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To,

Mr. D.K. Mustafi,  
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India,  
Planning Commission, (SER Division),  
Yojana Bhawan, Sansad Marg,  
New Delhi.

Subject: Research Study o **“Psycho Socio Impact of Terrorists Insurgence Activities On Women and Children in the state of Assam”** - regarding.

Sir,

I am to refer your letter no. 0-15012 / 69/04 –SER dated 28<sup>th</sup> march, 2007, as desired to revise the study and submitted for further necessary action para vise clarification as under:-

1. Situational analysis for the insurgence activities and remedial action needed for protection of human rights of women is enclosed.
2. Direction for the steps needed to be taken up for protection of child Right of Survival/Safety/Development and Participation is enclosed.
3. Idea about the extent of disturbance of mental peace due to insurgence activities with the women and children and assessing the psycho-socio status and damages caused is enclosed.
4. Pin point the corrective measures to remedial situation and restoration of mental peace is enclosed.

It is therefore requested to release the 2<sup>nd</sup> Instalment at an early date.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Smti. Laxmi Baral  
President

**A Research Study**  
**On ‘Psycho Socio Impact of Terrorists Violence Activities on Women**  
**and Children’**  
**(In the District of North Cachar Hills, Assam)**  
**And**  
**Insurgency as represented by**  
**ULFA & BODO**  
**In the State of Assam**

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**Under the scheme of Socio Economic Research**  
**As sanctioned by SER Division, Planning Commission,**  
**Govt. of India, Yojana Bhawan, New Delhi.**

**Research Study conducted by**  
**Mr. V.N. Saxena, Director,**  
**Supported by:**  
**Shri. Nanda B. Gaire, Research Officer**  
**S.P. Memorial Shiksha Niketan Samiti,**  
**Delhi**

**A Research Study  
On  
“Psycho Socio Impact of Terrorists Violence Activities on  
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**CONTENTS**

<b>Chapter No.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
1.	Problem Statement	1-16
2.	Findings	17-32
3.	Remedy Suggested	33-44
4.	Conclusion	45

## CHAPTER – I

### PROBLEM STATEMENT

#### About the Organization

S.P. Memorial Shiksha Niketan Samiti, District N.C. Hills, Assam is a registered voluntary organization, its registration No. is RS/NCH/259/13 of 2001-2002, Amongst the Principal objectives of the Society, it primary lays emphasis to work for the social, economic and human development of the weaker sections of the society particularly the scheduled tribes and BPL women through research, publication, training establishment of SHG and consultancy. The interesting areas of the research undertaken in the past by the project Director other than the Assam has been the women and the child development so as to act as intermediately in decision and policy making and thus to serve as a social action group for providing of information and services. It also worked to promote activities for safeguarding of human rights particularly for women and children and provides help of victims. There is no profit in attainment of the aims and objectives of the society. The Society is providing Water Shed Development Training in the District of N.C. Hills, (Assam). Our organization has organized free sample distribution plant to the Kanya Shuraksha sponsored by the DRDA. Our organization has been provided various type of seminar, workshop, National Integration Camp and Promotion in Adventure etc. with the help of the State / Central Govt.

#### Facts about Assam

##### Population:

Total Population	Male	Female	Percentage of total Population	Density (per sq. km.)
26638407	13787799	12550608	2.59	340

Percentage Decadal Growth Rates 1951-2001					
1951-61	161-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001	
35.0	35.0	23.4	24.2	18.9	
Annual Exponential growth rate (percentage)					
1981-91			1991-2001		
2.2			1.7		
Sex Ratio 1951-2001 (Females per 1000 males)					
1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
868	869	869	910	923	932
Children Population (0-6 yrs.) and sex ratio (0-6yrs. 7+)					
Child Population (0-6 yrs.) Sex Ratio (0-6 yrs.) Sex Ratio (7+)					

<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>
4350248	2215104	2135144	975	964	910	926
<b>Literates 7+</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
14327540	8324077	6003463	64.3	71.9	56.0	
<b>Literate Population</b>						
<b>Persons</b>		<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>		
1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	
8476418	7960619	3591741	3248618	4884677	4712001	
Vital statistics, SRS (1999)						
		Total	Rural	Urban		
Birth Rate (Per 1000)		27.0	28.0	18.9		
Death Rate (Per 123 1000)		9.7	10.1	6.2		
Natural Growth Rate (Per 1000)		17.3	17.9	12.7		
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000)		76	79	36		

### **Situation Analysis:**

Through overview of evidences and records, the researcher has made the situational assessment through PLA about the gravity and seriousness of the problem along with attitudes, values social domination of the problems of insurgency. Bodo insurgency in the state of Assam is not a very old problem. A section of the youth of this ethnic group has been trying to regain their lost vintage since the seventies of this century. With a view to have a better perspective of the Bodo problem we have gathered some ideas of the past of the Bodos, their present economic, social, linguistic and cultural conditions and a comparative analysis of them with regard to other tribal groups of the region. The Bodos are an ethnic group of people belonging to the great Mongoloid stock. They are commonly known as Kacharis- particularly among the non-Bodos. But they themselves like to be called Bodos. The Bodo is a word – genus of large number of species like the Boros, the boro-Kacharis, the Sonowal-Kacharis, the Thengal-Kacharis, the Duries, the Rabhas, the Tiwas, the Missing, the Mechas, the Dinasas, the Jojais, the Karbis and the Barmans of Cachar. But now Bodos generally include the Bodos, the Boro-Kacharis and the Mechas. The Bodos have a glorious history of their own. they had once established a prosperous kingdom at Dimapur at present within Nagaland. The Kingdom had been then shifted to Maibong and then to Khaspur at present at Cachar

