

**SMART BORDER MANAGEMENT IN RANI, MORANG
DISTRICT OF NEPAL**



**A Thesis Submitted to the
APF Command and Staff College
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Tribhuvan University
In Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in Security, Development and
Peace Studies**

Submitted by

Manish Thapa

Sixth Batch (2077-2079)

Roll No. 4005

TU Registration No.: 7-3-999-1999-2003

**APF Command and Staff College
Sanogaucharan, Kathmandu, Nepal**

September 2022

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **Smart Border Management in Rani, Morang District of Nepal** submitted to Armed Police Force Command and Staff College is entirely my original work prepared under guidance of my supervisor.

I have made due acknowledgement to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in course of preparing this thesis. The result of this thesis has not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has published in any form before. I shall be solely responsible if any evidences found against my research work.

This thesis is being submitted to APF Command and Staff College, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University in Partial fulfillment of Master Degree in Security, Development and Peace Studies.

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

I certify that this thesis entitled **Smart Border Management in Rani; Morang District of Nepal** was prepared by Mr. Manish Thapa under my supervision. The researcher has fulfilled the criteria prescribed by Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University. I hereby forward this for final evaluation and approval.

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Dr. Naresh Rimal

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

The thesis entitled **Smart Border Management in Rani, Morang District of Nepal** submitted by Mr. Manish Thapa for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Master Degree in Security, Development and Peace Studies in Armed Police Force Command and Staff College has been approved by the evaluation committee.

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ABSTRACT

SMART Border Management calls for a balanced use of humans and technology to facilitate the movement of people and goods across borders, while controlling and preventing malicious acts such as infiltration, cross border terrorism, illegal immigration and smuggling. It entails a coordinated and focused approach by the country's leadership, bureaucrats, security agencies and economic agencies of the nation.

The advanced technology implemented in border management and readiness of Nepal helps government agencies toward efficient border management. The research study via qualitative and quantitative approach used both primary and secondary data. Field visit for survey, interviews, observation helped understand the situation state of SMART Border Management. The present status of SMART Border Management is at infant stage unable to cope with modern challenges in Nepal-India border. The “willingness” transition to effective SMART Border Management is the key the present situation of border management between Nepal and India. However, SMART Border Management will help in reducing various security threats to Nepal. The absence of robust investment, technology, research and development is affecting implementation of the advanced technology as well as making the border as a part of SMART concept.

Keywords: Border, Development, Security, Technology, SMART Border Management.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APA	American Psychological Association
APF	Armed Police Force
BMIS	Border Management Information Systems
BOP	Border Out Post
BSD	Border Security Department
BSF	Border Security Force
CBM	Coordinated Border Management
CDO	Chief District Officer
CI	Communications Intelligence
Coy	Company
DM	District Magistrate
EI	Electronic Intelligence
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
FST	Field Survey Team
GCP	Ground Crossing Point
GI	Galvanized Iron
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPRS	General Packet Radio Services
GPS	Global Positioning System
GPSC	Galvanized Plain Sheets and Coils

GSM	Global System for Mobile
HBM	Humanitarian Border Management
IBM	Integrated Border Management
ICP	Integrated Check Post
ICT	Information and Commutation Technology
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IMINT	Imagery Intelligence
IMCP	Immigration Check Post
LAPS	Land Ports Authority of India
LCSs	Land Custom Stations
LDC	Least Developed Countries
NGO	Non Government Office
PAPF	People's Armed Police Force
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
SIGINT	Signal Intelligence
SLC	School Leaving Certificate
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSB	Shashtra Seema Bal
US	United States
WCO	World Custom Organisation

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Border management is a security function that calls for coordination and concerted action by various government agencies within our country. The aim of border management is to secure our frontiers and safeguard our nation from the risks involved in the movement of goods and people from Nepal to other countries and vice versa. Border management itself is a multifaceted term and may include, but is not limited to, the regulation of legal and illegal immigration, ensuring safe and secure movement of authorized people and goods, and prevention of human trafficking, infiltration and smuggling.

Border defined line that connects one fixed point to the other point to form the boundary line between nations. It is a political division, separates one country to another country. International boundaries comprise all boundaries between two nations; whether they traverse land, rivers, lakes, sea or ocean (Jason, 2009). However, Oxford dictionary defined border as a line separating two countries, administrative divisions or other areas. Border Management is a mechanism to ensure the security of national borders and to regulate legitimate movements on borders to meet various needs of nation by cultural-social-economical interactions which are performed through the borders (Poudel, 2013).

The management of border security has remained an issue for all the countries. Administrative, security, legal intelligence, diplomatic and other economic agencies play a major role in the management and protection of the borders. In Nepal border are extended across large portion with India. India cross border conflict with these neighborhood countries would include China which is an ongoing issue, Pakistan, ever since Independence India and Pakistan has fought many wars over border issue especially in reference to Kashmir, Bangladesh, Nepal an ongoing dispute, Myanmar, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and a tri border dispute of Indo Sri Lanka and Maldives. India faces military threat from all its neighbour countries over land dispute. The main threat to Nepal is cross-border crime which has imposed great threat to the Border management, which has an effect on the trade relation of two countries (Bhattacharya, 2021).

Nepal has been regarded as an independent and sovereign country, from the ancient time to date. For thousands of years, the boundary of Nepal is surrounded by India to the three sides—south, east, and west and by China to the north. It is recorded that, at some period of history, the boundary of Nepal was extended to Tista River in the east and to Kangada fort in the west. Similarly, Nepal was extended to the confluence of the Ganga/Jamuna Rivers in the south and to the Himalayan range of Singatse and Tasilhunpo monastery in the north. In the course of time, the international boundary of Nepal happened to be limited to Satalej in the west, to the middle part of the Ganga River in the south and to the present Bangladesh in the east. Then, there held war between Nepal and the East India Company the then ruler of British-India. After then, being compelled, they signed on Sugauli treaty in 1873BS (4 March 1816 AD) (Baral, 2018).

Due to the Sugauli treaty, Nepal lost the land from the Mechi to Tista in the east and from the Mahakali to Satalej in the west and from Chure range to plain Tarai in the south. Probably, being dissatisfied with the treaty, it was not signed by the then king and Prime minister from Nepal; a representative of Nepal signed it. In 1872, BS Paush 7 (December 11, 1816) the East India Company returned some snatched land from the Sugauli treaty of eastern Terai to Nepal. Similarly, when Junga Bahadur Rana helped to British people in soldiers revolution, then, in turn the British-India ruler, being happy, returned the western Terai (known as NayaMuluk the districts are Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchapur) to Nepal in 1917 BS, Kartik 3 (November 1, 1860 AD) as a supplementary boundary treaty (Baral, 2018). After this treaty, the present border has been retained.

Border Management is a security function that calls for coordination and concerted action by various government agencies within the country. The aim is to secure the frontiers and safeguard the nation from the risks involved in the movement of goods and people from Nepal to other countries and vice versa. Border management itself is a multifaceted term and may include the regulation of legal and illegal immigration, ensuring safe and secure movement of authorized people and goods, and prevention of smuggling, human trafficking and infiltration.

Nationality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national security are of primary and inevitable concern to each nation and its citizens. An independent nation has its defined and demarcated boundaries, a permanent population, owns strong and independent government and is also capable of conducting international relations beyond its borders. A country cannot

be regarded as independent in the absence of these conditions. Of all essential elements that make a nation sovereign, boundary plays a great role. The landmass within that boundary gives existence to a nation's identity. For an independent nation, failure to protect its boundary is equal to failure in protecting its national security. When borders are not regulated and protected, the country plunges into a mess of conflicts, crises and sufferings that, in the long run, would lead to no less than a catastrophe (Shrestha, 2003).

The border has been called the fundamental political institution; and the bordering process is one of the most important roles for community, delineating between inside and outside, us and them, safe and dangerous, known and unknown. Borders represent both an appeal to the limits in politics and of political community, and a technology of limits a means of defining what is possible in the governing of life itself. Yet, even as border management has taken on a renewed emphasis for policy makers, assessing the border's status as a definable, concrete entity or process has become increasingly problematic (Louise Amoore, 2008).

Effective border management can help States and regional groupings achieve a more balanced approach that enhances their own national security, in compliance with international law, while also protecting the rights and reducing potential vulnerabilities of those crossing borders. Good border management therefore serves a dual purpose, helping to balance States' interests in both facilitating cross-border movements and maintaining security. Achieving this balance depends upon border management policies and interventions focused on four areas of work: identity management, Border Management Information Systems (BMIS), Integrated Border Management (IBM) and Humanitarian Border Management (HBM), (IOM).

The Nepal-India Border is an open border, which has facilitated close social, cultural, and economic exchanges and led to a special relationship between the two countries. However, in recent times, the increasing misuse of the borders by terrorists, political activists, anti-social elements, etc. has led to the demand for the closure of the border from the Indian side.

SMART Border Management is a stronger, more efficient and transformational solution towards border management that lays emphasis on improved controls for border security, smarter information systems for intelligence gathering, and preventing and acting upon any threats in a more planned and sophisticated manner using the latest technological advances (FICCI, 2016).

The main aim of establishing ICP is strengthen border security and safety by preventing, detecting and deterring border crossings at unauthorized routes, detecting and stopping threats at entry and exit points. It also emphasize on border management and control, apply information, integration and to respond rapidly in the most targeted, effective, and efficient manner.

Even the strength of Border security force of Nepal - India is not in proportion which has created difficulties in border management. So far as, 26 European states that have officially abolished passport and all other types of border control at their mutual border. So this thesis will try to explore international border management system learning application from Nepal, India borders and some possible ways out for days to come.

1.2 Problem Statement

Border management is the most sensitive and challenging task as this directly relate and concerned to the Nationality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national security and of primary and inevitable concern to its citizens. As independent nation has their defined and demarcated boundaries, a permanent population, own strong and independent government and is also capable of conducting international relations beyond its border. Border management is a collaborative process between a country and its neighbors. It cannot be done unilaterally. Indeed, border management is an expression of a state's sovereignty. A state's failure to manage its borders can undermine its domestic and international legitimacies. Border management involves number of stakeholders like customs, immigration, quarantine, police, armed forces, and traders.

Border management is one of the great challenges of Present times. In an increasingly globalised world, it is essential to consider for governments to maintain the security they need, while encouraging the trade they want. Economic prosperity relies on the free movement of goods and people, but if those flows are not monitored and controlled the result can be smuggling, trafficking and illegal migration; and with these come organized crime and terrorism. So, border management talks about the government mechanism to reconcile these contradictions.

Nepal shares an open border with India which facilitates the free movement of people, creating economic opportunities for both sides. Millions of Nepalese move to India for work.

However, the open border is under growing threat of criminal enterprises which use it for human trafficking, mainly of women and children, narcotics trade, and the transport of fake currency (Bhattacharjee, 2016).

Being a landlocked country, Nepal depends on India for connectivity to the rest of the world. Any disruption at the border creates significant socioeconomic impacts for Nepal. Ensuring the smooth movement of goods and vehicles at the border is both a necessity and a challenge. Experts have made strong recommendations for better coordination of agencies and closer monitoring of the border. India has deployed Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) at the border. An increased use of technology in monitoring border movement can also help to secure the open border (Bhattacharjee, 2016).

