we need a short-term (annual plan) strategy and a medium-term (3 to 5 years) strategy, besides the long term one of human resource development. In border areas of Punjab, at least the problem of unemployment does not coincide with poverty. Schemes such as unemployment allowance etc., is again no answer. The problem is not economic alone but has social and political dimensions. The government has to look at the policy support that encourages sectors that has higher employment elasticity. Secondly, at the district and sub-district level plans should be made for physical infrastructure development and the employment related to such asset creation. This is best done at the Panchayat (village, Block and District) level. More so because the problem, as noted, has a social dimension - drug abuse, violence, law and order problem, etc. Commercially viable business ventures at the local level needs of the border be identified and whatever initial government support, implementation, monitoring etc., needed have to be routed through the PRIs.

Edberg (2001) found in his study ethnographic/qualitative research concerning the ways in which drug trafficking and drug traffickers are portrayed and interpreted in northern Mexico and the border region via a recently popularized form of the traditional narrative music genre called the *corrido*. The research links the drug trafficker persona to historical issues/values associated with the Sierra and border
areas, including long-standing patterns of smuggling, a tradition of independence, and conflicting relationships with both Mexican and U.S. authorities. The construction of traffickers as social bandits or heroes varies by social group and between rural and urban areas. In any case, the “celebretization” of drug traffickers described in this study highlighted the ambivalent relationship between drug trafficking, historical conflicts between the United States and Mexico, and socioeconomic and cultural factors. Cross-cultural comparisons were also made regarding drug trafficker portrayals in the United States, and found that the border residents are more prone to drug addiction than other parts of the country.

Programme Evaluation Organisation (2001) analysed that under MPLAD Scheme majority of the states similar schemes with fund at the control of the members of respective legislatures are in operation. The development fund allocated under these schemes is substantial. It may be appropriate to think in terms of co-ordination of works recommended under these schemes together with those recommended for the respective Lok Sabha constituencies and utilize them in a more fruitful way without interfering with the freedom of individual MPs and MLAs to recommend works of their choice within their budgetary limits. Focus must be on most important felt needs of the people and limiting the number of active projects per district. Allocating adequate money to the selected projects and completing the same. Such co-ordination will offer a few distinct advantages. First, with the consent of the MPs and MLAs it may be possible to allocate adequate money to selected works. Second, the approval and sanction of such schemes need not undergo routine departmental scrutiny, instead a simplified and speedy procedure may be followed by creating a separate agency for implementation under the State nodal department. Third, a single watchdog committee of representatives from major political parties for each LS constituency (with 6/7 MLA
constituency) with the MP on the Chair may be formed to oversee the works in progress. The committee should meet quarterly to review progress and suggest remedial measures wherever needed. The study further revealed the solution to the problem of rising unspent balance is to make the fund lapsable. If the concerned MP fails to recommend enough works to cover the substantial part, say 80 percent, of the fund for the year the unspent balance may be returned to the Ministry at the Centre. In case of a new MP, elected during the course of a financial year, the entire amount of Rs. 2 crore need not be released for him. The unspent balance of the predecessor MP should lapse. Amount to be released for the successor MP for the remaining part of the year may be determined in consultation with him. The amount thus released to the successor MP and the amount spent by the predecessor MP together should not exceed Rs. 2 crores. These procedural changes will prevent accumulation of unspent balance without affecting the development works under the scheme.

Kumar (2002) opined that the BADP has played a significant role in the development of educational infrastructure in both study blocks. In Ganganagar block, 9.24% of the total funds have been utilized for this purpose. This has benefited 41 schools. In Habibpur block, 38.78% funds of BADP have been utilized for construction of additional infrastructure for education, which benefited 18 schools. This has increased the total enrolment in the schools, which has created awareness among people particularly poor scheduled castes and tribes for the education of the girls. There is a significant growth in enrolment of students in primary, middle and secondary levels of education in Ganganagar block. Contrary to it, Habibpur development block registered a very poor growth rate in educational infrastructure and a heavy dropout of students, particularly at secondary level (-24.80%) during the reference period. Though, both study blocks are agriculture dominating areas but
unfortunately no work has been done in this sector under BADP. This is the neglected sector, which needs attention under BADP. The critical gap identified in the field of agricultural sector is in the area of minor irrigation, quality seeds and regular supply of fertilizers and pesticides, training in new techniques and technologies of farming and allied areas. Development of animal husbandry and veterinary aid centres is also needed. There is gap in the field of pisciculture, sericulture, horticulture and social forestry. De-siltation of ponds and watershed development needs special attention, particularly in Habibpur block. The study concluded that it will be too early to make a clear cut statement about the impact of BADP on socio-economic development as the scheme is itself only 7 years old. There are certain activities, which have been completed recently but have not started functioning yet. However, the schemes implemented under BADP in both blocks, have brought a significant impact in certain areas leading to socio-economic development and sense of security among the people living in border blocks.

ESO (2003) observed certain basic flaws in the guidelines /implementation of the scheme. The evaluation team found that the Economic and Statistical Organisation, Department of Planning has been entrusted the job of nodal agency at the state level but funds under the scheme are being sent directly by the department of Statistical and Programme Implementation, government of India to the respective Deputy Commissioner in the state. Thus resulting in loose control of the Economic and Statistical Organisation, Department of Planning and inefficient co-ordination between the State level nodal agency with that of district level agencies. Sufficient powers needs to be vested with state nodal agency for efficient supervision. The study further found that state level nodal agency has failed to stick to schedule of holding one meeting per year of district heads and MPs to review the progress of the scheme.
Staff posted in the offices of the implementing agencies i.e., ADC (Development), Secretary, Zila Parishad and Deputy Economic and Statistical Advisor is of general nature without much technical knowledge and familiarity with accounts matter and thus sometimes the works are being executed without proper application of guidelines. Feasibility and desirability of the works recommended by MP is not being assessed at all. Monitoring of the scheme is not being done regularly. Up to date record of works done under the scheme was not found properly maintained. It has been observed by the evaluation team that the scheme is being implemented through various agencies at the district level, hence no uniform pattern was found in the four selected districts during the study. In Firozepur district the implementing agency is Additional Deputy Commissioner (D); in Faridkot district, the implementing agency is the Secretary, Zila Parishad and in Jalandhar & Patiala districts both the implementing agency are Deputy Economic and Statistical Adviser. The study suggested that MPLAD Scheme be implemented by a same department in all the districts to bring out the uniformity in the implementation pattern of the scheme.

