

## **CHAPTER – VI**

### **RECCOMENDATION AND CONCLUSION**

#### **6.0 Introduction**

Human Rights is part and parcel of human society that should not be violated at any cost. Though we have provisions for protection and promotion of rights for every section of individual, but due to various reasons there may take place conflict and chaos in system or human society. Therefore, every root causes should be find out to solve the problems in order to provide equal opportunity to all. As per as Bodo Community of BTAD is concern, as discussed in four various areas i.e. governance and administration, social, economic and environment, there we have seen some sort of human rights violations. In connection with this research work, summary on work and testing of hypothesis, recommendations for solution of problems, limitation of the study, scope for further research work and concluding remarks of the research work are presented below.

#### **6.1 Summary on work and testing of hypothesis**

The research work in the area and entitled “Human Rights in the context of Bodo community of BTAD, Assam since 2003 to 2014” divided into six (6) Chapters including Introduction and Conclusion. The Chapter I (Introduction) deals with the theoretical part of human rights including its meaning, origin and growth during three different period i.e. ancient, medieval and modern, classification and generation. Since, Bodo community of Assam is indigenious people, so the term indigenious including the other indigenious people of world in general, Assam and BTAD in particular are also being discussed. The other area which are part of chapter are profile of BTAD, Bodo Community and followed by statement of problem, rationale of the study, methodology of study, objectives and scope of study, hypothesis of study and organization of chapter followed by conclusion.

The Chapter II is relevant literature review in the context of study area. This particular chapter examine the related literature for systematic research work and strong theoretical based.

The Chapter III deals with the protective provisions in the two different context i.e. global and national. It is utmost essential to know the existing protective provisions for human rights, then only discussion can be meaningful referring to those provisions.

The Chapter IV is the main chapter, where data analysis and discussion was being made in the research area on the basis of data collected for the research purpose.

The Chapter V deals with the role of government, NGOs and other social organizations to ensure human rights in the context of Bodo community.

The Chapter VI is the last chapter, which presents the recommendation and conclusion of the research work.

Keeping in mind the objectives of research work, following hypothesis guided the research work. These are,

- a) The human rights of Bodo community in BTAD of Assam are being violated in various aspects.
- b) The protective provisions that we have for protection and promotion of indigenous peoples' rights are not being followed by concern persons and departments seriously.
- c) The lack of effective implementation of various programmes and policies taken by government time to time are the causes of concern for the problems like deprivation, backwardness and underdevelopment.

According to the objective of research work, the attempt that was being made to assess the status of human rights in the context of Bodo community in BTAD after the historic achievement of BTC i.e. since 2003 to 2014. On the basis of the objective and hypothesis, four different sector i.e. governance and administration, social, economic and environmental was chosen and made division to carry out the study. Accordingly, research design was made and field work have done, which have discussed too. On the basis of collected data from respondents, the following is the perception and overall observation of very human rights status of the BTAD, Assam during study period. In this regard, five choices or options were given in questionnaire to respondents. These were –

- a) Very good, b) Average Good, c) Bad, d) Worst and e) No idea.