We are living in an era where technology is driving everything and is changing so fast that it has nullified all the traditional wisdom of securing borders. Today, hybrid warfare is possible, wherein cyber attacks, satellite attacks, and drone attacks are the reality and terrorist organizations are using them globally. We have seen an attack on the Saudi Aramco facility, wherein using drone-based loitering ammunition hampered the overall global supply chain. If a nation does not adapt to these technological changes, sooner or later, enemies will find a way to enter its borders, and the effects can be catastrophic (Garg, 2020).

So a nation is required to have 360 degree protection to form a SMART comprehensive border management system that is digital and can cope with these ever changing global security scenarios. Nepal is in primitive stage of border security and management. Nepal has deployed Armed Police Force Nepal for the safeguard of the border with less infrastructure and insufficient manpower. Security of border and management is not in the priority of the government, so there is weak border management in Nepal and the concept of SMART Border is the matter of outbox thinking for Nepal.

1.3 Research Questions

The following problems and research questions have been formulated in this study.

1.3.1 What is the existing border condition of Morang District?

1.3.2 How SMART Border Management assists in improving the quality and efficiency of border management?

- 1.3.3 How does SMART Border Management in Rani Support responding to the need for effective border management challenges?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this research paper is to study the SMART border management in Morang District. For this, the specific objectives of the research are:

- 1.4.1 To analyze the existing Border Management system in Rani, Morang.
- 1.4.2 To assess the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats of effective SMART Border Management.
- 1.4.3 To identify ways in strengthening SMART Border Management in Rani to respond border management challenges.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Border management is an integral part of security and demands proactive intelligence, inclusion of technological advancements and coordinated action by bureaucrats, economic agencies, security personnel and other related stakeholders of the nation to safeguard borders against any threat.

Border Management is very complicated task and it is directly concerned with National security of any country. To regulate the border management smoothly different countries have adopted appropriate different types of border management system and approaches as their geographic location and other factors with neighboring countries. Nepal, India adopted open border system.

This research focus on study of the international border management system specially focuses on Nepal-India border. This study is beneficial for the researcher and scholars in the field of international border management, Security personnel, border guarding forces, scholars and other stakeholders for further study. APF, Nepal is mandated to secure the border of the country and has deployed its personnel in the border between Nepal and India including the northern border between Nepal and China. So the study of border management is very important for APF personnel. The findings of this study will be beneficial for APF, Nepal and all stake holders of border management between Nepal and India.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

Some of the limitations of this research are as below.

- 1.6.1 This research study only covers the border status Rani border crossing of Morang District of Nepal.
- 1.6.2 Due to short time duration for study and analysis it was not possible for detail study and that has ultimately effected data collection and analysis.
- 1.6.3 The main focus in this study is rather directed towards this paper, since this is a short study, in-depth organization comparisons are not pursued.
- 1.6.4 As this research is based on the secondary data collection, and few primary data collection, so only available facts will only be analyzed.
- 1.6.5 No new ideas will be generated from this research; rather it will collect the various facts regarding the topic.
- 1.6.6 As the resource is constraints, because of the time limitation the only easy available sources are used as primary source.
- 1.6.7 The study area is confined only to Rani Border Crossing of Morang District only. Other parts of border management between Nepal-India are not the focus of this study.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review of Literature

There are a lot of scholarly crafted paper in border management and security. There are number of studies and literatures on the International Border management related to Nepal-India Border. That literature includes the current knowledge on substantive findings on theoretical as well as methodological contributions on the topics. Most frequently all the work associated with academic orientation such reviews could be easily accessible in different sources such as books, academic journals, articles and research paper etc. For the purpose of literature review the following ideas give the way out to reach in the destination for this research. The different ideas listed on different sources are as follows:

2.2 Problems, Challenges and Opportunities of Nepal- India Border

Nazer, (2016) highlighted the challenges of border management and said that Digital technology can make connections in real time across thousands of miles, allowing us to shop, work and interact internationally. Countries, businesses, organizations and people are more interconnected and interdependent than ever before. At the same time, we can travel more widely and cheaply than any previous generation and growing prosperity in developing countries is opening up the same possibilities to millions more.

Pattanaik, (1998) mentioned about the problems, challenges and opportunities that is laid by Nepal- India open border regime. The implications of free movement of population across the international boundaries are varied and complex. Open border facilitates cultural continuity through interaction between countries having socio religious affinity. Apart from socio-cultural implications the open border can be a safe haven for smugglers, criminals and terrorists to carry out their undertakings in an uninterrupted manner.

Bhardwaj, (2009) mentioned different aspects regarding the Indo Nepal border in his article Indo Nepal Open International Border: Challenges and opportunities. He discussed the geographical issues, bilateral relation between the countries, socio-political relation, the clear pros and cons of both the open and restricted borders indicate that no single model of border

management can be perfect. “The Indo Nepali border should be kept open but an introduction of effective control measures is necessary to maintain its fruitfulness. Further studies and discussions may pave the way to suitable solutions for a more effective border management.” He tried to mention the concept of SMART border management but it is not clear and the concept of SMART border management was not created at that time.

Kansakar (2012) highlighted that the concept of open border between Nepal and India has still remained a mystery. Besides, there are several sub-customs posts. It is alleged that it is possible to have illegal movement of people and goods in collaboration with personnel deputed in those posts. There is no denying the fact that it is not unusual from the practical point of view to have illegal smuggling of goods, trafficking of girls to brothels in Indian cities, trafficking in narcotic drugs, arms and ammunitions.

2.3 Border Management

The International Organization for Migration (2016) elaborated that effective border management can help States and regional groupings achieve a more balanced approach that enhances their own national security, in compliance with international law, while also protecting the rights and reducing potential vulnerabilities of those crossing borders. Good border management therefore serves a dual purpose, helping to balance States’ interests in both facilitating cross-border movements and maintaining security. Achieving this balance depends upon border management policies and interventions focused on four areas of work: Identity management, Border Management Information Systems (BMIS), Integrated Border Management (IBM) and Humanitarian Border Management (HBM).

Zarnowiecki, (2011) focused on Governments and the development communities have invested significantly in border management reform and modernization. A notable part of that investment has gone to improve border station infrastructure. But experience shows that land border station infrastructure improvement whatever it’s architectural or engineering merit rarely contributes to better border management outcomes unless it is supported by the adoption of modern approaches to managing passenger and cargo flows.

Guo, (2017) presented a thoroughly covered the cases of cross border management. He focused on geographical issues, environmental impacts of armed conflicts, dividing and managing share natural resources, exploration, competition and depletion of border issues.

Though he talked and presented the cases of North America and Europe and our border management is not matched with those countries.

Forester, (2014) mentioned in his research examined three central border security issues: how and which non-state actors influence the security of state borders, and whether countries can make borders more secure. His analysis focuses specifically on the bordering states of India and Nepal, two countries engaged in open border policy for military and economic reasons that, at the same time, face issues such as of transnational crime organizations, economic disparities, and political tension. Two case studies, one of an open border and one of a restricted border, provide a framework for analysis and recommendation for the challenges that Nepal and India face.

Shrestha, (2003) “Border Management of Nepal” pioneer book in the field of border management. “Deploying border security force is an alternative provision to protect the borderline, to check terrorist activities, to stop the smuggling of goods, and to stop several undesirable and illegal activities in order to maintain national security and peace”. The writer had well explained from the history to then time status of Indo Nepal border. The status of particular border, here Morang district, is the matter to discuss and explore the current status of the Morang Border.

Jha, (2009) mentioned about the people living in these areas are the most important ingredient towards a secure and safe border area. This would entail reconceptualising the concept of border guarding to effective border management, where local people became the centre of gravity of all actions. The border guarding forces have to evolve ways and means to mainstream the local population in the management of the border areas.

2.4 SMART Border Management

Rudolph (2008) outlines in “A SMART Border? An American view” that the challenges in US Canada cooperation focusing on the smart borders agreement. It discusses the obstacles facing the quest for “SMART BORDERS” in the age of globalization and international terrorism, especially the challenge of intelligence sharing.

FICCI, (2016) SMART Border Management, in the context of large and complex borders like India’s, calls for a balanced use of humans and technology to facilitate the movement of

people and goods across borders, while controlling and preventing malicious acts such as infiltration, cross-border terrorism, illegal immigration and smuggling. It entails a coordinated and focused approach by the country's leadership, bureaucrats, security agencies and economic agencies of the nation. The comparative study would be helpful to initiate the concept of SMART border management.

Aniszewski (2009) highlighted about the coordinated border management and modern challenges about management. He argued that there are at least three major changes that have affected the way borders need to be managed in the 21st century. Firstly, the concept of border has undergone a qualitative change. Secondly, the growth in travel and trade flow together with the change in production pattern and trading methods have meant a change in the way border agencies approach their task and thirdly, there has been increasing concern worldwide about utilization and consumption of resources which had an effect on border agencies and the manner in which their functions are executed.

2.5 Cross Border Challenges

Scherer, (2015) analyses the specifying combination of differently organized cross-border arrangements is analyzed. Cross border governance systems are facing multiple governance challenges which ask either for a certain degree of institutionalization or for more informal solutions. Based on an empirical comparison of the two experienced, but differently organized, cross-border regions in Europe the Lake Constance Region and the Upper-Rhine Region, the paper illustrates that the organizational variation of cross-border governance systems show specific patterns. From these findings, first arguments are deduced for balancing formalized and more informal co-operations in cross-border governance systems.

Kumar & Pokhriyal, (2017) discussed India has faced several incidents of cross border terrorism and smuggling (of drugs, humans, fake currency note etc.). Moreover, there is no need of VISA to cross Indo/Nepal and Indo/Bhutan borders that gives many opportunities to illegal migrants, terrorists, smugglers, etc. This not only makes cross-border movements faster, but also increases accuracy in detecting non-compliant shipments and reduces fraudulent practices. The proposed system also ensures that the objects' integrity is not compromised while in transit. A few challenges and suggestions for the same have also been discussed.

Bhattacharya, (2021) explained about the cross border terrorism is crucial to Border management in the Indian context. Immigration, infiltration, Naxalite, smuggling, Drug trafficking across the border areas have caused a serious threat to the National Border management security. There require a combination of both technology and manpower to tackle the threat at the border region , correct information and cooperation among the people are required with high training forces and better equipment to end infiltration and terrorist in the region which is a threat to National Border Security management .

2.6 Border Security

Shahi (2015) mentioned APF in Border security in Armed Police Force, Nepal special publication 2072 stated that Nepal Government has deployed APF on the border when cabinet decided on 14th January 2008 to create Border Security Department (BSD) with in APF HQ and also highlighted the roles of responsibilities of APF in border security and custom patrolling.

Naik (2014) portrayed that Nepal-India border is unique in the world in the sense that people of both the countries can cross it from any point, despite the existence of border check posts at several locations. However, only at six transit points out of them, the movement was permitted to nationals of third countries, who require entry and exit visa to cross the border. As the whole length of the border police does not patrol the check posts or paramilitary or military forces of either country, illegal movement of goods and people are a common feature on both sides of the Nepal-India border.

Puri (2018) Border management has emerged as a crucial area in need of SMART solutions for various border guarding forces such as Border Security Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Assam Rifles, Sashastra Seema Bal and Indian Coast Guard in India. These Forces have to facilitate legitimate travel and trade while maintaining strong security at the border. Describes Indian border security and management regarding land and coastal border. The author also explains the Role of Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Border Management as well as the Government of India Initiatives for Enhancement of Border Security. She also gives the concept of smart border management with Indian prospective. The comparative study makes to track out the way forward for the development of SMART Border Management with Nepalese prospective.