NRDA (2004) found that with the construction of PMGSY roads, there has been an improvement in the accessibility to education facilities. This has resulted in increased school enrolment and school attendance in all the States. The study reported that the PMGSY road connectivity had led to an increase in the number of girls going to schools in the states of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. As per study parents mentioned that they were now more confident about sending their daughters to schools unescorted. Another noteworthy impact has been in terms of regular attendance of the teachers throughout the year and greater inclination of parents to send boys and girls for higher studies and college education.
The study further observed that the construction of the PMGSY road has led to an increase in frequency of visits by government officials. This is likely to result in better implementation of various government schemes and programs. There has been an increase in the visits of grassroots level functionaries like health workers/auxiliary nurse and midwives, village level workers and village anganwadi worker in the states of Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. The benefits of rural connectivity have been felt most in Mizoram and Rajasthan where PMGSY roads have made it easier for the beneficiaries to cope with the difficult terrain. Beneficiaries in all the states mentioned that there has been an increase in ownership of bicycles and two wheelers, especially in the states of Assam, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. An improvement in the public as well as the private transport system in all the states under study, has been reported.

Bhardwaj (2005) concluded that the new emerging economic order tends to favor a borderless situation in which movement of people, goods, ideas and technology finds a free flow. This is being felt necessary for economic progress of the world. The relatively open border concept, which is being practiced by some nations, such as the United States, Canada, Mexico, India and Nepal, and recently by the nations of European Union, is advocated by many, without evaluating its negative aspects. Likewise, those who support a borderless region of South Asia tend to ignore the ground realities. Indo-Nepal relations have undoubtedly been always friendly but the two nations have not taken up the security and smuggling issues very seriously. There are security threats to both the countries. And cross-border smuggling is also very common business along this border. In order to maintain friendly environment and to protect the soul of Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship-1950, it is
necessary to start registration system at entrance posts, issue identity cards to the commuters, and invoke strict vigilance along the border.

Lau et al. (2005) observed in their study that shopping is one of the most enjoyable leisure-time activities for many tourists. It is, for some destinations, the primary reason for tourism. The study introduced a conceptual model on cross-border shopping built on the extant literature of out shopping, cross-border shopping, and border travel. The study incorporates macro- and micro analytical factors that influence cross-border shopping behavior. It is hypothesized that market and consumer characteristics (i.e., macro and micro factors) affect cross-border shopping. The model has been tested with data collected from 1,000 Hong Kong residents. Findings of this study confirmed that cross-border shopping behavior was affected by the macro environmental factors (market characteristics) of the shopping area and socioeconomic as well as motivational characteristics of the consumer (micro analytical factors). On the other hand, the impact of traveling distance between the tourist's place of residence and the shopping area on cross-border shopping was found to be non significant. Implications for retailers and tourism-related institutions are discussed and it has been concluded that cross border shopping have positive impact on development of border and imparting sense of security among local residents.

Kurian (2005) concluded that for development of border areas the political thrust given to integrating southwestern China with the extended regional economy marks the latest shift in the country's regional development policy. China's developmental priorities have swung from a focus on inland development during the Mao years to Deng's coast-led strategy and most recently back again to the inland provinces under the Western development programme. Noteworthy in this context are the imperatives driving China's sub-regional initiatives in the region, particularly the
Kunming Initiative, which seeks to strengthen regional economic cooperation between the contiguous regions of India's Northeast, China's Southwest, Myanmar and Bangladesh. There is clearly a strong case for fully exploring potential for trans-border linkages in trade, tourism and transport within this quadrant. Further, China's southern thrust coincides with India's own domestic imperative of strengthening the external orientation of the Northeast. These developments present opportunities as also challenges to India while it is willing to engage China bilaterally but not sub-regionally.

PEO (2005) study concluded that PMGSY has succeeded in providing connectivity to some of the most deserving habitations although the pace of implementation in most of the selected states is rather slow. Selection of these road works seems to be justified, unless one gives a high weightage to the opportunity cost in terms of road works forgone in other districts/other States. All the implementing states have designated an implementing agency as the nodal agency. All the selected implementing states have more or less adhered to the PMGSY guidelines as far as selection of habitations, project proposals and clearance are concerned. Quality of PMGSY roads has been found to be generally good. PMGSY roads provide connectivity to important places such as school/college, market centre, and block office etc. It has improved the accessibility of beneficiary villagers and resulted in higher income in the form of better price for agricultural produce, new employment avenues etc. The cost of providing connectivity for some of the habitations in states like Himachal Pradesh is very high due to difficult terrain. Under PMGSY, no road would have been taken up in these sparsely populated habitations, however, what is important is that not only both the phases of PMGSY are efficiently completed within prescribed time targets by overcoming the problems/constraints faced from time to
time but the learning experiences of the past are also always kept in view. Further, it is hoped that by the end of Tenth Five Year Plan, all unconnected villages/habitations will be actually connected through the construction of all-weather surfaced roads so that vast chunk of India’s population living in rural areas also enjoys the fruits of development.

