APPENDIX - I

SECTORWISE AREA CLAIMED BY THE NAGAS

SECTOR- 'A'

From the Teck river on the North-East Nagaland-NEFA Border to Tijit River (Tawkok) the boundary is clearly demarcated on the ground by "Ladoig"ah. The Konyak Nagas of Mon Sub-Division are in physical occupation of the area since time immemorial.

From Tawkok (Tijit) to Dikhu river, the boundary is demarcated at most places on the ground by Ladoigah and clearly supported by the Southern revenue boundary pillars of Sibsagar district.

Area: 3131 Sq.miles

From Dikhu to Jhanjee (Melak) the boundary between Assam and the then Naga Hills is demarcated on the ground by Ladoigah, and clearly supported by the pillars of Southern Revenue boundary of Sibsagar District.

Area: 99.81 Sq.miles

SECTOR- 'B'

From Jhanjee to Desoi (Tsurang) the boundary is demarcated on the ground, partly by Ladoigah from Jhanjee to Gabruparbat and thence from Gabruparbat to Desoi river by Nagaland. These boundaries, that is to say, in both the places are clearly supported by the Southern Revenue Survey Boundary Pillars of Sibsagar District.
From Desoi River crossing Kakadanga, Mukkurung and Geladari up to a point on the Doyang River is demarcated on the ground by Nagabund and following the down stream of Doyang River to the confluence of the Doyang and Dhansiri Rivers. This line is already supported by the Southern Revenue Boundary Pillars of Sibsagar District.

Area: 51.20 Sq.miles

SECTOR- 'C'

Under this sector the maximum Naga area was transferred out of Naga territory including the best forests. It cover the greater portion of the present Mikir Hills. District and part of North Cachar Hills District, starting from the confluence of the Dhansiri and Doyang and following the down stream of Dhansiri to the confluence of Dhansiri and Thorajan and from this point, following the old Naga Hills boundary line, as notified by the Naga Hills boundary notification of 1875 until it reaches a village called Leike of present Assam-Nagaland boundary.

Even to this day the area is sparsely populated, covered by thick forest. During the last 7/8 years the Government of Assam has, however, deforested a big area of its Nambor Reserve Forest and brought a considerable number of Kacharies, Mikirs and others from different parts of the state and gave them settlement in this area. In recent years a large number of Nepalees and Bangladesh Nationals also have been given settlement in this area.
The new settlers in this area, including the Mikirs who migrated to this region from other parts of the state admitted that the entire area belong to the Rengma Nagas. All the Tribal people now settling in the region, namely the Rengmas, Mikirs, also Garos and others, are willing to join Nagaland and they have sent a representation to the Adviser (Shri Sundaram) and the Government of India to this effect (on 21.11.1971).

Area: 28 25 Sq.miles

SECTOR- 'D'

Prior to 1866, the Naga territories were administered from Asaloo, the headquarters of a Sub-division of Nowgang, constituted in the year 1852. Until the Naga Hills District was formed in the year 1866 with Samaguiting as the new District Headquarters of Naga Hills. The major portion of the Asaloo Sub-division was inhabited by the Zeliang Nagas (at that time they were better known as 'Aroong Naga). After the formation of the Naga Hills District, the Asaloo Sub-division was abolished and the area divided and apportioned to the contiguous areas of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Nowgang and Cachar, leaving only a small guard at Asaloo "to keep peace among the Aroong Nagas". Thus the portion of the territory inhabited by the Aroong Nagas (Zeliang Nagas) was transferred to Cachar District.
After formation of Naga Hills District in 1866 with Samaguting as the District Headquarters which was subsequently shifted to Kohima, it was found much easier to administer this far distant Zeliang territory from the nearer administrative headquarters of Cachar District. This was the first Naga territory transferred out from Naga Hills to a district in Assam.

The present North Cachar Hills District which is mainly inhabited by the Zemi Nagas forms a contiguous Naga territory with the present Nagaland state.

