A Regulation to provide for the readjustment of the administrative units of the areas specified in Part B of the table annexed to the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, and for certain matters incidental thereto.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (2) of Article 243 of the Constitution, read with sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 18 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Regulation made by him—

**Short title and commencement.**—1. (1) This Regulation may be called the North-East Frontier Areas (Administration) Regulation, 1954.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor of Assam may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

**Readjustment of administrative units.**—2. On and from the commencement of this Regulation:

---

(a) the North-East Frontier Tract, including the Balipara Frontier Tract, the Tirap Frontier Tract, the Abor Hills District, the Mishmi Hills District (shall be)² known as the North-East Frontier Agency;

(b) the Balipara Frontier Tract shall be divided into two separate units of administration called the Subansiri Frontier Division and the Kameng Frontier Division, each comprising the areas set out in the Schedules I and II respectively;

(c) each of the areas specified in column 1 of the table below shall be known by the name mentioned in the entry corresponding thereto in column 2 thereof.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existing names of area</td>
<td>New name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirap Frontier Tract</td>
<td>Tirap Frontier Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abor Hills District</td>
<td>Siang Frontier Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mishmi Hills District</td>
<td>Lohit Frontier Division</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Construction of certain references in existing law.-3. Any reference in existing law –

(a) to the Balipara Frontier Tract shall be construed as a reference to the Subansiri Frontier Division and the Kameng Frontier Division; and

(b) to any of the areas specified in column 1 of the table annexed to section 2 shall be construed as a reference to the area specified in the entry corresponding thereto in column 2 of the said table.

² Substituted by the North-East Frontier Areas (Administration) Amendment Regulation, 1957.
Explanation. – In this section, “existing law” means any Law, Ordinance, Bye-law, Rule or Regulation passed or made before the commencement of this Regulation by any Legislature, authority or person having power to make such Law, Ordinance, Order, Bye-law, Rule or Regulation.

(SCHEDULE I and SCHEDULE II relate to areas in the Subansiri Frontier Division and are not typed here.)

(The name, Naga Tribal Area, was changed to Tuensang Frontier Division by the North East Frontier Areas (Administration) Regulation, 1954.)³

³ Ibid., p. (iii).
APPENDIX II

THE NAGA HILLS-TUENSANG AREA ACT, 1957

An Act to provide for the formation of
the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area of Assam as an administrative unit.

Short title and commencement.-1. (1) This Act may be called the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area Act, 1957.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Formation of Naga Hills-Tuensang Area.-2. As from the commencement of this Act, there shall be formed a new administrative unit in the State of Assam by the name of Naga Hills-Tuensang Area comprising the tribal areas which at such commencement were known as the Naga Hills District and Tuensang Frontier Division of the North-East Frontier Agency.

Amendment of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution.-3. In the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, in paragraph 20,-

(a) after sub-paragraph (2A), the following sub-paragraph shall be inserted, namely:-

---

“(2B) The Naga Hills-Tuensang Area shall comprise the areas which at the
commencement of this Constitution were known as the Naga Hills District and the
Naga Tribal Area”;

(b) in sub-paragraph (3), after the words “administrative area”, the brackets
and words “(other than the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area)” shall be inserted;

(c) in Part A of the Table, item 4 shall be omitted; and

(d) in Part B of the Table, for item 2, the following item shall be substituted,
namely:-

“2. The Naga Hills-Tuensang Area”.

Amendment of the Delimitation Order.-4. In the Delimitation of
Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956,-

(a) in the First Schedule, in the entry in column 3 against serial No. 37, the
words “Naga Hills,” shall be omitted; and

(b) in the Second Schedule, in the part relating to Assam, the heading “Naga
Hills District” and all entries against serial Nos. 16, 17 and 18 shall be omitted.

Amendment of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.-5. In the
Representation of the People Act, 1950 (43 of 1950)-

(a) in Part II of the First Schedule-

(i) for the entry-

“21. Part B Tribal areas ....................... 1”

the following entries shall be substituted, namely:-

“21. North Eastern Frontier Tract ............ 1”
22. Naga Hills-Tuensang Area ............ 1”

(ii) for the figures “503”, the figure “504” shall be substituted;

(b) in the Second Schedule, for the entry in column 3 against “2. Assam”, the entry “105” shall be substituted.

Provision as to the sitting member of Parliament.-6. Notwithstanding the alteration in the extent of the Autonomous Districts Parliamentary constituency in Assam effected by section 4, the sitting member of the House of the People representing that constituency shall be deemed to have been elected to the House of the People by that constituency as so altered.

Territorial extent of laws not to be affected.-7. The provisions of section 2 shall not be deemed to have effected any change in the areas to which any law in force immediately before the commencement of this Act extends or applies, and territorial references in any such law to the Naga Hills District, the Naga Tribal Area or the Tuensang Frontier Division shall, until otherwise provided by a competent legislature or other competent authority, continue to have the same meaning.

Explanation.- In this section, law means any law, ordinance, regulation, order, bye-law, rule, scheme, notification or other instrument having the force of law in India or any part thereof.
APPENDIX III

THE NAGA HILLS-TUENSANG AREA (ADMINISTRATION) REGULATION, 1957

A Regulation to make provision for the administration of the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area and for matters connected therewith.

In exercise of the powers conferred by article 240 of the Constitution, read with sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 18 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Regulation made by him:-

Short title and commencement.-1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area (Administration) Regulation, 1957.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions.-2. In this Regulation,-

(a) “appointed day” means the date appointed under sub-section (3) of section 1 for the coming into force of this Regulation;

5 Ibid., pp. 395-400.
(b) "law" means any law, ordinance, regulation, order, bye-law, rule, scheme, notification or other instruments having the force of law in India or any part thereof.

**Division of Naga Hills-Tuensang Area into Districts.**-3. (3) The Naga Hills-Tuensang Area shall be divided into three districts to be called the Kohima district, Mokokchung district and Tuensang district, each comprising the areas respectively set out against it in the Schedule.

**Administration of Naga Hills-Tuensang Area.**-4. (1) The Administration of Naga Hills-Tuensang Area shall be carried on by the Governor of Assam as the agent of the President.

(2) The Central Government may appoint a Commissioner for the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area to assist the Governor of Assam, and the Governor may appoint a Deputy Commissioner for each of the districts therein; and the Deputy Commissioners shall perform their functions under the supervision and control of the Commissioner.

**Provision as to other officers.**-5. Without prejudice to the provisions of section 4 and to the powers of the Central Government to appoint from time to time such officers as may be necessary for the administration of the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area, all other officers who, immediately before the appointed day, were exercising lawful functions in the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area or any part thereof shall, until other provision is made by the Central Government in this behalf, continue to exercise in connection with the Administration of the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area their respective
powers and jurisdiction and to perform their respective duties and functions in the same manner and to the same extent as before the appointed day.

**Existing laws to continue.**-6. Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Regulation, all laws in force in the Naga Hills District or, the Tuensang Frontier Division of the North-East Frontier Agency immediately before the appointed day shall continue in force in the districts of Kohima and Mokokchung or, as the case may be, in the Tuensang District until repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority.

**Existing taxes to continue.**-7. All taxes, duties, cesses or fees, which, immediately before the appointed day, were being lawfully levied in the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area or any part thereof shall continue to be levied and to be applied to the same purposes, until other provision is made by a competent Legislature or other competent authority.

**Property and assets.**-8. For the avoidance of doubts, it is hereby declared that all property and assets within the districts of Kohima and Mokokchung which, immediately before the appointed day vested in the State Government of Assam shall, as from that day, vest in the Central Government.

**Rights and Obligations.**-9. All rights, liabilities and obligations of the State Government of Assam in relation to the districts of Kohima and Mokokchung shall, as
from the appointed day, be rights, liabilities and obligations of the Central Government.

**Construction of certain references in existing laws.**-10. (1) Any Territorial references in any law to the Naga Hills District, the Naga Tribal Area, or the Tuensang Frontier Division shall be construed as references—

(a) in the case of the Naga Hills District, to the districts of Kohima and Mokokchung; and

(b) in the case of the Naga Tribal Area or the Tuensang Frontier Division, to the Tuensang district.

