

## NAGALAND – HISTORY OF PEACE EFFORTS

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| 1 | June, 1947<br>(Interim<br>Congress<br>Government) | <p><b>Naga – Akbar Hydari Agreement.</b></p> <p><b>Signed by The Naga National Convention and the Governor of Assam.</b></p> <p>In the agreement, right of the Nagas to develop themselves according to their freely expressed wishes is recognized.</p>  |
| 2 | 1957<br>(Congress<br>Government)                  | <p>Government of India accepts a proposal from Naga People's Convention (NPC), an organization of Naga leaders, to <b>merge Assam's Tuensang Division with the Naga Hills Districts</b>, now part of State of Nagaland.</p>   |
| 3 | July, 1960<br>(Congress<br>Government)            | <p><b>16 Points Agreement with the Naga People's Convention.</b></p> <p><b>Nagaland formed as a separate State on 1st December, 1963.</b></p> <p>Agreement provides that no act or law passed by the Parliament affecting the following provisions shall have the legal force in The Nagaland unless specially applied to it by majority vote of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The religious or social practices of the Nagas,</li> <li>(b) The customary laws and procedures,</li> <li>(c) Civil and Criminal justice so far as these concern decisions according to the Naga Customary Laws.</li> </ul> <p><b>Article 371A is accordingly inserted by Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Act, 1962 w.e.f. 01.12.1963.</b></p> <p>Article 371A also makes special provision for Tuensang Division.</p> |
| 4 | 1964<br>(Congress<br>Government)                  | <p><b>Ceasefire Agreement.</b></p> <p>Government of India signs a Ceasefire Agreement.</p>  |
| 5 | 11.11.1975<br>(Congress<br>Government)            | <p><b>Shillong Agreement - Between Nagaland Governor, Shri I.P. Singh and underground leaders.</b></p> <p>Agreement provided that the representatives of the underground organizations conveyed their decision, of their volition, to accept, without condition, the Constitution of India. It was agreed that the arms, now underground, would be brought out and deposited at appointed places. Details for giving effect of this Agreement will be worked out between them and representatives of the Government, the Security Forces etc.</p>   |

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|          | <b>1980</b>                       | A section of rebels including Shri T. Muivah, Isak Chisi Swu and S.S. Khaplang rejected the agreement and formed National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) in 1980. In 1988, NSCN splits into two factions – NSCN (IM) (Muivah Faction) and NSCN (K) (Khaplang Faction).  |
| <b>6</b> | <b>25.07.1997<br/>Till date</b>   | <p><b>Temporary Ceasefire Agreement.</b></p> <p><b>In 1992</b>, Congress Government led by Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao began talks with both the factions. <b>On 25<sup>th</sup> July, 1997</b>; a temporary ceasefire agreement was reached at with NSCN (IM) by Government of India headed by Shri H.D. Deve Gowda.</p> <p><b>In 2002</b>, a temporary ceasefire agreement was entered into between Government of India led by Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee and NSCN (K).<br/>Congress Government led by Dr. Manmohan Singh continued dialogues with both the NSCN factions.</p> <p><b>On 31.07.2007</b>, Government of India, then led by Dr. Manmohan Singh, extended indefinitely the ceasefire agreement of 25.07.1997 with NSCN (IM).</p> |
| <b>7</b> | <b>03.08.2015<br/>(BJP Govt.)</b> | An accord was signed by the present Modi Government with NSCN (IM).   |