district of Assam because of aggression of their enemies. But practically speaking this kingdom belonged to Dimasa-Kacharis and not to the Bodos. It is believed that in the prehistoric period, Kacharis had established two Kingdom in Brahmaputra valley i.e. at Sonitpur by Bana and at pragjyotishpur by Narkasur. As per the history known to the

present generation, it is now agreed upon that the Bodos once was a very prosperous, cultured and distinct nationality. The socio-religion, cultural richness of the Bodos is self-recognized. They are proud of having this distinct trait. Though the Bodos had regarded themselves as Hindus at prehistoric period, later on some of them regarded themselves as animists or tribal religion followers. of course, the advent of the British rule and the great missionary spirit of the Chhristain Missions have helped some of the Bodos converted to Christainity. But still the majority of the Bodos are Hindu and even in then a feeling of neglect and exploitation meted out to them by the so-called Assamese society has forced them to resurge, to ventilate an if necessary to revolt against the establishment. History speaks that the Bodos as well as the Aryans are not autochthones of this part of the land but nobody has any clear proofs about the period of their coming to the land of North East. Both of them have come following the same route, but the Bodos claim that they are first to come and therefore they demand a better share of the lands. Their social and political history says that the supremacy that they held for a very long period could not be maintained. Gradually they experienced their positional eclipse for some centuries. This had been, as because of their family-based rice-liquor consumption. This social habit has made them less energetic, this primary effect of forgetfulness made them less purposive, self-satisfied, and fatalistic and for this, particularly the male-folk had lost their work-culture. The resurgence that has emerged in recent times has made them realize that such liquor consumption is their social enemy and hence the youths have been seen forsaking this habit. The self-realisation of their nationality has not been spontaneous or very fast. During the early part of fifties, at the initiative of some social workers and politicians of different tribes, the Tribal Sangha was established. The Bodo Sahitya Sabha was them established by certain educated Bodo litterateurs of the Bodo community in the later part of the fifties and early part of sixties. This Sabha has been able to do a tremendous job in uniting all the Bodo people of the state and of the Country, in upgrading their Bodo Language to a Language proper and in spreading tempo if Literary, Linguistic and cultural resurgence among them. Then a political party in the name and style of Plain Tribal Council of Assam (PTCA) came into existence with a demand of a 'Udayachal' comprising all the tribal dominated areas of the north bank of the Brahmaputra. They had been able to elect their own representative both to the state legislature and central Parliament. A mass movement was started in which the Bodos of Udalguri, Kokrajhar, Bijni and Barama wholeheartedly participated. But the then Government of Assam under the Chief minister, S.C. Sinha arrested them in a large-scale, tortured them for which the movement had been subdued for some time.

It is observed it the policians remaining at the helm of affairs could have a political will and desired far-sightedness, the Bodo problem would have not been so dangerous as it is seen today. Such crushing of the movement penetrated deeply into a feeling of harted and enmity against their neighbouring non-tribal particularly the so-called Assamese. Then came the All Assam Students Union (AASU) movement of detecting, deleting and driving out the foreigners from the state of Assam. The Bodo students also participated in the movement. But unfortunately there has been an ideological rift between the AASU top brass and some Bodo student leaders in the Guwahati University Campus. As a result of which the Bodo students came out of AASU, formed a separate student organization exclusively for the Bodos in the name of All Bodo Students Union (ABSU) headed by Upen Brahma and within a short span of time this student organization had been able to enroll almost all Bodo students of the

state. Their main motive is to regain their lost position by demanding a separate state of Bodoland in the north Bank. As they have realized that their demand for a separate state would not easily be accepted by the state Govt.; they tried to terrorize the people and the government. For this purpose, they selected the path of insurgency, an armed struggle against the established authority. The ABSU slowly came into contact with United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), NSCN and other outlawed outfits of the North East. They were even helped in the initial stage by the INDIAN ARMY and the RAW so as to counteract the activities of the AASU. Consequently, the ABSU had been able to raise a strong, dreaded, volunteer, force, which even engaged in some notorious insurgency activities without any rhyme and reasons and used to extort money almost from all sections of the employees working in their so-called Bodoland, to collect regular contributions from all their households, to force them who could not contribute to their coffer in certain physical activities.

The two organization- PTCA and UTNLA (United Tribal Liberation Front) formed by the then MLA, Mr. S.K. Basumatary, opposed the ABSU Particularly for making a division between the tribal and the Bodos of Assam on political ground. As a result of the fight for supremacy, the ABSU used their heinous activity of killing and abducting the members of the other two organization. At one time, it appeared that the Bodos would be annihilated in course of time. But before the end, the PTCA and the UTNLF both opted for an extremist organization named Bodo Security force (BSF) to safeguard and protect the members of the two organizations. Later on an understanding came between them and following which more members of ABSU started joining hands with BSF which later changed into the most dreaded extremist organization of the Bodos under the name and style of **Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT)** after the head of erstwhile BSF, Shri. Prem Singh Brahma surrendered with his boys with arms and ammunition on 7<sup>th</sup> March, 1993 after the Bodo Accord was signed by the representative of Central State Government and of the ABSU on 20<sup>th</sup> Feb, 1993. It was expected that more of the insurgents would follow the suit but situation belied the expectation. The secessionist urges however existed in the minds of a section of Assamese elite albeit in a rudimentary form.