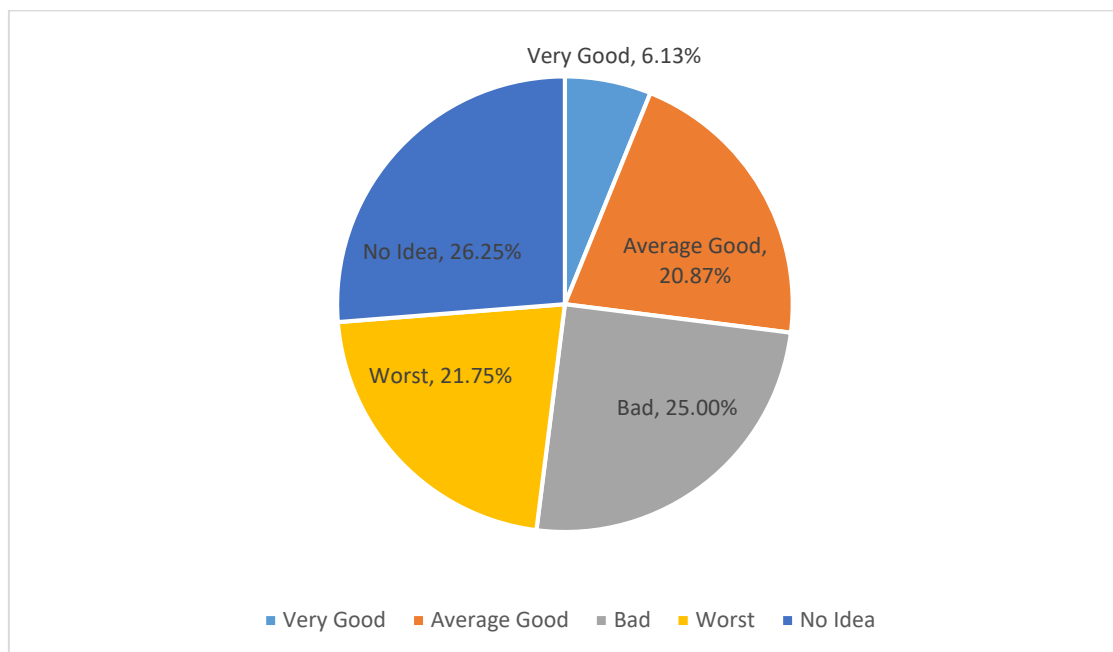
**Table 6.1**  
**Perceptions of respondents on status of human rights in BTAD**

District	Very good		Average good		Bad		Worst		No idea	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kokrajhar	4	7	19	18	21	27	21	19	35	29
Chirang	3	8	19	19	36	25	19	20	23	28
Baksa	7	6	23	24	25	23	24	21	21	26
Udalguri	5	9	22	23	20	23	27	23	26	22
<b>BTAD</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>

*Source: - Field survey.*

On the basis of above table, following is the figure in percentage,

**Figure 6.1 Perception of respondents on the Status of Human Rights in BTAD**



*Source: - Field survey.*

The above table and diagram reveals that 6.13% percent of responded very good, 20.87% responded average good, 25.00% responded bad, 21.75% responded worst and 26.25% don't have idea. Thus, it can be considered that the human rights status of BTAD is neither in best position nor satisfactory. Still, there can be seen the violations of human rights in the context of Bodo Community in different four areas i.e. governance and administration, social sector, economic sector and environmental sector. The finding of research work has proved the three hypothesis formulated by researcher. The points are,

a) Yes, there is prevailing violation of human rights in the four areas i.e. governance and administration, social, economic and environmental.

b) Yes, the provisions that we have for protection and promotion of indigenous peoples' rights are not being followed by concern persons and departments seriously.

c) Yes, there is lack of effectiveness in implementation of various programmes and policies taken by government time to time are the causes of concern for the problems like deprivation, backwardness and underdevelopment.

## **6.2 Recommendations**

This is noteworthy to mention that the formation of BTC is one of the turning point for community in their survival with distinct identity and major step towards the

development of Bodo community. Comparatively the study as discussed in Chapter IV reveals that the situation prevail in BTAD area during study period is much better than it was before the achievement of BTC. Though, there is violation of human rights; the people of BTAD have witness hundreds of development in many aspects and people are enjoying the fruits.

In this juncture, there is need to have policies which can solve the problem. The following are the recommendation from this research work.

