

## **CHAPTER – V**

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **5.0 INTRODUCTION**

Conflict induced internally displaced persons are one of the most vulnerable group in the world which are prone to numerous kinds of human rights violations. Today the IDPs surpassed the number of refugees worldwide. According to the UNHCR estimates of 2017, there are about 68.5 million people who have been forcibly evicted from their homes or habitual residence. Among them the total numbers of IDPs are almost double the number of refugees. The IDPs number stands at 40 million, while the number of refugees stands at 25.4 million and there are about 3.1 million peoples seeking asylum in different countries of the world. Among the total number of displaced persons in the world 85 percent are displaced in developing countries (UNHCR, 2017).

Forced eviction of population causes tremendous social, economic, political, cultural and psychological disruption within the IDPs as well as the host communities, resulting in massive violations of human rights and host of other issues. Compared to other forms of displacement, although any forms of forced displacement itself leads to violations of human rights, conflict induced displacement causes much more destruction in terms of loss of property and human lives. Conflict displacement arises out of a sudden outbreak without prior notice, while when it comes to development induced displacement at least they have prior information before they are displaced or moved out from their habitual residence. Thus, losing everything conflict induced displacees has to bear one of the most humanitarian crises before, during and after displacement.

## 5.1 SAMPLING PROFILE

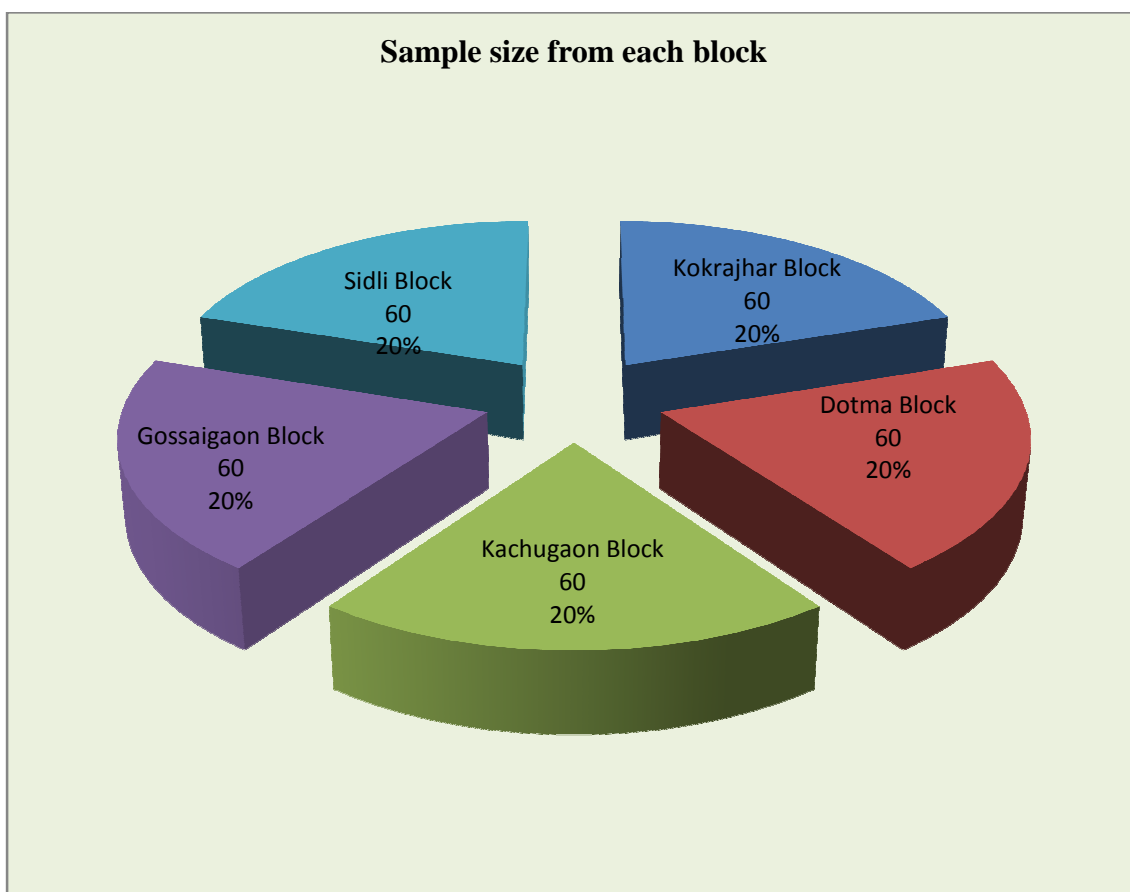
The data collected from the primary sources has been analyzed in this chapter. The data collected from 300 respondents from five blocks of undivided Kokrajhar district namely, Sidli block presently under Chirang district, while under Kokrajhar district development block namely Dotma, Gossaigaon, Kachugaon and Kokrajhar block were covered. Each development block will cover 60 respondents representing equal number of both male and female from three distinct communities namely Bodo, Muslim and Santhals in the study area. Survey has been conducted with the structured questionnaire interview method based on stratified random sampling technique. Different sets of questionnaire has also been sent to NGOs and Civil Society Organizations relating to their roles and collaborations with the government in protecting the rights of IDPs and also relating to the plans and policies of the government in relief and rehabilitation programme.

**Table: 5.1: Sample Units in each block under study.**

Sl. No.	Blocks	Community	Male	Female	Total per Block	All Total
1	Kokrajhar Block	Bodo	10	10	60	300
		Muslim	10	10		
		Santhals	10	10		
2	Dotma Block	Bodo	10	10	60	
		Muslim	10	10		
		Santhals	10	10		
3	Kachugaon Block	Bodo	10	10	60	
		Muslim	10	10		
		Santhals	10	10		

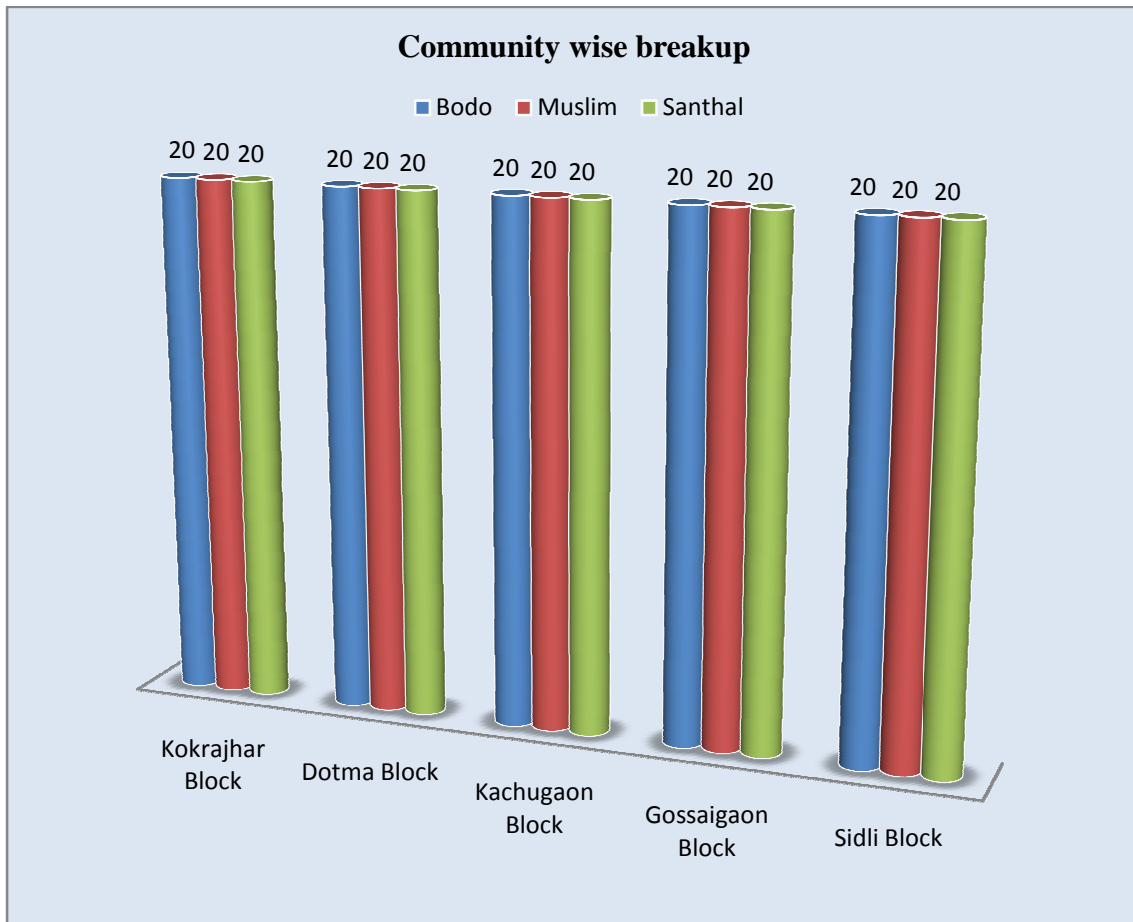
4	Gossaigaon Block	Bodo	10	10	60
		Muslim	10	10	
		Santhals	10	10	
5	Sidli Block	Bodo	10	10	60
		Muslim	10	10	
		Santhals	10	10	

Source: Sample size undertaken by researcher for the study.