Most of the time, it remained formant but on some occasions it came into surface. Even after four and half decades of Independence, similar feelings and sentiments have been persisting. Separatist sentiments appear to have been articulated in differing regional movements such as the Language Movements, 1960; Oil Refinery Movement, 1967; movement on the issue on Medium of Instruction, 1972; and finally the anti-foreigner movement 1979-85 gave birth to a formal secessionist organization i.e. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA). In fact, there is nothing new in the present demands of the articulate section of the Assamese and also the demands made by the ULFA. While there has been substantial development in the decades since independence, the economy of the state has not broken out of the old colonial cage. The state of Assam still depends even for the essential commodities of daily consumption on imports from other state, Further, every year hundreds of unemployed graduate engineer, doctors enlarge the backlog of employment. Moreover, the widespread rampant corruption has worsened the situation. Most of the funds earmarked for development are grabbed by an alliance of politicians, bureaucrats, and contractors and only a pitiful bit is left to maintain public works and increase productive resources. More than 9/10<sup>th</sup> of the arable land is without facilities for irrigation;

there is no alternative employment for rural people except subsistence agriculture. The requirement of labour is met by cheap labourer from outside the state or immigrant Muslim farmer. Under this circumstance, the Assamese youths are susceptible to allegation of exploitation by the centre. Further, this factor has been reinforced by the growing apprehension in the minds of the Assam elite that continuous flow of immigration, particularly from Bangladesh, has been posing a 'threat; not only to their socio-cultural identity but also to their political existence. All these have been creating a psyche among a section of the Assamese youth to demand for a sovereign Assam as a measure of solution of their problems be it is a 'veiled threat' of secession or a 'techique of bargaining' with the centre for the development of the state? However, the permanent solution of this problem lies not with the tinkering of the constitution but with the overhauling of existing power structure through radicalization of politics.

After a prolonged struggle for a separate state of Bodoland within the framework of the Indian constitution, the BLT declared ceasefire with the government and went into dialogue with state and central government with the result that BLT was disbanded in 2005 before the elections to the Bodoland Autonomous Council which was swept by the Hagrama group of Bodoland Peoples Party and Hagrama was appointed as the Chief Executive Member (CEM). In 2006, again the Hagrama group swept the election in the Bodo-dominated Assembly areas in Assam in the Election to the Assam State Legislature and three of his party MLAS becoming Ministers in the Congress-led Assam Government paving the way for strengthening the peace-process in the Bodo-dominated areas in particular and other parts of the state in general. This apart, another organization namely National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB), which was waging was against the government for quite a considerable period of time pressing for its demand to form a separate Bodoland outside the country with independent status; has also entered into the truce with the Government by declaring ceasefire with a view to find at permanent as well as peaceful settlement of the Bodo problem which was hitherto plaguing the state. With the ceasefire declared by the most dreaded extremist outfit, NDFB, the people of

Assam in general and the people living in Bodo areas irrespective of caste and creed, community, feel a great deal of relief. It should be always kept ion mind by those at the helm of affairs making their all not only by the Bodos, other tribal groups like the Rabhas, the Saraniyas, the Mechas, the Miris, the Hojais abd deoris are there. Besides non-tribals like the Koch-Rajbongshis, a large number of scheduled castes, Caste-Hindus, Muslims both originals and immigrants, some austic people like the Saunthals, the Mundas and Bhils, and the Nepalese are residing in the areas.

Recent Census Reports show that there is approximate tribal population of 34.41% of the total population of the area. But even then the contention remains valid that tribal population is low. In view of such a situation, the authority must administer the BAC area in particular with goodwill for all, although priority for tribal development is to be given. If these majority of the population have to lose their political rights, social status and economic independence in the long run then it may be that certain common interest and motive will unite them all irrespective of their Caste-religion and creed and may be induced to adopt insurgency activities as the Bodos had been doing against the establishment or it may be a much bigger insurgency movement. However, it all depends on the approach of the BAC authorities towards the problems of the non-Bodos of the area. However, it can be said that given the hope that the BAC will be an active,

cooperative partner of development, the state Assam, the BAC Authority will have that far-sightedness, political will and love for a common heritage. It is earnestly hoped that the BAC, the state and centre will try to fulfill the genuine demands of the Bodos with earnestness, sincerity, understanding and cooperation, goodwill and love, the Bodos will be able to fulfill their demands to avoid their short comings., be able to prosper and to establish itself as an autonomous nationality of the broad Assamese, India and world community.

**Project District- N.C. Hills Its Profile:**

The research project is proposed to be taken up in District N.C. Hills of Assam State, reason been that it is most vulnerable area in terms of insurgence activities by terrorists as compared to whole of the State of Assam. As per the crude reports, about 1/3 of the terrorists violence cases in the whole of the Assam State relate to N.C. Hills.

The profile of the district in terms of area, number of villages/location and population is as under:-

**Table:**

<b>Item</b>	<b>North Cachar Hills</b>
Areas (Sqm. Km)	4888
Of Villages	577
No. of Towns	3
No. of Households	30323
Total Population	150801
Rural Population	116315
Urban Population	34486

ii) Density Sex ration, Literacy rate for N.C. Hills District are given below:-

<b>Item</b>	<b>Particulars</b>
Density (per Sq. Km.)	31
Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)	857
Proportion Urban (percent)	22.9
Literacy Rates in Total	57.8
Rural	50.0
Urban	82.4
Literacy Rate (%)	
Male	66.4
Female	47.3

iii) Social characteristic of population for N.C Hills is as under:

Item	Details
State/ District	N.C. Hills
Annual Growth Rate (%) 1981-91	6.85
Population (0-6) Person	29.195
Male	14.667
Female	14.528
Sex ratio	991
SC Pop	2.6
ST Pop	65.6
Percent of population R1	72.92H
R2	24.48C

iv) Participation Rate: The Participation rate and Distribution of works in individual categories is given below:-