(2) In the Rules for the Administration of Justice and Police in the Naga Hills District prescribed by the Governor of Assam in his No. 2530(b) A.P., dated the 25th March, 1937, as in force in the districts of Kohima and Mokokchung, any reference to the Inspector-General of Police, Assam, shall be construed as a reference to the Superintendent of Police, Naga Hills-Tuensang Area.

(3) In the Assam Frontier (Administration of Justice) Regulation, 1945 (I of 1945) as in force in the Tuensang district, any reference to Political Officer, Additional Political Officer and Assistant Political Officer shall be construed as a reference to Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, respectively.

**Powers of courts and other authorities for purposes of facilitating the application of laws.**-11. For the purpose of facilitating the application of any law in the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area, any court or other authority may construe any such
law with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the court or other authority.

Powers to remove difficulties.-12. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Regulation or in connection with the administration of the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area, the Central Government may, by order, make such further provision as appears to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty.

(2) Any order under sub-section (1) may be made so as to be retrospective to any date not earlier than the appointed day.

Power to make rules.-13. The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Regulation.

THE SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kohima</td>
<td>The areas which immediately before the appointed day were comprised in the Naga Hills District excluding the areas in Mokokchung district as specified in Item No. 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mokokchung</td>
<td>The areas which immediately before the appointed day were comprised in the Mokokchung Sub-Division of the Naga Hills District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Tuensang</td>
<td>The areas which immediately before the appointed day were comprised in the Tuensang Frontier Division of the North-East Frontier Agency.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX IV

THE CONSTITUTION (THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 1962

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India.

Short title and commencement.-1. (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Act, 1962.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Amendment of Part XXI.-2. In Part XXI of the Constitution-

(a) for the heading, the following heading shall be substituted, namely:-

“TEMPORARY, TRANSITIONAL AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS”;

(b) after article 371, the following article shall be inserted, namely-

Special provision with respect to the State of Nagaland.- “371-A (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,-

(a) no Act of Parliament in respect of-

(i) religious or social practices of the Nagas,

(ii) Naga customary law procedure,

(iii) administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Naga customary law,

6 Ibid., pp. 775-780
(iv) ownership and transfer of land and its resources
shall apply to the State of Nagaland unless the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland by a
resolution so decides;

(b) the Governor of Nagaland shall have special responsibility with respect to
law and order in the State of Nagaland for so long as in his opinion internal
disturbances occurring in the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area immediately before the
formation of that State continue therein or in any part thereof and in the discharge of
his function in relation thereto the Governor shall, after consulting the Council of
Ministers exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken:

Provided that if any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as
respects which the Governor is under this sub-clause required to act in the exercise of
his individual judgment, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final,
and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on
the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in the exercise of his individual
judgment:

Provided further that if the President on receipt of a report from the Governor
or otherwise is satisfied that it is no longer necessary for the Governor to have special
responsibility with respect to law and order in the State of Nagaland, he may by order
direct that the Governor shall cease to have such responsibility with effect from such
date as may be specified in the order;

(c) in making his recommendation with respect to any demand for a grant, the
Governor of Nagaland shall ensure that any money provided by the Government of
India out of the Consolidated Fund of India for any specific service or purpose
included in the demand for a grant relating to that service or purpose and not in any other demand;

(d) as from such date as the Governor of Nagaland may by public notification in this behalf specify, there shall be established a Regional Council for the Tuensang district consisting of thirty-five members and the Governor shall in his discretion make rules providing for-

(i) the composition of the Regional Council and the manner in which the members of the Regional Council shall be chosen:

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner of the Tuensang district shall be the Chairman *ex-officio* of the Regional Council and the Vice-Chairman of the Regional Council shall be elected by the members thereof from amongst themselves;

(ii) the qualifications for being chosen, as and, for being, of the Regional Council;

(iii) the term of office of, and the salaries and allowances, if any, to be paid to members of the Regional Council;

(iv) the procedure and conduct of business of the Regional Council;

(v) the appointment of officers and staff of the Regional Council and their conditions of services; and

(vi) any other matter in respect of which it is necessary to make rules for the constitution and proper functioning of the Regional Council.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, for a period of ten years from the date of the formation of the State of Nagaland or for such further period as the Governor may, on the recommendation of Regional Council, by public notification specify in this behalf,
(a) the administration of the Tuensang district shall be carried on by the Governor;

(b) where any money is provided by the Government of India to the Government of Nagaland to meet the requirements of the State of Nagaland as a whole, the Governor shall in his discretion arrange for an equitable allocation of that money between the Tuensang district and the rest of the State;

(c) no Act of the Legislature of Nagaland shall apply to the Tuensang district unless the Governor, on the recommendation of the Regional Council, by public notification so directs and the Governor in giving such direction with respect to any such Act may direct that the Act shall in its application to the Tuensang district or any part thereof have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as the Governor may specify on the recommendation of the Regional Council:

Provided that any direction given under this sub-clause may be given so as to have retrospective effect;

(d) the Governor may make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Tuensang district and any regulations so made may repeal or amend with retrospective effect, if necessary, any Act of Parliament or any other law by which is for the time being applicable to that district;

(e) (i) one of the members representing the Tuensang district in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland shall be appointed Minister for Tuensang affairs by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister in tendering his advice shall act on the recommendation of the majority of the members as aforesaid;
(ii) the Minister for Tuensang affairs shall deal with, and have direct access to the Governor on all matters relating to the Tuensang district but he shall keep the Chief Minister informed about the same;

(f) notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this clause, the final decision on all matters relating to the Tuensang district shall be made by the Governor in his discretion;

(g) in article 54 and 55 and clause (4) of article 80, references to the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of a State or to each such member shall include references to the member or members of the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland elected by the Regional Council established under this article;

(h) in article 170-

(i) clause (1) shall in relation to the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland have effect as if for the word ‘sixty’, the words ‘forty-six’ had been substituted;

(ii) in the said clause, the reference to direct election from territorial constituencies in the State shall include election by the members of the Regional Council established under this article;

(iii) in clause (2) and (3), references to territorial constituencies shall mean references to territorial constituencies in the Kohima and Mokokchung districts.

(3) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may by order do anything (including any adaptation or modification of any other article) which appears to him to be necessary for the purpose of removing that difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiration of three years from the date of the formation of the State of Nagaland.
Explanation.- In this article, the Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang districts shall have the same meanings as in the State of Nagaland Act, 1962 (27 of 1962).”
APPENDIX V

THE NAGALAND VILLAGE COUNCIL ACT, 1978\textsuperscript{7}

(As amended in 1985 and 1990)

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to constitution of
Village (......)\textsuperscript{8} Councils in Nagaland and to regulate their duties
and functions and for matters connected therewith.

It is hereby enacted in the twentyninth year of the Republic of India as
follows:-

\textbf{Short title, extent and commencement}

1. (1) This Act may be called the Nagaland Village (......)\textsuperscript{9} Council Act, 1978.

   (2) It extends to the whole of Nagaland.

   (3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by
   notification in the Gazette, appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different
   provisions of this Act.

\textbf{Definition}

2. In this Act unless the context otherwise requires:-

\textsuperscript{7} Ibid., Volume-III, First Edition 1986, Government of Nagaland, Department of Justice & Law, pp. 60-75.

\textsuperscript{8} "and Area" is deleted, since the Area Council was abolished by the Nagaland Village and Area
   Councils (Second Amendment) Act, 1990.

\textsuperscript{9} Ibid.
(a) “appropriate authority” or “competent authority” means an authority having administrative jurisdiction with whatever designation called and notified by Government from time to time.

(b) “Assembly” means the Nagaland Legislative Assembly,

(c) “Gazette” or “the Gazette” means Nagaland Gazette,

(d) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act,

(e) “State Government” means the Government of Nagaland.

CHAPTER I

VILLAGE COUNCIL

3. Constitutions: Every recognised Village shall have a Village Council.

Explanation:- Village means and includes an area recognised as a Village as such by the Government of Nagaland. An area in order to be a Village under this Act shall fulfil the following conditions namely:-

(a) The land in the area belong to the population of that area or given to them by the Government of Nagaland, if the land in question is a Government land or is given to them by the lawful owner of the land; and

(b) The Village is established according to the usage and customary practice of the population of the area.