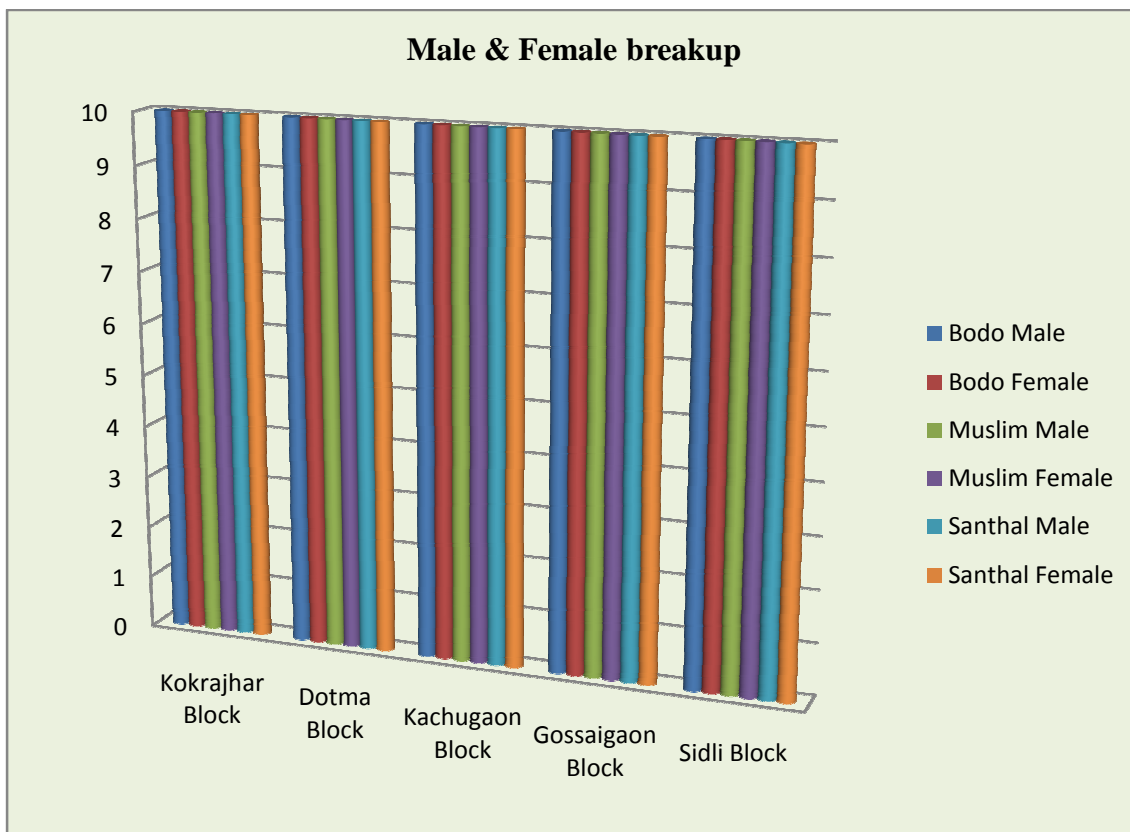
**Figure 5.1:** Sample characteristics of chosen 5 development blocks.

Further the sample size of each block have been stratified into Bodos, Muslims and Santhals representing equal number of sample size from each block from each community as shown in Fig. No. 5.2



**Figure 5.2:** Community wise breakup from each block.

Again for equal number of representation of both male and female it is further divided into 10 male and 10 female from each community from each block. The Figure No. 5.3 shows the clear picture of male and female sample of each community from each block.



**Figure 5.3:** Sample characteristics of male and female breakup from each community from each block.

The sample size has been designed keeping in mind that all community represents equally both male and female to avoid maximum sampling error. The target groups are selected between the age group from 20 to 65 years.

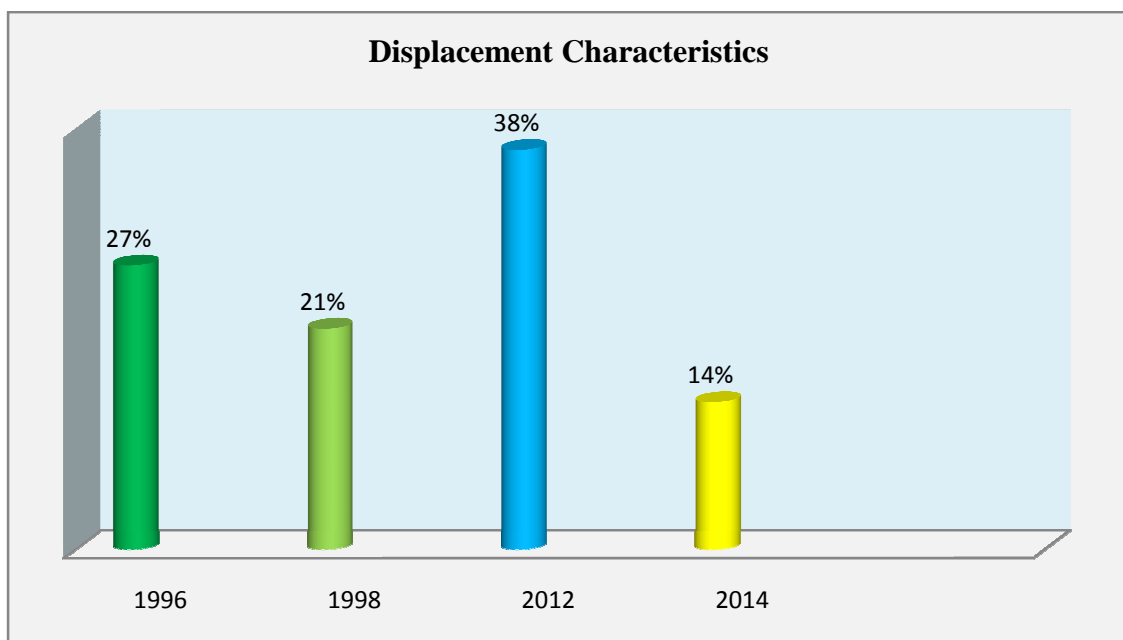
## 5.2 DISPLACEMENT CHARACTERISTICS

In order to understand the nature and characteristics of displacement of the target groups in the study area the first question put to them was: When was the displacement took place from your habitual residence? The option was provided for them for easy reply was: - a) 1996, b) 1998, c) 2012, and d) 2014. Table 5.4 will show us the clear picture of population displacement at a given corresponding year.

Table 5.2: Displacement Profile of Respondents:

Sl. No	Year	Frequency	Percentage
1	1996	81	27 %
2	1998	63	21 %
3	2012	114	38 %
4	2014	42	14 %
Total →		300	100

Source: Field Survey.



**Figure 5.4:** Displacement profile of respondents.

It is found that 27% of the total sample population was displaced in 1996 conflict that took place between the Bodos and the Adivasi (Santhals), followed by 21% that was displaced during 1998 conflict. Again 114 of the total 300 respondents which are about 38% were displaced during the 2012 conflict and 42 respondents which are about 14% of the total sample size were displaced in 2014 violence. Thus conflict and population displacement in BTC region is a protracted one as reflected in the diagram. It clearly violates the rights of Individuals as mentioned in the Principles 6 of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (UNGPID) which states, ‘*Every human being shall have the right to be protected against being arbitrarily displaced from his or her home or place of habitual residence*’. While in the case of BTC region the protracted and resultant violence has led to large number of forceful internal displacement thus violating the rights of individuals. Every individual has the right not to be displaced from their habitual residence but since conflict broke out all of a sudden without any prior notice as the data shows, population displacement in the area is inevitable with immense suffering, lost of life, property and human rights violations.

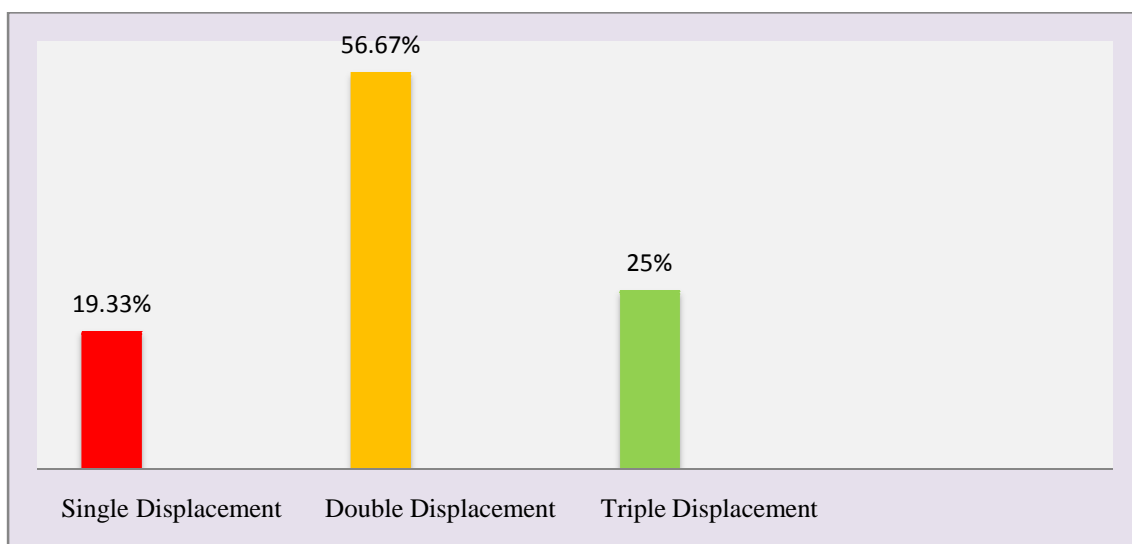
The second question put to the respondents was: What was the reason for your displacement? Option provided for the respondents was: a) Fear of Retaliation, b) Property Damaged, c) Others. Figure 5.5 highlights the reason for the displacement characteristics of the respondents.



**Figure No 5.5:** Reason for displacement of the respondents.

The data reveals that more number of people leaves their home as a result of the fear of being retaliated when the violence broke out. The data shows that 171 (57 %) of the total sample population were displaced only because of the fear of retaliation by the opposing groups and vice versa. Although their property has not been damaged or burned down however fear of life and other issues makes them to leave to safer place. While 96 (32 %) were displaced as a result of direct consequences of the conflict. They have to leave their homes because their property have been damaged or burned down and have no choice but to look for the alternatives. 33 (11 %) of the sample population cites other reasons for their displacement.

The third question put to the respondent was: How many times you have been displaced from your habitant? While the data extracted from the questionnaire shows us that people who are already displaced has to face multiple displacements time and again facing tremendous physical and psychological strain affecting all forms of livelihood and security. The data shows that 167 respondents which are about 55.67 % of the total sample size of 300 have faced double displacement from their residence or habitant as result of conflict. While at least 75 respondents which are about 25 % of the total sample size faces triple displacement from their residence. Rests of the respondents which are about 19.33 % face single displacement. Figure 5.6 highlights the multiple displacement scenarios of the respondents.