Area: 1430.30 Sq.miles

FOREST

The Reserve Forests were either transferred from the old Naga Hills or Reserve Forests were constituted after the territories were transferred from the Naga Hills to the adjoining districts of Assam. These may be classified in to four categories:

1. CATEGORY(I)

Prior to the constitution of a separate Naga Hills District as notified in 1867 and 1875, the entire Naga territory was administered from Asaloo, but after a separate Naga Hills District was formed with Samaguting as its Headquarters, the region around Asaloo was excluded from the main Naga Hills District. But this area was
constituted as a separate sub-division and placed under Cachar District. After these changes were effected, two Reserve Forests were constituted, namely, (1) Langtin-Mupa Reserve Forest, (2) Krungting Reserve Forest. These two forests, even though notified as Cachar Reserve Forests, were very much within the Naga territory but they were notified as Reserve Forest after the area was transferred from the Naga territory to Cachar.

2. CATEGORY (II)

After the old Naga Hills District was formed and the boundary notified in the year 1867 and 1875 as a separate Naga Hills District, the following Reserve Forests were constituted as Naga Hills Forests:

1. Nambor Reserve Forest - No. 5 dt. 17/10/1878
2. Addition to Nambor Reserve Forest - No. 5 dt. 17/10/1878
3. Upper Daigurung Reserve Forest - No. 4 dt. 18/1/1883

Naga Hills District was revised in the year 1918 inspite of vehement protest even from the British Deputy Commissioner of the then Naga Hills District and this Reserve Forest was placed with Sibsagar District and the final formal transfer of the Reserve was done only in 1924.

(II) Desoi Reserve Forest was first notified in the year 1883 as Sibsagar Forest without specifying the boundary of the Reserve, obviously the boundary could not be specified at that time because the area definitely falls within the Naga territory, but because of the
availability of the most valuable species of forest in this area, they had to preserve the forest. Having notified the area as Reserve Forest in 1883, it took them nearly 10 years to give the final boundary of this Reserve Forest after shifting the Inner Line in 1882 from the original Inner Line of 1876. The final notification with clear boundary was specified in 1892. Then again, inspite of very strong protest from the local people and the District British Officers themselves, the autocratic Government at the State level constituted this forest and transferred the entire area to Sibsagar District.

(III) Doyang

As in the case of Desoi Reserve Forest, Doyang Reserve Forest was also notified covering a huge area within Naga territory beyond the Reserve Boundary as well as of the then Inner Line of Sibsagar District, but this Reserve Forest was notified as Sibsagar Forest in 1888. The Inner Line of 1876 which also coincides with the Revenue Boundary of Sibsagar District, covered only a very small portion of this Reserve Forest. We may point out here that when this area was transferred from Naga territory of Sibsagar District, the entire Doyang Reserve Forest was shown as transferred from Naga Hills District to Sibsagar in 1903, obviously to rectify an illegal action carried out earlier.
4. Lower Daigurung Reserve Forest - No. 4 dt. 18/1/1883
5. Kaliani Reserve Forest - No. 47 dt. 5/8/1887
6. Mikir Hills Reserve Forest - No. 5 dt. 17/10/1887
7. Diphu Reserve Forest - No. 25 dt. 13/4/1887
8. Rengma Reserve Forest - No. 25 dt. 13/4/1887

These eight Reserve Forests were perhaps presumed to have been transferred along with the area—a huge territory from the old Naga Hills was transferred to the adjoining districts of Assam in the year 1901 and 1903, although there was no separate notification issued transferring these Reserve forests from Naga Hills. It interesting to note that the the Conservator of Forests of Assam admitted that these forests have never been officially transferred from Naga Hills to any District of Assam when the Conservator of Forest submitted his report to the Government of Assam (vide his letter U/o No. C. 17 (P) dt. 30/5/1951—

