

## CHAPTER-VI

### CONCLUSION, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

The concept of human security which basically stresses that people must be able to take care of themselves; people should have the opportunity to meet their essential needs for their livelihood and also to earn for their living by giving them full extent of freedom will only help them to ensure that these people can contribute for the development and also for their communities, their own countries and to the world (UNDP, 1994, p. 24). However, this has failed to achieve better human security in BTAD region which still today considered being one of the violent zones in the region.

In the final analysis on human security of the indigenous Bodo people of BTAD, the region can be marked by gross human insecurity. From various review of literature which has been undertaken for this research on the concept of human security especially to indigenous Bodo people, it is evident that this concept is less addressed and promoted. The insecurity of this region has been caused by multiple factors which have already been studied and analyzed in Chapter V of this study. The Bodo people who have been known as the early settlers of this region mere subjected to being most vulnerable and marginalized; they became the subject of many violent situations. Further, no effective measures have been ensured to provide better human security to these people and at which it is to be witnessed of frequent communal clashes and many other forms of violence.

While to summarize various chapters of this study undertaken, Chapter I has emphasized on the concept of Human Security provided in Human Development Report, 1994 which have given a comprehensive and direct definition. The report which have identified in two fold concepts, first, 'safety from all forms of constant threats of hunger, disease, crime and repression' , and second, 'protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily lives of all individuals- in our homes, jobs, communities and in any environment' (UNDP, 1994, *op.cit.* p. 3). Further, the chapter introduces on the indigenous people's living in the world and of the regional which therefore has highlighted that the indigenous people are poor segments of the people and they are being dominated by other sections of people and have become vulnerable in all aspects. Again, the chapter has highlighted about the Bodo people (ST's) and their main concentrated area which emphasized that these people are highly

concentrated in Bodoland Territorial Areas District which includes districts of Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa and Udalguri who are considered to be indigenous people and known to be early inhabitants in the region. The Bodo people are largest plain tribe in Assam comprising forty percent of the tribal population having rich cultures and traditions (Basumatary, 2011, p. 1). Moreover, this chapter has also designed the objectives, hypothesis and methodology in order to achieve the targets of the study.

In Chapter II, various literatures have been reviewed from different books, journals and reports etc. which has been put forwarded by intellectuals and academicians. The area of the literature includes human security, indigenous people and Bodo people in perspective of global, national and regional. However, this chapter has given a scope to know and understand various literatures to carry out the research work.

The Chapter III has emphasized on the theoretical perspective of human security which has highlighted the origin and appearance of human security. As highlighted in the chapter, the human security concept emerged soon after the post-cold war and the inadequacy of human security as the issues of ethnic conflict, issues of economic, social and the human sufferings have come to light. Moreover, this concept has highlighted in 1994 UNDP's Human Development Report and have identified seven essential elements of human security- personal security, health security, food security, economic security, community security, environment security and political security. This chapter has further highlighted the UNDP approach, the Canadian approaches and the Japanese approaches of human security. In 2001, the Canadian government have adopted the policies based on five foreign policy include- public safety, protection of civilians, peace support operations, conflict preventions, governance and accountability (Dutta, 2009, p. 22). Moreover, in 1999, the Japanese Government has also taken initiatives to support and promote human security globally which emphasizes on 'freedom from want and freedom from fear' and further Japan defines human security as the preservation and protection of the life and dignity of all human beings' (Dutta, 2009, *op.cit.* pp. 22-23). Again, the chapter has also highlighted the characteristics of human security which forwarded that human security is a universal concern, people-centered, interdependent and early prevention than intervention. Thus, this chapter has given deep insight on the theoretical perspective of human security.

In Chapter IV, the challenges of human security of the world and in India have been discussed. And also the measures and responses from various agencies are being highlighted.

As explored on the challenges of human security, it is to be understood that the globalization has heightened the risk factors and several human security like global crime, financial instability, hunger, poverty, chronic diseases, employment problem and conflict within national boundaries has set as a challenges of human security across the globe. Moreover, India is largest democratic country in the world and is also the most violent democracy, where numerous conflicts are politically motivated violence, conflicts, poverty, unemployment problem, rape are the challenges faces (Kolas & Miklian, 2014, p. 228). Furthermore, the chapter has also discussed the constitutional provisions, laws and declaration which ensures the protection of the lives of all human beings and provides rights to all. However, the ineffective mechanisms of all the laws have become the challenges of human security at all levels. Thus, the Chapter IV have discussed and analyzed about the challenges of the seven elements of human security from global to regional and moreover some of the responses from government, NGO's and from various international agencies have been highlighted in the chapter.