**Figure 5.6:** Multiple displacement scenario of the respondents.



The data shows that more number of respondents has been displaced more than one time from their residence compared to one time displacees. Displacement from ones habitual residence itself causes complexity of mental and physical trauma and if they are to be displaced again and again then we cannot imagine the conditions of those displaced for more than one time. This clearly indicates the lack of state apparatus to tackle the internal displacement scenario in the area.

The fourth question put forth to the respondents was: Do you want to go back to your original place of residence? If no why? Respondents have been given the following option: a) Situation not conducive, b) Land was occupied by others, c) Forest dweller, d) Others. The response provided by the respondent was found that 163 (54.33 %) wanted to go back to their original place from where they were displaced and 137 (45.67 %) out of the total respondents do not wanted to go back to their original place of residence because of various reasons. Table 5.3 & 5.4 has shown the clear picture of the respondents.

Table No. 5.3: Desire of returning back to original place of residence.

Desire to Return Home	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	163	54.33
No	137	45.67
Total →	300	100

Source: Field Survey

Table No. 5.4: Reasons for not going back.

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
Situation not Conducive	56	40.88
Land Occupied by Others	20	14.60
Forest Dweller <sup>1</sup>	39	28.47
Others	22	16.05
Total →	137	100

Source: Field Survey.

The data shows that out of 300 respondents 137 which are about 45.67 % opted for not returning back to their original place of residence for various reasons. It is found that 40.88 % of the respondent opted for not returning back home are because they felt that the situation is not favourable for them to return back. Further 20 of the respondent which is about 14.60 % are not willing to return back to their original place, because of the reason that their land has been occupied by others. While 28.47 % respondent opted for not returning to their original place as they were forest inhabitant. Lastly 22 respondents which are about 16.05 % opted for other reasons for not returning back to their original place of habitant.

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<sup>1</sup> **Forest Dwellers:** In this research forest dwellers includes all persons who have been living in the protected forest areas before displacement and were unable to be relocated or rehabilitate which includes communities especially Bodos and Santhals.

### **5.3 BASIC FACILITIES AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCES DURING DISPLACEMENT PERIOD**

One of the most critical point of human rights issues of the individual was the need of basic livelihood facilities and humanitarian assistances during the time of displacement period. Leaving everything aside the internally displaced people especially conflict induced have no any alternatives of livelihood but depend on whatever resources they received from the administration or the civil societies. But the foremost responsibility of providing assistances and protection lies on the state administration. Under no circumstances IDPs shall be deprived of their basic livelihood as they are also the citizen of the country both national and international laws to protect them applies in all cases. Principle 18 (1) & (2) of the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement clearly mentions the rights and basic needs of the individual during the time of displacement. Principle 18 (1) reads, all internally displaced persons have the right to an adequate standard of living. Principle 18 (2) mentions that, at the minimum, regardless of the circumstances, and without discrimination, competent authorities shall provide internally displaced persons with and ensure safe access to: a) essential food and potable water; b) basic shelter and housing; c) appropriate clothing; and d) essential medical services and sanitation.

In order to understand the nature of humanitarian assistances and basic facilities provided by the state authority to the IDPs during the time of displacement period, several questions have been put to them to get the clearer picture. The first question related to assistances and facilities was: Are you satisfied with the accommodation provided by the administration? If No why? Option provided was: a) Insecure, b) Overcrowded, c) Lack of Basic/Sanitation Facility, d) Others.

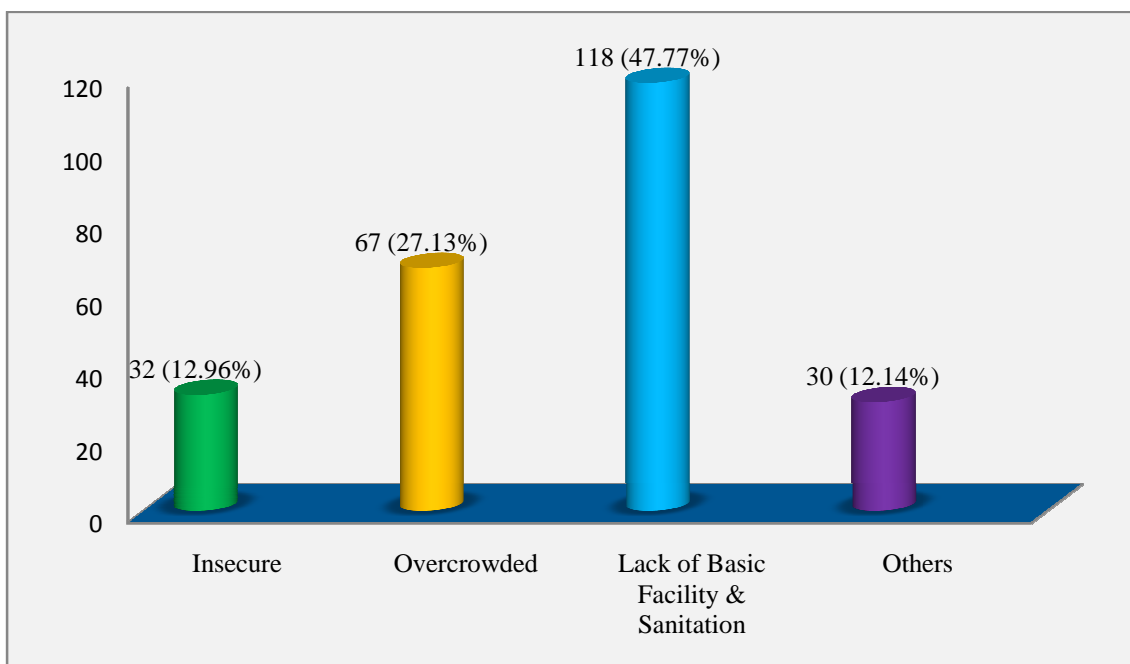
The response to this question was almost negative. It is found that only 53 which are about 17.67 % of the total sampling unit give positive response in regards to the satisfaction of accommodation provided by the administration. Whereas, 247 (82.33 %) of the total sample populations were not satisfied with the kind of accommodation arranged by the administration for various reasons. Table 5.5 highlights the result.

Table No. 5.5: Satisfaction level of Accommodation.

Satisfaction of Accommodation	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	53	17.67
No	247	82.33
Total →	300	100

Source: Field Survey.

The data reveals that most of the respondents were not satisfied with the accommodation arranged by the administration. 247 (82.33%) out of 300 respondents opted for not satisfied for multiple reasons. Figure 5.7 shows the reason of dissatisfaction by the respondents.



**Figure 5.7:** Reasons for the dissatisfaction of accommodation.

The data in figure 5.6 shows us that out of the 247 who were not satisfied with the accommodations arranged for them during the displacement period, 12.96 % of them feel insecure with the existing arrangement. 27.13 % respondents who express dissatisfaction over the accommodation arrangement feel that the scheme of arrangement is too overcrowded. While lack of basic facility and sanitation were the main centre of dissatisfaction level amongst the IDPs where 47.77 % of them express dissatisfaction over the issue. Lastly, 12.14 % cites other reasons for their level of dissatisfaction over the accommodation arrangement by the administration.

The next question put to the respondents was: Do you get ration/essential commodities like rice, lentils (dal), salt, kerosene etc, from the administration? The data in Table No. 5.6 highlights how IDPs have to survive on their own without the help from the administration.

Table No. 5.6: Essential commodities received from administration.

Received Ration/Essential Commodities	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	199	66.33
No	101	33.67
Total →	300	100

Source: Field Survey.

The frequency table shows that there are number of IDPs who have to survive on their own without the help of the administration. The data in this regard may vary from time to time as the administration after giving away the compensation no longer provide any ration to the displaced people even if they did not vacate the relief camp. During the course of the field study period many of the IDPs remains in the relief camps although they have already been compensated. Therefore, there are many relief camps

that officially never exist. So as per the rules they have to go back to their original place from where they were uprooted. Therefore, the question of providing ration for those families who have already been compensated does not arise from the administration side. Further, the essential commodities and other necessary items received from other sources were not part of this analysis.

The data highlight that out of 300 sample units 101 (33.37%) of them were not been able to received essential commodities for their livelihood for the reason mention above. However the positive response is that around 66.33 % were been able to received ration/essential commodities like rice, lentils (dal), salt, kerosene, etc. which are very crucial during the time of crisis period like conflict induced displacement.

The next question was to understand the level of satisfaction over the quantity of the essential commodities received from the administration. The data of table 5.6 shows us that around 199 (66.33 %) received the essential commodities for their sustenance. Therefore the question put to them in this regard was: Are you happy with the quantity of the ration/essential commodities provided to you and your family by the administration? If No why? Option given to them was: a) Inadequate, b) Irregular, c) Both.

