CHAPTER V

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The study of human rights in contemporary world occupies an important place. Several studies covering the aspects of human rights issues have been undertaken by different scholars both at macro as well as micro level. This work which is a micro study attempts to study one aspect of human rights that is the abuses of human rights in the State of Nagaland as a result of the imposition of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act 1958. The period of study cover from 1950s till the Cease-Fire Agreement 1997 signed between the Government of India and NSCN (I-M).

Chapter-I, Introduction: Concept of Human Rights deals with the development of the idea of human rights from its nascent stage, to the stage where it has become one of the most important contemporary issues all over the world. Indeed, the genesis of human rights can be traced back to the concept of Natural Rights. The concept of "natural rights" from which "human rights" emerged is as old as the human civilization. But the expression of the term "human rights" is relatively new, having come into everyday parlance only after Second World War thereby getting worldwide recognition.
particularly with the establishment of the United Nations. The United Nations Preamble contains provisions and objectives to prevent a recurrence of the destruction and suffering of mankind and pledged, "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small..."¹ Further, the United Nations with an objective to prevent human rights abuses established the Commission on Human Rights that was entrusted to prepare a document which has resulted in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). This initiative taken by the United Nations also got recognition by the founding fathers of the Indian Constitution where many provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were incorporated. In 1979, India adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966). Hence, it becomes the duty of India to provide these rights to all its citizens in consonance with the provisions enshrined in these international instruments.

Human rights encompass several elements with varying degrees. Human rights issues in the context of Nagaland can be traced back to the time when the Naga Movement started with an objective to attain independence from India. This endeavor of the

Naga Movement to achieve their objective was not supported by Indian Government that in the process conflict situations began to develop which led to human rights abuses in Nagaland.

A review of the various definitions of human rights revealed that atrocities committed by any organization or force towards the weaker section of the society irrespective of its objectives and justification, is considered to be violation of human rights. The violation of human rights may also include suppression and denial of congenial atmosphere and environment wherein individuals and groups can develop to the fullest.

The Government of India has also laid down several rules and regulations as well as Acts such as the Police Act 1949, Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act 1958, Arms Act 1959, Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act 1976, etc., to contain militancy. Further, the Maintenance of Internal Security Act 1971, Essential Services Maintenance Act 1981, Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act 1974, and National Security Act 1980\(^2\) were passed with an objective to tackle several other problems and also to maintain stability and integrity of the country. These laws were however

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considered as repressive laws of the Government as their enforcement often violated the fundamental rights and freedom of the people.

Chapter-II Naga Movement and of Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) 1958 deals with the emergence of Naga Nationalism leading to the enforcement of Armed Forces Special Powers Act 1958. Just before India got Independence, a Memorandum was submitted by Naga National Council (NNC) on 20th February 1947 to both His Majesty’s Government and the Government of India wherein it stated that, "the Naga people were independent and their country was not subjugated by the Ahom Kings of the Assam Valley since Nagaland never formed a part of Assam or India at anytime before the advent of the British".3

After the Memorandum was submitted a series of meetings and discussions took place between the Government of India and leaders of NNC, which finally led to the signing of the Nine-Point Agreement also known as Hydari Agreement between Sir Akbar Hydari, the then Governor of Assam and the leaders of the NNC in June 1947. But the Nine Point Agreement could not materialize as there was a misunderstanding between the leaders of NNC and the Government

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of India due to differences in interpretation. Having failed to achieve their objectives of a ‘Free and Independent Nagaland’ through peaceful negotiations, the Naga Movement led by Naga National Council (NNC) thereafter resorted to armed struggle against the Indian armies occupying the Naga Hills. The Indian Government on its part saw this movement as one which is unconstitutional and unwarranted. Therefore, a strong measure was adopted by the Government of India to fight against the Naga movement. As a measure of suppressing the movement, in 1955, the Assam Rifles were deployed in Tuensang area of Nagaland where it was believed to be the stronghold of the Naga Movement.

