

CHAPTER - IV

AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF ETHNIC CONFLICT ON HUMAN SECURITY IN KOKRAJHAR DISTRICT

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The present chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data on the study of “Ethnic Conflict and its Impact on Human Security: A Study of Kokrajhar district, BTAD Assam: From 1996-2014”. The analysis of data is important to study the organized materials in order to discover the inherent or natural facts. It refers to breaking the complex factors of the tabulated materials to the simpler parts and putting them together in order to determine inherent factors or meaning. Data analysis involves the arranging or ordering of data into constituent parts for the purpose of interpretation and to get the desired objectives. However, mere analysis of the data is not enough to achieve the desired objectives and for this interpretation of result and analysis is also required. The data of the present study has been collected through qualitative and quantitative methods from the field.

4.1 SAMPLING PROFILE

In this chapter, the primary data collected from the field has been analyzed. The data has been collected from 240 respondents from four blocks of Kokrajhar district, namely Kokrajhar Development Block, Dotma Development block, Kochugaon Development Block and Gossaigaon Development. Each block will cover 60 respondents representing equal number of both male and female from the targeted two communities namely Bodo and Santhal in the study area. To achieve the response survey was conducted with some structured questionnaire interview method based on stratified random sampling technique. Moreover, different set of

questionnaire were also sent to NGOs and Civil Society Organizations relating to their role, programme, activities, views on conflicts and on the human security issues of the displaced people and suggestions for taking policy to end the conflict and to uplift the issue of human security.

Table: 4.1 Sample units in each block under study

Sl. No.	Blocks	Community	Male	Female	Total per Block	All Total
1.	Kokrajhar Block	Bodo	15	15	60	240
		Santhal	15	15		
2.	Dotma Block	Bodo	15	15	60	
		Santhal	15	15		
3.	Kochugaon Block	Bodo	15	15	60	
		Santhal	15	15		
4.	Gossaigaon Block	Bodo	15	15	60	
		Santhal	15	15		

4.1 Pie diagram showing sample size from each block

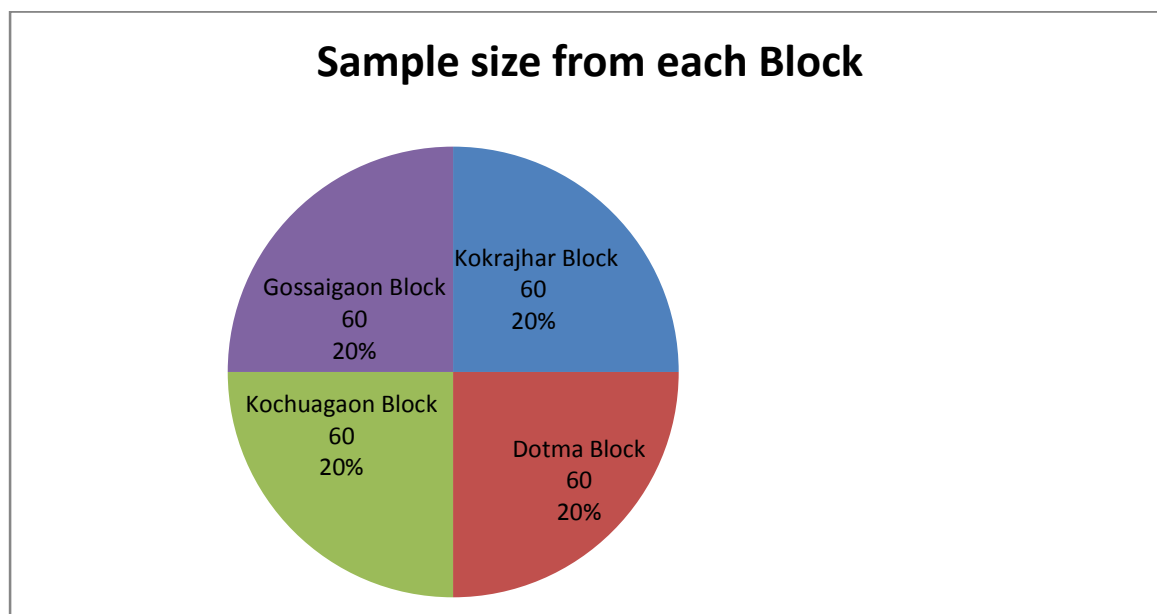


Figure 4.1 Sample characteristics of chosen 4 developmental blocks

Further, the sample size of each block have been stratified into Bodos and Santhal representing equal number of sample size from each block from each community as shown in Figure No. 4.

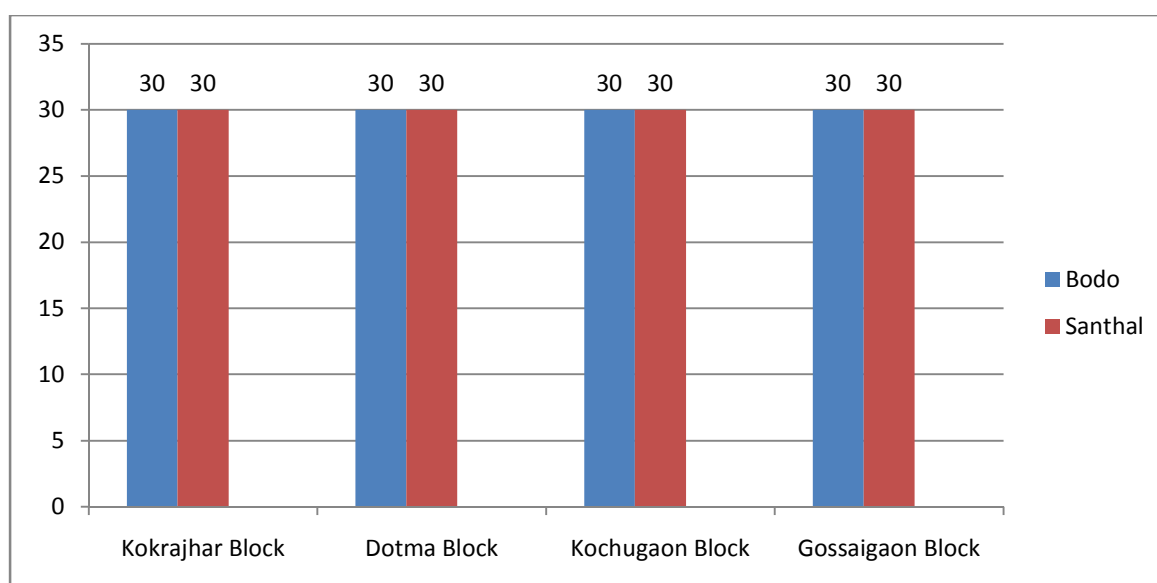


Figure No. 4.2 Community wise break up from each block.

Again for equal number of representation of both male and female it is further divided into 15 male and 15 female from each community from each block. The figure no. 4.3 shows the clear picture of both male and female sample of each community from each block.

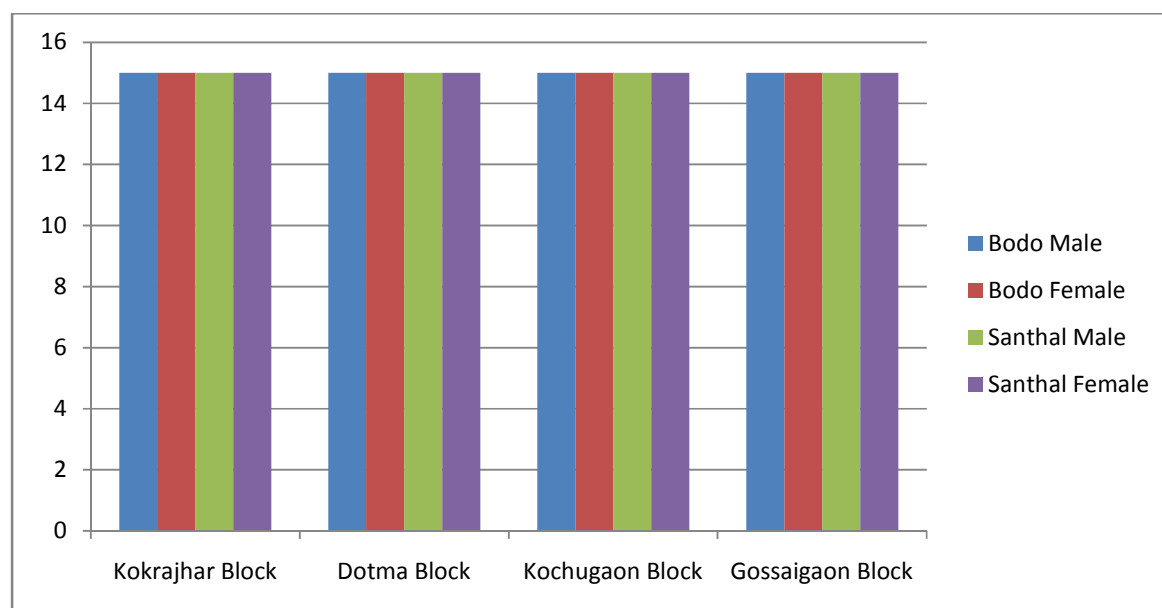


Figure No. 4.3 Sample characteristics of male and female breakup from each community from each block.