3. CATEGORY (III)

After the transfer of a huge territory from the then Naga Hills District to the adjoining Districts of Assam, the following Reserve Forests were constituted from the areas, actually transferred out from Naga Hills. Since the constitution of these forests were effected after the Naga territory was transferred to the adjoining district of Cachar, Nowgong and Sibsagar, naturally, the actual owner
of the land, the Nagas could not raise any voice in protest against such "Reserves" nor could they claim their own land. These valuable forests, for centuries together belonged to the Nagas and preserved by them and naturally there were no inhabitants in these vast forests, and then British Colonial Govt. constituted these forests as Government Reserve Forests. It has been pointed out these forests are within the territories, which was original Naga Hills, but the areas were transferred out to the adjoining districts of Assam without any knowledge of the Naga people in 1901 and 1903. The following are the Reserve Forests constituted in this area:

1. Daldali Reserve Forest - Nowgong R.F.No.2582 dt. 22/10/1923
2. Dhansiri Reserve Forest - Nowgong R.F.No.3454 dt. 17/3/1915
3. Langting Mupa Reserve Forest - Cacher R.F.No.3454 dt. 17/8/1915
4. Lunding Reserve Forest - Nowgong R.F.No.3454 dt. 17/8/1915
5. Desema Reserve Forest - Nowgong R.F.No.3454 dt. 17/8/1915
7. Geleki Reserve Forest - Sibsagar R.F.No.8474 dt. 22/2/1918
8. Tihu Reserve Forest - Sibsagar R.F.No.8474 dt. 22/2/1918

4. CATEGORY(IV)

In these category, the following Reserve Forests are dealt with separately for certain special reasons:

1. Desoi Valley Reserve Forest - Naga Hills R.F.No.235 TR dt. 19/2/1918
2. Desoi Reserve Forest - Sibsagar R.F.No.45 dt. 21/11/1983
   No. 1321R dt. 31/3/1982

3. Doyang Reserve Forest - Sibsagar R.F.No.28 dt. 31/7/1888

(I) Desoi Valley Reserve Forest was notified as Naga Hills Reserve Forests in the year 1902. Vide Notification No. 2349 R dated 19/6/1902. It will be interesting to note that even in the Assam Forest Rule itself Vide the Rule No. 85 page 19 of Assam Forest Manual specifically enjoined upon the Forest Officer of Assam that no operation in this forest should be done without order from the Sub-divisional Officer, Mokokchung. However, for reasons best known to the Imperial Government, the northern boundary of Naga Hills District was revised in the year 1918 inspite of vehement protest even from the British Deputy Commissioner of the then Naga Hills District and the final formal transfer of the Reserve was done only in 1924.

(II) Desoi Reserve Forest was first notified in the year 1883 as Sibsagar Forest without specifying the boundary of the Reserve, obviously the boundary could not be specified at that time because the area definitely falls within the Naga territory, but because of the availability of the most valuable species of forest in this area, they had to preserve the forest. Having notified the area as Reserve Forest in 1883, it took them nearly 10 years to give the final boundary of this Reserve Forest after shifting the Inner Line in 1882 from the original Inner Line of 1876. The final notification with clear boundary
was specified in 1892. Then again, in spite of very strong protest from the local people and the District British Officers themselves, the autocratic Government at the State level constituted this forest and transferred the entire area to Sibsagar District.