4. A Village Council shall consist of members, chosen by villagers in accordance with the prevailing customary practices and usages, the same being approved by the State Government, provided that hereditary village Chiefs, GBs and Angs shall be Ex-officio Members of such Council and shall have voting right.
Qualification for members

5. A person shall not be qualified to be chosen as a member of the Village Council unless, he:-

(a) is a citizen of India, and

(b) has attained the age 25 years.

6. (a) Every Village Council, unless otherwise dissolved by the State Government, shall continue for five years from the date of appointment;

Provided that the said period may be extended by the State Government by a Notification in the Gazette for a period not exceeding one year at a time.

(b) All members shall hold office during the life of the Village Council:

Provided that a member chosen to fill in a casual vacancy shall hold office for the remainder of the term of office of the member whom he replaced:

Provided further that Village institutions which were traditionally established like the “Putu Menden” in Ao area and recognised as Village Council shall continue to function as Village Council according to respective custom and usage.

Chairman

7. (1) The Village Council will choose a member as Chairman of the Council.

(2) During the absence of the Chairman from any sitting of the Village Council a member of the Council nominated by the Chairman shall act as Chairman.

8. Secretary:- The Village Council may select and appoint a Secretary who may or may not be a member of the Council. If the Secretary is not a member of the Council, he shall have no voting rights.
Power to remove members

9. (1) The State Government may remove any member of a Village Council from his office:-

(a) Who is convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude by a court of law, or

(b) Who refuses to act, or become incapable of acting, or

(c) Who is declared to be insolvent, or

(d) Who has been declared by notification in the Gazette to be disqualified for employment in the Public Service, or

(e) Who without an excuse or sufficient ground in the opinion of the State Government absents himself from the majority of meeting in a year of Village Council, or

(f) Who has been guilty of misconduct, in discharge of his duties or of any disgraceful conduct, and two third of the total members of the Village Council at a meeting recommend his removal.

(2) No person who has been removed from his office under clause (a) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall be eligible for re-election except with the previous permission of the State Government obtained by such person in the prescribed manner.

Conduct of Business

10. The procedure for the conduct of business in a Village Council shall be as may be regulated from time to time by the Chairman thereof. The written record of the gist of its proceedings shall be maintained.
11. The Village Council shall meet once in every 3 months: provided that the Chairman may summon the meeting of the Council at any time if requisition is made by one-third of the members.

Powers and Duties

12. The Village Council shall have the following powers and duties:-

(1) to formulate Village Development Schemes, to supervise proper maintenance of water supply, roads, forest, sanitation, education and other welfare activities;

(2) to help various Government agencies in carrying out development works in the village;

(3) to take development works on its own initiative or on request by the Government;

(4) to borrow money from the Government, Banks or financial institutions for application in the development and welfare work of the village and to repay the same with or without interest as the case may be;

(5) to apply for and receive grant-in-aid, donations, subsidies from the Government or any agencies;

(6) to provide security for due repayment of loan received by any permanent resident of the villages from the Government, Bank or financial institution;

(7) to lend money from its funds to deserving permanent resident of the village and to obtain repayment thereof with or without interest;

(8) to forfeit the security of the individual borrower on his default in repayment of loan advanced to him or on his commission of a breach of any of the
terms of loan agreement entered into by him with the Council and to dispose of such security by public auction or by private sale;

(9) to enter into any loan agreement with the Government, Bank and financial institutions or a permanent resident of the village;

(10) to realise registration fees for each litigation within its jurisdiction;

(11) to raise fund for utility service within the village by passing a resolution subject to the approval of the State Government:

Provided that all monetary transactions shall be conducted through a scheduled Bank or the Nagaland State Co-operative Bank;

(12) to constitute Village Development Board;

(13) Power to do certain Acts in the event of an epidemic.

On the outbreak of an epidemic or infectious disease Village Council shall initiate all preventive measures.

Administration of Justice

[Section 14 was deleted by The Nagaland Village and Area Councils (Amendment) Act, 1985.]

Village Administration

15. (1) The Village Council shall be auxiliary to the administration and shall have full powers to deal with internal administration of the village:

(a) maintenance of law and order;

(b) In serious case offender may be arrested but such person should be handed over to the nearest Administrative Officer or Police Station without undue delay;
(c) to report to the nearest Administrative Officer occurrence of any un-natural death or serious accident;

(d) to inform the presence of strangers, vagabonds or suspects to the nearest Administrative Officer or Police Station;

(e) to enforce orders passed by the competent authority on the village as a whole;

(f) to report outbreak of epidemics to the nearest Administrative Officer or Medical Officer;

(g) no transfer of immovable property shall be affected without the consent of the Village Council. Written record of this shall be maintained by the Village Council.

**Disqualification**

16. A person shall be disqualified from being selected as and for being a member of Village Council:-

(1) If he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by the competent court or such authority as may be recognised by the State Government; or

(2) If he is not a citizen of India or has voluntarily acquired citizenship of foreign nation or is under acknowledgement or allegiance to a foreign nation; or

(3) If he has been convicted by a Court in India for an offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years unless a period of five years or such less period as the State Government may allow in any particular case, has elapsed since his release; or

(4) if having held an office under any Council he has been found guilty of corruption, disloyalty or breach of such Council laws; unless a period of five years or
such less period as the State Government may determine in any particular case has elapsed since his becoming so disqualified; or

(5) if he is an undischarged insolvent; or

(6) if he is a salaried Government servant (..................)\(^{10}\); or

(7) if he abstains himself from the majority of the meeting in a year and is unable to explain such absence to the satisfaction of the Council; or

(8) if he is a member of any other Village Council; or

(9) if he has been dismissed from the service of the Government or any other local authority for misconduct unless a period of five years has elapsed from the date of dismissal.

17. If any question arises as to whether a member of Village Council has been subject to disqualification, the question shall be referred to the decision of the State Government whose decision thereon shall be final.

18. A seat shall become vacant (1) When a member dies; or (2) When a member resigns his seat in writing under his own hand; or (3) When a member is removed by the State Government on becoming disqualified.

**Filling of Casual Vacancy**

19. When a seat becomes vacant, the Chairman shall call upon the Village concerned to choose a member.

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\(^{10}\) "or employee of an Area Council" is deleted, since the Area Council was abolished by The Nagaland Village and Area Councils (Second Amendment) Act, 1990.
20. When a dispute arises as to the selection of any member of a Village Council, the matter shall be referred to the State Government whose decision thereon shall be final.

21. Every Village Council shall be a body, corporate, by the name of the Village for which it is constituted and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued through its Chairman, with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both moveable and immovable, and to contract and do all other things necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Control of Village Council

22. Subject to the general superintendence of the State Government/the Depty Commissioner/the Additional Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) in-charge of the Sub-Division, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Circle Officer shall have control over all the Village Councils within his jurisdiction.

CHAPTER-II

AREA COUNCIL

[Sections 23-42, dealing with Area Council, were deleted by The Nagaland Village and Area Councils (Second Amendment) Act, 1990.]
CHAPTER-III
MISCELLANEOUS

Constitution of State Level Advisory Board

43. (a) (1) The State Government may constitute by notification in the Official Gazette, a Board consisting of the following members, namely:–

Chairman – Minister-in-charge (Councils)

Members – 1. Agricultural Production Commissioner
2. Secretary (Finance)
3. Secretary (Home) – Member Secretary
4. Three Members nominated by the State Government (like Member of Legislative Assembly)

(2) Four of the members attending any meeting of the Board shall form the quorum for the purpose of trans-acting the business of that meeting of the Board.

(3) All members of the Board including the nominated members shall have one vote each and the Chairman shall have a casting vote in case of a tie.

(4) In the absence of the Chairman, the members present shall elect one among themselves to preside over the meeting.

44. Any non-official member may at any time resign his office and his resignation shall be effective immediately it is accepted by the State Government.

45. The term of office of any non-official member shall be three years:
Provided that in case of members representing the Legislature or Local Authorities, their terms of office shall terminate as soon as they cease to be members of such Legislature or Local Authority, as the case may be.

46. (1) The term of office of non-official members shall commence on such date as may be notified in this behalf by the State Government.

(2) A person ceasing to be member by reason of the expiry of his term of office as described in section 45, shall be eligible for re-nomination.