Due to the failure of deployed Assam Rifles to suppress the activities of the Naga Movement which by then had spread all throughout Naga inhabited areas thereby worsening the situation and became out of control, the Government of India started deploying the Indian army since 2nd April 1956⁴, to deal firmly with the situation. The deployment of the Indian army along with enforcement of the Naga Hills Disturbed Area Ordinance and Assam Maintenance of Public Order was basically aimed to wipe out the activities of the Naga Movement and at the same time to maintain peace and order

in the Naga Hills. However, the enforcement and uses of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act 1958 in the State brought untold miseries particularly to the innocent people living in the Naga Hills.

Series of reports have pointed out that during 1950s to 1970s there were several cases of human rights abuses and atrocities committed by the Indian army. As retaliation against the forced occupation of their land by the Indian armed forces, the Naga army started to fight against the Indian army which has resulted in wide scale destructions of not only properties but also the loss of lives and human sufferings in Nagaland. On the other hand, it was reported that the Naga army also made several retaliatory attacks against the Indian army personnel in the form of kidnapping, attacking army outpost, looting arms and ammunitions, etc. Atrocities on civilians in the forms of tortures and arbitrary arrest, rapes on women, burning down of many Naga villages, destruction of crops and several inhuman activities were also reported to have been committed by the Indian army as retaliation to the Naga Movement and its activities.

The Naga movement in the State of Nagaland further worsened since the Indian Government and Naga army was not willing to come forward to negotiate under any preconditions. While the Naga army stood firmly by their objective of complete freedom, the Indian Government on the other hand took all necessary steps to put an end to the Naga Movement in the name of ensuring law and order and maintaining peaceful environment.

Following this development, there were wide spread of violent activities all throughout the State resulting in the loss of lives and sufferings of many innocent Nagas in Nagaland. To resolve the problem amicably, several rounds of negotiations and agreements have taken place beginning with the first cease-fire which was signed on 15th August 1964, between the NNC and the Government of India. However, as this cease-fire did not yield any positive result, another peace initiative culminated in the signing of the Shillong Accord in 1974 between the representatives of NNC and the Government of India which drew a lot of dissatisfactions and flaks from several sections of the Naga people including some leaders of the NNC. This finally led to the formation of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) on 31st January 1980 under the leadership of Isak Swu and Thuingaleng Muivah and S. S. Khaplang. However, due to some differences among the leaders, the NSCN was split into two
organizations namely, NSCN (IM) led by Isak Swu and Th. Muivah and NSCN (K) led by S. S. Khaplang. Another landmark development that took place was the cease-fire agreement signed between the NSCN (IM) and the Government of India in August 1997, which continues till date with the extension taking place every year.

**Chapter-III Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA) 1958 and Human Rights Abuses in Nagaland,** discusses about the enforcement of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act 1958 with an objective to end all militant activities in Nagaland and its consequences. The failure of the Assam Rifles to contain the activities of the Naga National Council (NNC) in the mid 1950s warranted the deployment of the Indian armed forces in Nagaland. But, for facilitating army operations, a legal framework became necessary. So, the then Government of India led by the Congress I whose leaders, who were once jailed under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Ordinance 1942 of British India, promulgated the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulations on 5th April 1958, which had inherited the same powerful political potency as the 1942 demoniacal ordinance.

The provisions of the Act contained, power to fire upon or otherwise use force, even to the extent of causing death to any person who is suspected to be a militant and acting in contravention
of any law. The Armed Forces Special Powers Act 1958 (AFSPA) currently enforced in Nagaland prohibits the assembly of five or more persons or the carrying of weapons or of things capable of being used as weapons or of fire arms ammunition or explosive substances; power to destroy any arms dump, prepared or fortified position or shelter from which armed attacks are made or are likely to be made or attempted to be made, or any structure used as a training camp for armed volunteers or utilized as a hide-out by armed gangs or absconds wanted for any offence; power to arrest without warrant, any person who has committed a cognizable offence or suspected to be likely to commit; power to enter, search any premises, any place without any warrant, for recovering any person suspected to be illegally confined, or property suspected to be illegally kept. According to the provision of the Act, any person arrested by army personnel under the AFSPA, must be handed over to the nearest police station with the “least possible delay”. However, there is no definition in the Act of what constitutes the least possible delay. But since this provision has been interpreted as depending on the specificity of circumstances of each case, there is no precise amount of time after which the section is violated. The holding of the arrested person without review by a magistrate, constitutes arbitrary detention. The Act further made the provision that no legal proceeding can be brought against any member of the armed forces under the AFSPA,
without the permission of the Central Government. This provision leaves the victims of the armed forces abuses without a remedy.\(^6\)