(III) Doyang as in the case of Desoi Reserve Forest, Doyang Reserve Forest was also notified covering a huge area within Naga territory beyond the Reserve Boundary as well as of the then Inner Line of Sibsagar District, but this Reserve Forest was notified as Sibsagar Forest in 1888. The Inner Line of 1876 which also coincides with the Revenue Boundary of Sibsagar District, covered only a very small portion of this Reserve Forest. We may point out here that when this area was transferred from Naga territory of Sibsagar District, the entire Doyang Reserve Forest was shown as transferred from Naga Hills District to Sibsagar in 1903, obviously to rectify an illegal action carried out earlier.
### APPENDIX II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year/Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Naga club formed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1929 10, Jan.</td>
<td>Naga club memorandum to Simon Commission &quot;to leave us alone to determine for ourselves as in ancient times&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1939, April</td>
<td>Formation of Naga Hills District Council &quot;an established institution to unite all Nagas&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1946, 2 Feb</td>
<td>Naga National Council, &quot;National organisation&quot; formed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1947, March</td>
<td>Eastern Naga Revolutionary Council formed by a Union of Somra and Naga Hills inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947, 19 Feb</td>
<td>NNC Formulate &quot;Ten year interim Government of Nagaland&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>NNC rejects Bardoloi Committee's seven points for discussion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19, June</td>
<td>NNC at Wokha demand unification of all Naga area in the province of Assam (British) but reluctant to join Union, and oppose the Crown Colony Scheme.</td>
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<tr>
<td>26-28, June</td>
<td>Agreement on the nine point formula arrived at, in Kohima.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19, July</td>
<td>Dissension in NNC ranks over the wording of clause 9 of June agreement; dissent group meets Mahatma Gandhi in Delhi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>23-24, July</td>
<td>NNC at Mokokchung, Clause 9 modified.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13-15 August</td>
<td>NNC at Kohima holds on to original agreement with modification to clause 9. 14 August, declaration of Naga Independence.</td>
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<tr>
<td>23, Sep.</td>
<td>Reaffirms their 14 August decision, expounding 'self-determination' and 'unification' of all Nagas, and to have 'home rule' but &quot;broader issues to be connected with India&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22-25, Oct. NNC at Wokha adopts Interim Constitution of Nagaland for 10 years; heads of provisional Government appointed; decide to send ultimatum for its "recognition within thirty days".

2, Dec. NNC at Kohima prepared plans for "final struggle", C. Pawsey, D.C. Naga Hills intervenes, dateline extended to 31 December.

30, Dec. 1947 NNC at Mokokchung decide to await arrival of Governor's advisor in February, 1948, because "NNC stand for honourable settlement with the Union Government".

1950, 26, Jan. Union Government claim "agreement inserted in the 6th Schedule of the Constitution". NNC declare it as renegading the 9th point agreement.

1951, 16, May Unilateral plebicite favour NNC's 14 August declaration.

1952 NNC boycott 1st General elections.

1953, 8, March D.C. Naga Hills; letter No. 556/C dated 30/3/53 disallow NNC to present memorandum to the PM of India at Kohima; stages public walk out in meeting.

4, April Police raid NNC official residences, NNC member go underground.

1955, 27, April NNC at Lakhuti, resolve and define "Unlawful" acts against 'Naga nation' by Nagas, convenient to justify its brand of state control.

1956, 23, March Yezabo (Constitution) adopted. Later NNC at Sanis give mandate for Phizo's mission abroad.

1957 NNC reforming committee came overground and participate in election.

1962, 1, July Amnesty offered to NNC by Union Government

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<td>1966, August</td>
<td>Ministral level &quot; talks ensue.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1968, April</td>
<td>Resolution on &quot;Communism as the ultimate&quot; sought in Tatar Hoho.</td>
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<td>1968, 2, Nov.</td>
<td>Revolutionary Government breaks away from NNC/NFG.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975, 11, Nov.</td>
<td>Ban listed upon signing Shilong agreement between the Union and &quot;underground organisations&quot;. Tatar Hoho at Dehoma does not ratify the agreement officially.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11-12, May</td>
<td>NNC at Khonoma reaffirms full confidence in the leadership of incumbent office bearers of NNC, to seek early negotiations between GOI and NNC for peaceful Political settlement.</td>
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<tr>
<td>30, August</td>
<td>Defence Council of NEFA detain TH MUIVAH, general Secretary, NNC and declare 'military rule' till 9 March, 1979.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979, 13, March</td>
<td>NNC/ENRC merge, Khaplang Heime of ENRC elected President NFG.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Naga Peoples Convention: (1) 1957 at Kohima resolve that:

"the political future of Nagas lay within the Union of India pending a final solution a single administrative unit comprising Naga Hills district of Assam and Tuensang Frontier division of NEFA be constituted under the Ministry of external affairs.

(2) 1972 Nagaland comes under Home Ministry to facilitate imposition of UA (P) Act of 1967.

(3) 371 A (b) Governor's special powers was retained.