AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESS
CONCERNING THE DEMARCATION OF THE LAND BOUNDARY
BETWEEN INDIA AND BANGLADESH AND RELATED MATTERS.

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh,

Bearing in mind the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

Desiring to define more accurately at certain points and to complete the demarcation of the land boundary between India and Bangladesh.

Have agreed as follows: -

Article 1

The land boundary between India and Bangladesh in the areas mentioned below shall be demarcated in the following manner:

1. Mizoram-Bangladesh Sector

Demarcation should be completed on the basis of the latest pre-partition notifications and records.

z. Tripura-Sylhet Sector

Demarcation which is already in progress in this area on the agreed basis, should be completed as early as possible.

3. Bhagalpur Railway Line

The boundary should be demarcated at a distance of 7.5 feet parallel to the toe of the railway embankment towards the east.

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4. Sibpur-Caurangala Sector

The boundary should be demarcated in continuation of the process started in 1951-52 on the basis of the District Settlement Maps of 1915-1918.

5. Muhuri River (Belonia) Sector

The boundary in this area should be demarcated along the mid-stream of the course of Muhuri River.at the time of demarcation. This boundary will be a fixed boundary. The two Governments should raise embankments on their respective sides with a view to stabilising the river in its present course.

6. Remaining portion of the Tripura-Nogkhali/Comilla Sector

The demarcation in this sector should be completed on the basis of Chakla-Roshanabad Estate Maps of 1892-1894 and the District Settlement Maps of 1915-1918 for areas not covered by the Chakla-Roshanabad Maps.

7. Fenny River

The boundary should be demarcated along the mid-stream of the course at the time of demarcation of that branch of the Fenny River indicated as the Fenny River on Survey of India Map Sheet No.79 15, Ist Edition 1935, till it joins the stream shown as Asalong C on the said Map. From that point on, downstream, the boundary should be demarcated along the mid-stream of the course of the Fenny River at the time of demarcation of the boundary. The boundary in this sector will be a fixed boundary.

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Rest of Tripura-Chittagong Hill Tracts 8.

The boundary will follow the mid-stream of that branch of the Fenny River, referred to in para 7 above, upto Grid reference 009779 (map sheet as in para 7 above) from where the boundary will follow the mid-stream of the eastern-most tributary. From the source of this tributary, the boundary will run along the shortest distance to the mid-stream of the stream marked Bayan Asalong, on the map referred to above, and thence will run generally northwards along the mid-stream of this river till it reaches its source on the ridge (indicated by grid reference 046810 on the map referred to above). From there it will run along the crest of this ridge upto Boghoban Trig Station. From Boghoban Trig Station upto the trijunction of the Bangladesh-Assam-Tripura boundary (Khan Talang Trig Station), the boundary will run along the watershed of the river systems of the two countries. In case of any difference between the map and the ground, the ground shall prevail. boundary will be a fixed boundary in this sector.

Beanibazar-Karimgani Sector 9.

The undemarcated portion of the boundary west of Umapati village should be demarcated in accordance with the agreed basis of demarcation, leaving Umapati village in India.

Hakar Khal 10.

The boundary should be demarcated inaccordance with the Nehru-Noon Agreement of September, 1958,4/-

treating Hakar Khal as a geographical feature distinct from the Ichhamati River. The boundary will be a fixed boundary.

11. Baikari Khal

In the Baikari Khal, the boundary should be demarcated on the agreed basis and principles, namely, that the ground shall prevail, i.e. as per the agreement reached between the Directors of Land Records and Surveys of West Bengal and erstwhile East Pakistan in 1949. The boundary will be a fixed boundary.

12. Enclaves

The Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and the Bangladesh enclaves in India should be exchanged expeditiously, excepting the enclaves mentioned in paragraph 14 without claim to compensation for the additional area going to Bangladesh.

13. Hilli

The area will be demarcated in accordance with Radcliffe Award and the line drawn by him on the map.

14. Beruberi

India will retain the southern half of South
Berubari Union No.12 and the adjacent enclaves, measuring
an area of 2.64 square miles approximately, and in exchange
Bangladesh will retain the Dahagram and Angarpota enclaves.
India will lease in perpetuity to Bangladesh an area of
178 metres x 85 metres near 'Tin Bigha' to connect
Dahagram with Panbari Mouza (P.S. Patgram) of Bangladesh.

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1). Lathitilla-Dumadari

position), the boundary shall run southwards along the Patharia Hills RF boundary upto the point where it meets the western boundary of Dumabari Mouza. Thence along the same Mouza boundary upto the tri-junction of Mouzas Dumabari, Lathitilla and Bara Putnigaen through the junction of the two Mouzas Dumabari and Lathitilla. From this point it shall run along the shortest distance to meet the midstream of Putni Chara. Thence it shall run generally southwards along the midstream of the course of Putni Chara at the time of demarcation, till it meets the boundary between Sylhet (Bangladesh) and Tripura (India).

Article 2

The Governments of India and Bangladesh agree that territories in adverse possession in areas already demarcated in respect of which boundary strip maps are already prepared, shall be exchanged within six months of the signing of the boundary strip maps by the plenipotentiaries. They may sign the relevant maps as early as possible and in any case not later than the 31st December, 1974. Early measures may be taken to print maps in respect of other areas where demarcation has already taken place. These should be printed by 31st May 1975 and signed by the plenipotentiaries thereafter in order that the exchange of adversely held possessions in these areas may take place by the 31st December, 1975. In sectors still to be demarcated, transfer of territorial jurisdiction may take place within six months of the signature by plenipotentiaries on the concerned boundary strip maps.

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Article 3

that when areas are transferred, the people in these areas shall be given the right of staying on where they are, as nationals of the State to which the areas are transferred. Pending demarcation of the boundary and exchange of territory by mutual agreement, there should be no disturbance of the status quo and peaceful conditions shall be maintained in the border regions. Necessary instructions in this regard shall be issued to the local authorities on the border by the two countries.

Article 4

The Governments of India and Bangladesh agree that any dispute concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully through mutual consultations.

Article 5

This Agreement shall be subject to ratification by the Governments of India and Bangladesh and Instruments of Ratification shall be exchanged as early as possible. The Agreement shall takeeffect from the date of the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification.

(7)

Signed in New Delhi on May 16, 1974, in two originals each of which is equally authentic.

For the Government of the Republic of India

For the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

(INDIRA GANDHI)
Prime Minister of India

(SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN)
Prime Minister of Bangladesh

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