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## From Phizo To Muivah: The Naga National Question in Northeast india

By Ayu Lanunungsang Ao

Mittal Publications, New Delhi, 2002. N.A. Book Condition: New. 23 cms. ix, 409 p., The Indo-Naga National question in North-east India is a practical politics. This book is a study of Naga political theory and practice in making Naga history. Written by an indigenous scholar at the time of crucial juncture in Naga contemporary society, this book carries the collective viewpoints of the insiders in quest of solving the on-going issue. After tracing the origin of the Naga People's Movement for freedom, it examines various stages of development inviting lessons that may be learned from the past events for achieving their desired goal. The book dishonors the occupational attitudes and speaks about the struggle, the dream and the determination of the Nagas to live as 'People' for love of freedom. As a positive writing, many controversial concepts like Human Rights violations, Naga Nationhood, Naga People hood, Indigenous People's Rights, the question of self-determination; the Legitimate Rights of the Nagas and their claims are forcefully argued adding critical observations on the problem. The book further argues as to how long the Nagas would suffer because of that unsettled political issue between two parties, 'India and the Nagas' The author has high...



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#NagaPeaceTalks #HistoryOfNagaInsurgency The Naga peace talks are about resolving the decades-old insurgency in Nagaland which find its roots in the colonial... India's Nagaland crisis: Muivah's ambition at 86 runs into ethnicity, geography demography & history. 29:57. ThePrint Explainers. On 11 November 1975, a peace accord was signed between the Centre and the Naga National Council (NNC) led by Angami Zapu Phizo -- who had declared Nagaland an independent state on 14 August 1947, a day before India's independence day -- who promised to give up arms. But several other leaders within the group did not agree and broke away to start their own rebel groups. Emergence of Naga Insurgency. The North-Eastern part of India is connected by a narrow strip of land just 22 km wide connecting the mainland with Siliguri and the North-Eastern states and therefore is of strategic importance for the Indian state to access the Northeast. The first acts of insurgency emanating from the Northeast were raised by Angami Zapu Phizo, a Naga leader who founded the Naga National Council (NNC) and gave a call for independence as early as 1947. By 1950, Phizo had taken charge of the NNC and organised a referendum for independence from India in 1951. In 1952, Phizo announced The Naga people (pronounced as Na-Ga) are a conglomeration of several tribes inhabiting the North Eastern part of India and north-western Burma. The tribes have similar cultures and traditions, and form the majority ethnic group in Indian state of Nagaland, with significant presence in Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and some small population in Assam. The NSCN are demanding Naga nation; primary aim is a Greater Nagalim comprising all Naga-inhabited areas, irrespective of whether they are in India or Myanmar. The NSCN-IM's manifesto is based on the principle of socialist-democracy for economic development and a spiritual outlook "Nagalim for Christ." Delineation of efficient black pepper zones in North East and South India. April 2018. K. KANDIANNAN. From Phizo to Muivah: The Naga national question in North East India. New Delhi: Mittal. Google Scholar. Bar-Tal, D. (2009). Reconciliation as a Foundation of Culture of Peace. In J. Riviera (Ed.), Handbook of building culture of peace (Vol. III (2)). Peace Psychology Book Series. New York: Springer. Google Scholar. Baruah, S. (2007). Durable disorder: Understanding the politics of Northeast India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. CrossRef Google Scholar. Bhuyan, A. (2006). Gandhian non-violence as a means of dispute settlement in Assam: a case study of Tamulpur Anchalik Gramdan Sangh (TAGS), K Part of Insurgency in North-East India. State of Nagaland. Date. The question of "Naga Sovereignty" was put to plebiscite on 16 May 1951. To defend themselves, the Naga after much deliberation formed the armed wing of NNC, came to be known as NSG (Naga Safe Guards) under Kaito Sukhai. [citation needed]. Contents. The Naga insurgency, climaxing in 1956, was an armed ethnic conflict led by the Naga National Council (NNC) which aimed for the secession of Naga territories from India. The more radical sectors of NNC created the Federal Government of Nagaland (FGN) which also included an underground Naga Army. [11]. In the words of historian Benjamin Zachariah, "It was in the north-east of India that the Nehruvian vision took on its most brutal and violent forms."

