

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.0 AN OVERVIEW

The world as we see around is comprised of multi- ethnic, multi- religion, cultures. In such a multi- ethnic, multi-religious society, ethnic competition and rivalries are natural phenomena. When there is a failure to manage this competition within reasonable limits, this contributes into conflict (Dissanayake, 2004). In the Indian context ethnicity not only remains an important part of reality but it also happens to be the source of a series of major problems faced by the Indian state. Many insurgent situations, separatist demands articulated in terms of autonomy, controversies over linguistic and religious issues are rooted in the failure of the state to fulfill the ethnic aspirations of the competing ethnic groups (Goswami, Ethnic conflict in Assam, 2001). The North- Eastern part of India is basically a multicultural and multi-ethnic dominated state. The tribes of North -East India belong to the Tibeto–Burman or Mongoloid stock. This region is ethnically, linguistically, culturally very distinct from the other states of India. Understanding the multiple races and their differences, even during the colonial period the British government introduced the Inner Line Permit system to restrict the entry of non -tribes in those areas. Thus the origin tribal politics can be traced back right from the colonial period. The feeling of separatist continued along with the freedom movement amongst the Hill-tribes. After independence during the period of reorganization of states the central government provided necessary importance on diversity and later on this diversity lead vulcanization of North- East states. As a result North- East separated from each other's. However, had the central government not given importance in preserving huge cultural diversity and heritage, today it could not have been an instance of referring identity crisis and demands for protection by the marginalized and downtrodden groups. (Das, 2015).

Thus, taking reference to other developed and developing ethnic groups some underdeveloped groups also goes on the same line of demanding more autonomy and the means

of protecting their language, culture, traditions, customs etc. to the central government and to their respective state government. Later on, these demands take violent shape when the agitators feel frustrated with the democratic means and the government does not pay importance to their demands. In time, this converts agitator groups to be aggressive and resort violent activities with other groups whom the group think as their obstacle and as well as to draw the attention of the government.

Today, a severe reality of civil society is that it is characterized by an increasing level of socio-political violence. Increasingly, ethnic groups and social classes are negotiating with the state in the language of violence as a means of articulating their demands. The rise of this phenomenon is totally an outcome of socio-political and economic processes. In a situation of scarce resources, the state becomes the principal means of access to and control of resources. This results in a scenario where the state and its resources become object of considerable political attention. When the politicized social groups fail to exercise, negotiate and bargain within the political space, they resort to violence (Yasin & Upadhvay, 2006).

An ethnic conflict has become one of the most challenging and prevalent in post- colonial North East India. Ethnic conflict may include the conflict between the state and the ethnic groups, insurgent groups, inter – ethnic and intra- ethnic conflicts. Several thousands of people have been uprooted within their country by conflicts and human rights violations. An equal number or more are displaced as a result of natural disasters, infrastructural projects and are forced to abandon their homes and livelihoods. These internally displaced persons are the most forgotten and neglected people around the world (Hussain, 2000).

The North-eastern region of India is home to diverse cultural groups because of which it is almost affected by conflict of differences among various groups –linguistic, religious, tribal or ethnic. This frames the North -Eastern part with its seven states as a complex region. Most of these states have had movements that sought political independence or greater autonomy and that had turned violent. India's Northeast has experienced ethnic conflicts for decades. Within North east India, Assam is home not just to more than eight major and several smaller ethnic groups but also to the largest number of conflict induced IDPs as claimed by many scholars. The socio-political and economic aspirations of these ethnic societies to emerge as big powers and their outburst against negligence of the successive rulers leading to underdevelopment often led to a

series of ethnic conflicts. The ethnic riots between the Bodos and the Muslims in 1993 and those between the Bodos and Santhal (Adivasi) in 1996 and 1998 forced many people belonging to both the communities to leave their houses amidst incidents of arson, looting and killings and counter killings and take shelter in make shift relief camps in lower Assam of Kokrajhar district, Bongaigaon, Barpeta, Dhubri and Central Assam of Darrang and Sonitpur (Sarmah & Konwar, 2015)

Thus, since independence Assam has been experiencing several movements; peaceful, violent and a combination of both. As a result of these movements, Assam has experienced reorganization several times leading to drastic reduction in size. Like the Hill tribes the plain tribes are not lagging far behind, the plain tribes also demanded for autonomy. It would be pertinent to mention here that the Bodos are the prominent among all the plain tribes. Along with the Bodos some other plain tribes' viz. Tiwas, Rabhas, Deuris, and Sonowal Kocharis etc. are also demanding separate political arrangement. They constitute 5.5% of the total population of Assam. Actually, Bodos are scattered in various Himalayans foothills. They were originally from the Tibetan Himalayan range having their own culture, language, habits, customs etc. and for that they were isolated for a longer period from the social mainstream. However, the struggle for right to self determination has its genesis in the British rule. Kalicharan Brahma the then lone leader of the Bodos, in 1930 submitted memorandum to the Simon Commission demanding a separate political set up for the indigenous people and tribal people of Assam. But his demand for political administration was ignored by the British raj. Even in the post- independence era, the Bodos again demanded such an administrative setup which could not be met by the successive state governments. Thus, the relative deprivation by the Assamese mainstream and the central government generated the idea of a separate homeland (Sarmah & Konwar, 2015) .

In course of time, thus, Bodos faced problem with greater Assamese society because they felt that they posed threats to their language, culture, identity, customs, traditions etc. when Assamese language and script was tried to impose on them as a medium of instruction in schools. Further, in later part migration of Muslim peasants from East Bengal and Santhal from Jharkhand and Orissa also became a problem because they were not indigenous and after coming here they captured their protected tribal belt and block lands and settled down in those areas.

As a result from time to time mainly in the year 1996, 1998 ethnic conflict between Bodo and Santhal emerged in BTAD areas. Most recently, in the year 2014 also the same ethnic conflict took place again starting due to involvement of some anti social elements and indiscriminate killing of innocent people who were in more encroachment of reserved forest areas for their livelihood. Because of these conflicts, a large number of people had to lost property and lives and stay in the relief camps for long times which directly or indirectly posed threats to human security of the people living in those areas.

Thus, these ethnic conflicts have resulted gross violation of human rights and displacement of civilian in the entire affected areas. Further, along with displacement it has affected on the human security of the people which speaks about security of income, employment, food, health, education and safe environment. The impact of ethnic conflict on human security will be analyzed here.

1.1 HUMAN SECURITY

The concept of human security emerged in mid 1990s. Traditionally security was understood from the point of protection of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states from the external military threat, which was the real meaning of the concept of national security. The concept of human security focuses individual as the referent object of security, deprivation of basic human rights and all subjects that threaten human life and development. Thus, human security speaks about the security for the people, rather than state. This human security will be achieved through development, not through arms. The term human security pioneered by UNDP 1994 which includes two components: freedom from fear and freedom from want and is not concerned with weapons – it is concerned with human life and dignity. Freedom from fear denoting that people should be secure from the threat of violence; and freedom from want denoting the aspiration that people should be free from poverty and destitution and entitled to basic means of survival. The concept of human security can be said to have two main aspects, which means safety from chronic threats – hunger, disease and repression. Secondly, it means protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life whether in homes, in jobs or in communities. Such threats can exist at all levels of national income and employment.

Apart from that the report also identified seven areas which comprise human security: Economic Security (Freedom from poverty), Food Security (access to Food), Health Security (access to healthcare, Environmental Security (protection from factors such as degradation and pollution, personal security (physical safety from systematic use of violence), community security (protection of traditional cultures and physical security of ethnic groups and political security (protection of civil liberties and freedom of political expression),(Brahma S. , 2018).