47. The State Government may remove from the Board any member who:-

(a) refuses to act, or becomes incapable of acting or absent himself from three consecutive meetings of the Board and is unable to explain such absence to the satisfaction of the Board; or

(b) has so flagrantly abused in any manner his position as a member of the Board as to render his continuance detrimental to the public interest.

Provided that when the State Government proposes to take action under the foregoing provisions of this section, an opportunity for explanation shall be given to the member concerned and when such action is taken, the reasons thereof shall be placed on record.

48. (1) When the place of a member nominated by the State Government becomes vacant by his resignation, removal or death the State Government shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy.

(2) The term of office of a member nominated under sub-section (1) shall be the remainder of the term of office of the member in whose place has been nominated.
Powers and duties of the State Level Advisory Board

49. The State Level Advisory Board shall (i) review from time to time working of various Village (.....) Councils, (ii) advise the Government about allotment of funds to various Village Councils as grant-in-aid, (iii) perform such other duties as the Board may be required by the State Government.

50. (1) The State Government may by notification in the Gazette make rules consistent with this Act, to carry out the purpose of this Act.

(2) in particular and without prejudice to the generality of foregoing powers, such rules may provide for the following, namely:--

[(a) – (e)]

(f) procedure for maintenance of accounts and audit;

(g) procedure for conduct of business of Village (.....) Councils;

(h) any other connected matter in respect of which it is necessary to make rules for the constitution and proper functioning of the Village (.....) Councils.

(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made before the Nagaland Legislative Assembly while it is in sessions for a total period of seven days, which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, the Nagaland Legislative Assembly agree in making any modification in the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be

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11 "and Area" is deleted, *ibid.*
12 Sub-sections (a) – (e) are deleted, since they relate to Area Council, *ibid.*
13 "and Area" is deleted, since the Area Council was abolished by the Nagaland Village and Area Councils (Second Amendment) Act, 1990.
of no effect as the case may be; so that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity anything previously done under this rule.

Repeal

51. The Nagaland Village, Area and Regional Councils Act, 1970 (The Nagaland Act No. 2 of 1971) shall stand repealed:

Provided that such repeal shall not affect:-

(a) the previous operation of the said Act or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or

(b) and right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired; accrued or incurred under the said Act; or

(c) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment suffered in respect of any offence committed against the said Act; or

(d) any investigation legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid:

Provided further that anything done or any action taken including any appointment or delegation made, instruction or direction made, certificate or registration granted under the Act hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provision of this Act and shall continue to be in force accordingly unless and until superseded by anything done or any action taken under this Act.
Savings

52. All powers, rights and duties given by this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers, rights and duties conferred by any act, law or custom and all such other powers, rights and duties may be exercised and put in force in the same manner by the same authority as if this Act has not been passed.

Power to Remove Difficulties

53. (1) If any difficulty or doubt arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, by order published in Gazette, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the purpose of this Act as appears to it to be necessary or expedient for the removal of the difficulty or doubt; and the order of the State Government in such cases shall be final.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before the Assembly while it is in session for a total period of seven days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive session and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following the Assembly agree in making any modification in the order shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect as the case may be so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under this order.

Dissolution

54. (1) If the State Government on receipt of a report from the Deputy Commissioner of the District or otherwise is satisfied that a situation has arisen in
which Village (…….)\textsuperscript{15} Council cannot function in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, by order published in the Gazette, direct that the Council shall be dissolved from such date and for such period as may be specified in the notification.

(2) When the Village (…….)\textsuperscript{16} Council is dissolved under provisions of sub-section (1):

(a) all members notwithstanding that their term of office has not expired shall from the date of dissolution vacate their office as such members;

(b) all powers and duties of the Village (…….)\textsuperscript{17} Council shall during the period of dissolution be exercised by such person or persons as the State Government may appoint in this behalf;

(c) all funds and other property vested in the Village (…….)\textsuperscript{18} Council shall during the period of dissolution vest in the State Government; and

(d) as soon as the period of dissolution expires, the Village (…….)\textsuperscript{19} Council shall be reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(3) Every order made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before the Assembly while it is in session for a total period of seven days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following the Assembly agree in making any modification in the order or the Assembly agree that the order should not be made the order shall thereafter have effect only in such

\textsuperscript{15} "or Area" is deleted, since the Area Council was abolished by the Nagaland Village and Area Councils (Second Amendment) Act, 1990.

\textsuperscript{16} \textit{Ibid.}

\textsuperscript{17} \textit{Ibid.}

\textsuperscript{18} \textit{Ibid.}

\textsuperscript{19} \textit{Ibid.}
modified form or be of no effect as the case may be, without prejudice to the validity
of anything previously done under this order.
APPENDIX VI

THE NAGALAND VILLAGE AND AREA COUNCILS

(SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT, 1990. 20

(ACT NO. 7 OF 1990)

An Act

Further to amend the Nagaland Village and Area Councils Act, 1978. 21

It is hereby enacted by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly in the Forty First year of the Republic of India, as follows:-

Short title and commencement.-1. (1) This Act may be called the Nagaland Village and Area Councils (Second Amendment) Act, 1990.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Nagaland.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may by notification in the Official Gazette appoint.

Amendment of the title of the Nagaland Village and Area Councils Act, 1978.-

2. The Nagaland Village and Area Councils Act, 1978 hereinafter called the Principal Act, shall henceforth be called the Nagaland Village Council Act, 1978.

Abolition of Area Councils.-3. (1) Section 23 to Section 42 of the Principal Act shall be deleted and the Area Councils be abolished.

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20 Government of Nagaland, Department of Justice and Law.
21 The first amendment to the Principal Act was made by The Nagaland Village and Area Councils (Amendment) Act, 1985 (The Nagaland Code, Volume-IV, First Edition 1986, Government of Nagaland, Department of Justice and Law).
(2) Subsequent to the abolition of Area Council, all assets and liabilities of the Area Council shall be the assets and liabilities of the State Government.
APPENDIX VII

THE SIXTEEN-POINT MEMORANDUM

ENDORSED BY THE NAGA PEOPLE'S CONVENTION AT THE

MOKOKCHUNG CONVENTION ON 26TH OCTOBER, 1959

1. The Name: The territories that were hitherto known as the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area under the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area Act, 1957, and any other Naga areas which may hereafter come under it shall form a State within the Indian Union and be hereafter known as Nagaland.

2. The Ministry-in-Charge: The Nagaland shall be under the Ministry of External Affairs, the Government of India.

3. The Governor of Nagaland: (1) The President of India shall appoint a Governor for Nagaland and he will be vested with the executive powers of the Government of Nagaland and he will function from the Headquarters of the Nagaland. (2) His administrative Secretariat will be headed by the Chief Secretary stationed at the Headquarters with other Secretariat staff as necessary. (3) The Governor shall have special responsibility with regard to law and order, and police during the transitional period only.

4. Council of Ministers: (1) There shall be a Council of Ministers, viz., six Ministers and three Deputy Ministers with a Chief Minister as the Head to assist and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions. (2) The Council of Ministers shall be responsible to the Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

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22 Ashikho Daili Mao, op. cit., pp. 175-178.
5. **The Legislature**: There shall be constituted a Legislative Assembly consisting of elected and nominated members as may be deemed necessary, representing different tribes. Further, a duly constituted body of experts may be formed to examine and determine the principles of representation on democratic basis.

6. **Representation in the Parliament**: Three elected members shall represent Nagaland in the Union Parliament, i.e., two in the Lok Sabha and one in the Rajya Sabha.

7. **Acts of Parliament**: No Act or Law passed by the Union Parliament affecting the following provisions shall have legal force in the Nagaland unless specifically applied to it by a majority vote of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly: (1) The religious or social practices of the Nagas; (2) Naga customary laws and procedure; (3) civil and criminal justice so far as these concern decision according to the Naga customary laws; (4) The ownership and transfer of land and its resources.

8. **Local Self-Government**: Each tribe shall have the following units of law making and administrative local bodies to deal with matters concerning the respective tribes and areas: (1) The Village Council, (2) The Range Council, (3) The Tribal Council. These Councils will also deal with disputes and cases involving breaches of customary laws and usages.

