

(b) The overall security situation in the North Eastern States has improved in the year 2010 in comparison with the situation in the previous year i.e., 2009. However, few nascent insurgent groups have come up in the present year. These include Garo National Liberation Army (Meghalaya), Hill Tiger Force and Dimasas National Democratic Front in the district of Dima Hasao (Assam), Karbi Longri N.C. Hills Liberation Front/military Council faction and the Liberation Democratic Council of Misingland (Assam). Factions of insurgent outfits breaking away from the parent organizations have also contributed to the formation of these nascent outfits.

(c) There are reports of Indian Insurgent Groups (IIG) leaders maintaining links with operatives of Pakistan's ISI, especially those based in Bangladesh and Thailand.

(d) Central Government has deployed Central Security Forces to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable institutions and installations; shared intelligence on continuous basis; gave financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; and provided assistance for strengthening various aspect of the security apparatus and counter-insurgency operations, by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure. The scheme is being implemented in all States of the region except in Mizoram and Sikkim. Central Government has also assisted the States for raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions. Vigilance and surveillance on the border has been strengthened. The Security Forces along the border have been patrolling the border areas regularly and they have been suitably sensitized regarding arms smuggling by the insurgents from time to time. Government of India has voiced its concerns with the Governments of Myanmar and Bangladesh, over the reported smuggling of arms through their territories.

#### **Boundary disputes amongst States**

246. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that boundary disputes among some States are pending since long;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has since made any efforts to resolve such boundary disputes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) 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 cooperate 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 25.9.2006 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 20.8.2010 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 6.12.2010 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 25.9.2006 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.

(c) and (d) 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 had

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.

#### **Suicide by CRPF/BSF personnel**

247. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that more and more CRPF/BSF men commit suicide while on duty with their own weapons in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of such personnel who have committed suicide during the last three years, year-wise and the reasons for committing suicide; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Some CRPF/BSF personnel have committed suicide by their own weapons. Year-wise details of number of CRPF/BSF personnel who committed suicide with their own weapons is as given below. The common reasons for committing suicide are domestic and personal problems, depression, marital discord, financial issues etc:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
BSF	24	19	19	13	75
CRPF	46	46	28	23	143

(c) Steps taken by the Government to prevent such cases:

- Regular and informal interactions of senior officers with the men.
- Regular stress management courses being conducted such as Yoga and Art of Living training.
- Timely leave to personnel.