

Changes notified to the areas regulated by the Inner Line Permit

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Currently, certain areas in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland are notified as “Inner Line” areas under the **Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulations, 1873**. In these areas, **entry and exit of persons is regulated by an Inner Line Permit**.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a notification to replace these areas. The Inner Line will now include:

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Manipur (recently added)
3. Mizoram, and
4. Notified areas of Nagaland.

The Home Department of Nagaland has notified Dimapur under the Inner Line, in addition to the rest of the state.

Recently the Meghalaya cabinet has approved a resolution to bring the state under the Inner Line Permit (under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873) but it is yet to be approved by the Union government.

About ILP

- ILP was introduced by the British Government in the Bengal East Frontier Regulations, 1873, in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, and Manipur
- Inner Line Permit (ILP) is a document similar to visa, issued by the Government of India to an Indian citizen for a limited time
- It was introduced so as to stop the outsiders from

plundering the wealth in these states.

- ILP allows Indian citizens to go and live in any State protected under ILP for a specific period of time.
- Any person is entitled to renew his permit every six months if he is not a native in these states despite the fact that he/she is a long-term resident.
- It also regulates the movement to certain areas located near the international borders of India.
- It is issued by the concerned states coming under the protection of ILP.