9. **Administration of Justice**: (a) Each tribe shall have the following Courts of Justice: (1) The Village Court, (2) The Range Court, (3) The Tribal Court; (b) Appellate Courts: (1) The District-cum-Sessions Court (for each district), High Court and Supreme Court of India; and (2) the Naga Tribunal (for the whole of Nagaland in respect of cases decided according to customary law).
10. Administration of Tuensang District: (1) The Governor shall carry on the administration of the Tuensang District for a period of 10 (ten) years until such time when the tribes in the Tuensang District are capable of shouldering more responsibilities of the advanced system of administration. The commencement of 10 (ten) year period of administration will start simultaneously with the enforcement of detailed working of the Constitution in other parts of the Nagaland. (2) Provided further that a regional council shall be formed for Tuensang District by elected representatives from all the tribes in Tuensang District and the Governor may nominate representatives to the regional council as well. The Deputy Commissioner will be the Ex-Officio Chairman of the Council. This regional council will elect members to the Naga Legislative Assembly to represent Tuensang District. (3) Provided further that on the advice of the regional council, steps will be taken to start various councils and courts in those areas where the people feel themselves capable of establishing such institutions. (4) Provided further that no Act or law passed by the Naga Legislative Assembly shall be applicable to Tuensang District unless specially recommended by the regional council. (5) Provided that the regional council shall supervise and guide the working of the various councils and tribal courts within Tuensang District and wherever deem necessary and depute the local officer to act as Chairman thereof. (6) Provided that councils of such areas inhabited by a mixed population or which have not as yet decided to which specific tribal council to be affiliated to, shall be directed under the regional council for the time being. And at the end of 10 (ten) years the situation will be reviewed and if the people so desire the period will be further extended.
11. **Financial Assistance from the Government of India:** To supplement the revenues of Nagaland, there will be a need for the Government of India to pay out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid as follows. (1) Lump sum as may be necessary each year for the development programme in Nagaland and (2) Grant-in-aid towards meeting the cost of the administration of Nagaland.

12. **Re-transfer of Reserved Forests:** All the reserved forests and other Naga areas that were transferred out of Naga area will be returned to Nagaland with a defined boundary under the present settlement.

13. **Consolidation of Contiguous Naga Areas:** The other Naga tribes inhabiting the areas contiguous to the present Nagaland be allowed to join Nagaland if they so desire.

14. **Formation of Separate Naga Regiment:** In order that the Naga people can fulfil their desire of playing a full role in the defence forces of India, the question of raising a separate Naga Regiment should be duly examined for action.

15. **Transitional Period:** (a) On reaching the political settlement with the Government of India, the Naga People’s Convention shall appoint a body to draft the details of the Constitution for the Nagaland on the basis of the settlement. (b) There shall be constituted an interim body, with elected representatives from every tribe, to assist and advise the Governor in the administration of Nagaland during the transitional period. The tenure of office of the members of the interim body will be three years subject to re-election.

16. **Inner Line Regulation:** Rules embodied in the Protected Area Act, 1958, shall remain in force in Nagaland.
APPENDIX VIII

THE SIXTEEN-POINT AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE NAGA PEOPLE’S CONVENTION AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON

30TH JULY, 1960

1. The Name: The territories that were heretofore known as the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area under the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area Act, 1957, shall form a State within the Indian Union and be hereafter known as Nagaland.

2. The Ministry Incharge: The Nagaland shall be under the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India.

3. The Governor of Nagaland: (a) The President of India shall appoint a Governor for Nagaland and he will be vested with the executive powers of the Government of Nagaland. He will have his headquarters in Nagaland.

   (b) His administrative Secretariat will be headed by the Chief Secretary stationed at the Headquarters with other Secretariat staff as necessary.

   (c) The Governor shall have special responsibility with regard to law and order during the transitional period and for so long as the law and order situation continues to remain disturbed on account of hostile activities. In exercising this special responsibility, the Governor shall, after consultation with the Ministry, act in his individual judgement. This special responsibility of the Governor will cease when normalcy returns.

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4. **Council of Ministers**: (a) There shall be a Council of Ministers, with a Chief Minister at the head, to assist and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions.

   (b) The Council of Ministers shall be responsible to the Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

5. **The Legislature**: There shall be constituted a Legislative Assembly consisting of elected and nominated members as may be deemed necessary, representing different tribes. (Further a duly constituted body of experts may be formed to examine and determine the principles of representation on democratic basis.)

6. **Representation in the Parliament**: Two elected members shall represent Nagaland in the Union Parliament, that is to say, one for the Lok Sabha and the other for the Rajya Sabha.

7. **Acts of Parliament**: No Act or law passed by the Union Parliament affecting the following provisions shall have legal force in the Nagaland unless specifically applied to it by a majority vote of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly:

   (a) The Religious or Social Practices of the Nagas;

   (b) The Customary Laws and Procedure;

   (c) Civil and Criminal Justice so far as these concerned decision according to the Naga customary law.

   The existing law relating to administration of civil and criminal justice as provided in the Rules for the Administration of Justice and Police in the Naga Hills District shall continue to be in force.

   (d) The ownership and transfer of land and its resources.
8. Local Self-Government: Each tribe shall have the following units of rule making and administrative local bodies to deal with matters concerning the respective tribes and areas:

   (a) The Village Council;
   (b) The Range Council; and
   (c) The Tribal Council.

   The Council will also deal with disputes and cases involving breaches of customary laws and usages.

9. Administration of Justice: (a) The existing system of administration of Civil and Criminal Justice shall continue.

   (b) The Appellate Courts:

   (i) The District-cum-Sessions Court (for each district), High Court and Supreme Court of India;
   (ii) The Naga Tribunal (for the whole of Nagaland) in respect of cases decided according to customary law.

10. Administration of Tuensang District: (a) The Governor shall carry on the administration of the Tuensang District for a period of 10 (ten) years until such time when the tribes in the Tuensang District are capable of shouldering more responsibility of advanced system of administration in other parts of the Nagaland.

   (b) Provided further that a Regional Council shall be formed for Tuensang District by representatives from all the tribes in Tuensang District, and the Governor may nominate representative to the Regional Council as well. The Regional Council will elect Members of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly to represent Tuensang District.
(c) Provided further that on the advice of the Regional Council, steps will be taken to start various Councils and Courts, in those areas where the people feel themselves capable of establishing such institutions.

(d) Provided further that no Act or Law passed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly shall be applicable to Tuensang District unless specially recommended by the Regional Council.

(e) Provided further that the Regional Council shall supervise and guide the working of the various Councils and Tribal Courts within Tuensang District wherever necessary and depute the local officers to act as Chairmen thereof.

(f) Provided further that Councils of such areas inhabited by a mixed population or which have not as yet decided to which specific Tribal Council be affiliated to, shall be directly under the Regional Council for the time being. And at the end of ten years the situation will be reviewed and if the people so desired the period will be further extended.

11. **Financial Assistance from the Government of India:** To supplement the revenues of Nagaland, there will be need for the Government of India to pay out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid towards meeting the cost of administration. Proposals for the above grants shall be prepared and submitted by the Government of Nagaland to the Government of India for their approval. The Governor will have general responsibility for ensuring that the funds made available by the Government of India are expended for the purposes for which they have been approved.

12. **Consolidation of Forest Areas:** The delegation wished the following to be placed on record: “The Naga delegation discussed the question of the inclusion of the
Reserved Forests and of contiguous areas inhabited by the Nagas. They were referred to the provisions in Articles 3 and 4 of the Constitution, prescribing the procedure for the transfer of areas from one State to another.”

13. Consolidation of Contiguous Naga Areas: The delegation wished the following to be placed on record: “The Naga leaders expressed the view that other Nagas inhabiting contiguous areas should be enabled to join the new State. It was pointed out to them on behalf of the Government of India that Articles 3 and 4 of the Constitution provided for increasing the area of any State, but it was not possible for the Government of India to make any commitment in this regard at this stage.”

14. Formation of Separate Naga Regiment: In order that the Naga people can fulfil their desire of playing a full role in the defence forces of India, the question of raising a separate Naga Regiment should be duly examined for action.