The sample size has been designed keeping in mind that both the community represents equally both male and female to avoid maximum sampling error. The target group is selected between the age group 20- 60 years.

4.2 ECONOMIC SECURITY IN THE CONFLICT AFFECTED AREA

Economy security is one of the dimensions of human security. Economy security is very important for the survival in a person's life. In order to understand the impacts of ethnic conflict on economic security of the people in the study area, some questions relating to economic assessment was put. The first question in this part was: Does ethnic conflict affects your economic condition? The option was provided to the respondents for what reasons they think

their economic position is hampered from earlier days. The table No.4.2 will show that the how many people could realize ethnic conflict's impact on their economic condition.

Table No. 4.2 showing the affects of ethnic conflict on economic condition.

Sl. No.	Response received	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	170	70.84
2.	No	50	20.83
3.	Don't know	20	8.33
	Total →	240	100

Source: Field Survey.

It is found that majority of the respondents 70.84 % (170) out of total sample respondents feel affected by the ethnic conflict on their economic condition. Around 20.83 % (50) total respondents of the study area claim that they did not feel affected by the conflict because they can manage their family with whatever they have with them. Again 20 of the total respondents which are about 8.33% of the total sample size have no idea and could not reply about the impact of ethnic conflict on economic security. Further, the respondents were provided option if they feel affected, for what reasons like a) Lack of Job opportunity, b) Less income source and c) Others

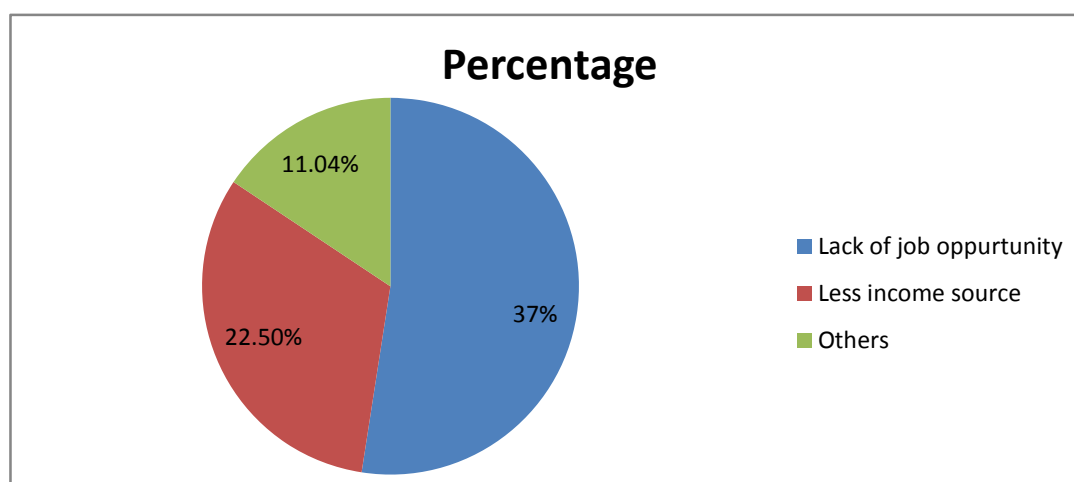


Figure No. 4.4 Reasons for feeling affected by the conflict.

Many of the respondents 37% out of total 70.84% (170) respondents who felt affected said that they due to lack of job opportunity to work and engage themselves busy in the area where they were living they feel affected. Some 22.50% respondents comment that after the conflict there was no atmosphere for earning income to lead their daily lives like pre conflict situation. Lastly, some respondents which are about 11.04% opted for other reasons for feeling affected by the conflict on economic security of them. The rise of these problems compelled to think affected among the respondents who feel affected by the ethnic conflict. The failure on the part of the competent authority to provide opportunities of employment to the conflict affected people to lead their daily lives reflects the clear violation of article 23 part – 1 and 2 of the UDHR, 1948 which speaks about the right to work and free choice of employment and equal pay for equal work and a clear treat to the concept of human security which talks about security of economy, income and removal of the poverty and the entitlement of the basic means of survival.

The second question put forth to them was their satisfaction level of income. To know the conditions of income of the displaced persons after the conflict and who were bound to stay in the relief camps, question was asked to them whether their income can satisfy their basic needs like food, cloth and shelter or not.

Table No.4.3 Satisfaction level of income on basic needs food, cloth and shelter.

Sl. No.	Satisfaction level	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	50	20.83
2.	No	190	79.17
Total →		240	100

Source: Field Survey.

In this question maximum 79.17% (190) of the respondents replied strictly that their income was not satisfactory and as a result, could not fulfill their basic needs like food, cloth and shelter. Only 50 respondents which are about 20.83% replied positive answer which was also in a confusing statement. The above data shows that their income was not sufficient to maintain and

purchase the essential items required for them during the time of need. Maximum of the respondents felt their income was satisfactory because many faced with lack of opportunities to earn in the places where they were leading their daily lives. Thus, it reveals the fact that administration failed in securing the income of the displaced people which leads to the violation of the article -25 of the UDHR, 1948 which speaks about the standard of living and health including fooding, clothing and housing for all human beings and in this way it also contradicts the concept of human security which advocates freedom from want- free from poverty, hunger and secure income.

In order to ascertain the situation of livelihood and working conditions of the displaced people outside the relief camp question relating to their security to go outside to work for earning was asked.

Table No. 4.4 Feeling of secured to go outside the relief camp for earning livelihood.

Sl. No.	Security of livelihood	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	20	8.33
2.	No	220	91.67
Total →		240	100

Source: Field Survey.

Only 20 respondents which are almost 8.33% replied they felt secured because they were able to go outside to work and earn in group whereas maximum 220 respondents out of total 240 respondents which consist of 91.67% replied that they did not fell secured to go outside to work for earning livelihood.

The data reveals that most of the respondents did not feel secure to go outside the relief camp for work to earn. Total 220 (91.67%) out of 240 respondents opted for not feeling secure for multiple reasons. The Figure 4.5 shows the reason of feeling insecure by the respondents.

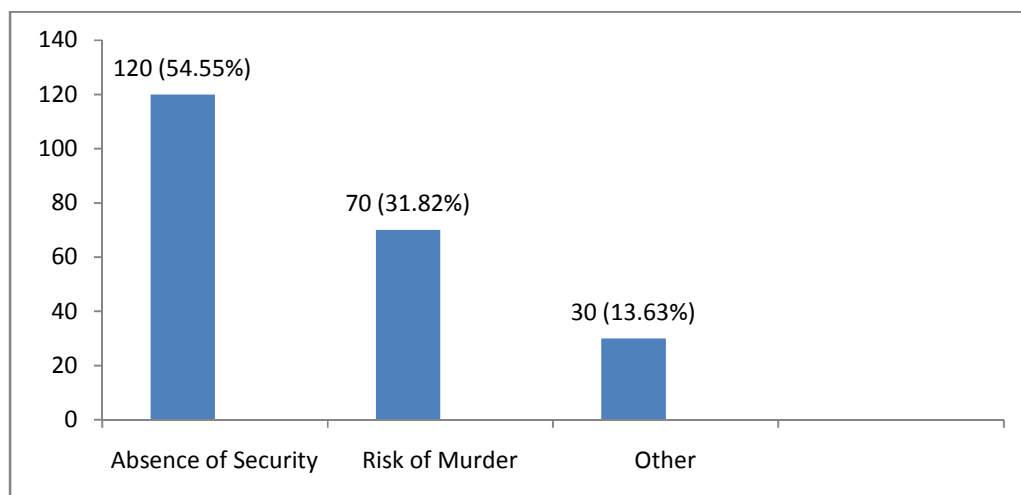


Figure No. 4.5: Bar diagram showing the reasons for not feeling secured for earning outside the relief camp.

