

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The word 'review' has been originated from the French word 'reveue' which means a proper examination of something so as to make changes when required or in other words, it means a critical assessment of connected written works or books, report of an event or other works of a particular subject which is undertaken as research problem. The term 'related' means belonging to same group or family, type; connected; associated or affiliated to it. The term 'literature' means the written works or books and writings on a particular subject. Thus, the term review of related literature means, the formal study of the related written books, works or any other written works of a the particular subject which are undertaken for research problem. It is also a thorough examination of all findings of research works, articles, abstracts or any other information published in journals, newspaper, books, internet etc. which is basically related to the area of investigation or the problem undertaken for research activities (Sarma, 2012). Therefore, the review of literature helps us in understanding the theoretical knowledge for determining particular research works. It helps us in reviewing a relevant knowledge of existing literature in which the study of the particular area is being carried out. Thus, the study is also devoted to various related literature undertaken from various sources which includes books, journals, seminar and conference proceedings, report of an event, electronic journals, internet sources and has covered various related sources which is related to the aspects of human security both in global, national and in BTAD context specially.

2.2 PURPOSE OF THE REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The word purpose means the reason that for which something is created, done or for which something that exists. The purpose of review of related literature is the reason

in which the proper examinations of related written works are carried out. The detailed study or preliminary survey of earlier studies; literature viz. the written works, journals, books etc.; articles related to research published in newspaper; discussions etc. which is related to problem area and thus undertaken for investigation accomplishes various purposes and this helps the researchers in various angles in the field of research (Sarma, 2012). Thus, the purpose of review of literature is to communicate the ideas and knowledge on the issues of relevant topic of research which are established. Accordingly it helps the researcher to enable the works that have been studied in a particular area and it open the door to the research work to be carried out further. The main purpose of the review of related literature for this study are-

- i. To know the past works and sources to the body of knowledge on a specific area of research.
- ii. To identify the gaps in theories of the area of study.
- iii. Demonstration of available sources of the study area.
- iv. To check consistency and continuity of present studies.
- v. To avoid duplication of already established research findings.
- vi. To relate the works findings of previous results and suggest for further research.
- vii. To formulate objectives for study and to make the study more clear and concise.
- viii. To identify the data and sources that are available for the existing study purpose.

2.3 SCOPE OF THE REVIEW

The scope of review of literature for this study has been limited to the following areas:

- i. The study on the related literature is limited to the areas like- Human Security in the perspective of Global, South Asia, National, North East India, BTAD (Assam), Bodo People and Indigenous People. Further, the review of literature also carried out the responses of various Government and Non-Government organizations.

- ii. The literature published is limited between the periods of 1993 to 2017 which has been collected for review.
- iii. Taking the relevance of research area and objectives. Only few related literature have been taken from outside the purview of mentioned period wherever necessary.

2.4 SOURCES OF INFORMATION USED FOR REVIEW

To review the related literature, the sources from various materials are being identified and collected for reviewing the materials.

- i. The materials from direct sources are being selected for review. i.e. library and internet sources. Various relevant sources have been identified through internet for this review.
- ii. The indirect sources materials have been gained through personal experiences for review.
- iii. The materials like research article published by author's , books relating to authors information, monographs, dissertations or thesis, and any other published works has been selected for review.
- iv. The information from bibliographies, bibliographical references, quotations sources, abstracts has been identified and the relevant materials have been selected for review. This information helps in greater ways in finding the ways for review.
- v. The literature has been arranged systematically and chronologically in ascending order.

2.5 REVIEW OF SELECTED LITERATURE IN THREE CONTEXTS

Based on the topic and area of study, review of related literature has been carried out so as to discuss the existing literature on the issue related to human security. The following are the selected literature presented in three contexts related to the study:

2.5.1 GLOBAL CONTEXT

The Human Development Report (UNDP, 1994) had examined both the national and the global concerns on human security. Thus while in establishing the changing concept of security the report therefore has emphasized the profound need for a transition in thinking i.e. from nuclear security to human security. Hence, it draws the significance of the security of common people in their everyday lives than the 'real or perceived threats of nations with their fragile national identities'. The report further stated that the human security is not concerned with weapons rather it is concern with human life and dignity. In order to ensure human security it does not only mean to take away from the people's responsibility and opportunity for mastering their lives. In the contrary, whenever the lives of the people's are insecure these therefore become a burden of the society.

Dr Mahbub Ul Haq (Haq, 1994) has firstly drawn global attention on the concept of human security in its UNDP's *Human Development Reports* in 1994, where the Human Development Report had mainly focused on the concept of human security. The report stated that: "*For too long, the security concept has shaped by the potential for conflict between the states. For too long, security has equated with the threats of a country's borders. For too long, nations have sought arms to protect their states security. For most of the people today, the feeling of insecurity had aroused more worries about their everyday life than from the fear of a cataclysmic event of the world. The security of job, income, health, environmental, and security from crime are some of the emerging global concerns of human security around the world*".

Thomas Caroline and Peter Wilkin in *Globalization, Human Security and African Experience* (Caroline & Wilkin, 1999) had argued that the human security is responsiveness towards active and substantive belief on democracy which ensures everyone the opportunity in respect of decision that affects the common people lives.

In the edited work of *Ivison, Patton & Sanders* (Ivison, Patton, & Sanders, 2000, p. 19) mentioned about the W. Kymlicka's argument that the self-government is justified for

indigenous people by virtue of their disadvantageous position, their vulnerability of cultural structure, their lands and cultural practices to political decisions of majority society. The disadvantaged are not the choice of these indigenous people but they found relative to rest of the other population and thus it may be legitimate for these people in demand of justice.

Leaning and Arie argues in *Human Security: A Framework for Assessment in Conflict and Transition* (Leaning & Arie, 2000) that human security is a prerequisite condition of human development that had been included in the definition itself which describes not only minimum standards of living but also psychological and cultural security that had arises from the social attitudes and networks and networks towards future.

Paris (Paris, 2001) in his journal asserted that human security as the newest in a long line of neologisms which had encouraged the scholars and policymakers to think about world's security as something more important than those military defense of state's interests and territory. Paris proposes that human security concept should not be simply termed as concept rather it can be seen as a category of research into military and non-military threat to individuals, groups and societies.

Commission on Human Security (CHS, 2003) in its report has called for global initiative so as to promote human security as the commission's most important target is to achieve 'freedom from fear' and 'freedom from want'. The Commission further argued that - human security encompasses all basic human rights of the lives of the people that include civil and political rights which ensure protection of the people; and economic, social and cultural rights which empower the common people.

Chari and Sonika in their edited work *Human Security in South Asia: Gender, Migration and Globalization* (Chari & Gupta, 2003) has opined on the security which extends beyond the conventional domain of military threats to include those that fall outside it. Despite the non-military threats are rooted in social, economic, ecological and political decisions made by the country, they are frequently left out in the decision-making process and hence these threats jeopardize the economic development, social fabric and political stability of the nation. This study discusses the non-military threats arising from

mis-governance, competition for energy resources, migration, the negative effects of globalization and gender discrimination. The study strongly suggests that by failing to protect its people from non-military threats, the state endangers the overall security of its people. Therefore military and non-military threats cannot be looked at in isolation of each other while the dangers arising from military threats are well understood; those arising from non-military threats are not similarly understood and hence will undermine the security of the countries of South Asia.

In *The idea of Human Security* written by Kanti Bajpai (Bajpai, 2003, p. 224) defined that the concept of human security is related to the personal safety and protection on the direct and indirect threats. The good governance and human development, the collective use of force and sanctions is centre to the management of human security. The States, international organizations, NGO's and various civil society and other groups remain as the essential prospects of human security.

Sakiko Fukuda-Parr (Fukuda-Parr, 2003, p. 178) in journal *New Threats to Human Security in the Era of Globalization* stated that the global crime, financial instability, lack of job security, conflict and violence are not just a new in fact the strong policies in order to protect and promote human security are necessary for social protection and many of those problems goes beyond the nations to tackle as their own and thus requires strong international cooperation from NGO's, communities and corporations apart from nations.

Michael Edward Brown in his work *New Global Dangers: Changing Dimensions of International Security* (Brown, 2004) has opined that despite growing concerns after September 11, 2001, over the global terrorist threat and the spread of weapons of mass destruction, international security no longer hinges only on arms control and the prevention of war. Non-military concerns, including emerging infectious diseases, environmental degradation, demographic trends, and humanitarian catastrophes, also represent significant threats to global stability. The study offers an overview of critical security dangers facing the world today and further looks at the relationship between weapons and security, discussing such aspects of proliferation as "nuclear entrepreneurship" in Russia and the

threat of biological warfare. It then examines nonmilitary security concerns, including resource scarcity, migration, HIV/AIDS in Africa, and why humanitarian assistance sometimes does more harm than good. Finally, it looks at the role of transnational actors, including terrorist groups, nongovernmental organizations, and the privatized military industry.

Lincoln C Chen, member of the Commission on Human Security argues in an article titled *Health as a Human Security Priority in 21st Century* (Chen, 2004) that without peace and equitable development there is no possibility for the attainment of good health. Lincoln analyzed that without social, political and economic preconditions for good health, the medical approach is ineffective. He further argues that the medical health system across the globe should be well constructed for advancing the health related system; he again stated that the global health is inter-dependent and indivisible.

Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh (Tadjbakhsh, 2005, p. 23) in journal article opined the responsibility for protecting human security which stated that to ensure the survival and livelihood of the peoples with dignity it is the responsibility of both the state and international community to protect and empower them. Further, mentioned that the human security is not alternative to state security for as this is up to the state to maintain social cohesion and rule of law when the situation is in dangerous.

Neil MacFarlane and Yuen Foong Khong in their pioneering work, *Human Security and the UN: A Critical History* (Macfarlane & Khong, 2006) attempts to answer the question as to how did the individual human being become the focus of the contemporary discourse on security? What was the role of the United Nations in "securing" the individual? What are the payoffs and costs of this extension of the concept? The study attempts to tackle these questions by analyzing historical and contemporary debates about what is to be secured. From Westphalia through the 19th century, the state's claim to be the object of security was sustainable because it offered its subjects some measure of protection. The state's ability to provide security for its citizens came under heavy strain in the 20th century as a result of technological, strategic, and ideological innovations. By the

end of World War II, efforts to reclaim the security rights of individuals gathered pace, as seen in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and a host of United Nations covenants and conventions. MacFarlane and Khong highlight the UN's work in promoting human security ideas since the 1940s, giving special emphasis to its role in extending the notion of security to include development, economic, environmental, and other issues in the 1990s.

Mary Kaldor (Kaldor, 2011, pp. 441-448) in journal provided the meaning of human security in other words which states that human security is a mean and goal that involves the use of force and which can be regarded as hard policy but the use of the hard forces should be directed for protection rather than revenge and fighting. This means that the use of force in different way more like policing rather than war fighting. Kaldor further provided that in order to put human security into practice the emergency forces like police, health and firefighters etc. are necessary and the use of military may also be necessary but with a aim to dampen down the violence and for the protection of the civilians and not to fight enemies.

Amartya Sen in his book *Development as Freedom* (Sen, 2012) describes the causes of not having freedom in the third world nations, he explains that the factors such as economic poverty, social deprivation, political tyranny and cultural authoritarianism is the main causes which the millions of people cannot enjoy freedoms. Sen argue that the main purpose of development is to ensure freedom to all its citizens, further Sen argue that the ultimate goal of economic and social arrangement are the most efficient means for realizing general welfare of the people.

United Nations (United Nations General Assembly, 2012) in a resolution stated that the human security recognizes the inter linkages between development, peace and human rights; and also equally recognizes and considers civil, social, economic, political and cultural rights.

Sudhir Kumar (Kumar S. , 2013, p. 205) in *International Relations and Human Rights* expressed that the democracy at the very time is in crisis worldwide which needs

more emphasized on the democratic practice as key practices to attain human security in 21st century. For human security, democracy matters as because well-designed and inclusive political institutions process are the key elements in preventing both the violence and managing conflict fruitfully, and because the public participation and respect of human rights are very essential in meeting human development objectives.

Farhan Yousaf (Yousaf, 2017, pp. 477-493) in journal article Human (In)Security in South Asia mentioned that the fundamental rights provisions of the constitution or the ratification of international conventions is not sufficient to the people in enjoying the rights actually, it is very unfortunate that the South Asian governments are showing little political interest and commitments in implementing those constitutional provisions in fulfilling the basic needs of the people and protecting human dignity. Further, it is mentioned that in South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) level there are no appropriate mechanisms or treaty focusing on the protection of the fundamental human rights in the region.

Andersen-Rodgers & Crawford (Andersen-Rodgers & Crawford, 2018, p. 114) in *Human Security: Theory and Action* provided two ways of peace process that human security needs are addressed. First, the human security problems are to be given attention independently including instant humanitarian assistance and the protection of vulnerable peoples. Second are the approaches through which the problems of human security are addressed in final agreement that terminates conflict.

2.5.2 NATIONAL CONTEXT

Mahbub ul Haq in his book *Human Development in South Asia* (Haq M. u., 1997) in the context of India he stated that- the extent of human deprivation is surprising that 135 million people have no basic health facilities, 226 million lack of safe drinking facilities, about half of India's adult population is illiterate, 70 percent people lack of basic sanitation facilities. One-third of poor people of total number of world population live in India. Haq further stated that in India children and women bear the burden of human deprivation in India. 62 percent of children under the age of five years are malnourished, and nearly one-

third of the children below sixteen are forced into child labour. And around 88 percent of pregnant women suffer from anemia and one-third of female populations are illiterate.

Ram Ahuja (Ahuja, 1997, pp. 117-219) in his books *Social Problems in India* asserted that the rising trend of communalism and violence in India have created insecurity among many ethnic groups and religious minorities. Ahuja again mentioned that the poverty, indebtedness, bondage, illiteracy, disease, unemployment and exploitation are main problems of the tribal problems in India. Further, stated that the sociologists and psychiatrist have failed to draw the attention of the increasing problems like emotional, physical and sexual abuse in India. The government as well as the public is yet to recognize these social problems of India.

Sharma and Singh (Sharma & Singh, 1998, pp. 141-145) in journal *Poverty and Unemployment* said that in India people are not suffering much from unemployment but because of their low remunerative employment and low productive opportunities.

Suranjan Das (Das S. , 2003, p. 146) article *Globalization, Good Governance and Human Security: The Indian Experience* in edited book highlighted that the globalization of international political economy have exposed India's insecurity which seriously affects human security. The country like India and the South Asian region had poised a new spate of conflicts within their civil societies that would interrupt the regional stability and security.

Baljit Singh (Singh B. , 2004, pp. 345-364) in his work *India's Security Concerns: National, Regional and Global* expressed that India has too much government and less in governance where it appears that the government have failed to govern, instead of governing, they are busy for their own survival. Further stated that the majority of the elected representatives have nothing to do with the governance, where they are treating the politics as business than to give service.

Yasin & Upadhyay (Adil-ul-Yasin & Upadhyay, 2004, p. 1) in *Human Rights* mentioned that throughout the history human life and human dignity have been disregarded

and continues to be disregarded. The discrimination still continues to exist because of ignorance, prejudice and fallacious doctrines that tries to justify the inequality.

N.K. Vaid (Vaid, 2004, p. 52) in *Who cares for Tribal Development* expressed that there are numerous rights and provisions under the State and Central governments in India but their rights are being deprived of benefits due to their ignorance.

Dipankar Banerjee in his work *Rethinking Security, UN and the New Threats* (Banerjee, 2007) reflects the collective view from South Asia as to the nature of these challenges and how to address them through international action. The study analyzes the impact of socio-economic challenges on regional and global security, promoting effective collective action to counter terrorism, role of peacekeeping and humanitarian intervention in maintaining global peace and ensuring human security, restructuring international security mechanisms and views statements from NGOs and civil society. The study reviews the existing international security structure at the UN level from a holistic perspective and specifically focuses in the final chapter about engendering human security

Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh and Anuradha Chenoy in their commendable work, *Human Security: Concepts and Implications* (Tadbakhsh & Chenoy, 2007) trace the key evolutions in the development of the concept of human security, the various definitions and critiques, how it relates to other concepts, and what it implies for politics, politics, and policy. Human security is an important subject for the whole world, in particular Asia, as it deals with interactions among fields of social change, such as development, conflict resolution, human rights, and humanitarian assistance. In a globalizing world, in which threats become trans-national and states lose power, security can no longer be studied in a one-dimensional fashion.

Ashtekar (Ashtekar, 2008, pp. 23-26) in journal *The National Rural Health Mission; A Stocktaking* mentioned that the undermining of traditional health support, the failure of decentralization and the lack of inter- sectoral coordination are some of the reasons because of which the NRHM are unable to delivered what it has supposed to achieve.

The *Government of India* (India, 2008) in its *Planning Commission of India Appointed Expert Committee Report Development Challenges in Extremist Affected Areas* stated that during 1947-2004, 20 million *adivasis* have been affected and displaced because of various developmental projects undertaken by the government, 40 percent out of the total populations are tribal origin.

S. Kumar (Kumar, 2008) in journal said that it's a shame that a country like India is developing by nearly nine percent annually which contributes about 20 percent of the child mortality in the globe. India therefore needs to do better things for its women and children. Kumar further asserted that the NRHM of the Indian government need to be goal oriented.

Deaton and Dreze in their journal "*Food and Nutrition in India: Facts and Interpretations*" (Deaton & Jean, 2009) explains the data on food intake and nutrition in India. It attempts to make sense of various puzzles, especially the decline of average calorie intake during twenty five years. This decline has also occurred across the distribution of real per capita expenditure, in spite of increases in real income and no long-term increase in the relative price of food.

Dev and Sharma (Dev & Sharma, 2010, pp. 12-13) in their working paper series *Food Security in India: Performance, Challenges and Policies* highlighted that India should be concerned about the climate change as the country's populations for their livelihood depends on climate-sensitive sectors include agriculture, forestry and fishery at which the adverse affect of climate change in the form of declining rainfall, rising temperature and which increases severity of drought and flood threaten the food security of the economy of livelihoods.

Bijoy, Goplakrishnan & Khanna (C.R.Bijoy, Gopalakrishnan, & Khanna, 2010, p. 25) mentioned in their book *India and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* that Scheduled Tribes in India faces varieties of human rights violations which ranges from individual violations of civil and political rights that includes killings and illegal detentions – widespread violence of social, economic and political rights includes multiple forms of social discriminations and mass displacement. Further it is mentioned that the key areas of

human rights violations against this indigenous people includes state repression, militarization, land alienation and forced displacement, atrocities and violation of forests and resource rights.

The *National Crime Records Bureau* (NCRB, 2011) in their report stated that despite the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Protection Act, for more than five decades, brutal atrocities and violent situations against the *adivasis* every year is on the rise.

Niranjan Sahoo (Sahoo, 2014) in edited book *India's Human Security* expressed that despite the constitutional provision to safeguard or to protect the *adivasis* from the illegal land alienation, the tribal people have lost their lands and still they are losing much of their lands to non-tribal's.

Priyanka Kumari (Kumari, 2015, p. 75) in edited work *Impact of Environment Degradation on Nutritional and Health Status* of wellbeing stated that the dynamic interplay of socio-economic, institutional and technological activities resulted environmental degradation where such environment changes is driven by the factors like population, poverty, lack of safe drinking water, urbanization, sanitation, radiation, chemical pollution and air pollution etc. and these factors are the threats of nutritional status of people. The agro climatic situations had a negative impact on the indigenous people. This rural people found to be more undernourished in comparison to the urban people.

Amnesty International (Amnesty International, 2018, p. 189) in its report addressed that the religious minorities groups, indigenous communities, are continued to be displaced because of industrial projects and widespread hate crime against Dalit are evident where the Dalit men were killed several injured. Mob violence are intensified, Freedom of speech are under attack in universities. India has failed to respect the human rights commitment made before UN Human Rights Council. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the Hon'ble High Court have delivered several progressive judgments but the human rights have been undermined by some of the rulings and thus human rights abuses in the country persisted.

2.5.3 REGIONAL CONTEXT

E.A.Gait (Gait, 1906) has observed the process of assimilation of Bodos into Assamese. In analyzing the language data of 1891 census, Gait revealed that the languages or dialects of the Bodo group were dying out and would gradually be extinguished. Gait commented on the decline of number of speakers of Bodo language group from 1881 to 1891 census. The Bodo-Kachari (today's Bodos) speakers declined by 24% from 263.186 to 200.129 people, whereas Hinduised Bodos of lower Assam (Meche) increased by 19.6 percent. According to Gait, most of the converted Bodo Hindus could move into some higher status Hindu caste. As a result, those joined the Assamese formation no longer identified themselves as Bodos (such as Koch Rajbongsis of Assam). Many of them such as Sonowal-Kacharis, Chutias, Rabhas etc. changed into different ethnic identity (Assamese under S.T. category), lost their original Bodo language. But, in spite of that a large portion had retained their original language and culture and continued to do so till present day.

In *B.N. Bordoloi* book “*Constraints of Tribal Development in North East India*” (Bordoloi, 1990) recorded the economic downfall of the Bodo Tribes and further highlighted that in the beginning of 19th century as a time of political deprivation and economic down fall of Bodos. These Bodo people became an isolated fractional tribe having without any power in administrative affair of the region. The land alienation system during British rule has started soon after the economic downfall as agriculture was the mainstay of their economy.

Sanjib Baruah (Baruah, *India against itself: Assam and the Politics of Nationality*, 1999, p. 189) in highlighted that the relative economic deprivation of Bodos and other plain tribals has its roots in the plight of people at which the traditional entitlements to land had suffered that the land rights which have been recorded and introduced in the regime of British.

State, Identity Movements and the Internal Displacement in the North-East written by *Monirul Hussain* (Hussain, 2000, pp. 4519-4523) in Journal stated that the displaced

persons because of ethnic conflict in Kokrajhar district particularly children have died because of simple disease and epidemics and many people died due to malnutrition and starvation. Some parents are sold off their children because of helplessness and running out poverty. Further Hussain mentioned that neither the central nor the state government have the willingness to resolve the problem, where the displaced persons for rehabilitant is uncertain.

Manoj Kumar Nath, (Nath, 2003), The article is published for strategic analysis entitled “Bodo Insurgency in Assam: New Accord and New Problems” mentioned Assam, one of the seven states of the northeastern region of India, has long remained one of the most volatile and sensitive regions in the country because of the problems of insurgency, ethnic conflict, pressure of migration, underdevelopment etc. Bodos, the largest plains tribe of Assam started an armed struggle for a separate state in the mid-1980s. This armed struggle led to ethnic cleansing of the non-Bodos along the north bank of the Brahmaputra. The Bodoland Autonomous Council (BAC) Accord was signed in 1993 and the Bodoland movement became more violent during the latter part of the 1990s. In February 2003, the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) Accord was signed to end the one-and-a-half decade long Bodo movement. The success of this new Accord will solely depend upon proper implementation of its changes and the cooperation between the Bodo and non-Bodo communities. The non-Bodos within the proposed BTC area are opposing the new Accord, as under the modified Sixth Schedule of the Constitution it provides special facilities to Bodos within the proposed BTC area. The new accord which has taken into account under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution may create some new ethnic problems in Assam.

Dasgupta (Dasgupta, 2004, pp. 4461-4470) in journal admitted about Bodo communities views which Dasgupta have found after interview that the security forces evoked to be great fear because of their armed violence against the civilians, and almost they are involved in regular brutal killings and number of allegations of rape, torture and large human rights violations by the security forces thus compounded to feel insecurity.

In Narzary and Mitra, (Narzary & Mitra, 2004), The history of Bodos like the history of any great civilization of the world went through ups and down with passage of time, as these most powerful early settlers were marginalized to a minority community in the valley. Indeed, after the death of the last legendary king of Kachari dynasty in 1830, their royal dominance had disappeared in the region. With the passage of time, the process of assimilation into a greater Assamese community was started, which induced a sense of identity crisis among those who tried to retain their original language and culture. Towards the end of 18th century, in the social hierarchy of Assam, they were being placed in substantially lower strata and faced relative deprivation in all walks of life.

Aman Gupta (Gupta, 2005, p. 117) in Human Rights of the indigenous people stated that the India has refused to recognize number of armed conflicts that results endemic discrimination against children in many such areas. Where, especially in the North East India states, the conflict between India's Security Forces and armed opposition groups reflected as 'Terrorism' thereby allows the government to impose martial law in this region.

Kalyan Das (Das K. , 2011, pp. 21-22) in edited book mentioned that the people of North East India are in disadvantageous position, some of the factors contributing include, illiteracy, unemployment youths who are likely to join extremist organizations, involving in violent crimes, and addicted to drugs; women in the region are prone to trafficking for 'flesh trade'. Further stated that the people are still depended on traditional primary sectors and regional industries, where the livelihood in those sectors in this economic environment is insecure at large.

Asian Centre for Human Rights (ACHR, 2012) in its report stated that the riots in BTAD district of Assam consisting of Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa and Udalguri in 2012 claimed to many lives and displacement which is variedly described to be largest one since the partition of India. Further the report stated that the riots in this region were absolutely preventable but it is not prevented.

Dolly Phukan (Phukan, 2012, p. 59) in edited book asserted that the northeast region which is known for its scenic beauty, the importance of flora and fauna, natural resources, anthropological importance and colorful cultures has today witnessed a large scale of ethnic conflicts, insurgency movements and violent counter insurgency movements which has today added a disgrace in front of the world. The reason behind the situations are growing of identity consciousness among different communities and groups, deprivation, alienation, feeling of insecurity, economic under development, unemployment, illegal migration, political corruption and cross-border terrorism etc.

Ben Hayes (Hayes, 2012, p. 10) highlighted in *The other Burma? Conflict, Counter-insurgency and human rights in North East India* that the counter-insurgency operations in North East India have resulted large scale human rights abuses that includes torture, extra judicial killings, disappearance, rape, detention, and other restrictions in freedom of speech and expression, movement and assembly due to presence of draconian law-AFSPA.

“*Ethnic Violence in Bodoland*” written by Suryasikha Pathak in the Economic and Political Weekly on August 25, 2012, (Pathak, 2012), the author argues in the article that ethnicity and identity have been the key issues of mobilization in all of North East India. One of the important issues focused on is that when the violence started, there began a ‘blame game’ amongst the major political players in the area.

Elizabeth and Prateeti (Devi & Barman, 2012, p. 126) in their book *Women in Conflict situation and Human Rights violations: Experiences from North East India* asserted that the women are often targeted of violence by both the state and non-state actors during conflict situations ranging from mental, physical and sexual abuse to arrest, detention or killings without any cause or reasons.

Keshab Basumatary (Basumatary, 2012) examined in his book ‘*Political Economy of Bodo Movement*’ that Bodos are lagging extremely behind in regard to economic advancement and human resource development in the state. There is a problem of exclusion

from the mainstream economy. The Bodoland movement agitation is also results of being socio-economic backwardness that initiated.

Udayon Misra, 2012, in his article “Bodoland: The Burden of History” (Misra, 2012) highlights that the denial of Sixth Scheduled status for the Bodos, that would have given the constitutional protection when needed it most to protect their land and identity, which may be seen as one of the primary causes leading to the alienation of tribal land in the post-independence years. At which, the unwillingness of government to take stern act with a political will to end the alienation of tribal land is a failure on the part of Assam as today it has been witnessing in Bodoland Territorial Autonomous District (BTAD) area.

Nani .G.Mahanta, (Mahanta, 2013) stated that “however, in some pockets in Assam, particularly in the district of Kokrajhar, there has been huge displacement due to inter-ethnic clashes between the Bodos and the Santhals, forcing thousands of Santhals to live in relief camps for years”.

In edited book, *Dampla Goyary (Goyary, 2015, p. 17)* mentioned some of the ultimate cause of ethnic conflict that includes, the growing of immigrant population in BTAD region which made Bodo people losing their lands and identity in the hands of immigrants; encroachment of non-notified people in villages that occupied waste lands, reserve areas, cast lands of Tribal belts and blocks; the erroneous policies and administration led to ethnic conflict are some of the ultimate cause.

In the journal of *Hiramoni Das, (Das, 2015)*, “discusses that due to ethnic violence the human security of people threatened in BTAD. A government most fundamental responsibility is to ensure the safety of its citizens and when it is violated”.

Vikram Rajakumar (Rajakumar, 2015, pp. 36-40) admitted in the journal that the Northeast India region is however remained vulnerable, poor governance and weakness in the internal security system apparatus to the states further added that the geopolitical is characterized by volatility because of shared international borders between Myanmar and Bangladesh.

NEDAN Foundation (NEDAN, 2017) in its *Annual Report* stated that the BTAD districts of Assam namely Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa and Udalguri is reported large human trafficking case where Kokrajhar district is 6th highest trafficking zone in Assam. Further it is reported that NEDAN Foundation since 2004 to 2017 are able to rescued around 876 trafficked survivors with the help of student union bodies, uniform personnel and other allied anti human trafficking organizations.

2.6 CONCLUSION

This chapter gives deep insight of various literatures which is extensively provided by several intellectuals, academicians, government reports, newspapers and from many others. This chapter has opened the closed doors and gives various scopes in understanding the problems and to undertake good research. As this review of literature have helped in showing many clues and information of various problems and issues on human security and indigenous people and of course the Bodo people's issues and problems that are prevailing in the region since years. But, a little amount of source has been found in reference to the topic of this study undertaken. Moreover, this review of literature has also helps in understanding all those issues of human security in terms of global, national and obviously up to regional level.

REFERENCES

- ACHR. (2012). *Assam Riots: Preventable but not prevented*. New Delhi: Asian Centre for Human Rights .
- Adil-ul-Yasin, & Upadhyay, A. (2004). *Human Rights* (1st ed.). New Delhi: Akansha Publishing House.
- Ahuja, R. (1997). *Social Problems in India* (2nd ed.). New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- Amnesty International. (2018). *Amnesty International Report 2017/18: The State of the World's Human Rights*. London: Amnesty International Ltd.
- Andersen-Rodgers, D., & Crawford, K. (2018). *Human Security: Theory and Action*. Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield.
- Ashtekar, S. (2008, September). The National Rural Health Mission; A Stocktaking. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 43(37), 23-26.
- Bajpai, K. (2003). The Idea of Human Security. *International Studies*, 40(3), 224.
- Banerjee, D. (2007). *Rethinking Security, UN and the New Threats*. India Research Press.
- Baruah, S. (1999). *India against itself: Assam and the Politics of Nationality*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Baruah, S. (2001). *Beyond Counter Insurgency: Breaking the Impasse in North East India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Basumatary, K. (2012). *Political Economy of the Bodo Movement*. New Delhi: Akansha Publishing House.
- Bordoloi, B. N. (1990). *Constraints of Tribal Development in North East India*. Guwahati: Tribal Research Institute.
- Brown, M. E. (2004). *New Global Dangers: Changing Dimensions of International Security*. MIT Press.
- C.R.Bijoy, Gopalakrishnan, S., & Khanna, S. (2010). *India and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*. Chiang Mai, Thailand: Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) Foundation.
- Caroline, T., & Wilkin, P. (1999). *Globalization, Human Security and African Experience*. London.

- Chari, P. R., & Gupta, S. (2003). *Human Security in South Asia- Gender, Energy, Migration and Globalisation*. New Delhi: Esha Beteille, Social Science Press.
- Chen, L. C. (2004, December 7). Health as a Human Security Priority for the 21st Century. *Paper for Health Security Trach III*.
- CHS. (2003). *Human Security Now, Commission on Human Security*. New York.
- Das, H. M. (2015, November). Ethnic Conflict and its impact on Human Security, Special Reference to BTAD Areas. *IRJIMS*, 1(6), 80-84.
- Das, K. (2011). Constructing a Human Security Governance Index for Northeast India. In A. Acharya, S. K. Singhdeo, & M. Rajaretnam, *Human Security: From Concept to Practice* (pp. 21-22). Singapore: World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd.
- Das, S. (2003). Globalisation, Good Governance and Human Security: The Indian Experience . In P. R. Chari, & S. Gupta, *Human Security in South Asia* (p. 146). New Delhi: Social Science Press.
- Dasgupta, A. (2004, October 2-8). Civilians and localisation of Conflict in Assam. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 39(40), 4461-4470.
- Deaton, A., & Jean, D. (2009, February 14). Food and Nutrition in India : Facts and Interpretations. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLIV(7), pp. 42-65.
- Dev, S., & Sharma, A. N. (2010). *Food Security in India: Performance, Challenges and policies*. New Delhi: Oxfam India.
- Devi, E., & Barman, P. (2012). Women in conflict situations and human rights violations: Experience from North East India. In D. B. Talukdar, *Gender, Peace and Development in North East India* (p. 126). Guwahati: DVS Publishers.
- Fukuda-Parr, S. (2003, July). New Threats to Human Security in the Era of Globalization. *Journal of Human Development*, 4(2), 178.
- Gait, E. (1906). *A History of Assam*.
- Goyary, D. (2015). Ethnic Conflict of BTAD, Assam, in 2012- A Threat to National Integration. In B. Saikia, *Migration & Ethnic Clashes in BTAD : A Challenges to National Integration* (p. 17). Guwahati: EBH Publishers.
- Gupta, A. (2005). *Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples*. Delhi: Isha Books.

- Haq, M. U. (1994). *United Nations Development Programme*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Haq, M. u. (1997). *Human Development in South Asia*. Karachi: Oxford.
- Hayes, B. (2012, March). The other Burma? Conflict, counter-insurgency and human rights in North East India. 10. Amsterdam: Transnational Institute (TNI).
- Hussain, M. (2000). State, Identity Movements and Internal Displacement in the North-East. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 4519-4523.
- India, G. o. (2008). *Planning Commission of India Appointed Expert Committee Report Development Challenges in Extremist Affected Areas*. New Delhi: Planning Commission of India.
- Ivison, D., Patton, P., & Sanders, W. (2000). Introduction. In D. Ivison, P. Patton, & W. Sanders, *Political Theory and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (p. 19). UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Kaldor, M. (2011). Human Security. *Society and Economy*, 33(3), 441-448.
- Kumar, S. (2008, Jul-Sep). Challenges of maternal mortality reductions and opportunities under National Rural Health Mission—a critical appraisal. *Indian Journal of Public Health*, 49(3), 163-167.
- Kumar, S. (2013). *International Relations and Human Rights*. New Delhi: Kunal Books.
- Kumari, P. (2015). Impact of Environment Degradation on Nutritional and Health Status of Wellbeing. In S.R.Singh, *Environmental Education and Sustainable Development* (p. 75). New Delhi: A P H Publishing Corporation.
- Leaning, J., & Arie, S. (2000). *Human Security: A Framework for Assessment in Conflict and Transition*.
- Macfarlane, S. N., & Khong, Y. F. (2006). *Human Security and the UN: A Critical History*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Mahanta, N. G. (2013, June 8). Politics of Space and Violence in Bodoland. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 48(23).
- Misra, U. (2012, September 15). Bodoland: The Burden of History. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XVIvii(37).

- Narzary, B., & Mitra, M. (2004). *Boroni Pandulipi: Social laws of the Bodos*. Guwahati:Kolkata: GDB Publishers.
- Nath, M. K. (2003, October). Bodo Insurgency in Assam : New Accord and New Policies. *Strategic Analysis*, 27(4), 533-545.
- NCRB. (2011). *Report 2011*. New Delhi: Governement of India.
- NEDAN. (2017). *Annual Report 2017*. Kokrajhar: NEDAN Foundation.
- Paris, R. (2001, October). Human Security : Paradigm Shift or Hot Air? *International Security*, 26 No. 2, 87-102. Retrieved from <http://doi.org/10.1162/016228801753191141>
- Pathak, S. (2012, August 25). Ethnic Violence in Bodoland. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 47(34).
- Phukan, D. (2012). Insurgent Movement and Gender Implications in Assam: Understanding the role of ULFA and the Indian state. In D. B. Talukdar, *Gender, Peace and Development in North East India* (p. 59). Guwahati: DVS Publishers.
- Rajakumar, V. (2015, January/February). Counter Terrorist Trends and Analysis. *International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research*, 7(1), 36-40.
- Ravallion, M. (2008, October 25). A Global Perspective on Poverty in India. *Economic & Political Weekly*, XLIII(43), pp. 31-37.
- Sahoo, N. (2014). Beyond Security and Development. In J. Miklian, & A. Kolas, *Indis's Human Security* (p. 76). London and New York: Routledge.
- Sarma, M. (2012). *Research Methodology: Assisgnment, Seminar paper & Project*. Guwahati: EBH Publishers, Guwahati (India).
- Sen, A. (2012). *Development as Freedom*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Sharma, G., & Singh, A. (1998). Poverty and Unemployment. *The Indian Economic Journal*, 49(4), 141-145.
- Singh, B. (2004, July-September). India's Security Concerns: National, Regional and Global. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 65(3), 345-364.
- Singh, C. (2003). *Politics and Insurgency Politics and Terrorism in North Esat India*. Manas Publication.

- Tadbakhsh, S., & Chenoy, A. M. (2007). *Human Security: Concepts and Implications*. Routledge.
- Tadbakhsh, S. (2005). Human Security: Concepts and Implications with an Application to Post-intervention Challenges in Afghanistan. *Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Sciences Po*, 23.
- UNDP. (1994). *Human Development Report*. Oxford University Press.
- United Nations General Assembly. (2012). Follow up to paragraph 143 on Human Security of the 2005 World Summit Outcome. A/Res/66290. *Follow up to paragraph 143 on Human Security of the 2005 World Summit Outcome. A/Res/66290* (p. 1). New York: United Nations.
- Vaid, N. K. (2004). *Who cares for Tribal Development* (1st ed.). New Delhi: Mittal Publications.
- Yousaf, F. N. (2017, July-December). Human (In)Security in South Asia. *A Research Journal of South Asian Studies*, 32(2), 477-493.