Item		Details
Work participation rate (main + Marginal)	Persons	42.0
Percentage of total population	Male 52	52.4
	Female	30.0
Primary sector	Persons	64.3
	Male	56.8
	Female	84.1
Percentage distribution of workers Secondary Sector	Persons	6.3
	Male	8.0
	Female	1.5
Territory Sector	Persons	29.4
	Male	35.2
	Female	14.3

### Problem Statement:

The North Cachar Hills is an autonomous district, which enjoys the status of autonomy under the provision of the sixth schedule to the constitution of India. The North Cachar Hills Autonomous District Council popularly called as Autonomous Council was formally inaugurated on the 29<sup>th</sup> April 1952. The North Cachar Hills is one of the two hill District of Assam, Carved out of the erstwhile United Meker Hills and North Cachar Hills district, in the North Eastern region of India with its headquarter at Haflong situated on the Borali hill range at an altitude of about 960 meters. This district is blended with blue hills and green valleys with small patches of plain land suitable for wet cultivation. This district is located between 90° 37'-93 ° 17'E longitudes and 25 ° 3'-25 ° 27' N latitudes and is bounded on the North by Karbi-Anglong and part of Nagaon district,

on the south by Cachar district, on the East by Manipur and part of Nagaland and on the west by Meghalaya and part of Karbi-Anglong District of Assam. The density of population is 38 persons per square kilometer, which is the lowest in the state of Assam according to the census of India, 2001. This district is the homeland for more than a dozen hill-tribes, viz, the Dimasas, the Zeme Nagas, the Kukis, the Hmars, the Karbis, the Bietes, the Jaintias, the Hrangkhols, the Khelmas and the Viapheis etc. Among these hill-tribes, the dimasas are the dominant group consisting of about 49 percent of the total population followed by the Zeme Nagas, i.e. about 11 percent as per the Census of India, 2001. The people of N.C. Hills, except Jaintias or Syntengs, follow the patriarchal system of family structures and as such the father is the head of the family. About 77.03 percent of the population of the district are Hindus as per the Statistical Handbook of Assam, 1998.

The climate of the N.C Hills has been largely controlled by the southwest monsoon and the north-east winds. Rainfall is heavy during the months from May to September, but it is not evenly distributed throughout the district. The climate is not uniform, rainfall in Borali range is the heaviest. Important tree plants naturally available are Haldu, Gamari, Titachopa, Nahar, Bonsum, Bogipoma, Bola, Koroi, Belu, Makri, and Sal etc. Minor forest products available are Bamboo, Cane, Broomsticks, Texpat, Dalchini, Tannis, Medicinal plants and herbs, Honey, Sand Gravels etc. Important agricultural products are paddy, oil seeds, sugarcane, and pineapples, ginger etc. Tiger, leopard, elephant, barking deer, screw hilloak, gibbons, black bear, wild dog, wild buffalo, mithun etc. are the main inhabitants of the hill ecosystem. The varieties of birds, snakes, tortoise and other reptiles etc. also enrich the hills' biodiversity. Good quality of limestone low in magnesia and suitable for cement manufacturing is available around Umrangso in the Kapili Valley. Iron ore may also be available at Sarkihading of Maibang area in the district. Historically, the North Cachar Hills was part of the Dimasa (Kachari) Kingdom with its capital at Maibang during the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The British annexed N.C. Hills in 1854 and this district was the part of Cachar district till the formation of the United Mikir and N.C. Hills district in 1951 and attainment of autonomy in 1952 to preserve the tribal culture and their rights under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India.

The N.C Hills was separated in 1970 and made a full-fledged district. The whole of the N.C. Hills district is severely affected through insurgent activities by terrorists. The toll of violence in the HPC (Hmar Peoples Convention) and DHD (Dimasa Halane Dalane) ethnic groups has considerably gone high. The shocked Assam Govt. has been, though, rushing additional security forces to contain the ethnic violence that has engulfed the whole of N.C. Hills, still innocent women and children have been put to pay a heavy price in the ongoing clashes between two tribal extremist outfits DHD and HPS. Several cases of abduction of women are reported besides torturing the children and committing rape in a ruthless manner. The state of Assam is found in great difficulty to manage all the DHD and HPC dominated areas in the district due to inhospitable and difficult terrain, efforts are needed to exercise restraint on terrorist violence. The ethnic clashes between the HPC and DHD in the North Cachar Hills of Assam have left many dead. There is a need to restore a conducive atmosphere to restore the sense of security and the further needed rehabilitation efforts. Many community forums have reported that due to these activities, thousands of innocent lives have been lost in N.C. Hills and people rendered homeless and properties worth of lakhs of rupees have been lost. The worst affected are the women and children – due to arson and looting. The affected people have demanded activating law-enforcing agents,

deploying security forces and opening more police outposts so as to provide relief to the victims. The panic is so high that women and children do not feel safe even in trains and buses and their free movement is faced with danger, there is need to launch an action plan on two score, one to restrict and prevent the violence and secondly to assess the needs of victims particularly women and children and their fulfillment through a package of assistance. It is very necessary to initiate rehabilitation measures in order to restore mental peace through security and safety devices by the women and children department for which this research is being done. The research team visited some of the adversely affected areas of district N.C. Hills and talked to the women and children who were badly traumatized by the recurring violent activities. The research team found that women and children are under great phobia and their mental peace appears to be badly disturbed. The women and children, affected by the violence, were found to be suffering from Depression, Somatic Symptoms, Anxiety, Phobia, Psychosis and Psychological anguish. It is necessary to restore the human rights of women and protect the children from the vulnerability and safeguarding their rights to education, health protection, participation and development.