The data in the figure 4.5 shows us that out of the 220 respondents, who did not feel secure to go outside, 54.54% showed their dissatisfaction due to security reasons. While 31.82% percentage expresses their insecurity feeling over the risk of murder issue. Lastly, 13.63% expresses other reasons for their feeling of insecurity to go outside the relief camp for earning when they were staying in the relief camp. Thus, for these various reasons there was a feeling of insecure of the relief inmates to go outside for earning which indicates that there was lacking of security forces and security management on day to day running of the relief inmates from the administration which results into violation of the Article -3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 which mentions about the right to life, liberty and security of persons and it is also a clear violation of personal security that speaks about the protection of individual life which is one of the dimensions of the concept of human security developed by UNDP, in the year1994. Moreover, the inadequacy of the security system and in and around the camps and area also contradicts the spirits of Article - 21 contained in the fundamental rights of the Indian constitution which seeks protection of personal life and liberty.

The next question put to the respondents was: Did you get any financial help from the government or from any other agencies for resettlement or rehabilitation? The data shows how many persons get help for the resettlement.

Table No.4.5 Financial help from the government or agencies for resettlement/rehabilitation.

Sl. No.	Financial help from Govt. for resettlement	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	90	62.5
2.	No	150	37.5
Total →		240	100

Source: Field Survey.

The frequency table indicates that maximum number of people did not receive any financial help from the government agencies. The data in this regard may vary from time to time as the administration is trying its level best to provide resettlement.

The data shows that out of the total 240 sample units 150 (62.5 %) were not able to receive financial help from the government for resettlement and rehabilitation. Many of the respondents in the field study expresses that due to huge crowd and presence of middle men in the camps, many of the relief inmates financial help were siphoned off by other persons. As a result, they could not return to their original places or rehabilitate themselves and some even though they receive, due to meager amount of compensation they could not return. Thus, the insufficient arrangement for financial recovery by the respective state government and the administration reflects the clear violation of the Principle 29 (2) of the UNGPID which instructs states about the right to recover the left out property in the conflict and if not possible providing adequate compensation to the displaced people for resettlement and rehabilitation. It is also contrary to Article- 30 of the UNGDIP which talks about the humanitarian assistance for the return, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs. However, the data in the table 4.5 shows us that around 90 (37.5%) received the financial help for resettlement which was very less in compared to non recipient.

The next question was also asked regarding the receipt of relief aid or materials by the inmates or displaced people during their stay in the relief camps. The question put to the

respondents was: Did you get any relief aid or materials from the government during your stay in relief camp?

4. 6 Receipt of relief materials from the government during the stay in relief camps.

Sl. No.	Receipt of relief materials in relief camp	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	80	33.33
2.	No	150	62.50
3.	Don't know	10	4.17
Total →		240	100

Source: Field survey.

The frequency table shows us that most of the respondents replied negative response. Out of the total 240 respondents 150 respondents who constitute 62.50% of total picked up sample respondents expressed that they did not get such benefit from the government. They expressed that the supply of materials were not adequate in compared to the number of affected families. On the other hand, 80 respondents which form 33.33% of the total respondents told that they receive the relief materials among the tough competitions within the relief inmates due to shortage of materials at the time of distribution. Lastly, 10 respondents out of the total which are nearly 4.17% expressed that they do not know anything about such distributions and we did not see such kind of distribution in the camps. Thus, it is sure that many of the respondents did not receive equally the materials even though it was provided by the administration and majority of the respondents did not receive the materials which shows the failure of the administration in providing equally to the needy displaced and affected people which seems a violation of the right to equality without any discrimination of any kind as mentioned under Article -2 of the UDHR.

4. 3 FOOD SECURITY IN THE CONFLICT AFFECTED AREA

Food is one of the basic needs for the survival of human beings. Without sufficient nutritional food, human being cannot survive for a long. Food is the daily requirement item of

our body. In absence of regular food, our health deteriorates and faces with different types of diseases. So, in order to find out whether ethnic conflict affects the food security condition or not, some questions have been asked to the respondents in this part. To assess the effects of the conflict on food security of the people, the first question asked in this aspect was: Do you think that ethnic conflict affects your livelihood? If Yes, how? Option provided to them was: a. unhygienic condition b. scarcity of foods c. others

4.7 Affects of ethnic- conflict on livelihood.

Sl. No.	Conflict's affect on livelihood	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	185	77.08
2.	No	40	16.67
3.	Don't know	15	6.25
Total →		240	100

Source: Field Survey.

The above data shows us that out of total 240 respondents 77.08% which indicate 185 respondents of the total sample size, admit that ethnic conflict badly affects their food security as they have to face severe food shortage after the conflict has taken place in the study area. They explain that in the peak time of conflict, due to lack of management from the administration and the destruction of their already enough stored food items in the displacement, they became victim of food insecurity. Only 44 respondents which constitute 16.67% of the total respondents admit that the ethnic conflict did not affect their food security because they were getting foods in the relief camps from the distribution of government and other visiting agencies. Further, some others respondents 15 numbers which are less percentage 6.25% had no idea about the effects of the ethnic conflict and could not explain about it.

However, out of the total respondents 185 which are nearly 77.08% who feel affected on their livelihood by the conflict expressed various reasons. This is shown in the Figure No. 4.6

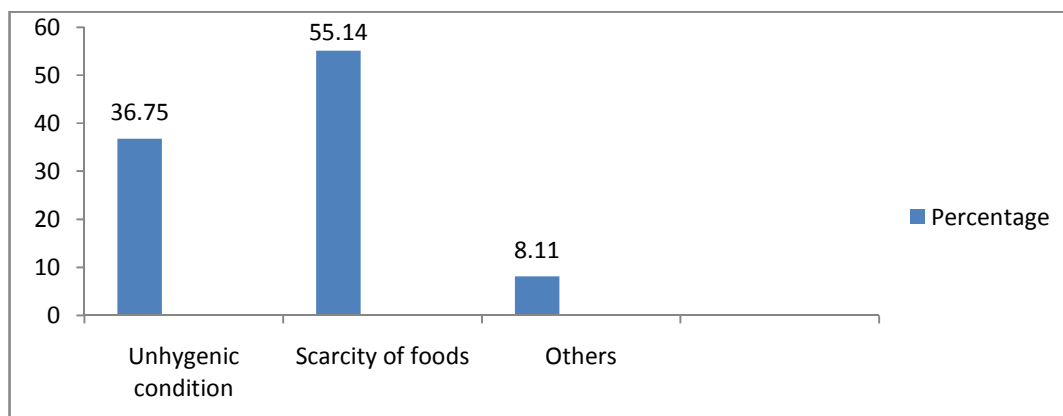


Figure No. 4.6: Bar diagram showing the reasons of feeling affected by conflict.

The figure shows that out of the total 185 respondents who were feeling affected by the conflicts, 68 respondents which are 36.75% expresses the reason of unhygienic condition for living around the surroundings for leading their lives, they could realize the effects of the ethnic conflict whereas 102 respondents which constitute 55.14% of the respondents holds responsible the scarcity of foods for having at least twice meals properly in a day during the period of necessity, they think they were being affected by the conflict. Lastly, the rest of the respondents of the affected category people i.e.15 respondents which are 8.11% respondents opined other reasons of their affected feeling by the conflict.

The next question was asked relating to the supply of ration to the camps during displacement period. Question put to the respondents was: Did you get regular ration from the government or from any other agencies during your stay in relief camps? The response from the respondents from field is shown in the following table which will illustrate the situation.

4.8 Received of regular ration from the government during the stay in relief camp.

Sl. No.	Receive of ration	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	104	43.33
2.	No	136	56.67
Total →		240	100

Source: Field Work

The above 4.8 table reveals that 43.33% (104) of the total respondents replied that they received regular ration from the government. On being asked in details they expressed that the government provided regular ration to them but it was not enough to cover the whole month duration and for some big families it was more troubleshooting to manage despite receiving regular rations whereas majority of the respondents 136 out of 240 total respondents which constitute almost 56.67% of the respondents denied the received of regular ration from the government or any other agencies during their stay in the relief camps which indicates that administration could not supply the required ration as per the total number of household as well as the family members who were supposed to be provided sufficient ration and help on the round of humanitarian.

The next question was asked to know the satisfaction level of the essential commodities supplied to them by the administration. The question put before them was: Are you happy with quantity of the ration/essential commodities provided to you by the administration? If No, why? Option given to them was: a) Irregular b) inadequate c) both. The data in the below table 4.9 shows us that 23 respondents which consist of only 9.58% expressed satisfaction whereas maximum respondents 217 out of the total respondents which forms 90.42% were not happy with the essential commodities supplied to them.

