Chapter - VI

SUPPORT BASE-INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SETTLEMENT OF HMAR POLITICAL PROBLEMS:
6.1. PEACE TALKS BETWEEN HMAR PEOPLE'S CONVENTION AND THE GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM.

The five-year long insurgency problem created by the militants of the Hmar People’s Convention (HPC) to press for the creation of an Autonomous District Council covering the Hmar dominated areas in the north and the north eastern region of Mizoram came to an end following an agreement reached between the Mizoram Government and the H.P.C. at the end of a marathon series of peace dialogues that concluded at Aizawl on September 29, 1993.

A Memorandum of Settlement was to be signed between the two parties after consultation with the Election Commission which had in the meantime announced the General Elections to the Mizoram Legislative Assembly on November 30, 1993. The Election Commission, which reportedly disfavoured earlier the signing of the Agreement at the moment, wanted to be reassured that the poll could be conducted peacefully without any intimidation and only after the Hmar militants surrendered their arms and ammunitions and returned to normal life.

The Election Commission also wanted the H.P.C. to follow the model code of conduct if they participated in the forthcoming election as they did earlier in the 1989 Polls.

The polemics over the name of the proposed development body which brought the talks to a dead-lock on August 3, 1993 surfaced again during
the final round of talks but the H.P.C. relented by not insisting on naming it an Autonomous Council, thus showing a sense of realism that this round of talks might be the last opportunity to come to terms with the present Government before the Polls.

The H.P.C. insurgency which began in May 1989, on the demand for safeguard for the Hmars under an Autonomous District Council, later raised to an Autonomous Hmar State within Mizoram, continued till the first round of Ministerial level talks between the Government and the H.P.C. and signed a Memorandum of Understanding on December 21, 1992 for creation of conducive atmosphere for the continuation of the dialogue.

Way back in 1990, on the initiative of Swaraj Kaushal, the then Governor of Mizoram, the H.P.C. and the Government of Mizoram had two rounds of talks but could not make any headway. Again, in December 1992 the H.P.C. leaders came in contact with Maj. H.V.G. Singh of 91/11 GR and his persuasion and advice made the H.P.C. leaders change their mind who then opted for negotiated settlement instead of armed struggle.²

1. Deepak Dewan, North-East SUN, Printed and Published by Ramesh Gupta for and on behalf of SUN Publications at the Tej Press, 8-B Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002. November 19-25, 1994 VOL. XVIII NO. 17 p. 20

2. Ibid p. 17
The Ministerial level talks began in December 1992, after two official level talks earlier that had failed to settle the problem under the chairmanship of a soft-spoken, diplomatic Senior Minister, Mr. Vaivenga, who on the basis of viewpoints expressed by both sides, presented an Action Plan for solution of the problem in line with the demands of the H.P.C. It also reflected the Memorandum submitted to the Government and lastly the “5-Point Agreement” within the framework of the revised Action Plan.

In the fourth round of talks held in the last part of June 1993, the H.P.C. delegates accepted in principle the revised Action Plan of the Government indicating a green signal for bringing to the insurgency problem an end. Their attitude, however, changed in the next round of talks held in the first week of July, 1993. The delegates, who were expected to come forward for signing the long awaited accord adopted a fresh bargaining strategy and to the surprise of the Governments’ representatives presented in the talks a proposal for modifying the Action Plan, which was already accepted by them in principle in the previous talks.

The fifth round of talks ended in a virtual deadlock as the representatives of the Government could not agree to the modified proposals of the H.P.C. The fifth round of talks was adjourned on 3rd July, 1993 on condition that it could be resumed if the Central Executive Council of the H.P.C. reviewed its stand and agreed to resume the talks on the revised Action Plan only. The talks (seventh round of talks) were resumed on 30th July, 1993 and ended on
3rd, August, 1993 with a deadlock as representatives of the Government could not accept “Autonomous Council” as proposed by the H.P.C. delegates as the name in place of Area Development Council, proposed to be constituted in the Action Plan of the Government.

The people of the H.P.C. Demand Area were worried when they saw that the prospect for amicable settlement of the problem had faded. Return of peace and an end to suffering and hardships through the spirit of reconciliation were the prayers of the people in the affected area. The Peace Committee constituted in the Area, representing the Churches, Village Councils, Political Parties and all sections of the people and various organisations then met at Zohmun Village on 24th August, 1993, and unanimously passed a resolution calling for resumption of the peace talks till solution to the problem through the policy of mutual accommodation could be found.

