

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**RAJYA SABHA**

**QUESTION NO 17.08.2011**

**ANSWERED ON**

**DISPUTED BORDER AREAS BETWEEN STATES IN THE COUNTRY .**

1805

Shri P. Rajeeve

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :-

- (a) the details of disputed border areas between States in the country;
- (b) whether any dispute has been solved till date since Independence; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI JITENDRA SINGH)

(a) to (c): A Statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1805 FOR 17.08.2011.

Maharashtra – Karnataka – Kerala;

The boundary dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra relates to the claim of Karnataka for the transfer of contiguous Kannada-speaking areas in Maharashtra to Karnataka and the claim of Maharashtra for transfer of Marathi-speaking areas in Karnataka to Maharashtra. Karnataka has also claimed the Taluka of Kasargod in Kerala. The dispute is persisting from 1956. Kerala had not accepted the claim of Karnataka. The Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka have taken opposite stands on the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission, which has been constituted by the Union Government with a view to settle the boundary dispute. The Government of Maharashtra has filed a suit in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, which is pending in the Apex Court.

Punjab – Haryana

The dispute between Punjab and Haryana from 1966 pertains to the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and part of Fazilka Tehsil of Punjab to Haryana.

Andhra Pradesh – Karnataka

Karnataka had informed the Central Government in February 2009 that there is a inter State boundary dispute between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and requested for a joint survey of the Inter State boundary line between Bellary Taluk of Bellary District of Karnataka and Rayadurga Taluk of Anantpur district in Andhra Pradesh. Government of Andhra Pradesh agreed to the proposal of Government of Karnataka to conduct the joint survey by Survey of India with the officials of the Governments of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, subject to acceptance of the recommendations of the said joint survey by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Tamil Nadu – Karnataka

Government of Karnataka has informed the Government of India that the Hogenakal Drinking Water Project undertaken by the Government of Tamil Nadu is an Inter State Water Dispute and that Karnataka apprehends that the project falls in territories in Karnataka. Government of Karnataka has indicated that Government of Tamil Nadu did not co-operate with the survey team deputed by the Survey of India for a

joint survey of the inter State boundary between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and therefore have requested to direct the Survey of India to undertake a joint survey of the interstate boundary between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka at the proposed Hogenakal Works. Government of India have asked the Survey of India to conduct the joint survey of the inter State boundary at H. Siddapuram and Obulapuram villages of District Hirehal Mandal, formerly of Rayadurg Taluk of Ananthpur district of Andhra Pradesh and Bellary Taluk of Bellary District of Karnataka.

Andhra Pradesh – Orissa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry

As per available information, the State of Andhra Pradesh has boundary disputes with Orissa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. None of these State Governments have approached the Central Government to resolve their boundary disputes.

Orissa- Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal

The State of Orissa, as per available information, has boundary disputes with Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal. None of these State Governments have approached the Central Government to resolve their boundary disputes. Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh

As per available information, there are boundary disputes between Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. However neither of the State Governments has approached the Central Government to resolve their boundary disputes.

Assam – Meghalaya

The Central Government has advised both the State Governments to settle the dispute amicably. Meetings have been held at the level of Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries of the States.

Assam – Nagaland

The Government of Assam had filed an Original Suit in the Supreme Court of India under Article 131 of the Constitution for demarcation of its boundaries on the ground. The supreme Court in its Judgment dated 25.09.2006 has appointed a Local Commission for identification of boundaries of the States of Assam – Nagaland. The Local Commission is continuing its hearings. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide their order dated 20.08.2010 has, inter alia, directed that apart from continuation of the Local Commission, possibility to resolve this issue through mediation may also be explored. Hon'ble Court appointed two co-mediators for mediation to resolve the issue and directed the co-mediators to submit a report to the Court on or before 06.12.2010 to proceed further in the matter. Two rounds of meetings between co-mediators and Chief Secretaries of governments of Assam and Nagaland have been held so far.

Assam – Arunachal Pradesh

The Government of Assam has filed an Original Suit in the Supreme Court of India under Article 131 of the Constitution for demarcation of its boundaries on the ground. The Supreme Court in its Judgment dated 25.09.2006 has appointed a Local Commission for identification of the boundaries of Assam – Arunachal Pradesh. The Local Commission is continuing its hearings.

#### Assam – Mizoram

The Government of Mizoram has requested the Central government to constitute a separate Boundary Commission to resolve the Assam-Mizoram boundary dispute. The Central Government has sought comments of State Government of Assam in this regard. The Government of Assam has been taking the position that inter-State border dispute between Assam and Mizoram should be settled by enforcing the Constitutional boundaries of the State and at present, it does not favour the constitution of a separate boundary Commission to determine the Assam-Mizoram inter-State boundary. Setting up of such a Commission is likely to entail hearings over a prolonged period. The Government of Assam will take a final view of the matter after the local Commission constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to settle the boundary dispute in respect of Assam – Arunachal Pradesh and Assam-Nagaland submits its report.

The approach of the Central Government has consistently been that inter State boundary disputes can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the State Governments concerned and that the Central Government works only as a facilitator for amicable settlement of the dispute in a spirit of mutual accommodation and understanding. The Central Government has constituted the Mahajan Commission in October 1966 to resolve the Maharashtra-Karnataka-Kerala boundary dispute. Three Commissions have so far been appointed to determine the areas of Punjab that should go to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. Government of India made efforts in the past to resolve the boundary dispute between Assam and Nagaland, but these efforts were in vain.