CAG (2006) recommended that before taking up a programme like PMGSY with all India coverage requiring huge funding and full participation by the states, the targets to be achieved need to be firmed up and the funding requirements assessed realistically in order to give the programme a realistic chance of succeeding and delivering the expected outcome. The Ministry may now firm up the targets to be achieved on the basis of funds that can actually be provided and utilized for the remaining years besides striving to mobilise the required funds through all possible means. The Ministry may in coordination with the state governments ensure that all instances of diversion, idling of funds, short or delayed releases are reviewed critically and the programme monitored closely so that these did not recur. The states should be advised to support the project proposals with the correct and relevant documents in support of the availability of land and clearance from the forest and the railway authorities instead on relying merely on certificates which were only general in nature. The states should be advised to take prompt action against the contractors where the work was behind schedule and also in cases of inadmissible payment of lead charges and tender premiums so as to improve the pace of implementation of the works in progress and ensure efficient fund utilization. The system of independent quality assurance should be reinforced by involving independent research and educational institutes which have adequate testing facilities to act as state quality monitors and national quality monitors instead of entrusting the work to individuals so
as to enhance the quality of the delivery system and ensure the accountability of the agencies. In the meantime, quality inspection by national level monitors could include some percentage of laboratory testing of material. The ministry may issue suitable directives/guidelines to state agencies to pay greater attention to the preparation of detailed project report and ensure compliance with the directives already issued. The Ministry should periodically review the extent of checks exercised by the National Rural Road.

Inda (2006) concluded in his study that border policing as a way of governing illegal immigration. In particular, it focuses on the technical dimensions of this process—on border policing as a technology. Not just as any technology, however, but as a prophylactic one. Border policing is a prophylactic technology in the sense that it brings together an array of practical and intellectual mechanisms in an effort to affect the conduct of illegal immigrants in such a way as to forestall illicit border crossings. The goal here is social prophylaxis. It is to prevent undocumented immigrants from becoming ‘problems’ in the social body through preventing their entry into the United States.

Lal (2006), found in his study that in South Asia, boundaries are blurred but borders are bona fide. Boundaries have been blurred since geological time and so it has been culturally in the most recent times. Borders are of many kinds: between rival ethnic groups; between a majority and a minority; between different religious affiliations; or between citizens and denizens. Caste and class are there too, as is the difference between savage and cultured and others like the rural-urban dichotomy, all of which are prominent in South Asia. The commons—air, water, land—give rise to claim and counter-claim; and the political borders defy reason. It is, finally, in the mind of man that the geo-cultural unity of South Asia has to be constructed.
Vaidya (2006) found in his study that mandatory tests before; during and after construction of PMGSY roads have lacked adequate attention from the contractors and PIUs. The reason being that demand of these mandatory tests is quite heavy and the present set up can not meticulously meet the requirement. It is suggested that the executing department should provide for special provisions for quality control and obviously construction consultants can supplement the efforts to make it more responsive. The study observed satisfaction from quality management view on the thickness of various layers of roads under construction and constructed. The study concluded that PMGSY is the land mark programme for quality construction. The inertia for ignoring the quality aspect in construction of rural roads has been overtaken by well-planned and well-thought of action plan by National Rural Roads Development Agency. The studies also suggested that stress on more accountability in maintenance and assure mechanism for quality control is given.

Wallish and Spence (2006) described in their study the prevalence of alcohol and drug use, abuse, and dependence among adults on the Texas-Mexico border in 2002-2003. The study is based on survey responses from a random sample of 1,200 adults living in households in three communities: El Paso, a densely populated city in west Texas; the less dense urbanized areas of the lower Rio Grande Valley in south Texas; and rural or semirural colonias—unregulated settlements characterized by lack of basic public services—in south Texas. The findings revealed similarity in drug use across the three sites but higher rates of binge drinking and alcohol dependence in the colonias. Border alcohol and drug use appeared similar or lower than use among residents of Texas as a whole or Hispanics nationwide; however, problems of abuse and dependence appeared somewhat higher on the border.
Government of Sikim, (2007), stated in the study that although the state government had identified land slides, flooding, damage to roads, bridges and buildings as the factors responsible for land degradation, a comprehensive policy for control of land degradation was not framed in the border area. The policy pronouncements were never followed up by the state government with enactment of rules and procedures to give techno-legal framework for their effective implementation, indicating lack of seriousness in containing land degradation. This was further compounded by fragmented policy among government bodies for controlling land degradation and the absence of a coherent approach to monitor progress and ensure compliance. Implementation of both the central and the state acts and rules was beset with weaknesses as commissioning of requisite infrastructure (incinerators and treatment plant) was delayed. Fund allocation was inadequate affecting appropriate enforcement of control measures. Provisions of state acts pertaining to building constructions were not enforced in right earnest leading to rampant violation by the citizens. Awareness drive initiated by the state government did not yield desired results. Monitoring by line departments was very weak in case of building construction, solid waste disposal, bio-medical etc. There was complete lack of ownership on the part of the concerned departments and also citizens to contain land degradation. The study recommended that the state government should frame specific policy on land degradation and initiate steps to appoint a focal agency within the government to monitor and oversee the activities for prevention of land degradation. Master Plan for Gangtok town with a perspective of 25 years should be prepared with techno-legal framework for its effective implementation. Building byelaws may be amended to restrict floor limit in line with seismic zonation norms and ensure its strict enforcement. All unauthorized constructions beyond the norms
should be demolished immediately in the border area. Waste hierarchy of 3 R’s (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) should be adopted and waste disposal mechanism strengthened. Result oriented robust awareness drive should be put in place. The state should prescribe rules envisaging “degraders must pay”.

Osterle (2007) found in his study that in the European Union, a growing body of regulations and decisions attempt to facilitate cross-border health treatments. These focus on coordinating social protection for those migrating or travelling within Europe, and increasingly those travelling specifically for health treatments abroad. With EU enlargement, the framework became effective for another ten countries. This article discusses access to health care in neighbouring regions of ‘old’ and ‘new’ EU member states: Austria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Slovenia. Even if cross-border care is not a new phenomenon in the region, EU enlargement implies greater opportunities and increased requirements and incentives for coordination, cooperation and competition. The article concludes that this also involves prospects for improved access in the border region. But, outside pre-arranged institutional health care settings, taking advantage of these prospects is often determined by and differentiated along the lines of access to information and individual ability to pay, and it involves certain quality risks.