Since the implementation of this Act in Nagaland many cases of human rights abuses and atrocities were reported to have been committed by the Indian army at several places in the State. On account of this, the Act was criticized by many and some of the critics have even termed it as 'Draconian Act'.\(^7\) In order to find out how far this Act has been responsible for human rights abuses in the State of Nagaland, data and relevant information were collected through structured and non-structured questionnaires from cross-section of the society comprising of different organizations, armies, victims, citizens and some public leaders. The data collected revealed three different opinions as regard to the enforcement of AFSPA. Accordingly, the data have been categorized into three groups. The first group is made up of data collected from the Indian army and State Police. The second group consists of the data collected from the victims of human rights, as well as from the leaders of the various human rights Non Governmental Organization (NGOs) in operating in Nagaland. This group believed that the enforcement of AFSPA has indeed


\(^7\) “Naga agitation on ‘black law’ reaches capital” *The Telegraph,* Region, (Gauhati), 25th, July 2004. p. 8.
resulted in gross violations of human rights in Nagaland. The third group comprises of data collected from the cross-section of the common people including civil officials and public leaders. This group had a mixed opinion about the AFSPA 1958 as some of them were in favour of this Act while others were totally against it.

Chapter-IV, Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):

People's Movement for Human Rights (NPMHR). discusses the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) with special reference to Naga People's Movement for Human Rights (NPMHR). There are many Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) the world over which were established with the sole objective of protecting and promoting human rights issues. The role of NGOs operating in Nagaland for protecting and promoting of human rights finds an important place in the study as they have taken up several cases pertaining to human rights issues. Thus, this Chapter of the study has been devoted on the role of NGOs in general with special reference to the Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights (NPMHR). Though there are other NGOs such as, Naga Mothers Association (NMA), Nagaland Students Federation (NSF), and Naga Hoho who are involved in taking up some human rights cases and pleaded on behalf of the victims of human rights abuses, it is the NPMHR, which has been found most active among the of all in this particular field. This organization has been the
mouthpiece of many victims of human rights abuses. Apart from the role of protecting the victims of human rights abuses, the NGOs have vehemently opposed the enforcement of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act 1958 in the State of Nagaland and also filed few cases on behalf of the victims in the Court of Law seeking for the some justice.

Chapter-V, Conclusion, summarizes the study and discusses the findings and suggestions so as to prevent human rights abuses in the State. On the basis of field work conducted using questionnaires, the study has unfolded some important findings, on the basis of which some observations have been made that may be useful for policy measures in resolving human rights issues. Following are the findings and observations of the study:-

1. The study and analysis of various definitions of human rights and contemporary ideas of human rights contained in the International Covenants and Conventions on human rights reflect that atrocities of any kind committed by any organization or force towards the weaker section of the society irrespective of its objectives and justification, is considered as violation of human rights.

2. The study revealed that the Naga Hills District Tribal Council which was transformed into a political organization known as
'Naga National Council' (NNC) on February 1946 was started to give active support to the Britishers in bringing about all round development in the Naga Hills. Subsequently, after India's Independence, this organization started the Naga movement in order to achieve 'Naga Independence' from the Indian Government. The movement was further carried out by Naga armed organization namely the NSCN. The movement was however, not supported by the leadership of the Indian Government which led to the conflict between the Government of India and the leadership of the Naga movement. The conflict further escalated leading to the loss of lives, properties and worsening the normal and peaceful situation not only in Nagaland but also in all Naga inhabited areas. This development necessitated the Indian Government to adopt and enforce the AFSPA 1958, mainly to contain and control militancy in Nagaland.