1.1.2 HUMAN SECURITY IN NORTH EAST INDIA

North Eastern region is the most volatile region of India, which presents a complex cultural and ethnic variety with more than 200 ethnic groups with distinct languages, dialects and socio- cultural identity and is witnessing unending separatist struggle since late 1940s. There are several parties involved in the struggles with diverse ethnic groups and states, some of them wish sovereignty from India while others call for a reorganization of states. Besides, the region is in anxiety, fear of being killed, raped and the quality of life is reduced by poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, underdevelopment, ethnic conflict, identity conflict, insurgency, internal displacement, denial of free speech etc. There is a inter link between insecurity, economic underdevelopment and insurgency in India's northeast. Economic underdevelopment generates unemployment, unemployment creates insurgency and insurgency in turn creates insecurity leading to further economic underdevelopment (ibid. pp. 7-8).

The status of human security in Assam is in a critical position with the existence of kidnappings, murders, extortions, ethnic violence in everyday life and human rights of the people have been severely threatened in the region due to insurgency problem. Kokrajhar is one of the most conflict affected district of Bodoland Territorial Areas District of Assam. Time and again the area has been experiencing number of ethnic conflicts between the Bodos and Santhal in the year 1996, 1998 and between the Bodos and Bengali Muslims in 1993, 1994, 2008 and 2012. And recently a fresh conflict occurred between the Bodo and Adivasi ethnic group in the year 2014 in the Kokrajhar district along with some parts of Assam where many people had to lost their lives, huge properties were destroyed, thousands of people were forced to leave their houses and stay in the temporary unhygienic relief camps in the intra conflict of the group.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The state of Assam and the Bodoland Territorial Council has faced different types of conflict since early 1980s where large number of population displacement and human security violation has been a reality of the day. Autonomy movements based on identity assertion and inter ethnic movement is the main reason behind the conflicts and population displacement in the region. Till date in Assam, many works dealing with development has been done. However, little work has been done on the issue of ethnic conflict displacement and human security issue of the people in regional wise.

In the year 1987, there started a separate statehood movement in demand of Bodoland state in Assam under the leading of All Bodo Students Union (ABSU) and other allied organizations. From that time, present one of the four districts of BTAD, Kokrajhar in Assam became the centre of attention because of frequent conflicts, population displacement, human rights violation and human security issues. Since then, Kokrajhar district became the epic entre of Bodoland movement and later on it was followed by inter community conflicts at regular intervals which displaced large number of population and posed threat to their livelihood and human security. Taking these conflicts few scholars have concentrated their study on the aspect of socio-economic life of the displaced people in the region. However, comprehensive study about the impacts of ethnic conflict on human security in the area and the role of the states in protecting the displaced persons found to be inadequate. Therefore, the present study will try to make an intensive study of the impacts of ethnic conflict basically of the years 1996, 1998 and 2014 and human security issue of the people of both the community which took place between the Bodo and Santhal ethnic group in an attempt and make up the gap.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Following are the objectives of the present study:

- i. To study the theoretical framework of Human Security.
- ii. To study the ethnic conflict situation of kokrajhar district.
- iii. To study the protection mechanism of the internally displaced persons.
- iv. To analyze the impact of ethnic- conflict on Human Security in Kokrajhar district.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Ethnic conflict and internal displacement has become one of the major problems in the Kokrajhar district of present Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD). It is to be mentioned that there is lack of resources in the Kokrajhar district and IDPs of the conflict has increased additional burden. The IDPs are suffering various kinds of human insecurity problems. Therefore, this study will help to find out the field based information of the consequences of ethnic conflict. Moreover, this study will contribute in drawing the attention of the authorities and to find out and frame policies relating to the conflict affected people and mechanism to protect the occurrence of ethnic clash.

1.5 DELIMITATION OF STUDY

1. The present study is delimited to conflict affected IDPs of Bodo and Santhal ethnic group of present Kokrajhar district of BTAD.
2. The present study is confined and restricted to human security issues of the conflict affected IDPs who have been displaced during 1996, 1998 and 2014 and not as result of any other factor.
3. There may be number of studies executed on conflict affected IDPs and their human insecurity issues in BTC but the present study wishes to focus only one district of BTC.

