



Paradigm of Insurgency in North East India: A keen analysis of the causes and consequences in the Contemporary world.

*Ramengmawii, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geography, Govt. Hrangbana College
B. Lalrawngbawla, Associate Professor, Department of Geography, Govt. Hrangbana College*

Abstract : Northeast India is a pool of Insurgency, several Insurgent Outfits urge rebellion due to various factors. In spite of the population, large number of Insurgent groups arises due to different factors such as minor complexity, unequal management of natural endowments, unfavorable economic condition, revolving political conflicts, different social practices, corruption, nepotism, differential relief with fragmentation of topography widen the unity of the people. North East India comprises diverse socio economic condition bless with dynamic dialect. Therefore, it is a must for Researchers, Academicians, Planners and students to examine the contributing factors of Insurgency. Apart from the causes of Insurgency, this paper is an attempt to fine out the temporal analysis of , 'peak decade of Insurgency', in North East India.

(Keywords:north east India; insurgency; tribal culture; conflict; unequal development)

Introduction

North East India lies between 89.46° to 97.30° East longitudes and 21.57° to 29.30° North latitude. It covers an area of 262179 sq. kilometers. It consist of eight states namely Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura. These states share 4500 kilometers with five foreign countries such as Nepal, China, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar which connect the mainland with a small corridor of 22 kilometers passing through Siliguri in east West Bengal. North East India has been characterizes by steep slopes, rough and rugged topography, uneven relief, steep slopes, plateaus, valleys and plains, diverse social practices, different economic conditions pave a way of Regional Disparity. Insurgency

is an active term in North East India, historical factors, culture, colonial experiences, unsatisfactory economic development, poor infrastructure burden the regional development of North East India which further led to dissatisfaction among the indigenous tribe.

Region, is etymologically derived from a Latin word region or ‘regionem’ meaning direction, boundary or district (William 1983). For development perspective regionalization is essential. The North Eastern States except Sikkim were constituted in the North Eastern Council (NEC). In 2002 Sikkim became the last sister joining North Eastern Council (NEC).



(Source: Google Earth map, showing relief feature of North Eastern Region)

Emergence of Insurgent Groups of North East India after 1935

The Government of India Act 1935 categorized North East Indian states as an ‘Excluded Area’. The provincial Government of Assam was not supposed to interfere in the affairs of the area and budgetary allocation because there were no representatives in the assembly from the excluded area. This hampered the expansion of Economic development in most part of the North East India. As a result, it found expressions in Mizo Civil Disobedient movement in 1948 immediately after India’s Independence. Subsequently, the first five year plan though helped people marginally, the moment took a turn for the abolition of chieftainship which ultimately was accepted in 1954 through an Act of Acquisition of Chiefs Rights. Despite relatively amiable conditions the hill terrains of North East India could not expand much of economic activities. It remains virtually an excluded area. The problem was compounded by a terrible famine “Mautam” in Lushai Hills. Due to lack of proper transportation facilities beyond Guwahati, people of the Hills faced unprecedented hardships. In **Mizoram** to fight the effects of famine Mizo National Famine Front(MNFF). However, MNFF changed its name to Mizo National Front MNF under the Pu Laldenga in 1961 and later became political outfit. In Nagaland it was reflected in the formation of Federal Government of Nagaland and Naga National Council (NNC) led by a secessionist outfit under Phizo. In Tripura, due to the