4.9 Satisfaction level of ration/essential commodities provided by the administration.

Sl. No.	Satisfaction of commodities supplied	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	23	9.58
2.	No	217	90.42
Total →		240	100

Source: Field survey

The above data clearly shows us that the relief inmates in the camps were not at all satisfied and happy with the quantity of essential commodities provided to them from the part of administration. Only small portion of respondents (23) which constitute 9.58% of the displaced people those who were able to receive the rations from the administration were replying happy

and positive response but they commented that it was not timely while majority of the sample 217 respondents out of the total 240 respondents which constitutes about 90.42% tells their dissatisfaction in terms of the received of ration or essential commodities from the administration.

Figure No. 4.7: highlight the reason of unhappy.

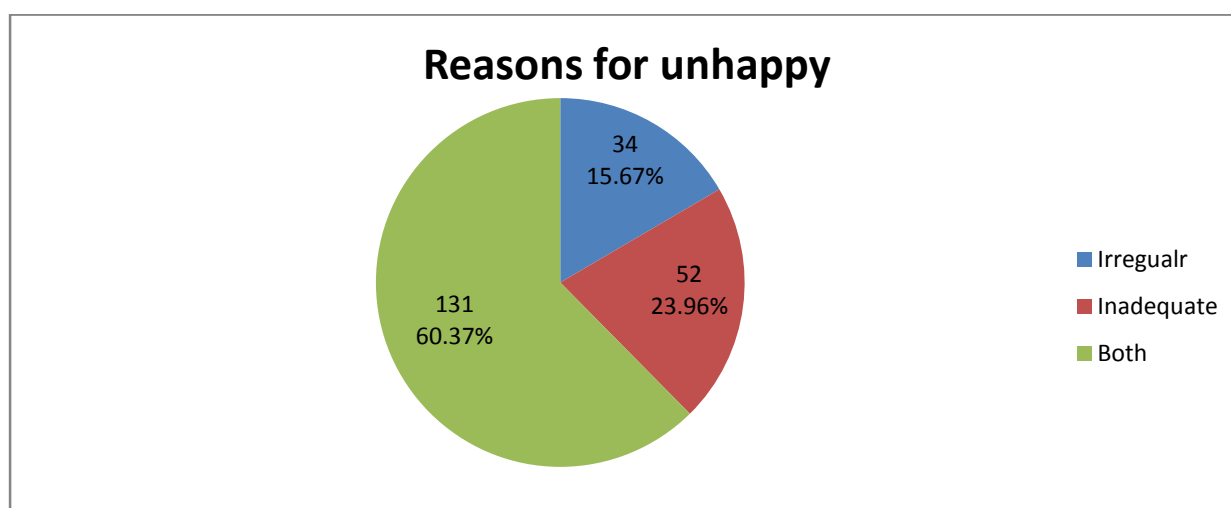


Figure No.4.7: Showing the reason for unhappy with ration provided by administration.

From the above figure of the data if we analyze it is clear that out of the total respondents who were not happy with the supply of ration from the administration, 34 out of the total 217 unhappy respondents which forms almost 15.67% expresses their dissatisfaction for the reason of irregular supply of the day to day essential commodities from the part of the administration to them. Further, 52 respondents which constitute 23.96% of the total respondents expressed their unhappy for the reason of inadequacy of the ration supplied to them from the administration. However, majority number of the people 131 out of the total 217 respondents which constitute about 60.37% showed their unhappiness both because of irregular as well as inadequacy the factor of their dissatisfaction with the ration or essential commodities which were provided to the internally displaced relief inmates at the period of crisis moment. Thus, it shows the reality that there was inadequate and irregular supply of the ration and essential commodities to the relief inmates which clearly expresses the inability of the administration to ensure the food security of the people which can be purely termed a treat to food security dimension of the concept of

human security; a concept accepted globally in the present world for the enhancement of the quality of people lives. Beyond that it also indicates the failure of the respective state government to cope up with the principle 1 of the United Nations Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement (UNGPID) which advocates enjoyment of equal and same rights and freedom under international and domestic laws without any discrimination.

Further, in order to know whether there is supply of nutritional food items for children or not, during the stay in relief camp, in that respect also question was put. The question asked was: Did your children get proper nutritional food items during your stay in the relief camps?

4.10 Received of nutritional food items of children during the stay in relief camps.

Sl. No.	Nutritional food items for children : response received	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	75	31.25
2.	No	145	60.42
3.	Don't know	20	8.33
Total →		240	100

Source: Field Survey.

The above table indicates that amongst the 240 respondents only 75 people who constitute 31.25% told the positive response and admits the receipt of Amul, Biscuits, Chocolates etc. from the visitors to the camps which were not enough to distribute to all children at a time whereas majority number of the respondents 145 which forms around 60.42 % of the total respondents tells that they did not receive such items during their stay in the relief camps. While some other 20 from the total respondents which is only 8.33% of the total respondents expresses their unfamiliarity with such item distribution during their stay in the relief camps. The analysis of the data reveals the truth fact that some portion of the people received limited nutrient foods brought to the camps by NGOs and other visitors for humanitarian purpose. The failure on the part of the concerned authorities to the children of the conflict victims shows the unable to maintain the provision of UNGPID principle 4 (2) which tells the states to take special care for the protection of the IDP children, unaccompanied minors, expectant mothers, lactating mothers and as per their special needs. The Convention on the Rights of Children (CRC), 1989 also

mentions about the obligations and duties of the respective states to take measures for ensuring the protection, care, needs, psychological recovery etc. of the conflict displaced children. Thus, all the above analysis shows the truth that there was insecurity of the children which is against the very concept of human security that speaks about the protection and security of the children along with other components without any discrimination on the basis of gender.

The last question put in the category of food security was regarding the agricultural productivity of the displaced or conflict affected people of ethnic clash those who have returned back to their original places or some other who have resettled in the other habitual residences in place of original place and the rest still who are living in the government non-sponsored semi permanent camps. The question asked to them was: Do you think that your earlier agricultural production capacity has been hampered due to ethnic conflict in your area?

4.11 Hamper of ethnic-conflicts on agricultural productivity.

Sl. No.	Post -conflict affect on agriculture production	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	178	74.17
2.	No	62	25.83
Total →		240	100

Source: Field Survey.

The data in the above table shows that majority of the respondents 178 out of the total 240 respondents which is around 74.17 % percentage agree that their previous agricultural production capacity has been hampered after the ethnic clash. Amongst the respondents who feel hampered put their views that due to fear of occurrence of the same conflict they are morally down to do the agricultural activities more than their requirement for daily livelihood now because the conflicts happened during the season of harvest and middle agriculture time of paddy and which were destroyed by the rival groups. While some other respondents argue that due to lack of mutual understanding and communal harmony the purchase and sale rate in the market is

down as market shut down quickly in compared to previous times due to hostile situation between the two communities involved in the conflict. Thus, all these problems created in the minds of the common agriculturist not to produce more than the enough items required for daily needs and avoiding the thoughts of commercial benefits and purposes. However, only 62 respondents out of the total 240 respondents which are about 25.83% claim that their production capacity is not hampered by the conflict as they are able to do their agricultural production on the ground that their area is not so much sensitive.

4.4 HEALTH SECURITY IN THE CONFLICT AFFECTED AREA

Health security is one of the important elements of human security. It is unavoidable part of human security as it is related with well being and disease freely survival of human beings. Many international organizations and the respective states have also undertaken several steps to fight against the health related issues within their jurisdiction. So, in order to understand the health issues of the conflict affected displaced persons some questions relating to their health security was asked in this section. The first question put to them was: Do you have access to health/medical facilities during your stay in the relief camps? If No, why? Option was provided to them. a) Unavailability of medicines b) Lack of Doctors and c) Others

4.12 Access to health/medical facilities in the relief camp.

Sl. No.	Medical facilities in the relief camps: response received	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	132	55
2.	No	108	45
Total →		240	100

Source: Field Survey.

The above table shows that 132 sample units of the total 240 respondents which represent 55% of the total replied positive answer about the health care facilities whereas a good number of 108 respondents also consisting of 45% admitted their deprivation of health care facilities.