15. Transitional Period: (a) On reaching the political settlement with the Government of India, the Government of India will prepare a Bill for such amendment of the Constitution, as may be necessary, in order to implement the decision. The Draft Bill, before presentation to Parliament, will be shown to the delegates of the NPC.

(b) There shall be constituted an Interim Body, with elected representatives from every tribe, to assist and advise the Governor in the administration of Nagaland during the transitional period. The tenure of office of the members of the Interim Body will be 3 (three) years subject to re-election.
16. **Inner Line Regulation**: Rules embodied in the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873, shall remain in force in Nagaland.\(^{24}\)

\(^{24}\) M. Horam, *op. cit.*, pp. 254-258.
APPENDIX IX

RESPONDENTS TO QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Antitola Chang, 25 years, Lecturer, Government College, Phek, Tuensang village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 30th June, 2008.

2. Besocheching, 75 years, President, G.B.’s Union, Kejok village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 6th June, 2008.

3. Beso Chingmak Chang, 80 years, Naga Freedom Fighter, Tuensang village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 14th January, 2005.


5. C.K. Chang, Executive Engineer (R&B), Nagaland, Longtang village, Noksen area, Questionnaire dated 6th June, 2008.


7. Dr. Asonla Aying, 48 years, Medical Officer, Tuensang, Yangyimti village, Noksen area, Questionnaire dated 6th June, 2008.

8. Dr. Somba Chang, 63 years, Kilonser/Tatar (NSCN-IM), Herbal Specialist, Former Joint Secretary of UDF, UFN, NNDP, and NPC, Chingmei village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 13th January, 2005.

9. Dr. Smt. Sungmo, 47 years, Medical Officer, Tuensang, Ngangpong village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 6th June, 2008.
10. Elem Mongko Chang, 56 years, Extension Officer, Department of Agriculture, 
Tuensang, and former Pastor, St. Thomas Church, Tuensang, Yali village, 
Noksen area, Questionnaire dated 24th January, 2005.

11. H. Chuba, 65 years, MLA, Ex-Minister, Noksen village, Noksen area, 
Questionnaire dated 20th June, 2008.

12. Helimong, 74 years, Retd. P.A. to D.C., Tuensang District, Sipongsang 
village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 6th June, 2008.

13. H. Imlong Chang, 50 years, Former Vice-President of Indira Congress, 
Tuensang District, Tuensang village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 27th 

14. I. Elem Chang, 58 years, Lecturer Selection Grade, Sao Chang College, 
Tuensang, Litem village, Noksen area, Questionnaire dated 2nd August, 2008.

15. Imlong David, 21 years, Second Year Student, St. Joseph’s College, Jakham, 
Longtang village, Noksen area, Questionnaire dated 12th June, 2008.

16. I.L. Chingmak, 64 years, Ex-Minister, Litem village, Noksen area, 
Questionnaire dated 2nd August, 2005.

17. Imlong Chaba Chang, 50 years, Public Leader, Yukumsang village, Noksen 
area, Questionnaire dated 7th February, 2005.

18. Imti Chuba Chang, 70 years, Scout Commander during World War II, 
Demonstrator (VLW), Department of Agriculture, Tuensang, former Angh of 
Tuensang Area, Chingmei village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 25th 
19. K. Chingmak, 45 years, Executive Secretary, Chang Baptist Lashong Thangyen (Chang Baptist Church Association), Hakchang village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 6th June, 2008.


22. Kushem Yimjong Chang, 21 years, Third Year Student, St. Joseph’s College, Jakhama, Tuensang village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 6th June, 2008.


26. Moba Chongma Chollen Chang, 60 years, President Chang Khulei Setshang (Chang Tribal Council), former Area Council Member, Area Circle Member (Noksen), Area Council Chairman, Private Secretary (Political) to Shri Chongshen Chang, Minister, Longtang village, Noksen area, Questionnaire dated 23rd April, 2005.

28. Mongko Yan chu Chang, 62 years, former Secretary of the Chang Tribal Council, Ex-Announcer in Chang Language at All India Radio, Kohima, and recognised authority on Chang history, culture and polity, Konya village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 15th January, 2005.

29. Mother Rose Teresa, SABS, 67 years, Member of the First Group of SABS Sisters posted at Tuensang in February, 1967, Missionary for Ten Years at Tuensang, and former Regional Superior of the Corpus Christi Province of the SABS, Dimapur, Questionnaire dated 27th April, 2008.

30. Nayang Kejong Chang, 75 years, MLA, Ex-Dobashi and Ex-P.A. to D.C., Tuensang District, Hakchang village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 16th January, 2005.


32. Nungsanglemba Chang, 63 years, Retired SDO (Civil), Ex-Candidate Tuensang Sadar I, and former NPCC General Secretary, Tuensang District, Noksen village, Noksen area, Questionnaire dated 8th August, 2005.

33. O. Chongma Chang, 52 years, Government School Teacher, Waoshu village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 7th January, 2005.

34. O.T. Chingmak, 55 years, Director (Supply), Tuensang District, Tuensang village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 7th January, 2005.

35. Panglo Chang, 75 years, Elderly Citizen, Yaongyimti village, Noksen area, Questionnaire dated 21st January, 2005.

36. P. Chuba Chang, 43 years, MLA, Yaongyimti village, Noksen area, Questionnaire dated 26th June, 2008.
37. Peter Chingmak Chang, 58 years, Demonstrator, Department of Agriculture, Tuensang, former Chairman, Parish Council, St. Thomas Church, Tuensang, Yaongyimti village, Noksen area, Questionnaire dated 6th January, 2005.

38. P. Pangjung, 47 years, Suptd., Nagaland Legislative Assembly, Nagaland, Yangpi village, Noksen area, Questionnaire dated 6th June, 2008.


41. R. Sangnyu, 47 years, J.E. (RD), Tuensang, Yangpi village, Noksen area, Questionnaire dated 6th June, 2008.

42. S. Ato, 65 years, Retd. SDPO, Sipongsang village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 6th June, 2008.

43. Selichem Chang, 55 years, Government Teacher, Pastor, St. Thomas Church, Tuensang, Yimrup village, Noksen area, Questionnaire dated 24th April, 2005.

44. Siang, 64 years, P.A. to D.C., Tuensang District, Hakchang village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 24th April, 2005.


46. Siponglepla Mary Chang, 50 years, Government Teacher, Tuensang village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 6th January, 2005.
47. Smti. Anti, 45 years, B.D.O., Tuensang, Noksen village, Noksen area, Questionnaire dated 6th June, 2008.

48. Smti. O. Khumla, 47 years, SDO (C), Tuensang, Tuensang village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 6th June, 2008.

49. Smti. S. Chubala, 55 years, Vice-Principal, Sao Chang College, Tuensang, Litem village, Noksen area, Questionnaire dated 6th June, 2008.


51. S. Thungdilempong Chang, 20 years, Second Year Student, St. Joseph’s College, Jakhama, Yimrup village, Noksen area, Questionnaire dated 12th June, 2008.

52. T. Among, 38 years, Pastor, Tuensang village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 2nd August, 2005.


54. Tochi Hanso Chang, 75 years, Ex-Minister, Chingmei village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 25th March, 2005.

55. T. Ongbou Chang, 44 years, former President of Tuensang Village Citizen Union (Head GB), Tuensang village, Tuensang area, Questionnaire dated 2nd August, 2005.


57. T. Yimpondsoted Chang, 63 years, Headmaster, Hakushong Proceeding Middle School, Tuensang, Member of Chang Literature Committee, and
research person on Chang history, culture, and polity, Litem village, Noksen area, Questionnaire dated 23rd May, 2005.

58. Y. Among, 54 years, Dy. Director, Arts and Culture, Nagaland, Yangpi village, Noksen area, Questionnaire dated 6th June, 2008.


60. Y. Lanuyapang Chang, 29 years, SA, P & AR Department, Civil Secretariat, Kohima, Noksen village, Noksen area, Questionnaire dated 24th April, 2005.
APPENDIX X

INTERVIEWEES

1. Beso Chingmak Chang, 80 years, Naga Freedom Fighter,
   interviewed at Tuensang Town on 14th January, 2005.

2. Shri C.M. Chang, 58 years, Secretary, Youth Resources and Sports, Government of
   Nagaland (Rtd.) and Ex-Candidate (2003), interviewed at Kohima
   on 28th January, 2005.