**6.2.1 Governance and administration:** - The recommendations are,

**i) Policy making concern recommendation:**

a) Human Rights should be included in the School syllabus from the 5<sup>th</sup> standard so that students of nation in general and conflict prone zone areas in particular become aware about their every rights.

b) Human Rights awareness education may be given to all civil servants including police.

c) The India as a nation is failing to achieve plan targets. Till today nation has completed Eleven Five Year Plan (2007 to 2012) and Twelve Five Year Plan (2012 to 2017) is currently in progress. But, unfortunately, due to several reasons the plan target has not meet expected goal. Similarly, in BTAD area also, despite several achievements in various sector; the economy still continues to be a slowly developing, industrial development has not taken place, poverty still exists, unemployment is increasing, dependence on rainfed agriculture, infrastructure still needs to be developed and many others. In this juncture and at the age of LPG, development through organized planning has to be vigorously pursued.

d) The policies that are made by policy makers should be pro-development of every section of people. The most important next to policy making is its executions and effectiveness in practice. Therefore, concern politicians, bureaucrats and every subordinates related with policies and its implementation should work hand to hand with good mind and health. Than only, welfare of people can be expected in ground reality.

e) The government, whatever may be centre, state or BTC, the motive always is for the welfare of people. But, until and unless taken agendas are being implemented properly in practice, no output is fruitful. Hence, co-operation from every section of people is utmost essential.

f) More power should be accorded to the NHRC and SHRC so that more effective function can be carried out on every human rights concern issues.

**ii) Speech and expression concern recommendation:**

a) The law and order situation of BTAD area must be improved.

b) The BTC authority does not have power over law and order. The people of BTAD are fully dependent on the state government for the security of life and property. So, state government should take immediate and effective steps against the possibility of acts or speech, which may violates the freedom of speech and expression of people.

**iii) Government facility concern recommendation:**

a) Since, most of the people are not conscious about the various governmental schemes, there is need for awareness program in remote areas among Bodo people. In this connection, concern department of government should take initiative.

b) The concern department of government should inspect in ground on the effective implementation of policies and programmes.

c) The concern department of government should checked the details of a family so that facilities provided by government through BPL, APL, Job Card and others are either reach to genuine poor people or not.

d) The quality and effective implementation of developmental work should be checked by government mechanisms or officials seriously.

**6.2.2 Social sector: - The recommendations are,**

**i) Identity concern recommendation:**

a) The government should take all necessary initiatives for protection and promotion of identity of Bodo as distinct community.

b) The impact of modernity on the identity of Bodo should be taken care by social, student and women organizations of Bodos and should go for awareness campaign against the evil effect of modernity, if situations demands.

c) Some section of Bodo people especially staying in urban areas are accepting other developed language, while speaking at home or market places or office are due to self-negligence and social status connected with the speaking of other developed language. Such trend or mentality of Bodo people should change for the better preservation and promotion of mother language.

**ii) Conflict concern recommendation:**

### **Ethnic Conflict,**

a) The illegal encroachment and settlement in protected tribal belt and block areas must be checked and evacuated by government. Once it is settled, there will not be any more problem.

b) The issue of illegal migrants must be solved at earliest possible. Since, this particular issue always creates mistrust among the general people, which leads to ethnic conflicts.

c) The IDPs due to ethnic conflict are still living in relief camps and some of them are leading their life by illegal settling in government free land and forest land, who have been facing serious problem in living as normal citizens. In this regard, government must arrange for their resettlement.

### **Government arms forces and militant conflict,**

a) The deployment of army and security forces in conflict prone areas at the time of field operation against militant is not free from criticism. The use of arbitrary arrest, illegal detention, torture, harassment on innocent people, assaulting and raping of women, killing in fake encounter cannot be denied in BTAD. In this regard, government should instruct to forces involve to act possibility respecting the rights of every individual. Humanity on the other hand is issue of serious concern in conflict prone area. So, to bring confident and to get mass support, law keeper should not break the law, instead they should use soft tactics to get information about militants. The government also should put surveillance and speedy trial on the human rights violation acts by security forces.

b) The legalization of stern action and strict punishment by independent agency on cruelties by government security forces is utmost essential, since innocent people of militant prone area have been suffering without any proper justice.

c) The government should form a forum for civilians or general people in a place where army and security forces are deployed for counter operation. The government agencies by taking mediator between forces and general people should guide the general people to make them understand about the negative impact of violence activities on people or community and to remove fear from the mind of general people. Such move definitely will help in identifying the person involve in violence activities or culprits.

d) Armed forces and paramilitary forces may be brought under the purview of the National as well as State Human Rights Commissions.

e) The judicial system of nation should take up the matters seriously and try to give justice to justice seekers at earliest possible, so that general people feel that there is law of land or judicial system in nation to help the innocent victims.

f) In order to ensure an independent and impartial investigation into the alleged violations of human rights without favour or fear, the investigation team of the SHRC may be headed by an eligible retired judge.