Marttila (2008) examined cross-border prostitution in the border areas of Finland, Estonia and the Russian Federation, concentrating on male Finnish sex buyers. One of the most active prostitution markets in Europe is found in this region, largely because of the considerable gap in the standard of living between Finland and its eastern neighbors. Against the background of global, gendered and ethnic inequalities, the study aimed at positioning the male client in the regional prostitution scene. It argues that globalization processes have created a new space for the sex trade
beyond state borders which may have opened up new opportunities for women from the post-Soviet and developing countries, but has also created new spaces of action for ‘western’ sex buyers.

Vanka (2008) found in her study that MPLADS funds left over from an earlier Lok Sabha MP are carried over to the incoming Lok Sabha MP’s account. For Rajya Sabha members, the remaining funds are distributed among that state’s incoming Rajya Sabha members. Similarly, unspent funds from outgoing nominated MPs are divided among the new nominated MPs. Since 1993 when the scheme was started until March 2007, the government has released approximately Rs 16,375 crore (about 90% of the total money allotted for the scheme). The study highlighted the annual release of funds from the programme’s inception until 2006-07. There are 11 eligible sectors for MPLADS projects, which broadly encompass infrastructure development, public health, sanitation, and water. Nearly 60% of the funds have been spent on two sectors: (a) roads, pathways, bridges; and (b) other public facilities in the study area.

Billings, (2009) analyzed enterprise zones in Colorado to study the relationship between geographically targeted tax credits and the location of new businesses and jobs. Enterprise Zone (EZ) programs provide tax incentives for investment and job creation in economically lagging regions. While most states have EZ programs, past program evaluations have found a mixture of effectiveness. This research improves on existing literature by utilizing both establishment-level data and a border effects methodology to control for unobservables that influence the self-selection of EZ regions and to highlight EZ impacts across different industries. Results find that while EZ fiscal incentives have no effect on where new establishments locate in Colorado, they do increase the number of employees hired. Industry results highlight the heterogeneity of tax credit impacts within the EZ
Program. Results are robust to a variety of specifications for land-use controls and in comparison to a propensity score matching model.

Hans (2009) stated in his study that most important finding was the border area's placement in the field of tension between the transcendence of nation and state and their importance on the other hand. The “practice of everyday transnationality, the movement of people and goods across international borders, may also help us transcend the territorial epistemology inherent in state-centrism”. Borders are contradictory zones of culture and power, where the twin processes of state centralisation and national homogenization are disrupted, precisely because most borders are areas of such cultural diversity. The data analysed the transcendence of the border and the state, especially by illegal border flows, as well as the cultural diversity, divergent from models of national identity, questioning the concept of Nepalese nationality. But nevertheless these movements and groups direct their demands to the centre of the state and aim to take part in it, trying to form new forms of nation and democratic participation. The study emphasized not to overlook the still existing importance of state and nation, which were still affecting people a lot and play an important role in identity construction and positioning of people, whether for or against existing power structures.

Kudo (2009) reported in his study that Border area development is neither an original nor a brand new idea of the author. It has long been discussed in a variety of words including border industries, growth triangles, growth areas and economic corridors. The Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Economic Cooperation revitalized the border area development as a new development strategy for less developed countries such as Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar. This paper examines the location advantages of border areas, in particular of those between less developed
regions and more developed ones. They include complementary factor endowment, cross-border infrastructure services and the degree of economic integration and border barriers. An industry located in border areas has a growth potential, as it can exploit the location advantages of the abundant and cheap labor force in less developed regions, while avoiding high service link costs and unstable utility services that accrue from underdeveloped infrastructure in less developed regions, by utilizing cross-border infrastructure services provided from more developed regions. Special economic zones (SEZs) located in the border areas can effectively exploit such location advantages and contribute to the formation of industrial clusters in border areas.

Althaf (2010) found in his study that the PMGSY roads connected the habitations with district head quarters, block head quarters, the main banks, nearest hospitals, markets for household assets, markets for provisions, fertilizers and pesticides shops, veterinary hospital and bus stop with all weather roads. As far as saving in time is concerned, there was on an average, there was a saving of 152 minutes per habitation to travel to the district head quarter, 116 minutes travel from habitation to block head quarter, 93 minutes to hospital, 86 minutes to the main bank of the habitation, 79 minutes to the market for provisions, 110 minutes to the market for household assets, 92 minutes to the fertilizer-pesticide shops, 91 minutes to the veterinary hospitals and 60 minutes to the bus stops. The study further reported that there was 93.95% increase in the annual incomes of the villagers who are active in some occupation in the four districts. There is a whopping 171% in Vidisha followed by Dewas at 86%, Shivpuri at 84% and the least change in Mandla at 59%. This is largely due to the large farmer samples of the first three and labourer dominated sample in Mandla. So how this could be accounted of? The impact on the incomes of
the villagers can be attributed in different ways for entrepreneurs and laborers. Farmers and shopkeepers have increased economic activity after the road construction. Also there is an increase in the quantum of transactions in the town markets due to more participation from the villagers of PMGSY connected roads. There is an introduction of new shops in the villages. Laborers now can go to the nearby cities like Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Jhansi, etc and find better employment opportunities in the industry and commerce there. Secondly, laborers and even government employees increased their employment days, thanks to the availability of daily commutability. Many teachers and other government employees who often avoided going on all working days due to lack of connectivity or went to their workplace very late on a daily basis today go on daily basis and early for work. For the laborers who got to work in NREGS, especially women, they got successful stint in such works, largely due to the increased transportability when NREGS works used to happen in distant parts of the village or outside the village. Many could save the costs of availing accommodation in the city when they are traveling daily to and fro from the work place today.