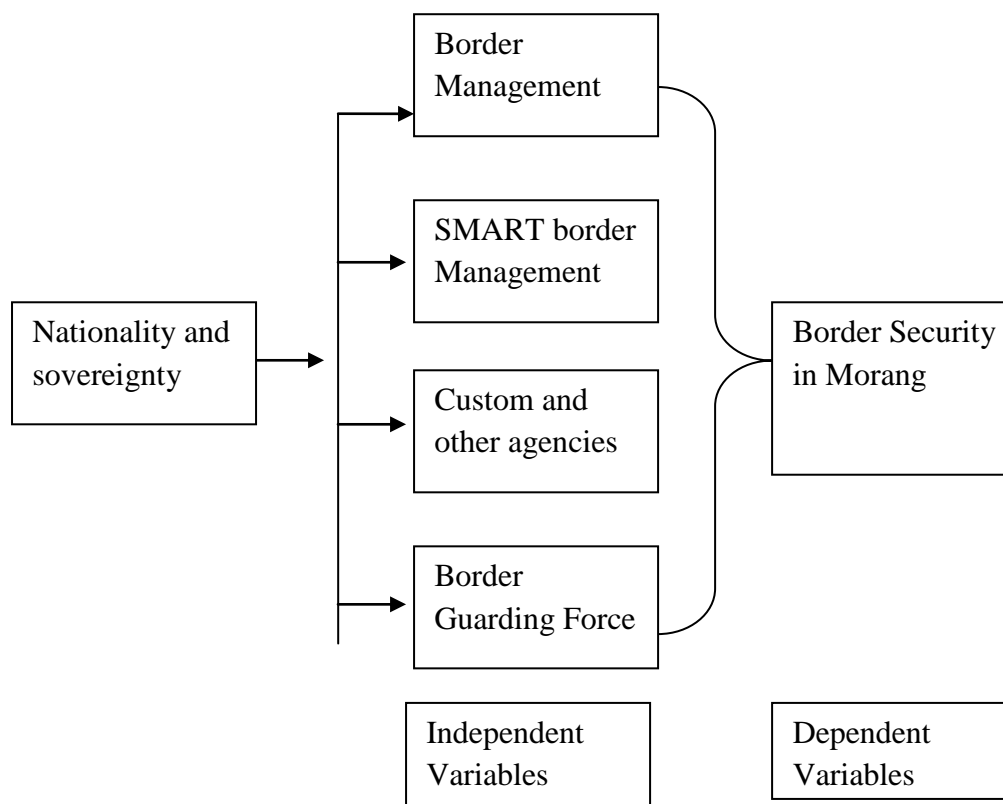
By reviewing all these literature researcher found border management aspects described by different scholar in the different context of globe, Nepal-India border and to find out the better application from the border management to Nepal-India border management. Very few Nepalese and Indian intellectuals are working on border management issues between Nepal and India border. Many approaches found in literature are practiced in developed countries but very few practices can be observed in the least developed country like Nepal. The literature regarding border management between Nepal and India there are little literature available related to it but we can find abundant amount of literature regarding other aspects of border management as a whole. The research on the "SMART Border Management: Learning from Nepal, India Border" is new and less focused subject in academia Therefore, it is necessary to study about this topic.

Research Gap:

As there is the lack of sufficient studies regarding the status of Nepal-India border at Morang district especially at Rani crossing point, where the second integrated check point is established in the 21st January 2020. The process of establishment of ICP in different part of the Indo-Nepal border is going on with the aid of Indian government. So this study would be focused on the impact and opportunities to make a systematic border between Nepal and India.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework provided the appropriate guidelines for the research work. There seem many problems in border management in Nepal as there is open border in east, south and western border attached with India. The border is not controlled for inter country transportation facility without any kind of permission. As border pillars are not managed and recorded properly, in addition to that there are many issues regarding encroachment of border area by Indian side and Indian people as well as Nepalese side too. The research paper will be highlighted the border management system, its prospects and challenges in Morang District. The conceptual framework of management in Nepal-India border crossing in Rani, Morang District can be shown as following chart. The whole study is based on this framework.

Figure 2.1*Conceptual Framework of Study***Source:** Researcher, 2022

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This Chapter provides a discussion on the research approach, methods and process adopted in the study. It begins by explaining the overall research approach. This study aimed at understanding the Prospect of SMART Border Management. It further discusses the data collection tools, field work and finally provides the method of analysis adopted in the thesis. The following methodology was adopted to fulfill the objectives of the study.

3.1 Research Design

This study used a mixed method as a research designs both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques have been used. A combination of quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques namely field visit, interviews, focus group discussion, and direct observations were employed. The instruments used in the process were structured and semi-structured questions. Various literature, books, journals and articles related to international SMART Border Management, border management system of Nepal and India. The detail information of the study area obtained from secondary sources. Based on collected data that analyzed and interpreted in descriptive way synchronizing it analytically and properly to reach in conclusion. The overall research work has been conducted through both primary and secondary data.

The Nepal-India border within Rani, Morang District of Nepal was studied in depth in this research study. The probability of establishment of SMART border in the Rani crossing point of Morang District was analyzed. The border area peoples, the agencies working in the border area were the population for this research paper.

3.2 Research Approach

This study follows a descriptive research approach. It takes a qualitative analysis approach based on in-depth interviews to answer the question of the study. The information was collected using a qualitative checklist on a set of indicators which were triangulated based on the content of responses to arrive at the results.

3.3 Area of Study

The area of study is the border area of Morang District and in depth area of Rani crossing point of Morang District of Nepal. Morang District is located in Province Number- 1 in eastern Nepal. Morang lies in the outer Terai. It is the core industrial sector for the eastern region of Nepal. The second largest city in Nepal after Kathmandu, capital city of the country and industrial capital of Nepal. Morang District had a population of 9,65,370. The district consists of one Metropolitan cities, eight urban municipalities and eight rural municipalities.

3.4 Sources of Data

The research is based on primary and secondary data and information. Information and data were collected from field visit, questionnaires, interviews, observations as well as various published books, literatures, journals, articles, research papers, reports from related organizations and government agencies, various newspapers and concerned authorities. The research is more critical, analytical and descriptive. The researcher collected information and data related to International SMART Border Management System and Border Management System in Nepal-India Border.

3.5 Data Collection Methods

The primary data was collected via the open and closed interviews, observations, analysis of documents and records, focus group discussion, key-informant interviews, interaction with local community individuals. The secondary data were collected from various published books, literatures, journals, articles, research papers, reports from related organizations and government agencies, various newspapers and concerned authorities.

3.6 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

The researcher followed the qualitative and quantitative research technique simultaneously. The primary source of data were collected by developing interview guide to interview with locals of border area, selected representatives at local level, officials of different agencies deployed at Integrated Check Post (ICP), Border Out Post (BOP) Commanders, Chief District Officer (CDO) and Political leaders at district level who are directly or indirectly

involved border security and management. The list of interview questions is included in Appendix “A”. The secondary data were collected from books, scholarly articles in professional journals, government publications, news reports, documents, treaties and agreements including various online websites.

Narrative study through direct observation and population was the tool for collecting primary data and to validate the data triangulation was done between sources, methods and investigator. Data collected from primary sources were validated with the data collected from secondary documents.

3.7 Ethical Consideration

The standard prescribed by American Psychological Association (APA) 7th edition was followed. The researcher pays due respect to the field based responders and maintain their secrecy by using pseudonyms. The ideas and quotations of different authors were cited properly without altering the meaning of the subject matters. There was not any ill-intention of the researcher in the outcome of the research. Any mistakes or lapses that remain are mine own.

CHAPTER IV

SMART BORDER MANAGEMENT IN MORANG

4.1 Concept of Border Management

Borders can be both open and secure: open to allow for the cross border flow of legitimate trade and commerce, and secure in the sense that the national security interests of states are protected. Border management itself is a multifaceted term and may include, but is not limited to, the regulation of legal and illegal immigration, ensuring safe and secure movement of authorized people and goods. All this presents an array of opportunities and underlines the need for effective border management.

The Nepal-India boundary, which runs along the west, south and east of Nepal, is 1,880 km long and dates back to the Anglo-Nepal War of 1814–1876. The Nepal-India border has been open since 1950 when the two neighboring countries signed the Nepal-India Peace and Friendship Treaty. Although there are many border disputes which have not yet been resolved, the special relationship between the two countries is not seriously affected, and the movement of their people is allowed throughout the borderline.

While we know that international trade is good and one of the best ways to foster development in our societies, create growth and fight poverty, we also know that International Cross Border Crime is more organized and dangerous than ever, not acknowledging any national borders and using the fact that we are still organized by our national borders. We are living in the age of technology where hybrid warfare is possible where we see cyber attacks , drone attacks and satellite attacks taking place in the age of globalization which has resulted in a rise in terrorism across the borders

The introduction of SMART Border Management 2019 in India which would include integration of manpower sensors, command and control, intelligence, network solutions to improve situational awareness at different levels and provide grounds for informative decisions and quick response under the comprehensive integrated Border Management system (Bhattacharya, 2021).

4.2 Border Management System

There are generally three types of border management system being practiced in the world, which are open border, regulated border and closed border.

4.2.1 Open Border System

This system refers to a system where a traveler of one country can visit and move around in another country without any restriction. For example, since Nepal and India have followed this system, citizens of both countries can easily and openly cross each other's borders to visit or travel each other's country without producing any identity documents. But in case of US and Canada, they also share open border but people have to produce their authentic ID cards.

4.2.2 Controlled Border System

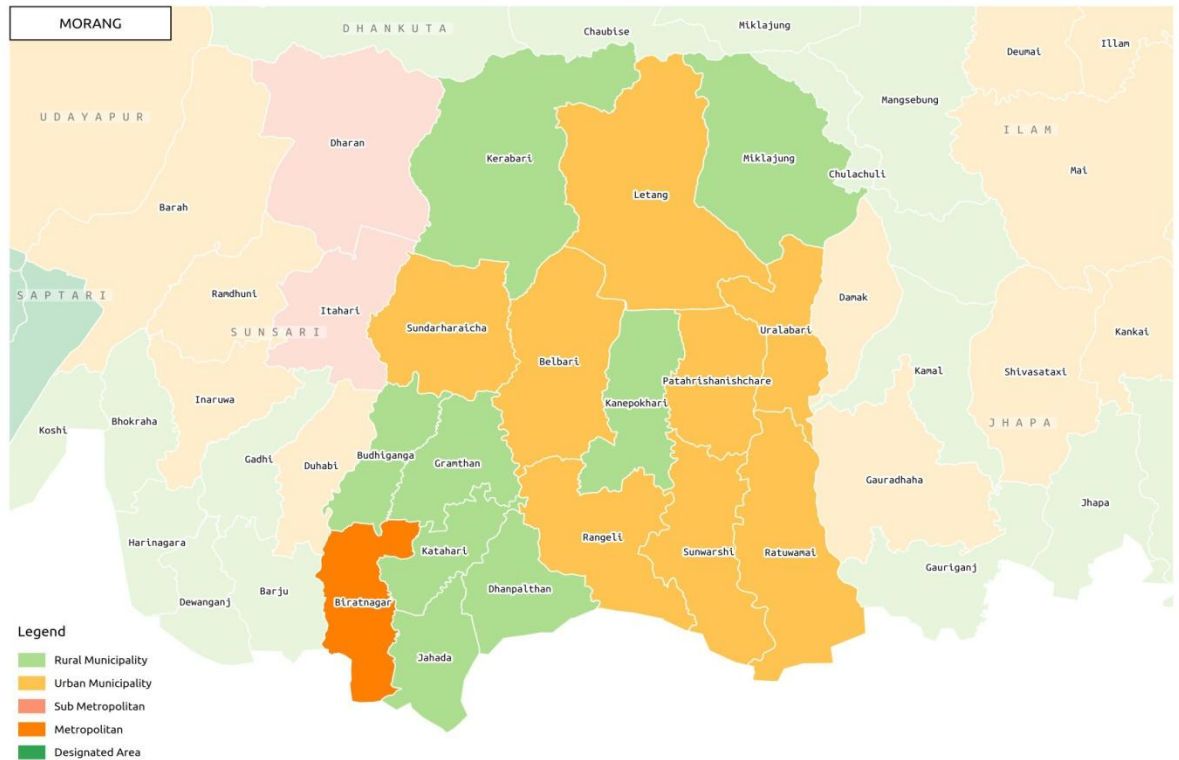
This is an arrangement under which a traveler from one country must produce travel documents before the immigration officials while entering into another country. Such documents include Passport and visa. An example of this system can be the regulated border management between India and Bangladesh. Most of the countries of the world have also adopted this system, as they believe that will help maintain peace and security.