**Political Conflict,**

a) The general people should be politically conscious. The concerned department of government, NGOs and other social organisations should make the general people conscious by organising workshops and seminars.

b) Politicians should not treat politics as an end, rather should treat it as a means. They should take part in politics with sporting spirit.

**iii) Migration concern recommendation:**

a) The government must detect and deport the illegal migrants, since the evil effects of migrants in the aspects of social, economic and political security of native people are a serious cause of concern.

b) The political parties should avoid the playing of politics in the name of illegal migrants, since it may lead to hatred and mistrust among the general people.

**iv) Witch hunting issue concern recommendation:**

a) The Govt. of Assam should introduce strong law to combat the menace of witch hunting in the state and implementation must be in letter and spirit.

b) The government should take sole responsibility of organizing awareness campaigns on witchcraft and witch hunting in backward areas of BTAD.

c) The Separate Investigation cell should be set up by district administration in order to observe the possibility of superstitious beliefs and acts of crime in selected areas.

d) The social, student, women organization and other NGOs should go for awareness campaigns on witchcraft and witch hunting in remote areas.

**v) Land issue concern recommendation:**

a) The government should take strong action on encroachers.

b) The existing provisions of tribal belt and block areas under ALR & R Act of 1886 (amended from time to time) must be implemented by government effectively.

**vi) Health issue concern recommendation:**

a) The concern department must think about inclusion of food curricula in syllabus stressing the importance of a balance diet and teaching how to read nutrition labels on packaging of food item.

b) The government and NGOs should go for door to door health awareness programme including government initiatives in remote areas.

c) The government should provide available Doctors, Nurses and other technical staff in government hospitals.

d) The people must be aware about environmental degradation. To make them aware government officials, social organisations and NGOs should organise awareness programme in backward areas.

**vii) Education issue concern recommendation:**

a) The government mechanisms, social organisations and NGOs should go for door to door awareness campaign for making people aware to provide education to their children.

b) The skill and quality education should be provided to every Bodo people irrespective of areas rural or urban. In this regard, different organizations of Bodo including student organization, literary organization and women organization should take active role.

c) The government should provide easy loan to students, especially studying in vernacular medium language. Door to door awareness program should be arranged about need of education for life.

**viii) Women concern recommendation:**

a) In India various legislation has been passed to protect the women from any form of violence. But, special law has not made for at the time of conflict situation. Therefore, women's organizations should demand for a strict law for the protection of women's rights especially in conflict situation.

b) NGOs in general and women's organizations in particular should conduct regular awareness programs, workshops and seminars among the women about their rights.

c) The Government should not ignore the contribution of women organizations and should ensure women's participation and leadership in decision making. Government should make it a rule to include women in the peace process.



**6.2.3 Economic Sector:** - The recommendations are,

**i) Poverty and unemployment issue concern recommendation:**

a) Poverty and unemployment is big challenge for BTAD. Anti-poverty programs taken by government has failed to produce desired results. Therefore, concern department and NGOs should make door to door awareness campaign on skill education, work culture and self-employment.

b) Skill education should be provided by government with scholarship facilities to poor people by establishing training institutions in remote areas.

**ii) Bonded labour concern recommendation:**

a) The concern department of government should make convince to every parents so that all children can get education under RTE Act – 2009.

b) The government should set special observation or investigation team to check the prevailing of bonded and child labour.

c) The illiterate and poor Bodo people inhabiting in backward areas are not aware about the Minimum Wages Act of Labour and approach to any court of India under PIL, if they feel and belief their rights, or the rights of their fellow citizens are being denied. Hence, Government through its various departments and NGOs should go door to door awareness campaign to make the people understand and aware.