Under such circumstances, the 7th round of talks was resumed on 22nd September, 1993. The four member representatives of the Government headed by Mr. Vaivenga, Minister of Health and Family Welfare, included besides him, Mr. Rosangliana, MLA, Mr. Lalfakzuala, Chief Secretary and Mr. J. K. Sanglura, Development Commissioner. The delegates of the H.P.C. headed by the Vice-President, Mr. Thansung were Mr. S. Khuma, Asst. General Secretary of the H.P.C., Mr. Sangthankhuma, Information Secretary, Mr. Zothangvunga, Council Member, Mr. Dawnsavung, Council Member, Mr. D. L. Thanga, a representative drawn from Mahur, Assam, Dr. Lal Dena
Professor. Manipur University from Manipur, Mr. Lianhmingthanga and Mr. Vanlalhruaia, both from Aizawl.

The 7th round of talks was a crucial round. Both sides were aware that this could be the last chance to meet in a negotiating table during the term of the present Congress (I) ministry as the date for Elections to Mizoram Legislative Assembly had been announced by the Election Commission. Although the session started with a prayer by Mr. Thansung the atmosphere of the talks was rather tense with mutual suspicion. As a prelude to the talk the observation of the Memorandum of Understanding for creation of congenial atmosphere was reviewed, in which a few changes against the H.P.C. militants for their unlawful activities during the intermission period had to be clarified by the H.P.C. leaders.

When the session proceeded to discuss the outstanding problem the name to be given to the proposed Development Council, led the talks again on the same deadlock. The H.P.C. leader, Mr. Thansung said that there was no way to omit the meaningful word 'Autonomy' from the name of the proposed Council. He also hinted that the delegation led by him was under the impression that they were brought back to the negotiating table for the Government's readiness to discuss their modified proposal.

The talks did not progress till the second day despite repeated expression of their keenness to solve the problem. Amidst proposal and counter proposals from both sides, the H.P.C. delegates tried to impress on the Government...
ment to solve it as an administrative set up which falls far short of their demands. In reply, the Government also made its stand crystal clear by stating that creation of an Autonomous District Council on communal line was not in the interest of the Government and the people. On the third day, the Government changed its strategy and offered a proposal comprising the points proposed by the H.P.C. for modification of the Action Plan. The proposal presented by the Chief Secretary attracted the attention of all the members. Most of the members enthusiastically participated in the discussion till a consensus was reached that (1) the Preamble to the Memorandum of Settlement to be signed should be “to bring out amicable solution to the problems arising out of the demands of the Hmar People’s Convention; (2) the objective indicated in the Memorandum of Settlement should be to give adequate Autonomy to the Council for social, economic, cultural and educational advancement of the people under the jurisdiction of the council; (3) Hmar language would be recognised as one of the major languages of the State of Mizoram and (4) the Government of Mizoram would take immediate steps for inclusion of H.P.C. Demand Area and other Non-Scheduled Areas of Mizoram into Scheduled Areas under the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.”

The progress was, no doubt, a remarkable breakthrough, but the most complicated issue, the name of the Council, still remained to be settled. The fourth and the fifth session held on 27th and 28th September, 1993 were mainly devoted for suggesting names to the proposed Council acceptable to both the parties. When all attempts to coin the name of the Council without the words ‘Autonomy or Hmar’ failed, the H.P.C. leader, Mr. Thansung suggested...
further amendment to the “5-points Agreement” and acceptance of any name in return for the amendment. Since his proposal was pertaining to the question of autonomy, the Government could not accept his suggestion. When a deadlock appeared to be imminent at this point of time, members from both sides felt that more efforts could be made to hammer out a way.