The study further highlighted that there are 14 villages which reported large number of workers working in the city in both industry and commerce after the road construction. More shopkeepers had emerged significantly as an alternate career in two villages and option of being transport workers has been popular in four of the sample villages. Almost all villages had people getting into jobs outside the village. There was 421% increase in the numbers of 2-Wheelers and an actual increase of 1263 more 2 wheeler vehicles in the 36 village habitations. There was also an increase of 30 vehicles among 3-Wheelers and 58 among 4-Wheelers. Also significant is the increase of 263 tractors and 271% increase from the stage before the construction and an abandoning of nearly 1407 bullock carts. There was also a single case of one
villager in Dewas buying a new truck after the road came. There was an increase in the prices of Tier I land at the rate of 192% and that of the Tier II land 239%. Here Tier I is a nomenclature used for lands closer to the road or which are irrigated or either while Tier II refers to the lands away from the road or unirrigated or both.

Das and Pal (2010) analysed the pattern and determinants of fund utilisation under the Members of Parliament-Local Area Development Scheme by the Lok Sabha MPs. It indicated that there are political business cycles in spending by MPs. Moreover, it showed that the degree of competition faced by an MP in the last election, his/her age, and political affiliation significantly affect fund utilisation. It also been concluded that a higher level of awareness of general citizens and better law and order conditions in states restrict the MPs from misusing funds to gain political mileage.

Sivamakrishnan (2010) reported that the Supreme Court's rulings in the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme case and the Arkavathy Layout in Bangalore case could have alarming consequences for panchayati raj and municipal bodies. Since the Court has upheld the validity of MPLADS, the preference of MPs for an executive role rather than for law-making may now well be reinforced. With these two judgments the political leadership will not be required to assign the functions and finances to the local bodies. State agencies not answerable to the elected local bodies may then take over the functions in the panchayat and the municipal domain.

Kaminski et al. (2010) described in their study that despite the high level of movement of people and goods among Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, laws governing cross-border movements neither accord preferential treatment to residents of bordering regions nor provide institutional structures that
would foster cross-border cooperation. Such laws constitute barriers to deepening cross-border cooperation. Moreover, decisions concerning cross-border movements of people, goods, and services are controlled by central governments: local governments cannot act on their own to cooperate with foreign entities. Consequently, and given the various degrees of decentralization in decision-making, local trans-border initiatives face serious administrative barriers. There is the large potential for growth that lies untapped due to the obstacles to cross-border development activities and proposes adapting the institutional concept of regional cooperation between bordering regions in neighboring countries, modeled after Euro-regions, to countries in Central Asian. Their advantage would lie in establishing structures for cooperation in areas ranging from commerce to culture, environment, tourism, and education.

Kochi (2010) found in his study that only a few things might be more complex than trying to assess costs and contributions to Arizona that were associated with its location along the international border with Mexico. The mere complexity was one reason for the lack of a comprehensive study despite a voluminous literature on various aspects of the U.S.-Mexico border, and more specifically on the Arizona-Sonora region. Mexico had been the number one foreign market for Arizona’s goods and services. Also, the proximity to Mexico had provided an advantage to Arizona’s businesses to engage in a production sharing model known as the maquiladora industry, which utilized lower labor costs in Mexico. Arizona’s border location also had contributed to developing of Nogales, San Luis and Douglas into a major gateway for Mexican fresh produce shipped to U.S. and Canadian markets. “Bridging the border” in terms of cross-border flow of goods and services are a well-documented, important, and firmly incorporated component of Arizona’s economic development strategy. Increasingly, attention had shifted to that other aspect of "bridging the
the flow of people. Mexican migrant workers had historically been an important part of Arizona’s economy as miners, ranchers and agricultural workers. Also, Mexican residents had traditionally crossed the border in large numbers for shopping in Arizona’s border communities. After the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was signed between the U.S., Canada and Mexico, the northbound flow of Mexican migrant workers substantially increased. NAFTA provides no provisions for cross border flow of people; the trade agreement is strictly focused on flow of goods, money and services between member countries.

Singh and Rangnekar, (2010) revealed in their study that the economic condition of farmers in border areas are on an average, consumption expenditure of farmer households is alike of other rural households and in some cases, incidence of poverty among farmer households is higher than among the other rural households. It is due to marginalization of peasantry in Punjab, and particularly, in the border districts. Although farmers’ households are spending considerable expenditure on education and health, but results shown are not positive. It is clear that the peasantry of Punjab, in general, and, residing in region of border districts, in particular, is passing through a critical phase. There is dismal state of affairs regarding knowledge and awareness for the farmers. The agriculture sector is in a serious crisis and vast majority of small and marginal farmers are hardly able to make both ends meet. There is essential need to take some drastic decisions at the policy level and some remedial measures should be taken at this juncture. The involvement of local bodies like panchayati raj institutions, in monitoring the role of the government agencies, at the local level, should go a long way in improving their services. There is a need to give recognition to the services of progressive farmers by instituting awards for their performance. The agricultural university of the state should devise special courses in
local languages for upgrading the knowledge of farmers of border area. There is also need to emphasize specifically on availability of timely institutional credit at reasonable interest rates to the farming community since non-institutional sources like commission agents and moneylenders continue to charge exorbitant interest rates. The incidence of indebtedness, low consumption expenditure and prevalence of poverty and malnutrition are manifestations of the fact that majority of border households are unable to earn adequate amount to meet their bare consumption needs. In this context, it is to be noted that in case of farming households of the border areas, yield and productivity of most of important crops has either stagnated or declining since 1990s.

At this juncture, large investment in research and development and vibrant indigenous research system is needed. Further, there is also need to take institutional measures that help the small and marginal farmers to increase their income. The landless labourers and small and marginal farmers should be involved in deriving benefits of increased agricultural exports through innovative institutions like integrated cooperatives like MILKFED, MARKFED and other service cooperatives besides contract farming and corporate farming system.