1.6 APPLICATION OF THEORY

For the protection of individual's life, security, liberty and dignity and people's rights there are many Rights, Laws, Acts, Bodies' etc. in the International, National and Regional level which maintains some standard for the upliftment of human life and the community. These bodies' rights, rules and regulations will be referred here whether they are practically applicable or not to the victims of the conflict affected people in the study area. In the context of applying theoretical aspect to best suit the present topic, some of the rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human rights, United Nations Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement and Indian constitution will be borrowed to relate the theoretical aspect and the practical affected

situation to realize the insecurity situations of the displaced persons who have been uprooted from their homes due to arise of ethnic clash and are bound to stay in different relief camps without proper protection and lack of humanitarian crisis.

In this present study the theory of Human Rights has been adopted in dealing with the violation of Human Security issues as human rights are the pre condition for the protection of insecurity of the individual. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 sets out 30 Articles. Article 1 and 2 of the declaration states that “ all human beings are born equal in dignity and rights and are entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the declaration” without distinction to any kind such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status . Moreover, India was a signatory of the declaration and the Indian constitution adopted by the constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 which came into force from 26th January, 1950 was also greatly influenced by the declaration. Some of the important rights of UDHR are:

1. The right to life, liberty and security of persons (Article – 3)
2. Freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Article 5)
3. The right to equality before the law without any discrimination (Article- 7
4. The right to privacy, family, home or correspondence and protection from law in case of interference in such matters (Article- 12
5. The right to own property and right against deprivation of property (Article- 17(1) & (2).
6. The right to social security (Article- 22)
7. The right to work and free choice of employment and equal pay for equal work(Article- 23 (1) & (2)
8. The right to adequate standard of living, health, food, clothing, housing and medical care for himself and his family (Article- 25)
9. The right to education (Article- 26)
10. The right to participate in the cultural life of the community- Article -27 (Agwarwal, 2008).

Out of the 30 articles, the above mentioned articles are the most relevant with the present study in the field of Human Security issues which consists of Security of economic, food, health, personal, community and others. In this study, the impact of ethnic conflict on human security is looked from human rights perspective, concept of human security developed by UNDP and other international and national protection bodies of IDP.

Moreover, in this study the Constitutional provisions of India incorporated in Part- III which guarantees fundamental rights to the citizens of India has been adopted in dealing with the topic ethnic - conflict and its impact on human security issues of the study area as:

1. Article 14 and Article 15 (1) gives right to equality before law and prohibition of discrimination to every people and
2. Article 16 (1) provides equality of opportunity
3. Article 21 provides protection of personal life and liberty
4. Article 32 provides Right to constitutional remedies (ibid. Agarwal).

1.7 HYPOTHESIS

The following hypotheses have been formulated in order to test the validity of the research study:

- i) Protracted ethnic - conflict leads to violation of human security in the district.
- ii) Government's failure to provide security poses threat to human security.

1.8 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is descriptive and analytical one based on the primary and secondary sources. The methodology used in the present research study has been discussed in this section as follows.

1.8.1 STUDY AREA AND SAMPLE SIZE

The study area is covered in three subdivisions namely Kokrajhar Sub- division, Gossaigaon sub-division and Porbothjhora sub-division. However, the conflict affected two subdivisions namely Kokrajhar and Gossaigaon sub-division is studied here. Moreover, along with three subdivisions there are four number of revenue circles in the study area. These are – Kokrajhar Revenue Circle, Gossaigaon revenue circle, Dotma Revenue Circle and Bogribhari Revenue Circle. Further, the study area is having eleven numbers of Developmental Blocks, out of these eleven blocks only four blocks have been chosen for data collection of the study. These four blocks are namely; Kokrajhar Development Block, (Titaguri), Dotma Development Block Kochugaon Development Block and Gossaigaon Development Block as these blocks were mainly affected resultantly by ethnic conflicts. The targeted group is chosen mainly the people of Bodo and Adivasi community those who were displaced from their homes and returned to their home and some other who are still living in the temporary makeshift relief camps after the clash of 1996, 1998 and 2014