4.2.3 Closed Border System

Closed border means a system where a ban is enforced cross border movement of all types. Under this system, no traveler can cross the border and enter the neighboring country i.e. the border between North Korea and South Korea.

4.3 Border Status of Morang

Morang District is located in the far-eastern Terai region of Nepal. Ethnically diverse population comprising of both Pahadi and Madhesi communities. The district shares an open border with the restive Indian state of Bihar. Morang is vulnerable to cross-border illegal activities, such as trafficking, smuggling, cross-border crime, robbery and kidnap.

Figure 4.1*Map of Morang District*

Source: <https://ehrpinspection.nra.gov.np/static/images/maps/MORANG.jpg>

The district capital, Biratnagar is the biggest urban centre in eastern Nepal and a major transit point to India. It is also a regional centre for politics, trade, commerce, industry and education, and has produced several high-level political leaders. Biratnagar was one of Nepal's first "industrial" cities, beginning with the large-scale production of jute, before moving on to stainless steel, construction materials and garment production. The city was once the industrial hub of the country, having prospered due to the demand generated by World War II (Subedi, 2008). However, recently industry in Morang has seen a dramatic slowdown, caused by the decade-long conflict in Nepal and subsequent unrest in the Terai, cheaper imports from India and a lack of government support to domestic industry.

One of the most important challenges of border management is integration of local community in border management. Preventing alienation of border population, winning their hearts and minds by formulating people inclusive border management policies is of paramount importance. There is need to recognize the local bordering community as a prime

stakeholder in border management. Of late, worldwide, the community policing is given utmost importance (Jha, 2009).

4.3.1 Status of Border Pillars

Table 4.1

Status of Border Pillars in Morang District

Kinds of pillars	Status of Border Pillars				
	Good Condition	Need to maintenance	Blown by River	Not Found	Total
Main	26	3	-	-	29
Subsidiary	23	7	3	-	33
Small	15	27	7	10	59
Reference	1	-	-	-	1
Total	65	37	10	10	122

Note: Re maintenance and reconstruction by FST in the FY 072/073: 27 Pillars; Re maintenance and reconstruction by FST in the FY 075/076: 12 Pillars; GR located by FST in the FY 076/077: 8 Pillars; Nepal-India International Border Distance in Morang District: 63.2 km

Source: APF, Nepal No. 3 Battalion, Morang

4.3.2 Border Encroachment

Aggression of boundary line and encroachment on the Nepalese territory is the by-product of the open border system. People are free to cross the border without any restriction. Some of the inhabitants who reside in the frontier area do not hesitate to destroy and pull off the mail boundary pillars. According to the APF, Nepal No.3 Kankalini Batallion record there are altogether encroachments in 19 places covering an estimated distance of 8 Km within the Morang District.

4.3.3 District Level Committee

So far as the district level committee is concerned, the Chief District Officer (CDO) of Nepal and District Magistrate (DM) of India have a joint mechanism to discuss the problems to

maintain the border. At joint meetings, they occasionally inspected the border area and the no-man's land in person, recording missing pillars and determining if the no-man's land had been encroached. But repair and maintenance have not materialized due to a lack of instruction by the central government. The composition of Field Survey Team (FST) is as bellow:

Chief District Officer (Corresponding District)	- Leader
Head of Border security, APF, Nepal (Corresponding District)	- Member
Leader of survey team deputed from Survey Department	- Member
Head of the Survey Office (Corresponding District)	- Member
Head of the Division office of Urban Planning and Building Construction (Corresponding District)	- Member
Head of the District Forest Office (Corresponding District)	- Member

4.3.4 Border Guarding Force towards Nepal

The Government of Nepal has deployed the Armed Police Force, Nepal (APF) to watch over its border. There is one Battalion of Armed Police Force, Nepal for overall control of Nepal-India Border in the Morang District Headquartered at Biratnagar. This battalion headquartered is named as APF, Nepal No.3 battalion headquarter Kankalini Morang. It has deployed 11 Border out Posts along with the whole border of Morang district.

Armed Police Force, Nepal is deployed in the Nepal-India Border to beef up the security to check the movement of criminals, cross border crimes and clampdown in Smuggling. According to the field survey, most of the respondents were satisfied about the performance of the Armed Police Force personnel deployed at the border area of the Morang district. They feel secure from unwanted activities and criminals in the border area. Besides this, there are certain shortcoming regarding the control of narcotics in the border, control of alcohol in the border, control of smuggling of goods and their cartels, weak or no record management of movement of the peoples.

Key responsibilities of Armed Police Force, Nepal are as follows:

- i) Guard borders of Nepal.

- ii) Rescue citizens from hostage captivity or in the event of occurrence of heinous and serious crimes or unrest of grave nature or of anticipation.
- iii) Prevent cross border crimes, smuggling and other illegal activities. (UNODC, 2017)

Apart from abovementioned duties APF, Nepal is performing following duties in the ICP:

- i) 24 hour security providing at the entrance and exit point of both side of Nepal-India at ICPs.
- ii) Verification of IDs of Agent and Transporter at the entrance for the security.
- iii) According to the custom law, if a vehicle staying more than 3 days in Nepal release them after the vehicle custom clearance.
- iv) Further checking of vehicle fully, if any suspension.
- v) Recordkeeping of in and out record of vehicle.
- vi) Patrolling for the area clearance.

4.3.5 Border Guarding Force towards India

The Government of India has mandated the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) to guard the open border with Nepal. There was 31 Border out Posts deployed from Sashastra Seema Bal along with the whole border of Jogbani India.

4.3.6 Agencies in Border Management

The Department of Customs in Nepal comes under the purview of the Ministry of Finance whereas the Department of Immigration comes under the Ministry of Home Affairs. This creates another layer of bureaucracy to deal with ineffective border management. Given this, the following questions become imperative to realize the roles and responsibilities of all departments involved in border management:

a. Agencies deployed in ICP Rani from Nepal

Following agencies are deployed in ICP Rani from Nepal side:

- i. Biratnagar Customs Office
- ii. Rastriya Banijya Bank
- iii. Food and Animal Quarantine
- iv. Nepal Inter model Transport Development Committee
- v. Trans Nepal Fright Service Pvt Ltd

- vi. Security Guard
- vii. Custom Agent Association

b. Agencies deployed in ICP Joghani from India:

Following agencies are deployed in ICP Rani from India side:

- i. 40th Bn SSB Patna G Coy Cdr
- ii. Indian Custom
- iii. Indian Land Authority
- iv. Indian Custom Police
- v. Indian Quarantine
- vi. Indian Security

4.3.7 Coordination and Cooperation

Within the overall framework of Border Security Management (BSM) four main forms are to be emphasized: namely comprehensive, cooperative, coordinated, and integrated border security which ideally is explicitly, formulated in national border management strategies. All four BSM models are based on the key principles of intra agency cooperation; inter agency cooperation, and international cooperation.

Both sides coordinated for the addressing of local level problems and controlling the cross border crimes, smuggling and terrorist activities. Both sides agreed that enhanced level of capacity building programs for law enforcement agencies if essential in controlling the circulation of the fake currencies. Cooperation for effective and timely information sharing for strengthened to curb the threat.

The relation of APF, Nepal and the counterpart SSB of India is quite harmonious in the border area of Morang district. Regular meetings and conductance of joint patrol in the border area enhance the confidence between two neighboring security forces at the local level. Joint patrols are border-patrolling teams, which consist of two or more border officials from neighboring states and consequently coming from different state border services, do carry out joint patrols in alignment with constitutional and national legislation. Joint patrols have long proved useful and at the same time are a visible sign of good cooperation and mutual trust (UNCCT, 2014).

4.4 Challenges of Border Management in Nepal-India Border

4.4.1 Political

Borders are in and of themselves inherently political. Stable borders are highly dependent on a country's internal political and economic stability as well as that of its neighbors. Economic sanctions against neighbors or free trade agreements with them can have profound impacts on the flow of goods across borders. The government should be commended for finally completing this important milestone. Still, much more remains to be done to accelerate commerce and to mitigate congestion at border points. For one, India has already approved the building of at least two more integrated check posts along the border with Nepal. More such border points, spread out geographically, make economic sense, as they help expedite customs processing.

Political will is first and foremost for creating the breathing space. If the concept of 'border guarding' has to be replaced by 'border management' then, the responsibility has to be shared by the Central, State as well as Local Governments. One of the key informants mentioned during field visit that the:

There is unemployment and abject poverty due to lack of economic opportunity; hence, people resort to smuggling. If repressive measures are taken by APF, ignoring the ground realities, the only source of income is denied the people get alienated. The APF is not therefore seen as a friend but as the enemy who is impinging upon in earning their daily bread. Unless the Government creates the resource and generates dignified employment, the situation will not improve.

4.4.2 Governance

Effective border governance is key to preventing the smuggling of counterfeit and prohibited goods, combat organised crime and corruption, and guarantee the safety of travelers, migrants and refugees. It is necessary to safeguard the rule of law and to ensure a level playing field in the domestic market as well as effective tax collection. The promotion of trade, mobility and stability are best achieved through a comprehensive governance framework. Only an approach that was developed jointly can ensure that all relevant institutions are working towards a common set of objectives and results.

A key informant mentioned while interviewing that the:

The weak performance of the governmental agencies in the border area makes the country weak. The intention of the most government employee is corrupt so that required result is difficult to achieve. There are many loop holes in the implementation of legal framework and ill intended people use those loop wholes for their benefit. Lack of an integrated and strategic development plan, lack of customs harmonization, long delays in border crossing, limited customs facilities for on-site clearance at border crossing, fees for escorts, obstacles which may be result of actions by neighbouring countries such as closure of borders, unofficial payments are some of hassles facing by the traders.

4.4.3 Technology

There are very basic technology is in the ICP Rani which is not sufficient to prove the aim of ICP. The employees in the ICP from Nepal side work in adhoc basis and have not the sufficient knowledge regarding the technology. Adequate and continuous training is necessary provided to build up the competence of the border control officials. Technical aids such as X-ray machines are used to support examination and clearance of goods and means of transportation. A single electronic window environment for the submission of data for regulatory control is in place is necessary and Inter-agency cooperation is in respect of the flow and supply of intelligence.