The study suggested that the biggest challenge for the state is to revive the growth of agriculture and thereby improve the productivity and income of a vast majority of farmer households and agricultural laborers dependent on it in border area. It is fact that investment is being made through border area development programmes, but more emphasize should also be given to activate other development programmes run by various departments of central as well as state government. There is dire need of exploring the possibilities for generating employment and making improvement in social sectors in order to improve the quality of life of people living in the border districts. Special focus, in this context, should be on households residing within 0.5 kilometer border belt.
GOI (2011) stated in its report that since its inception, the MPLAD Scheme has benefited the local community by meeting various developmental needs such as drinking water facility, education, electricity, health and family welfare, irrigation, non-conventional energy, community centres, public libraries, bus stands/stops, roads, pathways and bridges, sports, etc. These works are sanctioned, executed and monitored as per the provisions of the MPLADS guidelines. An effective mechanism of monitoring of implementation of MPLADS is most essential, for efficacious implementation of the Scheme. Ministry has, therefore, envisaged direct physical monitoring of MPLADS works on sample basis in selected districts, through an independent agency viz. NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) launched from 2007-08. In their overall assessment of the implementation of MPLAD Scheme, the NABARD Consultancy Services has reported that at the macro level, the achievements of the scheme appear incomparable with other schemes mainly due to concentration on the decentralized approach and secondly the nature of the small works of very important nature required for the lifeline of community at large. Most of the sample works were found to have positive impact on the socio-economic well being of the user communities. The community was very happy and perceives MPLADS works in a positive manner while using roads, schools, public toilet facilities & other works. Most of the works were executed through tendering process and regular visit by Sub engineer helped in timely completion of works. The estimates for the sample works were prepared by implementing agency to avoid any cost overrun and the works were executed as per technical estimates. Participatory planning through decentralization, currently in vogue in the state, had right blend with MPLADS. Visibility of PRIs like, Gram Panchayat has increased considerably in implementation process of MPLADS works. As an implementing agency and user
agency, PRIs have acquired skills of implementation. The role of these PRIs has also considerably improved. Sector-wise distribution of works was largely as per the requirements of each sector, covering all the major sectors. All works selected under eligible categories of sectors are as per scheme guidelines. Most of the assets created under the scheme were properly used by the targeted end users.

Gupta et al. (2011) concluded in their study that for centrally sponsored schemes design feature would be the matching requirement of the scheme. Conceptually, the difference between a matching and non-matching grant is that a matching requirement can change budget priorities for expenditures on other heads of expenditure too, since the matching amount has to be taken out of the overall expenditure ceiling, affected one or more of unrelated expenditure heads. A non matching grant simply makes more funds available for expenditure in the specified category, in contrast. This is sometimes interpreted to contend that matching central grants to states can ‘distort’ the priorities of states. The strength of this ‘distortion’ naturally depends on the matching ratio. Thus, a priori, matching grants are called for when the grantor agency wants to change the pattern of grantee agency’s budgetary allocations in favor of the supported service. The success of this instrument, however, depends on the extent of foiling grantee level fungibility of funds; to ensure additionality, a strong monitoring system is required. Also, too many matching grants in the system of intergovernmental transfers can cause conflicts of interest in the states with only small amounts of free resources; it may become difficult for a state to accommodate so many demands on its meager resources that remain after meeting contractual obligations.

The study further concluded that there is too little delegation in the system that is creating bottlenecks in the flow of funds, which is also impacting on the
effectiveness of the scheme and utilisation of available funds, defeating the objectives to varying extents. When the scheme involves transfers to individuals/groups, it should be fully based on allocations and no approvals at the central level, except an aggregative estimate from the state level, should be required. However, when the proposal originates from the state government, it should be assessed at the central level irrespective of the cost. Another cause of disruption in the flow of funds is the detailed documentation necessary to obtain the second and subsequent installments of approved amounts of transfers, including audited accounts and utilisation certificates.

With a decentralized system of implementation, default by some lowest level implementation agencies can penalise many such agencies (or delay on the part of a few can cause delay for a larger number), if the documentation (particularly utilisation certificates) has to be consolidated at a higher level for submission. This is where the trade-off between accountability and utilisation shows up. Here again, the solution can only be through delegation – the central Ministries should require utilisation certificate and audited accounts from the respective state governments only (with a little more time allowed – these should be allowed to be submitted by end-December of a year for the previous year, with second installments released on the basis of simple statements of expenditures at the state level). Any discrepancy between expenditure statements and utilisation certified can be adjusted while releasing the first installment of the following year.