In this present research work stratified random sampling has been considered from respondents of four different blocks of Kokrajhar district for the purpose of data collection. The total of 240 sample units has been proposed for the research study. Each block will cover 60 respondents representing 30 from male and 30 respondents from female (i.e. $60 \times 4 = 240$) from both the community people. Survey has been conducted with structured questionnaire interview method based on random sampling method. The sample size has been designed keeping in mind those women in these blocks can represent their ideas and thoughts along with male counterpart. The target groups are selected between the age group of 20 to 60 years. Moreover, to collect the information the researcher will meet and interact with the NGOs, Leaders of Students' Organization, Village Headman, and Chairman of Village Council Developments Committee (VCDC) through one to one interview and through focused group discussion (FGD) based on structured and semi structured questionnaire. Further, different sets of questionnaire has also been sent to NGOs and Civil society organization and intellectuals via mail regarding the ethnic conflict and its impact on various aspects of human security and about the suggestions for the solution of the ethnic-conflict and for the improvement of human security.

1.9 DESIGN OF QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire has been designed taking into consideration of the objectives of the research study and is divided into different parts as shown in Annexure-I; which is divided into 7 (seven) parts as given below.

Annexure --- I:

- i. Part – A: General background information of the Respondent: It covers of total 6 questions.

- ii. Part - B: Economic Dimension of Human Security: This part includes 5 questions relating economic condition of affected people, their income and basic needs, livelihood in relief camps, financial help for resettlement or rehabilitation and relief aid and materials during the stay in relief camps etc. were being asked.

- iii. Part - C: Food Dimension of Human Security: This part also include 5 questions relating to the affects of conflict in livelihood of people, government ration in relief camps, satisfaction and dissatisfaction of essential ration/commodities supply, nutritional food items of children in relief camps, hamper of conflict on post agricultural productivity

- iv. Part - D: Health Dimension of Human Security: This part includes 4 questions relating access to health or medical facilities in relief camps, family vaccination of the children, and suffering of water related disease in the camp and sanitation facilities in the camps.

- v. Part - E: Personal Dimension of Human Security: This part includes 4 questions relating to women's safety in the camp, children abuse and trafficking in relief camps, security of relief inmates' workers, about security personal for protection and regarding free and dignified life in relief camps.
- vi. Part - F: Community Dimension of Human Security: This part includes 4 questions relating to affect in conflict in good environment between the two communities, fear of common people about wearing their traditional dress, hamper of ethnic conflict in family planning, prevalence of social disharmony and lastly regarding the wish of common people whether they want to return to their original places/ villages or not.
- vii. Part – G: Comments, Policy Implications and Suggestions in all Dimensions of Human Security Issues: The last part of the questionnaire covers all aspects of the questions relating to ethnic conflict and human security issue in particular which are qualitative questions. It includes comments, policy implications and suggestions from the individual respondents as well as from the civil society, different organizations, NGOs etc. which also includes 5 questions.

1.10 TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION

While collecting the data from both primary and secondary sources different methods of data collection have been used. The data from primary sources includes field visits and official documents while secondary sources will include books, journals and published and unpublished documents. The main techniques used in data collection are given below:

1.10.1 INTERVIEW/SPOT SURVEY

While collecting the information from the primary sources, all the proposed study area i.e. four Blocks of the Kokrajhar district of Bodoland Territorial Area District, Kokrajhar Development Block, Dotma Development Block, Kochugaon Development Block and Gossaigaon Development Block have been visited and data have been collected.

1.10.2 SURVEY OF VARIOUS SOURCES

Other than the primary sources of data collection which includes interviews and field visits various other methods has also been explored which includes government reports, documents, district official records , other related publications of national as well as state government books, journals, magazines, articles, newspapers, working papers, published and unpublished works of various authors etc.