The North-Eastern part of India is connected by a narrow strip of land just 22 km wide connecting the mainland with Siliguri and the North-Eastern states and therefore is of strategic importance for the Indian state to access the Northeast. The first acts of insurgency emanating from the Northeast were raised by Angami Zapu Phizo, a Naga leader who founded the Naga National Council (NNC) and gave a call for independence as early as 1947. By 1950, Phizo had taken charge of the NNC and organised a referendum for independence from India in 1951. In 1952, Phizo announced the boycott of elections a From Phizo to Muivah: The Naga National Question. Jan 2002. A Lanunungsang Ao. A.Lanunungsang Ao, From Phizo to Muivah: The Naga National Question, Mittal Publications, New Delhi, 2002. Challenges to Naga Integration, Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies, Article no. 1081. Jul 2003.Â Much as many sections in the north-east and in the union government would like to subvert the Naga peace process the fact is that India's economic diplomacy in south-east Asia would suffer grievously if the current sensible approach to a long-standing issue is allowed to be frittered away. View. Show abstract. AUG 1947: Naga National Council led by Angami Zapu Phizo revolts, NNC subsequently resolves to establish a sovereign Naga state. MAY 1951: After "referendum"™ NNC claims 99% of Naga people support independence. NNC boycotts first general election of 1952, launches violent secessionist movement. MAR 22, 1956: Phizo creates underground Naga Federal Government (NFG) and a Naga Federal Army (NFA). APR 1956: New Delhi sends Army to crush insurgency in the (then) Naga Hills District of Assam; Phizo escapes to (then) East Pakistan in December and, subsequently, in June 1960, to London. 1958: Armed For Five years back, the Framework Agreement was signed between the Government of India and the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isaac-Muivah) amidst great fanfare. This was done in the presence of Prime Minister Narendra Modi and General Secretary of the NSCN (I-M) Thuingaleng Muivah with R N Ravi, the interlocutor signing the agreement on behalf of the Union government.Â The Nagas have their own flag and constitution and it is up to the government to recognise these as they are "the symbols of Naga nationhood," according to Muivah. With the abrogation of Article 370 in Jammu and Kashmir divesting the state of its constitution and flag, the task for the Centre has turned difficult. Be it India, China or Myanmar. There is a sense among a few sections of the Naga to form a separate new country the Greater Nagalim by incorporating the entire...Â Nagaland can be called the epicenter of insurgency in north-eastern India. The roots of the Naga separatism go back to the formation of Naga Club in 1918 at Kohima. The objective of this Naga Club was to represent Naga In. Continue Reading. Naga people apparently and traditionally don't have a sense of belonging to any country.

Reiterating its position that there can be no "honourable solution" to the Naga Peace talks without a separate flag and a constitution, National Socialist Council of Nagalim (Isak-Muivah) chief T Muivah on Friday said Nagas will "not merge with India". In his annual 'Naga Independence Day' address, Muivah said, "Nagas will co-exist with India sharing sovereign powers as agreed in the Framework Agreement and defined in the competencies. But they will not merge with India.". "The Naga people have neither accepted the Union of India nor her Constitutio Naga accord: Prime Minister Narendra Modi with NSCN (IM) leader Thuingaleng Muivah in August 2015. (PTI Photo/File). A little over three years ago, on August 3, 2015, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the signing of a historic framework agreement to end the decades-old Naga insurgency. While neither the Centre nor the Naga groups have been forthcoming with details, the framework agreement did accept special status for the Nagas. There was an understanding on a settlement within the Indian federation, with due regard to the uniqueness of Naga history. In a recent submission before a Standing Committee of Parliament, the Centre's interlocutor for the Naga talks, R N Ravi, said it was implied in the agreement that "some special arrangement" would be made for the Nagas. In 1946, A Z Phizo formed the Naga National Council (NNC), which declared Naga independence on August 14, 1947, and then, in 1951, claimed to have conducted a referendum in which an overwhelming majority supported an independent Naga state. In the 1950s, the NNC took up arms and resorted to violence over Naga's sovereignty. In the year 1975, the NNC split into NSCN, which further split into NSCN (I-M) and NSCN (Khaplang) in 1988. Peace Initiatives. Shillong Accord (1975): A peace accord was signed in Shillong in which the NNC leadership agreed to give up arms. However, several leaders refused Five years back, the Framework Agreement was signed between the Government of India and the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isaac-Muivah) amidst great fanfare. This was done in the presence of Prime Minister Narendra Modi and General Secretary of the NSCN (I-M) Thuingaleng Muivah with R N Ravi, the interlocutor signing the agreement on behalf of the Union government. The Nagas have their own flag and constitution and it is up to the government to recognise these as they are "the symbols of Naga nationhood," according to Muivah. With the abrogation of Article 370 in Jammu and Kashmir divesting the state of its constitution and flag, the task for the Centre has turned difficult. From Phizo to Muivah: The Naga national question in North East India. New Delhi: Mittal. Google Scholar. Bar-Tal, D. (2009). Reconciliation as a Foundation of Culture of Peace. In J. Riviera (Ed.), Handbook of building culture of peace (Vol. III (2)). Peace Psychology Book Series. New York: Springer. Google Scholar. Baruah, S. (2007). Durable disorder: Understanding the politics of Northeast India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. CrossRef Google Scholar. Bhuyan, A. (2006). Gandhian non-violence as a means of dispute settlement in Assam: a case study of Tamulpur Anchalik Gramdan Sangh (TAGS), K