4.4.4 Infrastructure

There is lack of basic infrastructure in the border area for security personnel. ICP also have the lack of security posts. Most of the respondents from security agencies complained about lack of the basic security standards. They complained that they are facing the problem that they have to do their duties under the open sky either in the hot summer day, rainy day and cold night in the winter. According the Chief District Officer of the Morang district, Kashi Raj Dahal, *“the condition of the border roads is very poor that decreases the performance of the security forces deployed in the border”*. Especially in the rainy season the poor road condition becomes adverse situation for law enforcement agencies and favorable conditions for smugglers. There are certain impediments to physical Infrastructure as: Constraints of adequate and proper infrastructures for clearance at border, Constraints of road and rail infrastructures, Constraints on use of technical aids at border posts to facilitate speedier

clearance. Improvements are necessary, not least of all, the improvements of border posts, road and rail infrastructures and supply of adequate equipment.

4.4.5 Psychology

Nepal and India share an open border across which citizens can move freely without legal restrictions. People living near the border want it to be open, without any restrictions, because they have relatives and businesses on either side of the border. Being such type of border, the most of the youth from inner part of the district used to take shelter near the villages of the border in search of narcotics. They used to take help of locals to get their requirement. Due to the lack of awareness and easy way to earn some amount of money the peoples around the border area are used to engage in the transport of illegal goods across the Rani Border since their teenage. This type of activities hampers their way of study and later on they used to be a smuggler. If they are trapped or caught by law enforcement agencies, they would like to seek help from influential personalities in the district or local, that makes difficulty to perform the duty of law enforcement agencies. Sometimes the small issue reaches up to the high level politician of the country. In that situation, instead of convincing the wrong doer they used to exercise illegal power to get rid of the smuggler.

4.4.6 Social

The socio economic status of the border area in Morang District is not satisfactory so that most of the residents in the border area involved in the illegal activities across the border. The lack of awareness and lack of the legal knowledge among the border peoples as well as the expectation shown by the illegal actors across the border attract the youths to do illegal activities in the border. People in the border area have the psychology that smuggling is their traditional custom and have to give it continuity. Remoteness of locations, limited State presence and capacities, and the ethnic homogeneity of cross-border communities has led to 'porous' borders that are difficult to control by traditional means. This encouraging pattern of mass migration for employment that can result in political, economic, and social complications. Informal cross-border trade plays a vital role in providing income and livelihoods in border areas. The majority of such trade is undertaken by women and children.

4.5 SMART Border Management

SMART borders aim to make border-crossing activities, such as international travel, less cumbersome by managing procedures “SMARTLY”. The initiative follows five guiding principles: Secure, Measurable, Automated, Risk Management-based and Technology-driven.

Secure: refers to the objective of border control to safeguard international travel against the inherent risk of transnational crime and other Customs offences, while facilitating legitimate travel.

Measurable: refers to a performance-based culture that rests on self-evaluation and objective measurement, aiming at obtaining well conceived decisions that can easily be implemented and assessed.

Automated: refers to the pursuit of a less cumbersome border environment that takes full advantage of automated processes to mine, share and effectively analyze data.

Risk Management based: refers to a key approach to modern customs processes, involving risk profiling methods using data analytics.

Technology: driven refers to the pursuit of further studies and “proof of concept” exercises to explore the use of emerging technologies.

From a customs perspective, the SMART guiding principles are applicable to managing not only the movement of passengers, but also the goods and conveyances (means of transport). Travel is one important area where these principles apply. The SMART borders initiative, for instance, has helped customs conduct end-to-end passenger controls in a non-intrusive way with minimal contact and physical inspection, thus contributing to enhancing the overall convenience to passengers.

To manage the borders effectively, surveillance is carried out by conduct of regular patrols by personnel guarding the borders. In addition, electronic surveillance equipment such as night vision devices, hand held thermal imagers, surveillance radars, direction finders, unattended ground sensors and high-powered telescopes are also used by the border guarding forces as force multipliers for carrying out surveillance. But along the Indo-Nepal border APF personnel carried out manual patrolling as the mean of surveillance over the border. No

basic surveillance equipments are available to monitor the border. Even at the Integrated Check Post (ICP), no duty posts were built to perform duty by APF, Nepal personnel.

The government has also cooperated the construction of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) initiated by Indian government to provide better facilities for the legal movement of people and goods across the border. ICPs were introduced to reduce hassles in the cross-border movement of goods and people for promoting trade and commerce.

4.6 Major Hurdles for SMART Implementation

For the implication of SMART border in Rani different hurdles have been observed. Some of them are mentioned in this section.

4.6.1 Security Agencies:

- a. Encroachment of no man's land (making of huts).
- b. Drug abuse (Nepali youth take drugs and also forced involved in drug trade).
- c. Illegally import of goods (cloths, food and beverages etc.) as in Rani Area handicapped people are abused for illegal import of goods.
- d. Small arms.
- e. Armed groups are sometimes heard to be activated in border area but not yet identified.
- f. Illegal migrants, cross border human trafficking.
- h. More open border and less check points and lack of police force in check points.

4.6.2 Infrastructure:

- a. Poor infrastructure in border area.
- b. Lack of modern equipments for checking movements of people and goods.
- c. Lack of proper parking, toilets, resting hall.
- d. Unmanaged roadside footpath.
- e. Unsafe duty posts causing difficulties in shelter and during raining and floods.

4.6.3 COVID-19:

Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a contagious disease caused by a virus, the severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The first known case was identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The disease quickly spread worldwide, resulting in the COVID-19 pandemic. Nepal also affected by this disease. During this pandemic different problems, which are mentioned below, have been seen in this Rani border due to which it directly affected for the implication of SMART border.

- a. The problem to keep the covid-19 infected patients in isolation due to deficiency of barrack
- b. Due to open border and lack of manpower there is problem to close the border completely.
- c. There is some problem to two way journey for those who get married to Indian community which led problem in control of COVID management.
- d. Dependency to the local government for mask, sanitizer, PPE etc. for the armed police force.
- e. Difficulties to control of commuting of near border's inhabitant as they are relatively depend upon Indian market for daily consumable goods and others.
- f. Difficulties in food and shelter as there should be keep distance of 500m in each tent during covid-19.
- g. Lack of proper help desk, medical team, quarantine, isolations, health logistic, counseling about covid-19 etc.
- h. Drugs were inadequate so that people travelled to nearby bordering town for the sake of medicine like Patna and Kolkata.
- i. During initial phase of COVID period as all general population was not aware of the mode of transmission of disease it was difficult to control population movement in border for the securities agencies.

4.7 Demographic Data Analysis:

Respondents in this study were both males and females. The inclusion criteria for the questionnaire survey were on any male or female above 18 years who was available in a sampled household and voluntarily take part in the study.

Table 4.2

Total Number of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Total	Percentage
Male	42	42	89%
Female	5	5	11%
Total		47	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

As shown in the table, there are altogether 47 respondents in which 42 are male and only 5 are female. As there were less participation of female in the stakeholders, due to which have been really difficult to increase the female participant in research.

Table 4.3

Frequency Distribution of Respondent's by Occupation

Occupation	Frequency (number)	Percentage (%)
Security Personnel	15	31.9%
Civil Servant	12	25.5%
Business	13	27.6%
Agriculture	1	2%
Student	1	2%
Journalist	1	2%
Political Representative	1	2%
NGO	3	6.3%
Total	47	100%

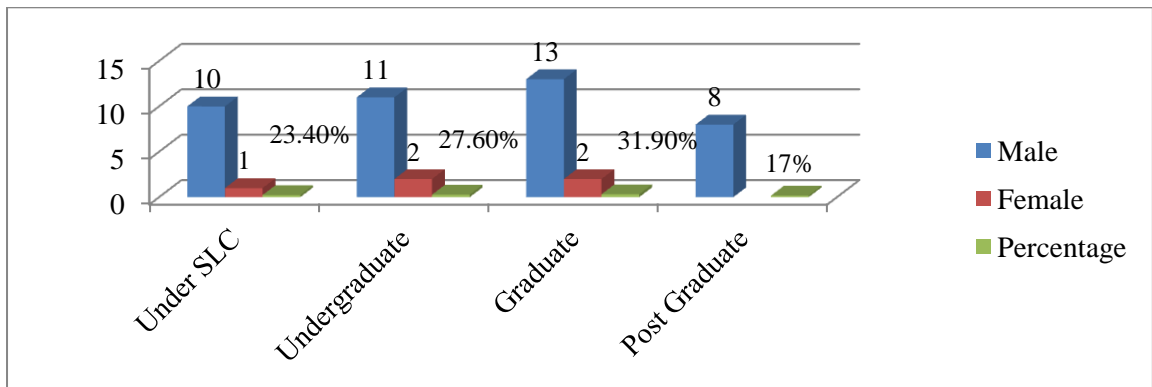
Source: Field Survey, 2022

As shown in the Table 4.3, the respondent from agriculture, student, Journalist and political representative is one on each which covers 2 percentage of the total sample respectively.

Security personals of different rank and different agencies were 15 respondents that cover 31.9 percentage of the total sampling. Civil servants from different services and different position were 12 respondents that cover 25.5 percentage of the total sample. Business personnel respondents were 13 that have the 27.6 percentage of the sample. The respondents from NGO sector were 3 which cover 6.3 percentage of the total.

Figure 4.2

Frequency Distribution of Respondent’s Academic

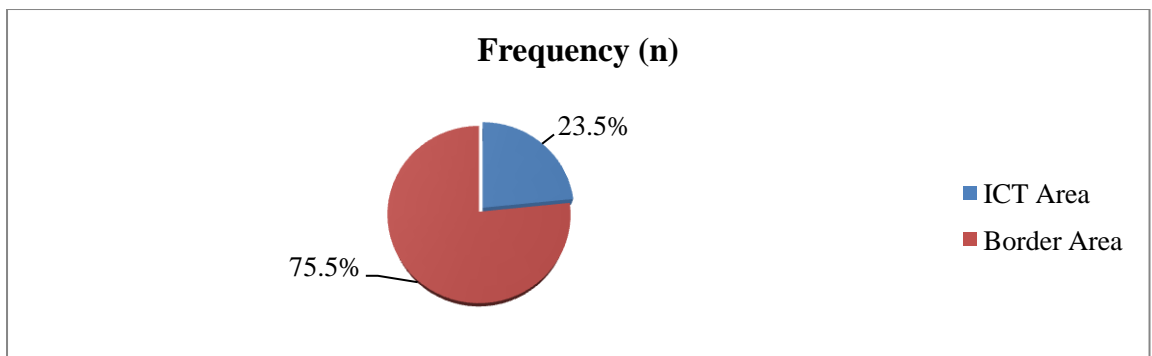


Source: Field Survey, 2022

As shown in the figure 4.2, among the respondents total of 23.4 percentages were have the educational qualification under SLC whereas most of the respondents were having the graduate level of education that cover 31.9 percentage of sample. Total 8 respondents have the post graduate qualification that cover 17 percentage of sample.

Figure 4.3

Frequency Distribution of Respondent by Geography



Source: Field Survey, 2022

As shown in the figure 4.3, information among the total respondents 23.5 percentages was from ICP area and 75.5 percentages were from border area.

4.8 Analysis (SWOT):

SWOT analysis “unmasks” ideological interpretations of cross border cooperation, given that it is based on a very concrete system of indicators: it can identify the tangible processes whereby a particular cooperation is implemented and, above all, provide reliable links between indicators and forecasts (Gasparini, 2010).