Amongst the respondents who expressed that they were unable to access health facilities is shown through the following Figure No.4.8

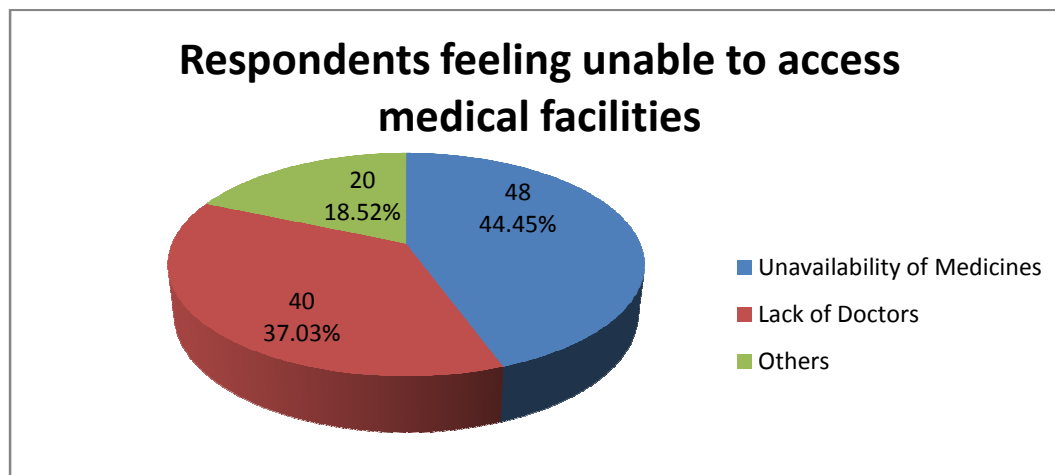


Figure No. 4.8: showing the reason respondents feel unable to access medical facilities.

The above data reveals that out of 108 respondents who were unable to access health facilities in the relief camps expressed their issues for which they were deprived off from getting proper medical facilities. Majority of the respondents 48 which are about 44.45% claimed that they felt deprived off medical facilities because of the reason of unavailable medicines prescribed by doctors in the stock, lack of disease related medicine during the needy ailment period. Then, some portion of the respondents 40 who constitute around 37.03% out of the total 108 respondents who feel deprived off medical facilities showed their resentment over the lack of doctors during the needy times in the camps. They opined that unavailability and lack of doctors for the treatment and specialized doctors even for minor health cases sometimes compelled them to bring patients from relief camps or nearby doctor chamber and hospital to Kokrajhar Civil Hospitals with high insecurity situation in road journey, then if not curable was shifted to Bongaigaon Hospital and then again if there was also not curable the patients were transferred and shifted again to Barpeta Medical College. Lastly, the rest 20 respondents who are about 18.52% opted other reasons for feeling deprived off health care facilities.

Thus, all these shows the clear picture of the deprivation of medical facilities by the concerned administration and the violation of the rights and privileges as mentioned in article -25 of the UDHR which states about the adequate standard of living, health and medical facilities

among others and finally violation of this right automatically leads a treat to the concept of human security that speaks about the importance of providing health security of the individuals.

Another question asked to the respondents was regarding facility of regular family vaccination of the children of relief inmates. To know the status of vaccination during the time of crucial period in the camp question put to them was: Did you get regular family vaccination during your stay in the relief camp?

4.13 Family vaccination during the stay in the relief camp.

Sl. No.	Family vaccination in relief camp	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	80	33.33
2.	No	149	52.5
3.	Don't know	11	14.17
Total →		240	100

Source: Field Survey.

The data in the above table tells that 33.33% of the respondents which is 80 in number out of the total respondents 240 admits that they received regular family vaccination whereas majority of the respondents 149 which are about 52.5% of the total respondents denies the received of regular family vaccination at the time of staying in the relief camps. Meanwhile, 11 respondents which are almost 14.17% out of the total respondents were ignorant of such facilities and claim that they did not see this facility in the relief camps.

Again, the next question was put to know the status of the people whether they suffered from any water related diseases or not during their stay in the relief camps. The response of the people is shown in the below Table No.4.14.

4.14 Suffering of relief inmates from water related diseases.

Sl. No.	Affects of water related diseases	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	217	90.42
2.	No	23	9.58
Total →		240	100

Source: Field Survey.

The response of the people regarding this question is very clear that almost every people suffered from water related diseases. Majority number of the respondents 90.42% which is equal to 217 respondents out of the total 240 respondents admit that they suffered from water related diseases like cold, cough, jaundice, diarrhea, malaria etc. whereas on the other hand only a small portion of the respondents 23 out of the total 240 respondents which is about only 9.58% denied the presence of water related disease in the camps. The data clearly shows that the IDPs or conflict affected people suffered from various kinds of water related diseases. Thus, due to inefficiency of the administration to provide minimum basic sanitation facilities led to the violation of the principle 18 (2) which mentions about the right to safe access to food and potable water among the IDPs which is in turn a sign of insecurity to health security.

The last question in respect of health security was regarding the health and sanitation facilities in the camps provided to the inmates by the concerned administration. The question put to them was: Did you get proper sanitation facilities in the relief camps? If not, why? Option provided to them was: a. Inadequacy b. Lack of privacy for women c. others.

4.15 Proper Sanitation facilities in the relief camp.

Sl. No.	Sanitation facilities	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	11	4.58
2.	No	229	95.42
Total →		240	100

Source: Field Survey.

The above table indicates that the majority of the respondents were in negative part in respect of the sanitation facilities. Only 11 respondents which are about 4.58% of the total respondents admitted the presence of latrine facilities in and around the camps but they were also of the view that it was not with proper facilities. A total number of 229 respondents out of the total respondents 240 which are about 95.42 % claim that there were no proper facilities in the camps for sanitation.

Again, for the respondents options were provided for what reasons they do not feel proper facilities in the camps. The respondents expressed various reasons for feeling improper of latrine facilities. It is shown in the following through the figures and points.

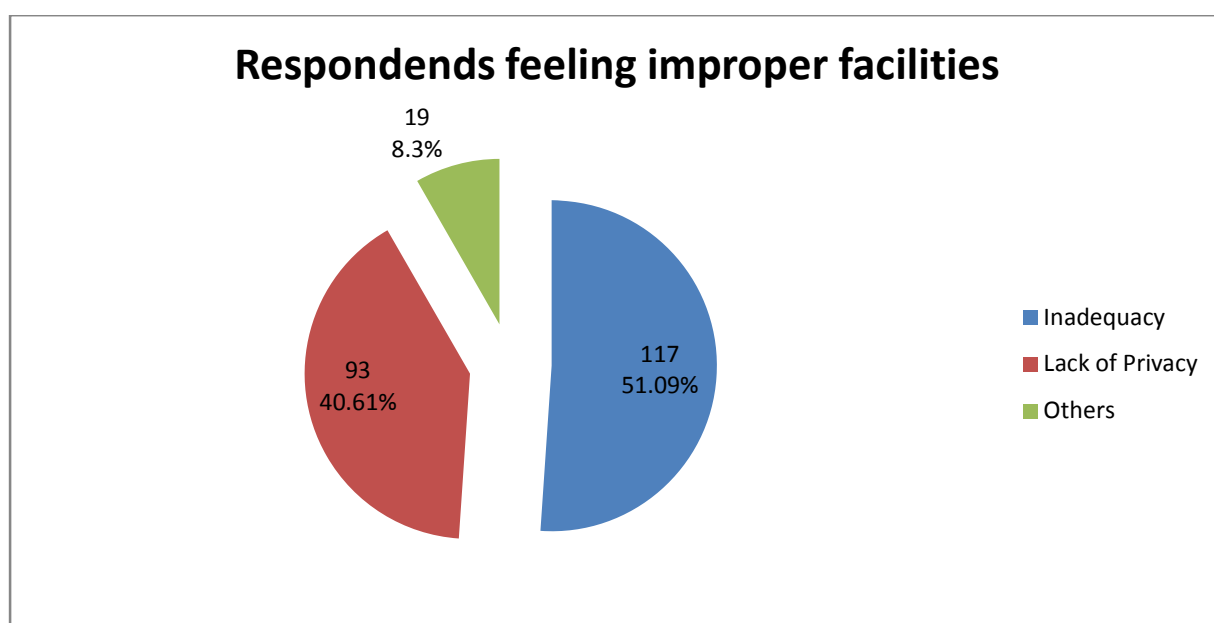


Figure No. 4.9: showing the respondents who feel improper sanitation facilities in the camps.

The data in the above figures expresses that majority of the respondents 117 which are 51.09% of the total 229 respondents who felt that there was no proper facilities in the camp argue that due lack of inadequate number of latrines installed in the camps and the lesser number of latrines in compared to the huge number of displaces or relief inmates. They also lament for the reason that they faced severe troubles for which they even had to go outside for open defecation. Amongst the respondents some felt no proper facilities of latrine due to lack of privacy for

women over huge crowd camps. Again, the rest 19 respondents covering 8.3% of the total choose other factors as the reason of their feeling of improper sanitation facilities.

Hence, for all these reasons the relief inmates felt improper latrine facilities. The failure to manage proper sanitation facilities from the side of the administration for the displaced people which were very necessary seems the violation of the UNGPID 18 (2) which talks about providing adequate sanitation facilities to the IDPs among others. Ultimately, such insufficient management and the situation arose from therein made the concept of health security insecure which is a part of human security.