3. Shri Elem Mongko Chang, 58 years, Extension Officer, Department of Agriculture,
   Tuensang, interviewed on 24th January, 2005.

4. Shri I.L. Chingmak Chang, 64 years, Ex-Minister, interviewed at Tuensang on
   2nd August, 2005.

5. Shri Imlong Chaba Chang, 50 years, Public Leader, interviewed at Kohima on
   7th February, 2005.

6. Shri Imti Chuba Chang, 79 years, Scout Commander during World War II,
   Demonstrator (VLW), Department of Agriculture, Tuensang,
   former Angh of Tuensang Area, interviewed at Tuensang

7. Shri Moba Chongma Chollen Chang, 60 years, Area Council Member, Area Circle
   Member (Noksen), Private Secretary (Political) to Shri Chongshen Chang,
   Minister, interviewed at Kohima on 2nd February, 2005.

8. Shri Mongko Chollen Chang, 52 years, G.B. Sangtak,
   interviewed at Tuensang on 10th January, 2005.
9. Shri Mongko Yanchu Chang, 62 years, former Secretary of the Chang Tribal Council and Ex-Announcer in Chang Language at All India Radio, Kohima, interviewed at Tuensang on 15\textsuperscript{th} January, 2005.

10. Shri Nayang Kejong Chang, 75 years, Ex P.A. to D.C. and Ex-M.L.A., interviewed at Tuensang on 8\textsuperscript{th} January, 2005.

11. Shri O. Chongma Chang, 50 years, Government Teacher, interviewed at Tuensang on 7\textsuperscript{th} January, 2005.

12. Shri Peter Chingmak Chang, 58 years, Demonstrator, Department of Agriculture, Tuensang, Chairman Parish Council, Tuensang, interviewed on 6\textsuperscript{th} January, 2005.

13. Shri Simon Chang, 58 years, Soil Conservation Assistant, Government of Nagaland, interviewed at Tuensang on 6\textsuperscript{th} January, 2005.

14. Dr. Somba Chang, 50 years, Herbal Specialist, Joint Secretary of UDF, UFN, NNDP, and NPC, Kilonser/Tatar (IM), interviewed at Tuensang on 13\textsuperscript{th} January, 2005.

15. Rev. S. Takam Chang, 65 years, Pastor of Chang Church, Tuensang, interviewed at Tuensang on 24\textsuperscript{th} January, 2005.

16. Shri T. Yimpongsoted Chang, 63 years, Headmaster, Hakushong Proceeding Middle School, Tuensang, Member of Chang Literature Committee and Research Person on Chang History, Culture, and Polity, interviewed on 16\textsuperscript{th} January, 2005.

17. Shri Tochi Hanso Chang, 75 years, Ex-Minister, interviewed at Kohima on 22\textsuperscript{nd} March, 2005.
18. Smt. Siponglepla Mary Chang, 50 years, Government Teacher,
   interviewed at Tuensang on 6th January, 2005.

19. Shri H. Imlong Chang, 50 years, Vice-President of Indira Congress, Tuensang
   District, interviewed at Tuensang on 27th January, 2005.

20. Shri Lanuyanger Chang, 25 years, Graduate, interviewed at Jakhama on
    24th April, 2005.

21. Panglo Chang, 75 years, Elderly Citizen, Yaongyimti village, interviewed on
APPENDIX XI

QUESTIONNAIRE/SCHEDULE – I

1. Name:

2. Designation:

3. Qualification:

4. Village and Area:

5. Age:

6. Date of Return:

1. How did the Chang originate?

2. What does the name Chang mean?

3. Why was Changsang abandoned?

4. How many clans are there among the Chang? Name them.

5. Do the Chang clans have specific functions to perform?
   a) Yes    b) No    c) Don’t know
   If yes, mention them.

6. Are all the present Chang villages originally of Chang origin?
   a) Yes    b) No    c) Don’t know
   If yes/no, why?

7. How many Chang dialects are there? Name them.

8. Since there is no Government record on the Chang population in the 2001 Census, what would be Chang population today?

9. Mention the reasons which led to founding of a new village:

10. Name the conditions that were necessary for founding a new village:
11. Did every Chang village have a *morung*?
   a) Yes   b) No   c) Don’t know
   If yes, what was it used for?

12. Into how many Ranges are the Chang villages divided?
   a) Number of Ranges   b) Names of Ranges
   1 (i)
   2 (ii)
   3 (iii)
   4 (iv)

13. By what name a sector of a village was known among the Chang?

14. What were the things built or made in order to defend the village?

15. Did the Chang regard the *morung* as important?
   a) Yes   b) No   c) Don’t know
   If yes/no, why?

16. What is the log-drum called in Chang language?

17. Did the Chang have a script?
   a) Yes   b) No   c) Don’t know

18. Were there brine springs (salt wells) in the Chang area?
   a) Yes   b) No   c) Don’t know
   If yes, where?

19. How would you classify the traditional Chang polity?
   a) Monarchical   b) Republican   c) Direct democracy
20. Did the Chang have a Secular Chief?
   a) Yes b) No c) Don’t know
   If yes, by what title was he known?

21. Is there any indication of how the office of the Chief evolved?
   a) Yes b) No c) Don’t know
   If yes, explain the reasons for it.

22. Was there a uniform pattern of chiefship among the Chang?
   a) Yes b) No c) Don’t know
   If no, what were the various patterns?

23. The office of the Chang Chief was
   a) hereditary. b) elected
   Explain the procedure of succession.

24. What was the tenure of the Chang Chief?
   a) Number of years b) Lifetime

25. Name the qualifications for being a Chief:

26. What gave legitimacy (legal recognition) to the Chief?
   a) Custom b) Character c) both custom and character d) Others

27. Could the Chief be removed from office?
   a) Yes b) No c) Don’t know
   If yes, how was it done?

28. List the powers and functions of the Chang Chief:

29. Did the Chief perform both secular and priestly functions?
   a) Yes b) No c) Don’t know
30. Did the Chief have any legislative power?
   a) Yes       b) No       c) Don’t know

   If yes, to what extent? If no, why?

31. Did the Chief have any helpers to assist him in the exercise of his functions?
   a) Yes       b) No       c) Don’t know

   If yes, what were they called?

32. Name the qualities that were required for being a member of the Village Council:

33. Write down the powers and functions of the Village Council:

34. Who were included as members of the Village Council?
   a) Clan representatives       b) Khel representatives       c) Others

35. Was there a Village Council for every Chang village?
   a) Yes       b) No       c) Don’t know

   If yes, what was it called?

36. What was the tenure of the members of the Village Council?
   a) Number of years       b) Lifetime

37. Could a member of the Village Council be removed from office?
   a) Yes       b) No       c) Don’t know

   If yes, how was it done?

38. What was the position of the village Chief in relation to (a) the Council of Elders and (b) the other functionaries or his helpers?
   a) Autocratic
   b) Shared equal powers
   c) Simply an agent in their hands
39. Was the relationship mentioned in Question 8 the same in all the Chang villages?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
   If yes/no, why?

40. Were there any special privileges given to the office of the Chief?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
   If yes, what were they?

41. Is the present-day village Chief elected in the same way as done in the former days?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
   If yes/no, why?

42. Are the Chang still loyal to the Chief as in the olden days?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
   If yes/no, how?

43. Do you agree with the present procedure of election of the Chief and members of the Village Council?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
   If yes/no, why?

44. Are there any indications of continuity (aspects which existed earlier and now) from the traditional village Chief to the present Head of the village?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
   If yes, enumerate them.
45. Are there new trends and changes in the office of the Chief (something which was not present in the traditional Chief and was introduced later)?
   a) Yes       b) No       c) Don’t know

If yes, mention them.

46. Were there any similarities between the traditional Chang Chief and the Chiefs of the other Naga tribes, especially the bordering tribes?
   a) Yes       b) No       c) Don’t know

If yes, write them down.
   i) Similarities:
   ii) Dissimilarities:

47. Mention the reasons for the practice of head-hunting:

48. How did a Chang consider head-hunting?
   a) Compulsion       b) Necessity       c) Pride

If so, why?