The procedure in SWOT is to segregate the available information about the case into four groups (categories of strategic factors). “**S**” stands for strengths: everything that is the advantages, positive characteristics of the analyzed object. “**W**” stands for weaknesses: everything that is characterized by fragility, obstacles, and defects of the analyzed object; “**O**” stands for opportunities: everything that creates the chance for useful changes in terms of the analyzed object; “**T**” stands for threats: everything that creates the danger of useless changes in regard to the analyzed object (Artem Bratko, 2021).

4.8.1 Strength

a. Liker Scale Analysis

Different factors are analyzed which indicates the strength. Five liker scale questions were asked to the respondents labeling 1 as very dissatisfied, 2 as somewhat dissatisfied, 3 as neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 4 as somewhat satisfied and 5 as very satisfied. The question which gets the mean value more than 3 is taken as satisfied and less than 3 is taken as dissatisfied to that factor.

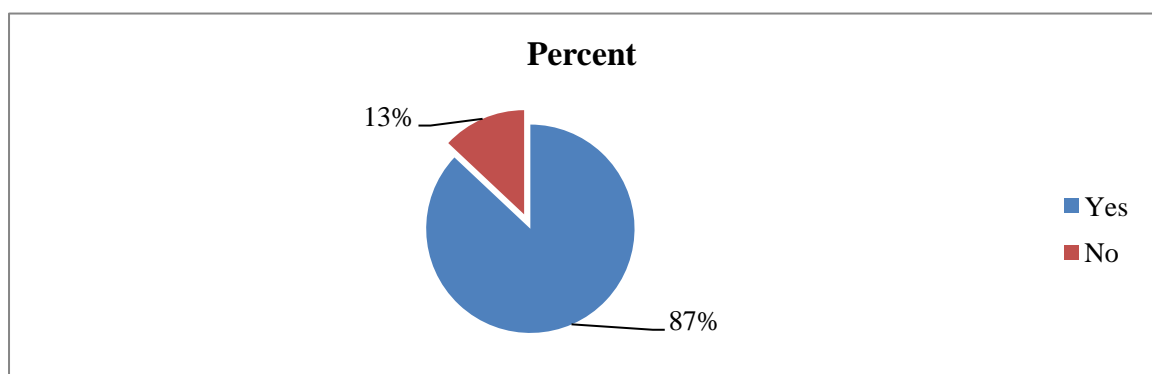
Table 4.4*Descriptive Analysis*

Descriptive Analysis		
Factors	Number of sample size	Mean value
Open border between Nepal and India	47	3.17
Governmental facilities	47	4.66
Border agencies deployed	47	4.38
Work performance of ICP at Rani crossing point	47	4.40
Government's attention	47	3.23

Source: Field Survey, 2022

As shown in the table 4.4, the mean values are more than 3 which indicate that respondents are satisfied with open border between Nepal and India, governmental facilities in the border area, border agencies deployed, work performance of ICP and attention given by government to improve the quality at border area.

b. Security Deployment at the Border of Morang District

Figure 4.4*Frequency Distribution of Respondent by Satisfaction*

Source: Field Survey, 2022

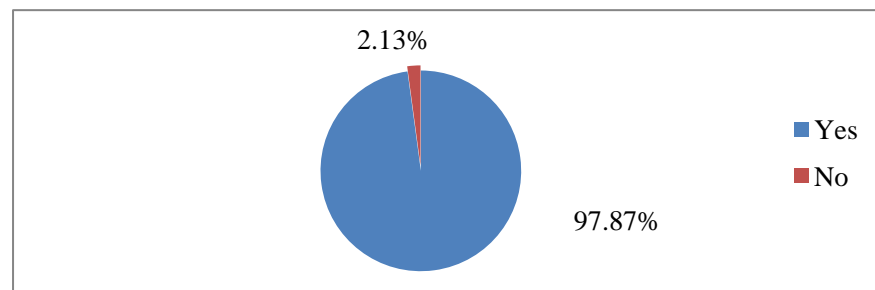
As shown in the figure 4.4, the security deployment across the border of Morang is comparatively satisfactory. Among the respondents 87 percentage were satisfied from the current security deployment and rest of 13 percentages in the favor to make the deployment more effective.

c. ICP to Regulate Flow of People and Trade

Peoples moving from one country to another for various reasons like higher education, health, tourism, and better economic opportunities. However, the open border is under growing threat of criminal enterprises which use it for human trafficking, mainly of women and children, narcotics trade, and the transport of fake currency.

Figure 4.5

ICP Made the Trade and Movement Comfortable



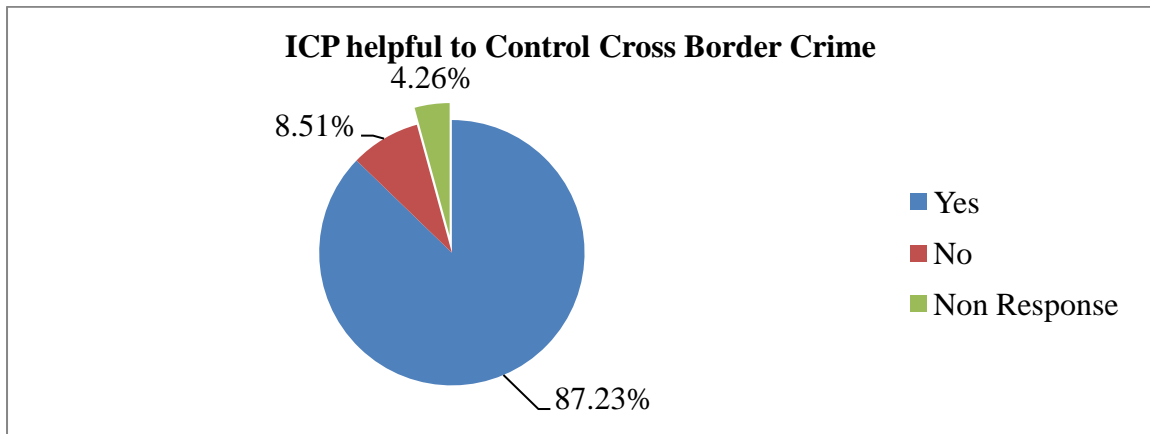
Source: Field Survey, 2022

As shown in the figure 4.5, ICP at Rani crossing point is helpful to managing the trade and peoples movement. Among the respondents, 97.87 percentages agreed the fact whereas only 2.13 percentages were in favor of ICPs effectiveness to manage the trade and peoples movement.

d. ICP to Control Cross Border Crime:

Figure 4.6

ICP helpful to Control Cross Border Crime



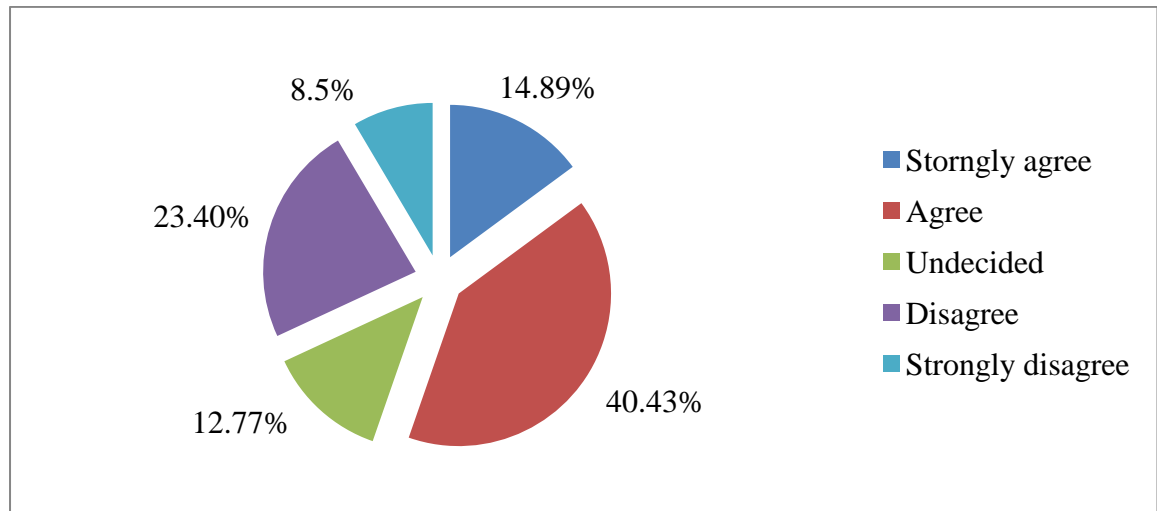
Source: Field Survey, 2022

As shown in the figure 4.6, engagement with communities living near the ICP can help to generate information that can build comprehensive situational awareness and help officials distinguish between “usual” movements and those that are out of the ordinary or suspicious. Border communities and nomads hold vast amounts of intimate knowledge on the area, characteristics of the terrain, possible criminal networks and terrorist groups operating in the area, their hiding and meeting places and other security issues and can provide relevant information to border services. Among the respondents 87.23% agreed that ICP is helpful to control the cross border crime, 8.51% were not in support and other 4.26% remained unresponsive.

e. **Government Attention to Improve the Quality Life at Border Area in Morang District**

Figure 4.7

Government Attention to Improve the Quality of Life



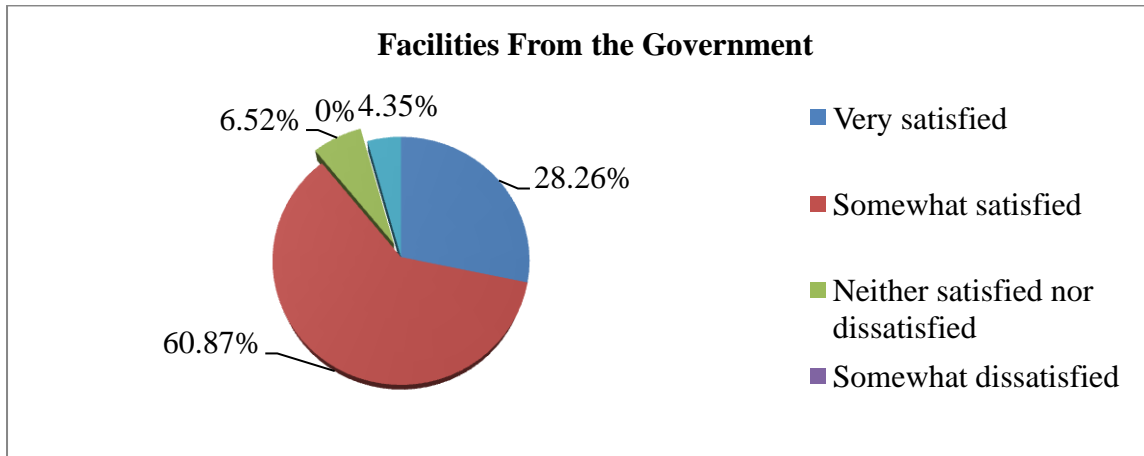
Source: Field Survey, 2022

As shown in the figure 4.7, the establishment of federal system in the country, the peoples of border area has felt the experience of the presence of government to some context. The local and provincial government has assured to lift the quality life of the border people. Among the respondents 40.43 percentage spell about the government is going to improve the quality life of the peoples of border area , 23.40 percentage disagree about the fact, 14.89 percentage strongly agree, 12.77 percentage undecided and 8.5 percentage strongly disagreed about the fact.

f. Governmental Facilities in Border area of Morang District:

Figure 4.8

Governmental Facilities in Border Area of Morang District



Source: Field Visit, 2022

As shown in the figure 4.8, the pie diagram it is seen that among total respondents 60.87 percentage were somewhat satisfied, 28.26 percentage were very satisfied, 4.35 percentage were very satisfied, 6.52 percentage were neutral and no observation is counted for somewhat dissatisfied towards the Governmental facilities in border area of Morang District.

g. Coordination

Coordination among the security forces, coordination with district administration and other stakeholders is very good. Also border coordination meeting is held on monthly basis and local level meetings twice a week.

h. Infrastructure:

Newly built ICP building. There is lack of basic infrastructure in the border area for security personnel. ICP also have the lack of security posts. Most of the respondents from security agencies complained about lack of the basic security standards

4.8.2 Weakness

The government of Nepal has been trying to control the trans-border crime along the border but the effort should enhance more. APF, Nepal has been deployed in the border security in the limited points with limited numbers which is very few as per the requirement. In comparison of Nepal India has deployed plenty no of border security troops with adequate logistics. Followings are the observed weaknesses of Rani Border.

a. Infrastructure:

The road condition around the Rani Border point of Nepal side is in poor conditions, which cannot allow the smooth flow of vehicles in the checkpoints so that the security check cannot be made properly.

b. Lack of Surveillance Devices at the Border Crossing

Insufficient CCTV, vehicle x-ray machine, Scanner, information collection mechanism and other high technological devices to control the illegal movements of people, goods and different activities in the border area.

c. Provision of Identity Card System

As of now it is not required to produce any kind of documents to entry/ exit either side for the Nepalese and Indian citizen, which is creating the problem not only trans-border crime but also the record keeping of the border crossing people either side. Nepal and India if they practice at least the identity card system which will control the illegal infiltration of other countries. The provision of free movement of people between India and Nepal has been misutilized by people from other countries also.

d. Limited Resources Avail in Border Security Agency

The resources avail in security is below the standard. The barrack condition, availability of the technological equipment is really in poor status. In such condition it is very difficult to maintain the peace and smooth environment in the border area.

e. Less Awareness of People Living in Border Area.

Due to illiteracy and poverty the people around border area are less aware about the border.

f. Lack of Scientific Border Demarcation Method

Due to lack of proper plan in equipments scientific border demarcation is not in applicable.

4.8.3 Opportunities

a. Convenience in Movement

Table 4.5

Open Border has Saved Travelers Time and Energy

	Open Indo Nepal border is useful or not?
Yes	26
No	20
Non response	1

Source: Field Survey, 2022

As shown in the table 4.5, Open border has saved travelers time and energy to reach on their destinations on time. Among the participants 26 were put their views about the open border is useful. 20 were against the open border where as only 1were non responsive. They have strong believed that the open border between India and Nepal should have to be controlled at any cost to prevent the illegal activities and Tran's border crime.

b. Facility of Quick Response during Hazard and Natural Calamities

If there exist any hazardous and natural disasters like earthquake, floods, etc. in border area then related equipments can be manage from India instantly.

c. Medical Services Facility

The frontier inhabitants could come to Nepal and vice versa to get the treatment without any obstruction.

d. Supply of Local Labors

Due to the open border local industries and the agriculture forms get labors either side in the cheap price. As there is no any restrictions on movement labors from either side for paddy cultivation or harvesting without any restriction.

e. Immediate Supply of Food Grains

Whenever one side of the border suffers from the severe shortage of food and daily necessities as consumer goods, the other side of the border is always there to fill in.

f. Competitive Cross Border Market

The local populace prefers to buy goods wherever they find them cheaper. Nepali customers of Biratnagar go to Jogbani (Indian town) for cheaper shopping of daily necessary. There is facility of weekly market (Hat Bazaar). Frontier people of Nepali settlements go to Indian market for cheaper sugar, salt, spices, kerosene etc. Indian people also come Nepali market to buy fresh fruits and vegetables and pure milk.

4.8.4 Threats

Open border system between Nepal and India has been misused by unwanted elements, though it was brought into operation with good intention. Open border has been misused and it has become safe passage to criminals and terrorists. There are some challenges from free and unrestricted cross-border mobility as well. The unrestricted border has indeed been responsible for all sorts of criminal, anti social and illegal activities.

a. Trans Border Crime

Open border has facilitated extremely close people-to-people linkages. However, this has also been misused for criminal activities in the border areas. Nepal has open borders with India. The sub-continent is prone to large scale smuggling of contraband and other consumable items. Though it is not possible to quantify the value of contraband goods smuggled into Nepal, it is possible to have some idea of the extent of smuggling from the value of contraband seized, even though this may constitute a very small proportion of the actual volume of smuggling. Most of the good like gold, cloths electronic equipment, food grains and fertilizer are importing without tax and customs, if we see the market and customs records

we easily found that those goods in market which has not recorded in customs. Nepal is transit place to smuggling red sandal wood from India to China.

b. Cross Border Terrorism

The terrorist groups take advantage of the open border and launch their terrorist activity which creates the threat to the life and property of not only Nepal and India but also in the third country as well. As the south Asian people face resembles similar to each other so to cross the Nepal-Indo border it is quite easy for those who ill intended groups and organization to launch their terrorist activities.

c. Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs

The traffickers take advantages of porous border and pass the narcotic drugs which create the disharmony in the society and the health of the people either side. Consumption of some intoxication such as heroin, cocaine, brown sugar, marijuana and alcohol was in practice since a long time. Till 90's people were just taking oral method for drug use. After this era, i.e. 1960-1990, however the types of drugs used have been shifted from marijuana to synthetic opiates and other chemical substances. In recent years, illicit trafficking of drug is the main reason to arise this trend in Nepali youths. Open border to India and weak administration is the main reason of illicit drug trafficking in Nepal. So, drug abuse has become growing problem in Nepal and drug control is a big challenge for the government. Because of many reasons, police arrested only porter and loader with drugs and sometime foreign citizens but still police didn't arrest any network or organized groups are trafficking drug in Morang District.

d. Illegal Transportation of Small Arms

Nepal has also suffered due to trafficking in illicit arms. According to APF Nepal No.3 Battalion, Morang following is observed.

Table 4.6*Weapons Seized by Armed Police Force, Nepal*

SN	Description	076/077	077/078	078/079
1.	Homemade Pistol	10	8	13
2	Sunmita Industrial semi automatic pistol		1	
3	Humica indusial pistol		1	
4	Homemade gun		1	
5	Made in Itali Auto Pistol		1	
6	12 bore gun	3		2
7	Homemade gun (bharuwa)	12	23	7
8	Chinese Pistol	2		1
9	Two bore gun			1
10	USA made Pistol	1		3
11	Indian Pistol	1		
Total		29	35	27

Source: APF Nepal No. 3 Battalion, Morang

As shown in the table 4.6, table most of the homemade pistol has been seized during the period of 2078/79 fiscal year. During the period of 2077/78 fiscal year the amount of seized is found to be 23 followed by 2076/77 (12) and 2078/79 (7) respectively. The weapon named as 12 bore gun has been seized in the fiscal year of 2076/77 (3) and 2078/79 (2). The Chinese pistol seized during the fiscal year 2076/77 is found to be 2 followed by 2078/79 (1). In the fiscal year 2076/77 (1) and 2078/79 (3) USA made pistol has been seized. Other weapon like SUNMITA INDUSTRIAL semi automatic pistol, Humica indusial pistol, homemade gun, made in Italy auto pistol each one has been seized during the fiscal year 2077/78. Two weapons named as two bore gun and Indian pistol were seized each of one time during the fiscal year 2078/79 and 2076/77 respectively.

e. Infiltration of Third Country Nationals

As Nepal India has the open border obviously there would not any restriction on movement of the people. The third country people can cross the border because of the people have similar faces especially south Asian people. Of course there are six border points from where the third nationals can cross the border with the proper documentation but there is the bitter fact that lots of border areas are unattended from where the ill intended people may cross the border.

f. Counterfeit Currency

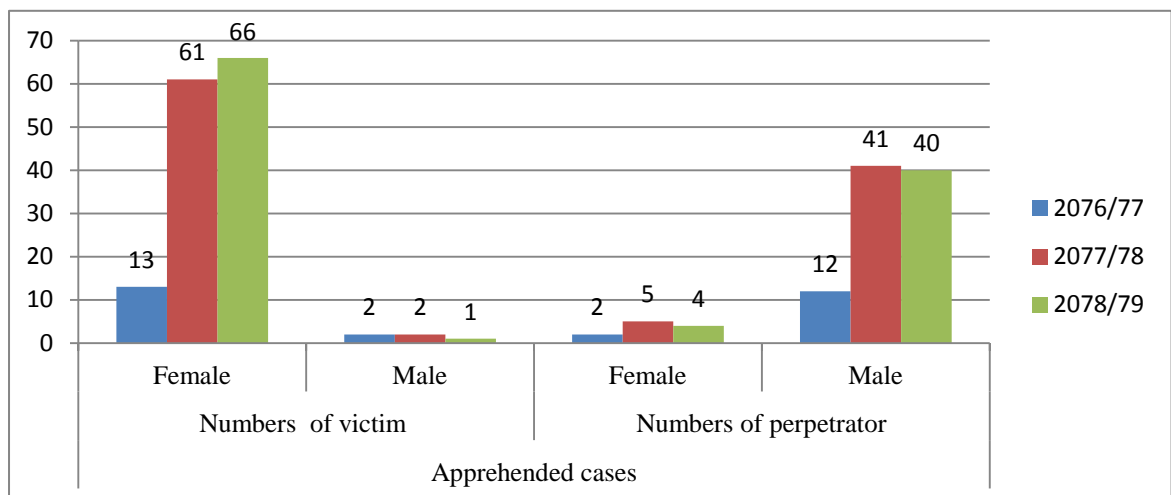
In recent years, criminals are using both land and as well as air to carry fake currency into Nepal and they transferred fake currency to their designation from Nepal by land. The international criminals and the illegal transporters they are using the Nepal India borders to transport the fake currency which has been often alleged by the Indian side that the Pakistani smugglers have been using the open border to smuggle the fake notes.

g. Human Trafficking

Trafficking in women and children for commercial exploitation is a serious problem in Nepal. Thousands of women and children are reportedly sold to brothels in the major Indian cities. A considerable number of them had either been forcefully abducted to traffic to India on the pretext of finding a good job or marriage or other false promises. In recent years, it has been said that, a few Nepalese are also finding their way on to the commercial sex market of the Middle East, East Asia and South East Asia. Most of the girls taken from the rural village would not know where they are taken until they come to realize that the people who have brought them to these places have slipped away and that they are in the custody of some strangers who start to abuse them.

Figure 4.9

List of Human Trafficking



Source: Maiti Nepal in Morang

As shown in the figure 4.9, the above figure we can conclude that number of female victims (66) were found in the fiscal year 2078/79 followed by fiscal year 2077/78 (61) and 2076/77.

This data informed that numbers of female victims are comparatively more than the male victims. During the last three years the females victims are increasing rapidly.

Also in case of perpetrator males involvement is maximum as comparison to the female. During the last three fiscal years male perpetrator are 12, 41 and 40 respectively whereas the no of female perpetrators are 2, 5 and 4 respectively.

h. Abduction of Businessmen and Their Children

The cases of abduction of the business persons and their family members, small children and other civilians from both side is common along Nepal India border. The criminals they are using to hide themselves either side of the border as safe haven and bargain with the family members for the money in exchange of life.

i. Anti Social and Lawless Activities

The most serious and adverse impact of open and uncontrolled Nepal-India border has been in the form of growing and anti-social and lawless activities. The ever increasing crimes along the border have been a major concern for both governments since early nineteenth century, and the Treaty of 1855 was aimed at controlling these problems. However, the policy of open border has rather enhanced such activities. The unrestricted movement across the border has indeed been responsible for all sorts of criminal, anti-social and illegal activities such as robbery, theft, murder, smuggling of goods to evade custom duties, narcotic drugs trafficking, trafficking of girls, arms smuggling, smuggling of archaeological arts and artifacts and manuscripts, kidnapping for ransoms, etc.