4.4.1 PERSONAL SECURITY IN THE CONFLICT AFFECTED AREA

Personal security is one of the important dimensions of human security. In absence of personal security, human security cannot be realized to the fullest extent. Personal security holds key aspect in the position of human security. In order to know the presence of personal security amongst the respondents, some questions relating to personal security have been asked. The foremost question asked to the respondents in this section was: Do you think women were safe in the relief camps? If not, why? Option provided to them was: a. Lack of privacy b. sexual harassment c. others.

4.16 Women's safety in the relief camps.

Sl. No.	Women's safety	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	80	33.33
2.	No	170	70.83
Total →		240	100

Source: Field Survey.

The above table reveals the fact that 80 respondents which are around 33.33% ignored the matter of insecurity for women within the camps during their stay whereas majority of the

respondents 170 which consists of 70.83% of the total respondents denies the presence of security for women in the camps. On being asked why women were insecure within the camps, some respondents specifically pointed the options provided before them whereas some respondents choose others option and did not tell the specific reasons.

Further, amongst the respondents who spoke about women's' insecurity in the relief camps are expressed in the following figure.

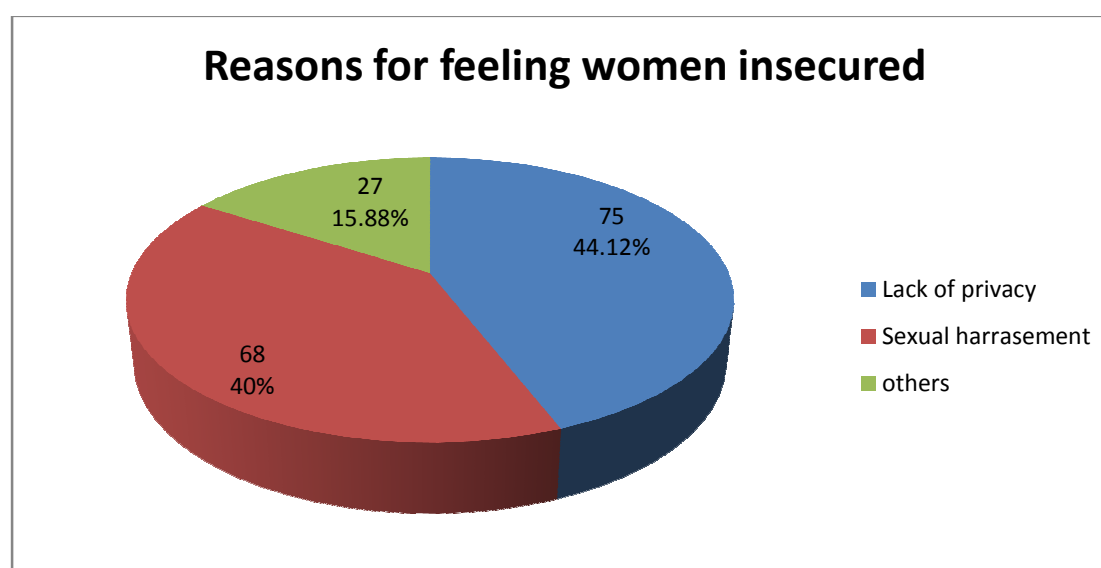


Figure No. 4.10: Field Survey.

From the above figure it is known that 78 respondents which are about 44.12% of the total 170 respondents those who feel insecure of women admit that there was lack of facilities for maintaining privacy of the women in the camp. Then, 68 respondents which are around 40% amongst the total 170 respondents claim insecure on the ground of sexual harassment of the women in the camps during their stay. Lastly, the rest of the total which are 27 in number and forms about 15.88% claims insecurity of the women for others reasons. Thus for various reasons the women of the IDPs were not secured. This feeling of insecurity is the result of the failure of the concerned administration which amounts into the violation of the right of Article -12 of UDHR which mentions about the right of privacy from arbitrary interference, honour and reputation.

Moreover, the feeling of insecurity of women by the internally displaced people on the grounds of sexual harassment and other problems is also contrary to the International Human Rights Law of Women i.e. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination 1979 (CEDAW) which talks about the ensuring the protection of women, their physical safety, sexual rape and sexual exploitation. Thus, all these indicate the clear violation of the rights and reflect the status of insecurity of women and finally the treat to the concept of human security which also advocates about the security and upliftment of the women and protection against the discriminatory attitude of the states.

The next question was asked to understand the situation whether there prevailed the incident of children abuse and trafficking from the relief camps or not as such kind of inhuman act is prevalent in post- conflict situation across the world taking the advantage of the downtrodden and vulnerable. In the study area, as frequently the news of this incident is heart from the different corners, so with the intention of exploring the real fact, this specific question was prepared. On this question many respondents replied mix response which is expressed in the following table.

4.17 Children's abuse and trafficking in the relief camps.

Sl. No.	Response received	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	71	29.58
2.	No	124	51.67
3.	Don't know	45	18.75
Total →		240	100

Source: Field Survey.

The above table shows the fact that there prevailed the incidents of child abuse and trafficking to some extent even though majority number of respondents are in negative response. It is seen that 78 respondents which is equal of 29.58% admitted the incident of prevailing of children abuse within the camps and trafficking of them to different parts within the state, inter - state and abroad by some elements with the hope of giving better life opportunities and taking the advantage of poor family background. They also opined that due to poor economic condition

of the families after their displacement resettlement, they were also compelled to keep their children as maidservants to far distant places or towns as bonded labour in other's house to support their family in spite of sending them to schools. It also reveals the fact, that majority respondents i.e.124 which are about 51.67% were not agreed with the incident of prevailing children abuse and trafficking but they also agreed on the fact that they dispersed their children to relatives' houses in the far distant area as the situation were not good in their surroundings where there was no affects of the conflict whereas 45 respondents which consists of 18.75% percent had no idea or were not familiar with the incidents of trafficking and children abuse in during the relief inmates period and after the resettlement areas. Prevalence of such kind of incident after the conflict is also reflected on the article of Jennifer Liang "Conflict's young girl victims: Voices from the field" in *Bibungthi- the opinion*, a quarterly English Magazine where she mentions about the school dropped out of children and working as maidservants after the ethnic- clash of 2014 (Liang, 2018). Thus, the analysis of the data presents that in the displacement area; the incidents of children abuse occurred vehemently and along with the incident of children trafficking also took place to some extent which seems the failure of the administration to the protection of the children.

The presence of children trafficking confronted the guidelines of the principle 11 under sub section (2, b) which prohibits slavery, any contemporary form of slavery, sexual exploitation and the forced labour of the children. Moreover, it also confronts to the provisions of UDHR's article- 4 and article- 23 fundamental rights of Indian Constitution which speaks for the protection against slavery and forced labour of the children. Further, sending of their children to serve as servant in others house instead of allowing to go schools violates the provisions of rights mentioned under article-23 UNGPID: right to education; article 21 (A) Fundamental Rights of India: the right to free and compulsory education up to 14 years and article-26 (1) of UDHR: right to free education up to elementary stage.

The failure to provide these facilities by the concerned authorities who were supposed to safeguard and protect the violations of these rights of the children, thus, highlights the insecurity condition of the internally displaced children which is ultimately a pose to human security which also speaks about the security of education of the children without any discrimination on the basis of gender and place.

In order to know the status of security of lives of the conflict affected victims, question relating to the number or availability of security personnel for their security was put. The exact question put before them was: Do you think there is shortage of security personnel to protect your normal life?

4.18: Shortage of security personal for protection of normal life.

Sl. No.	Shortage of security personal	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	162	67.5
2.	No	68	28.33
3.	Don't know	10	4.17
Total →		240	100

Source: Field Survey.

The above table indicates that majority of the respondents' i.e. 162 of the total 240 respondents admitted the fact that there was shortage of security personnel for the protection of their daily normal lifestyle. However, a number of 68 respondents which are about 28.33% claim that there was no shortage of security personnel, while 10 other respondents i.e. 4.17% of total respondents express their unfamiliarity with such situation. Majority of the respondents felt insecurity because when they were to go outside they had to journey without any security personnel accompanied with them to protect if any untoward incident occurs at the middle of the road. This shows the failure of the respective administration to ensure the protection of article - 21, Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution that mentions about the protection of personal life and personal liberty which indicates the total failure and direct threat to the concept of human security which holds the security of the individual the central theme of the term of human security.