NABCON (2011) evaluated in Amritsar district that the border districts in Punjab have economically suffered a lot because of three wars with Pakistan during the post-independence era, long spells of cross-border terrorism and internal disturbances during the last quarter of the twentieth century. The border areas also lagged behind industrially as no heavy industry could come up due to their proximity to the international border and uncertainties and security threats. The farmers living in
border areas face acute hardships as they are barred from cultivating tall crops like sugarcane, cotton, etc. which would earn them better income. The problems are compounded owing to inadequate access to their farm lands and restricted movements at ‘zero line’ due to trans-border illicit activities like drug trafficking, smuggling, illegal crossing, etc. and erection of fencing along the international border. Two rivers – the Ravi and the Satluj - and their tributaries and distributaries pass through the border districts of Punjab causing damage to the crops particularly during the Rabi season. These rivers and rivulets also create restricted surface transport and communication in the border areas. The study highlighted that border areas lag behind in basic amenities of education, health, sanitation, potable drinking water, transportation, roads, etc. The lack of environment for development of industries and marketing infrastructure has further accentuated the difficulties of the people in the border areas. The study revealed that in Amritsar district BADP grant is allocated to projects without any proper pre-assessment of costs and any approved design of structures to be erected. The grant assistance was mostly sanctioned to each project as a lump sum without any estimate and plan of work to be executed. The allocated amount sometimes fell short to complete the project. Further, in the absence of an approved design, the executing agency tended to create the best possible asset which often led to shortage of funds and made it difficult to complete a project. For example, the dispensaries constructed at village Kamalputra and Thoba are not fully functional and, hence, are not being utilized. In view of this, it may be ensured, while sanctioning a project that it has an appropriate design and the grant amount is sanctioned on the basis of the estimates at approved rates for the infrastructure / activity so that no project remains incomplete.
NABCON (2011) found in evaluation study that in Ferozepur district BADP grant was utilized to develop various infrastructures under five broad sectors - Education, Health, Agriculture, Infrastructure and Social sectors. During 2007-08, BADP grant of Rs.839.03 lakh was allocated which was utilized to create 260 different projects. Infrastructure sector is the single largest activity accounting for 53% of projects sanctioned involving 67% of grant assistance sanctioned during 2007-08 and 48% of projects involving 61% of the grant assistance sanctioned during 2008-09. Agricultural projects which mainly included construction and repair of *pucca khal* (irrigation channels), construction and repair of veterinary hospitals, desilting and retention walls of ponds, etc. account for 15% of projects and 12% of grant assistance during 2007-08 and 16% of projects and only 9% of BADP grant during 2008-09. A negligible amount was sanctioned under BADP in both the years for health sector in the border areas. The study suggested that BADP grants may be considered only for need-based activities/projects. There were many projects that which seem redundant or would have been skipped. It was felt that such projects were constructed since funds were made available under BADP. The utility of such projects is usually very minimum. Thus, while considering a project the utility aspect of a project may be assessed and priority may be given to a project where the utility or benefit of a project would be high. The study observed during onsite inspection that certain projects were not handed over to appropriate authorities after their completion for their use. For instance, the examination hall constructed for a school would hand over to the school authority so that it could be purposefully used. Instead, it was held by the *Sarpanch* for the use at his own convenience. Therefore, it is suggested that Projects must be handed over to the user agency within a stipulated period, say within a month or so from the date of completion. It was suggested that activities like
veterinary services, health infrastructure, irrigation, drinking water, solar streetlights, etc. should get more allocation of BADP grant.

NABCON (2011) found in evaluation study that in Gurdaspur district rural roads have claimed a large chunk of the funds flow under BADP. These roads have certainly established all-weather safe communication and surface transport facilities in border areas as also have facilitated better connectivity to market centers that, in turn, has enabled the farmers to sell their farm produce with greater ease. The roads have also benefited small farmers who were earlier using animal-driven carts for transport of farm inputs to farmlands and agricultural produce to market centers. Tractors and harvesters could reach the farmland easily because of improved rural roads developed under BADP at many places. Moreover, the road network facilitated and enhanced mobility of Border Security Forces in border areas patrolling against illicit trafficking of drugs, smuggling, and infiltration and cross-border anti-national activities. Roads and culverts were also constructed along the fencing lines to facilitate the BSF to reach from the Border Out Posts to the watch points on the fencing lines and gates on the international border.

The study suggested that rural connectivity is a major infrastructural requirement for development of rural areas. Not only do roads facilitate connecting the hinterlands to market centers but they also connect the rural people with necessary support services like health, higher education, etc. through better linkages with block and district head quarters, bus terminus, railway stations and, above all, to the mainland. BADP grant has been utilized to the maximum extent for construction and development of infrastructure. The quality and utility of sample projects is satisfactory.
The study found that most of the projects undertaken with BADP grant support are visible but there is no signboard or any other landmark indicating the start and end of a particular project on the site. Since similar types of projects had been executed under different schemes along with these projects, it was, therefore, not possible to exactly differentiate & identify the location & details of these projects. However, the projects had been verified with the available records. It is recommended that proper boards displaying the fact of the project having been constructed with BADP grant support, together with the associated details, may be installed at a suitable location at the project site.

NABCON (2011) found in evaluation study that in Tarn Taran district BADP grant is made available to executing agencies only towards the end of the year, in the month of November / December. This delays completion of projects and submission of Utilization Certificate (UC). Unless UC is submitted, grant for the next year is also not made available and the cycle of delay continues. In order to execute the projects on time, the grant may be released by July so that the projects would be completed and UC would be submitted by the end of March every year. The District Planning Board is the nodal department for monitoring of the schemes at the district level. The Executive Engineer of PWD (B&R), Executive Engineer Punjab Mandi Board & Panchayat Raj, had carried out the technical monitoring and quality control. Monitoring of the projects carried out by the SGP/EOPS is done by the BDPO of the concerned block at the block levels. The monitoring at the block and district level had been carried out as required and found to be satisfactory. As per the BADP guidelines, the villages located closer to border should be given priority while the dislocated villages should be assigned the top priority. This was found to be well complied with. A total of 227 projects with an aggregate cost of Rs.345.72 lakhs were sanctioned and
executed during 2007-08 and it were observed that most of the projects were located in remote areas close to international border. It was noticed that the principle of convergence of centrally/state sponsored schemes had been largely followed. For example, under Education Sector, BADP funds had been utilized to argument/fill in the gap in the existing infrastructure in respect of all the 8 projects to make it more useful to the public. Similarly, all the road projects under BADP were either approach road to a particular destination from the existing road or the missing link to connect the existing roads to make it a “through road”.

