

CHAPTER - V

ANALYSIS OF DATA AND INTERPRETATION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will analyze and interpret the data on the study – ‘Human Security of the Indigenous People of BTAD with special reference to the Bodo Community of Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD)’, which is a result of fieldwork investigation. The previous chapters are largely depended on various secondary sources, but this chapter will try to understand the actual fact of the study through field investigation and observation. The fieldwork has helped in understanding the issues investigated based on its findings from the real ground. The fieldwork data will analyze in order to discover the natural facts and figures. The complex factors of the tabulated materials are break into simple parts and put together to determine inherent factors, the analysis of the data involves ordering of data or arranging into constituent parts for interpreting the data to get desired objectives and accordingly the interpretation of result analysis is also necessary. The data has been collected from through structured and unstructured methods.

5.2 SAMPLING PROFILE

To understand the people’s perception on the insecurity of human, the structured interview schedule has been used. The interview was conducted based on the use of simple random sampling. Thus, the primary data collected has been analyzed in this chapter. The data has been collected from 400 respondents only from Indigenous Bodo People covering four districts of Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD) namely- Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa and Udalguri districts. Each district covered 100 respondents each representing 50 male and 50 female. The age group of respondents is ranging from 18 and above and covering both literate and illiterate respondents respectively. The data has been shown in the Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1. The survey has been collected with structured questionnaire through interview schedule based on random sampling method. The unstructured questionnaire has also sent to different representatives from NGO’s, Civil Society organizations, Academicians etc., where the sets of question relating to their role, activities and views on human security and protection of human lives. The data collected is being

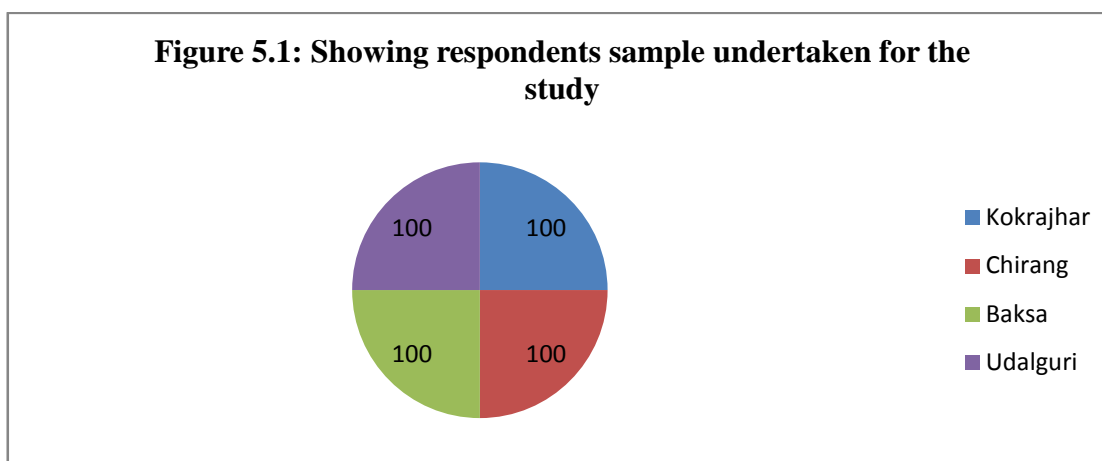
classified and fed in the MS Excel spreadsheet and converted into tables, charts and diagrams for the purpose of analysis and interpretation of the data.

Table No. 5.1: Sample of the study undertaken in four districts from Indigenous Bodo People.

Sl.No.	Districts	Gender		Total Per District	Total (BTAD)
		Male	Female		
01	Kokrajhar	50	50	100	400
02	Chirang	50	50	100	
03	Baksa	50	50	100	
04	Udalguri	50	50	100	

Source: Field Study, conducted in 2017 & 2018.

Figure 5.1: Showing respondents sample undertaken for the study.



The table 5.1 and figure 5.1 illustrates the sample undertaken for the study which states that the four districts has been selected with total 400 number of Indigenous Bodo respondents, 100 respondents with 50 male and 50 female from each districts i.e. Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa and Udalguri. The questionnaire with seven dimensions of human security has been prepared for each of the respondents which include the spheres of Personal Security, Health Security, Food and Economic Security, Community Security, Environment Security and Political security of Human Security dimensions. Thus, the various data collected from Indigenous Bodo respondents through field surveys of various dimensions of human security have been analyzed and interpreted below.

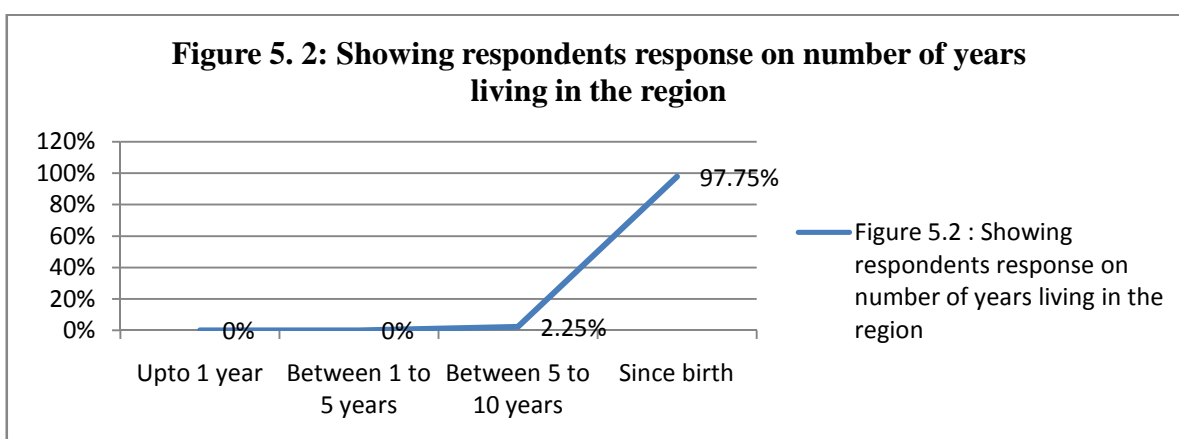
5.3 PERSONAL SECURITY OF BODO PEOPLE IN BTAD

Personal Security is one of the dimensions of human security which refers to the protection of the lives of the individuals from all kinds of threats, security from physical violence and crimes. In any of our society, the human lives are increasingly threatened by sudden unpredictable forms of violence and are also subject of physical violence and many. Therefore, some of the questions are also being prepared on the basis of personal security of the Bodo indigenous peoples of BTAD region as the region has also witnessed several forms of violence, threats and crime against the indigenous people. So as to understand the picture of violence forms, the study has been undertaken with 400 selected Bodo indigenous respondents in four district of the BTAD area and accordingly the data have been analyzed and interpreted.

Table No. 5.2: Showing respondents responses on number of years living in their locality.

Sl.No.	Responses received	Frequency (Total Respondents-400)	Percentage
01	Upto 1 year	0	0%
02	Between 1 to 5 Years	0	0%
03	Between 5 to 10 years	9	2.25%
04	Since birth	391	97.75%

Source: Field Study



The question has been asked to the respondents i.e. to the Bodo Indigenous People on the number of years living in their region and accordingly the field survey source as stated in table 5.2 and figure 5.2 states that 97.75 % of the respondents are living since

birth in their locality. The data collected are basically from the Bodo dominated villages where the native villagers are mostly early settlers or first peoples of the region who are the ST's and termed as the indigenous people. Therefore, most of the respondents are living in their locality since their birth. But despite of being native people, some of the indigenous people have been displaced or migrated from one place to other because of the consequences of the several forms of violence like ethnic violence and other forms of violence relevant in the area. The forms of violence and responses of several respondents are also being analyzed hereunder.

Table No. 5.3: Showing responses on people's safety in respect of personal security in their locality.

District	Response on people's perception on the safety and security in area			
	Safe	Somewhat safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe
Kokrajhar	9	11	63	17
Chirang	11	13	57	19
Baksa	34	19	39	8
Udalguri	22	16	40	22
Total (BTAD)	76	59	199	66
Percentage	19%	14.75%	49.75%	16.5%

Source: Field Study

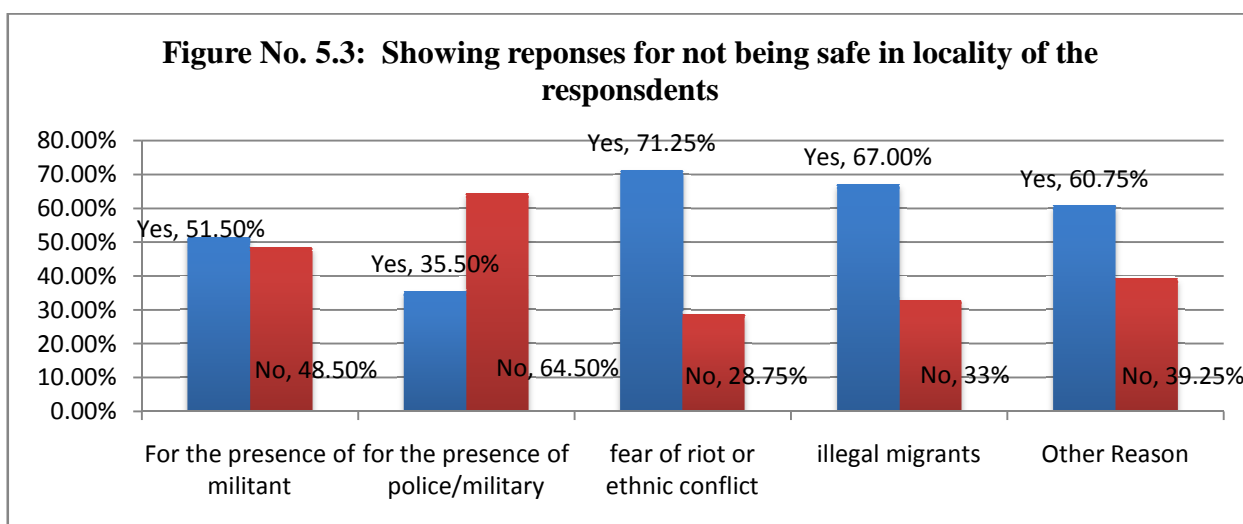
The above table shows that 49.75% of the respondent feels they are somewhat unsafe and 16.5% feels not safe at all in their locality, whereas only 19% of the respondents feel safe, 14.75% are somewhat safe. It is evident from the above table that Kokrajhar District respondents has mostly felt that they are not safe at all and respondents from Baksa District reveals that mostly they are safe to some extent. The reason for not being safe in the region is that Indigenous Bodo people are subject to violence, a series of violence like ethnic conflict with various communities, insurgency, illegal migrants, kidnapping, violence by military etc. force the people of area into the dilemma of fear.

Table No. 5.4: Reason for feeling insecure in locality.

District	Reason for not being secure in their locality									
	Presence of Insurgency/ militant		Presence of Police or military		Fear of Ethnic conflict or riot		Illegal migrants		Other reason	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Kokrajhar	51	49	38	62	83	17	66	34	67	33

Chirang	56	44	40	60	76	24	73	27	59	41
Baksa	47	53	29	71	59	41	60	40	63	37
Udalguri	52	48	35	65	67	33	69	31	54	46
Total (BTAD)	206	194	142	258	285	115	268	132	243	157
Percentage	51.5%	48.5%	35.5%	64.5%	71.25%	28.75%	67%	33%	60.75%	39.25%

Source: Field Study.



In order to know the reasons for not being safe in their region, the question have been asked to the respondents for their responses into the matter and hence the above Table no. 5.4 and figure no. 5.3 shows that 51.50% have responded as the reason of insurgency, 35.50% as presence of military or police force, 71.25% admitted fear for ethnic conflict or riot, 67.33% revealed because of illegal migrants and 60.75% responded other reasons for being insecure in their locality. However, some of the respondents felt that they are not insecure because of the mentioned reason as shown in the table which revealed that 48.5% states the insurgency is not the reason for insecurity, 64.5% admitted the presence of military are not the reason for insecurity, 28.75% opted the ethnic conflict and 33% who admitted illegal migration are not the reason for being unsafe in the region. Whereas most of the respondents have revealed unsafe because of several factors as stated above and much of the conflict are also evident in the region with huge violence. The common and innocent Bodo people who seek to live in peace consistently have to live in fear where the communal conflict is becoming very common and sensitive, the illegal immigration issues are also becoming a communal issues and the problems of active insurgent is also a great concern for insecurities in the region.

The BTAD region is evident that the ethnic conflict is witnessed in large scale, the conflict with Indigenous Bodo-Muslims in 1993, 2008 and 2012; Indigenous Bodo-Santhal in 1996, 1998 and 2014 where these kind of conflict in the region had resulted displacement of several peoples, lost of lives, houses burnt and had remained homeless. These continuous witnessing of conflict has made fear psychosis in the minds of people. Some respondents opined that they are not able to return in their native village permanently after the displacements caused due to conflicts as they are in great fear of the majority occupied neighbors within their village.

It is very much evident that the ethnic conflict in BTAD region has taken place since its formation of BTC and also prior to its formation. Some of the major riots that occurred between Bodo and Muslims in Kokrajhar and Western part of Bongaigaon District (presently Chirang District after BTC accord, 2003) which led to displacement of more than 18000 people in October, 1993; in May 1996, the communal clashes between Bodo-Santali led to the displacement of around 2,62,682, persons belonging 43,214 families; and in September, 1998, the conflict between Bodo and Santali led to displacement of around 3,14,342 persons. After the formation of BTC also the communal clashes has continued as in August 2008, communal clashes between Bodo and immigrant Muslims settlers at Udalguri district of BTAD region led to the displacement of more than 212,000 people and claimed than around 55 people have been killed in the clash, the communal clash broke out when All Assam Students' Union organized a state wide campaign so as to evict illegal immigrants settled in Assam. (Tiwari & Ghosh, 2014). In 2012 another communal clashes broke out in BTAD region of Assam between Indigenous Bodo people and Illegal Muslims settlers that have claimed about 90 lives as on 31st August and displaced more than 400,000 people. The Asian Centre for Human Rights (ACHR) claimed that this riot could have been preventable but not prevented by the Government of Assam and Ministry of Defence. Further ACHR stated that numerous warnings have been impeded of the riots but the Government of Assam failed to take the notice of early warnings. The government has failed to improve security measures and also failed to learn many sensitive regions in order to beef up security (Asian Centre for Human Rights, 2012, p. 4).

Further, the region is not free from insurgency problems, some of the active insurgent groups are National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB), All Adivasi

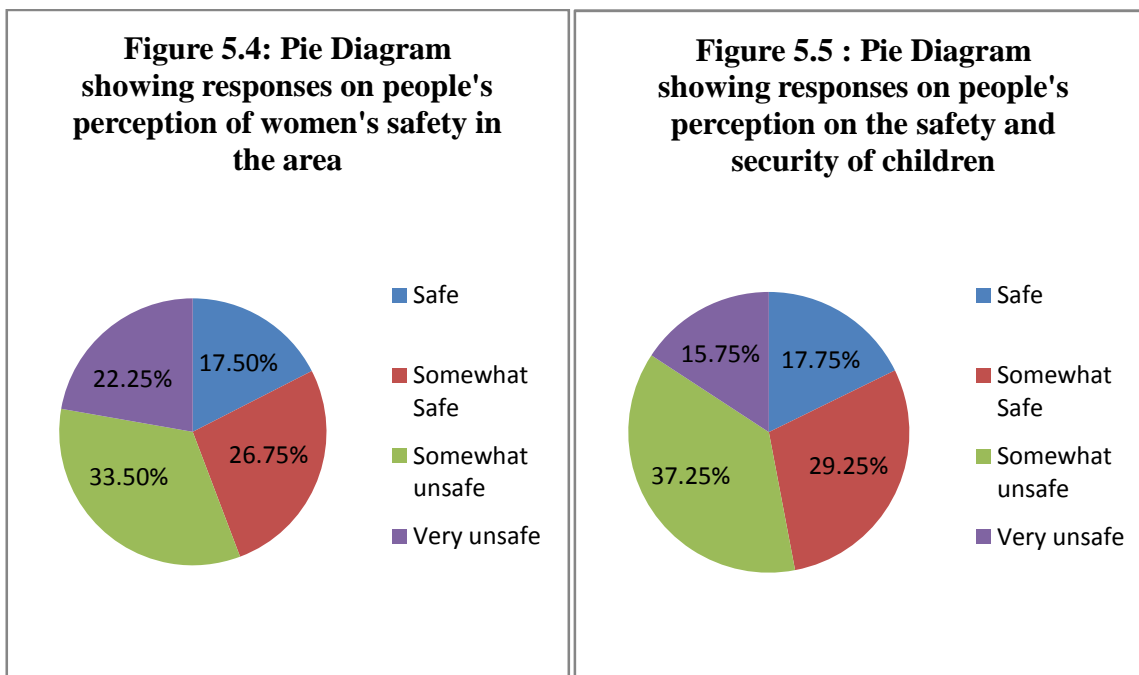
National Liberation Army, Kamatapuri Liberation Organization (KLO), Birsa Commando Force, Muslims United Liberation Tigers, Adivasi Cobra Force, Muslim United Liberation Front of Assam etc. The appearances of insurgency in the area are also faced extortion which thrives among each other's (Asian Centre for Human Rights, 2012, *op.cit*, p. 8). As it has been reported many times that BTAD region has the largest number of armed group and illegal arms in Assam and sometimes the security forces or government authorities are complicit with armed groups and which results in fratricidal killings. The security forces use the surrender insurgent to operate against those armed groups. The Government of India has also failed to take up peace process with those groups who are indeed likely to hold talks as for instance, the talk with NDFB versus government to establish logical conclusion still has no result.

The issue of illegal immigration from Bangladesh has also turned into communal problem as it is to be noted that the land rights as guaranteed for tribal's under Chapter X of the Assam Land Revenue Regulations, 1886 has consistently violated as many huge number of other non-tribal villages have come up in some of the tribal blocks in BTAD which is clear violations of the Land Revenue Regulations, 1886. The Government has not even tried to take up the issue seriously in fact they tries to play vote-bank politics seeks to reduce tribal into minorities in its native land (Asian Centre for Human Rights, 2012, *op.cit*. p.13). Hence it is fact that the BTAD region is under threat from several factors like insurgency, ethnic or communal conflict, illegal immigration and other reasons.

