

Hopes in Naga Peace Talks

Why in news?

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

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What is the Nagaland issue?

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- 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. \n
- 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

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What is the reason for the delay in resolution?

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• The Naga people are a proud race and have held fast to their <u>cultures</u>, traditions and language.

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- There are 16 major tribes, each with a <u>sense of nationality</u> of its own.
- And every tribe has its <u>village republics</u> which is a crucial part of their culture.

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- These diversities lead to many <u>divergent narratives</u> on the concept of <u>'nationality'</u> and thus Naga nationalism is both a movement and a sentiment.
- Besides, there is the issue of holding on to the <u>Indian nation state</u>.
- For the Nagas, the dilemma is thus between nostalgia for its <u>unique history</u> and the promise of a better future without disturbing this past.
- Given these, <u>tribal loyalty</u> often comes in the way of a collective discourse for the future of Nagaland.
- The problem now is with the use of words in agreements which lend themselves to several interpretations depending on who the stakeholders are.

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What are the recent developments?

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- The Centre's Interlocutor for the Naga Peace talks is handling the issue with a more <u>unconventional approach</u>.
- No other interlocutor has interacted with and met so many Naga National Political Groups (NNPGs) and <u>civil society groups</u>.
- \bullet For the first time, the interlocutor was able to create that integral space where all voices are heard with equal respect. $\$
- However, this is sometimes done at the risk of the NSCN (I-M) calling off the talks.
- As, NSCN (I-M) feel that being signatories to the Framework Agreement they alone have the right to make major decisions.

How does the future look?

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

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Source: The Hindu

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