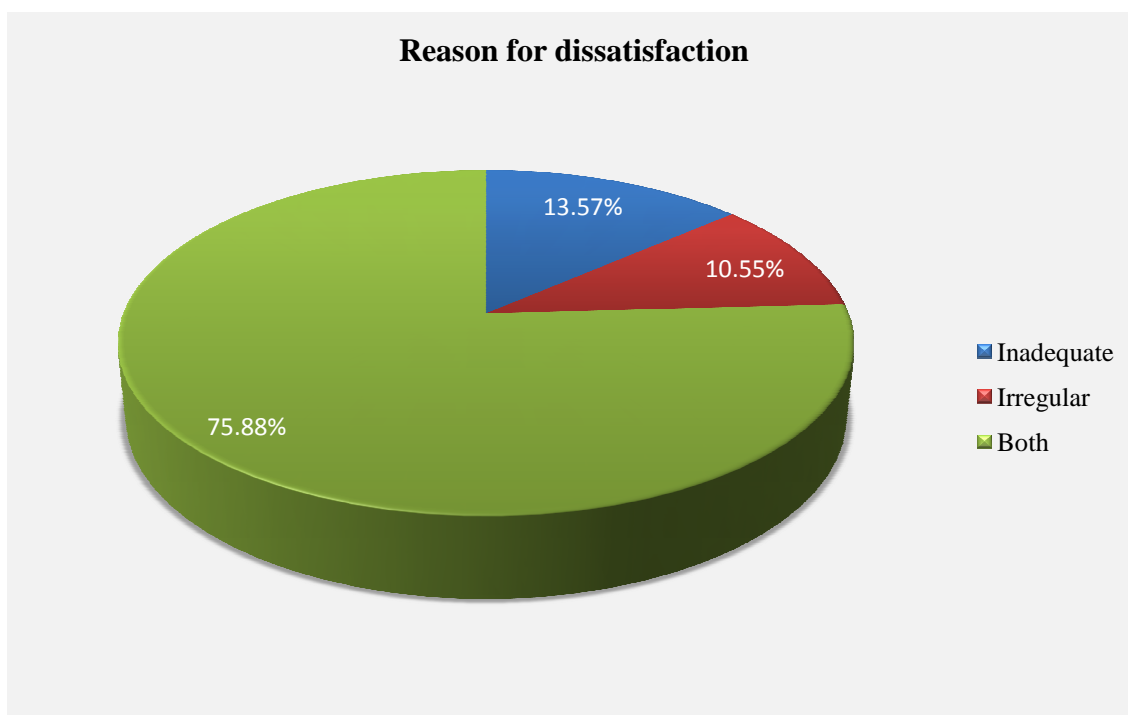
Table No. 5.7: Satisfaction Level over the quantity of ration received

Satisfied with the Quantity of Essential Commodities	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	15	7.54
No	184	92.46
Total →	199	100

Source: Field Survey.

The data clearly indicates that the camp inmates were not at all happy with the quantity of essential commodities they received from the administration. Only 15 which constitute 7.5 % of the total IDPs who have received ration from the administration were giving positive response in this regard. 184 out of 199 which constitutes around 92.46 % shows dissatisfaction over the issue of quantity of essential commodities received by them.

Figure No. 5.8 highlight the reason for dissatisfaction.



**Figure 5.8:** Showing the reason for not being happy with the provision of ration received.

If we analyze the data from figure no 5.8 it is evident that 27 out of 199 constituting around 13.57 % of the respondents receiving essential commodities feels that it is inadequate for their sustenance. Around 21 (10.55 %) of the total respondents receiving essential commodities were not happy for not being regular. However,

majority of the respondents around 151 (75.88 %) were not happy because it is inadequate as well as not regular.

#### 5.4 HEALTH AND SANITATION FACILITIES

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) the five most urgent survival needs during the displacement and refugee setting are a) Food and Nutrition, b) Water, c) Shelter, d) Health Care, and e) Sanitation (Shrestha & Handzel (n.d)). Human beings cannot survive without these basic needs in any situations. However, during conflict induced displacement IDPs have to compromise without these basic needs causing health and other complications. Thus, the right to food, water, health, shelter etc, remains one of the most complicated issues concerning IDPs. International Laws as well as National Laws were hardly applied when it comes to the protection and assistances to the IDPs. In this section we try to find out the issue of health and sanitation facilities provided by the administration during the crucial period of their displacement. Table No. 5.8 highlights the issue of health and sanitation facilities in the camp.

Table No. 5.8: Showing Status of Health & Sanitation Facilities

Sl. No.	Concern Areas	Yes	No	% of Positive Response	% of Negative Response
1	Potable Water Facilities	267	33	89	11
2	Facility Available	Tube Well			
3	Adequacy of Tube Well Provided	29	271	9.67	90.33



4	Latrine Facility	249	51	83	17
5	Adequacy of Latrine Facility	17	283	5.67	94.33
6	Access to Health/Medical Facilities	188	112	62.67	37.33
7	Family Vaccination	191	109	63.67	36.33
8	Suffering from Water Related Diseases	203	97	67.67	32.33

Source: Field Survey.

In order to understand the issue of health and sanitation status of the IDPs numerous questions have been put forth to the respondents. The data from table 5.8 reveals that although facilities of health and sanitation has been arranged or provided by the administration but it was not adequate as per the size of the population in the camps. It is to be noted that the data collected from the respondents includes the newly created relief camps displaced in 2012 and 2014 as well as permanent and semi-permanent camps displaced earlier. Therefore negative response in certain facilities provided by the administration from the camp inmates displaced earlier other than 2012 & 2014 is inevitable.

The first question was related to safe drinking water. It is found that 267 (89 %) of the respondents feels that the water facilities arranged by the administration is safe with 33 (11 %) responding negatively. No any other facility of drinking water provision is available other than tube well in all the camps visited during the course of the study. The problem with the facility is the number of tube well provided. It is found that 271

out of 300 respondents which constitute 90.33 % respond negatively with the number of tube well installed in the camps, while 29 respondents which constitute 9.67 % respond positively.

The next questions were related to sanitation facilities. On being asked whether the administration has arranged the latrine provision for the camp inmates it is found that 249 (83 %) gave the positive response, while 51 which constitute 17 % respond negatively. However, 283 (94.33 %) of the total respondents were not happy with the total number of latrine installed. The provision for latrine is not adequate in terms of the number of IDPs in the camps as the data shows, while 17 (5.67 %) feels the other way.

The next questions put to the respondents were related to the issue of health and health care facilities. The question put to them was: Do you have access to health/medical facilities? The data in table 5.8 shows that 188 out of the total respondents which constitute 62.67 % have the access to health care facilities provided by the administrations. However a good number of IDPs, around 112 respondents which are around 37.33 % do not have access to health care services. The next question was: Does your family members have vaccination? The data reveals that 191 (63.67 %) of the total respondents family members have access to vaccination, while 109 which constitutes 36.33 % of the total respondents family members were not vaccinated. The last question related to health status was: Do you suffered from any kind of water related diseases in the camp? It is found that out of the total respondents 203 (67.67 %) were responding of having contacted water borne related diseases in the camp life and 97 respondents which constitute 32.33 % of the populations does not suffer any water related diseases. Thus data reveals that most of the camp inmates are prone to diseases related to water and other hygiene related issues.

## **5.5 INCOME/ECONOMIC STATUS**

The livelihood of the individual or family members greatly depends on the availability of income or economic activities within the family. In order to maintain the

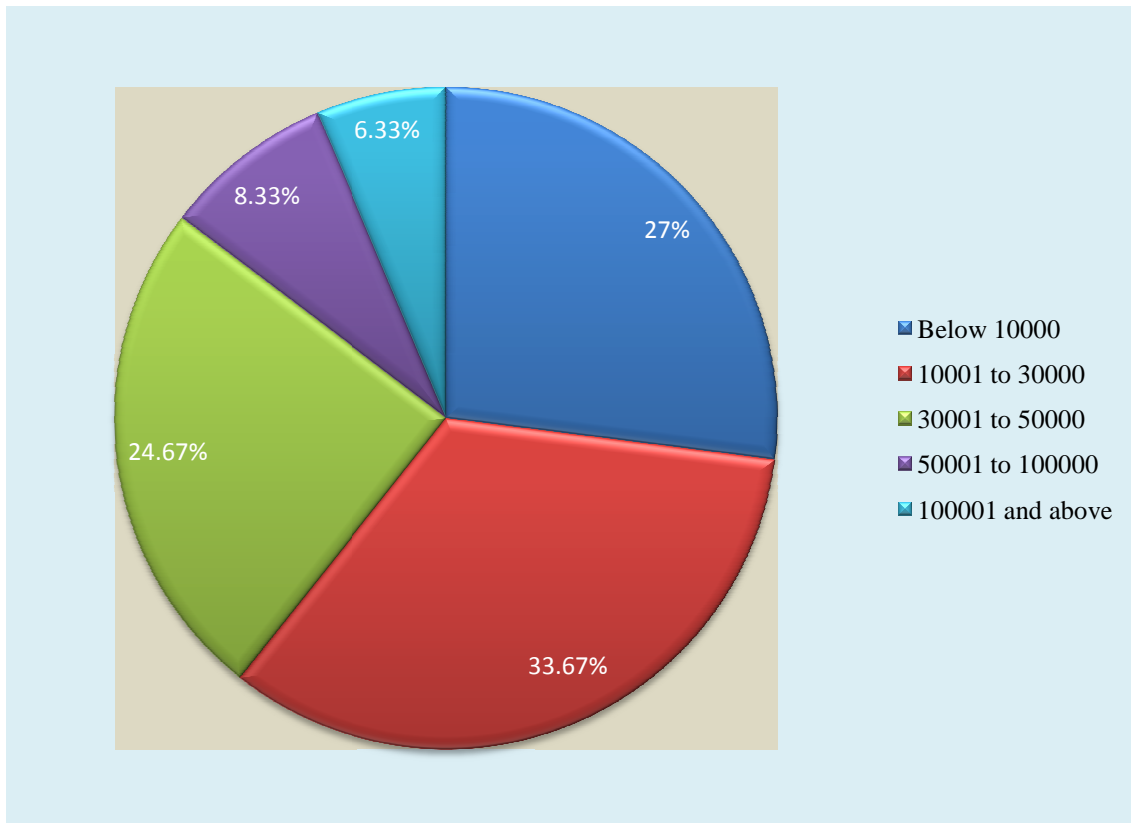
basic quality of life the earning capacity of the members from the family becomes extremely important. The most important factor which affects family's economic status is whether or not its adult members have access to job or other income generating activities which enables them to earn wages or revenues. Thus the basic needs of the family in maintaining day to day life such as food, housing, clothing, education, health care etc, greatly depends on the level of income and resources available within the family. However, to pinpoint the income level of conflict induced internally displaced persons it becomes extremely difficult to ascertain their exact economic status and income. The income and economic activities of the family members greatly changes as a result of displacement as they have to leave the old property including livestock etc. and have to engage themselves in the new setup. Thus the income level of the family/individual greatly varies compared to before displacement and after displacement. Table No. 5.9 represents the income level of the annual household.