In Chapter V, efforts of field study have been discussed and interpreted. The data have been collected from the indigenous Bodo people living within the BTAD region and accordingly the data collected have been interpreted and analyzed in Chapter V. The data have been collected on seven elements to know the prevailing situations of human security of this Bodo people. The data analyzed in this chapter have shown the insecurities and threats situations that are prevailing among these indigenous Bodo people.

While in Chapter VI efforts have been made to undertake and discuss the major findings of the study. Further, considering these findings the efforts have been undertaken whether the targeted objectives have been fulfilled or not and whether the hypotheses drawn have been justified or not. Moreover, in this chapter based on all the findings and to recommend better human security in the region, some of the recommendations have been introduced in this study. Along with all the above, the limitations and scope for further studies have been drawn.

## **6.2 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

On the basis of the research of the Human Security of the Indigenous Bodo people in BTAD region, the major findings of the study have been highlighted below.

## 6.2.1 PERSONAL SECURITY

- i. Regarding the safety of the Indigenous Bodo people, the study found that many Bodo people living in BTAD region feels somewhat unsafe (49.75%). However, the reason behind the feeling of insecure in the region is because of series of ethnic conflict, insurgency problems, illegal migration, kidnapping and violence by security forces etc. where people of the region lives with great fear.
- ii. Further, the study found that Indigenous Bodo people mostly feels unsafe because of ethnic conflict (71.25%) which is a threat to their lives and makes insecure, followed by illegal migration (67.33%) which is also a threat to Bodo people, presence of insurgency (51.50%) and there are also other reason which makes insecure to these people.
- iii. Regarding people's perception on the safety of women and children, the study found that, Bodo women in BTAD region are somewhat unsafe (33.5%) followed by very unsafe (22.25%) where only few number are feeling safe (17.5) and somewhat safe (26.75%). While on the safety of children, it is found that the safety of children in the region is somewhat unsafe (37.25%) and followed by somewhat safe (29.25%). The series of violence like ethnic conflict, human trafficking, physical attack on women, kidnapping etc. are some of the reason which affected the lives of women and children.
- iv. While on people's perception on various forms of violence prevailing in the region because of militants or other miscreants groups, the study found that various forms of violence like Physical attack (49.75%), Killing (46%), Extortion (51.75%), Kidnapping (40.25%), Human Trafficking (69.25%) and Sexual Abuse (57.75) are prevalent in the region, where the violence in the region is at large scale against the Indigenous Bodo people.
- v. On the study of perception of violence made by security forces in the region, the study found that the violence likes arbitrary detention (56.25%), torture (54.25%) and harassment (56.5%) are prevalent in the region against indigenous Bodo people. According to many respondents innocent people in the region are being detained, tortured and harassed by security personnel on suspect or without any reason.
- vi. However on the study of people's view on governments initiatives in dealing with insurgency problems and with other violent groups in the region of Bodo indigenous people, the study found that people are not satisfied (67.75%) with the initiatives

taken by the government. According to the respondents, the militants groups and many violent activities are still present in the region despite the government's initiatives of which it can be stated that the initiatives taken by the governments are very poor in this regard.

- vii. The study on the peoples responses of rehabilitant of ethnic conflict victims, persons mostly affected and the governments initiatives for ensuring peace and security found that the maximum victims (64.25%) have initiated their own arrangement for their rehabilitation and government arrangement has also made with less initiative (35.75%). Few respondents opined that government has distributed some amount as financial assistance for relief and rehabilitation but the amount is not satisfactory for their rehabilitation. On regard of persons mostly affected, the study found that children (70.75%) are mostly affected in the riot followed by women (58.75%) and men (49%). As some of the affected respondents stated that they feel insecure because of various violence prevalent in the region the ethnic conflict is one of the worst affected violence which hit children and women in the region, the children has affected in their educational environment and they are also being trafficked and so on. Further, on the initiatives of the government in ensuring peace and security in the region, the study found that the initiatives taken by the government are very poor (52.75%), whereas some respondents have satisfied (31.25%) with the initiatives taken by the government. Despite the initiatives, the series of violence have affected to the indigenous Bodo people in BTAD region since 1993 to till date as there is no initiatives taken for permanent solution of peace in the region.