The last question relating to personal security was regarding the freeness of personal life. To understand the situation whether there is free and dignified life in the relief camps or not

question was asked in this respect. The question put to them was: Did you feel free and dignified life during your stay in the relief camp? If No, why? Option provided to them was: a. insecure b. Overcrowded c. Others

4.19 Feeling of free and dignified life during the stay in the relief camp.

Sl. No.	Feeling of free and dignified life	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	21	8.75
2.	No	219	91.25
Total →		240	100

Source: Field Survey.

The above table shows that only 21 respondents out of total 240 respondents which are about 8.75% admit that they feel free and dignified life in the relief camps whereas majority of the respondents 219 out of the total 240 respondents which constitute 91.25% claim that they did not feel free and dignified life in the relief camps.

Further, the respondents who did not feel free and dignified life were provided options for what reasons they consider like this.

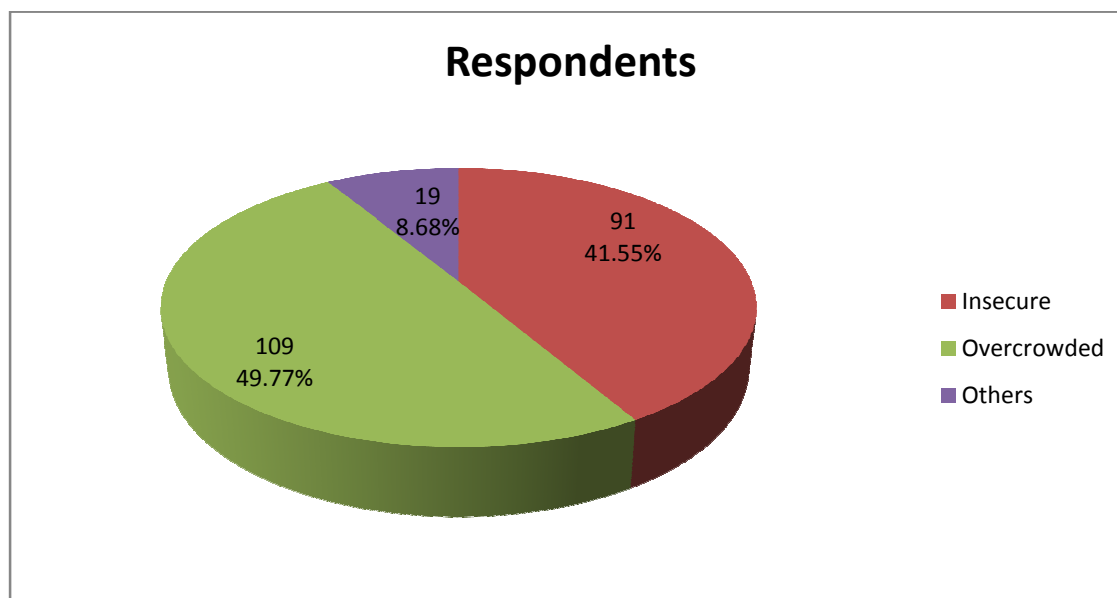


Figure No. 4.11: Reasons for not feeling free and dignified life.

The above figure shows that 91 respondents which are about 41.55% of the total 219 respondents who did not feel free and dignified life claim the reason of insecurity whereas maximum 109 which are about 49.77% of the total respondents claims the reason of overcrowded for not feeling free and dignified life. Lastly, some 19 respondents which are about 8.68% opted others reasons for not feeling free and dignified life. Thus, for various reasons the affected people did not feel free and dignified life. The lapses on the part of the administration to provide security to the internally displaced persons in and around the camps contradict the principle 12 of the UNGPID which instruct about the right to liberty and security of persons. Moreover, inadequate space for the accommodation of the conflict stricken people shows the inability to follow the principle 7 (2) of UNGPID which ask the authorities to ensure proper accommodation, nutrition, health and hygiene which leads to the insecurity of feeling free and dignified life of the displaced people and finally this feeling of insecurity is a indication of human security – a concept that speaks about the free and dignified life of human beings without discrimination.

4.6 COMMUNITY SECURITY IN THE CONFLICT AFFECTED AREA

Community security is another component of human security. As community security is relevant here with the study, this dimension of human security is also highlighted to understand the situation of community security in the conflict affected study area. Community security is very necessary to protect the people belonging to a particular group or community. In order to understand the real situation the first question asked in this regard was: Do you think that ethnic conflicts destroy the good environment between the two communities after the clash? If yes how? Option provided before them was: a. suspicion b. fear c. both

4.20 Destruction of good environment between the two communities by ethnic conflict.

Sl. No.	Destruction of Environment	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	231	96.25
2.	No	9	3.75
3.	Don't know	0	0
Total →		240	240

Source: Field Survey.

The above data reveals the fact that ethnic conflict really destroys the good environment between the two communities which were prevalent before the outbreak of the conflict. Almost 231 respondents which is near of the total respondents 240 and which are nearly 96.25% out of the total argues that ethnic brings a total destroy of the good environment between the two communities after the post conflict. Only a small portion of the respondents' i.e. 9 of the total respondents and which constitute 3.75% only denies the affect of ethnic conflict on good environment where on the other hand the respondents not knowing the affects of the conflict are zero.

Further, the respondents were given option for considering affects of ethnic conflict, opted the following options.

Figure No. 4.12: Bar diagram showing the reasons of destroying good environment.

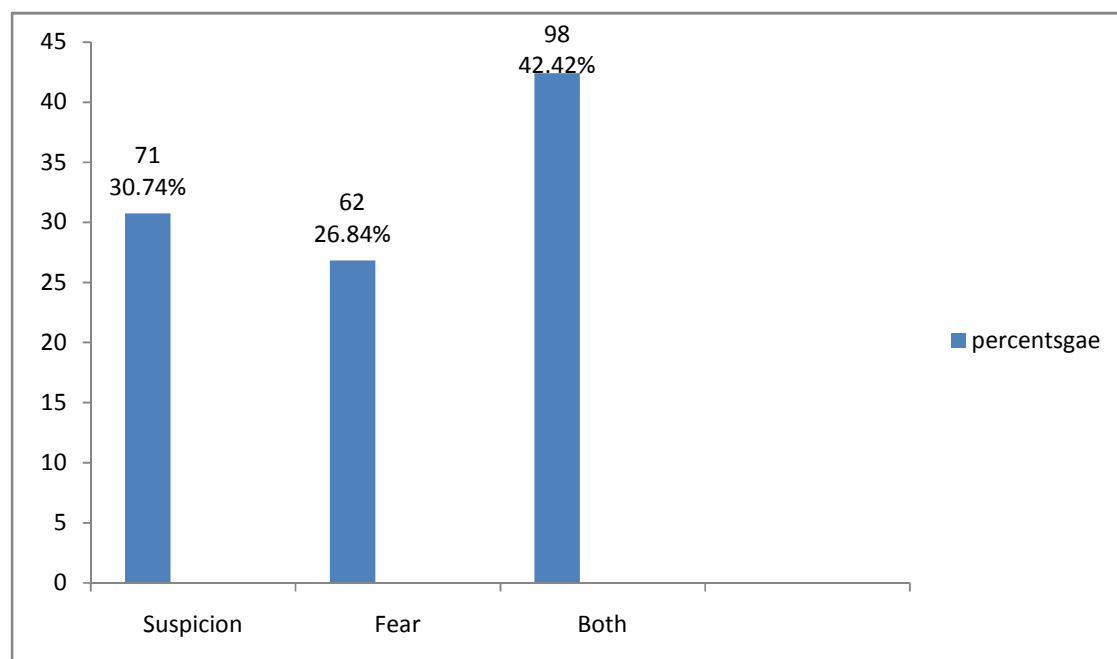


Figure No. 4.12: showing the respondents how they feel destroy of good environment.

The data in the above figure shows that 71 respondents representing 30.74% out of the total 231 respondents those who think ethnic conflict destroys the good environment admits that suspicion between the two communities is the main reason of destroying good environment. Again, 62 (26.84%) respondents hold the situation of fear responsible for destroying the peace and good environment between the two communities after the incident of ethnic conflict has taken place in the area. Lastly, majority of the sample respondents 98 (42.42%) of the study area claims that both the suspicion and fear are the main factors behind the destruction of good environment between the people of the two communities. On interaction many of the respondents from the Bodo community reacted that the Santhal are more dangerous than them in respect of killing. They view that still today they are not allowed easily to entry their areas and if someone goes to their boundary or villages risk of secret killing is very high or not killed being threatened but on the other hand the Santhal can come and go through Bodo villages. On being asked to Santhal they view that the militant groups within the community are very dangerous and sometimes can happen anything from them. Moreover, people of both the community want peace and do not want violence anymore. Some respondents of Bodo community also expressed that

before the counter attack on Bodo villages by the Adivasi militant groups in 2014 as a retaliation some good persons from the groups informed prior to them to leave their villages who were good with Bodos and did not want loss of them but were bound to carry out the attack as directed from group. These are the instances of well wishers among the Santhal groups who want peace and brotherhood.

