

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HOME AFFAIRS  
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:579

ANSWERED ON:07.05.2013

ILLEGAL OCCUPATION AT BORDER AREAS

Ganpatrao Shri Jadhav Prataprao;Khaire Shri Chandrakant Bhaurao

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

- (a) whether certain areas along the borders of the country have been illegally occupied by the neighbouring countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, border-wise; and
- (c) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN)

(a) to (c) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 579 FOR 07.05.2013

(a) & (b): There is no illegal occupation of territory by the foreign countries along Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Myanmar borders. However, Pakistan has been in illegal and forcible occupation of approximately 78,000 sq. kms of Indian territory. China continues to be in illegal occupation of approximately 38,000 sq. kms in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir. In addition, under the so-called "Sino-Pakistan Boundary Agreement of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5180 sq. kms of Indian territory in "Pakistan Occupied Kashmir" to China.

There is no illegal occupation of Indian land by Bangladesh. However, since independence, there have been pockets along the India-Bangladesh border that have traditionally been under the possession of people of one country in the territory of another country. These are known as "Adverse Possessions".

The India-Nepal border is an open border which allows free movement of nationals of both the countries. The Government of India jointly with the Government of Nepal has undertaken the task of demarcation of the boundary in a scientific and technical manner through a Joint Technical Committee (JTC). This exercise has been completed for almost 98% of the India-Nepal boundary. The two sides have also agreed to establish a Boundary Working Group for the maintenance of border pillars in the identified sectors and to identify the India-Nepal boundary in the remaining sectors.

(c): Under the Simla Agreement, the Government is committed to resolving all issues with Pakistan through peaceful negotiations and bilateral dialogue.

In 2003, India and China agreed to each appoint a Special Representative to explore from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship the framework for a boundary settlement. There have been fifteen meetings of the Special Representatives so far, the last in January 2012. An "Agreement on the Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for the Settlement of the India-China Boundary Question" was signed between India and China on April 11, 2005. At present the two Special Representatives are exploring the framework for a settlement covering all sectors of the boundary.

During the State visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh in September 2011, a "Protocol to the Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh Concerning the Demarcation of the Land Boundary between India and Bangladesh and Related Matters (LBA)" was signed. It settles the long outstanding land boundary issues including the territories in adverse possession, among others. The competent authority has, on 13th February, 2013, approved the draft of a Constitution (Amendment) Bill for implementing the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) 1974 and the Protocol to LBA signed in 2011.

Government remains continually vigilant and is firm in its resolve to take all necessary steps to effectively safeguard India's security and territorial integrity.