49. Write down the tactics that the Chang used during war with another village:

50. How is peace-making done among the Chang?

51. Name the persons who were responsible for the peace between the British and the Chang:

52. What did the British punitive expeditions show?
   a) The British were a superior race       b) The British had superior arms
   c) The Chang were afraid of the British       d) The Chang were weak

53. What was the status of the Chang villages when the British ruled India?
   a) Administered       b) controlled       c) outside control
54. Did the British interfere in the village administration of the Chang?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
   If yes/no, how?

55. Was the institution of *dobashi* introduced in the Chang area?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
   If yes, why?

56. How was the Chang area incorporated into India?
   a) The Chang requested for it  b) British legacy
   c) Agreement between the Chang and India
   d) Unilateral decision of the Government of India

57. Tuensang Town was established as an Out-Post of the Mokokchung Sub-Division. How was it that Tuensang Area was under the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills and not the SDO of Mokokchung?

58. Did the Government of India give the Chief any certificate of recognition?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know

59. Was political development continuous in Chang area?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
   If yes/no, why?

60. How did the Chang react to the introduction of administration?
   a) Willingly accepted it  b) Opposed it
   c) Were helpless  d) Resented it
61. Was there any change in the position of the Chief after the introduction of administration in Tuensang Area?
   a) Yes          b) No          c) Don’t know
   If yes, mention them.

62. Did the Chang participate in the 1951 plebiscite?
   a) Yes          b) No          c) Don’t know

63. When did Naga insurgency emerge in the Chang area?

64. Why did Phizo select Tuensang Area for starting Naga insurgency?

65. Who hoisted the flag of the Federal Government of Nagaland on 22nd March, 1956?

66. Mention the bad effects of Naga insurgency in Chang area:

67. Did the Regional Council work for the interests of the people?
   a) Yes          b) No          c) Don’t know
   If yes, how?

68. Was there any change in the role of the Chief after the introduction of electoral politics in Tuensang District?
   a) Yes          b) No          c) Don’t know
   If yes, what?

69. Did The Nagaland Village Council Act, 1978, have any effect on the Chang Chief?
   a) Yes          b) No          c) Don’t know
   If yes, in which way?
APPENDIX XII

QUESTIONNAIRE/SCHEDULE – II

1. Name:

2. Designation:

3. Qualification:

4. Village and Area:

5. Age:

6. Date of Return:

1. What was the Chang reaction to the first Baptist missionaries in their area?
   (a) Acceptance          (b) Opposition          (c) No reaction

2. Do you know who was the first Chang to become Christian?
   a) Yes               b) No                c) Don’t know

If yes, name him/her/them.

3. Did the Chang welcome the arrival of the first Roman Catholic missionaries in their area?
   a) Yes               b) No                c) Don’t know

If yes/no, why? If no, how long did this attitude last?

4. Are there Chang who become Roman Catholics?
   a) Yes               b) No                c) Don’t know

5. Did Christianity have any impact on the way of life of the Chang?
   a) Yes               b) No                c) Don’t know

If yes, what areas of life? If no, why?
6. Did Christianity have any impact on the religious life of the Chang?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
   If yes, in which way?   If no, why?

7. Did Christianity contribute to the community spirit of the Chang?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
   If yes, in which way?

8. Are the Christians an example in public life?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
   If yes, how?   If no, why?

9. Has Christianity contributed to inter-tribal relations?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
   If yes, in which way?

10. Has Christianity contributed to relations with non-local people?
    a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
    If yes, in which way?

11. Have Christians contributed to public causes?
    a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
    If yes, in which way?

12. Has Christianity contributed to education?
    a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
    If yes, in which way?

13. What is your expectation of the role of Christianity in economic growth?
    a) Promoting economic growth  b) No role in it
    c) Should play a more active role
14. Has Christianity contributed to employment opportunity?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
   If yes, in which way?

15. How many persons are employed in these schools?
   a) Baptist Schools:
   b) Catholic Schools:

16. Has Christianity prepared the Chang for self-sufficiency?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
   If yes, in which way?

17. What is the opinion of the Chang towards politics and religion?
   a) Go together  b) Separate religion from politics  c) It does not matter

18. What do you expect the Christian Churches to do with respect to fighting corruption and violence?
   a) Should be in the forefront  b) Should forget about them  c) Should only pray for ending them

19. Has Christianity contributed to political consciousness?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
   If yes, in which way?

20. Should the Christian Churches participate in political issues and problems, such as Naga independence, canvassing for a particular candidate, etc?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know
   If yes/no, why?
21. Have Christian political leaders made the Chang better persons?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know

If yes, in which way?

22. Has Christianity affected the position and role of the village Elders?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know

If yes, in which way?

23. Does Christianity have any demerits?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know

Name them.

24. Did the missionaries and Christians try/want to preserve anything traditional?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know

If yes, in which way?

25. What is the attitude of missionaries and Christians to traditional values?
   a) Appreciate them  b) Reject them  c) Did not bother about them

26. Was Christianity responsible for Westernisation?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know

If yes, in which way?

27. Was Christianity responsible for civilising the Chang?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know

If yes, in which way?

28. Was Christianity responsible for the end of traditional institutions?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Don’t know

If yes, in which way?
29. What is the position of the traditional Chang religion today?
   a) Same as before   b) Reduced   c) Completely non-existent

30. Do the Christians stand for preserving culture or for destroying it?
   a) Yes       b) No       c) Don’t know
If yes, in which way?

31. Is there anything that we can consider as the most important contribution of Christianity to the Chang?
   a) Yes       b) No       c) Don’t know
What is it? Why do you consider it to be so?

32. Is there any way of making Christianity more appealing to people?
   a) Yes       b) No       c) Don’t know
If yes, in which way?

33. Do you have any idea about how education was introduced in the Chang area?
   a) Yes       b) No       c) Don’t know
If yes, how did it begin and who was the first Chang literate?

34. Did the Christian schools play any role in the Chang society?
   a) Yes       b) No       c) Don’t know
If yes, in which way?

35. Did Christianity bring education to the Chang area?
   a) Yes       b) No       c) Don’t know
If yes/no, in which way?
36. Did Christianity have any impact on the institution of the traditional Chang Chief?
   a) Yes          b) No          c) Don’t know
If yes, which impact do you consider to be the most important?

37. Did education bring Christianity to the Chang area?
   a) Yes          b) No          c) Don’t know
If yes, in which way?

38. Mention the initial thrusts of education in Chang area:

39. Does education create awareness among the Chang?
   a) Yes          b) No          c) Don’t know
If yes, what kind of awareness?

40. Does education have any the impact on the Chang?
   a) Yes          b) No          c) Don’t know
If yes, in which way?

41. Do you think that education brought about modernisation?
   a) Yes          b) No          c) Don’t know
If yes, in which way?

42. What kind of educational standards do you expect the Christian institutions to have?
   a) Excellent          b) Good          c) Ordinary

43. Has education any effect on Chang polity?
   a) Yes          b) No          c) Don’t know
If yes, in which way?
44. Does education have any drawbacks?
   a) Yes    b) No    c) Don’t know
If yes, which are they?

45. Did contact with other tribes and people have any impact on the Chang?
   a) Yes    b) No    c) Don’t know
If yes, in which way?

46. Did external contact have any impact on traditional Chang polity?
   a) Yes    b) No    c) Don’t know
If yes, in which way?

47. Do you think that contact with other tribes and people have benefited the Chang?
   a) Yes    b) No    c) Don’t know
If yes, give reasons.

48. Do you consider self-realisation of the Chang is responsible for change and development in the Chang area?
   a) Yes    b) No    c) Don’t know
If yes, give reasons.

49. Did self-realisation bring about any change on the Chang?
   a) Yes    b) No    c) Don’t know
If yes, in which way?

50. Did self-realisation have any impact on traditional Chang polity?
   a) Yes    b) No    c) Don’t know
If yes, in which way?
51. How many Christian schools are there in Chang area?
   a) Baptist:  
      i) Number of Schools  
      ii) Name of schools
   b) Catholic:  
      i) Number of Schools  
      ii) Name of schools

52. Who was responsible for ending head-hunting in the Chang area?
   a) The Chang  
   b) The Government  
   c) The missionaries

   How?