On the contrary to the above in regard of personal security of all human beings, the attitude of killing, ethnic conflict, physical violence, torture, crime against women and children have attributed to the violations of Universal Declaration of Human Rights – Article 3 (Right to life), Article 4 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 5 (Prohibition of torture), Article 7 (Equality before law), Article 9 (Prohibition of arbitrary arrest), Article 11 (Principle of legality and presumption of innocence), Article 12 (Protection of privacy), Article 13 (Freedom of movement), Article 18 (Freedom of thought, conscience and religion), and Article 19 (freedom of opinion). Moreover, this has also violated the fundamental rights of Indian constitution Article 14 (Equality before law), Article 15 (Prohibition of Discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth), Article 21 (Protection of life and personal liberty),

Article 22 (Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases), Article 23 (Protection of human traffic and forced labour).

### **6.2.2 HEALTH SECURITY**

- viii. On the efficiency of health insurance of Indigenous Bodo people, the study found that, the indigenous Bodo people are not efficient (60.75%) where only few are efficient (30%). It is observed that these people are living in rural backward areas and they are lacking in knowledge of insurance system at which they are inefficient in this aspect comparing to urban people.
- ix. On the study of the availability of medical service in the regions of BTAD, it is found that these people are not satisfied with the overall services of medical facilities. The study found that there is no available of doctors (73.25%), no proper medicinal facilities (81.5%), no maternal units (90.5%) and no child care unit facilities (91.75%). Some of the respondents in this regard argued that they have to move to towns, cities for proper treatment as the region lacks medical emergency services.
- x. Regarding the status of health of indigenous Bodo people, the study found that the health status is in average (45.5%) where some of the respondents also stated poor (22.5%) and few people have opted good (12.5%). From this it can be stated that these people basically are not aware of their health conditions. Further, the study found the reason for not being concern with their health related problems are the issues like- poverty (61.75%), illiteracy (59%), not aware of health problems (59.25%), lack of hospital infrastructure facilities (69.75%) that have been admitted as the reason for not being concern with the issues related with health problems. It is therefore can be stated that these people are very much lacking in respect of health care facilities.

The poor health care system in the region has attributed to the violation of Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 25 (Right to food, housing, clothing and medical care) and moreover this has violated the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Article 12 (Right to highest standard of health). Article 47 of the Directive Principles of State Policy which states that- 'State shall raise the level of nutrition and standard of living and improvement of all public health' is also not maintained in the region.

### 6.2.3 FOOD SECURITY

- xi. In response to the beneficiary of Public Distribution System (PDS), the study found that most of the beneficiaries of PDS are not satisfied (59%) with this system whereas some of them are also satisfied (41%). Some of the respondents who are not satisfied with the system states that those items distributed are not sufficient for their livelihood. Again, the study on self afford to access an adequate food found that these people have sufficient (53%) capacity to access their food of their own, whereas, some of the respondents reveals that there capacity in accessing food of their own are not sufficient (47%). Further, the study found that the poor supply of government rations (60.75%) in the region is one of the causes of food insecurity in the region.
- xii. Regarding the source of food on the basis of availability of agricultural/farming land, adequate food grain and farming seasonal crops, it is found in the study that many people do not have adequate agricultural or farming land (61.75%), inadequate food grain (71.5%), but somehow they manage for farming seasonal crops (52%) for their livelihood. Thus, it can be stated that these people cannot assure their livelihood in sufficient way.
- xiii. The study found that these people are lacking about nutritional knowledge (65.5%) at which they cannot access nutritional foods and further the high market price of nutritional foods (72%) also one of the cause for not availing nutritional foods. The study also found that the lack of modern skills in agriculture sectors (72.25%) also the reason for not being able to go high production as these people still uses traditional techniques in agricultural farming and thus produces low production.
- xiv. Regarding the effects of crops and livestock due to climate change, the study found that flood (56.5%) in the region causes effects on the crops and livestock but drought in the (14.5%) has no serious effects in the region.

In regard to food security and on the basis of findings, Article 25 (Right to food, housing, clothing and medical care) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 11 (Right of adequate standard of living- right to food) of ICESCR are evident of violations. Further, Article 39 (adequate means of livelihood equally, distribution of wealth to serve common people) and Article 47 (raising the levels of nutrition and the standard of

living and improvement of public health) of the Directive Principles of State Policy are being evident of violations on basis of the study of findings.