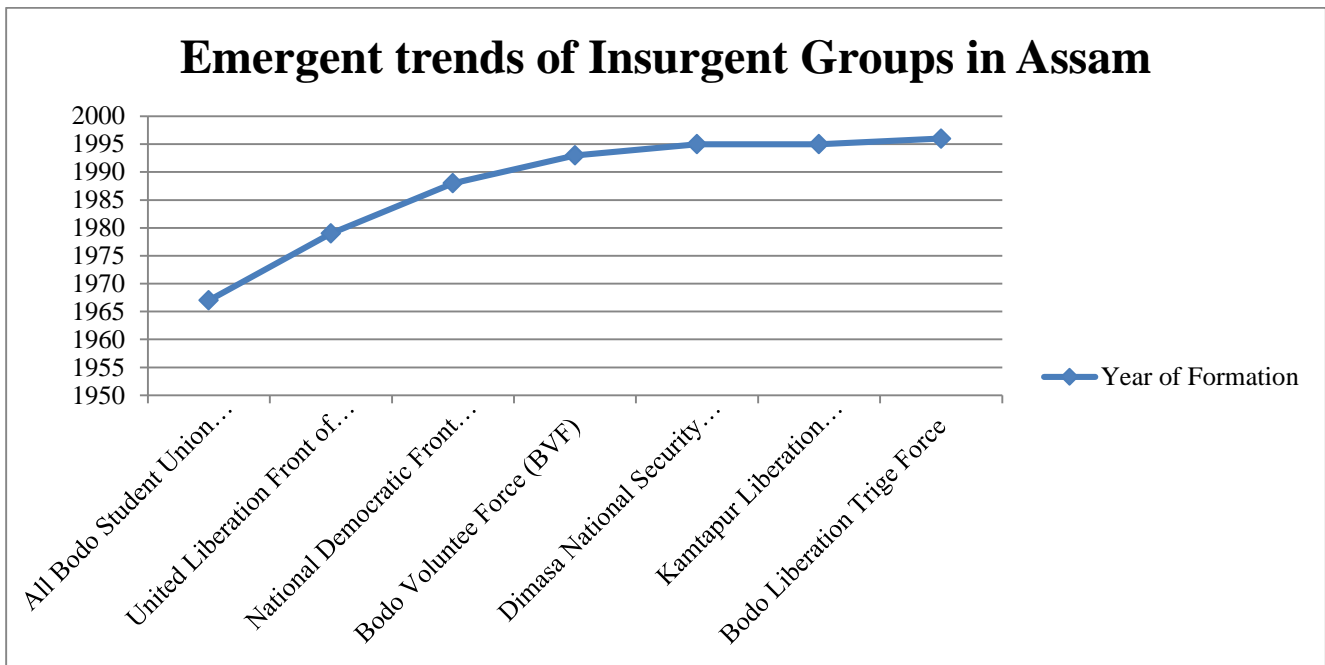
domination of the tribal state by Bengali Hindus and Muslims after partition in 1947, the second class treatment were given to the tribal people by caste Hindu Bengalis. In **Manipur**, there exists a huge sense of alienation among the majority Meitei people. Due to unemployment, nepotism, corruption and religion the level of unity decline which subsequently led to Insurgency. The mainland treated them as colony since they are Union Territories. In **Tripura**, due to the domination of the tribal state by Bengali, Hindus and Muslims after partition in 1947 and the second class treatment given to the tribal people by caste Hindu Bengalis. In **Arunachal Pradesh**, unlike the neighbouring states the causes of insurgency is due to the action of their neighboring states. i.e Assam and Nagaland. Routray(2002) highlighted that the insurgents in Assam and Nagaland used the territory of Nagaland for setting up of camps and uses Nagaland as a transit route to Myanmar. **Meghalaya**'s insurgency aimed to protect the indigenous groups from "Dkhar"(Outsider or non-tribal). The Hynniewtrepn Achik Liberation Council (HALC) was formed in 1992.

Temporal Analysis of Insurgent group of North east India

Many Insurgent Outfits exist in the north east corner of India. Some of them are still active while some of them are the forerunner, some combine while the other split due to diverse reasons. State wise Insurgent Outfits are as follows:

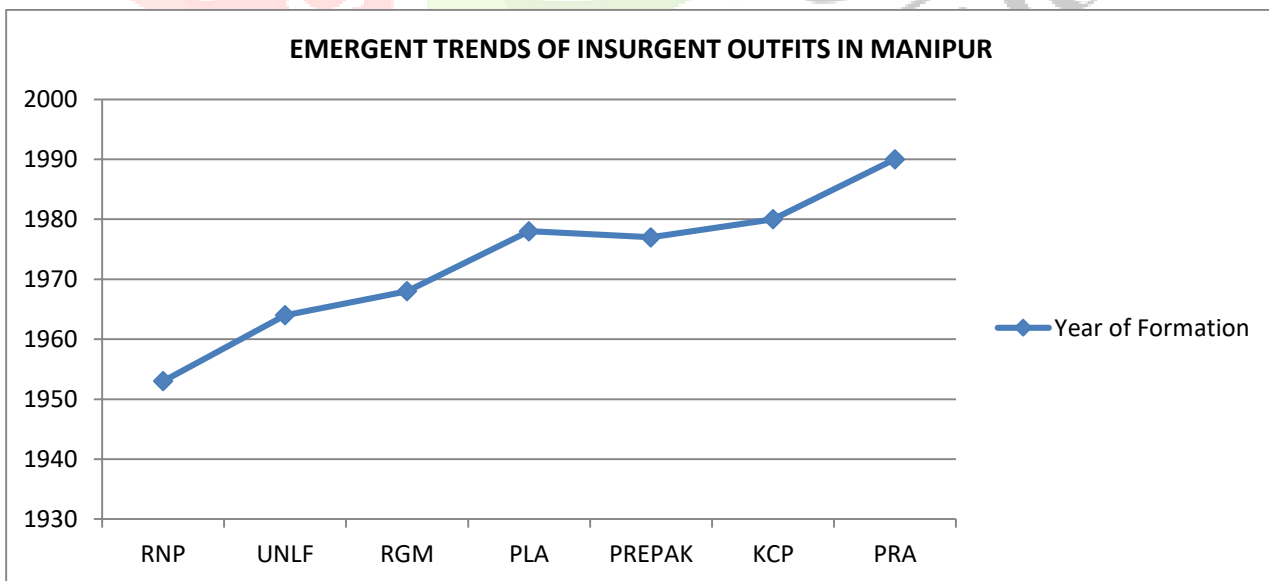
Assam:

Name of Insurgent Groups	Year of Formation
All Bodo Student Union (ABSU)	1967
United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)	1979
National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)	1988
Bodo Voluntee Force (BVF)	1993
Dimasa National Security Force (DNSF)	1995
Kamtapur Liberation Organization (KLO)	1995
Bodo Liberation Tiger Force (BLTF)	1996



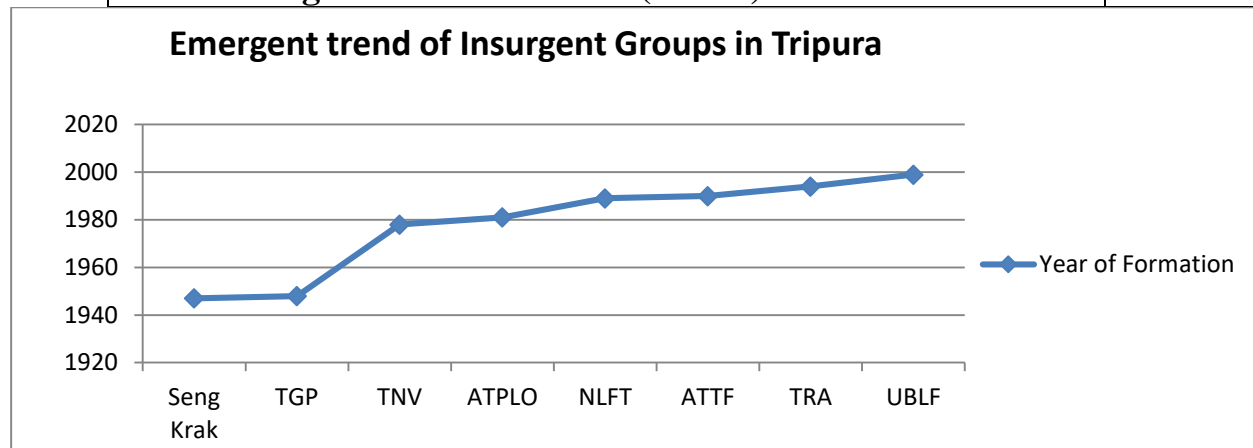
Manipur

Name of Insurgent Groups	Year of Formation
Revolutionary Nationalist Party (RNP)	1953
United National Liberation Front (UNLF)	1964
Revolutionary Government of Manipur (RGM)	1968
People's Liberation Army (PLA)	1978
People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)	1977
Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)	1980
People's Republican Army (PRA)	1990