The final session commenced at 12:00 noon on 29th September 1993 after an offer of prayer by the leader of Government representatives Mr. Vaivenga. After a desultory first hour, which was devoted to raising points in favour and against each other’s views, a compromise was adopted by the Government by agreeing to the amendment of the H.P.C. on the issue pertaining to inclusion of the Demand Area and other Non-Scheduled Area within the proposed creation of Tribal Area. It was then resolved that the State Government would take immediate measures for inclusion of an area to be specified within the H.P.C. Demand Area and other Non-Scheduled Areas of Mizoram into Scheduled Area under the Sixth Scheduled of the Constitution of India. The new gesture created a new atmosphere and the best use of the momentum was made for coining the name of the Council. “Sinlung Hills Development Council,” a suggestion from one of the members in the talks, was mutually accepted for the name of the Development Council to be constituted under the Action Plan.
6.2 CONCLUSION OF THE PEACE DIALOGUE:

From the start till it was concluded in the twelfth round, the representatives of the state Government were headed by Mr. Vaivenga, a soft-spoken veteran politician with high diplomatic skill, while the ever varying number of HPC representatives were headed by their Vice-President Mr. Thansung, a prominent Church Elder and a true lover of peace. The marathon peace talks lasted for a period of one year and eight months during which the Government team leader Mr. Vaivenga, who started the talks while he was the State Health Minister was already the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly after subsequent Assembly General Elections. As the polemics over the name of the proposed development body which brought the talks to a deadlock on 3rd August, 1993, was solved by unanimously accepting “SINLUNG HILLS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL” as its name, an “AGREEMENT” was signed by the leaders of the two parties instantly.

After signing the Agreement, in his comment on the successful conclusion of the peace dialogue, the Vice-President of the HPC, Mr. Thansung said that the policy of compromise and mutual adjustment adopted by both the

3. L.H.Sailo, Eastern PANORAMA, Edited and Printed by Dr. K K Jhun Jhumwala at Sarajghat Offset Press, Guwahati
leaders brought the two confronting parties to the meeting point at last. What could be agreed in the dialogues and recorded in the Peace Accord for implementation of the Government of Mizoram for the benefit of the people of the area was only the first stage and the second step and the real demand of the HPMC was the inclusion of Sinlung Hills Development Council Area under the safeguard of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution and for which the Government of Mizoram had consented to take necessary step to approach the appropriate authority.

6.3 5-POINT OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM AND THE HMAR PEOPLE'S CONVENTION, 1993:

1. To bring about an amicable solution to the problems arising out of the demands of the Hmar People's Convention.

2. To give adequate autonomy to the council for social, economic, cultural and educational advancement of the people under the jurisdiction of the council.

3. To initiate measure for use of Hmar language as a medium of instruction up to primary level and recognition of the Hmar language as one of the major languages of the state of Mizoram.


4. The name of council shall be ‘Sinlung Halls Development Council.’

5. To take immediate measures for inclusion of an area to be specified within the H.P.C. Demand Area of Mizoram and the other Non-Scheduled areas of Mizoram in the Scheduled (Tribal) Area of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India so that the above mentioned areas are safeguarded under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India.

Final bilateral settlement shall be made after working out the details of the Council within the framework of the above agreed points.

Sd/-
(UPA THANSUNGA)
Vice President,
Hmar People’s Convention.

Sd/-
(VAIVENGA)
Minister,
Health & Family Welfare, etc
Mizoram.

Place : Aizawl
Date : 29.9.93
6.4 SIGNING OF THE MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE HMAR PEOPLE’S CONVENTION AND THE GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM:

With all the major issues in the broad framework of the Action Plan resolved, the deliberations passed on to the Memorandum of Settlement to be signed in the near future including the modalities for constitution of Sinlung Hills Development Council. This was drafted by representatives from both sides within the “5-point Agreement”. However, signing of the historic Peace Accord had been put off till clearance being sought from the Election Commission was received. This was the Second Peace Accord to be signed within 27 years since insurgency started in the land of the Mizos in 1966. the First being the Memorandum of Settlement, 1986 (The Mizo Accord) signed by the M.N.F. and the Government of India on 30th June, 1986.6

In an interview with news persons in Aizawl after successful conclusion of the peace dialogue, the H.P.C. Vice-President, Mr. Thansung said that the policy of compromise and adjustment adopted by both sides brought the two parties to the meeting point at last. What had been agreed to was not an

ideal one. but a necessity for reconciliation. What could be described and recorded as a Peace Accord was the first stage and the second stage was the question of inclusion of the Demand Area and the rest of Non-Scheduled Areas in Mizoram under the safeguard of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

In reply to another question, the H.P.C. leader said that the Peace Accord to be signed would be honoured by all the rank and file of the militants in his organisation. He also indicated the H.P.C.'s intention to contest in the ensuing Mizoram Assembly Elections under the banner of H.P.C.