#### **6.2.4 ECONOMIC SECURITY**

- xv. While on the study of income of the respondents, the study found that maximum respondents income is in average in between Rs. 5001-10001 (33.5%) followed by income between Rs. 10001-20000 (27.25%). Where the study found that very less respondent income is above Rs. 20000 (19.5%). Further, the study on their source of income found that people are mostly dependent on agricultural farming (33.25%) and followed by wage labour (22.25%), whereas the study states that very less number of respondents is government servants (15.5%).
- xvi. Again, the study has found that the income of the respondents does not fulfill their basic needs in maintaining their livelihood. Further, the study on the beneficiaries of MNREGA found that the respondents are not satisfied (81.75%) with this scheme as many respondents reacted with this schemes that many corruption are taking place in this scheme and also argued that this scheme cannot fulfill or guarantee any employment to the people of this region.
- xvii. The study on the reason of poverty and unemployment found that illiteracy (90.25%), lack of skill education (66.5%), lack of industries in the region (55.25%) and lack of awareness are the reason for being poverty and employment in the region. It is observed in the field study that these people are mostly engaged in agriculture and as daily wager.
- xviii. On the study of housing condition of the indigenous Bodo people in BTAD region, it is found that they have a livable housing condition (61.25%) whereas only few number of respondents have good house (21%) and rest of the people are living in dilapidated condition (17.75%). During field study it is also observed that the house conditions of many respondents are not at all in good condition. Further on the source of lighting has been studied which found that the main source of lighting in electricity (69.75%), whereas some of the respondents still uses kerosene (20.75%).
- xix. Regarding the communication facilities, the study found that good number of respondents uses mobile phones (65.25%). However there are still many respondents who still don't have or can't afford mobile phones (34.5%). It is also observed



during study that many of the mobile phones users still don't have smart phones where they are not avail to access internet facilities.

- xx. During the study on source of drinking water and types of source of drinking water of different households, the study found that many respondents uses untreated water having with the premise (33.25%) whereas good number of households have drinking water facilities outside their house premise (22.25%) and some of the respondents even have to go far away from home (15%) to have drinking water. However, only few respondents have treated water (29%) having within their premise.

Again, the study on the type of source of drinking water found that a good number of respondents uses untreated tap water, hand pump, covered well, tube well/borehole etc. (54.75%) whereas only few respondents uses treated tap water, hand pump etc. (29.25%). During the study, it is observed that the indigenous Bodo people of the region are mostly uses untreated water, where they consume water directly from tap water or others.

- xxi. Regarding the latrine and bathroom facilities of the indigenous Bodo people in BTAD region, it is found in the study that many of the household doesn't have latrine facilities within their premises (56.25%) as they have to go beyond their premises to access latrine facilities, where only few can afford for latrine facilities (28.25%) and also some people even go for open defecation (15.5%).

Again, in the availability of bathroom in households, the study found that many people don't have bathroom facility (60.5%) in their homes whereas only few have bathroom facilities (20%). Some of the respondents stated that they have to go in river for taking bath.

- xxii. On the possession of some of the important durable assets, the study found that maximum of the respondents out of 400 doesn't have durable assets. Only few of them can afford the assets like television (35.5%), computer/laptop (13.7%), two wheeler (28%), four wheelers (5.25%) and bicycle (60.25%). During study, it is observed that the people because of unemployment and poverty they cannot afford all those items and they are basically engaged as agricultural activity and daily wager where it becomes unable to purchase those items.

Considering the findings of the study, Article 22 (Right to social security), Article 23 (Right to work), Article 24 (Right to leisure), Article 25 (Right to food, housing

and clothing), Article 26 (Right to education) of UDHR and Article 6 (Right to work), Article 7 (Just work conditions), Article 10 (Protection of the family) are evident of violations. Moreover, Article 38 (promotion of the welfare of people in securing and protecting of social, economic and political justice), Article 39 (adequate means of livelihood equally to its citizens, distribution of wealth equally to serve common people), Article 42 (just and humane conditions of work), Article 43 (promotion of cottage industries on individual basis or co-operative basis in rural areas or in other way to all workers, agricultural, industrial, living wage, conditions of work, decent and standard living and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities), Article 46 (promote special care the educational and economic interest of weaker sections of the people, and in particular, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitations), Article 47, (raise the level of nutrition and standard of living and improvement of all public health), Article 48, (organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines), which have been ensured for the people are less executed and this ineffectiveness have violated the rights that have enshrined in the constitution of India.

### **6.2.5 COMMUNITY SECURITY**

- xxiii. On response of identity based tensions, the study found that the identity based tensions (54%) are prevailing in the region. Whereas, few respondents (20.25%) admitted that identity based tensions are not prevailing in the region around rest (25.75%) admitted no idea on this regard. However, it is observed that most respondents admitted for identity based tensions are relevant in the BTAD region. The study further found that some of the reasons behind the tensions are due to illegal migration (59.5%) and loss of traditional values and customs (58.75%). Moreover, less number of respondents (23.5%) has also admitted religion based conflict and lack of social security (40.5%) may also be the reason behind identity tensions of indigenous Bodo people.
- xxiv. Regarding the belief on gender equality, the study found that the indigenous Bodo people belief in gender equality (58.75%), whereas few respondents (12.75%) admitted that there is gender inequality and some of them responded (28.5%) they don't know about this equality. However, it is to be observed that most of the indigenous Bodo people do believe in gender equality and they equally respect

among each of the genders. The study also found that this Bodo community is very helpful (79.75%) among each other in any aspects.

- xxv. The study also found that these indigenous Bodo people are affected at large scale because of ethnic conflict (72.25%) in the region prevailing in many series.
- xxvi. Regarding the empowerment of women, the study found that they believe and encourage in education women (89%) whereas in most of the cases it is found that women's decision making in households, decision making process, and in accessing of financial resources of family they are being deprived of accessing these activities.
- xxvii. About domestic violence in Bodo society, it is found in the study that, domestic violence (79.25%) in this society are not prevailing in Bodo society, where few (20.75%) admitted that domestic violence are prevailing like control over women and physical abuse after the use of alcohol etc. However, it is observed from most of the respondents that domestic violence in Bodo society is very irreverent.
- xxviii. About the faith and confidence with other communities involved in ethnic conflict, it is found that maximum respondents (58.75%) have no faith and confidence with other communities who are involved in ethnic conflict, they often remain in suspicion. It is observed that the series of ethnic conflict has made people remain with great fear and had no trust with those communities.
- xxix. Regarding the governments initiatives for bringing faith and confidence among different communities, the study found that the government has failed in initiate in bringing faith and confidence with those communities who are involved in ethnic conflict as most of the respondents have responded poor initiatives (61.5%).

In regard to this community security and by considering the facts of findings, Article 1 (Equality between man and woman), Article 2 (Prohibition of discrimination), Article 3 (Right to life), Article 7 (Equality before law and prohibition of discrimination), Article 18 (Freedom of thought, conscience and religion), Article 27 (Right to participate in cultural life) of Universal Declaration of Human Rights are evident from findings of violation.

### **6.2.6 ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY**

- xxx. About the awareness of global warming and climate change, the study found that people have no idea and are not aware about the issues of global warming. It is also found in the study that many people are also not aware or not having any idea about environmental degradation because of deforestation.

- xxxi. The study on the reason of not being aware of these environmental problems found that lack of environmental knowledge (61.5%), Illiteracy (71.25%) and Poverty (49.75%) are some of the reason for not being aware of environmental problems.
- xxxii. The study also found that indigenous Bodo people of this BTAD region are facing from natural threats like flood, thunderstorm and soil erosion.
- xxxiii. About dealing environmental issues on individual basis, the study found that the people have no idea (42.25%) in taking responsibility for dealing the environmental problems, where only few (36%) have admitted that they are responsible in dealing with environmental issues. It is already observed that these people are lacking in environmental knowledge and illiteracy as the reason for not being aware of those issues.
- xxxiv. About the people's perception in dealing with environmental problems by communities/societies, NGO's and governments, the study found that the NGO's in dealing with environmental issues are satisfactory whereas governments responsibility in dealing with this issues are poor in response.

On the basis of the environmental protection in BTAD region, less initiative have been observed as people lacks in knowledge on environmental issues are the problems of illiteracy may also be reason on lack of awareness on this issues. Thus, the Article 12 (right to highest standard of health) of ICESCR is evident to be less maintained. Article 48A (the State shall promote and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country) of the Directive Principles of State Policy has not been fulfilled in order to promote and protect the environmental issues.

## **6.2.7 POLITICAL SECURITY**

- xxxv. While about the people's perception on freedom of speech and expression, the study found that respondents have shown less satisfactory in accessing this right where 32% had only admitted satisfactory, 21% admits not satisfied and others 23.75% have no idea at all whereas only 23.25% are satisfied. The reason of illiteracy, lack of knowledge concerning are one of the cause this not having idea on this aspects.
- xxxvi. Regarding the awareness on human rights violations, the study found that people of the region are less aware (42.75%) and some have no idea (33.75%) about the human rights violations in the region. Only few of them are aware (23.5%) in this regard.

xxxvii. While on the government policies taking care of public interest, issues and developments in the region, the study found that people are less satisfied (32.25%) with the government policies being undertaken for the people of the region. Where many of them even admitted poor (27.5%) and few people don't have idea (19.5%). However, the less interest shown by the government has made hindrances to the development of this region.

On the basis of findings, Article 19 (Freedom of opinion), Article 21 (Right to political participation) of UDHR and commonly Article 1 (Right to self-determination) of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) have been evident of violation. Moreover, Article 18 (Right to freedom includes freedom of speech and expression etc.) of the fundamental rights of Indian Constitution have been violated in the region. Again, to introduce, the people of the region are mostly unaware of the violations of human rights and further the findings also revealed that government have shown less interest on the issues and problems in the region. The separate state movement 'Bodoland' demanded by indigenous Bodo people on the basis of self determination rights under Article 1 of the UN Charter and ICCPR is still a pending issue. Thus, it is also observed that Right to self-determination of the people is also violated.

### **6.3 ACCOMPLISHMENT OF OBJECTIVES**

In order to accomplish and to fulfill certain set of objectives, the study has been undertaken based on those targeted objectives. Accordingly, the study has resulted in providing some of the major findings which has analyzed and narrated above, however, this has facilitated in fulfilling the targeted objectives which are as follows:

- i. The theoretical perspectives on human security along with the appearance of human security have been drawn in this study.
- ii. Some of the constitutional provisions, UDHR and United Nations declarations for protection of human rights and also for ensuring human security have been studied and drawn.
- iii. The different threats of human security which brings insecurity among indigenous Bodo people have been explored in this study.

- iv. The challenges of human security at global, national and local have been studied and drawn in this study.
- v. Responses from various people on the threats and insecurities prevailing in this BTAD region have been analyzed and studied.
- vi. Several agencies like government and NGO's responses and their measures for ensuring human security have also been studied.
- vii. The recommendations to adopt in ensuring peace and security along with good human security in BTAD region have also been drawn in this chapter.

## 6.4 VALIDATION OF HYPOTHESES

To undertake the research in right direction three hypotheses have been formulated. Therefore, the findings of this study have been verified and compared to testify the validity of the hypotheses drawn. However, the findings of this study have been proved the hypotheses drawn to be true and valid which can be understood from the points given below.

### **Hypothesis-I**

**“The nature of violent conflict in the region create threat to human security in the region”**

From the findings of the study, it can be understood that a series of violence in BTAD region has brought insecurities in the livelihood of this region. A series of ethnic conflict, presence of insurgency in the region, human trafficking, kidnapping and violations of human rights by government forces have brought fear psychosis into the region. Where the people feels they are under threat of various violence that frequently prevails in BTAD area. Thus, the frequent violence in the region has created threats to human security in BTAD region. Therefore, it can be stated that the first hypotheses on the basis of findings of the study has found to be true, valid and justified.

### **Hypotheses-II**

**“The ineffective governance mechanisms worsened the security of people in the region”**

The findings of this study indicated that the improper and ineffective mechanisms have made worst in the region which can be clearly understood from the following findings:

- i. The people's fear on the large scale human rights violations like arbitrary detention, torture and harassment to innocent lives by government forces shows the ineffective mechanisms taken by the government.
- ii. The showing of governments irresponsible attitudes towards preventing ethnic conflicts have also worsened the region. Further, less initiative have also been seen in rehabilitant of the victim families.
- iii. The initiatives not taken by government to bring faith and confidence of Bodo Indigenous people with different communities have made worst in the region.
- iv. To ensure peace and security in the region and also to protect the indigenous Bodo people, there are no effective measures taken by the government.
- v. The unemployment and poverty in the region are also some of the ineffective mechanisms carried out the government.
- vi. The poor services of medical emergency in the region also one of the ineffective measures taken by the government.
- vii. The poor supply of PDS also one of the ineffective governance mechanisms in the region.
- viii. The corruption of MNREGA in the region is also one of the lacks of governance.
- ix. The ineffective measures on environmental problems are also one of the disinterest shown by the government.