The second question put forth to the respondents in the aspect of community security was regarding the situation of freeness for wearing their traditional dresses. Question asked was: Do you fear go outside by wearing your traditional dress after the clash? The table 4.21 will show how much people feared after the ethnic conflict between the two communities.

4.21: Fear of wearing traditional dress after the clash.

Sl. No.	Fear to wear traditional dress	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	196	81.66
2.	No	37	15.42
3.	Don't know	7	2.92
Total →		240	100

Source: Field Survey.

The above table clearly indicates that majority of the respondents 196 which are almost 81.66 % of the total respondents agree with the fact that they fear to go outside by wearing traditional dress while 37 (15.42%) of the respondents claim that they do not fear to go outside by wearing traditional dress. Moreover, 7 respondents which are around 2.92% of the total 240 respondents did not experience such kind of situation while they were in critical period of their displaced.

The next question asked in the category of community security was made keeping in mind whether the ethnic conflict affects the people of the community in family planning or not. The question put before them was: Does ethnic conflict hampers your family planning? If yes

how? The respondents were provided with option to indicate how they think that it hampers. It is shown in the Table No. 4.22

4.22 Hamper of ethnic- conflict on family planning.

Sl. No.	Affect of conflict on family planning	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	213	88.75
2.	No	9	3.75
3.	Don't know	18	7.5
Total →		240	100

Source: Field Survey.

Above table shows that out of 240 respondents, majority 213 (88.75%) of the respondents said that they have experienced the hamper of ethnic conflict on family very badly whereas only 9 respondents which are around 3.75% of the total respondents expresses their non experience with the problem of post ethnic conflict situation in their family planning. Again, 18 (7.5%) of the respondents are not conscious about it and thus choice don't know.

Further, in order to understand how ethnic conflict affects the family planning option was provided to the respondents those who feel affected. The option was: a) inadequate facilities b) Risk of proper care c) both.

Figure No.4.13: Pie diagram showing how conflict affects family planning.

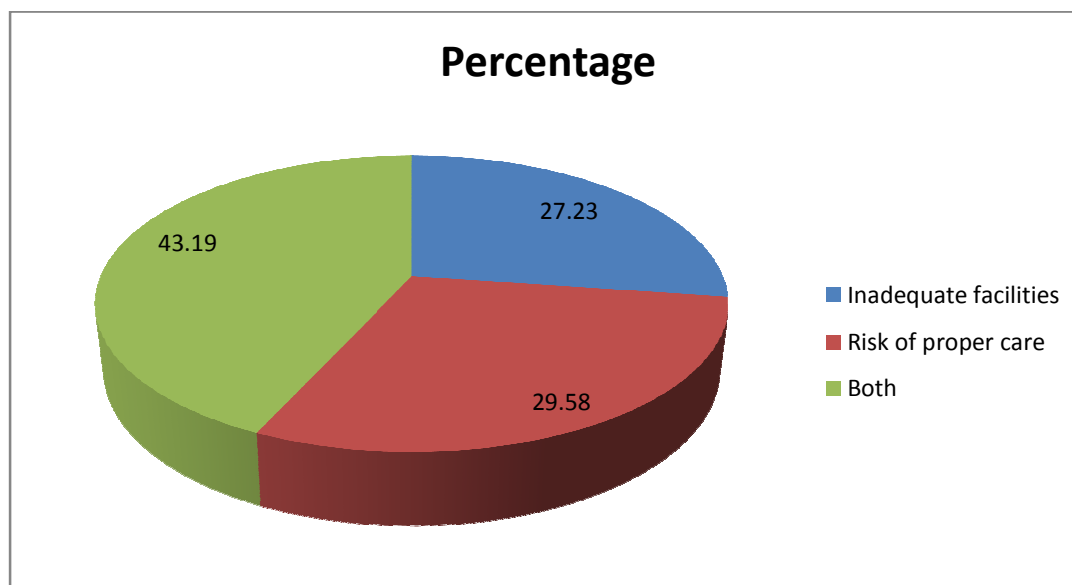


Figure No. 4.13: showing the respondents how they feel affected.

The figure in the above shows that 27.23% (58) of the respondents feel affected on the family planning activities by the way of being inadequate facilities for bearing and rearing of children whereas 63 (29.58%) of the respondents are of the view that they are affected on ground of risks of proper care and bringing up of the children. It is also seen that majority of the respondents out of 213 of the total respondents those who feel affected on family planning by the ethnic conflict and which are about 43.19% of the total regards both the grounds as the factor of hamper on their family planning.

4.23 Conflict displaced people' desire to return to their original villages.

Sl. No.	Response Received	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	130	54.17
2.	No	110	45.83
Total →		240	100

Source: Field survey.

The above study reflects that maximum people 130 respondents which comprises of 54.17% of the total respondents expresses their willingness to return to their homes whereas a number of 110 respondents which forms 45.83% percentage of the total sample respondents tells their unwillingness to return to their original displaced villages or places. It is seen that although maximum number of respondent wants to return to their original home places, it is almost equal with the number of persons those who do not want to return. The people who want to go back have also fear in their minds to return even though they want. Due to unhygienic and congested relief camps they want immediate shift from these temporary relief camps. But, the question of security of their lives treats them and compels them to rethink to go ahead to the left out villages after displacement.

On the other hand, some number of people i.e. 110 sample respondents out of the total 240 chosen sample respondents on the field work who do not want to return to their native places point out various reasons of their unwillingness to return. Some of them tell the reason of insecurity feeling whereas some portion of respondents holds responsible the inadequate compensation provided to them from the administration. They argue that the compensation was not enough to resettle themselves because whatever compensation amount of money and materials they received were not sufficient and forms lesser than one part of the total four portion they had before the outbreak of the conflict. They opine that rupees 10000.00 were provided to per families those were displaced during the conflict 1996, 1998 and Rupees 50000.00 per family for the displaced people of 2014 conflict. Moreover, some of the respondents expresses that someone has lost her husband, someone wife, while some have lost their guardians, parents and someone have their dear ones with whom someone was to lead the rest of life peacefully. Some of the respondents also tell that the government has not allowed to return or to resettle because the land they used to live is under the forest area.

From the above analysis, we can reach to the conclusion that it is clearly a violation of Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement of the Section V- Principles relating to Return, Resettlement and Reintegration under principles (28- 30) which speaks about the responsibilities of the competent authorities for the return of displaced people to their original place of residence, reintegration of the IDPs , resettlement in any part of the country with safety and dignity and providing adequate compensation for resettlement and to recover the lost property.

4.7 CONCLUSION

From the above analysis, it is found that the ethnic conflict have influenced great impact on the aspect of human security of the people in the kokrajhar district of BTAD, Assam. The crisis in Bodoland is a reflection of the abandonment of the responsibility by the Indian state and the failure to address the multicultural, multilingual and multi- ethnic composite culture of the region (Saikia, 2005).The conflict has led numerous internal displacements, violation of human rights, and security of the common people and has brought untold miseries, lot of difficulties and numerous deaths. Different response is received from the respondents when data were collected from the field by taking some structured questionnaires and interrogation with them about their sufferings and conditions after the displacement.

The analysis of the data in the above table shows that maximum provisions, rights, security measures etc. have been violated when these are looked as perspective for measuring the status of human security of the conflict affected or the internally displaced persons after the resultant conflicts in the years 1996, 1998 and 2014 in the undertaken study area. Hira Moni Das in her research article argues that because of the ethnic clashes thousands of people have lost their lives, home , property lives in the relief camps for long times. She also claims that there was lack of basic necessities and single security man for the protection of IDPs. The failure of the government to provide security threatened to the basic security of the people (Das, 2015). The claim of Gojen Daimai in his research paper that the conflict generated lakhs of displacement and the inadequate arrangement for supply of food, water, medicines and health services and the special care for the needed persons in the relief camps (Daimari, 2016) are found to be true and relevant in respect of human rights violation and the failure of the administration for the protection of human security of the people.

Thus, in this chapter the violation of various provisions of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, Fundamental Rights of Indian Constitution and the improper protection and execution of the provisions of these bodies by the respective state and the concerned administration and the treat to the concept of human security of the people is observed and found in this analysis of study which is a challenge to the emerging and worldwide accepted concept of human security.

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