



## Hopes in Naga Peace Talks

### Why in news?

\n\n

The interlocutor for Naga peace talks recently held talks with all the stakeholders, notably inside Nagaland for the first time.

\n\n

### What is the Nagaland issue?

\n\n

\n

- There is a sense among a few sections of the Naga people to form a separate new country, the **Greater Nagalim**.
- It incorporates the entire Nagaland along with Naga-inhabited parts of Manipur, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Myanmar.
- **Peace talks** with the then most lethal insurgent group Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak-Muivah), NSCN(I-M) started in **1997** when their leaders agreed to a ceasefire.
- As a culmination of over 80 rounds of negotiations over the years, a **Framework Agreement was signed in 2015**.
- The agreement was signed by the **Centre's interlocutor** for Naga peace talks, RN Ravi and leader of the NSCN (I-M).
- It aimed at facilitating stronger ties among Nagas across the region, without substantially changing the jurisdictional and administrative authority of neighbouring states.

\n

\n\n

## What is the reason for the delay in resolution?

\n\n

- \n
  - The Naga people are a proud race and have held fast to their cultures, traditions and language.
  - \n
    - There are 16 major tribes, each with a sense of nationality of its own.
    - \n
      - And every tribe has its village republics which is a crucial part of their culture.
      - \n
        - These diversities lead to many divergent narratives on the concept of 'nationality' and thus Naga nationalism is both a movement and a sentiment.
        - \n
          - Besides, there is the issue of holding on to the Indian nation state.
          - \n
            - For the Nagas, the dilemma is thus between nostalgia for its unique history and the promise of a better future without disturbing this past.
            - \n
              - Given these, tribal loyalty often comes in the way of a collective discourse for the future of Nagaland.
              - \n
                - The problem now is with the use of words in agreements which lend themselves to several interpretations depending on who the stakeholders are.
                - \n

\n\n

## What are the recent developments?

\n\n

- \n
  - The Centre's Interlocutor for the Naga Peace talks is handling the issue with a more unconventional approach.
  - \n
    - No other interlocutor has interacted with and met so many Naga National Political Groups (NNPGs) and civil society groups.
    - \n
      - For the first time, the interlocutor was able to create that integral space where all voices are heard with equal respect.
      - \n
        - However, this is sometimes done at the risk of the NSCN (I-M) calling off the talks.

- \n
- As, NSCN (I-M) feel that being signatories to the Framework Agreement they alone have the right to make major decisions.

\n

\n\n

### How does the future look?

\n\n

- \n
- The ongoing peace talks may have been initiated by the NSCN (I-M) but it has now become more inclusive.
- \n
- This perceivable political consensus and faith in the process as far as the Framework Agreement is concerned offers hope.
- \n
- For the Naga people at this juncture, the most pragmatic step is to take a balanced view of the past.

\n

\n\n

\n\n

**Source: The Hindu**

\n



**IAS PARLIAMENT**

*Information is Empowering*

A Shankar IAS Academy Initiative