Table No. 5.5: Showing response on safety of women & children in locality.

District	Response on safety of women in the area				Safety of children in area			
	Safe	Somewhat safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Safe	Somewhat safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe
Kokrajhar	20	27	34	19	18	29	36	17
Chirang	16	21	39	24	14	25	41	20
Baksa	16	31	28	25	21	33	35	11
Udalguri	18	28	33	21	18	30	37	15
Total (BTAD)	70	107	134	89	71	117	149	63
Percentage	17.5 %	26.75%	33.5%	22.25 %	17.7 5%	29.25%	37.25%	15.75 %

Source: Field Study.



To assess the safety of women's and children in the region, the question has been put forward to respondents and accordingly the table no. 5.5 and figure 5.4 illustrates that 33.5% states women in the region are somewhat unsafe. However, 22.25% of the respondents opted for very unsafe and only 17.5% believe that the women are safe and 26.75% feels that women are somewhat safe. Therefore, the data speaks that maximum of women in the region doesn't feel secure in the region where only few people express safe and somehow safe. The respondents in this regard stated that they are afraid of being subject to many forms of physical violence like sexual abuse, molestations, rape, human trafficking and also because of the communal tensions prevailing frequently in the region.

Meanwhile the questions are also being asked to the respondents regarding the views on the safety and security of the children and thus the data of 400 respondents in the table 5.5 and figure 5.5 reveals that the children are also not safe to the highest extent as 37.25% of the respondents opted for somewhat unsafe and 15.75% as very unsafe. Only few respondents of 17.75% feel that the children are fully safe and 29.25% feels for somehow safe respectively. They expressed that the children are subject of many unpredictable challenges as many stated for human trafficking as relevant in the region and ethnic conflict in the region makes children's future challenging to they are supposed to be. The conflict-violent acts have affected in their educational achievement and also subject of

physical violence and mental health problems. This type of violent activities has left the children in fear psychosis and their minds got struck with the violence.

It is evident that various organizations like Bodoland Students Union (BSU) and members from various students organizations like All BTAD Minority Students Union (ABMSU), Bodoland Janajati Suraksha Mancha (BJSM) and citizens of Kokrajhar participated in the rally and also submitted a memorandum to Deputy Commissioner demanding strict action against prevailing anti social elements and especially security to its citizens mostly indigenous women and girls. The rally was organized to protest against the violence on women like eve teasing, molestation, sexual harassment. The rampant crimes against women and girls are particularly ethnic indigenous tribal community continuing since August, 2019. However, it is also to stated that the criminals forcefully enters into house and make the victims unconscious using sprays and the miscreants outrage the modesty of women, rape and molestation (APN News, 2019). Many people of the region especially women and girls feels insecurity because of this situation that have been prevailing and on the other side the authorities have also failed to ensure security. Further it is also fact that many organizations like All Bodo Students Union (ABSU), Bodoland Janajati Suraksha Mancha (BJSM), All Bodo Women Welfare Federation (ABWWF) have come forward in demand of strict action and immediate arrest of the accused that involved in abduction and rape of 12 year old Bodo girl at Bortola under Dhaligaon Police Station of Chirang district on 15th August and the accused has been suspected to be illegally migrated Bangladesh nationals (The Sentinel, 2019). Above all there are also many evident on various forms of violence against women and girls. Thus from the above source it can be stated that the women and girl child are somehow unsafe in the area as it can be stated the administration and the government have failed to ensure security in the region where many girl child and women are under threat.

Human trafficking is also one of the issues which have been reported in all the four districts of BTAD. The headquarter of BTAD, Kokrajhar is one of the trafficking hub which is known as 6th highest trafficking zone of Assam. At which mostly the girls and women are vulnerable and they are reported frequently in trafficking cases basically involved in sex trade. The children are also trafficked, kidnapped and sold forced to work as bonded labour. Apart from all this the women and children are very vulnerable in the most happening ethnic conflict of the region as it is evident that in 1996 and 1998 conflict

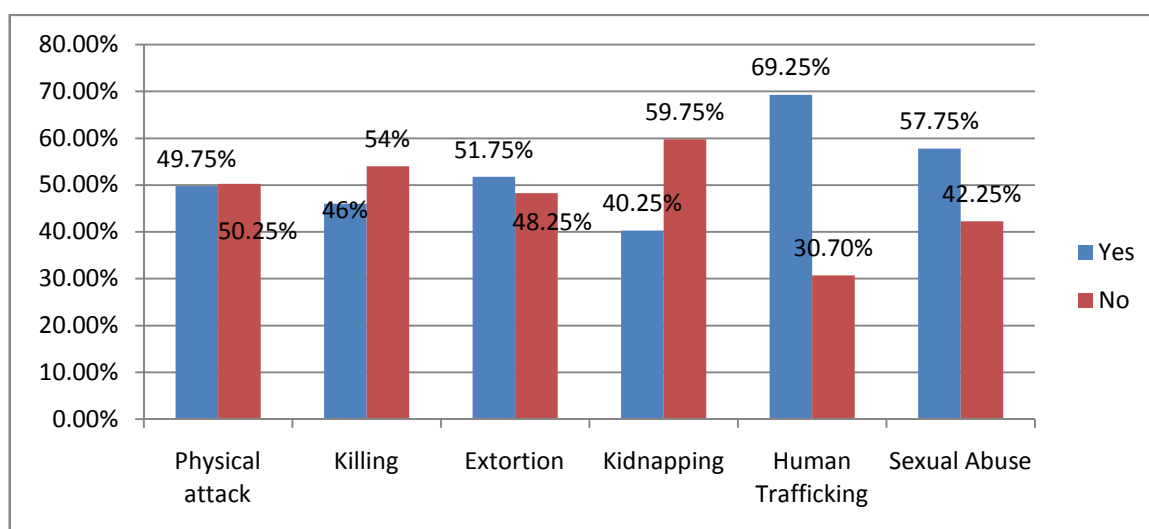
around 44000 were estimated to be displaced. Further in 2012 conflict also many children were displaced and their basic educational rights have been affected as many government schools and other buildings have turned into relief camps (ACHR, 2012, *op.cit.* p. 22) and the matter of concern is that the children's psychology have also been adversely affected.

Table: 5.6: Response on the people's view on the various forms of violence caused by the militant or other miscreants groups.

District	People's perception on the various forms of violence prevailing in the region by any group/militant.											
	Physical attack		Killing		Extortion		Kidnapping		Human Trafficking		Sexual abuse	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Kokrajhar	51	49	44	56	54	46	35	65	71	29	57	43
Chirang	57	43	53	47	59	41	42	58	77	23	59	41
Baksa	43	57	48	52	47	53	46	54	66	34	55	45
Udalguri	48	52	39	61	47	53	38	62	63	37	60	40
Total (BTAD)	199	201	184	216	207	193	161	239	277	123	231	169
Percentage	49.75%	50.25%	46%	54%	51.75%	48.25%	40.25%	59.75%	69.25%	30.75%	57.75%	42.25%

Source: Field Study.

Figure 5.6: Showing responses on people's perception on the various forms of violence prevailing in the region.



To assess peoples view and perception on various forms of violence prevailing in the region the response have been seek from 400 respondents with six options like-physical attack, killing, extortion, kidnapping, human trafficking and sexual abuse and the respondents were asked to opt for yes or no to the options provided. Therefore, the data as shown in the table 5.6 and figure 5.6 shows that 49.75% states physical attacks are prevalent where 50.25% says not prevalent; 46% feel that killing is also relevant in the area and 54% opted that killing is not relevant; in the matter of extortion, 51.75% says that extortion has the space in the area where 48.25% reveals that extortion is nor prevailing in the area; regarding kidnapping 40.25% stated yes and around 59.75% responded no to the relevant of kidnapping and in human trafficking and sexual abuse related matter, 69.25% respond that human trafficking is prevailing and 57.75% responds to the prevailing of sexual abuse in the region.

From the data, it can be also stated that various forms of violence co-exist in our region, as per respondents the violence in some other forms like physical attack, killing and kidnapping may be less to the respondents views on prevailing of the situation but it cannot be good to think that those forms of violence does not exist, actually it exist as 49.75% opted for physical attacks; 46% for killing; and 40.25% states for kidnapping is not less in number. Therefore, it can be stated that the violence forms may be less or huge in number and the space of violence has its existence in the region.

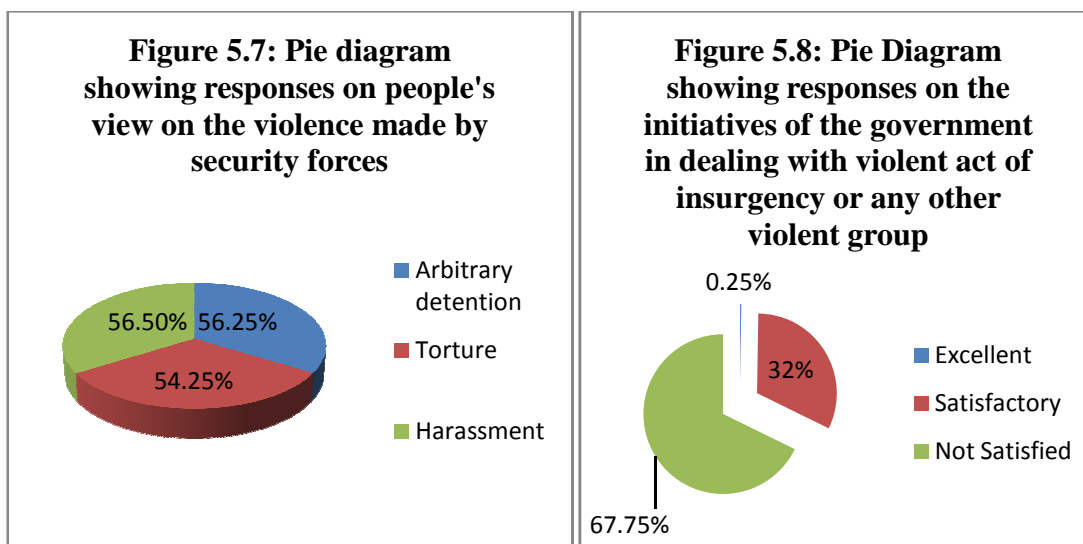
It is matter of fact that the region has witnessed several forms of violence includes killing, extortion, physical attack, human trafficking, kidnapping and sexual abuse in the region which has adversely affected the people of the region.

Table: 5.7: Showing responses on peoples view on the violence made by security forces and also people's perception on the governments initiatives in dealing with the violent situations carried out by insurgency and any other group.

District	People's perception on the violence by security forces in area.						People's perception on governments initiatives in dealing with violent act of insurgency or any other group		
	Arbitrary detention		Torture		Harassment		Excellent	Satisfactory	Not satisfied
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No			
Kokrajhar	55	45	56	44	55	45	0	31	69

Chirang	63	37	60	40	62	38	0	27	73
Baksa	52	48	48	52	51	49	1	41	58
Udalguri	59	41	53	47	58	42	0	29	71
Total (BTAD)	225	171	217	183	226	174	1	128	271
Percentage	56.2 5%	42.75 %	54.2 5%	45.7 5%	56.5 %	43.5 %	0.25%	32%	67.75%

Source: Field Study



In order to assess the prevalence of violence made by the security forces, the questions has been asked to 400 respondents with the options being provided like Arbitrary detention, Torture and Harassment so as to understand the peoples view on the security forces act of violence in the area. Thus, the data as shown in the table 5.7 and figure 5.7 shows that 56.25% opined for arbitrary detention by the security forces, 54.25% opt for torture and 56.50% shows harassment by the security forces. The respondents had a view that many innocent persons are being detained without any valid reason and are being tortured and harassed. As, the region is active in insurgency problem at which the security forces in the name of militant, the innocent peoples are being harassed and detained. Further, some of the respondents also revealed that many innocent are being killed in fake encounter.

Again, the questions has been put forward to the respondent regarding government initiatives in dealing with the insurgency problems in the area in order to understand the people's perception in this regard. Thus, the data in the table 5.7 and figure 5.8 figures out

that only 0.25% of the respondents opted for excellence in dealing with insurgency problems where 67.75% are not satisfied and around 32% opted for satisfactory. These data therefore states that the people are not satisfied with the government in dealing with the problems of insurgency in the area. Some of them have the view that in spite of dealing with the issues, the government with its huge security personnel has violated the human rights where many innocent people are being killed, abused, detained etc. The people therefore have less faith on the government concerning to this issues.

Table: 5.8: Showing responses on the rehabilitation of ethnic conflict victims, persons mostly affected and government initiatives for ensuring peace and security in the region.

District	Response on rehabilitating the ethnic conflict affected victims		Response on persons mostly affected due to ethnic conflict			Perception on the overall security provided by government to people ensuring peace and security			
	Government initiatives	Self initiative	Men	Women	Children	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
Kokrajhar	31	69	56	63	72	2	16	33	50
Chirang	20	80	55	59	77	0	10	27	63
Baksa	53	47	34	53	62	3	21	36	40
Udalguri	39	61	51	60	72	1	13	29	57
Total (BTAD)	143	257	196	235	283	5	60	125	210
Percentage	35.75%	64.25%	49%	58.75%	70.75%	1.25%	15%	31.25%	52.5%

Source: Field Study.

Figure 5.9: Showing peoples opinion in regard of initiatives taken for rehabilitating the victims caused due to ethnic conflict

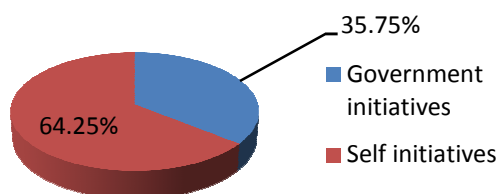
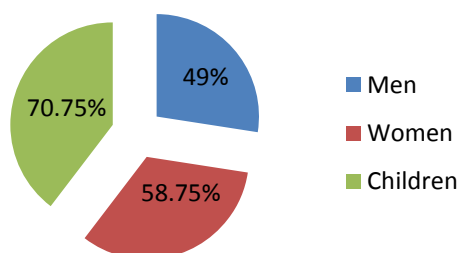
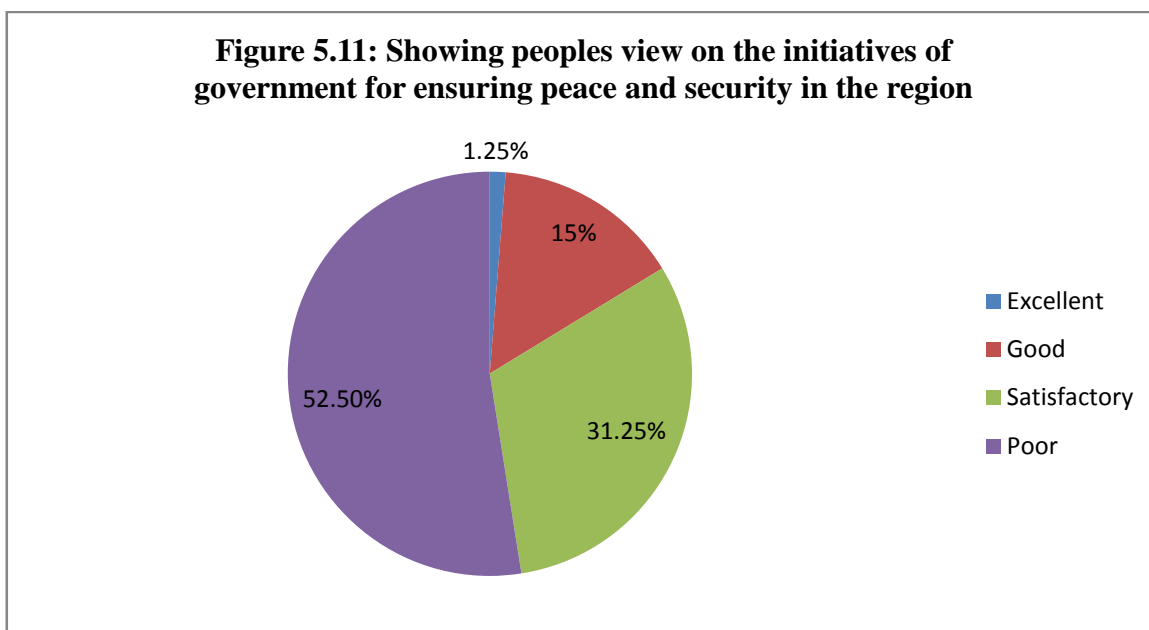


Figure 5.10: Pie Diagram showing responses on the persons that mostly affected because of conflict





As the BTAD region is mostly affected because of ethnic conflict and therefore in order to understand the matters relating to their initiatives the questions has asked the respondents how the initiatives are being taken for their rehabilitation process whether this has been undertaken by self or government are involved in the process of rehabilitation. The respondent as stated in the table 5.8 and figure 5.9 shows that 64.25% out of 400 respondents admitted for self initiatives for rehabilitation as the arrangement for rehabilitant had done by their own; however only 35.75% admits that the government had made their arrangement and assisted for rehabilitation.

Further the question has been set forth for the 400 respondents each regarding the most affected persons among men, women and children because of ethnic conflict and accordingly the data in table no. 5.8 and figure no. 5.10 revealed that out of 400 respondents 70.75% of respondent admitted that children in conflict affected the most and seconded to women with 58.75% with most affected and men with 49%. Some of the respondents stated that the children are psychologically disturbed and their educational environment has also affected.

Again the question has also put forward to the respondents regarding the government initiatives for ensuring peace and security in the region. The data in the table 5.8 and figure 5.11 therefore reveals that 52.5% admitted poor on the performance of government made for ensuring peace and security in the region, 31.25% admitted

satisfactory, 15% admits good and only 1.25% out of 400 respondents opted excellent. It is also evident that the government has failed to ensure peace and security in the region at which most of the violence are been witnessing at large scale.