In recent years, there has been sudden spurt in crimes such as theft, robbery, kidnapping and murder on both sides of the border as well as increase in terrorist activities on the Indian side. Open border has provided safe passage to criminals and terrorists. The incursion of Indian police inside Nepal without permission in search of criminals who fled into Nepal has hurt the sentiments of the Nepalese and is reported to have generated hatred against India.

j. Border Encroachment in Morang Border:

Aggression of boundary line and encroachment on the Nepalese territory is the byproduct of the open border system. People are free to cross the border without any restriction. Some of

the inhabitants who reside in the frontier area do not hesitate to destroy and pull off the mail boundary pillars.

4.9 Necessary Improvement in ICP at Rani

Necessary Improvements in ICP at Rani are as follows:

- 4.9.1 Lack of infrastructure and vehicles for security personnel.
- 4.9.2 Lack of information collection mechanism.
- 4.9.3 Lack of coordination among the different stakeholders deployed in the border.
- 4.9.4 Having the corrupt mentality and attitudes among the stakeholders.
- 4.9.5 Less attention of the three levels of governments towards the strengthen and equipping of border security force.
- 4.9.6 Lack of monitoring and punishing of unethical employee deployed in the border.
- 4.9.7 Security challenges in controlling cross border movement due to the open border between the two countries. The Nepal-India border is around 63 km long in Morang. There are lush cornfields in various places as well as open fields along the bordering area which has become an ideal border crossing for those entering the country at night.

4.10 Government Improvement for Border Security

The government of Nepal does not have proper attention toward the strengthen of the border security force. There are a lots of infrastructure challenges. Some of them are as:

- i) Lack of BOPs.
- ii) Lack of basic accommodation and facilities at BOPs.
- iii) Lack of better perimeter of established BOPs.
- iv) Even most of the BOPs operating from a temporary structure and there is not enough attention to have permanent structure for border security force.

- v) An individual commander of the unit/ BOP has the responsibility to make the temporary infrastructure for their shelter by begging from different authorities which is a matter of shame for the government.
- vi) Lack of checkpoints at the every entry and exit points across the border.
- vii) Lack of vehicles and fuel for regular patrols.

There are different challenges like political, governance, technology, infrastructure, psychological, social, economic, armed police force Nepal, and sashastra seema bal post in Nepal-India border management. Rani border situated at Morang has implemented the integrated check post. This is helping in different aspects like restaurants, terminal building cold storage customs, currency exchange, immigration etc. which reducing trading cost for traders. Irrespective of formation of ICP different aspects are created to meet the standard of SMART border of Rani. For the study of this research the data were both qualitative and quantitative natures. 47 respondents were involved in this research work. According to their view and different research articles and other sources different conclusion were made. Major hurdles for the smart border were security agencies; infrastructure and covid -19 were measured. SWOT analysis was used to measure the strength, weakness, opportunities ad threat of Rani Border.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Summary

Nationality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national security are the primary concerns to each and every nation and border is very sensitive part of territory. Effective border management ensures the security of national borders and to regulate legitimate movements on borders to meet various needs of nation by cultural, social, economical interactions. Border management is the challenging task in this globalized world which done by a joint effort of various government institutions and border community. In border management government functions of immigration, customs excise, security, quarantine with the aim of controlling and regulating the flow of people and goods across a country's border/boundary in national interest regard.

A qualitative research approach was chosen as the methodology to reach the research objective. Data were collected through secondary sources. Extensive literature review was done for study. Discourse analysis method was chosen for data analysis. The qualitative descriptive design was adopted to identify the international border management and border management in Nepal-India border. Qualitative data analysis was the main instrument for this study. All data collected from Primary and Secondary source, analyzed in descriptive methods.

A state's failure to manage its borders can undermine its domestic and international legitimacies. The most sensitive border issues these days are the transportation of illegal arms and ammunitions, human trafficking, movement of terrorists, smuggling of narcotic drugs, illegal goods, flora and fauna, illegal migration, organized and cross border crimes. To regulate the border management smoothly different countries adopted appropriate different types of border management system and approaches as their geographic location and other factors with neighboring countries. There are mainly three types of borders management systems open border management system, closed border management system and controlled border management system which are mostly practice in the world. Nepal adopted open border system with India. Border clearance processes are among the most problematic links

in the global supply chain and frequently undermine national competitiveness by increasing the cost of exports and reducing reliability of supply. As a result, securing meaningful reform of border management procedures has become an important issue for the developed community. The new modern approaches of SMART Border Management which articulates a new strategic vision for border processing and clearance. Those approaches bring several key concepts together into a holistic new approach.

A new approach is needed to secure the improvement of border management and human security in border regions Morang District. In parallel with building the capacities of Border Agencies, and increasing the physical presence of the State in border areas, improved interaction with local populations is required to better articulate them to legitimate law and order efforts, as well as to protect and promote the informal cross-border trade that is often critical to their livelihoods and food security. We are not yet ready to implement the concept of SMART Border Management because of various constrains of the country, at least it is necessary to move in the path of SMART Border Management.

The Covid-19 crisis has particularly alerted countries on the importance of SMART Border control technologies to enable contact free transfer of goods and people across borders. The ICPs are an ambitious model for improving border management infrastructure. The nine operational ICPs in India and two in Nepal since 2012 show the capacity of the Government of India to deliver on the project and are a testament to the rising demand from India's smaller neighbors. Therefore, it is important to leverage India's strength and success story in this area for achieving greater regional integration. It is also important that the next ICPs should be developed based on need, trade potential and their future role among other regional connectivity initiatives in South Asia. By learning from our neighbor, our authorities at least try to understand the border and conduct of border development program in the border area. Another important aspect is that what we learnt from the Covid-19 pandemic regarding the border security? Such type of crisis may occur at any time and for that why we should not be ready. The implementation of SMART border management is necessary to cope with unseen challenges. The researcher observed that, though there is not so difficult geographical status in Morang District for the development of basic infrastructure across the border area. The local government is trying to develop necessary requirement of the border people which seems good symptoms for the coming days. But the resulting lack of economic opportunities

makes the border population more susceptible to illegal activities such as drugs and smuggling, that is being the great problem in the border area.

The study finds that due to globalization and invention of modern technology security threats are become more challenging for the border management. So, both countries should initiate integrated border management system for proper and effective border management in Nepal-India border. Borders are in and of themselves inherently political. Stable borders are highly dependent on a country's internal political and economic stability as well as that of its neighbors. Adequate and continuous training is necessary provided to build up the competence of the border. Effective border governance is key to prevent the smuggling of counterfeit and prohibited goods, combat organized crime and corruption, and guarantee the safety of travelers, migrants and refugees.

Due to the lack of awareness and easy way to earn some amount of money the peoples around the border area are used to engage in the transport of illegal goods across the Rani Border since their teenage so the psychosocial counseling is the important aspect in the Border area.

The study done for effectiveness of SMART Border Management in Morang. The researcher found that National Level Diplomacy should be enhanced so that people will be benefited through the effective governance at the border. At the same time tourist will be increased after effective coordination and cooperation enacted between the two countries to fight against Tran's border crime. Strong intelligence, weapons, modern gazette like walkthrough gate, x-ray machine, GPS machines and navigation devices, hand held metal detectors, explosive detectors, baggage scanning machine, sniffing dogs etc. must make available for border units.

5.2 Conclusion

The study revealed that the border management system between Nepal-India Border is totally different. Due to globalization and invention of modern technology security threats are become more challenging for the border management. Nepal-India practice open border system since long time with people to people relation, cultural and family relations. People to people relation, family kinship, and cultural relation play the important role to connect the both side people. There is coordination and cooperation among the government agencies and

counter parts for border management but which is not sufficient. Poor infrastructure, improper information sharing system and porous border creates the suitable environment for trans-border crime, human trafficking, organized crime, abduction, illegal trade, circulation of fake currencies, smuggling and anti national activities. So, both countries should think about the proper and effective border management.

The Nepal-India Border is so systematic, using modern border management integrated border management system to regulate their border. They abolished the visa system among the member states and uniformity in visa system, counter terrorism and organized crime strategy, data protection system makes safe and effective border management. As far as use of modern technology, adequate infra structure, cooperation and cooperation between border guarding forces, other agencies and government level they provide services to the travelers in short span of time in secure environment.

The ICPs at Jogbani (India) and Rani (Nepal) are the second pair of ICPs between India and Nepal. The ICP at Biratnagar was built with Indian assistance of US\$19.64 million and the foundation stone for both ICPs was laid on June 26, 2010. While ICP Jogbani was completed and operationalised in 2016, there were delays in starting ICP Biratnagar. Both ICPs were jointly inaugurated on January 20, 2020. The ICP is also operating but not in full fledge.

The results of this study contribute to effective measure for the SMART Border Management country like Nepal. The study is limited in focusing the border management practices in Nepal-India Border, its challenges and learning application. Therefore, next researcher can conduct additional studies in the remaining area of Nepal-India SMART Border.

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- Yes
- No

Q.N 3 Is open border between Nepal and India beneficial?

- Yes
- No

Q.N 4 Are you satisfied from existing border management in Morang District?

- Yes
- No

Q.N.5 Is the ICP at Rani crossing made the trade and movement comfortable?

- Yes
- No

Q.N. 6 Do you agree that Nepal India border at Morang District should be regulated?

- Yes
- No

Q.N.7 Do you think that ICP at Rani is helpful to control cross border crime?

- Yes
- No

Q.N.8 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with open border between Nepal and India?

- Very satisfied
- Somewhat satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Somewhat dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied

Q.N 9 Do you agree or disagree that the government agencies should be responsible for managing the border in Morang District?

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Undecided
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

Q.N.10 Do you agree or disagree that the government has given attention to improve the quality life at border area in Morang District?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Undecided
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

Q.N. 11 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with governmental facilities in the border area of Morang District?

- Very satisfied
- Somewhat satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Somewhat dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied

Q.N12 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with border agencies deployed in the border area of Morang District?

- Very satisfied
- Somewhat satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Somewhat dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied

Q.N 13 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the work performance of ICP at Rani crossing point?

- Very satisfied

- Somewhat satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Somewhat dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied

Q.N.14 In your opinion, what is the biggest problem in Indo-Nepal border in Morang District?

Q.N.15 In your opinion, what should be done to improve the service delivery of integrated check point at Rani crossing point?

Q.N.16 How should be Local level and Provincial government should be responsible to improve the border security facilities for the border security force in your opinion?

Q.N.17 What are the security challenges and threats in border area of Rani?

Q.N.18 What we have to do for make SMART Border Management in Rani Morang District?

Q.N.19 What are the strength and opportunity of Rani Border?

Q.N.20 What is the weakness of Rani Border?

ANNEX 1: PHOTOS FROM FIELD



Photo : Chief of ICP Rani Morang



Photo: CDO of Morang District



Photo: President of Morang Business Association



Photo: Ward President of Daraiya , Morang



Photo: No man's land at Rani



Photo: Health Care workers at crossing point in Rani, Morang