As per the time scheduled, the drafted Memorandum of Settlement between the Government of Mizoram and the Hmar People's Convention (H.P.C.), accepted by both the two parties, was signed by Hmingchungnunga, HPC President and Lalfakzuala, Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram on 27th July, 1994.

The full text of the Memorandum of Settlement was as follows -

\[\textit{Ibid}\]
MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
AND
THE HMAR PEOPLES CONVENTION (HPC)
AIZAWL

MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT

PREAMBLE

1. The Government of Mizoram have been making earnest efforts to bring about an amicable solution to the problems arising out of the demand of the Hmar People's Convention (HPC).

2. Toward this end, an initiative was taken by the Government of Mizoram and a series of Peace Talks were held with the HPC leaders. Settlements on various issues reached during the course of the Talks were incorporated in the following paragraphs.
OBJECTIVE:

3. The main objective of the Memorandum of Settlement is to give adequate autonomy to the Sinlung Hills Development Council for social, economic, cultural and educational advancement of the people under the jurisdiction of the Council.

RESTORATION OF NORMALCY:

4.1 With a view to restoring peace and normalcy in Mizoram, the HPC on their part agree to undertake, within the agreed time-frame, all necessary steps to end all under-ground activities, to bring out all under-ground personnel of the HPC with their arms, ammunition and equipments to ensure their return to civil life, to abjure violence and help in the process of restoration of normalcy. The modalities of bringing out all underground personnel will be worked out. The implementation of the foregoing will be under the supervision of Government of Mizoram.

4.2 The HPC shall take immediate steps to amend, as may be necessary, its articles of Association/Constitution so as to make them conform to the provisions of Law.

4.3 The Government of Mizoram will take steps for relief/rehabilitation of all HPC underground personnel who had joined the HPC prior to 18th December, 1992, coming overground and ex-gratia will be paid to the next of kin/heirs dependants of the HPC killed during the insurgency.
4.4 The HPC undertake not to extend any support to NSCN, ULFA and any other such underground groups by supply of arms or providing protection or any other manner.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER STEPS:

5.1 With a view to satisfying the desires and aspirations of Hmar community in Mizoram, the State Government will initiate measures for use of Hmar language as a medium of instruction upto Primary level and recognition of the Hmar language as one of the major languages of the State of Mizoram.

5.2 The Government of Mizoram will take steps for the promotion and preservation of Hmar culture and assistance may be provided as permissible under the rules by the Department of Art and Culture.

5.3 A new Civil Sub-Division will be opened at Sakawrdai and the Sub-Divisional Offices of different Departments will also be established at convenient locations in the area. The Primary Health Centre at Sakawrdai will also be upgraded into 30 bedded Community Health Centre.

5.4 For the social, economic, cultural and educational development of the people in the north and north-eastern parts of Mizoram comprising an area to be specified and agreed upon by Government of Mizoram and HPC, Sinlung Hills Development Council will, by notification in the Official Gazette, be constituted by the Government of Mizoram and separate fund will be earmarked for schemes.
which may be specified for implementation within the area of the Council.

COMPOSITION OF COUNCIL:

5.5 The composition of the Sinlung Hills Development Council during the interim period of 2 years shall be as follows:-

1) President,
   Hmar People's Convention - Chairman

2) Any sitting MLA of the area
   (to be nominated by Govt.) - Vice Chairman

3) 17 Nominated members from
   the area (14 members to be nominated by Chairman of the Council
   and 3 members by Govt.) - Members

4) All sitting MLAs of the area - Members

5) Representative of Finance Department - Member

6) Representative of Planning Department - Member

7) Representative of Rural Development Department - Member

8) Deputy Commissioner concerned - Member

9) Development Officer
   (Sr. IAS or MCS Officer) - Member-Secy.
5.6. The headquarters of the Council shall, during the interim period of 2 years, be Sakawrdai and it shall have a separate office with supporting staff. Permanent headquarters of the Council after the interim period shall be decided by the Government in consultation with the Interim Council. No salary or TA/DA will be admissible to the Vice Chairman and he will draw his salary and TA/DA as MLA from the Budget of the Mizoram Legislative Assembly. The other non-official members of the Council will be entitled to such allowances as are admissible to the non-official members of the State Planning Board.