Pandey (2011) observed in his study that many experts have estimated that a substantial portion of the funds allocated for various schemes does not reach the targeted beneficiaries. The guess of Shri Rajiv Gandhi may still be true that only 15 paise reached the poor out of every rupee spent by the government for them. One important reason for wastage and mis-utilisation of funds is the lack of public participation in the schemes. When the beneficiaries are not active participants in a scheme, a self-propelling vicious cycle starts: people do not demand results, oversee implementation or give feedback. Due to this, the implementation is poor and vested parties create and exploit loopholes. When the scheme is not implemented properly, real beneficiaries either use the same loopholes to get in or lose interest further. This results in more deficiencies in execution of schemes. All efforts to implement a scheme even with the most meticulous planning and proper use of funds are, thus, not likely to yield maximum results unless the targeted beneficiaries own it. If the beneficiaries of welfare schemes are only passive recipients of the benefits, the people at large are likely to be even more indifferent to public service activities that do not benefit them directly. The author has stressed to borrow the phrase ‘Communication for Development’ from international vocabulary to refer to communication in the aid
of social welfare, public facilities and economic development. For making C4D effective, a strong team of communication experts as well as teams for management, finance, monitoring and various support functions would be needed. For creating effective messages and communication strategies, inputs will also be required from experts from other fields such as behavioral economics, rural advertising, public health and agricultural extension. Communicators will need to be recruited / enlisted and organized into teams at local levels. All communication workers and managers would need to be adequately trained and sensitized for people-oriented communication. In the ‘15 paise out of a rupee reaching the beneficiaries’ situation, C4D might not make a direct and instant impact but it will catalyse the positive processes in the system for long-term gains. If the C4D strategy is properly planned and implemented, it can lead to a very salutary shift in people’s response towards not only various schemes and facilities, but also development per se and the society. The rewards of this initiative can be immense.

Reddy et al. (2011) observed that Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) allows the legislators (MPs) get a chance to don the role of executive by choosing and allocating development works. Each MP is allocated Rs. 5 Crores per annum currently, while till last year it was Rs. 2 Crores per annum. With such a huge amount at the disposal of each MP, it is often assumed that it would be used completely. Against this backdrop, Public Affairs Centre (PAC) launched a study on MPLADS to understand and analyse the utilisation pattern among the MPs (Sabha & Rajya Sabha) in Karnataka. The present study looked at variations in MPLADS spending by various criteria, such as backward and forward regions, education qualifications of MPs, extent of experience of MPs, among other factors. On an average LS MPs (57%) showed better utilisation than RS MPs (30%). The utilization seems to be deteriorating from 14th (57%) to 15th (47%) among LS MPs
Backward region MPs (47%) from North Karnataka utilised less than forward region MPs (63%) from South Karnataka. High utilisation seems to be associated with the less educated MPs. On the whole experienced MPs (58%) had fared better than first timers (56%) in utilisation of funds.

Chongsuvivatwong et al. (2012) found in their study that the New Rural Cooperative Medical Scheme (NRCMS) in the border areas coordinated the health insurance system and the provider service through 3 tiers: village doctor, township and county hospitals. The 30 RMB per person per year premium did not cover the referral cost, and thereby decreased the number of referrals. In contrast to available treatment facilities and drug supply, the level of basic medical education of village doctors and township doctors was low. Discontent among village doctors was common, especially concerning low rates of return from the service, exceptions being procedures such as injections, which in fact may create moral hazards to the patients. Direct observation on the assessment and management of paediatric patients by village doctors revealed inadequate history taking and physical examination, inability to detect potentially serious complications, over prescription of injection and antibiotics, and under prescription of oral rehydration salts and poor quality of counselling. The study concluded that there was a need to improve health finance and clinical competency of the village doctors in the border area.

Cooper and Perkins (2012) in their study developed an institutional understanding of borders. Drawing on constitutive constructivism and theories of practical communication they argued that bordering as a process is a form of sorting through the imposition of status-functions on people and things, which alters the perception of that thing by setting it within a web of normative claims, teleologies and assumptions. Studying any border, therefore, extends to include the rule structure that constitutes it as well as the sources of that structure’s legitimacy. Furthermore, rule
structures are both restrictive and facilitative and importantly they overlap while retaining different sources of legitimacy: actors bring different constitutive perspectives on the border depending on the particular rule structure they are drawing on in order to make legitimate claims about what that border produces. This recognition sensitizes analysis to the interplay between different sense-making regimes and their authoritative underpinnings. Methodologically it points researchers towards the practical and discursive methods actors use when making arguments about what a particular border can and does do.

Kuhn (2012) found that border residents are less prone to be Euro sceptic. First, it enhances measurement by using a more exact distinction between border and core districts. Second, it extends theory by arguing that the lower propensity towards Euro scepticism among border residents is the result of their greater involvement in transnational networks and interactions. Third, the study adds to the interest-or-identity discussion in Euro scepticism research by distinguishing between goal-oriented and sociable forms of transnational interactions and testing their impact on Euro scepticism. Multilevel analyses of Euro barometer data for France and Germany showed that the border effect holds only in Germany, it is mediated by individual trans nationalism, and sociable forms of interaction are key to structuring attitudes towards European integration.

Rabasa and Chalk (2012) found in their study that the tri-border area (TBA) between the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia is a key hub of terrorist and related criminal activity in Southeast Asia, a well-known transit zone for weapons and explosives, and a principal logistical corridor for local and transnational terrorist groups. The authors analyze the security environment in the TBA; evaluate the Philippines' Coast Watch System, designed to improve maritime domain awareness in the Philippine archipelago; and examine the challenges the system must overcome.
Finally, they consider the prospects for forming an integrated system of maritime security that would tie together the three states that converge in the TBA.

There is lack of in-depth study regarding evaluation of major centrally sponsored development schemes in the border areas. The above studies have highlighted the socio-economic status of the residents of border areas. The studies showed that the problems of all the residents of border areas are almost the same throughout the world. It can be been concluded that the border areas are lacking behind in the development infrastructure. There is hardly any effort made by the government to launch special schemes except BADP for the development of border areas so that the residents can also have the same basic infrastructure and the sense of security as of the other residents of independent India are enjoying. A few studies have showed that selected schemes namely; BADP, MPLADS and PMGSY have performed good but can not achieve the required results. Many studies in India have shown that during implementation of the selected schemes there was violation of basic guidelines of the schemes in almost all parts of study area across country. The studies have also highlighted the problems of implementation of the schemes at various stages and suggested ameliorative measures.
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