1.10.3 TIME FRAME AND STAGES OF DATA COLLECTION

The data collection from the primary sources has been done in a phased manner. The proposed field survey includes four blocks in Kokrajhar district of Bodoland Territorial Council, Assam. The time frame and the stages of data collection from the field survey are shown below:

- i. Kochugaon Block under Gossaigaon sub-division of Kokrajhar district from 1st-14th February, 2019
- ii. Gossaigaon Block under Gossaigaon Sub- Division of Kokrajhar district from 17th February to 2nd March, 2019
- iii. Kokrajhar Block under Kokrajhar sub division of Kokrajhar district 5th to 18th March, 2019
- iv. Dotma Block under Kokrajhar Sub –Division of Kokrajhar district: from 20th May to 5th April, 2019

1.10.4 TECHNIQUES OF DATA ANALYSIS

The data information collected from the primary sources such as field survey and interviews has been analyzed and presented in frequency tables. The whole data have been systematized, analyzed and presented through various statistical means such as tabulation and graphical representation. Tabulation technique is adopted to depict the clear picture of the data collection for the study. Some of the analyzed data has been represented with the help of graphical representation which will include bar diagram, pie diagram etc.

1.10.5 CITATION ADOPTED

There are different methods and styles of inserting citation and references available for the adoption of research study references. The present research study proposed to adopt citation style of American Psychological Association (APA) 6th Edition 2010, while typing text and reference citation in the entire course of the study. The citation will be applicable to all types of information resources whatever have been referred and consulted in the various aspects and sections of the study.

1.11 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In the present study on the topic “Ethnic Conflict and Its Impact on Human security: A study of Kokrajhar District, BTAD, Assam: From: 1996-2014” the related available literatures has been taken for formal review and for the extensive literature survey for the undertaken research problem from various sources including books, journals, conference proceedings, census report, published and unpublished theses, electronic journals covering various aspects of ethnicity, IDPs, refugees, ethnic conflict and human security issues. In the following some of the reviewed related literatures for the present research work undertaken by researcher for study are discussed.

(Dutta, 2009) In his edited book Human security in North East India issues and policies discussed a wide range of issues dealing with human security in North East India. His book also

examines the policies of the government against some burning issues of human security in the region and shows the instances how indifferent approaches and poor governance have adversely affected the life of the people. The book also presents about the protracted ethnic violence in the BTAD area and the ethnic violence of Bodo- Santhal of 1996, 1998 and its causes, effects on human security issues in the Kokrajhar district.

(Acharya, Singdeo, & Rajaretnam, Human Security;From Concept to Practice- case studies from North East India and Orrisa, 2015), this landmark book introduces, for the first time, three very important tools that will be indispensable for policy makers and scholars alike as they consider how to realize the idea of human security in the practical domain of governance. These three tools are (1) a human security governance index and ranking (2) human security mapping in conflict zones and (3) human security impact assessment. The review of this book has provided an important potential for the conceptualization of human security and to measure the violation of human security issues in different dimensions of human security.

(Dutta P. , 2016)in her book “Women and Bodoland Conflict” has tried to apply theory in resolving issues of women’s rights during the conflict situation. The study has tried to examine the role women’s organization in BTC region in protecting and promoting the rights of women during conflict situation. The book has also discussed to some extent about the historical background of violence in BTAD region and Bodo Santhal conflict in Kokrajhar district which has helped to some extent about knowing the facts of conflict and situation.

(Sarmah & Konwar, 2015) in their edited book “Frontier states – Essays on Democracy, Society and Security in North East India” has discussed about ethnic conflict and security issues in Assam and Kokrajhar District. The articles in this volume seeks to analyze the overwhelming challenges faced by the societies and the states of North East India and evaluate the role of civil society and state authorities in addressing these problems.

(Saikia, 2015) in his edited book ‘Migration and ethnic clashes in BTAD, A Challenges to National Integration’ has focused in detail about the ethnic clashes in BTAD and its impact on the society and the root causes of ethnic clash in the area of BTAD which he has tried to project the consequence of the failure of the respective state to manage its multi culture, multi language and multi diversity society. This book also contributed a lot of ideas in generating this paper.

(Yasin & Upadhayay, 2004) in their book “Human Rights” have also discussed about ethnic rights and security issues. The book has also discussed elaborately about the human rights and different constitutional rights of ethnic groups and individual. Moreover, in this book the rights contained in the UDHR, other world bodies like CEADAW are also discussed in wide range along with the discussion of the rights enshrined in the fundamental rights of the Indian constitution for the people.

