

- Protection of identity, language and culture of the Karbi people.
- Focused development of the Council area, without affecting the territorial and administrative integrity of Assam.

**The Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC)** is an **autonomous district council**, which is protected under **the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution**.

#### **BODO PEACE ACCORD:**

**In News:** The former militants belonging to five Karbi splinter groups laid down their arms a year after the Assam state government signed the **historic Bodo peace accord**, bringing an end to the long-run violence in Bodoland.

- The Bodoland region is **also an autonomous territorial region** that is administered by the elected body – Bodoland Territorial Council.
- The **Accord was first signed in 2003** and then extended in 2020.

#### **Significance of Karbi Anglong Agreement:**

The Karbi Anglong Agreement is important as an **insurgency by Karbi has had a long history in Assam**, which has been marked by killings, ethnic violence, abductions and taxation since the late 1980s.

- The **agreement hopes to bring an end to this violence** and establish peace in the state.
- Around 1000 Karbi militants had surrendered before the Assam government in February 2021.
- Around 150 of those Karbi militants reached North Block where the Karbi Anglong Agreement was being signed and about 15 of them were present in the meeting.

#### **ARUNACHAL PRADESH - ASSAM BORDER DISPUTE:**

**In news:** Arunachal Pradesh Chief Minister Pema Khandu and his Assam counterpart Himanta Biswa Sarma have decided to form district-level committees for settling their inter-state boundary disputes.

- Recently, the Union government gave the seal of approval to an agreement to partially resolve the disputed sectors on the Assam-Meghalaya border.

#### **Genesis of Assam - Arunachal Pradesh border dispute:**

- Assam has had boundary disputes with all the north-eastern States that were carved out of it.
- Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram were separated from Assam as Union Territories in 1972 and as States in 1987.
- None of the new States accepted the “constitutional boundary” that they said was dictated by the partisan administration of undivided Assam without consulting the tribal stakeholders.
- The issue with Arunachal Pradesh has more to do with a 1951 report prepared by a sub-committee headed by Assam’s first Chief Minister, Gopinath Bordoloi. The dispute: Arunachal Pradesh and Assam have disputes at about 1,200 points along their 804 km boundary.

#### **Efforts to resolve the dispute:**

The apex court appointed a local boundary commission in 2006 headed by one of its retired judges.

- In its September 2014 report, this commission recommended that Arunachal Pradesh should get back some of the areas transferred in 1951 besides advising both the States to find a middle path through discussions. This did not work out.

#### **ASSAM-MEGHALAYA BORDER DISPUTE:**

**In news:** Assam and Meghalaya have partially resolved a 50-year-old border dispute in six of the 12 sectors along their 885-km boundary.

- Both states signed a “historic” agreement for a closure in six disputed sectors that were taken up for resolution in the first phase.

#### **What's the dispute?**

Assam and Meghalaya share an 885-km-long border. Meghalaya was carved out of Assam under the Assam Reorganisation Act, 1971, a law that it challenged, leading to disputes.