Tripura

Name of Insurgent Groups	Year of Formation
Seng Krak (Clenched First)	1947
Tripura Ganamukti Parishad (TGP)	1948
Tripura National Volunteers (TNV)	1978
Army of Tripura People's Liberation Organization (ATPLO)	1981
National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)	1989
All Tripura Tribal Force (ATTF)	1990
Tripura Resurrection Army (TRA)	1994
United Bengal Liberation Front (UBLF)	1999

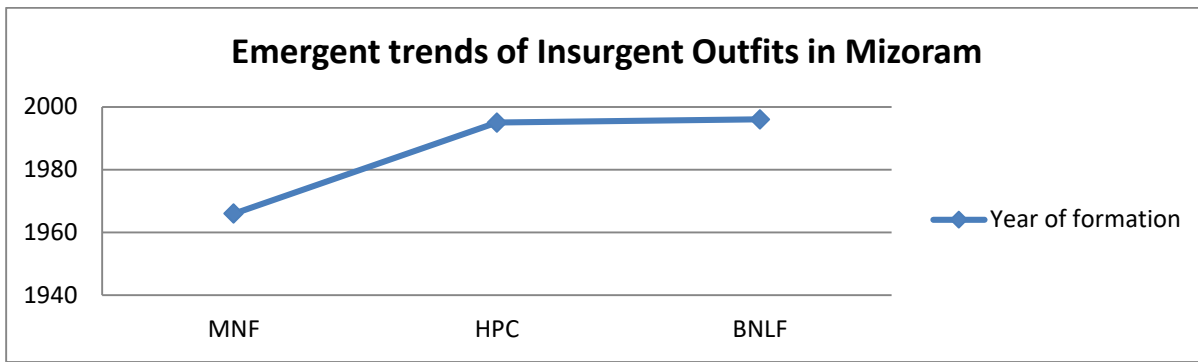


Arunachal Pradesh

Name of Insurgent Groups	Year of formation
National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN)	NA
Arunachal Dragon Force (ADF)	NA
Arunachal Pradesh (UPVA)	NA

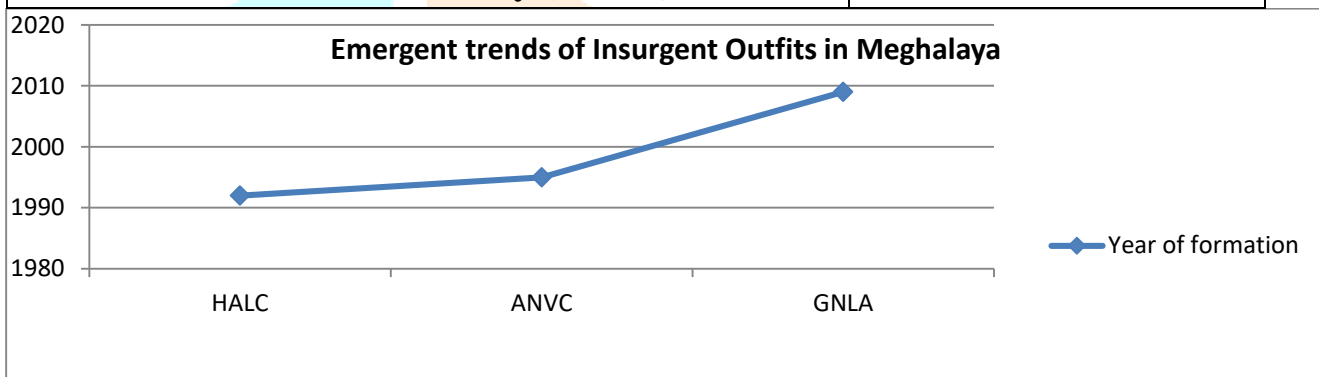
Mizoram

Name of Insurgent Groups	Year of formation
Mizo National Front (MNF)	1966
Hmar's People's Convention (HPC)	1995
Bru National Liberation Front (BNLF)	1996