3. The study revealed that the main cause of disagreement/conflict between the Government of India and the Naga Nationalist was on the question of 'Naga Independence' or 'Naga Sovereignty'. On the part of the Government of India all discussions or negotiations were to be carried out within the framework of Indian Constitution.
which was rejected by the Naga Nationalist since such conditional discussions or negotiations will not bring any result leading to 'Naga Sovereignty' as the Indian Constitution does not provide any provision for granting of Sovereignty.

4. The objective of AFSPA 1958 was to eradicate Naga militancy, to maintain law and order and to bring about over all peaceful situations in all Naga inhabited areas. Keeping this objective in mind, the Act provided the Indian armies and para-military forces deployed in Nagaland and Naga inhabited areas with blanket powers including to fire upon or otherwise use force, to destroy a place determined to be an arms dump, to arrest without warrant, to enter and search without warrant any premises to carry out the duties assigned to them. However, in practice, it has been found that the Indian armies, in most cases, have crossed the limits and jurisdictions of their power given through the Act.

5. It is found that the activities of the Indian armies deployed in Nagaland seemed to have gone beyond the provision laid down in the AFSPA 1958 and the internationally accepted norms on human rights, for example, of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that provides, “Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be
protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life". Similarly, Article 17 also provides, "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family home or correspondence, or to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to protection of the law against such interference or attacks". As ratifying member of the Covenants, India has also agreed to abide by all provisions laid down in the Covenants. However, the acts of atrocities committed by the Indian armies under AFSPA 1958 while carrying out their duties had gone beyond the jurisdiction of the AFSPA 1958 and the provision of the Indian Constitution as mentioned in Article 21 which reads as, “No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except in accordance to the procedure established by law”. In spite of the protection provided in the Constitution to each and every citizen of the country yet the Naga people in general live an unsecured life in the midst of ‘militancy’ and ‘counter-militancy’.

6. The Indian armies in the name of maintaining law and order often created havoc in the life of many Naga people. For instance, whenever there is confrontation between the

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Indian army and the Naga underground, the army would cordon the area and start their search and combing operations. The study revealed that while the combing operations are on, the Indian armies misused their power by terrorizing the place and committing all sorts of inhumane atrocities in the form of torturing the suspected people even to the extent of causing death, taking the suspected one to the army camp without returning them, raping women and even minor girls leading many women to commit suicide since they had been robbed of their chastity. Such activities of the Indian army had created a fear psychosis in the minds of the people to such an extent that rural people have fear even to go out for their day today activities. The kind of terrors that the Indian army had created often makes people fear at their sight rather than having confidence in them. It is on account of such inhuman activities that people in general have always viewed the activities of the army as anti-people particularly in the case of Nagaland. Considering the atrocities committed by the Indian armies on the Naga people, it is clear that Naga people were inhumanly treated during the time of army search operations particularly prior to the 1997 cease-fire period.
7. There is no doubt, that on the part of the Government of India, the enforcement of the AFSPA 1958 in the State of Nagaland was in principle intended in all good spirit to bring about normalcy. But the study revealed that while implementing it, the enforcers have often misused the power or abused it for their own selfish interests as some members of the armed personnel while conducting raids were found to have taken away money, jewellery, household articles, television set, etc., which is contrary to the provisions of the Act.

8. The army activities under the cover of the Act to wipe out the Naga militancy resulted in many to become widow and widower. Today, many children of those victims have had to fend for themselves by working in odd jobs instead of attending schools. This is against the child rights to education as enshrined in Article 13 and also rights against child labour as it is found in Article 10 (3) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Many Nagas have become orphaned for no faults of their own and lives of many youth were cut short at their prime age shattering the dreams of their parents. Though, in some cases compensation in kind or cash were paid to the bereaved families, such help did not mitigate traumas and miseries of
the victim's families. However, in the absence of protective measures, it is ironic to receive any kind of compensation against the life of a person. When the life of the bread earner is removed from the family, the dependents are often left to fend for their future. In many circumstances, victim's children are deprived of the things that a normal child enjoys and instead they have to take up the responsibility of an adult.

9. Another important revelation of the study shows that there have been several cases of arbitrary arrest made by the Indian army. Many people who have been arbitrarily arrested under the Act were deprived of their liberty. A number of people who were arbitrarily arrested by the Indian army never came back and their whereabouts remain a mystery.