(Baruah, 1999) in his book “India Against Itself; Assam and the Politics of Nationality” has discussed about the federal structure of India and argues that loose Indian federal structure has led to ethnic conflicts issues. In his book, Baruah also traces about the origin and history of ethnic conflicts in Assam. He also discusses about the insurgents, ethnic assertion and movement of small groups, ethnic violence and its affect to human security of the people.

(Brahma, 2008) in his book *Social Mobility: From Tribalism to Indianism: The Bodos: The original people of Eastern India* has discussed in dept about the quest for self identity, origin the Bodos and about language and political movement for their change , development and identity.

(Goswami, 2001) in her article “Ethnic Conflict on North East India: A case of Assam with special reference to BTAD”, has discussed about the concept of human security, ethnic conflict situation in North- East India and the scenario of conflicts in BTAD region of Assam which provides an insight to understand the human security condition to some extent.

(Eastrom, 2010) in his article *Japan’s foreign policy and human security* has discussed about the conception of human security , the views of UNDP, Mahbub ul Haq, Japans policy about human security and the shift of the concept of security from traditional to human security etc. which provides an idea to understand the concept of human security well.

(Newman, 2010) in his paper article “Critical Human Security Studies” has discussed in depth about the concept of human security. This article has helped to a great extend in understanding the concept of human security from the different views put forwarded by the scholars and the bodies. The article also contains a wide range of discussion of the different schools of human security and their conceptualization.

(Brahma S. , 2018)in his Research thesis “Democracy and Human security in North East India: A case study of Kokrajhar in Assam” has elaborately discussed about the theoretical aspects of human security and the assessment of human rights violations and the human insecurity issues in North -East India, Assam and BTAD and Kokrajhar district in particular where the vulnerable conditions of the people are highlighted to a broad extent for the realization of the practical ground situation of the people in respect of human security situation.

(Sonowal, 2013) in his book “Why Bodoland Movement” has mentioned about the ethnic identity assertion of the Bodos and their origin, deprivation, movements for their identity and existence and survival on the north of Brahmaputra valley. This book has also helped in many ways to trace the origin of the Bodos and the causes of Bodoland movement based on their ethnic identity in the proposed Bodoland in Assam.

(Brahma S. , 2006) in his book “Religion of the Boros and their socio- cultural transition: A historical perspective” has mentioned in deep about the Bodos. Through this book Brahma has also highlighted about the origin of the Bodos, their historical background, religious and social backgrounds etc. This book has also contributed helps to the researcher in gathering idea about the identity and throwing insight on the Bodos.

(Pathak, 2017)in his article “Conflict, livelihood security and children in the conflict affected kokrajhar district, BTAD, Assam” has mentioned about the concept of ethnic conflict, security issues of the conflict affected people and the livelihoods conditions of the displaced people which has also helped in collecting information and ideas to advance the research topic undertaken for study.

(Hazarika L. , 2014) in his book ‘Identity and Democracy; Autonomy movement in Assam” has also discussed about ethnic identity consciousness, issues, and movement. The book also study about the role of government and constitutional mechanism relating to identity formation. This book has also contributed in collecting ideas about the ethnicity and ethnic conflict for the research topic undertaken for the study.

(Daimari, 2016)in his research work “Status of Human Rights: A Study of Bodoland Territorial Autonomous Districts” has mentioned about the various rights of the UDHR and the Indian constitution, various legal provisions meant for the promotion and protection of the

people. He has extensively studied about the human rights status of the BTAD region as whole and Kokrajhar district in particular. He has dealt with the rights and security issues of the conflict affected IDPs to reveal their exact condition on the grounds as against the theoretical aspects. The review of his research work has also provided enough ideas to enhance the research work which is taken into consideration for study.

(Mushahary, 2018) has discussed in broad about the concept of IDPs, refugees, human rights, rights enshrined in the UDHR, Indian constitution among others. He has also discussed in wide range about the rights of the conflict induced internally displaced persons. He has made an extensive study about the conflict situation of the BTAD and erstwhile kokrajhar district. Moreover, he has studied about the vulnerable conditions of the displaced people and their human rights status, security situation, their humanitarian crises etc. Review of his work has also helped to a large extent to the researcher to gain more ideas in accelerating to conduct the research work smoothly.