Meghalaya

Name of Insurgent Groups	Year of formation
Hynniewtrep Achik Liberation Council (HALC)	1992
Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC)	1995
Garos National Liberation Army (GNLA)	2009



The above temporal scattered data shows the formation of Insurgent groups in various decades. In Assam, during 1990 – 2000 four major Insurgent Outfits were formed. In Manipur, during 1960-1980 most of the minor outfits were formed and extend up to 1990. In Tripura, peak formation period of an insurgent groups happened in 1980-2000. In Mizoram, 2/3 of the outfits were formed during 1990-2000. In Meghalaya they formed within 1990-2000.

Consequences of Insurgency in North East India

North East is an Agrarian economy, Still agriculture activities turn out to be the major economic activity. The yield per hectare is lesser as compare to the main land. Agricultural land and fallow land accounts for 22.20% (Patel,2013).The total cultivators accounts for 41.6% and agriculture labour are 13.07%.The production of Tea decline during the Insurgency in Assam. Jhum Cultivation productivity decline as a result food grains cost higher. The addition of all workforces who engage to agriculture forms the majority of the workforce. In spite of poor economy, the expenditure on Insurgency counts much higher. Following tables shows the expenditure of Central and North Eastern region.

North Eastern Region	
Gross Domestic Product	817.09
Share of Insurgent fund in GDP	22.03%

India	
Gross Domestic Product	31214.15
Share of Insurgent fund in GDP	0.58%

(Source: CSO various reports on GDP and GSDP at current prices. Aggregate GSDP of NER is estimated by lateral summation of GSDP for eight Northeast states, Hindustan times 23rd Oct, 2006 for Insurgent Fund)

Insurgent Activities in NER

Northeast India	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Incidents	1335	1312	1332	1234	1332	1366	6579
Extremists killed	572	571	523	404	405	395	2870
Security Forces Killed	175	147	90	110	70	76	668
Civilians killed	600	454	494	414	393	309	2664

(Source: Annual Report, 2006-07, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India)

State-wise Security Situation During the Year 2004, 2005 and 2006

Causes	Meghalaya			Arunachal Pradesh			Mizoram		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Incidents	47	37	23	41	32	10	03	04	05
		(16)			(06)			(03)	
Terrorist Killed	22	23	09	35	16	03	03	0	0
		(10)			(05)				
SFs Killed	08	0	0	02	01	0	01	0	0
		(-)			(-)			(-)	
Civilians Killed	17	01	06	03	03	0	0	02	0
		(01)			(-)			(02)	

(Source: B. B. Kumar(2007), ' Ethnicity and Insurgency in India's North East,)

Conclusion

The Insurgence of North Eastern Region rooted from the loosely administration during the British Rule. The declaration of 'Excluded Area give birth to unequal treatment from the Central led to Insurgent Movement in north East India accompanied by various Tensions between the states and Central. Besides diverse ethnic, culture and social practices, remoteness of North East India with narrow connection of the mainland eliminate Oneness. As North East India shares its boundary with five countries, there is open wide space for illegal migration from Bangladesh, Myanmar, etc. The Causes of Insurgency in different parts of North Eastern States differ. The terrain of the North East India facilitated insurgence to raid Indian Territory because they were better acquainted with the local condition, this is one of the reason why insurgency can sustain in front of the Indian Army for a long period. An illegal migrant largely disturbs the boundary States. The temporal analysis shows that most of the Insurgent groups formed during 1990 to 2000, but effective Insurgent groups formed before 1980's.

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