The Planning Commission is concerned with the plans for the development and welfare of women and Children. The insurgence activities by the terrorists in the state of Assam and particularly in the worst affected areas i.e. N.C. Hills is widely spreading causing damage to the psycho-socio status of the women and children. The women and children of the area are constantly under psychological fear and depression and a phobia has taken place in their mental status. This has severely caused disturbance of mental peace. The extent of mental disturbance is yet to be known with the target group and its remedial measures. In fact, there is essential need for solving the emotional problems of women and children in the wake of violence, disaster and for taking appropriate policy-decisions. The National Institute of Mental Health, USA has been doing good work by conducting research studies for making the assessment of the emotional Disturbances due to terrorist violence. The Literature available on the subject suggests that there is definite adverse effect of such violence activities in erecting emotional disturbances and large-scale damage and losses in their life-style. Many people are killed in such violence activities and death occurred and homes are lost and these cause reaction in the mental status of the women and children. The literatures and researches available indicate that the effected people suffer from worries and bad memories. There have been cases of criminal victimization and torture of the survivors of the violence. Children who have witnessed such violence in their family, Schools and community have also become vulnerable to serious long-term mental problems. Their emotional reaction including fear, depression, withdrawal, anger occurs immediately and in some cases after the tragic event. Trauma has been noticed as an adverse outcome of insurgence activities. Medically trauma refers to a serious or critically bodily injury, wound or shock. Psychotic trauma is essentially a response to extreme events involving the creation of emotional memories for the distressful event that stores deep within the brain. It has been observed that for children 5 years of age and younger, there is a typical reaction including fear, separation from parents, crime, immovability and aimless motion, trembling, frightening facial expression and excessive pain is noticed and these affected children are returning to behaviour exhibiting thumb sucking, bed wetting and fear of darkness Children 6-11 year showed extreme withdrawal disrupt or inability to pay attention, regressive behaviour, night fears, sleep problem, fear agitability, anger and fighting are also the common behaviour of children of this area.

Depression, anxiety, feeling of guilt and emotion are often present. Adolescent 17 of age showed responses to similar dose of adults including flash back, night fears, emotional tumbling, and avoidance of any reminder of traumatic sustain. Also common are withdrawal and isolation physical complaint, social thought, academic decline, sleep disturbance and confusion. The research reveals that early interventions can help children and adolescent who suffer from trauma, disaster and parents, teachers and mental health professionals can do a great deal to help these affected children. However, a much to the relief of one and all living in the North Cachar Hills in news of the case fire between the Dima Haram Dauga (DHD), the most dreaded militant outfit in N.C. Hills, and the Central Government.

The DHD, which has been carrying in an armed struggle demanding Dimaland covering all the Dimasa inhabited areas, convened a series of meetings with the public at different places to acquaints the latter with their aims and objects and started mixing freely with the people allowing them to taste the air of normalcy. While people were rejoicing with the ceasefire, there came shocking news in the same year the 3 (three) DHD cadres were abducted by some other militant outfits from Dittockcherra area as if to make the short spell of peace a cruel mockery. One thin led to another and once again peace was the casualty. The genesis of insurgency in Assam under the leadership of ULFA is somewhat different although the basic causes bear some similarity. The ULFA movement has lost much ground because of ruthless military operations, but it not dead nor is likely to die in near future. There are reports about their links with foreign powers and supply of arms from abroad. The ISI of Pakistan is trying its best to exploit the situation for their purpose and help, arm and instigate the insurgent groups of North eastern region to suit their nefarious design against India. It is wise on the part of the Government to analyze and identify the causes, the factors, the basic urges that have led hundreds of young men and women of this region to the part of mindless violence and a desperate daredevil life defying death at every step. To say that theses boys and girls have been driven to the path of insurgency because of unemployment or poverty or unhappy family situation or love for adventure or unstable and restless mind is all-superficial and escapist excuses of unthinking mind. Such arguments only expose the unwillingness or lack of courage to go deeper and face the truth. To suggest that insurgency in the Northeast has been inspired and instigated by foreign powers inimical to India is not supported by any fool-proof material evidence and even the Army Chief has ruled it out. It would, therefore, be wise to accept the basic fact that they are fighting for a cause in the justness of which their faith is like a rock. Once that faith is shaken, they will desert the battleground. But as long as the faith is firm in their minds and hearts, they will continue their struggle regardless of whether they survive or perish in the process. It would be wrong and unwise to start observation with the premise that they are fighting for a wrong cause. History is full of instances to show that what the ruling classes and the establishment identified as wrong at some point of time did subsequently turn out to be right and vice-versa. It would, therefore, be wise to examine the cause without qualifying it as right or wrong. The most significant socio-political development during last two decades in various parts of the world is ethnic eruption. Most of the erstwhile these independent countries have felt the touch of the glow of freedom. The imperial and colonial subjugation is more or less over, but the long suppressed and oppressed social groups having ethnic origin and identify are still feeling the pangs of denial of their most basic right, the right to govern themselves, to charter their own course of development and fulfill their urges and aspirations according to their own genius. The break up of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are some of the glaring examples of the ethnic groups rejecting the concept of nationalism imposed from above. What happened in Bangladesh

in 1971 was also a manifestation of the same ethnic urge. The Sri Lankan situation is another burring example. Even the most advanced democratic country like Britain had to face a long 40 years insurgency of the Irish people fighting on ethnic grounds. Such eruption will go on until every ethnic group or community becomes the master or its own destiny and has a place under the sun as really free and honourable member of the international community. The phenomenon of ethnic eruption broadly explains the insurgency in the Northeastern region too. It has been further aggravated by lack of development, total neglect by those in power, exploitation of resources for the benefit of others, lack of avenues and opportunities before the youth, gross injustice and inequality, widespread, social pollution caused by rampant corruption in all spheres of administration and above all a deep feeling of alienation among the tribal youth that he or she does continues and will continue to be treated as inferior to those who constitute the so-called mainstream of the nation. The fact that the tribal areas of the North-East situated in a remote corner of the country had not been, in the past, part of Indian Culture and civilization nor played a part in the process of evolution of India History and remained more or less untouched and uninfluenced by the ideals and principles of India's freedom struggle s a major factor for the absence of generation of nationalist sentiments and feeling of emotional integration with the rest of the country. Nothing meaningful and effective was done during the last 59 years of independence to remove this deep feeling of alienation from the tribal mind and heart. The educationally advanced Meiteis tribal alone came under the influence of India Culture and the freedom movement and so were free from insurgency till the other day. But corruption in all spheres of public life have pushed a section of them to the fold of insurgency.

Assam's case history is entirely different Historically Assam was never a part of any India Kingdom or empire until the British came. But culturally, in matters of language and religion, the Assamese Community has always been under deep influence of the thoughts, ideals and ethos of Indian Civilization tight from the times of Ramayana and Mahabharata so, it was not difficult at all for seeds of Indian Nationalism to germinate and grow in the soil of Assam. Assam also took active part both in the first war of India's Independence in 1857 as well as the freedom struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Up to the seventies, Assam enjoyed a stable democratic policy under the constitution. But after 1978, Assam entered a phase of political instability and political control Assam's public life was severely shaken. It was in such a situation that the foreinger's issue set ablaze Assam's socio-political-cultural climate. Many long dormant issues came to the surface, roused the sentiments and emotions of the people and fired the imagination of section of the youths. Insurgency is always characterized by violence as the only means to achieve their objective. But the North-Eastern insurgents have not realized that it is impossible for them to achieve their objective by violent means. The worldwide climate of violence and criminalization of politics in India have kept alive their belief in the cult of the guns. Madam suu Kyi, the charming youthfuyul leaden of Myanmar, frail in body but steeled n mind, is a rising star in the eastern sky leading a democratic revolution with deep faith in non-violence and gandhaian ideals to which she became a convert during her student days un India. She is the only person today who has raised some hope that her example may perhaps persuade the insurgents of North-east India to abandon the futile path of violence. Insurgency in the North-East cannot be solved by counter violence used by the state. Even the Army Generals have now publicly admitted that there is no military solution to the problem. It is a political problem and has to be solved by political means.

It should be realized by all concerned that no insurgency could thrive without active or passive support of the people of the areas infected by insurgency. It is this support that sustains and strengthens the morale of the rebels. The people may not express themselves freely and openly. In order to eliminate or isolate insurgency, the aspirations of the people concerned must be respected and fulfilled in real and concrete terms and a massive development programme in the entire North-East region should be implemented and the process of industrialization at a much higher pace should be expedited. A study prepared by the 1993 batch of the India Administrative Service (IAS) officials titled *Understanding Ethnic Unrest in Indian Periphery – 1994*, asserts that political parties are responsible for fuelling ethnic unrest in the North-East. The paper also pointed the finger at the absence of policy decisions. Among other things, the paper stated; “the political bosses have failed to establish psycho-emotional links with the historically insulted population. The influx of ‘outsiders’ has altered the demographic pattern and reduced the local population to a minority. External interference, the study suggests that India improve its bilateral relations with its neighbours. The IAS officials suggested a Single-minded devotion to economic development ‘In the North-East, Stating that’ the population should derive meaningful benefits from economic activities rather than being exploited by them. Ethnic violence is the manifestation of a deeper malaise in the systems and can hardly be contained by military or political action. In recent times, the insurgents including DHD and HPC and others have expanded their base and made inroads into the North Cachar Hills District ambushing troops and enjoying in major gun battles. They have access to funds through the fear they inspire among the tea-planters, businessmen, who pay protection money. Every state in the Indian North-East barring one or two has seen major armed insurrections against the India Union. The response of the state has been, as usual to call in the army and invoke sweeping powers of search and detention.

The entire North-East region is being militarized. First there is military to guard the border, particularly along the Indo-Tibetan frontier. And then there is the heavy military presence to maintain order over a sullen populace, as the Indian Army’s extensive presence in the North-East. Another pattern that seems to characterize the regional rebellion is the breakdown of ‘Accords’, when agreements between rebel forces and government go sour. The only successful agreement between militants and the India Union seems to have been the Mizoram Accord of 1987, which enabled insurgents to surrender, receive an amnesty and start life afresh.

Most of the other agreements have been fatally flawed, beginning with the Shillong Accord of 1975 between one group of Naga rebels and the India Government, which fell apart and led to the birth of the NSCN. The pattern of breakdown of accords tends to be similar: acceptance of accommodation by moderates and subsequent rejection by hardliners. The hard-core of the ULFA leadership also rejected peace moves by their colleagues and the organization suffered a split. The choice for the far Eastern Himalayas is clear. It is either to throw up one’s hands in despair at the problems associated with divided geography, migration, reaction and military presence. Or it is to try to chart a path that involves joint planning for economic growth. If massive inflows of migrants and refugees are to be reduced and the people of the region are to be saved from endless rebellions, the economics of the far eastern Himalaya, relegated to the periphery for too long, must expand, and expand on all sides. Economic development, rooted in the sharing of water and other natural resources, multilateral trades, and assisting communities at the micro-level instead of imposing the schemes seems to be the way out. A sense of inclusion and participation of local communities is critical making programmes work. Locals need to be given effective control over resources and development schemes must