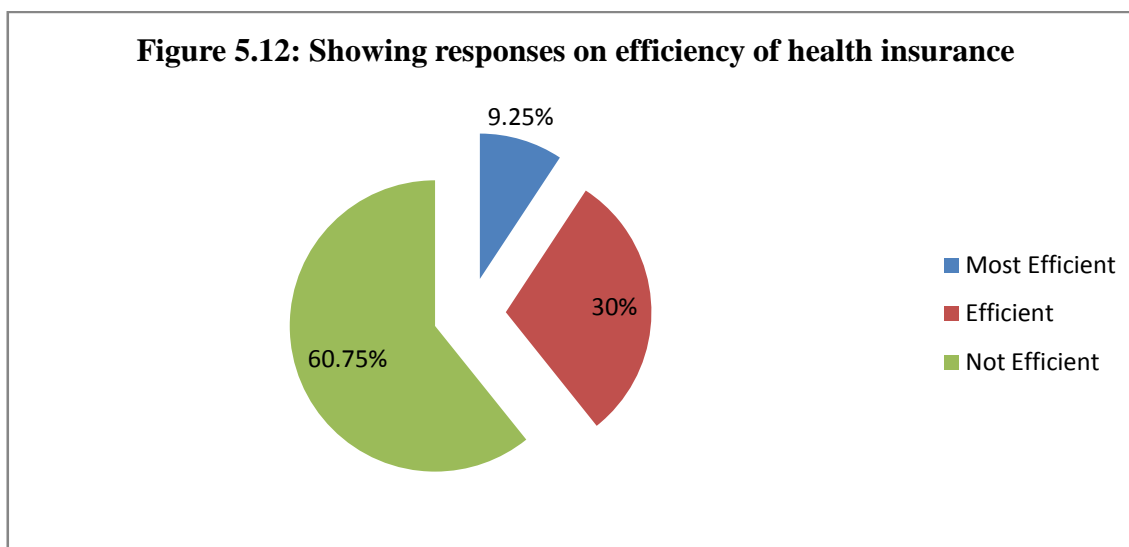
5.4. HEALTH SECURITY CONCERNED ISSUES

Health security is one of the most important and essential aspects of human security. It refers to access health services to all people having equal freedom. It is very essential because the heart of security is protecting the lives of human. It is the vital core of human security and the illness and avoidable deaths are the pervasive threats to human security. Health is not just absence of disease but as a ‘state of complete mental, physical and well being of the society’. It includes both physical wellness and psychological wellbeing and confidence upon future (Commission on Human Security, 2003, p. 96). In view of the above, it can be stated that good health is an instrument to human dignity and human security which enables the peoples to exercise choice, pursue societal opportunities and plan for future. Good health is a precondition of social stability whereas the outbreaks of sudden threats of diseases or health crises destabilize the entire society (Commission on Human Security, 2003, *op.cit.* pp. 96-97). It is therefore to be understood that health security are concerned with the protection of the lives of the individuals from all kinds of sudden and chronic health threats and this empowers the people to lead a healthy lives.

Table: 5.9: Showing responses on the efficiency of health insurance.

District	Efficiency level of Health Insurance		
	Most Efficient	Efficient	Not Efficient
Kokrajhar	9	30	61
Chirang	4	24	72
Baksa	13	34	53
Udalguri	11	32	57
Total (BTAD)	37	120	243
Percentage	9.25%	30%	60.75%

Source: Field Study.



To know the efficiency of Bodo Indigenous people in the matter of health insurance, the question has been asked on the perception on the efficiency of health insurance and hence the data in table 5.9 and figure 5.12 estimated that 60.75% are not efficient of health insurance policies and 30% admitted that they are efficient whereas only 9.25% are most efficient. The indigenous Bodo people are considered to be living in rural and backward region and the literacy rate is also considered to be poor comparing to other sections of the people at which the Bodo people are hardly efficient in the matter of insurance and these people are not aware of the policies or schemes executed for the people.

Table: 5.10: Showing peoples opinion on the medical service in the region.

District	Availability of medical emergency service							
	Availability of Doctors		Medicine Facilities		Maternal Unit Facilities		Child Care Unit Facilities	
	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied
Kokrajhar	32	68	24	76	13	87	11	89
Chirang	19	81	12	88	6	94	4	96
Baksa	27	73	20	80	8	92	9	91
Udalguri	29	71	18	82	11	89	9	91
Total (BTAD)	107	293	74	326	38	362	33	367
Percentage	26.75 %	73.25 %	18.5%	81.5%	9.5%	90.5%	8.25%	91.75%

Source: Field Study.

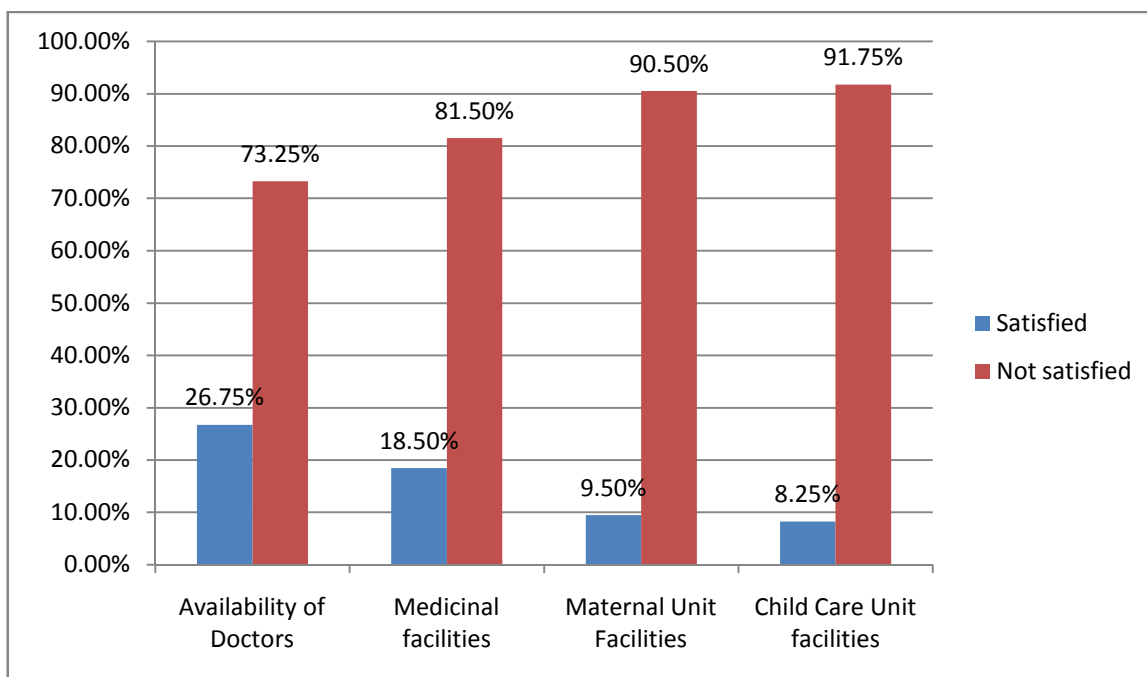


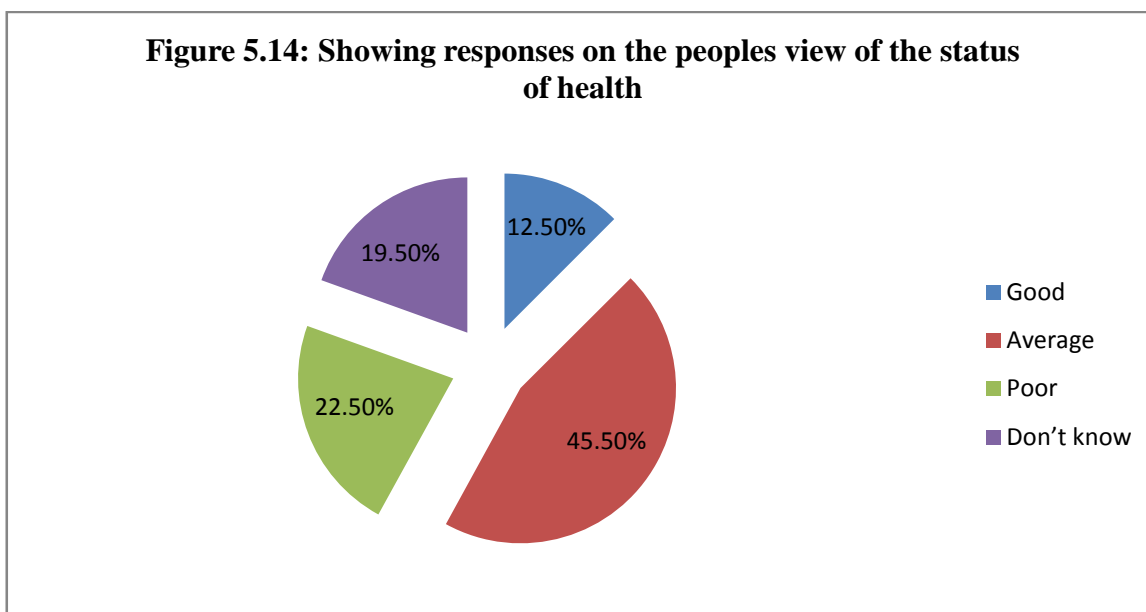
Figure 5.13: Showing response on the availability medical facilities.

To know peoples view on respect of the medical facilities, the questions have been asked how the respondents feel with the emergency medical services being provided in their area. Accordingly, the data has revealed in table 5.10 and figure 5.13 which estimated that 73.25% are not satisfied because of the non-availability of doctors; 81.50% admits that medicinal facilities are not satisfied; further admitted that 90.50% in regard of maternal unit and 91.75% for child care unit facilities, the respondents are not satisfied. As per many respondents, these people have to go far from the places for any medical treatment in town or other cities, as the region lacks from medical treatment facilities.

Table: 5.11: Showing responses on the view of the status of health.

District	Views on the status of Health of Bodos in BTAD			
	Good	Average	Poor	Don't Know
Kokrajhar	14	41	28	17
Chirang	16	45	19	20
Baksa	9	50	22	19
Udalguri	11	46	21	22
Total (BTAD)	50	182	90	78
Percentage	12.5%	45.5%	22.5%	19.5%

Source: Field Study.

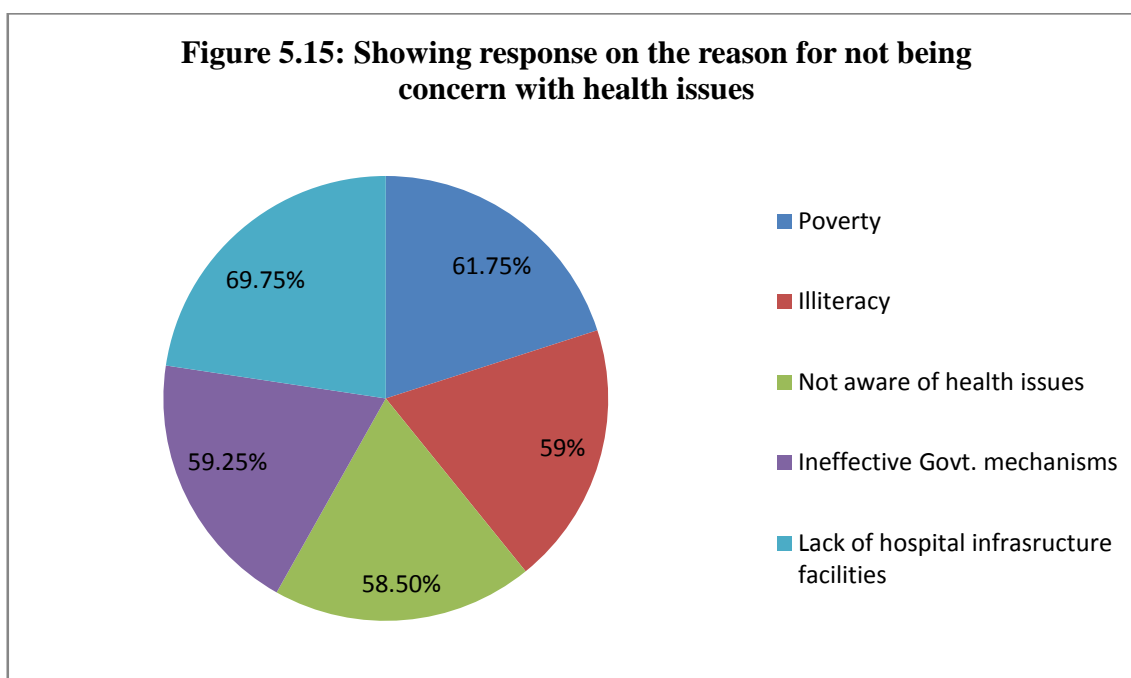


In order to understand the status of health security of the indigenous Bodo people, the question has been asked to 400 respondents regarding the peoples view on the status of health position. The data in the table 5.11 and figure 5.14 reveals that around 45.50% admit average, 22.50% admitted poor and 19.50% don't have any idea. But, only about 12.50% of the respondents have admitted well on the status of health position. It is observed that these people are very hard working and works as daily wager and mostly are illiterate for which, they don't even have time and money for medical check up to know their health related issues and further they lack the knowledge of health concern issues.

Table 5.12: Showing responses on the reason for not being concern with the health problems.

District	Response on the reason for being not concern with the health problems				
	Poverty	Illiteracy	Not aware of health problems	Ineffective initiatives of Govt. mechanisms	Lack of hospital infrastructure facilities
Kokrajhar	59	62	57	62	73
Chirang	67	59	61	59	70
Baksa	62	56	65	57	65
Udalguri	59	59	51	59	71
Total (BTAD)	247	236	234	237	279
Percentage	61.75%	59%	58.5%	59.25%	69.75%

Source: Field Study.



In order to access the reason for not being concern with the health issues, the question has been put forward to 400 respondents as why the people are not concern with the issues of health in the region and accordingly the respondents responded as revealed in that table 5.12 and figure 5.15 admitted that the people are not concern with many issues like poverty, illiteracy, ineffective govt. mechanisms and lack of infrastructural facilities as the data estimated that 61.75% admitted the reason of poverty, 59% because of illiteracy, 58.50% are not aware of health problems, 59.25% responded ineffective Govt. mechanisms and 69.75% admitted due to lack of infrastructural facilities. The indigenous Bodo people basically illiterate, poverty, lack of knowledge on health issues and reside in the rural backward areas at which it can be admit that they are not aware of their health condition.

5.5. FOOD SECURITY CONCERN ISSUES

Food is indispensable to life, without food and insufficient nutritious food, the humans loses the capability to work, learn and to take part in social and political life (Andersen-Rodgers & Crawford, 2018, p. 233). The UNDP therefore has included hunger among the threats and insecurity among the people and communities across the globe in its

new concept of human security in 1994 (Andersen-Rodgers & Crawford, 2018, *op.cit.* p. 234). Food security is the security of accessing all times both physical and economic access to food. Many people are not going just hunger because of unavailability of food but they go hunger as they can't afford it. The tables below are some of the data collected through field study in order to assess their food security in respect from the study area.

Table 5.13: Showing responses on accessibility of food.

District	Accessibility of Food									
	Beneficiary to Public Distribution System (Govt.)		Self afford to access an adequate food		Source of Food Security					
	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Sufficient	Not sufficient	Availability of farm land		Adequate Food grain		Farming of seasonal crops	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Kokrajhar	37	63	59	41	39	61	28	72	51	49
Chirang	41	59	52	48	42	58	31	69	56	44
Baksa	47	53	46	54	35	65	23	77	53	47
Udalguri	39	61	55	45	37	63	32	68	48	52
Total (BTAD)	164	236	212	188	153	247	114	28	208	19
Percentage	41 %	59%	53 %	47%	38.25%	61.75 %	28.5%	71.5%	52%	48 %

Source: Field Study.

Figure 5.16: Showing response on beneficiary of PDS

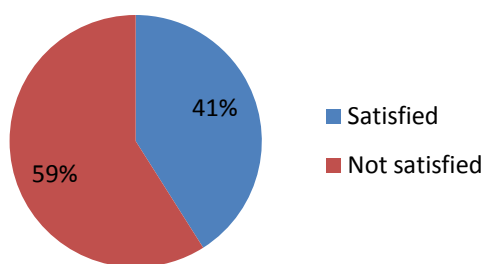


Figure 5.17: Showing responses on self afford to access adequate food

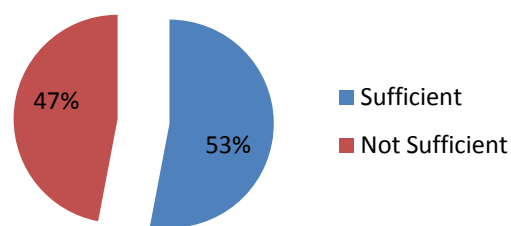
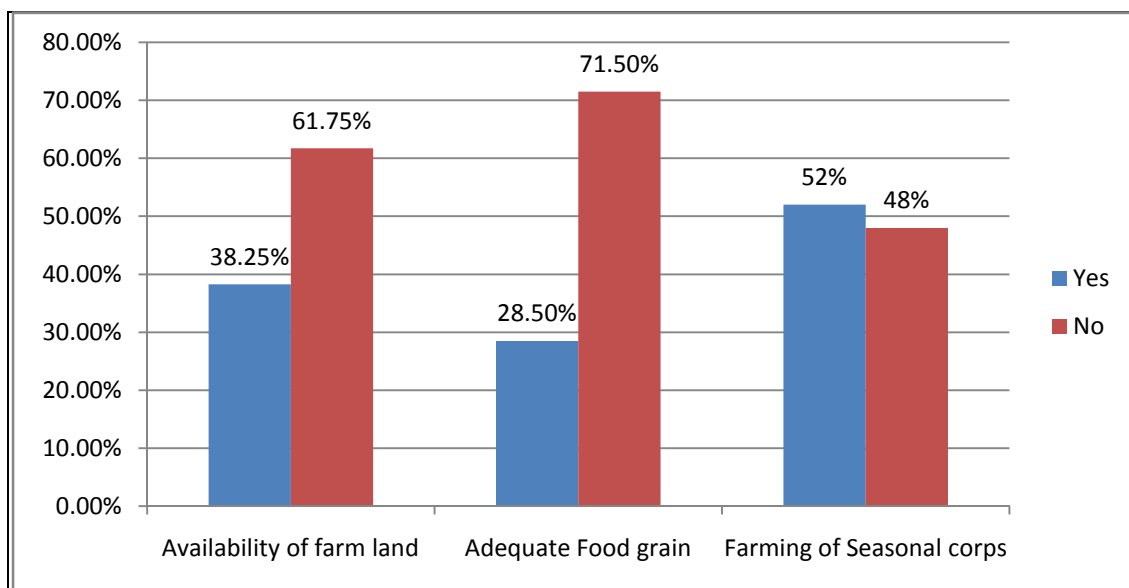


Figure No. 5.18: Showing response on availability of source of food security.