5.7. The Chairman of the Council will initially be the President, HPC, who will be provided with vehicle and residential quarters/bungalow and personal staff as determined by the Government. The chairman will hold office for two years initially. Composition of the Council and the manner of nomination/election of the chairman and members, after expiry of the interim period of two years, shall be decided by the Government in consultation with the Interim Council. The term of office of the Chairman and the Council shall be three years.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF COUNCIL:

5.8. The powers and functions of the Council will be as indicated below:

1) To make plan out of the earmarked fund. The plan will be implemented by the Departments concerned. The plan made by the Council will be subject to the approval of the Government;

2) To re-allocate fund from one Scheme to another within the area and within the sectoral allocation, provided that in case the proposed new scheme as
not identical in nature with the approved scheme, approval of the Government will be necessary;

3) To draw up calendar of works for various Departments in the area and oversee their implementation;

4) To make recommendation to the Government as deemed necessary in the interest of better planning, implementation and monitoring;

5) To obtain information from any officer in the area regarding progress of plan schemes;

6) To review the progress of the area plan once in a quarter; and

7) Any other functions that the Government may allot from time to time.

FREQUENCY OF COUNCIL MEETING ETC.:

5.9 The Council shall meet at least once in three months. The Chairman will have the power to invite any two Government officials or non-officials to attend any particular meeting of the Council, if considered necessary.

OTHER MATTERS:

6.1 The Government of Mizoram have appreciated the concerns and pressing demand of the HPC delegation, particularly regarding political safeguards as available under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Accordingly, the Government of Mizoram will take immediate measures for inclusion of an area to be specified within the HPC Demand area of Mizoram and the other non-Scheduled areas of Mizoram in the Scheduled (Tribal) Area of the sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India so that the above mentioned areas are
safeguarded under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India.

6.2 On fulfilment of the stipulations contained in Para 4.1, no member of the HPC now coming overground shall be prosecuted for offences committed in connection with underground activities. Investigation of all cases registered in Mizoram which are in progress currently against HPC personnel shall be dropped forthwith and those convicted of any such offence shall also be granted remission of sentences.

Sd/-

( HMINGCHUNGNUNG )
President,
Hmar People’s Convention

Sd/-

( LALFAL ZUALA )
Chief Secretary,
Govt. of Mizoram.

Place : Aizawl
Date : 27th July, 1994.
6.5 RESTORATION OF PEACE AND NORMALCY FOLLOWING THE HOME COMING OF HPC:

The coming over-ground by surrendering arms by the militants was a fulfilment of the accord signed between the Government of Mizoram and the H.P.C. on July 27th, 1994 which ended a five-year long insurgency by the IIPC for achieving an autonomous district council for Hmar majority area in Aizawl District.

The Hmar underground militants, who surrendered their arms in a ceremonial function at the Central Training Institute (CTI) ground at Sesawal about 50 kms from Aizawl also took oath before the Chief Minister to be law-abiding citizens of the country henceforth, thus joining the mainstream of society. The H.P.C. President, Mr. Hmingchungnunga, who addressed the function, announced, as though in re-affirmation, that the militants would never again go back to the jungle.

It will be recalled, the first historic Peace Accord between the Government of India and the Mizo National Front (MNF) led by late Mr. Laldenga on 30th June, 1986, ushered in the first spell of peace in the troubled state after twenty long years of insurgency of the MNF demanding cessation from India. After three years of peace, the HPC took to arms and started insurgency to press their demand for an Hmar District Council after they failed any favourable response to a Memorandum submitted to the then Chief Minister demanding the same.
The beginning of violence may be traced back to April, 1989 when police tried to break a bandh called by the HPC to press their demand. The HPC activists enforcing the bandh were dispersed by the police in a manner which the HPC volunteers considered extreme humiliation. This police action is believed to have forced the Hmar Youths to forcibly collect local arms and resort to violent retaliation.

Peace has returned to Mizoram. The eight-year-old conflict between the Hmar People's Convention (HPC) and the Government of Mizoram ended on October 26th, 1994. With the surrender of arms by the Hmar Volunteer Corps (HVC), the armed wing of the HPC, Mizoram has become the Island of Peace in the trouble torn North-East Region.

H.P.C. and H.V.C. was led by Hmingchungenunga, who in his address introduced Maj.H.G.V. Singh of the Indian Army, as the person who actually persuaded the H.P.C. leaders to go for negotiated settlement instead of armed struggle.