10. No law allows anyone to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. However, it is found that practically in many cases such law has not been followed by the law enforcers.

11. There were also instances where the armies made the people signed on papers containing statement of no harassment, nothing looted, and no properties destroyed, no sex abuses, while raids were conducted. However, it may be
noted that most of the raids are found to be conducted during the odd hours. This conduct on the part of the armies though seemed justified on their part, is not at all right for the public as the same disturb the normal life. The public as a result of such action by the armies have always gone through sleepless nights with emotional and mental terror which is something difficult to be erased or forgotten easily.

12. The study revealed that the presence and activities of the Indian army in Nagaland have been termed as anti-people primarily because of their methods of operations used in counter-militancy.

13. It has been on the other hand found that not withstanding the negative activities, there are some welfare activities and projects undertaken by the armies. For instances, during natural disaster, the armies have provided free health camps and other assistance. They also have been found providing free access to army canteen, opening up computer education centre, etc., for common people.

14. In the kind of circumstances in which the Indian armed forces have to carry on their duties, it might have been quite possible that in some cases the army seeing their comrades taking last breath as a result of an armed confrontation with the underground provoked them to react in ways that is in
contravention with the provisions laid down in the Act. In the heat of the moment they take the law in their hand causing unwarranted trouble. It is quite natural for the Armed forces who like any other human beings to be overcome with emotions on seeing their friends wounded, dying or killed in encounters with the Naga army and they often go berserk creating havoc and tension in and around the area where the incidents occurred.

15. The study also revealed that the Indian armies operating under the Special Powers Act 1958 alone are not responsible for violation of human rights in Nagaland. There were instances, where many civilians were also killed as a result militancy and counter-militancy by both the Indian armies and Naga army. Further, the ideological differences and conflicts among the Naga ‘nationalists’ also resulted in fratricidal killings of many common Nagas.

16. As regards the culprits of human rights violation when found particularly among the armies, no strict punishments were seen to have been meted out so as to give warning to other such colleagues to prevent them from committing, further abuses of human rights.

17. The ignorance of the general people about human rights has been one of the factors for their rights to be encroached
and violated. Today, the injustice and violations of human rights committed by the armies on the innocent people have brought about the negative attitude of the people towards Armed Forces and State police.

18. As revealed by the study, NGOs like the Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights (NPMHR) have been playing a pro-active role in internationalizing the Naga issues and highlighting the atrocities committed by the Indian army on the innocent Naga people through attending seminars, workshops, meeting at international level.

19. The NGOs established with the primary objectives to safeguard and fight against human rights violations has also been an instrument in the peace process dialogue that is taking place.

20. The study revealed that NGOs are totally against the deployment of Indian armies under the Act because of the kind of human rights violations committed by them during the course of their operation. Thus, it is on account of such violations that led to several protest movements organized by the NGOs not only against the Indian army but also against AFSPA 1958 which they have termed it as ‘Draconian Act’, an Act not fit for human beings.
21. With regard to the functioning of the NGOs, it is found that they have not been able to do much practically to protect the rights of the common citizens of Nagaland. No doubt, they have been instrumental for high level dialogue and negotiation between the Government of India and the ‘Naga nationalist’ but such dialogues have not brought much positive changes at the grassroot level of the society.

SUGGESTIONS

The study revealed several lapses and loopholes in the AFSPA 1958, which have given scope for the numerous cases of human rights abuses in the State. However, based on the findings, prevention of further abuses of human rights may be possible if the following observations and suggestions are taken into consideration.

1. For decades, Nagaland has witnessed numerous cases of atrocities and human rights violations. In most of these cases, no justice was discharged. One of the reasons for lack of justice could be the absence of an organization that would take up such cases. In fact, victims on their own were reluctant to state their cases as in many instances there was no positive action taken either by judiciary or Government
tribunals. Under this situation particularly in a State like Nagaland where the rights of the people have been denied arbitrarily, setting up of as many institutions as possible that would safeguard the rights of people is the need of the hour. It is suggested that State Human Rights Commission would be one such organization that needs to be set up.

2. Another effective instrument that could go a long way in tackling atrocities and human rights abuses in the State could be the establishment of Lokayukta institution which is a one man Commission. However, for this institute to function effectively, people should only be conscious enough in giving positive support but also ensure that the person heading the Lokayukta does not overstep his domain.

3. It is suggested that, as there is a total lack of awareness on human rights and its related issues in the State particularly among the common people, efforts must be made to educate them by incorporating human rights as a subject in the curricula in all educational institutions. The NGOs which are at the forefront of the movement for human rights have an important role to play in taking necessary measures that will make the people aware of their rights. This will go a long way in protecting their rights from being violated. Besides,
the public can even voice their opinion and ensure that their rights are secured.

4. It may also be suggested for improvement of the mechanism and methods of recruitment in army cadres. At the time of recruitment into Indian army and para-military forces, it should be made mandatory for each and every new recruit to undergo tests such as psychological tests, personality tests, attitudinal tests, besides their normal physical tests as this will ensure selection of the right person for the right job and prevent misfits from entering into such a profession. The very fact that several cases of human rights abuses have been committed could be because many security personnel particularly those at the lower ranks and who are found to be the main accused in most of the cases, perhaps were recruited into the army not on the basis of fitness tests from all accounts. Thus, many cases of human rights violations could have been prevented if such measures were taken earnestly. There are members of the Armed Forces who might be suffering from kleptomania as a result of which there are several cases where the Armies are alleged to have taken away household items while conducting raids. The cases of rape, torture, indiscriminate killings, etc., committed by some members of the armed
forces could be on account of their mental imbalance or their wicked nature. If selection process is done with the right perspective, it may improve the image of the Armed Forces and also bring people closer to them rather than maintaining a distance like in the present scenario in Nagaland.

5. The violators of human rights as and when they are found caught should be dealt with strictly. In most cases those found guilty of committing human rights violations are either transferred or their cases are swept under the carpet. Such mild punishment, will never help in preventing similar cases of atrocities and human rights abuses. Therefore, stringent punishment must be meted out to the culprits belonging to any groups so as to deter others from committing the same.

6. The NGOs as a mouth piece of the people must perform their work with more honesty, integrity and transparency. They should not succumb to any political and other pressures in their role to protect and promote the human rights. They should be more pro active in their approach and continue to work in a constructive manner. They must also strive to uphold the rights of the people particularly the downtrodden and under privileged who are the most affected and deprived lot. They must always act as a
watchdog and opposed against legislations that are deemed to be anti-people. With regards to the victims, NGOs must take up their cases in right earnest and ensure that justice is done. Sincere efforts must be made by the leaders and members of NGOs to uphold their objectives and declarations. Maintaining sincerity and integrity of the leaders of NGOs can go a long way in creating confidence of the organization among the common people.

7. By ratifying both the International Covenants on Human Rights, namely, Civil and Political Rights and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, India had in principle agreed to follow and protect the provisions of human rights. But, the events that took place in Nagaland and also in some states where AFSPA were enforced, it is found that the Armed forces operating on behalf of the Government of India have totally violated the provisions laid down in both the Covenants. Thus, it is essential that human rights as defined by the Charter of the United Nations be strictly abided with by all member states.

8. Like in any other States, where AFSPA 1958 has been enforced, this Act has not brought about positive result whatsoever, rather it has worsened the situation particularly
with respect to human rights violations as in Nagaland. Thus this Act should be repealed without any further delay.

For many decades, Armed Forces Special Powers Act 1958 has been imposed in Nagaland and huge contingent of the Indian armies deployed under the Act were given blanket powers and their presence continued till date in Nagaland. However, the activities of the Indian armies operating under the Act have not been welcomed by the people in the State. Their activities were found to have created more problems for the common people of Nagaland as the ill effects of the army operations have overshadowed the good intention of the Act. It is therefore, a high time now for the Government of India to consider the demand of the various Naga Organizations for its removal from the State of Nagaland in order to build up the confidence of the Nagas, which is important for amicable solution to the on going Naga problems.