Table No. 5.9: Annual Family Income

Sl. No.	Family Income	Frequency	Percentage
1	Below 10000.00	81	27
2	10001.00 to 30000.00	101	33.67
3	30001.00 to 50000.00	74	24.67
4	50001 to 100000.00	25	8.33
5	100001 and above	19	6.33
Total →		300	100

Source: Field Survey.

**Figure No. 5.9:** Family Annual Household Income.



The data in figure No. 5.9 reveals the annual income level of the displaced families. It is discouraging to see that many of the families have bare minimum annual income even to maintain day to day life activities. As mention elsewhere it is very difficult to ascertain or determine the exact income level of the displaced families as they have to lost everything post displacement. The data shows that 81 of the respondents which constitute 27 % of the total population have family income lower than 10000/- which are not at all sufficient even to maintain basic standard of living. The next income level is between 10001/- to 30000/- annually. There are 101 families which constitute 33.67 % falling under this annual income level. 74 (24.67 %) families have income level between 30001/- to 50000/- annually. The annual income of the families that falls within the income level between 50001 /- to 100000/- is 25 which is

about 8.33 %. Lastly families with annual income level of 100001/- and above constitutes 19 (6.33 %). It is very difficult to survive with the minimum income of the family in a displaced situation without the help from the administration. Most of the income they earned has to be spent on food items and hardly left for other essential commodities including education and health care.

Table No. 5.10: Main Source of Income

Sl. No.	Source of Income	Frequency	Percentage
1	Service	23	7.67
2	Business	61	20.33
3	Agriculture	78	26
4	Daily Wage	114	38
5	Others	24	8
Total →		300	100

Source: Field Survey.

Table No. 5.10 shows the source of income of the IDPs families. It is disheartening to see that most of the IDPs families have to depend on the irregular income for their livelihood. The data shows 114 respondents representing 38 % household were dependent on the daily wage earnings. This is followed by 78 respondents which constitute 26 % were dependent on agriculture, while the main source of income of 61 respondents representing 20.33 % were dependent on small business. Only 23 respondents which constitute 7.67 %, source of livelihood were

dependent on government jobs and 24 respondents representing around 8 % choose others source of livelihood as their main source of income.

The next question was related to the land holding pattern of the IDPs. We try to examine the total land holding pattern of the displaced persons relating to the past and the present land holding. Table No. 5.11 shows the land holding pattern of the IDPs before and after displacement. In this study the total land includes both Bari and agricultural land.

Table No. 5.11 Total land holding pattern before and after displacement.

Land Holding Status (in bighas)	Before Displacement		Land Holding Status (in bighas)	After Displacement	
	Frequency	Percentage		Frequency	Percentage
Land Less (Forest Dweller)	71	23.67	Land Less (Permanently Living in Camps)	101	33.67
1 – 10	97	32.33	1 – 10	113	37.67
11 – 20	76	25.33	11 - 20	63	21
21 – 30	23	7.67	21 - 30	16	5.33
31 and above	33	11	31 and above	07	2.33
Total →	300	100	Total →	300	100

Sources: Field Survey.

During the field survey it was found that the land holding pattern of the IDPs greatly varies compared to pre-displacement and post-displacement period. It is to be noted that the land less persons before displacement here indicates persons from forest areas (forest dwellers). Although they have the encroached plot of land but in this study they will be regarded as landless persons. After displacement the persons regarded as landless will indicate persons who are permanently living in the camp life situation and the persons whose land have been occupied by others and are not in direct control of the owner's family.

Data from Table No. 5.11 clearly indicates the comparative land holding pattern of the displaced persons before and after displacement. It is found that 71 who constitute 23.67 % are forest dwellers but after displacement it has increased to 101 who constitute around 33.67 %. The results show around 10 % increase of the landless persons compared to pre-displacement period. Secondly, there are 97 respondents whose land holding pattern is between 1 to 10 bighas constituting around 32.33 % before displacement period. However, this number has also been increased to 113 which are around 37.67 % indicating the rise of around 5 % increased compared to the pre-displacement period. The next level of land holding status before displacement is between 11 to 20 bighas. It is found that there are 76 respondents, around 25.33 % who possessed land between 11 to 20 bighas, but the data shows the downward trend from 76 respondents to 63 (21 %) respondents. The data shows that the displaced persons around 4 % are losing their land and has been shifted to previous frequency table.

The land holding pattern between 21 to 30 bighas before displacement has also shown the downward trend after displacement from 23 (7.67 %) respondents to 16 (5.33%) which is around 2 % decreased compared to pre-displacement period. Lastly land holding status before displacement is 31 bighas and above. It is found that 33 respondents who constitute 11 % have land 31 bighas and above. However after displacement the number of persons having 31 bighas of land and above drastically reduced to 7 which is only 2.3 % indicating around 9 % decreased in land holding pattern in this section. All these downward trend of land holding status of the displaced persons (level 3, 4, 5) results in the rise of level 1 and level 2 land holding pattern in the frequency table.

The next question was related to the share of resources from the property left out at the original place from where they were displaced. Table 5.11 data reveals that 76.33% have land property ranging from 1 bigha to more than 31 bighas. However during the time of displacement they have to leave everything and have to settle in the new setup or in the relief camps. As discussed earlier conflict in BTC region is a protracted one and many of the IDPs are still living in the camp life situations for decades now. In order to understand whether those displaced persons having land property before displacement were able to get share from their land after displacement, question has been asked to the respondents whether they receive any share from the property left at original place. Respondents receiving shares from their left out properties have been shown in Table No. 5.12 and Figure No. 5.10.

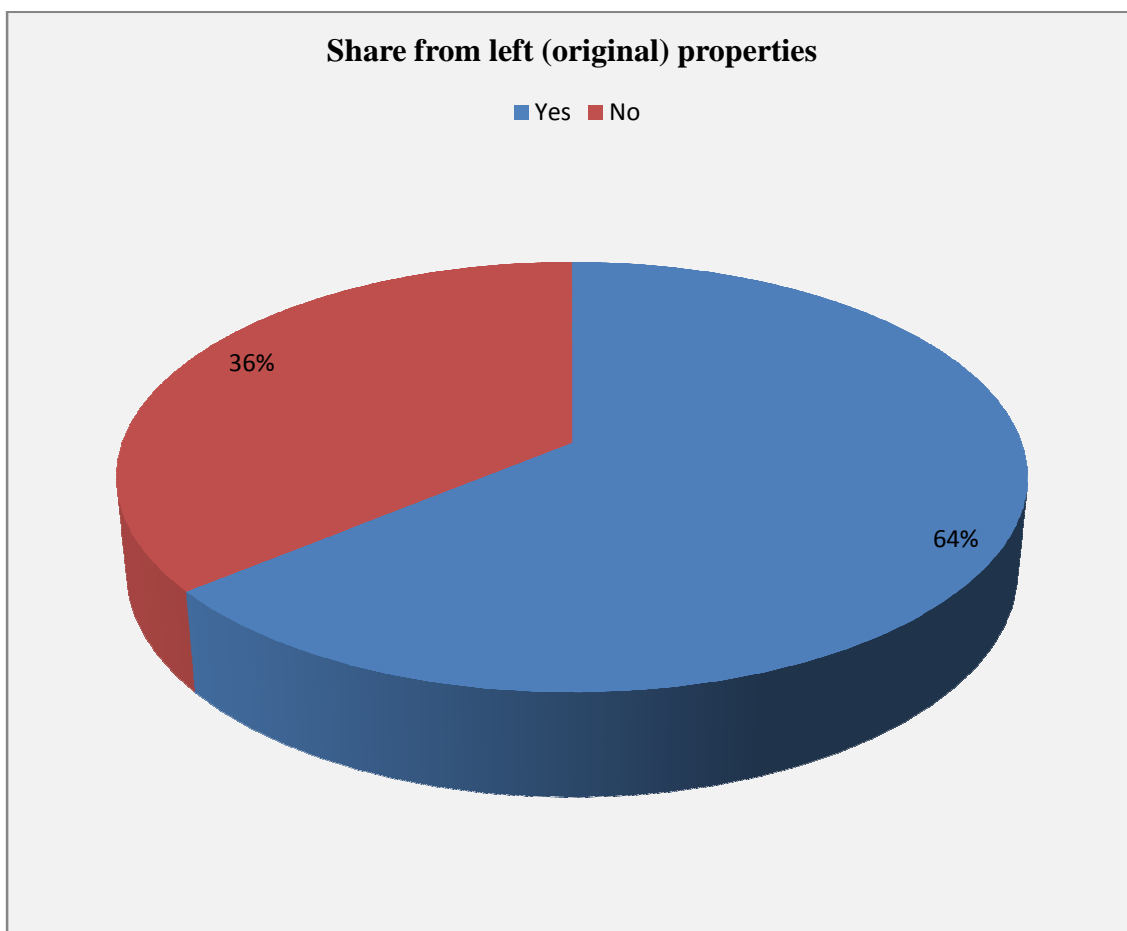
Table No. 5.12: Families receiving shares from their left properties.

Sl. No.	Receiving share from left out property	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	192	64
2	No	108	36
Total →		300	100

Source: Field Survey



Figure No. 5.10: Families receiving share from their left properties.



The data from the table 5.12 and figure 5.10 reveals that many of the affected families were receiving shares from the left out properties. Out of the 300 total respondents 192 respondents who constitutes 64 % were receiving shares from their original properties left behind during displacement. However, 108 respondents who constitute 36 % of the total populations were not receiving anything from their left out properties. It is to be noted that 108 (36 %) IDPs also include land less (forest dwellers) displacees.

## **5.6 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION**

The issue of resettlement and rehabilitation of conflict induced displacement has been always a complex and critical subject, especially when the conflict is a protracted one like in BTC area. Unlike refugee where they are protected by the international laws and conventions and the host countries has the responsibilities to protect them, however no clear cut international mandate for assisting and protecting of IDPs were available. Therefore, IDPs have to depend on the available resources and assistances provided by the state authority. Most often the packages offered by the state authority in terms of resettlement and rehabilitation were simply not enough to be regarded as resettlement and rehabilitation. In the name of resettlement and rehabilitation the state authority always wanted to wash off their hands by offering a meager amount of monetary benefit to the IDPs families, by which the IDPs can neither resettle nor re-establish themselves.