Thus, it can be stated that the second hypotheses drawn for the study is also found to be true and valid based on the findings of the study.

### **Hypothesis-III**

**“The threats to Human Security are major challenges of development in the region”.**

It is clarified from the above findings that have shown the threats of human security which challenges the development of the region:

- i. That, the threats like presence of insurgency in the region, kidnapping, human trafficking, killing, and the violence made by security forces are some of the challenges of human security which hinders the development in the region.

- ii. The poor medical services in the region are also one of the threats to health security and that challenges the development of the region.
- iii. The lack of modern skills in agriculture sectors, lack of industries and lack of skill development are some of the challenges of development in the region.
- iv. The poverty and unemployment problem in the region also shows the challenges of development in the region.
- v. The frequent ethnic conflict in the region is also one of the challenges of development of the region.
- vi. The less shown interest of government and ineffective mechanisms also the cause and challenges of development in BTAD region.

However, the third hypotheses drawn for the study also found to be valid and justified on the basis of the findings of the research undertaken.

## **6.5 INTERPRETATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Considering the major findings of the study, the following interpretations and recommendations have been made for better human security as well as the promotion of human security in the region.

### **Personal Security concern recommendations**

- i. Significant steps should be taken to implement in order to protect the indigenous Bodo people and ensure security to these people by protecting their land rights and their customs and traditions. Effective measures should also be taken to solve the problems of illegal migration prevailing in BTAD region.
- ii. Strong initiatives should be undertaken in dealing with the existing human trafficking problems and sexual abuse in the region and ensure safety to this indigenous people. Door to door campaign should be organized time to time by government, NGO's and any other civil society.
- iii. Significant steps should be undertaken to implement all the laws pertaining to crime against women and children.
- iv. The law and order should improve with a view to ensure full protection of the indigenous Bodo people living in BTAD region without violations of human rights.



- v. The ethnic conflict victim's family or household must ensure with full rehabilitation and permanent solution must be made ensuring faith and confidence among all the people.
- vi. Article 21 (Right to life) of the fundamental rights of Indian constitution must be ensured to all the people. Further, the policies and programs should be made to ensure human security to its entire people.

### **Health Security concern recommendations**

- vii. There should be awareness campaign to make the indigenous people aware about the health insurance system. As the people of the region are not concerned with this system because of poverty and illiteracy and hence awareness program may be conducted from time to time.
- viii. From time to time health campaign should organize and make these people aware of their health status and proper initiatives should also be undertaken for health checkups (monthly wise) to these indigenous people.
- ix. The medical facilities should made available with doctor, medicine, maternal units and child care unit facilities in every health centre for better human security.

### **Food Security concern recommendations**

- x. The policymakers should address the rural development through land reforms, sustainable agriculture, income distribution and employment in order to reduce food insecurity.
- xi. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) – Public Distribution System (PDS) should play an important role as a societal safety web in order to prevent famine and to eradicate food insecurity of the region.
- xii. The high market price nutritious food available in open market should be subsidized and distribute through PDS to all below poverty lines families. The food grains must also be subsidized through PDS to all households (ration card holders) which should be lower to market price.
- xiii. The government should pay more attention and encourage the weaker sections belonging to the households of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste, marginal labours for their agricultural protection.

- xiv. The various existing food-related schemes such as PDS, ICDS, Mid Day Meal must be properly implemented so that the beneficiaries be benefited to highest extend.
- xv. The application of modern technology should used to increase the food production and reduce food insecurity of the region.

#### **Economic Security concern recommendations**

- xvi. The government schemes like MNREGA should be properly implemented and ensure beneficiaries with full benefit as per the regulations.
- xvii. Skill education must be introduced to the rural peoples with financial assistance and reduce unemployment problems and poverty of the region.
- xviii. The modern technologies must be applied in agriculture sector to improve household's economic wealth and the industries should also set up to give employment to the rural peoples.
- xix. The government with a view of ensuring human security, the policies should be taken to improve better livelihood of this indigenous Bodo people.
- xx. By promoting employment in agriculture, small and medium enterprise, micro-finance institutions and tourism sectors to combat poverty.