**iii) Human Trafficking concern recommendation:**

a) Education should be provided to every section of people so that general people are not deceived easily.

b) The concern department of administration, social organisations and NGOs should go door to door campaign to make the people aware about on-going problem of human trafficking.

**6.2.4 Environmental Sector:** - The recommendations are,

**i) Deforestation concern recommendation:**

a) The active involvement of forest department, NGOs and social organizations to make the illiterate and poor people aware about the need of forest and trees is utmost essential in villages near to forest areas.

b) The forest officials and guard should take strong action to the culprits those are involved in illegal activities like timber smuggling.

**ii) Flood and soil erosion concern recommendation:**

a) The government should go for door to door awareness campaign about flood with possibility of erosion due to environmental degradation.

b) The government should make necessary arrangement scientifically to divert the over flooded rain water to save man inhabited and agricultural low land areas.

c) The embankment provided by government should build proper and strong.

### **6.3 Limitation of the study**

The present research work titled “Human Rights in the context of Bodo Community of BTAD, Assam since 2003 to 2014” is limited to many aspects. These are:

i) The Geographical area is four districts of BTAD, Assam.

ii) The emphasized of work was in the context of Bodo Community of BTAD, Assam. But, the sample size was only 800 persons with 200 in each district. Hence, generalisation of findings may not be fully correct.

iii) Human Rights concern issues assessment was in four areas or sector only with some limited sub-areas i.e. governance & administration, social, economic and environmental. Hence, many areas may be left unnoticed or purposely.

iv) Time period is since 10<sup>th</sup> February 2003 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

### **6.4 Scope for further research work**

There is vast scope for further study in future in the field of status of human rights in the context of Bodo Community of BTAD, Assam since 2003 to 2014. The present study is covers only four sector i.e. Governance and Administration, Social Sector, Economic Sector and Environmental Sector. The sub areas covers are also limited. Hence, many areas have left out. In respect to sample size, more numbers of sample may be taken for further in-depth research work in future.

As pers as the role of government, NGOs and other social organisations to ensure human rights are concern, very few numbers of role have given in the study. In this field, further more and indepth research work can be carried out in future.

### **6.5 Conclusion**

Human rights is a global phenomenon. Rights are inherent in nature and have come up in society over the years from one generation to another. It is refers to the fundamental freedoms and basic liberties without which human being cannot live with respect and dignity. Both men and women are equal partners in society. They should get chance to live and grow up equally with male counterparts. Every members of society

depend upon each other. Human beings are motivated with reason and conscience. The concept of human rights on the other hand has emerged out of mankind's reasoning and conscience. Every individual has the right to life, liberty and security. This means that everyone has the right to live and lead the life with freedom and safety.

Human Rights have been evolving as a new religion of the changing world in order to bear the real fruits of humanism. It becomes a tough challenge for any anti-human activities. It must be accessible and available to all, particularly to the needy people. Ensuring human rights to every section of people across the globe is on its way through various hurdles. The international bodies and national government through the various sub-ordinates are trying its best to ensure. The NGOs and social organizations are also actively involving in this regard. The oppression and suppression in human society depending on various situation with varied issues, always lead to the rights violation of vice versa. This is what we have witnessing in India in general and North eastern part of India in particular. Realizing all these differentiation and needs, ensuring human rights and give equal status to all, we have laws of land.

The human society is governed by political system, which exercise control over the actions of its members or citizens, institutions and organizations. The prime responsibility of government is to ensure and protect the human rights of its citizens. It is also known fact to everyone that the due share of happiness in human society cannot be ensured successfully until and unless every sections of people are enjoyed equally the every given rights to its citizens. The India is known for 'unity in diversity' and such principle or logic will be successful, when it is being achieved in practice. In this juncture, every section of people holding various positions in governance and administration, police and military forces, medias, workers of NGOs and general masses of nation as well should work hand to hand to ensure human rights.

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