Thus the IDPs have no any other option but to stay back to the makeshift shelter camp without any support for their sustenance. Many displaced people have been still living in camps in a semi-permanent and permanent basis for more than decades now in deplorable conditions. Those displaced people who are still living in the camp life situations were basically landless people or forest dweller. They cannot be rehabilitated because the government does not have any policy to provide IDPs with alternate land. In this section we try to study the amount of resettlement and rehabilitation done by the state in BTC.

Firstly we try to study the amount of compensation received by the IDPs from the state authority. Table No. 5.13 reveals the information related to the amount of compensation received by the displaced persons.

Table No. 5.13 Amount of compensation received by the displaced people.

Sl. No	Amount of Compensation	Frequency	Percentage
1	10000.00	117	39
2	50000.00	183	61
Total →		300	100

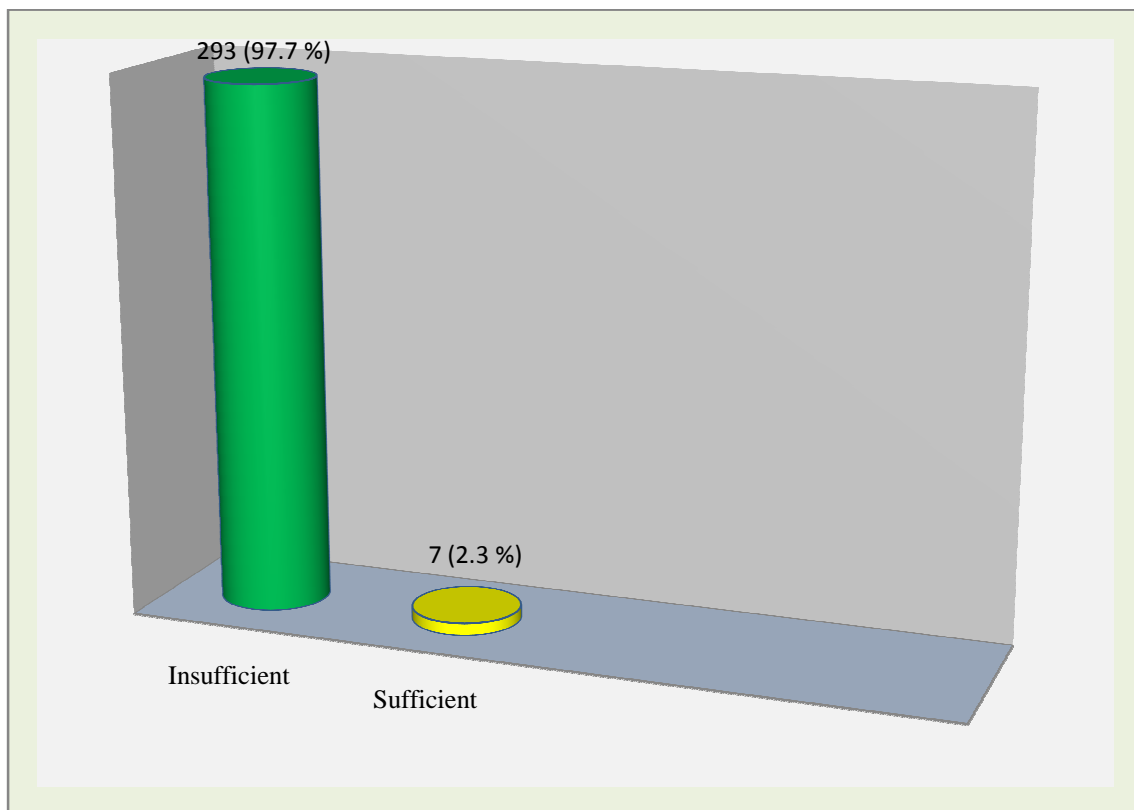
Source: Field Survey.

As per the data there are two categories of compensation received by the displaced families. During the 1990s the government of Assam has provided compensation amount in two categories, one whose property is completely damaged has been provided an amount of Rs. 10000.00 and the other whose property has been partially damaged has been given Rs. 5000.00. However, in this study there are no families who have received Rs. 5000.00 as compensation amount, as those persons have already been rehabilitated to their place of origin much earlier. The next amount of compensation given to the displaced families was Rs. 50000.00, which was given to the families who were displaced during 2012 and 2014 conflict. As per the data 117 families who constitute 39 % received Rs. 10000.00 as compensation amount in the name resettlement and rehabilitation programme, while 183 who constitute 61 % received Rs. 50000.00 as compensation amount for the resettlement and rehabilitation of their family members.

Some of the families who received compensation from the government but unable to return to their native place of origin from where they were displaced have

managed to buy a small plot of land near the camp area and have been living since there. But many of the families of the same categories decided to remain in the camp as the amount the displaced persons received were neither sufficient for them to buy a plot of land nor they can return to their place of origin for various reasons. Figure No. 5.11 highlight the views of the IDPs regarding the sufficiency level of the compensation received by them to resettle their families.

Figure 5.11: Views of IDPs on Compensation.

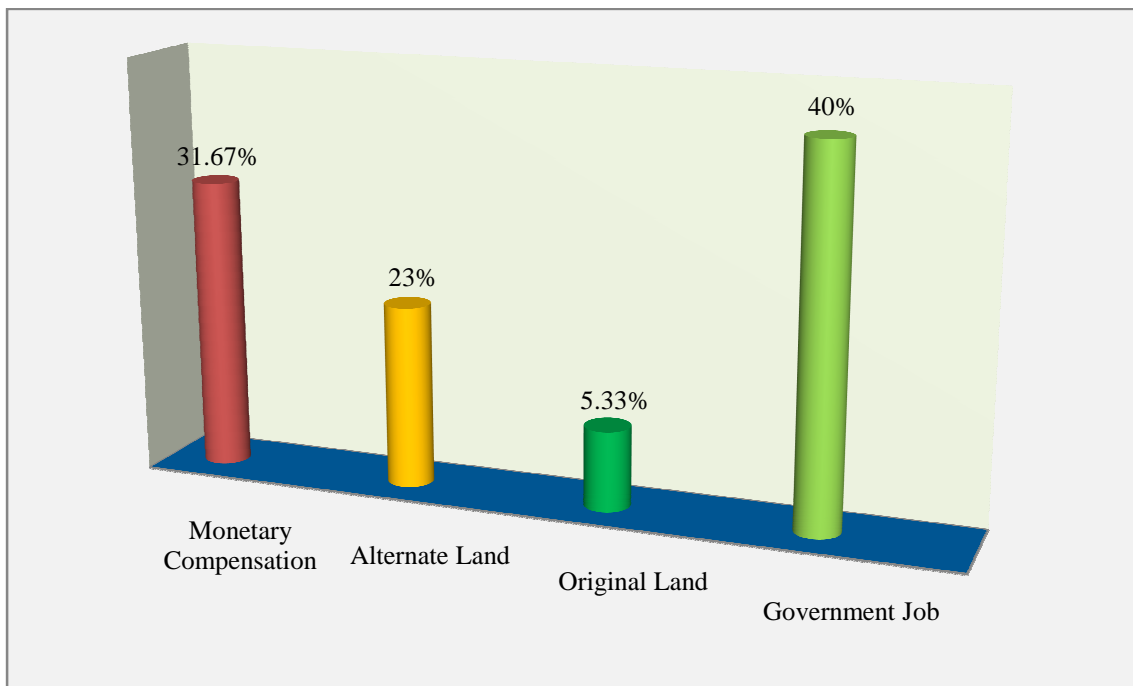


During the interaction with the respondents majority of the displaced people were putting reservations on the government policies on resettlement and rehabilitation policy. With the little money they received from the government authority and without any other sources of livelihood income resettling their families becomes nearing

impossible for many of the IDPs. Further the monetary compensation they received has to be used for daily basic needs such as food, clothing, and medicine and for various purposes rather than resettlement. The views of the IDPs reflected in Figure No 5.11 indicates that around 293 respondents who constitute 97.7 % felt that the amount received by them in the name of resettlement and rehabilitation were not sufficient to resettle their families. While only 7 respondents with negligible 2.3 % felt sufficient for resettling their families. Therefore, many of the IDPs in spite of receiving compensation amount from the government authority were unable to resettle themselves and decided to remain in the makeshift camps for decades.

In order to understand the expectation of the displaced people from the government in terms of resettlement and rehabilitation a closed ended question has been asked to the respondents providing options. Figure 5.12 shows the diverse opinion of the displaced persons in this regards.

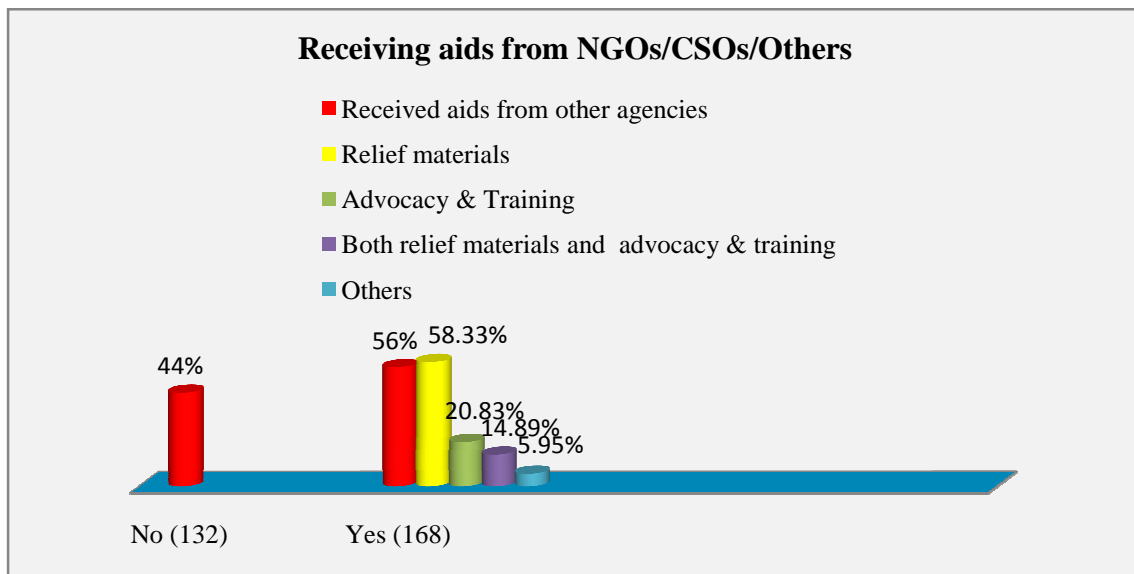
Figure No. 5.12: Expectation of IDPs regarding resettlement & Rehabilitation



The displaced people have diverse opinion regarding the issue of relief and resettlement programme. As the figure above shows that only four options have been given to the respondents to select what kind of arrangement they want in the form of resettlement and rehabilitation of their families. Majority of the respondents choose government job as the best policy in terms of rehabilitating the displaced persons. Out of the 300 total respondents 120 (40%) expect government job followed by 95 (31.67%) who choose monetary compensation as package for resettlement and rehabilitation. While 69 respondents who constitute around 23 % expect alternative land arrangements from the government and lastly 16 respondents who constitute around 5.33 % wants their original land to be recovered from where they were displaced. These are the expected views of the displaced people from the field survey however; neither the Government of India nor the State of Assam has any such policy of resettlement and rehabilitation of conflict induced IDPs.

In that circumstances the developmental agencies outside governmental authority such as NGOs and Civil Society Organizations come to the rescue of the displaced persons in terms of providing humanitarian aids and other resources. The following figure shows the displaced peoples receiving various kinds of support and aids from the NGOs and other agencies.

Figure No. 5.13: Aids from NGOs/CSOs/Others.



The data from the figure indicates that most of the displaced persons received aids from various sources other than the government authority. As we have witnessed that the aids in the form of relief material such as dal, rice, medicine etc. provided by the government on the ad hoc basis were not sufficient for the displaced people living in the camp, therefore additional aids from other sources becomes utmost necessary. Out of the total respondents 168 who constitute 56 % informed receiving aids from various agencies other than government authority, while 132 (44 %) have responded negatively.

The 168 (56%) respondents who received supports from NGOs and other Civil Society Organizations have been given limited options to select what kind of help they have received from them. It is found that out of 168 respondents 98 of them who constitute 58.33 % has responded of getting various relief materials from different organizations other than government aids. 35 (20.83%) respondents received advocacy and training on various issues of livelihood and sanitation, etc, while 25 (14.88%) respondents have received both relief materials and advocacy & training and the remaining 10 (5.95%) respondents opted others in their response.

#### **NGOS/INGOS WORKING FOR IDPS IN BODOLAND TERRITORIAL COUNCIL AREAS:**

There are very less number of NGOs in Bodoland Territorial Council which are exclusively working for the displaced persons. However some local NGOs in collaborations with INGOs are working for the rights and development of the local people which includes displaced persons as well in different fields. Among them are:

- a) **NERSWN NGO:** The North East Research & Social Work Networking (NERSWN) is a registered Kokrajhar based local Non Governmental Organization formed in the year 2004. Till 2007 the NGO has been actively involved in health sector to control Malaria especially along the foothills of Bhutan border in four districts of BTC.

Presently the organization has reduced its service delivery role in health after the coming of NHM and focused more on organizing capacities of communities to own and monitor the health programme in village. However, the NGOs have been extensively working for the treatment of mentally ill patients at present.

Currently, the organization is working on six thematic areas: Health, Education, Livelihood, Women Empowerment, Advocating for the Rights of Marginalized and Research and Networking. They are involved in community monitoring of NHM, running a school for the displaced children in Sapkata Relief Camp, working with women vendors for securing livelihood, enabling displaced children to create protective environment for themselves, mobilizing community to claim their entitlement under different governmental schemes and programmes. They also collaborate with National and International NGOs such as UNICEF Guwahati, OXFAM India, Terre Des Hommes (Germany), Paul Hamlyn Foundation (UK), and National Foundation India, Tata Trust, NABARD Guwahati etc. for various issues including advocacy and training and other services for the livelihood of the IDPs and poor people in the region.

- b) **NEDAN FOUNDATION:** NEDAN Foundation a Kokrajhar based NGO was formed under the leadership of Sri Digambar Narzary a trained Social Work Professional and an Alumni of Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) Mumbai, in the year 2003, with the common vision and objective to work with the poorest and voiceless ethnic communities and un-reach areas of North East India. NEDAN is a Bodo word which means 'Open Space' and their main area of organizational operations includes protecting human rights violations of the voiceless and vulnerable people, combating cross border human trafficking, rescuing mission for girls and women/men being lured or trafficked, reintegrating the trafficked victims/survivors with families and creating alternative livelihood and also engaging legal help for the victimized girls and women for getting justice.



The organization has launched comprehensive advocacy and awareness programmes in the four districts of BTC, Assam which were largely affected by human trafficking due to its large number of vulnerable internally displaced people living in the relief camps.

The NEDAN Foundation has also opened schools for the IDP children in Kachugaon and Ultapani near Bhutan Border and weaving centre at Kokrajhar for the livelihood and economic empowerment of the vulnerable women. They have also worked for imparting IT education, tailoring, food processing centre, beautician course, embroidery and other short term courses targeting better livelihood for the IDP youths, trafficked survivors/victims. They have also imparted various awareness and training programmes to the IDP camps regarding the modus operandi of the human traffickers including providing Psycho Social Support to the IDP youths and other essential relief items in the relief camps.

NEDAN Foundation has also closely associated with UNICEF in addressing the issues concerning child rights in BTC region. To intensify its operations to protect cross border human trafficking they have also collaborated with the neighbouring countries like Bangladesh and Bhutan for greater co-operations.

- c) **The ANT:** The Action Northeast Trust is an NGO formed by the present founding Managing Trustee & CEO Dr. Sunil Kaul who was doctor by profession and has served as a medical doctor in the Indian Army and his wife Jennifer Liang a trained social worker and an Alumni of Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) Mumbai in the year 2000. Their main thematic areas of works includes better livelihood of the poorest and disadvantaged sections of the northeastern region of India. The organization is directly related to holistic development with children, youth, women, farmers, mentally ill patients and those affected by the ethnic conflicts in as many as 250 villages in the district of Chirang, BTC, Assam.

Their strategy includes forming women's collectiveness, giving village children development and learning opportunities through sports, active science classes, etc.; promoting cross community interactions, and nurturing safe spaces for non-

violent conflict resolution; promoting livelihoods and running community mental health programme. Apart from the mention works, the ant has also formed weaving organization called “aagor” giving works to more than 140 women weavers; they also runs a training centre for building up capacities for other NGOs in Assam and other North Eastern States. They also run Craft Trust in Bangalore to promote a positive image of the North East through selling high quality art and crafts.

**d) OXFAM INDIA:** Oxfam India is a movement of people and grassroots organizations working together to stop the rising inequality in our society that keeps wealth concentrated in the hands of a few. Their main thematic areas of work includes gender justice, essential service, social inclusion, private sector engagement, economic justice and humanitarian response and disaster risk reduction. Oxfam India provides urgent assistances to communities at risk in times of natural disaster and in conflict situation. They ensure that every citizen at the time of disaster/conflict are entitled to clean water, food, shelter, sanitation and other fundamental needs. Special reach out programme to women, adolescent girls, children, person with disability and elderly people at the time of crisis were also their main areas of work. They also work for disaster risk reduction or resilience of communities to natural disaster and conflicts by enhancing the preparedness of their partners on the ground, networks of humanitarian support providers and of the communities themselves, to cope with sudden natural disaster and conflicts.

Oxfam India in partnership with NERSWN and other local based NGOs have been working to reach out people who are displaced due to conflicts in the BTC region since 2012. They have been addressing humanitarian emergencies arising from violent ethnic conflicts in Assam in 2012. They have been able to reached out over more than 89706 displaced people at various locations in BTC with food, clean water, sanitation and hygiene materials along with advocacy and training to raise awareness about hygiene practices. They have also been focusing on livelihood, rehabilitation and restoration of the people who continue to live in the IDP camps.

Next we try to understand the views of the displaced persons on the actions taken by the government on resettlement and rehabilitation of the IDPs in BTC area. The question put to the respondents was on whether the government authority has done enough in resettling and rehabilitating the IDPs in BTC area. Table No. 5.14 reveal the views of the respondents on the matter.

Table No: 5.14: Views of IDPs on resettlement & rehabilitation programme of government.

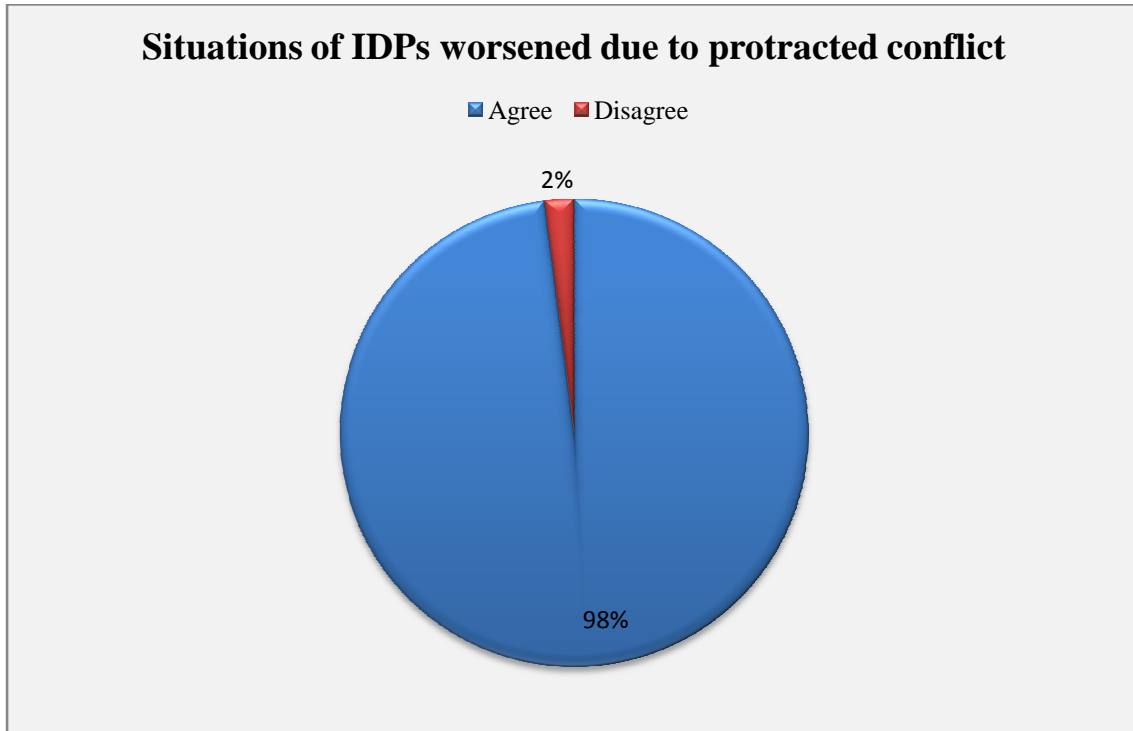
Sl. No.	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Programme of Government	Frequency	Percentage
1	Done enough	69	23
2	Not done enough	231	77
Total →		300	100

Source: Field Survey.

The data reveals that most of the respondents were not satisfied with the policy of the government authority on the issue of resettlement and rehabilitation done in BTC area. Out of 300 respondents 231 which constitute 77 % think that the government has not done enough on the issue of resettlement and rehabilitation of IDPs. Only 69 respondents which are 23 % responded positively on the issue.

Lastly, we try to find out the views of the displaced persons on the issue of the rights of the internally displaced persons due to prolonged conflict. The general assumption is that prolonged and protracted conflict in BTC has resulted number of internally displaced peoples to live in shambles for many years in the camp life. Series of conflicts in BTC area since the 1980s starting from Bodoland movement till date has resulted in displacement of tens of thousands of people in the area. The views of the displaced peoples in this regards has been highlighted in Figure No. 5.14.

Figure No. 5.14: Views of IDPs on aggravated situations due to prolonged conflict.



The data in the figure above indicates that almost all the displaced persons believe that the prolonged and protracted conflict in BTC is the main cause of aggravated situations of IDPs. The displaced persons have to face many situations in their livelihood due to never ending conflict situations in the area. The data shows that out of 300 respondents 294 which constitute 98 % believes and agrees that conditions and rights of IDPs were influenced by the prolonged conflict, it is because of the resultant occurrence of conflict that people displaced were unable to return to their respective places because of fear, causing immense hardships to the displaced peoples however 6 respondents around 2 % does not agree with the statement.

## 5.7 HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS

The human rights issue of the conflict induced displaced persons in the area as per the findings of the study is in shambles state. Although, human rights does not categorized whether he/she is a displaced or not and every individual is entitled to enjoy human rights without any distinction and discrimination. However, being displaced persons, many of the rights are being taken away from the individual in the process of displacement. Being a displaced person one has to lose everything including place of habitual residence, family, property as well as mental and physical pressure. Although in theory displaced persons enjoys the same rights as the rest of the other citizens, but in reality human rights and security seems to be an alien for the IDPs. The IDPs constitute one of the most neglected and vulnerable groups in terms of human rights abuses. They neither enjoy rights as common citizens nor rights as displaced persons but have to compromise rights in many ways.

Using the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution and UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as yardstick, an attempt is being made to identify the areas where human rights of the conflict induced internally displaced persons in the study area were violated or neglected, as shown in Table No. 5.15. Although UDHR and Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution does not mention about IDPs, however IDPs are entitle to enjoy those rights as human beings and the citizens of the country.

Table No. 5.15: Violations of Human Rights of the Respondents

Rights of Internally Displaced Persons Under Articles in UDHR, Fundamental Rights of India & Principles in UNGPID	Violations of Rights
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<p>1. Article 7 (UDHR) &amp; Article 14 (FR of India): Equality before law.</p> <p>2. Principle 1 (UNGPID): Enjoyment of equal and same rights and freedom under international and domestic laws without any discrimination.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Although IDPs are entitled for equal rights but in reality they are not.</li> <li>▪ Lack of advocacy and legal system hardly touched IDPs.</li> <li>▪ Ignored by government and local authorities for decades simply because they are displaced.</li> <li>▪ Deprived of government schemes.</li> <li>▪ Children deprived from school education, health and sanitation.</li> </ul>
<p>3. Article 7 (UDHR) &amp; Article 15 (1) (FR of India): Prohibition of discrimination.</p> <p>4. Principle 4 (1) (UNGPID): Enjoyment of all principles without any discrimination.</p> <p>5. Principle 4 (2): Special protection for IDP children, unaccompanied minors, expectant mothers, lactating mothers, persons with disability, elderly persons, and according to their special needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IDPs are socially excluded and often face discrimination by the locals.</li> <li>▪ Have to stay long in camps without basic amenities.</li> <li>▪ Lack of space and privacy especially for women.</li> <li>▪ No special provision for children and elderly persons.</li> <li>▪ Lack of security in the camp.</li> <li>▪ No provision for child care and guidance.</li> <li>▪ Health care is negligible.</li> </ul>
<p>6. Article 3 (UDHR) and Article 21 (FR of India): Protection of life and personal liberty.</p> <p>7. Principle 12 (UNGPID): Right to liberty and security of persons.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of security in the camps.</li> <li>▪ Social and economic security is another cause of concern.</li> <li>▪ Often fell the trap of human traffickers.</li> <li>▪ Lack of personal liberty and space.</li> </ul>
<p>8. Article 4 (UDHR) &amp; Article 23 (FR of India): Protection against slavery and forced labour.</p> <p>9. Principle 11 (2, b) (UNGPID): Protection against slavery or any</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Findings of the study show that IDPs in the area were dependent basically on irregular daily wage earnings.</li> <li>▪ IDP children were mostly employed as domestic help in neighbouring urban</li> </ul>

<p>contemporary form of slavery such as sale into marriage, sexual exploitation or forced labour of children.</p>	<p>areas taking advantage of their economic vulnerability thus violating child rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Displaced persons including men, women and children were trafficked promising jobs for better livelihood in metro cities.</li> </ul>
<p>10. Principle 3 (UNGPID): Responsibilities of the state to provide protection and humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>11. Principle 6: Right to protection against being arbitrarily displaced from his/her home or habitual residence.</p> <p>12. Principle 8: Prohibition of displacement which violates the right to life, dignity, liberty and security of the affected people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Findings of the study shows that right to life and security were compromised due to lack of protection during conflict situation.</li> <li>▪ Humanitarian assistances were based on ad hoc basis and not adequate.</li> <li>▪ In a conflict situation people were arbitrarily displaced resulting loss of life, property and family.</li> </ul>
<p>13. Article 25 (1) (UDHR): Right to standard of living and adequate health and well being including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, etc.</p> <p>14. Principle 7 (2): Authorities must ensure proper accommodation, nutrition, health and hygiene.</p> <p>15. Principle 18 (1): Right to an adequate standard of living.</p> <p>16. Principle 18 (2): Right to safe access to:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Finding shows that IDPs were deprived of basic standard of living which includes lack of adequate living space, proper accommodation, medical care and sanitation, clothing and safe drinking water.</li> <li>▪ No advocacy and training for the maintenance of proper health and hygiene among the IDPs in the camp.</li> <li>▪ Camps are generally overcrowded without sufficient sanitation facilities.</li> </ul>

<p>a) Food and potable water.</p> <p>b) Shelter and housing.</p> <p>c) Proper clothing.</p> <p>d) Medical service and sanitation.</p>	
<p>17. Principle 23 (UNGPID): Right to Education</p> <p>18. Article 21 (A) (FR of India): Right to free and compulsory education up to 14 years.</p> <p>19. Article 26 (1) (UDHR): Right to free education up to elementary stage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Children were one of the most sufferers during conflict displacement thus depriving their educational rights.</li> <li>▪ Parents were unable to send their children to school due to lack of resources.</li> <li>▪ Children were employed as domestic in most of the cases.</li> </ul>
<p>20. Principle 21 (UNGPID): No one shall be deprived of property and possession.</p> <p>21. Article 17 (1) (UDHR): Right to own property.</p> <p>22. Article 21 (2) (UDHR): No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his/her property.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Displaced persons in the study area has to abandoned their property and resources due to sudden displacement due to conflict thus deprived of their property rights.</li> </ul>
<p>23. Principle 28 (UNGPID): Responsibility of the competent authority for safe and dignified return of IDPs.</p> <p>24. Principle 29 (2) (UNGPID): Right to recover of the property and possession left behind. Adequate compensation to be given by the competent authority if recover is not possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Finding shows that the displaced persons in the area were unable to return their place of habitual residence due to security and other reasons.</li> <li>▪ The displacees were not receiving any compensation for the property they have left behind which also results in ignoring their rights.</li> <li>▪ IDPs were forced to leave their camps even during turmoil period without adequate security arrangement.</li> </ul>



## **5.8 Conclusion**

Thus, the conflict induced internally displaced persons in Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), has to face numerous human rights violations in various aspects of their daily lives. The conflict induced internally displaced persons have been ignored of their basic human rights such as right to livelihood, right to basic standard of living, right to housing, right to health and sanitation, right to food, right to education, right to clean water and so on. These are the basic human rights without which human being cannot think of maintaining basic standard of living. However, all these rights are ignored simply because of being an internally displaced.

Therefore to minimize the difficulties faced by the IDPs in the area the Bodoland Territorial Council authority in consultation with the National and State government must step up efforts for the resettlement and rehabilitation of those displaced people living in the camp life situation since decades. Further, efforts should be made to bring unity and brotherhood among different communities living together in the region to instill confidence and belief.

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