

### What are the Naga Ceasefire Agreements?

- The Naga groups include National Socialist Council of Nagaland-NK (NSCN-NK), National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Reformation (NSCN-R) and National Socialist Council of Nagaland-K-Khango (NSCN-K-Khango).
  - All these groups are breakaway factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN-IM) and National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Khaplang (NSCN-K).
- This agreement is a **significant boost to the Naga peace process** and in line with Prime Minister of India's vision of 'insurgency free, prosperous North East'.
- In September 2021, the Centre had **entered into a one-year ceasefire agreement** with the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (K) Niki Group.
- The Centre had earlier signed a "Framework Agreement" with the NSCN (IM) in August 2015.

### THE NAGA STRUGGLE

1918: Naga Club formed. Seeds of Naga nationalism sown	Agreement interpreted as offer for sovereignty by NNC
1946: Naga National Council (NNC) born under the leadership of A.Z. Phizo	1955: NNC begins armed insurgency. Delhi imposes Assam Disturbed Areas' Act
August 14, 1947: NNC declares independence	1958: AFSPA comes into force
June 1947: Haidari	1963: Nagaland born
1964: Nagaland Peace Mission created, ceasefire signed	
1975: Shillong Accord signed, calls for unconditional ceasefire, termed a 'complete sellout'	
	1980: National Socialist Council of Nagalim (NSCN) formed
	1988: NSCN splits into NSCN (K) and NSCN (I-M)
	1997: NSCN (I-M) signs ceasefire
	2001: NSCN (K) signs ceasefire
	March 2015: NSCN (K) breaks ceasefire
August 2015: Naga peace accord signed	

A.Z. Phizo

### What is the Naga Peace Process?

- After India became independent in 1947, the **Naga territory initially remained a part of Assam**.
- In 1957, after an agreement was reached between Naga leaders and the Indian government, the Naga Hills region of Assam and the Tuensang frontier division to the northeast were brought together under a single unit directly administered by the Indian government.
- **Nagaland achieved statehood** in 1963, however, rebel activity continued.

### What is the Vision of Insurgency Free, Prosperous North East?

- Recognises that the **North East is very important for the country** from the aspects of security.
- Thus, the **aim is to end all disputes in the Northeast by 2022** and usher in a new era of peace and development in the Northeast in 2023.
- Under this, the **Government is enriching the dignity, culture, language, literature and music of the Northeast**.
- Over the years, the government has also signed several peace agreements with military outfits in northeast India. For example,
  - **Karbi Anglong Agreement, 2021:** It involved a **tripartite agreement** signed among five insurgent groups of Assam, the Centre and the state government of Assam.
  - **Bru Accord, 2020:** Under the Bru accord, the permanent settlement of 6959 Bru families in Tripura with a financial package has been agreed between the Government of India, Tripura and Mizoram with representatives of Bru migrants.
  - **Bodo Peace Accord, 2020:** In 2020, the Government of India, Government of Assam and representatives of Bodo groups signed an agreement, wherein more autonomy is provided to **Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR)**, in Assam.
  - Peace agreement with various military outfits which are involved in **Naga Insurgency** like NSCN(NK), NSCN(R), and NSCN(K)-Khango, NSCN(IM).

### What is the Status of Conflicts in Northeast India?

- **National Conflicts:** Involving the concept of a **distinct 'homeland'** as a separate nation.
  - **Nagaland: Naga insurgency** originated from the demand of independence.

Note: