APPENDICES
APPENDIX· 1

THE NINE POINT AGREEMENT

(The Nine Point Agreement arrived at between the Naga National Council and the Governor of Assam, Sir Akbar Hydari in June 27-29, 1947)

Preamble: The right of the Nagas to develop themselves according to their freely expressed wishes is recognized.

1. Judicial: All cases whether civil or criminal arising between Nagas in the Naga Hills will be disposed of by duly constituted Naga courts according to Naga customary law, or such law as may be introduced with the consent of duly recognized Naga representative organisation, save that where a sentence of transportation or death has been passed there will be right of appeal to the Governor.

   In cases arising between Nagas and non-Nagas in (a) Kohima and Mokokchung town areas, and (b) in the neighbouring plains districts, the judge, if not a Naga, will be assisted by a Naga assessor.

2. Executive: The general principle is accepted that what the Naga National Council is prepared to pay for the Naga National Council should control. This principle will apply to the work done as well as the staff employed.

   While the District Officer will be appointed at the discretion of the Governor, sub-division of the Naga Hills should be administered by a Sub-Divisional Council with a full-time executive President, paid by the Naga National Council, who would be responsible to the District Officer for all matters falling within the latter's responsible, and to the Naga Council for matters falling within their responsibility.

   In regard to:

   1) Agriculture: The Naga National Council will exercise all the powers now vested in the District Officer.
   2) P.W.D.: The Naga National Council will take over full control.
   3) Education and Forest Department: Naga National Council is prepared is prepared to pay for all the services and staff.

3. Legislative: That no laws passed by the Provincial or Central Legislature which materially affect the term of this agreement or the religious practices of the Nagas shall have legal force in the Naga Hills without the consent of the Naga National Council.
In cases of dispute as to whether any law did so affect this agreement, the matter would be referred by the Naga National Council to the Governor who would then direct that the law in question should have no legal force in the Naga Hills pending the decision of the Central Government.

4. **Land**: That land with its resources in the Naga Hills should not be alienated to a non-Naga without the consent of the Naga National Council.

5. **Taxation**: That the Naga National Council will be responsible for the imposition, collection, and expenditure of the land revenue and house tax and of such other taxes as may be imposed by the Naga National Council.

6. **Boundaries**: The present administrative divisions should be modified to as (1) to bring back into the Naga Hills District all the forests transferred to the Sibsagar and Nowgong Districts in the past, and (2) to bring under the unified administrative unit, as far as possible, all Nagas. All the areas so included would be within the scope of the present proposed agreement. No areas should be transferred out of the Naga Hills without the consent of the Naga National Council.

7. **Arms Act**: The District Officer will act on the advice of the Naga National Council in accordance with the provisions of the Arms Act.

8. **Regulations**: The Chin Hills Regulation and Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation will remain in force.

9. **Period of Agreement**: The Governor of Assam as the Agent of the Government of Indian Union will have a special responsibility for a period of ten years to ensure the due observance of these Agreements; at the end of this period, a new agreement regarding the future if the Naga people arrived at.
APPENDIX- II

His Excellency Frederick H. Boland
October 8, 1960
President, United Nations General Assembly
UNITED NATIONS
New York, U.S.A.

Your Excellency,

I am submitting this Memorandum for Nagaland and along with this I enclose a copy of my Booklet—"THE FATE OF THE NAGA PEOPLE-AN APPEAL TO THE WORLD", which will form part of this Memorandum. This Booklet was again given to the Press in London this year on July 26, 1960.

From time to time since 1947, we have submitted reports to the United Nations about the situation in Nagaland, and all the previous documents form a coherent and continuous whole in the chain of events and tragedies which the Naga citizens have come to suffer from the hands of free India and which are continuing up to this day.

The External Affairs Ministry of India had directed its Armed Forces to carry out a genocide operation against the Naga citizens. They have accomplished the extermination of our people as far as they can. Such, our nation has perished in most of the village communities. The community leaders of men and women, to whom the people and the nation look up to for guidance and leadership have been put to death. Others who are not yet killed are herded into concentration camps and prisons.

The Indian Armed Forces continue to hunt and kill those of our citizens who have not fallen into their hands.

As in many other places, an intense genocide operation has been going on in the Tamenglong area, about 130 miles south of Kohima, for a long time. The operation in this area started in 1957 and many people have already been killed.

Also I enclose herewith recent report of the Naga Federal Government which reached me a few days ago. On the 2nd August this year in one day alone, the Indian Occupation Forces again killed hostages in their hands; as many as 15 people including a small girl. The prisoners in the Concentration Camps are cruelly treated and 10 people died in 13 days in two Concentration camps alone, (Kohima and Satakha). Among the dead, two were mothers, three young girls and two elected village chiefs (marked V.C. in the report). In another
imposed tragedy, 10 men and one woman died by being forced to starve, which is often the case; this occurred between July 4 and August 2 this year. Over and above these methods of eliminating the Naga citizens, the Indian troops have again burned down 18 villages between June 17 and August 10, 1960.

The Naga citizens who are in the hands of the Indian Occupation Forces cannot express even their opinion. They cannot utter their basic right independently as free citizens. Even though the Nagas traditionally enjoy a form of ‘pure democracy’ where every person is free to speak his and her right without worry and fear, this has been completely suppressed and the voice of the people muffled by force of violence.

In July 1960, the Indians claim to have set up this year, what is called “an autonomous state” in Nagaland. The Naga nation will never accept the status of Indian subjects and regard this “concession” a maneuver. They have noticed the struggle to retain their independence, as the enclosed newspapers will show Your Excellency:-

(a) “Times” September 6, 1960.
(b) “Guardian” October 4, 1960.

It may appear that India’s announcement of taking Nagaland to be an autonomous state within the Indian Union was really a reasonable act on her part. In reality, it was to legalize her usurpation of Nagaland which is rich in mineral wealth of oil, coal, mica, nickel, iron-ore and other natural resources. Her other objectives was to conceal the crime of genocide by this act of annexation which would make her crime an “internal affair” not open to investigation by the United Nations.

Whatever the aggressor may have to say, the Nagas are human beings. We are not beasts just to be killed off.

Somebody will always occupy the last border of a landlocked territory and the Naga National State happens to touch the Indian border in the west of our country.

But the Nagas are not Indians and we have never had anything to do with India. If the basic right of man in having a National State is questioned of, and to be taken advantage of, simply because the nation is not strong enough to defend itself, then, the whole conception that man cherishes such as rights, peace, law and order, will be in danger. While the personality of the people counts above everything else, it is the territory and state, that forms the physical
foundation of human society and nation, and thus the Nagas uphold and defend their fatherland in their own national right.

Any Government which invades another territory is the aggressor and Nagaland is being invaded by free India under the direction of her External Affairs Ministry. Their Forces have committed genocide by whipping out community after community and they are now heavily occupying our country. As recently as August 26, only six weeks ago, Thewati village was bombed. In this Indian Air raids one of her Air Force Planes was shot down and nine of its crew with their transmitting set were captured by the Naga Home Guard (NHG). These Indian crew were later released by the Naga Federal Government. Thewati village contains 20 houses on the slope of a pine-clad hill in the midst of a vast forest, about 100 mils east from Kohima, the capital.

While making this complaint, I am not unmindful of the negative attitude and argument so often heard that the Nagas are too small a nation to exist by themselves alone in this 'modern' world and that Nagaland may easily be absorbed by Communist China.

Nagaland is not seeking isolation. We want to be assimilated in the world community of nations as a family and we want Nagaland to be a country for all people and nations not to be exploited by India alone.

The fact that we are a backward people needs hardly to be mentioned; yet we have our own culture and civilization which our forefathers developed centuries ago on a system of classless society. It has stood the test of time and this national institution, covering the whole aspect of social and political matters, serves our nation democratically.

The administrative system in Nagaland is rooted in the community organisation. Naga community is organized on the principle of the continuity of the family unit.

Thus the power and authority are directly in the hands of the people who live like one big family. Land belongs to the people as private and personal property. We pay no land tax.

There is no 'political party' for the simple reason that no one can override the sovereignty over the ownership of land.

Ever Naga is a member of the Naga National Council and every Naga has the right to speak in the local, regional and National councils. Each Naga village is a Republic with its own people's Assembly and court of Justice. The villages are combined again to form a higher Regional Councils. A Tribal Council has two or more Regional Councils for its parliamentary work. The Tribal Councils send
their representatives to the Naga National Council (better known as N.N.C.). All Representatives in the Council are elected and also the Judges and Regional heads of the Government are elected. Thus NNC is rooted in the people and community as a national institution of democracy. The Judicial and Executive Departments of the Naga Government function independently though it is in the hands of the NNC which again is in charge of the National and Foreign policy.

Today, the Naga citizens who are in the hands of the Indian Armed Forces have no human rights. Those who are still free are hunted and killed as if they were animals. Mass killings and whole scale massacre started years ago and has been going on ever since.

**Unless the UNITED NATIONS intervene, the Naga citizens will continue to die, all because they wanted to live as Free Nation. Nobody’s life is safe anywhere throughout Nagaland.** Therefore, I am appealing to Your Excellency to circulate this Memorandum among the Member Nations of the United Nations, including all those Naga documents, that have been previously submitted and which form a continuous whole of the tragedy in Nagaland.

Our need of the United Nations cannot be stressed too strongly. Unless protest is made in the United Nations, our suffering will continue and Naga citizens will be destroyed. We face a horrible situation and I am appealing to Your Excellency to take up the Naga case. We await your deliverance.

Yours most respectfully,

Signed/- A. Z. PHIZO
President,
Naga National Council.
APPENDIX· III

THE ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POWERS) REGULATION, 1958 NO. 2 OF 1958

(As published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section I, dated April 5, 1958 No.2 of 1958)

Promulgated by President in the Ninth Year of the Republic of India, a Regulation to enable certain special powers to be conferred upon officers of the armed forces in disturbed areas in the Kohima and Mokokchung districts of Naga Hills-Tuensang Area.

In exercise of the power conferred by Article 240 of the Indian Constitution the President is pleased to promulgate the following Regulation by him.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958.

(2) It extends to Kohima and Mokokchung districts of the Naga Hills Tuensang Area.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

(4) It shall remain in force for a period of one year.

2. In this Regulation – Definitions.

(a) “armed forces” means the military forces and the air forces operation as land forces, and includes any other armed forces of the Union so operating.

(b) “disturbed area” means an area which is for the time being declared by notification under section 3 to be disturbed area;

(c) All other words and expressions used herein but not defined and defined in the Air Force Act, 1950, or the Army Act, 1950, shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them in those Acts.

3. If the Governor of Assam is of the opinion that the whole or any part of the Kohima district or the Mokokchung district in the Naga Hills Tuensang Area is such a disturbed or dangerous condition that the use of armed forces in aid of the civil power is necessary, he may, by notification in the official Gazette declare the whole or any part of such district or districts, as the case may be, to be a disturbed areas.

4. Any Commissioned officer, Warrant Officer, or non commissioned officer not below the rank of Havildar of the armed forces may, in a disturbed areas:
a) if he is of the opinion that it is necessary so to do for the
maintenance of public order, after giving such due warning as he
may consider necessary, fire upon or otherwise use force, even to the
causing of death against any person who is acting in contravention of
any law or order for the time being in force in the disturbed area
prohibiting 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;

b) if he is of the opinion that it is necessary to do so, destroy any
arms dump, prepared or fortified position or shelter from which armed
attacks are made or are likely to be made or are 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 absconders wanted for
any offence;

c) arrest without warrant, any person who has committed a
cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists
that he has committed or is about to commit a cognizable offence
and may use such force as may be necessary to effect that arrest;

d) enter and search without warrant any premises to make such
arrest as aforesaid or to recover any person believed to be wrongfully
restrained and confined or any property reasonably suspected to be
stolen property or any arms, ammunition or explosive substances
believed to be unlawfully kept in such premises, and for that purpose
use such force as may be necessary.

5. Any person arrested and taken into custody this Regulation shall
be made over to the officer in charge of the nearest police station
with the least possible delay together with a report of the
circumstances occasioning the arrest.

6. No prosecution, suit or other legal proceeding shall be
instituted, expect with the previous sanction of the Central
Government, against any person in respect of anything done or
purported to be done in exercise of the powers conferred by this
Regulation.

7. No prosecution, suit or other legal proceeding shall lie in any
court of law against any officer of the armed forces in respect of
anything done in any part of the Kohima or Mokokchung district of
the Naga Hills- Tuensang Area on or after the 23rd December 1957
and before the commencement of this Regulation which might
lawfully have been done during the said period including the arrest of
any person or recovery of any person or property shall be as valid as if
they had been done at a time when this Regulation was in force.
8. On the expiry of this Regulation, section 6 of General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply as if the Regulation had then been repealed by another Regulation.

Sd/-
Rajendra Prasad
President
APPENDIX- IV

THE ARMED FORCES (ASSAM AND MANIPUR) SPECIAL POWERS ACT, 1958 NO. 28 OF 1958 (11 SEPTEMBER 1958)

An Act to enable certain special powers to be conferred upon members of the Armed Forces in disturbed areas in the State of Assam and the Union territory of Manipur.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

1. (i) This act may be called the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958

(ii) It extends to the whole of the State of Assam and the Union Territory of Manipur.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

(a) "Armed Forces" means the military forces and the air forces of the Union so operating.

(b) "disturbed area" means an area which is for the time being declared by notification under section.3 to be a disturbed area:

(c) all other words and expressions used herein, but not defined in the Air Force Act, 1950 or the Army Act 1950, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.

3. If the Governor of Assam or the Chief Commissioner of Manipur is of the opinion that the whole or any part of the State of Assam or the Union Territory of Manipur, as the case may be, is in such a disturbed or dangerous condition that the use of Armed Forces in aid of the civil power is necessary, he may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare the whole or any part of the State or Union Territory to be disturbed area.

4. Any commissioned officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or any other person of equivalent rank in the Armed Forces may, in a disturbed area,

(a) if he is of the opinion that it is necessary so to do for the maintenance of public order, after giving such due warning as he may consider necessary, fire upon or otherwise use force, even to the causing of death, against any person who is acting in contravention of any law or order for the time being in force in the disturbed area prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons or the carrying of weapons
or of things capable or being used as weapons or of fire arms, ammunition or explosive substances;

(b) if he is of the opinion that it is necessary so to do, destroy any arms dump, prepared or fortified position or shelter from which armed attacks are made or are likely to be made or are 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 absconders wanted for any offence;

(c) arrest, without warrant, any person who has committed a cognizable offences or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed or is about to commit a cognizable offence and may use such force as may be necessary to effect the arrest;

(d) enter and search without warrant any premises to make any such arrest as aforesaid or to recover any person believed to be wrongfully restrained or confined or any property reasonably suspected to be stolen property or any arms, ammunition or explosive substances believed to be unlawfully kept in such premises and may for the purpose use such forces as may be necessary.

5. Any person arrested and taken into custody under this Act shall be made over to the officer in charge of the nearest police station with the least possible delay, together with a report of the circumstances occasioning the arrest.

6. No prosecution, suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted, expect with the previous sanction of the Central Government, against any person in respect of anything done or purported to be done in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

7. (1) The Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Ordinance, 1958, is here by repealed.

(2) Not withstanding such repeal anything done or any action taken under the said ordinance shall be deemed to have been or taken this Act, as if this Act had commenced on the 22nd day of May, 1958.
APPENDIX- V

THE CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT, SEPTEMBER 6 1964.

1. The Government of India welcomes the steps intended to bring about peace in Nagaland and with this object in view, with whom will be associated the representatives of the Government of Nagaland, to take part in talks with leaders of the underground. They facilitate this talk and taking note of the letter of August 10, 1964, referred to above, it has been ordered that with effect from September 6th 1964, and for a period thereafter of one month at present, the security forces will not undertake:

(a) jungle operations;
(b) raiding of camps of the underground;
(c) patrolling beyond one thousand yards of Security post;
(d) searching of villages;
(e) aerial action;
(f) arrests; and
(g) imposition of labour by way of punishment.

During this period fines connected with allegations of complicity with underground activities will be imposed.

2.(a) Operations will be suspended as above on the understanding that the underground have accepted that during this period they will refrain from:

(i) sniping and ambushing;
(ii) imposition of fines;
(iii) kidnapping and recruiting;
(iv) sabotage activities;
(v) raiding and firing on Security posts, towns and administrative centre; and,
(vi) moving with arms or in uniform in towns, villages and administrative centres, wherever there are Security posts and approaching within one thousand yard of Security posts.

(b) The assurance, contained in para 5 of the letter of August 10, 1964 is noted that during this period, the underground will refrain from moving with arms or in uniform in towns and villages and within a
radius of one thousand yards of Security posts. The understanding is confirmed that special arrangements may be made in cases where movement with arms or in uniform becomes necessary in any area where there may be risks of encounter with security forces e.g. along or across or bridges.

3. The arrangements specified above are calculated to preclude any unexpected encounter but in the event of encounter coming about, both sides will during the period of stoppage of operations observe the rules “no firing unless first fired upon”.

4. The assurance is noted that, during the period of stoppage of operations, in order to promote an atmosphere conducive to peaceful occupations and free discussions there will be no parading with arms in inhabited areas where security forces will not be present under this agreement.

5. I note that it has been agreed that on the international border security forces will maintain patrolling to a depth of three miles as the crow flies from the frontier and that arrangements will be made for modification of the zone when the stoppage of operations is effected. For practical considerations, I request that as suggested in your letter of August 12, arrangements may be made for reconsideration of the depth of the zone at a very early date.

6. The assurance is noted that no arms will be imported from abroad by the underground during the period of stoppage of operations.

7. During the period of stoppage of operations the Government of India will continue the protection of army convoys and maintenance service and the usual road patrolling on either side of the road will continue. The road patrols will withdraw when the last convoy of the day has passed. The underground may move about freely on the roads when the convoy has passed the locality and also non-convoy days. The days of the week and the particular routes used by the convoys will be practicable. It may be necessary to have emergency convoys for such purposes as evacuation of sick and wounded personnel. It may not be possible to give prior information to these convoys. For such convoys however there will be no road protection parties. They will move self contain for protection. It is noted that the depth of patrolling in either side of the road will be one hundred yards. This accepted for the present but 100 yards is for practical reasons inadequate and I would therefore ask that this matter also should be kept upon for reconsideration at an early date.
APPENDIX- VI

THE ARMED FORCES (ASSAM AND MANIPUR) SPECIAL POWERS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1972 NO. 7 1972 (5 APRIL 1972) 06


Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-Third of the Republic of India as follows:

1. This Act may be called the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers (Amendment) Act, 1972

2. In the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in the long title, for the words “in the State of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram” shall be substituted.

3. In section 1 of the Principal Act,
   (a) in sub-section (1) for the words, brackets and figures “the Armed Forces” (Special Powers) Act, 1958 shall be substituted;
   (b) for sub-section (2) the following sub section shall be substituted, namely:

   (2) It extends to the whole of the States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

4. For section 3 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:

   (3) If in relation to any state or Union Territory to which this Act extends, the Governor of that State or the Administrator of that Union Territory, as the case may be, is in such a disturbed or dangerous condition that the use of Armed Forces in aid of the civil power is necessary, the Governor of that State or the Administrator of that Union Territory or the Central Government, as the case may be, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare the whole or such State or Union Territory to be disturbed area.

5. As from the Commencement of this Act, the principal Act, as extended by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No GSR 1970, dated the 25th
November, 1970 to the then existing Union Territory of Tripura, shall cease to operate in the State of Tripura.
APPENDIX- VII

DECLARATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

WHEREAS the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights were adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in Resolution 2200 (XXI) of 16 December 1966, which Covenants are reproduced in the Annexure to this Document;

AND WHEREAS it is fit and expedient to accede to the aforesaid Covenants subject to the following Declarations:

DECLARATIONS

I. With reference to Article I of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Article I of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Government of the Republic of India declares that the words “the right of self-determination” appearing in those articles apply only to the peoples under foreign domination and that these words do not apply to sovereign independent States or to a Section of a people or nation—which is the essence of national integrity.

II. With reference to Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Government of the Republic of India takes the position that the provisions of clauses (3) to (7) of Article 22 of the Constitution of India. Further under the Indian Legal Systems, there is no enforceable right to compensation for persons claiming to the victims of unlawful arrest or detention against the State.

III. With respect to Article 13 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Government of the Republic of India reserves its right to apply its law relating to foreigners.

IV. With reference to Article 4 and 8 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Articles 12, 19(3), 21 and 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Government of the Republic of India declares that the provisions of the said articles shall be so applied as to be in conformity with the provisions of Article 19 of the constitution of India.