During the course of insurgency which began with the gory clash at Maniarkhal altogether 46 persons were killed and 66 others were injured. Those killed included 7 police personnel, 22 H.P.C. militants and 17 civilians.

The surrender drama formed the most spectacular part of the Hmar peace accord signalling the return to normal life by the underground militans.
All the bonafide militants who joined the H.P.C. outfit before December 1992, numbering 303 in all have been given rehabilitation grant of Rs. 30,000 each. To wind up the entire process, the government also transported all the militants from Sesawng, the side of the surrender, to the Sakawrdai village, the proposed headquarters of the Council to resume overground life again.

Payment of Ex-gratia of Rs.30000 each to the next of kin of those killed during the disturbances was also made to the rightful heirs on production of heirship certificates.


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<td>Lalhuapliana</td>
<td>Sakawrdai</td>
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<td>Phaipuiram</td>
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<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>John Barnet Varte Tinghumun</td>
<td>Joypur(Tea Estate)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Rev.Laltanliana Retzawl</td>
<td>Nowgong Jail</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>J.Sangkhuma Sartuinek</td>
<td>R.Tuiruang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Lahnunzira Zohmyn</td>
<td>R.Tuiruang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Location Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Lalhmingsanga Suangpuilawn</td>
<td>R.Tuiruang</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Lalremvela Arda Arda</td>
<td>Arda</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>J.Samuela Kapakhal Retzawl</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Zomawia Hmarthangmawi</td>
<td>Hmartlangoimawi</td>
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<td>40.</td>
<td>Vanlalsiama Sakawrdai</td>
<td>Silchar (Central Jail)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Chalhrangliana Parbung</td>
<td>Zakradawr</td>
<td></td>
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<td>42.</td>
<td>Thangliankhuma Sakawrdai</td>
<td>Rengkai (Paddy field)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Vanlalsawma Sakawrdai</td>
<td>Forest of Pherzawl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>J. Lalhmingliana Lamka</td>
<td>Forest of Damdiai</td>
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</table>

**Killed After The Accord:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Location Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Lianchungnunga Kapakhal</td>
<td>Kangreng Dawr</td>
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<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Hrilsangliana Saidan</td>
<td>Kangreng Dawr</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Lalengliana Sipuikawn</td>
<td>Mualvaiphei (jungle)</td>
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<td>48.</td>
<td>Lalthuoikung Muolvaiphei</td>
<td>Ankhasuo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Zartea (Apco) Patpuihmun</td>
<td>Zakra Dawr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Lalkhawmliana Saipum</td>
<td>Ankhasuo</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
In all, 303 Hmar activists including the militant wing with 131 weapons surrendered before the Mizoram Chief Minister Lal Thanhawla. While welcoming them overground Lal Thanhawla, said “peace was necessary for development work and it is hoped that Sinlung Hills Development Council which will be headed by the H.P.C. President Hmingchunnunga will meet aspirations of Hmars”.

While talking to the correspondent of North-East SUN on 26th Nov 1997 Mr. Hmingchunnunga said, “Today is a historic day for the entire Hmar community and Hmar People’s Convention (HPC). Probably our demand was not heard. With the result, our peaceful movement became violent. In 1989 we were forced to go underground. Way back in 1990 on the initiative of Swami Kaushal, the then Governor of Mizoram, we had two rounds of talks but couldn’t make any headway.

“In December 1992 we came in contact with Maj.H.G.V.Singh of 91/11 GR and his persuasion and advice made us change our mind and we opted for negotiated settlement and after several rounds of talks we signed the Memorandum of Settlement with Mizoram Government on July 27, 1994. And to implement that Accord, today we are all here to surrender our weapons and start a new life” *

Thus ended the insurgency and counter-insurgency problems arising out of the conflict between the HPC and the Government of Mizoram. Mizoram is now one of the peaceful states of India.
MAP OF MIZORAM SHOWING SINLING HILLS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL AREA

MYANMAR

Village
International Boundary
State Boundary
District Boundary

MAP OF MIZORAM SHOWING SINLING HILLS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL AREA

PARBUNG

ASSAM

MANIPUR

N. LUNGTHULIEN

KHANDUI SUB. CY

PARBUNG  MYANMAR

Village
International Boundary:
State Boundary:
District Boundary:

Sub. Div. P.Crs