have their participation and not be devised and dictated by central authorities. A formula has to be found where it is possible to work across the borders while maintaining the sanctity of frontiers. The possibilities are endless, if the vision exists. True, it will require the national government, which have apparently begun to address some of these issues to put their heads together, and for moderates among the regional leadership to make a show of their strength. Finally better sense prevailed and twenty-seven years after Militancy broke out in Assam, on Friday. i.e. 18.8.06, peace got a chance at last, as self-styled chairman of ULFA, Arabinda Rajkhowa announced his decision to cease hostilities against the army. However, no word could be heard from ULFA commander-in-chief Paresh Barua, raising questions over whether the truce will hold. The Union Govt. had suspended the army's counter insurgency operation on 13-August, 2006, against the ULFA. Earlier the People's consultative Group (PCG), formed by ULFA for talks with the centre, held meeting with National Security Advisor, M.K. Narayanan in New Delhi followed by the Ceasefire announcement by the ULFA. It is learnt that the NSA, Advisor M.K. Narayanan has assured PCG, Members, Indira Goswami and Rebaty Phukan that the centre was considering the release of some ULFA prisoners as demanded by the ULFA as a precondition for a direct dialogue source said, "This will create a conducive environment for direct talks between the ULFA and the centre". As the PCG is busy consulting the ULFA leadership on the latest proposal, it is expected that the ULFA, will submit a time-frame for direct talks and they will assure of their participation in the dialogue signaling the peace in the state of Assam at least for the time being much to the relief of one and all. The second half of this century brought about socio-political consciousness among the diverse groups of the developing countries.

The groups or subgroups in a multi-national state that suffered from cultural and socio-economic backwardness gradually started expecting the benefits enjoyed by the advanced section of the society. The fulfillment of their expectations however, has not been possible due to inadequate resources, existing socio-economic infrastructure and unmindful attitude of the ruling elite. Therefore, the sense of negligence and deprivation developed by the non-privileged groups find expression, often in the forms of extremism and separatism leading to arms rebellions. As India is a multi-national country the feeling of deprivation is found almost in all of its regions and section of population. It may be mentioned that the discontent of secessionist type is mostly found in its frontier regions such as the Tamils in the South, the Akalis and the Kashmiris in the North and a large section of people in the entire North-Eastern region. The different ethnic groups of this region have been complaining of being deprived of what they call legitimate share of national wealth and political power by the dominant section of the population. In view of above, some of them have been fighting for the right of self-determination and other launching movement for the creation of separate states, while some other are pressing for special constitutional safeguards of their respective identities. Surprisingly even the Brahmaputra valley, which had a cultural link with India prior to the British occupation, today feels virtually a sense of alienation from the rest of the country. The Assamese who had been the dominant groups of the valley ever since the British conquest of Assam is facing the crisis of their Lingo-Cultural identity as a result of continuous immigration from outside the valley feel a sense of deprivation of their what they termed "Legitimate share in respect of economic development. This in turn gives fillip to the rise of Assamese national sentiment. Excessive emphasis on regional nationalism obviously leads to the growth of secessionism. This trend has been very much visible in the regional movement in Assam. As a result, the anti-foreigner movement in Assam during 1979-1985 gave birth to an extremist organization named.

United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) in April 1979, which seeks to establish an independent sovereign Assam outside the Indian Union. Although the ULFA is spited and bulk of its members have surrendered, the role of this extremist outfit would largely determine the trend and nature of politics of this region. Without the knowledge of legacy of the secessionist movement, the current problem of insurgency in the North-East Cannot be understood properly. From the period of the British occupation, there had been a continuous flow pf non-Assamese in to Assam. In fact, in order to run the imperialist administration, clerks and officers familiar with the system of company - Administrative were brought by the British from outside the province particularly from Bengal. The Marwaris and few Biharis came to fill the necessities of trade and business created by the opportunities of economic expansion under the British rule. A certain number of other people came to fill the various demands of colonial economic development. This people had come to Assam (1) from Rajasthan, U.P. etc. business (2) from eastern Bangal as settlers on agricultural land, clerical staff and small and small traders. (3) From Bihar, U.P., Orissa and Tamil Nadu as tea garden labourers and other manual labourers; and (4) as live stock farmers from Nepal. So rapid and large was the immigration from Bengal, C.S. Mullan, and a British Census commissioner Commented in his Censum Report of 1931, that immigration was likely to alter permanently the whole future of Assam. Thus it appeared to the Assamese that non-Assamese people threatened the very existence of what they chose to call the “Assamese Nation”. After 1925, the provincial Government of Assam was mostly dominated by the Muslim League.

The Assamese elite was convinced that the Muslim League Ministry led by Muhammad Saddulla adopted a deliberate policy of encouraging East Bengal Muslims to come to Assam with the design of increasing the ration of Muslim population of Assam. They further believed that this was done in order to perpetuate Muslim league’s powers in Assam if not to make Assam a part of proposed Pakistan, Besides, the Bengali Hindu immigrants in Assam alone constituted a sizeable part of the population and since the Muslim immigrants also happened to be Bengalis linguistically, they combined with the Bengali Hindus constituted a larger Bengali population. The increase of Bengali population in the province appeared to be a ‘threat’ to the socio-cultural and even political identity of the Assamese. They had to face keen competition in their own home even for job and in the field of petty trade and business with its counter part of the immigrant communities. The introduction of ‘Bengalee’ as the official language of the province in 1837 had yet another effect in this direction which enabled the Bengalese to Compete with them. After the partition of the country in 1947, the streams of Bengalee refugees in to Assam further reinforced this threat. Thus the Assamese elite found themselves in constant fear and anxiety of being gradually dominated by the Bengalese both culturally and politically. In their psychology of fear, they even through that Assam would become a part of proposed ‘Greater Bengal’ if the Bengali immigrants remained unchecked. Second, Muslim immigration from Bengal began to be viewed as a calculated move to turn Assam into a Muslim majority province so that the she could qualify herself for inclusion into the erstwhile East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. Despite being potentially one of the richest provinces in the Indian Union, Assam found herself economically backward. The Assamese elite called it’ a rich province with the poor people’ As a cause of backwardness the Assamese elite through that the centre was taking too much revenue away from Assam; while the Government of Assam, on the other hand did not get what they called its ‘legitimate share’ of the duties on tea, oil, jute, coal, etc. In addition to this, the Assamese elite felt a sense of insecurity from the point of view of what they called’ economic exploitation’ by the outsides.