V. With reference to Article 7(c) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Government of the Republic of India declares that the provisions of the said
article shall be so applied as to be in conformity with the provisions of Article 16 (4) of the Constitutions of India.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN that the Government of the Republic of India, having seen and considered the said Covenants, do hereby accede to the same, subject to the aforementioned Declarations.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I, NEELAM SANJIVA REDDY, PRESIDENT OF INDIA, have signed these Presents and affixed hereunto my seal at New Delhi this the Sixth day of Chaitra of the year one thousand nine hundred and one corresponding to the twenty seventh day of March of the Year one thousand nine hundred and seventy nine A.D. in the Thirtieth year of the Republic of India.

Sd/-
Deposited with the U.N. on 10.4.79
(Neelam Sanjiva Reddy)
President of India
APPENDIX- VIII

AGREED GROUND RULES FOR CEASE-FIRE FINALISED BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST COUNCIL OF NAGALAND (NSCN) ON 12TH DECEMBER 1997

In pursuance of the Cease-fire as originally agreed to on 25th July, 1997 and its further extension on 25th October, 1997 for the period of three months, discussions were held between the representatives of the Government of India led by Shri. K. Padmanabhaiah and the National Socialist Council of Nagaland led by Mr. V. S. Atem, to finalize the ground rules and modalities for the implementation of the cease-fire with the view to ensuring continuance of an effective cease-fire to pave the way for a peaceful and a meaningful political dialogue. After exchanging views in context of the experience of the first three months of the cease-fire, both sides agreed to undertake steps for effective and unambiguous implementation of the cease-fire to create a proper and conducive atmosphere for further discussions. It was mutually agreed that during the period of cease-fire:

(a) There would be no offensive operations like ambush, raid and attack leading to death/injuries/damage or loss of property against the NSCN by the Indian Army, Paramilitary Forces and the Police;

(b) Patrolling by the Indian Army, Paramilitary Forces and the Police would continue to prevent infiltration of militants and Arms as hitherto fore. However, patrolling within one kilometer of NSCN designated camps, decided after due consultation in the monitoring mechanism, will be carried out with intimation to them. It is noted that such camps are located/will be located in urban areas, and/or near Highways;

(c) Protection of convoys and patrolling of road would continue to be undertaken by the Indian Army, Paramilitary Forces and the Police;

(d) The Indian Army, Paramilitary Forces and the Police would issue instructions to their formations, not to use masks to cover their faces, during the period of cease-fire;

(e) The NSCN would not undertake offensive operations like raid, sniping and attack leading to death/injury/damage or loss of property;

(f) In the interest of promoting peace process, there would be no parading (either in groups or individually) of NSCN cadres in
uniform and/or with arms. For the present this would cover towns including District Headquarters, Public transport, Highways and such EAC headquarters as other areas as may be mutually agreed upon by the Joint Monitoring mechanism;

(g) There would be no blockade of roads and communications, disruptions of economic or development activities, as well as essential services by the NSCN;

(h) It is mutually agreed that no safe haven or sanctuary to any armed groups or elements will be provided by anyone to ensure that the cease-fire conditions were not misutilise;

(i) On the Government of India side, a concern was expressed that forcible collection of money or essential supply and intimidation of individuals including government official were taking place in the State. The NSCN representatives stated that theirs being a people’s organization, they did not resort to such activities. However, in view of the concern express by the Government of India and in the interest of promoting the peace process, the NSCN representative agreed that the above activities would be prevented.

(j) It was further agreed that implementation of these ground rules and modalities will be monitored by a group constituted for this purpose comprising representative of NSCN, NGOs and representatives nominated by the Government of India. However, it was also agreed that any accidental encounter or violation should not be allowed to jeopardize the peace process and the effect of any such incident should be localized through mutual consultations. All cases of violations of these ground rules would be referred to the Monitoring Group, so that the reasons for violations are identified and steps to be taken to prevent such violations in future are suggested. Notwithstanding the above, the Army, the Paramilitary Forces and the Police will act in an impartial and unbiased manner against any group causing public disturbance or when there is imminent danger to public safety and peace;

(k) On the Government of India side, a concern was expressed about reports of forced recruitment to arm cadres. The NSCN representatives stated that they have not and do not resort to forced recruitment. However, in the interest of promoting the peace process, it was agreed that if there are any reports of forced recruitment, they should be discussed in the Monitoring Group.