(Liang, 2018) “Conflict’s young girl victims: Voices from the field”; in the quarterly English magazine, “Bibungthi, the opinion” has discussed about the human security issues faced by the children and women after the conflict in case study of the ethnic clash affected area’s young girl. This issue of the magazine also consists of depth analysis of the rights of children, women and human rights of ethnic- conflict affected or civil strife areas.

1.12 ORGANIZATION OF THE CHAPTERS

The proposed research study has been arranged in various chapters for easy analysis and understanding. The present study will include total five chapters as shown below:

CHAPTER – I: INTRODUCTION

The first chapter of the study will have an introduction part which will cover description of the following: An overview – Human Security- Human Security in North- East India- Statement of the Problem- Objectives of the Study- Delimitation of Study- Application of Theory- Hypotheses- Research Methodology- Design of Questionnaire- Techniques of Data

Collection- Interview/Spot Survey- Survey of Various Sources- Time Frame and Stages of Data Collection- Techniques of Data Analysis- Citation Style Adopted- Review of Literature- Chapterisation and Conclusion.

CHAPTER- II: THEORETICAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONCEPT

The second chapter will have an area of theoretical understanding of the concept which will cover: Introduction- Ethnicity- Concept of Ethnic Conflict- The Concept of Human security- Debates on Security: From Traditional Security to Human Security- An Analysis of conception of Security- Conception of Human Security- Conceptual Analysis of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on Human security – View of Mahbub Ul Haq Human Development Centre on Human Security – Conception of Narrow School on Human Security- Conception of Broad School on Human Security- Relation Between the Concept Human Rights and Human Security and Conclusion.

CHAPTER-III: HISTORICAL PROFILE OF POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AREA AND PROTECTION MECHANISM

This chapter will consist of an: Introduction- Brief History of Kokrajhar District- Background of Bodo and Adivasi communities of Kokrajhar district- The Bodo- The Adivasi – Origin of difference between the two communities- Profile of Population Displacement, Protection mechanism of conflict displaced persons: Study of global and national perspective- protection of IDPs under international Human Rights Law- Guiding principles on Internal Displacement- The United Nations Development Programme- Protection of IDPs under International Refugee Law- Protection under International Humanitarian Law- Applicability of Guiding Principles at National and Regional Level- Application of Guiding Principles on National Policy in India: Study of Legal Framework – National Policy in Resettlement and Rehabilitation, 2007 and Conclusion.

CHAPTER- IV: AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF ETHNIC CONFLICT ON HUMAN SECURITY IN KOKRAJHAR DISTRICT

This chapter will consist of an: Introduction - Sampling Profile-Economic Security in the Conflict Affected Area; Food Security in the conflict affected area; Health Security in the conflict affected area; Personal Security in the conflict affected area; Community Security in the conflict affected area and Conclusion.

CHAPTER- V: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This chapter will consist of an: Introduction- Major Findings of the study- Achievement of Objectives- Testing of Hypothesis- Suggestions- Limitations of the Study and Scope for Further Research and Conclusion.

1.13 CONCLUSION

Ethnic conflict is prevalent and worldwide phenomenon. This ethnic conflict originates from the various grounds mainly with the too much growing identity assertion of the ethnic groups which takes shape from suppression and domination by the mightier one. These ethnic conflicts or violence have displaced large number of people and created lot of IDPs and resulted gross violation of human security issues around the world and still they are facing severe human rights, human insecurity crisis everywhere in the world today. However, little attention has been paid by the respective nation states in addressing the difficulties of displaced or affected people. Moreover, in that matter respective states have always ignored the presence of conflicts impacted internally displaced persons in their territory which is another cause of concern while dealing with the rights and human security issues of the internally displaced persons. In this present research, the researcher has made an attempt to study the difficulty of the internally displaced persons and human insecurity issues who are displaced due to resultant conflict in the kokrajhar district of Bodoland Territorial Area District of Assam, India.

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