#### **Community Security concern recommendations**

- xxi. The government, NGO's and any other social organizations should bring a sense of national integration and promote brotherhood in order to bring confidence among different sections of the people living.
- xxii. The government should take effective measures in protecting the indigenous Bodo people customs and traditions along with land rights of these people as per the law.
- xxiii. The women in the society of Bodo people should be encouraged to participate in the decision making policy along with effective reservation policy to women's.

#### **Environmental Security concern recommendations**

- xxiv. The women in the society shall be made aware about their rights through campaign or by conducting various programmes concerning women rights protected under the provision of law and especially from violent and conflict situations.
- xxv. Effective measures must undertake to protect the forest against timber smugglers and involve in illegal activities along with the forest encroachers.

- xxvi. There is an urgent need of involvement from forests officials, NGO's and other social organizations to make people aware about the issues of environment and adverse impact of human activities on the environment.
- xxvii. The environmental education should involved practical works for effectiveness.
- xxviii. The idea of sustainability should be promoted among all populations to highest extent in order to prevent and reduce the environmental issues so that better human security can be ensured for future generations.

#### **Political Security concern recommendations**

- xxix. The law and order should be improved by the government without violating human rights.
- xxx. Article 19 (Right to freedom of speech and expression) of the fundamental rights of the Indian Constitution must be ensured without any violations.
- xxxi. The government should ensure to preserve the rights of indigenous Bodo people of BTAD region. Further, the government should take effective and quality policy in implementing the various programs for these people
- xxxii. To prevent violent situations in election related matters, proper security arrangement should be undertaken. Further, beyond elections other arrangement of security may be made to indigenous Bodo people in every day to day life.

## **6.6 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY AND SCOPE FOR FURTHER STUDIES**

The study entitled “Human Security of the Indigenous People of BTAD: With special reference to Bodo Community” has been undertaken by considering seven elements of human security includes Personal Security, Health Security, Food Security, Economic Security, Community Security, Environment Security and Political Security. The study is limited to four districts of Bodoland Territorial Areas Districts (BTAD) includes Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa and Udalguri with a total respondents of 400 (100 each in every districts) and the study has explored on the human security of the indigenous Bodo people living in village areas of BTAD and have not gone beyond this extent. As the study have not gone through other sections of the communities living in this region and thus it may not be appropriate to generalize the results of study to whole people living in BTAD region.

Moreover, the study is limited to seven elements of human security and further many sub elements of human security have not been studied and have not gone in depth. Hence it may have the future scope of the study to any researcher to explore at micro level. Again, the comparative study on human security with other sections of communities may also be the scope of further research and also the comparative study with BTAD district and other districts of Assam may remain one of the scopes to undertake further research.

## **6.7 CONCLUSION**

The study explored the theoretical foundations of human security and its appearance from security to new concept of human security which gave rise after the post cold war period. And with the view to explore the human security at regional level, the study has been undertaken on Human Security of Bodo People to explore the various threats of human security that have been faced by the Bodo people living in BTAD region and accordingly the study had found various challenges of human security prevailing in the region.

In summing up, it is understood the BTAD region have remained within the web of various insecurity problems. Much of the mechanisms have remained as theoretical and the mechanisms are less executed in practice to resolve the problems faced by the indigenous Bodo people living in BTAD region. It is also learnt from various chapters while in discussion that the concept of human security is less addressed and less promoted that have also been observed from findings too. But it may not be good enough to only discuss the human security in books or in four walls in fact everyone should come forward to prevent all forms of violent situations rather than intervention. The government should also take effective measures to prevent all forms of violence or conflict and in fact government should properly implement all welfare schemes to common peoples and take proper measures in ensuring social, political, economic and cultural security to its entire people equally. The state must also have to create scope in accessing basic service like health, food, shelter education, infrastructures, and other contingencies which therefore will secure and sustain their livelihood and well beings. So, it can be concluded that only with the promotion of human security and protecting basic human rights can achieve better human security in the region.

## REFERENCES

- Basumatary, R. (2011). The Bodos of the World: as tribes. p. 1.
- Dutta, A. R. (2009). Changing Paradigms of Security Discourse in North-East India. In A. R. Dutta, *Human Security in North-East India Issues and Policies*. Guwahati: Anwasha, India.
- Kolas, A., & Miklian, J. (2014). Facing the Future Responding to human insecurity in India. In A. Kolas, & J. Miklian, *India's Human Security: Lost debates, forgotten people, intraceable challanges* (p. 228). New york: Routledge.
- UNDP. (1994). *Human Development Report*. New York: Oxford University Press.