In order to assess the response on source of food and food accessibility of food the question has been asked to the respondents on the distribution of Public Distribution System (PDS) whether the people are satisfied or not with the distribution and whether there access to food are self adequate or not and further the question on physical access to food are available or not has been asked. The data in the table 5.13 and figure 5.16 admitted that 59% out of 400 respondents are not satisfied with the distribution system where only 41% admitted satisfaction. In this regard, some of the respondents have admitted that the PDS are not self-sufficient for their descent living of livelihood.

Further the data regarding the self afford accessibility of food shows in the table 5.13 and figure 5.17 that 53% of the respondents out of 400 admitted sufficient and 47% admits negative regarding self afford in accessing food. Moreover, in this regard it can be observed that these people somehow manage their foods for living by any means.

Again, in the table 5.13 and figure 5.18 regarding the physical access of source of food estimated that out of 400 respondents only 38.25% have farm land for agricultural activities where around 61.75% admitted that they do not have available farming land. The data further reveals that 71.5% respondents do not have adequate food grain in stock where only 28.5% admitted available of food grain in stock. Further, the data revealed that 52%

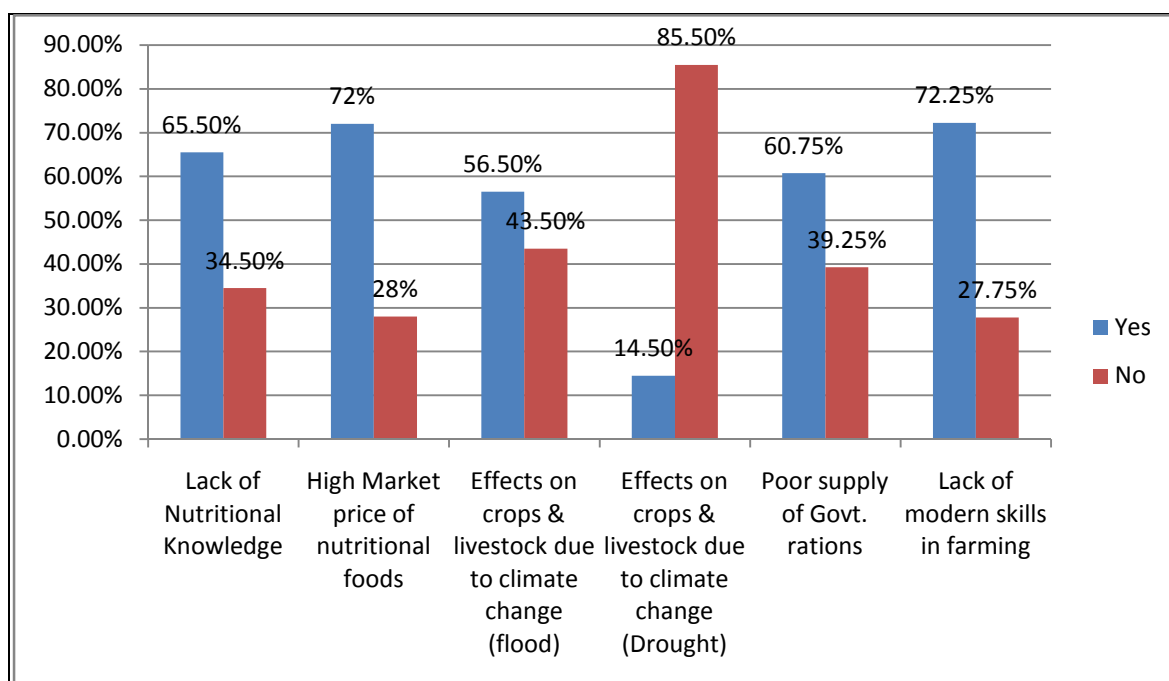
are active in seasonal crops farming and 48% admitted that they are inactive in farming seasonal crops.

Table No. 5.14: Showing response on the reason for food insecurity.

District	Reason for Food Insecurity											
	Lack of Nutritional Knowledge		High Market Price of Nutritional Foods		Effect on Crops & Livestock due to Climate Change				Poor Supply of Govt. Rations		Lack of modern skills in farming	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Flood		Drought		Yes	No	Yes	No
Kokrajhar	59	41	72	28	47	53	15	85	62	38	67	33
Chirang	73	27	75	25	58	42	11	89	59	41	73	27
Baksa	68	32	69	31	60	40	19	81	69	31	76	24
Udalguri	62	38	72	28	61	39	13	87	53	47	73	27
Total (BTAD)	262	138	288	112	226	174	58	342	243	157	289	111
Percentage	65.5%	34.5%	72%	28%	56.5%	43.5%	14.5%	85.5%	60.75%	39.25%	72.25%	27.75%

Source: Field Study.

Figure 5.19: Showing response on the reason of food insecurity.



To know the reason for being insecurity of food the question has been set to ask the respondents on the reason behind food insecurity. Therefore, the responses have been set in table 5.14 and figure 5.19 which reveals that out of 400 respondents in each questions

65.50% says lack of nutritional knowledge, 72% reveals high market price of nutritional foods, 56.50% admits that the climate change due to flood has affected the crops and livestock, 60.75% admitted poor supply of govt. rations and 72.25% responded lack of modern skills in agriculture activity, however, the reason of drought is very less affected where only 14.50% had admitted for the reason caused, 85.50% respondents admits that drought is not the cause of affected food security in the region.

5.6. ECONOMIC SECURITY CONCERN ISSUES

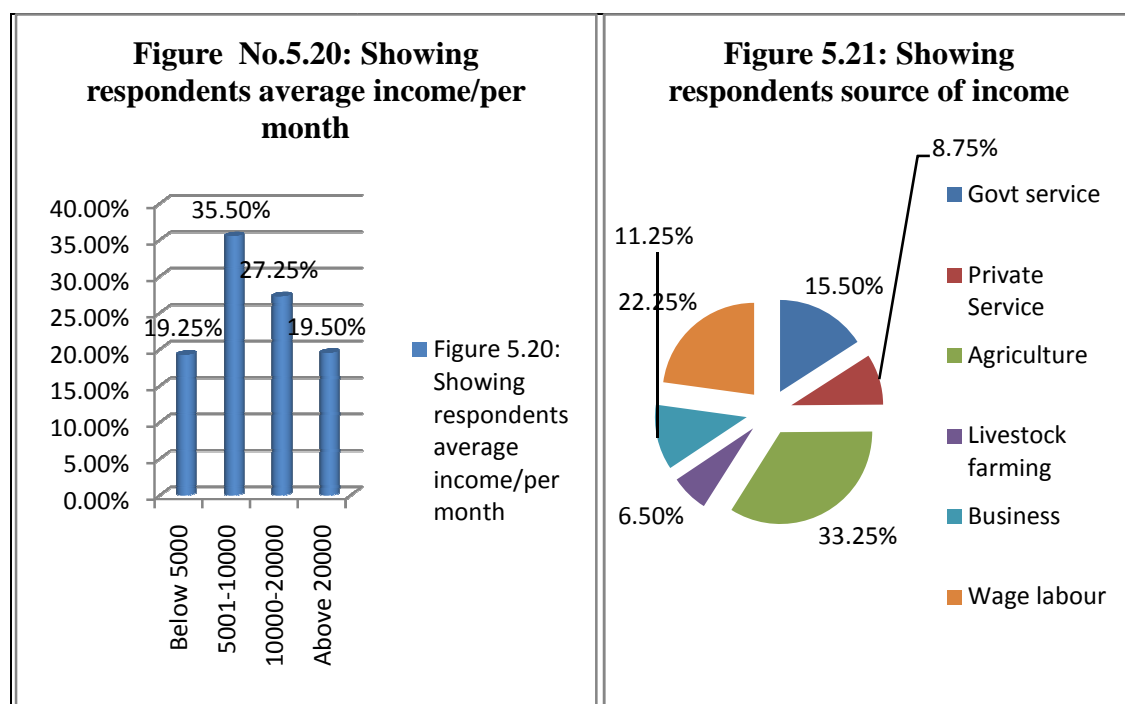
Economic security refers to a basic and assured income usually comes from remunerative and productive work (UNDP, 1994, p. 25). But many people are increasingly feeling insecure as the jobs are difficult to find and to keep where many rich nations are facing similar kinds of job threats in their daily life, many young people are likely to be unemployed and many jobs are insecure if the works are temporary. And these kinds of problems are even greater in some of the developing nation where much unemployment is very common and many are employed in some informal sector where they find their jobs insecure and these results to increasing poverty (UNDP, 1994, *op.cit.* p. 25-26). The people find very difficult when there is no income safety net and at which they become incapable to participate in social and political life.

The report of Commission on Human Security highlighted that when humans are deeply compromised with their livelihood and when these people are uncertain where the next meal will come from, when the life savings suddenly fall in value, when their crops fail and suddenly they don't have savings. Some people eat less and some are starving, when they send their children to school but they can't afford clothing and healthcare. Therefore this repeated crisis increases the vulnerability of humans in extreme or absolute poverty. But some vulnerability not only comes from extreme poverty in fact there are also people who have jobs but they cannot afford necessary items like safe living conditions, school uniforms, prescribed medicines, costs of transport for sending children to school and etc. (Commission on Human Security, 2003, p. 73). Hence in order to assess the economic condition in BTAD of indigenous Bodo people, the study has been undertaken in respect of economic security also, the data of the field study source reveals hereunder.

Table: 5.15: Table showing average income of the respondents and their source of income.

District	Economic Security									
	Average Income (Per/month)				Source of Income					
	Below 5000	5001 – 10000	10001 - 20000	Above 20000	Service		Cultivation/Farming		Other	
					Govt.	Private	Agriculture	Livestock Farming	Business	Wage Labor
Kokrajhar	17	36	23	24	19	7	34	9	9	22
Chirang	19	43	26	12	10	9	39	7	9	26
Baksa	24	20	37	17	16	7	32	5	12	18
Udalguri	17	35	23	25	17	12	28	5	15	23
Total (BTAD)	77	134	109	78	62	35	133	26	45	89
Percentage	19.25 %	33.5 %	27.2 5%	19.5 %	15.5 %	8.75 %	33.25%	6.5%	11.25 %	22.25 %

Source: Field Study.



To know the respondents income, the question has been asked to the respondents on their monthly income per month and also to know their source of income the question has been set accordingly. The data in the table 5.15 and figure 5.20 therefore shows that

only 19.50% of the respondent's income per month exceeds above Rs. 20000, the data further reveals that maximum respondent's around 35.50% income is in between Rs. 5001-10000, 19.25% estimated below Rs 5000 and 27.25% reveals between Rs. 10000-20000.

Further, the data in the figure 5.21 reveal regarding the source of income of the respondents accordingly the data estimated that 15.5% and 8.75% are Government servant and engaged in Private jobs respectively. As the tribal people are mostly depended on Agriculture sector, thus the data also reveals that majority of 33.25% and 6.5% are involved in agriculture and livestock farming respectively. And 11.25% are engaged in business sector and remaining respondents around 22.25% opted for wage labour.

Table No. 5.16: Showing response on satisfaction of income and perception on reason of being poverty and unemployment.

District	Basic Income Satisfaction											
	Income satisfaction in fulfilling basic needs		Satisfaction on availing Employment Guarantee Scheme		Reason for Poverty and Unemployment							
					MNREGA		Illiteracy		Lack of Skill Education		Lack of Industries	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Kokrajhar	41	59	23	77	91	9	73	27	49	51	43	57
Chirang	38	62	14	86	93	7	66	34	53	47	49	51
Baksa	32	68	20	80	86	14	59	41	57	43	57	43
Udalguri	47	53	16	84	91	9	68	32	62	38	53	47
Total (BTAD)	158	242	73	327	361	39	266	134	221	179	202	198
Percentage	39.5%	60.5%	18.25%	81.75%	90.25%	9.75%	66.5%	33.5%	55.25%	44.75%	50.5%	49.5%

Source: Field Study.

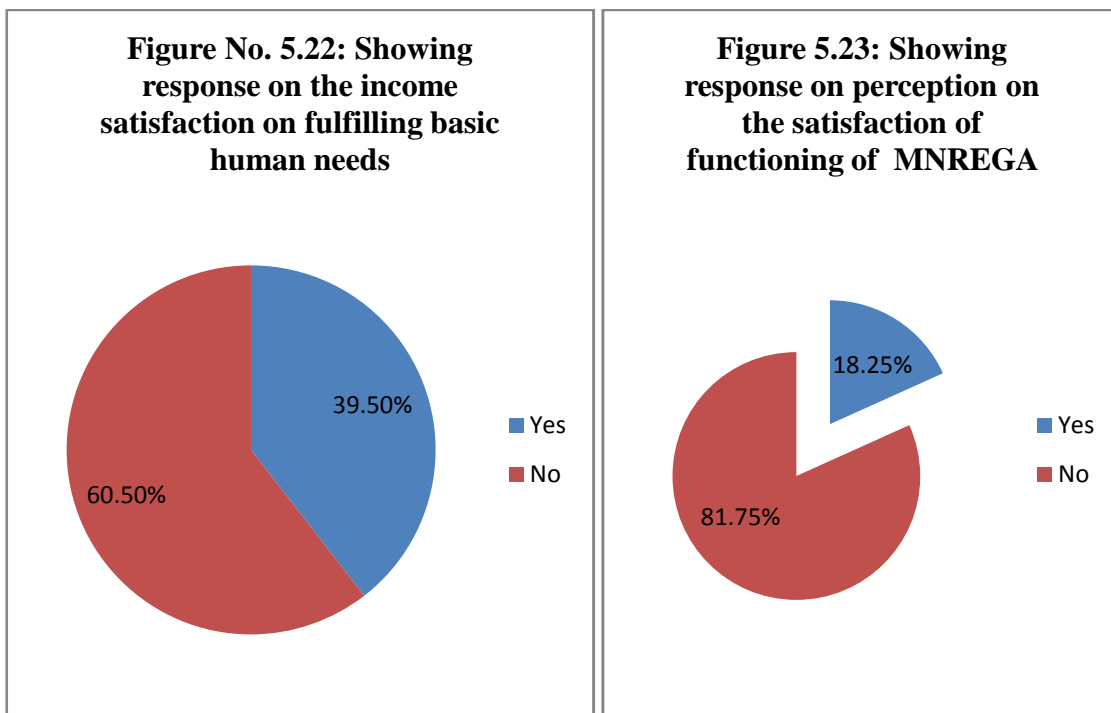
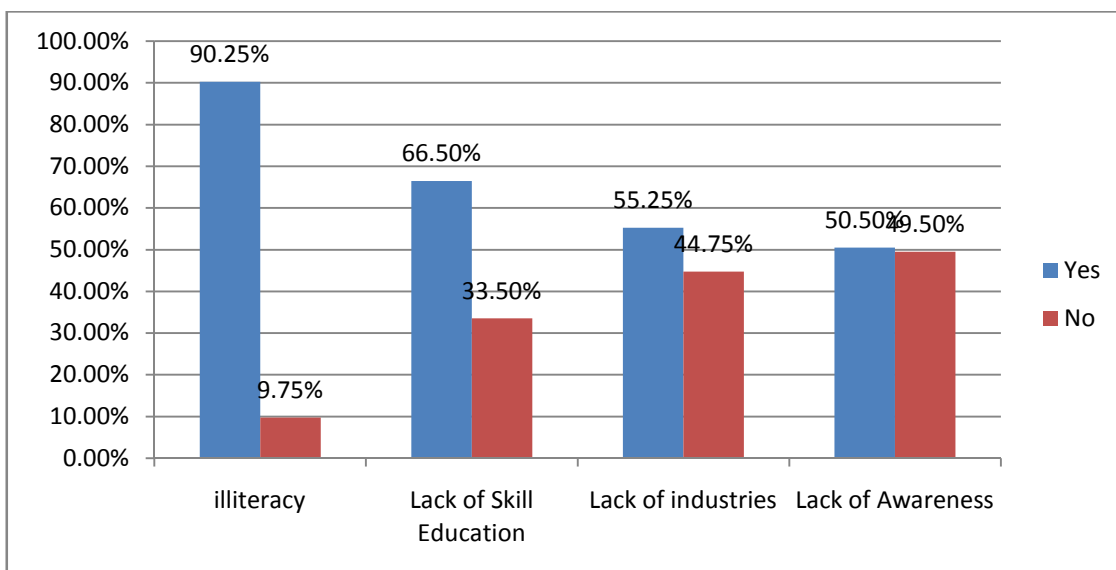


Figure No. 5.24: Showing reasons for being poverty and unemployment.



The question has been asked to respondents to know their income satisfaction in fulfilling their needs, proper functioning MNREGA and the reasons behind the poverty and unemployment in the region. The data in table 5.16 and figure 5.22 out of 400 respondents shows that 60.5% are not satisfied with their monthly income in fulfilling their needs and 39.5% reveals satisfaction on their income.

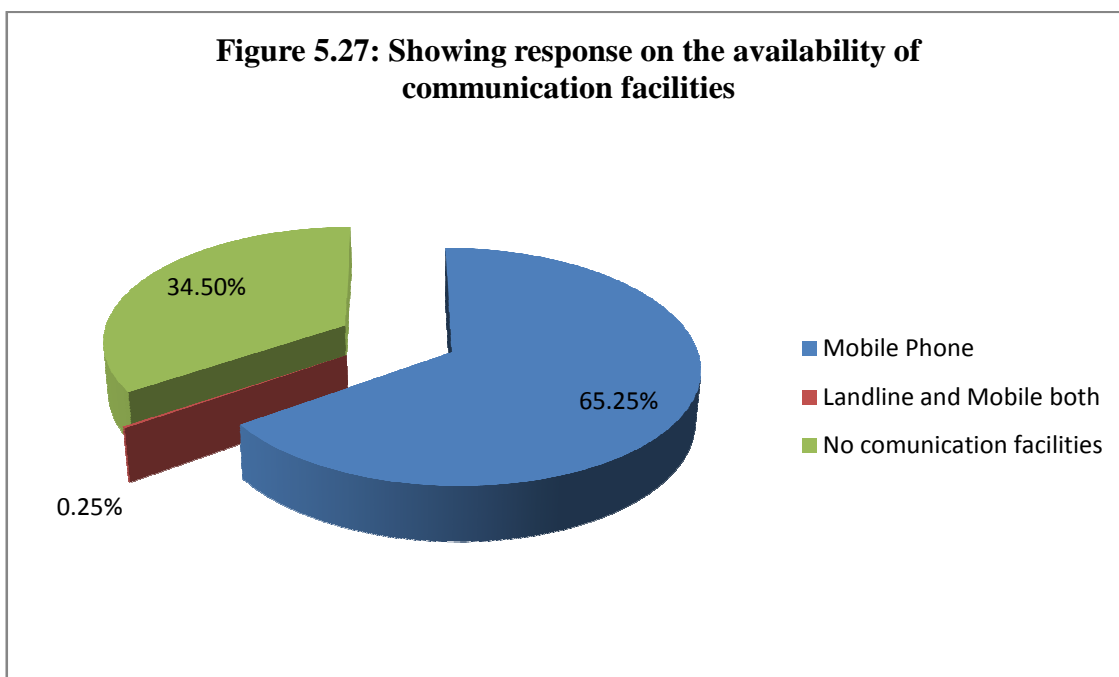
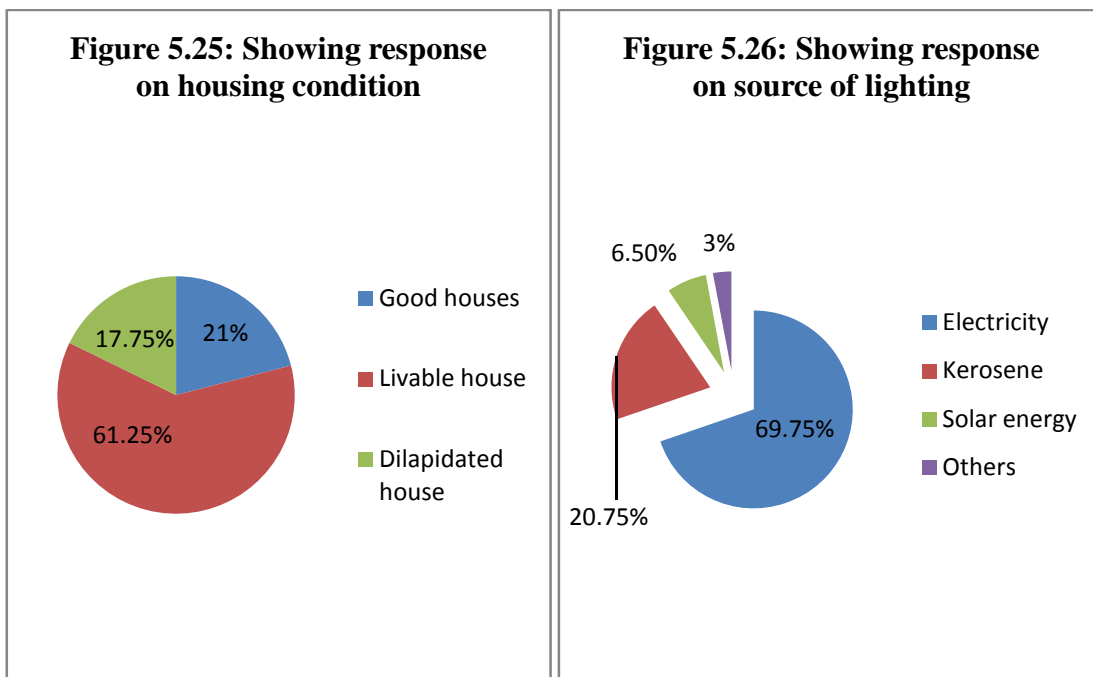
It is also revealed in the data in the table 5.16 and figure 5.23 which shows that 81.75% of the respondents are not satisfied with the MNREGA job guarantee scheme where about only few beneficiaries i.e.18.25% are satisfied with the scheme. Many of the respondents have gone against this scheme stating that large corruption is taking place while executing this scheme.

Further, the question for reason of poverty and unemployment has also been set forth to the respondents at which the data in table 5.16 and figure 5.24 shows that out of 400 respondents 90.25% admits illiteracy as reason of poverty and unemployment, 66.5% admitted lack of skill education, 55.25% admits lack of industries and 50.5% admitted lack of awareness.

Table No. 5. 17: Showing response on housing condition and available of basic amenities.

District	Available of Basic amenities like Housing, Electricity, Sanitation, Bathroom Communication and durable assets facilities									
	Housing condition			Lighting (source)				Communication		
	Good houses	Livable house	Dilapidated house	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar energy	Others	Mobile Phone	Landline and mobile (both)	No communication facilities
Kokrajhar	26	63	11	70	20	8	2	68	1	31
Chirang	17	65	18	67	25	5	3	64	0	36
Baksa	22	56	22	69	19	7	5	59	0	41
Udalguri	19	61	20	73	19	6	2	70	0	30
Total (BTAD)	84	245	71	279	83	26	12	261	1	138
Percentage	21%	61.25%	17.75%	69.75%	20.75%	6.5%	3%	65.25%	0.25%	34.5%

Source: Field Study.



In order to understand the housing condition and other basic amenities and facilities available, the question has been asked to 400 respondents on their housing condition, source of lighting and availability of communication facilities. Therefore, the data of housing condition is found in table 5.17 and figure 5.25 which reveals that only 21% out of 400 respondents live in good house which states that people live in very poor condition as

it is found in the data that 61.25% just live in livable condition and 17.75% lives in dilapidated condition.

Again, the question on source of lighting has also asked to 400 respondents in order to know their source of lighting in houses. Thus, the data is being revealed in the table 5.17 and figure 5.26 which shows that 69.75% admitted that their source of lighting is electricity, 20.75% admits the use of kerosene for lighting, 6.5% revealed using of solar and rest 3% admitted other source of lighting.

Further, the question has been asked whether they have facilities of communication or not and thus the data in table 5.17 and figure 5.27 revealed that 34.5% have no communication facilities and 65.25% admitted that they have mobile phones. Despite living in 21st century still there are people who have no communication facilities, further those people who have admitted that they are using mobile phone are not a smart phone but it is evident that the world is coming closer with digitalization where people using mobile phones can't even access internet services.

Table No. 5.18: Showing response on the source of drinking water for household and types of source of drinking water.

District	Source of drinking water for household				Type of source of drinking water		
	Within the premises (treated source)	Within the premises (un-treated source)	Near the premises	Away from house	Treated tap water, hand pump etc	Untreated tap water, hand pump, covered well, tube-well/ borehole etc.	Un covered well, spring, river, canal, tank, pond, lake and other sources.
Kokrajhar	41	36	14	9	39	41	20
Chirang	30	40	18	12	31	52	17
Baksa	21	27	30	21	24	61	15
Udalguri	24	31	27	18	23	65	12
Total (BTAD)	116	134	89	60	117	219	64
Percentage	29%	33.5%	22.25%	15%	29.25%	54.75%	16%

Source: Field Study.

Figure 5.28: Showig response on the source of drinking water for household

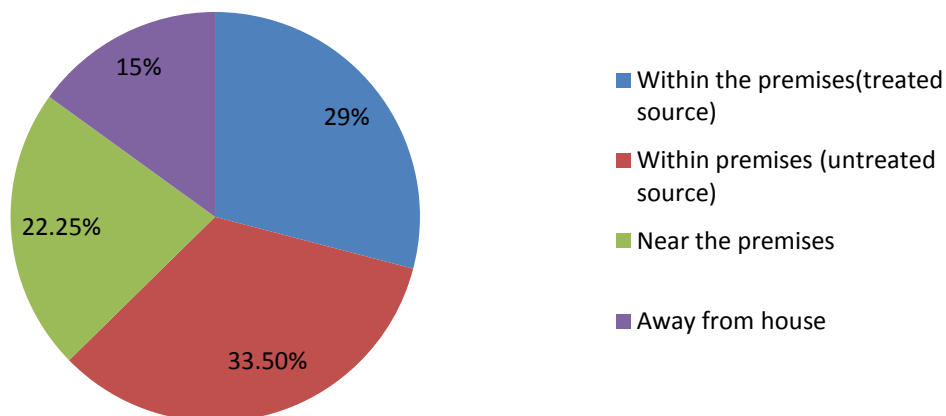
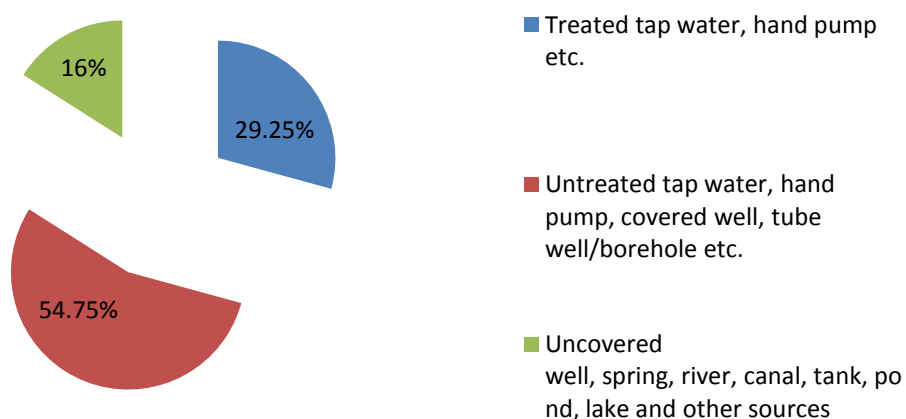


Figure No. 5.29: Showing response on type of source of drinking water



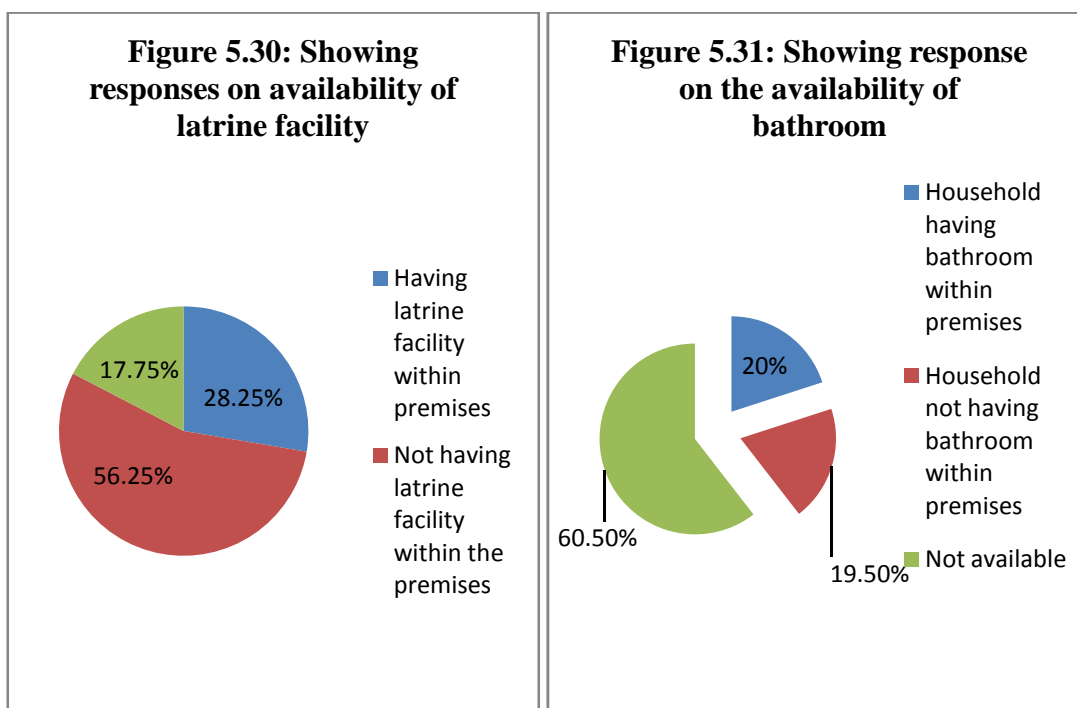
To know the source of drinking water by the household of respondents, the question has been asked to 400 respondents on the source of drinking water and their types of the sources of drinking water. The response thus reflected in the table 5.18 and figure 5.28 which shows that 33.5% of respondents admitted untreated water within the premises, 22.25% admit near the premises and 15% opted for away from home. Whereas only 29% revealed treated water sources within premises, but as per the respondents this treated water is also made in home by the process of settling and filtration, slow sand filtration in order to remove the contaminants from water and undesirable chemicals.

Further, the question on the types of sources used for drinking water have also asked to know their uses and at which the data has been revealed in table 5.18 and figure 5.29 which shows that 54.75% uses untreated tap water, hand pump, covered well, tube well or borehole etc and other 29.25% uses treated tap water, hand pump etc. and rest 16% admitted that they use uncovered well etc.

Table No. 5.19: Showing Responses on availability of sanitation and bathroom facility.

District	Sanitation (Availability of latrine)			Bathroom facility		
	Having latrine facility within premise	Not having latrine facility within the premise	Open defecation	Household having bathroom within premise	Household not having bathroom within premise	Not available
Kokrajhar	34	53	13	25	23	52
Chirang	26	57	17	18	21	61
Baksa	23	60	17	18	13	69
Udalguri	30	55	15	19	21	60
Total (BTAD)	113	225	62	80	78	242
Percentage	28.25%	56.25%	15.5%	20%	19.5%	60.5%

Source: Field Study.



In order to know the availability of latrine and bathroom, the question has been asked to 400 respondents and hence the data has been revealed in Table No. 5. 19 and Figure no. 5.30 which shows that 56.25% admits they don't have latrine within their premises and 28.5% admitted they are having within the premises. Further, the rest of 15.5% admitted that they don't have both, they go for open defecation.

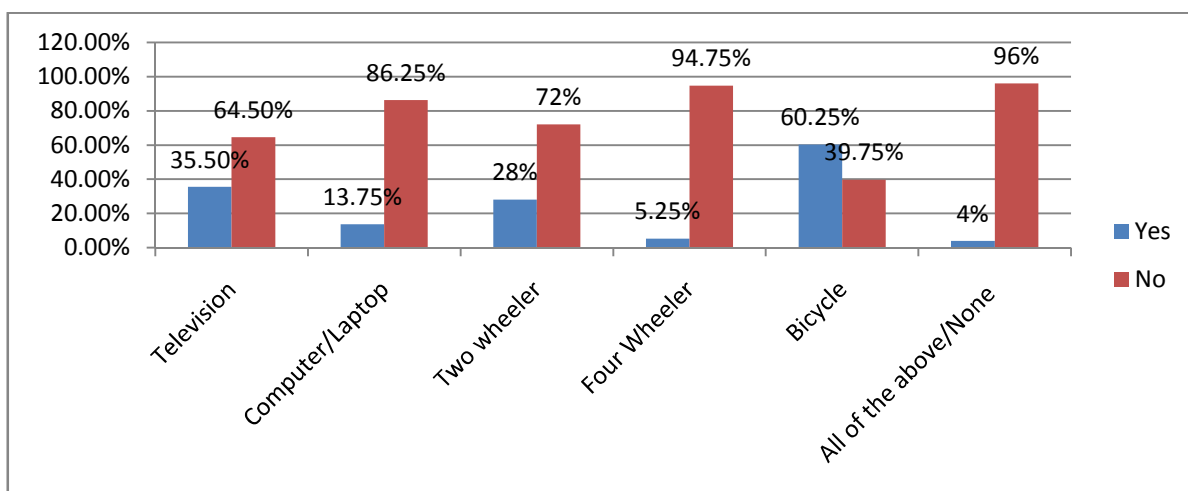
Again, the question has also been asked about their availability of bathroom and accordingly the data has been revealed in Table No. 5. 19 and Figure No. 5.31 shows that 60.5% do not have bathroom where only 20% admitted for having bathroom within their premise and 19.5% not within their premise.

Table No. 5.20: Showing response on possession of some of the important durable assets.

District	Possession some of the important durable assets											
	Television		Computer /Laptop		Two wheeler		Four wheeler		Bicycle		All of the above	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Kokrajhar	39	61	19	81	33	67	7	93	63	37	6	94
Chirang	34	66	10	90	27	73	4	96	59	41	3	97
Baksa	29	71	12	88	23	77	4	96	62	38	3	97
Udalguri	40	60	14	86	29	71	6	94	57	43	4	96
Total (BTAD)	142	258	55	345	112	288	21	379	241	159	16	384
Percentage	35.5%	64.5%	13.7%	86.25%	28%	72%	5.25%	94.75%	60.25%	39.75%	4%	96%

Source: Field Study.

Figure 5.32: Showing response on the availability of important assets.



To know the availability of important durable assets the question has been asked to 400 respondents each of the assets whether they possessed the items or not and thus the data in the Table No. 5.20 and Figure No.5. 32 shows that 64.50% does not have television and 35.50% opted for possessing television; regarding the computer or laptop 86.25% admitted that they don't have and only 13.75% admitted that they possess the item; further in the matter of two and four wheeler, the data shows that 72% do not possess two wheeler and 94.75% does not have four wheeler, where only 28% and 5.25% reveals for having two and four wheeler respectively; and when the question of bicycle arises, 60.25% admitted that they are having bicycle and 39.75% admits they don't have. From above all the items 4% of the respondents admitted that they possess all the assets as mentioned where majority of 96% admitted they don't have.

5.6. COMMUNITY SECURITY

Community security means the protection of their cultural identity which is survival of their traditional communities or ethnic and indigenous groups. The traditional groups who are early inhabitants of particular geographical area has becoming minority by the dominance of other section of people and at which their traditional cultural and customs have been lost or assimilated with the dominating groups. The ethnic clashes also give brutal results worldwide and particularly these ethnic tribes come under direct attack and become vulnerable in their own homeland. Mostly the indigenous people face this kind of violence across the globe (UNDP, 1994, *op.cit.* p. 32).

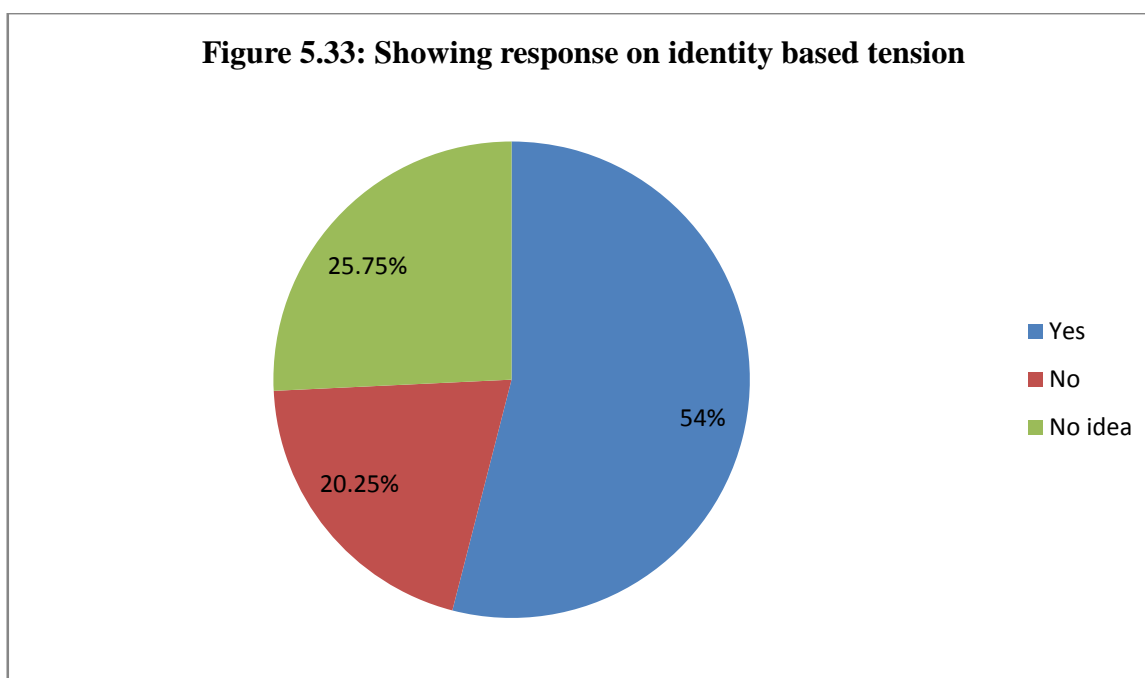
The steady process of modernization has also broken the traditional practices of traditional communities, their culture and languages are withering because of mass media. The traditional communities are practicing some of the perpetuate oppressing like employing bonded slaves and treating women in harsh manner which is a ruthless threats to the live of the individuals (UNDP, 1994, *op.cit.* p. 31). The religious practices of some of these traditional communities are humiliating and indulging in many ruthless practices which threaten the live of the individuals and thus it brings insecurity towards the society. But, the Community Security has put emphasized on the security and well-being of the people of all section of the communities and to discard all types of ethnic conflict, oppressive and illegal practices of communities.

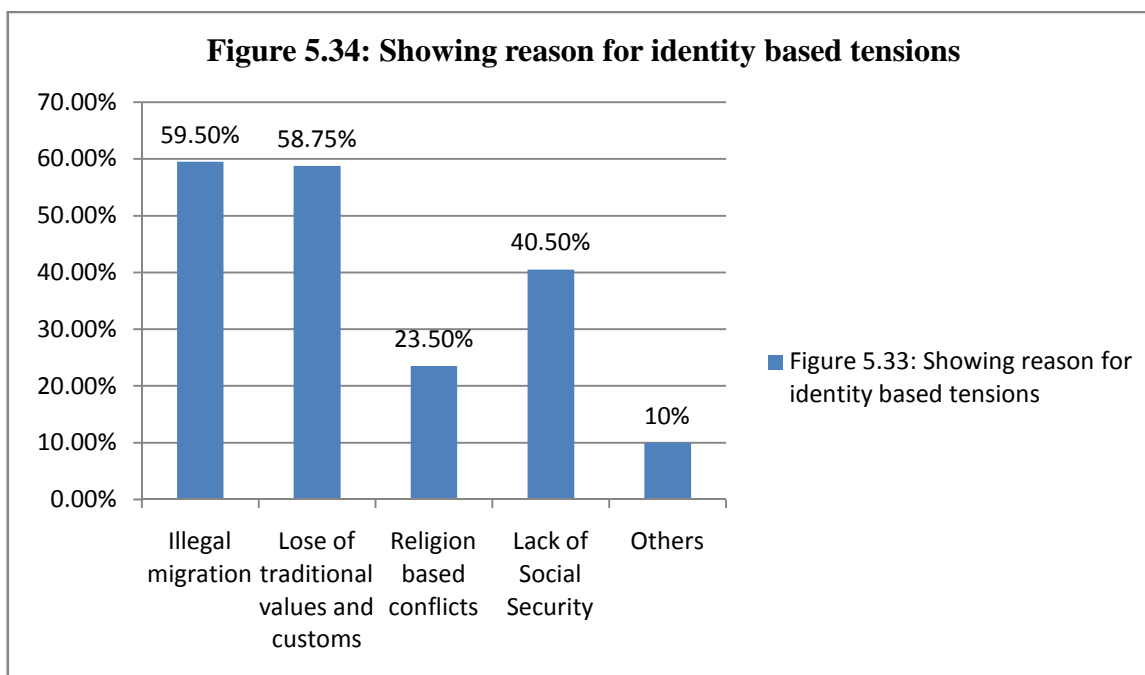
Table No. 5.21: Showing response on identity based tension and reason for tension among Bodo community.

District	Response on Identity based tension of Bodo Community			Reason for identity based tension				
	Yes	No	No idea	Illegal migration	Lose of traditional values and customs	Religion based conflicts	Lack of Social security	Other reason
Kokrajhar	42	21	37	58	55	21	46	14
Chirang	59	17	24	53	61	17	32	9
Baksa	53	25	22	59	58	26	40	17
Udalguri	62	18	20	68	61	30	44	11
Total (BTAD)	216	81	103	238	235	94	162	40
Percentage	54%	20.25%	25.75%	59.5%	58.75%	23.5%	40.5%	10%

Source: Field Study.

Figure 5.33: Showing response on identity based tension





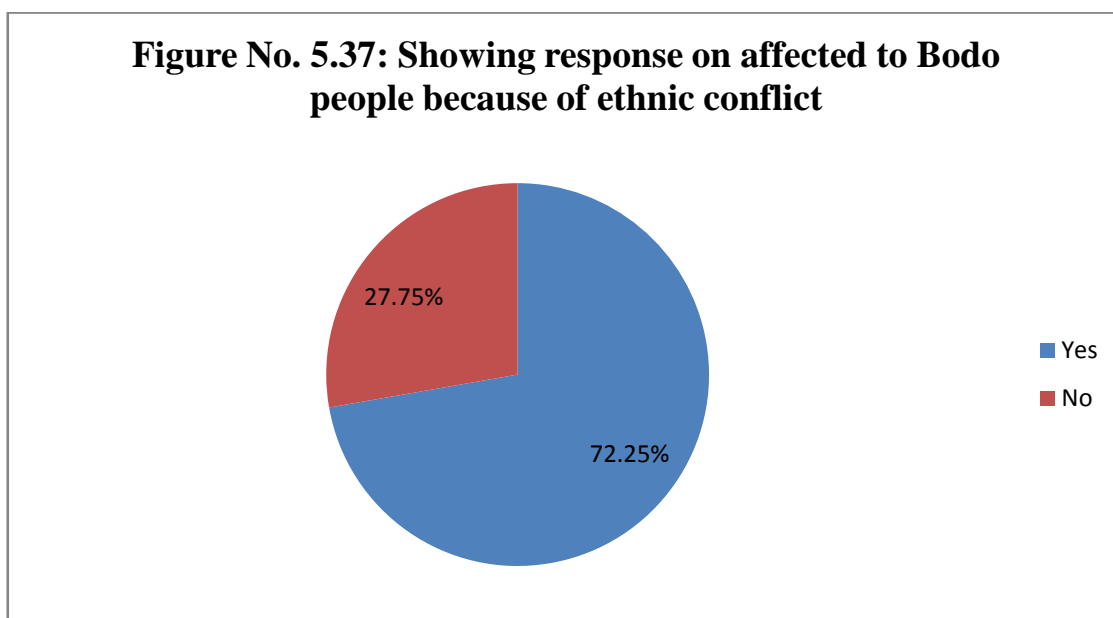
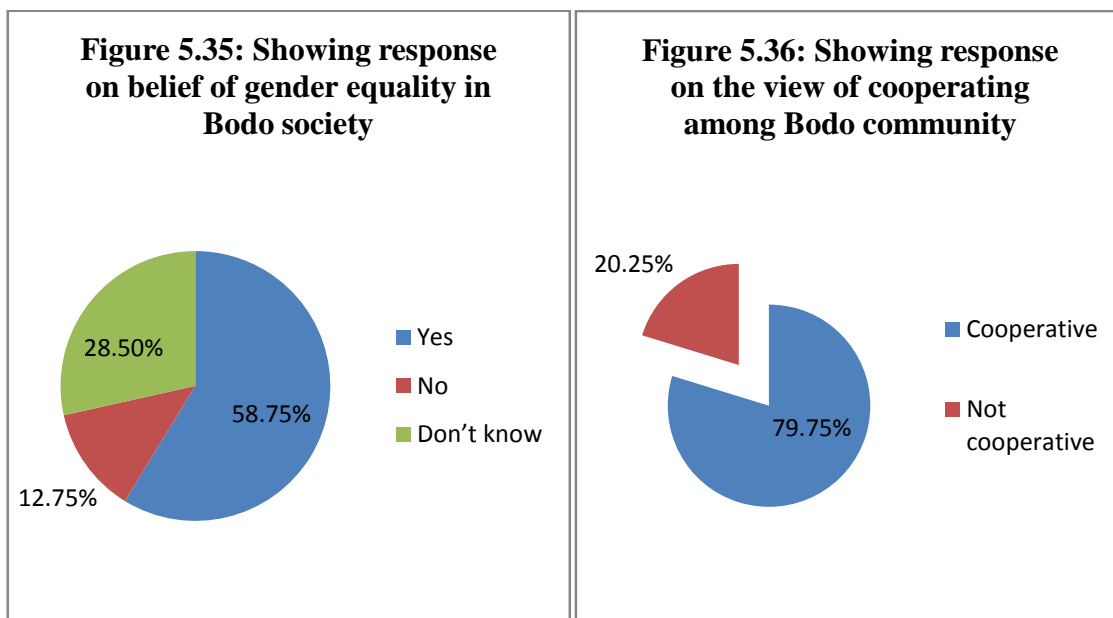
To know the identity based issues and tension in the area among communities, the questions have been asked to 400 respondents whether identity based tensions are prevailing in the area and if prevailing what are the reasons behind the issues. Hence, the data of the questions has been revealed in the Table No.5. 21 and Figure No. 5.33 shows that 54% of the respondents admitted for prevailing of identity based tensions, 20.25% admitted there is no tension and 25.75% says no idea on this regard. Further, the data in Figure No. 5.34 revealed regarding the reason behind the issues which shows that 59.5% responded illegal migration are one of the tensions, 58.75% admitted that loss of traditional values and customs also behind the issues, 23.5% revealed for religion based conflicts, 40.5% admitted lack of social security and rest 10% admitted other reason.

Table No.5.22: Showing response on the belief of gender equality, cooperation within community and response on affect of Bodo community due to ethnic conflict.

District	Believe on gender equality in Bodo community			Cooperation/ helping each other among Bodo community		Bodo Indigenous people's response on affected due to ethnic conflict	
	Yes	No	Don't know	Cooperative / Helpful	Not cooperative / Not helpful	Yes	No
Kokrajhar	53	12	35	79	21	83	17
Chirang	64	8	28	83	17	88	12

Baksa	58	20	22	76	24	53	47
Udalguri	60	11	29	81	19	65	35
Total (BTAD)	235	51	114	319	81	289	111
Percentage	58.75%	12.75%	28.5%	79.75%	20.25%	72.25%	27.75%

Source: Field Study.



To assess the belief on gender equality among the indigenous Bodo community the question has been asked to 400 respondents to know regarding the respondents response on

their belief on gender equality and accordingly the data in the Table No. 5.22 and Figure No.5.35 shows that 58.75% believe that gender equality is relevant in Bodo community where 12.75% opted for 'No' and 28.5% revealed that they don't know about gender equality.

Further, the question has been asked on the cooperation and helping each other among Bodo community at which the data shows in Table No. 5. 22 and Figure No. 5.36 that 79.75% admitted the Bodo people are good in helping each other in their needs and also in difficulties among their neighbors.

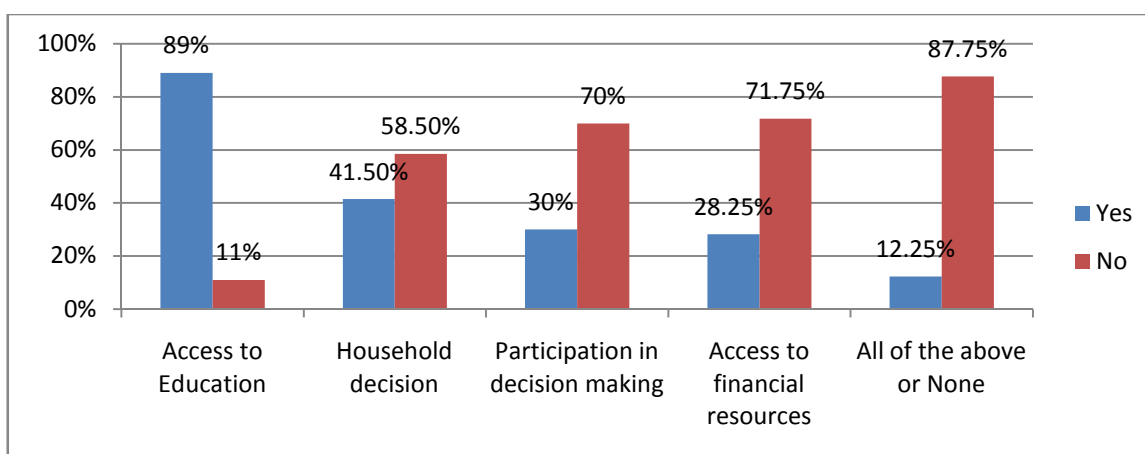
Again, the questions has been put forward to know whether the Bodo indigenous people are affected in the ethnic conflict or not and at which the data in Table No. 5. 22 and Figure No. 5.37 admitted that 72.25% are affected through ethnic conflict directly or indirectly where only 27.75% reveals they are not affected in ethnic conflict.

Table No. 5.23: Showing response on women's empowerment in Bodo community

District	Response on women's empowerment among the community									
	Access to Education		Household decision		Participation in decision making		Access to financial resources		All of the above	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Kokrajhar	91	9	48	52	32	68	23	77	16	84
Chirang	88	12	37	63	24	76	26	74	13	87
Baksa	85	15	39	61	29	71	34	66	9	91
Udalguri	92	8	42	58	35	65	30	70	11	89
Total (BTAD)	356	44	166	234	120	280	113	287	49	351
Percentage	89%	11%	41.5%	58.5%	30%	70%	28.25%	71.75%	12.25%	87.75%

Source: Field Study.

Figure No. 5.38: Showing response on the empowerment of women among Bodo community.



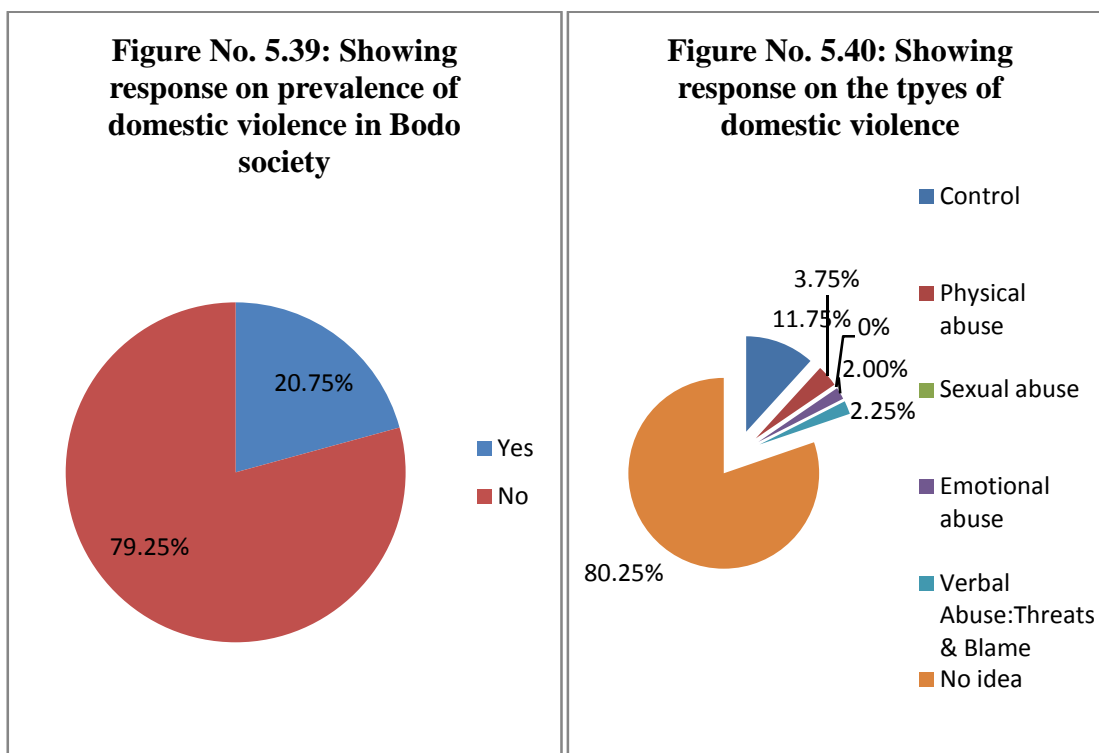
In order to assess the women's empowerment among the Bodo people the question has been provided to 400 respondents on their opinion on women's empowerment especially on education, household and decision making, access on financial resources and thus the data in Table no. 5.23 and Figure 5.38 shows that 89% of the respondents admitted for access for education; 41.5% has admitted that they are able to participate in household decision where 58.5% revealed they are not allowed; in the field of decision making 30% admitted that they are able to participate in decision making process where 70% opted they are not able to participate. Regarding access of financial resources, the data show that only 28.25% admitted for access to financial resources and whereas 71.75% says they cannot access financial resources; further where only 12.25% reveals that they can access all of the above.

Table No. 5.24: Showing response on the prevalence of domestic violence in Bodo society and types of violence.

District	Response on prevailing of Domestic violence in Bodo Community		If yes, what type of domestic violence are prevailing in Bodo Community					
	Yes	No	Control	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Emotional Abuse	Verbal Abuse: Threats & Blame	No idea
Kokrajhar	21	79	9	5	0	2	3	81

Chirang	16	84	11	2	0	2	1	84
Baksa	25	75	14	6	0	2	2	76
Udalguri	21	79	13	2	0	2	3	80
Total (BTAD)	83	317	47	15	0	8	9	321
Percentage	20.75 %	79.25%	11.75%	3.75%	0%	2%	2.25%	80.25 %

Source: Field Study.



In order to understand the prevalence of domestic violence among Bodo communities, the question has been asked whether the domestic violence has existence in the society or not and if it is relevant what are the reason behind the violence and thus the data revealed in Table 5.24 and Figure No. 5.39 shows that 20.75% revealed relevance of domestic violence but 79.25% admitted that domestic violence in Bodo society has no existence.

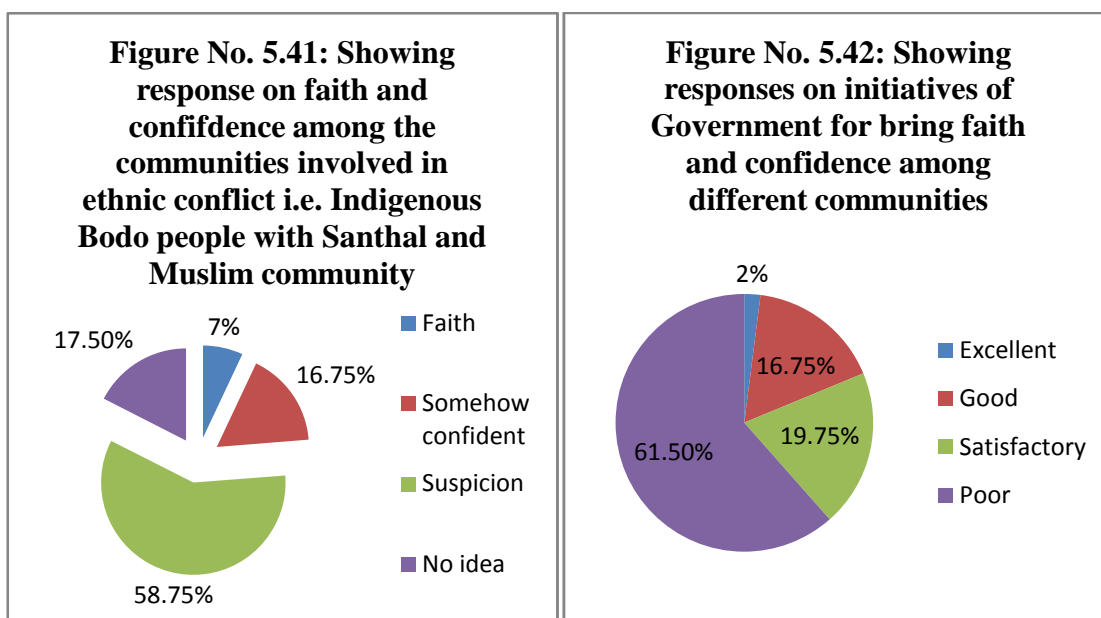
As few respondents had admitted for domestic violence, the reason behind the violence has been asked which revealed in Figure No. 5.40 shows that 11.75% admitted for control over partner, 3.75% admit for physical abuse, no one responded for sexual abuse, 2% responded for emotional abuse and 2.25% admitted for verbal abuse, threats or blame.

Among all, 80.25% have responded for no idea about the domestic violence that is prevailing in the society.

Table No. 5.25: Showing response in faith and confidence among different communities with indigenous Bodo people.

District	Response on faith and confidence among the communities involved in ethnic conflicts				Initiatives of Government for bringing faith and confidence among different communities of the area			
	Indigenous Bodo Community with Santhal & Muslims community							
	Faith	Somehow Confident	Suspicion	No idea	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
Kokrajhar	4	18	63	15	2	14	18	66
Chirang	7	12	67	14	0	11	18	71
Baksa	9	22	49	20	2	23	24	51
Udalguri	8	15	56	21	4	19	19	58
Total (BTAD)	28	67	235	70	8	67	79	246
Percentage	7%	16.75%	58.75%	17.5%	2%	16.75%	19.75%	61.5%

Source: Field Study.



To know the faith and confidence of Bodo indigenous people with other communities like Muslims and Santhali, the communities who are involved in ethnic conflict, the question has been asked to the 400 indigenous Bodo people respondents about

faith and confidence with those communities and accordingly the data has been revealed in Table No. 5.25 and Figure 5.41 which shows that 58.75% of the Bodo people respondents are on suspicion with those communities where only 7% have faith on them, 16.75% reveals somehow confident and rest 17.5% responded no idea on this matter.

It has been observed and understood from the study on this very aspect that many of the respondents have no faith with the other communities especially with Santhali and Muslims as the frequent riots have been experiencing with this communities. The Bodo community still lives with fear because of the series of experiencing riots at which this people lives in suspicion.

Further, the initiatives taken by the government has also been addressed to know and accordingly the respondents reply has been revealed in the Table No. 5.25 and Figure 5.42 which admitted that 61.5% responded poor initiatives where only 2% of the responded excellent, 16.75% responded good and 19.75% responded satisfactory.

The government initiatives have been observed to be poor in brining faith and confidence among the different communities that exist in the region. As series of riots have been experiencing in the region since years but still the government have not taken any kind of permanent solution to solve this kind of violence and also failed to take any kind of preventive measures in the region.

5.7. ENVIRONMENT SECURITY CONCERN ISSUES

Environmental Security refers to good and sustainable environment where people can access clean ecosystem, air, water and non-degraded land. Human beings rely on good and healthy physical environment but the rapid industrialization and unchecked population growth has diminishing our environment and put our planet under intolerable strain. The scarcity of water in developing countries are increasing day by day has posed a serious challenges to environment security concern (UNDP, 1994, *op.cit.* p. 28-29).

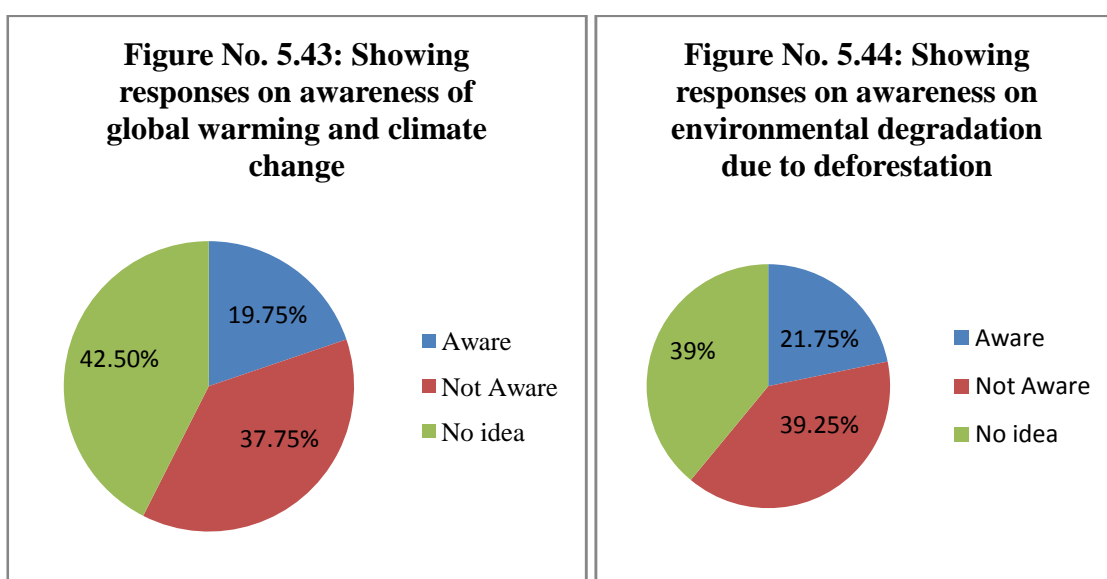
The increasing of unchecked growth of population has also put pressure on land where many forest are being cut down and deforestation combing overgrazing and poor conservation accelerates desertification and also some of the irrigated lands are also under threat from salt residues. The impact of modernization and industrialization has also made the globe polluted where the major threats of environment like air pollution has created

problems of disease like chronic and respiratory issues being reported (UNDP, 1994, *op.cit.* p. 29). Further, the natural calamities like cyclones, earthquake, floods, drought, landslides and any other natural disasters or man-made have also severely affected. The human character like deforestation has led to intense flood and drought, the unchecked population growth led to inhabit in some parts of prone zone of earthquake, cyclone and floods which causes dangerous for human lives. This environment threats has linked with all human lives both in global and regional.

Table No. 5.26: Showing responses on the awareness of global warming and climate change; awareness on environmental degradation and problem faced due to natural threats.

District	Awareness on global warming and climate change			Awareness on environmental degradation due to deforestation			Problem faced due to natural threats		
	Aware	Not Aware	No idea	Aware	Not Aware	No idea	Yes	No	No idea
Kokrajhar	19	33	48	20	37	43	27	33	40
Chirang	21	39	40	25	41	34	30	39	31
Baksa	15	46	39	18	45	37	35	34	31
Udalguri	24	33	43	24	34	42	30	38	32
Total (BTAD)	79	151	170	87	157	156	122	144	134
Percentage	19.75%	37.75%	42.5%	21.75%	39.25%	39%	30.5%	36%	33.5%

Source: Field Study.



In order to assess the perception on the awareness on global warming and climate change the respondents admitted in the Table No. 5.26 and Figure no. 5.43 reveals that 42.5% have no idea on the global warming and climate change and 37.75% admitted not aware on this regard and whereas only 19.75% revealed awareness on the climate change and global warming.

Further, the question on awareness of environmental degradation due to deforestation has been asked where the Table No. 5.25 and Figure No. 5.44 shows that 39.25% are not aware, 39% have no idea and where about only 21.75% admitted for awareness on environmental degradation.

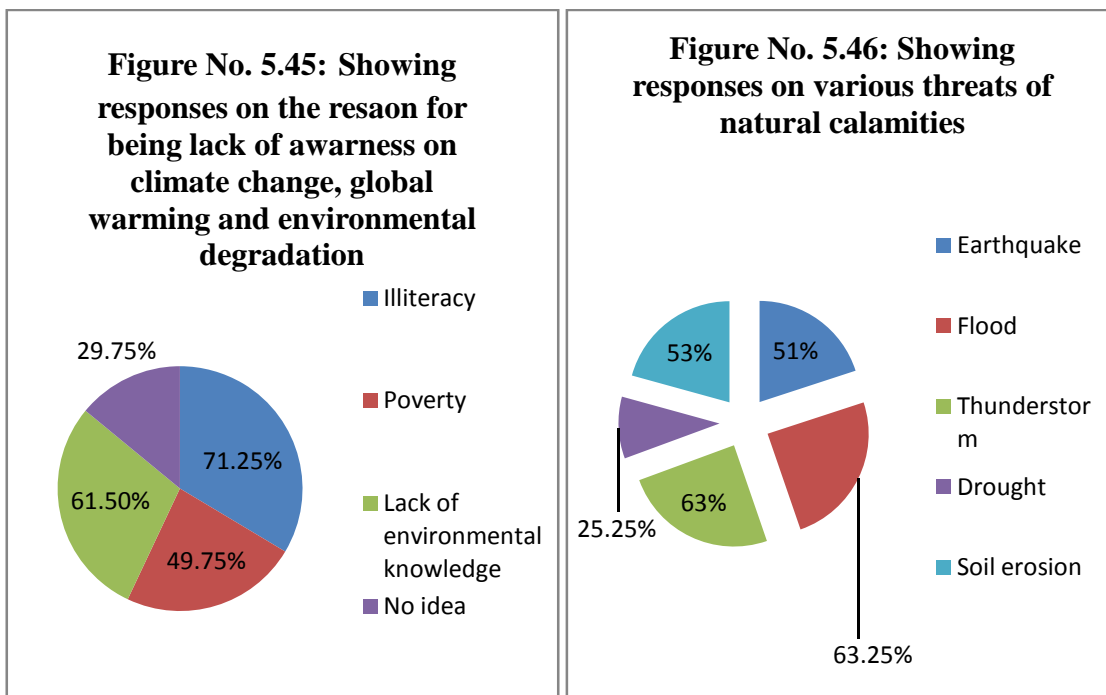
Again the Table No. 5.26 shows regarding the problems faced due to natural revealed in the data that 30.5% opted for facing problems, 36% admits that they haven't faced the threats and whereas 33.5% admits no idea.

It can be understood from the above that people are not concern with the problems of global warming and environmental degradation in the region. The reason for being not concern with the issues includes illiterate, poverty and lack of environmental education.

Table No. 5.27: Showing response on the reason for lack of awareness of climate change and environmental degradation and also response on various natural calamities threats in the region

District	Reason for lack of awareness of environmental degradation, climate change and global warming				Responses on the various natural calamities threats in locality				
	Illiteracy	Pover ty	Lack of environmental knowledge	No idea	Earthquake	Flood	Thunderstorm	Drought	Soil erosion
Kokrajhar	73	53	69	31	59	56	65	21	43
Chirang	78	49	64	25	46	63	68	18	59
Baksa	64	53	52	29	51	69	62	32	56
Udalguri	70	44	61	34	55	65	57	30	54
Total (BTAD)	285	199	246	119	204	253	252	101	212
Percentage	71.25%	49.75%	61.5%	29.75%	51%	63.25%	63%	25.25%	53%

Source: Field Study.



To assess the perception of 400 respondents on the reason for lack of awareness of environmental degradation, climate change and global warming, the data in Table No. 5.27 and Figure 5.45 shows that 71.25% believed illiteracy is the reason for lack of awareness on environment, 49.75% believed due to poverty, 61.5% believed lack of environmental knowledge and 29.75% admitted no idea.

Further to assess the response on various natural threats which the people faced has been revealed in the Table No. 5.27 and Figure No. 5.46 shows that 51% admitted that earthquake is a threat, 63.25% believed flood is a threat in the region, 60% admitted thunderstorm is also a great concern in the region, 25.25% admitted drought as region and 53% admitted soil erosion is also a threat in the region.

From above it can be analyzed that these people are mostly illiterate and living in rural backward area at which they are far lacking with the environmental education and hence they are less concern with the environmental issues. Regarding flood, this is also one of the serious concern as *The Assam times* reported that a total of 144 relief camps have been setup for 1,25,181 people affected due to flood in Kokrajhar and Chirang Districts in BTAD region and this flood waters have washed out many areas of Kokrajhar, Gossaigaon and Parbatjhora subdivision. It is also reported that the flood has damaged village roads; houses deaths of domestic animals and around 91 revenue villages have affected damaging

thousands of hectares of paddy crops (Times, 2019). It is also to state that there is lack of warning system. Again the thundering has also caused a serious affects in the region as some of the respondents expressed that many have lost their lives due to thundering it is because of the mobile towers and many electric towers existed in the region.

Table: No.5.28: Showing response on dealing with the environmental problems.

District	Responsible in dealing environmental problems on individual basis			Perception of people's on dealing with environmental problem								
				Community /Society			Government			NGOs		
	Responsible	Not Responsible	No idea	Good	Satisfactory	Poor	Good	Satisfactory	Poor	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
Kokrajhar	38	22	40	19	31	50	17	32	51	27	41	32
Chirang	31	26	43	24	29	47	22	24	54	30	37	32
Baksa	40	20	40	33	37	30	28	31	41	38	45	17
Udalguri	35	19	46	19	29	52	20	28	52	31	39	30
Total (BTAD)	144	87	169	95	126	179	87	115	198	126	162	111
Percentage	36%	21.75%	42.25%	23.75%	31.5%	44.75%	21.75%	28.75%	49.5%	31.5%	40.5%	27.75%

Source: Field Study.

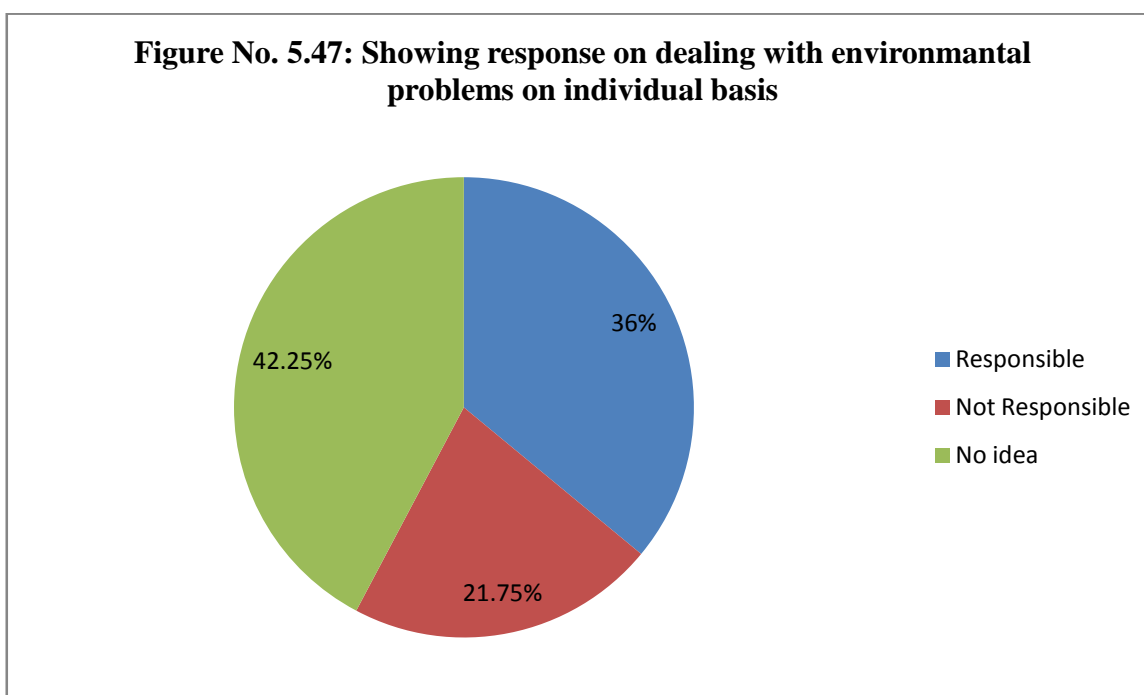
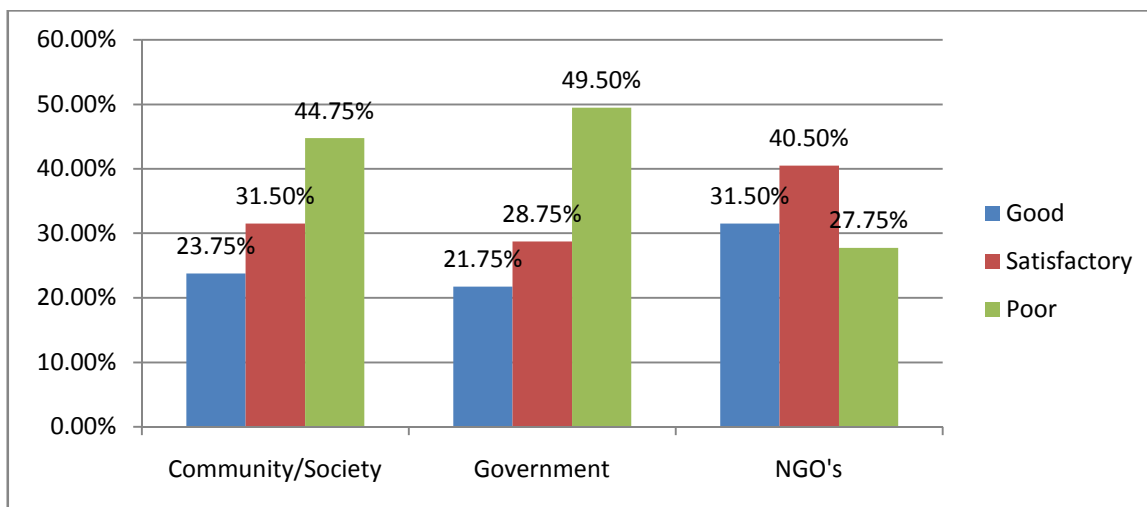


Figure No. 5.48: Showing responses on dealing with environmental problems by various actors.



In order to assess people perception in dealing for environmental problems on individual basis the Table No. 5.28 and Figure No. 5.47 shows that 36% out of 400 respondents reveals responsible, 21.75% admits not responsible and other 42.25% have no idea in dealing with the problems. It is observed that the people are mostly living in backward rural region and these people are mostly illiterate at which the people are less concern with the environmental issues to deal with.

Again to assess the people perception in dealing with environmental problems by various government, community/society and NGO's has been revealed in Table No. 5.28 and Figure no. 5.48 states 23.75% admits good, 31.5% admits satisfactory and whereas 44.75% admitted poor on the work of society on environmental security. In the matter of Government people opined that Government work on environmental protection shows 21.75% admitted well, 28.75% believed satisfactory and 49.5% admitted poor. Further, people opined that NGO's work on the matter is 31.5% believed to be good, 40.5% admitted satisfactory and rest 27.75% admitted poor. The government in dealing with environmental issues has launched many programmes but this has failed in practical. It is observed in BTAD region that the forest land has been encroached and the deforestation are taking place and as many timber smuggling is going on in BTAD region. The Sentinel reported that over 3 lakh bighas of land which is under tribal belt and blocks have been encroached in BTAD (Sentinel, 2016). Few concern respondents expressed that many trees have been cut from the forests involving smugglers and these may be reason behind the

change of climate in the region. It is therefore can be stated that they are not aware of the Article 51 A, the fundamental duties of the Indian constitution which states to protect and improve protect and improve the natural environments, and wildlife.

5.8. POLITICAL SECURITY

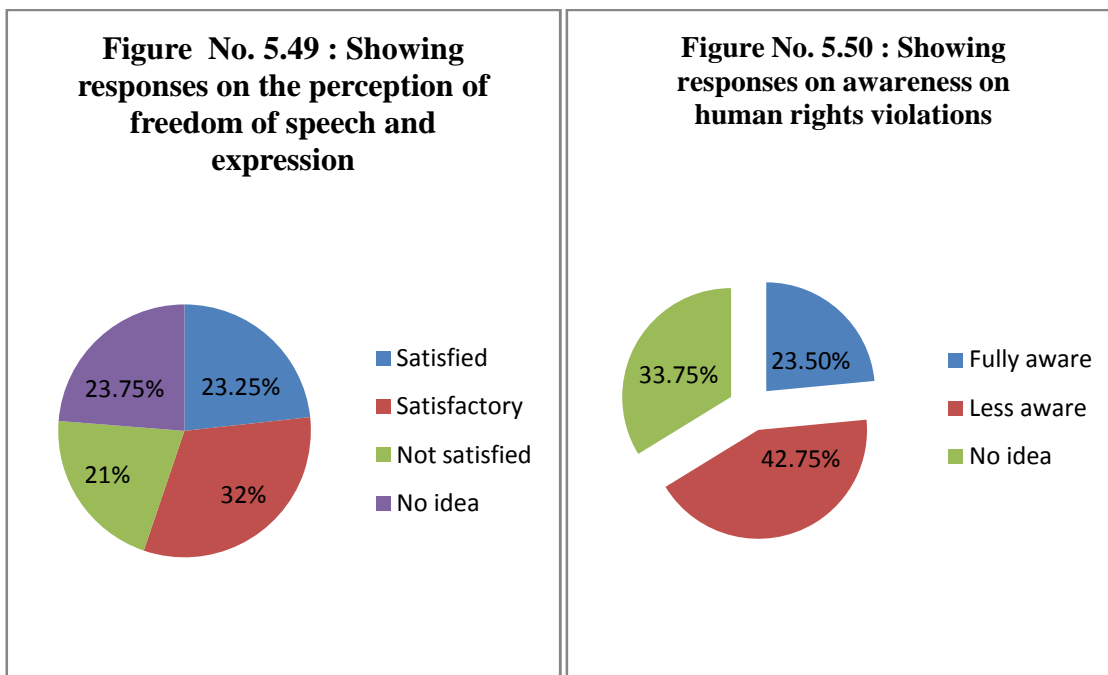
Political Security refers to the protection of basic human rights entitlement to every individual and enjoys freedoms to fullest freedom. It is one of the most important aspects of human security which gives to enjoy civil and political rights and freedom from all kinds of political oppression. The political security emphasized the people of country which ensures the people to live in a society that honours civil, political and basic human rights. Democracy, rule of law, freedom of equality etc. are regarded indispensable condition of political security.

The major threats of political security come within the state; some of them include state repression, torture, ill-treatment, disappearance, political detention, imprisonment, military intervention, abuse and the violation of human rights. Therefore to understand the political insecurities of Bodo Indigenous people of BTAD region, the study have been carried out accordingly that have been shown below.

Table No. 5.29: Response on people's perception on right to speech and expression and aware on human rights violations.

District	Peoples' perception of freedom of speech and expression				Response on aware of human right violations		
	Satisfied	Satisfactory	Not satisfied	No idea	Fully aware	Less Aware	No idea
Kokrajhar	21	36	17	26	24	47	29
Chirang	24	29	22	25	16	39	45
Baksa	27	33	19	21	28	41	31
Udalguri	21	30	26	23	26	44	30
Total (BTAD)	93	128	84	95	94	171	135
Percentage	23.25%	32%	21%	23.75%	23.5%	42.75%	33.75%

Source: Field Survey



To access the people perception on freedom of speech and expression, the table no. 5.29 and figure no. 5.49 reveals that people of the region about 32% are believe to be satisfactory followed by 23.75% who have no idea about the subject matter concern. However, the data also reveals that only 23.25% are satisfied with the freedom of speech and expression and rest 21% admitted not satisfied with freedom of speech and expression. The Article 19 of the fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution which provided freedom of speech and expression to all its citizens is to be considered that people are less concern with these rights. Some of the concern people expressed that they are being deprived of these rights for many reasons.

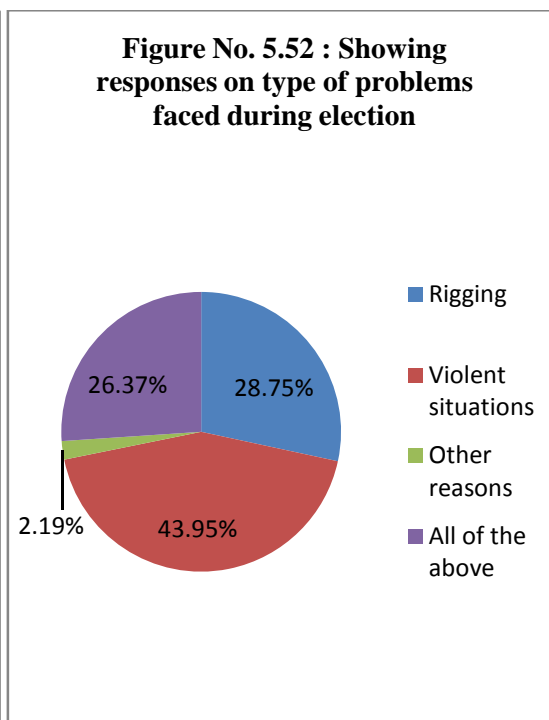
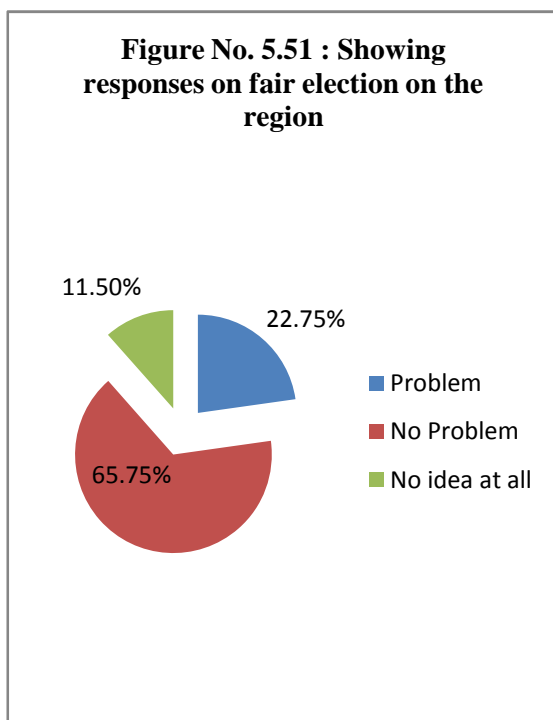
In order to understand the people's awareness of human rights violations prevailing in the region, the data shown in figure no. 5.50 states that 42.75 % are less aware about the gross violations of human rights prevailing in the region followed by 33.75% who have no idea about human rights violations. However, only about 23.5% have admitted that they are fully aware of the human rights violations prevailing in the region. As we have already admitted in above analysis that most of the respondents are illiterate, living under poverty and lacking of knowledge has resulted of being less aware of human rights violations. The aware citizens of the region expressed that the gross human rights violations is seen in the

region all aspects includes political, social, economic and cultural aspects. In the contrary, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) as well as the Indian constitution has set forth many provisions for securing the rights of its citizens but the human rights aspects in this region is less addressed and promoted at which large scale of human rights violations are evident. Again, it can also be stated these people lacks in human rights education.

Table No. 5.30: Showing responses about fair election in the region and types of problems they faced in election.

District	Response on fair election in the region			Types of problem faced during election			
	Problem	No problem	No idea at all	Rigging	Violent situations	Other reason	All of the above
Kokrajhar	28	64	8	6	11		11
Chirang	23	61	16	8	10	2	3
Baksa	18	72	10	5	8		5
Udalguri	22	66	12	7	11		5
Total (BTAD)	91	263	46	26	40	2	24
Percentage	22.75%	65.75%	11.5%	28.75%	43.95%	2.19%	26.37%

Source: Field Study



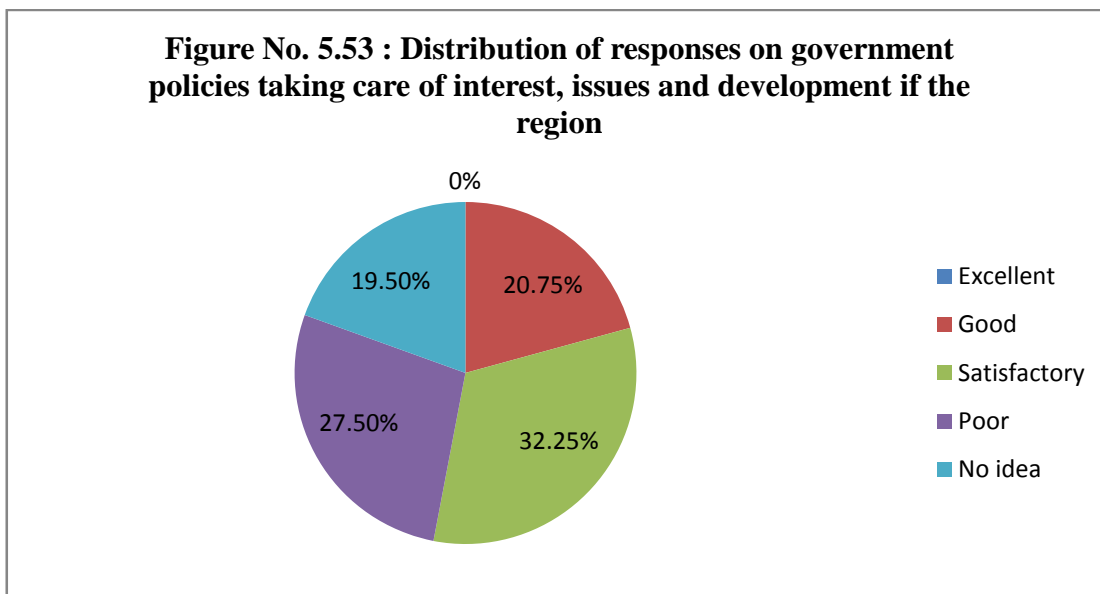
To understand the fair election held in the BTAD region, the questions have been put forward to the respondents on this regard and accordingly 400 respondents have been responded. The data as shown in Table no. 5.30 and Figure no. 5.51 reveals 65.75% who admitted that there is no problem in the election process, whereas 22.75% admits that there is a problem in conducting fair election and 11.50% stated that they don't have any idea in this regard.

However, the response on reason of having problem in regard of fair election has been responded by some of the respondents who are facing problems during election process. As per the field survey conducted a total of 92 persons have been responded that they are facing different types of problems and has shown in Table no. 5.30 and Figure no. 5.52 which shows that 43.85% had admitted that violent situations are the reason for the problem of fair election, 28.75% stated rigging as the reason and 26.37% opted all of the above as the reason.

Table No. 5.31: Showing responses on government policies taking care of interest, issues and development of the people of the region

District	Responses on government policies taking care of interest, issues and development of the region				
	Excellent	Good	Less Satisfactory	Poor	No idea
Kokrajhar	0	19	37	28	16
Chirang	0	14	30	31	25
Baksa	0	22	29	26	23
Udalguri	0	28	33	25	14
Total (BTAD)	0	83	129	110	78
Percentage	0	20.75%	32.25%	27.5%	19.5%

Source: Field Study



To access the responses on government policies which take care of interest, issues and development of the region, the data have been revealed in table no. 5.31 and figure no. 5.53 which shows that no respondents have been opted for excellent, only 20.75% have admitted for good, 32.25% opted less satisfactory, 27.5% admitted poor and rest 19.5% have no idea in this regard. Thus, according to this data as shown people are less satisfied with the government's interest on taking care of public issues at which this less interest shown by the government had made hindrances in the development of the region.

From above it can be understood that region is facing from various human security threats and the government have also shown less interest in solving the issues and problems. Further it can be stated that the government initiatives taken for interest of public are less executed or having loopholes in implementation of all the process.

5.9. CONCLUSION

From the above analysis of various data collected through field study, it is therefore to be mentioned that the Bodo people are very vulnerable in terms of human security. Human security which ensures protection of every people is thereby remained as challenge in this region. The seven elements of human security based on these indigenous Bodo people have been studied includes Personal Security, Health Security, Food Security, Economic Security, Community Security, Environment Security and Political Security. However, the data collected on the above elements has been interpreted and analyzed in

this chapter. Moreover, the study has found the prevalence of human insecurity in the region.

Further, the source collected through field study has found that there are less initiative taken by the government and different agencies in dealing with human insecurities in the region. And these kinds of governments ineffective mechanisms had also worsen the region and led the indigenous Bodo people marginalized and vulnerable. Moreover, the violent conflict and poor governance had made barrier in the development in the region.

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