The scope for government jobs was limited, the economic infrastructure for industrialization was grossly inadequate and land and forest were not adequately used for the economic development of Assam. The result was that the economic growth of the region was slowed down and fresh employment opportunities, which could have forged links between the entrepreneurs from outside and the local people, did not develop. The tea-companies, which were largely in the hands of the foreigners, did not give any direct benefit to Assam. The non-Assamese middle class not only had much greater earnings, but their style of living stood in sharp contrast to that of the native people of the province, which in turn only helped to increase bitterness. The partition of the country snapped the direct transport link between Assam and rest of the country; it made the rail and road link circuitous. This seriously affected the economic development of Assam. Low productivity in agriculture and the consequent prevalence of widespread poverty provided ideal breeding ground for the development of secessionist feelings. This study shows that the present separatist urges of a section of the Assamese are not entirely the product of post-independence period. These were rather rooted in the past. As measures for maintaining district Assamese identity, a section of Assamese elite expressed secessionist sentiment in the middle and the Late Forties. Within the framework of Indian Federation, they believed, the 'legitimate' Assamese interest would not be protected hence, they wanted to make Assam separate from the rest of the country.

The study observes that there are some basic differences between the insurgency in Assam as represented by the ULFA and the insurgencies of the rest of the North-East region. We feel, these differences are vital and need a deeper picture of the whole situation. Very important difference to us is that language. The ULFA insurgent group is the only group in the entire North-East who speaks a major Indo-Aryan language i.e. the Assamese. Though reports say that in this outfit there is a fair sprinkling of members whose mother tongue is different; still the overwhelming majority is Assamese. All other insurgent groups speak languages. What we mean is that, in the entire North-East, only the ULFA insurgents speak a language that is derived from Sanskrit –Prakrit root of mainstream Indian Language. The point we wish to make here is that the language itself binds one to the mainstream of Indian Culture and even unconsciously will influence many of his decisions and positions. In other words, by virtue of their language, the insurgents of Assam i.e. ULFA belong to the mainstream of Indian Culture. Another point of departure is religion. While most of the insurgent groups of the North-East are either Christian or animists, the ULFA and some Meitei insurgents are Hindus. Though the ULFA has strictly avoided any religion color unlike the evangelical NSCN- Imvoh group, the fact remains that it is the only major insurgent group, which is predominantly, mainstream Hindu. Very importantly it is observed, the ULFA emerges from a social background, which, in comparison with the other groups of the North-East, is far advanced politically, socially educationally and economically. More important than this is the fact that this background is far more closely integrated with the pan-Indian and the global economy. The insurgency in Assam represented by the ULFA is therefore an insurgency movement arising out of the mainstream India. Viewed from this angle, the secessionist of Punjab and Kashmir can be termed minority movements-those of the Punjabi Sikhs in case of the former and of the Kashmiri Muslims in case of the latter. Why did an insurgency emerge from the mainstream? Why did such a crisis occur in Indian Nation-Building process? These are some important points, which we have to ponder deeply. Here again it is history, which can help us to understand.

The state of Assam was an artificial unit created for administrative convenience of the British colonialists who went on adding all the new peripheral conquests to the core Assam of the Brahmaputra valley. Thus, the post-independent Assam existed mainly due to colonial administrative convenience than for any historical reason. Linguistic tensions started immediately after Independence and the tagging of the Bengali speaking district of Cachar with Assam compounded this problem. Moreover the migration of Lakes of Bengali speaking people from East Pakistan aggravated the situation further. After several reorganizations and birth of newer states, the state of Assam has come to occupy its genuine historical dimension. Prior to Independence the people of Assam had to fight for rights and identify against the grouping scheme of the British and in the post-independence period also this struggle had assumed the form of linguistic agitation and anti-foreigners, agitation in the seventies and eighties. The people of Assam never felt secure about their identify and political dominance in their own land in the post independence era. It is this perception, the threat of losing one's political rights Linguistic pre-eminence and cultural rights that lay at the root emergence of serious secessionist insurgency movements from a mainstream state like Assam. The indigenous people pf Assam-both tribal and non-tribal alike, increasingly feel that the covenant they entered into at the dawn of Independence was not being kept. They are being allowed to be outnumbered in their own homeland by waves of migration, their political strength and position is being systematically eroded and the developmental policies have kept this rich region economically backward. Herein lie the roots of alienation and insurgency. However misguided they may be, the fact remains that a section of the youth of a mainstream society has risen in revolt against the very concept of Indian nation and nation building.

The whole of the N.C Hills district is severely affected through insurgence activities by terrorists. The agencies involved in terrorist's violence are mainly the following:

1. BLTF - Boro liberalization Tiger Force.
2. DHD - Dimasa, Halance, Dalance.
3. KNV - Karbi, National, Volunteer.
4. HPA - Himar, Peoples, Association.
5. UPDF - United Peoples Democratic Front.

The tool of violence in the HPC and DHD ethnic group has considerably gone high. The shocked Assam Govt. is though rushing additional security forces and put high alert. Still in no cement women and children have been put to pay a heavy price in the on going clashes between two tribal extremists DHD and HPA and UPDF. There are cases of abduction of women besides torching the children and committing rape. The state is found in difficulty to man all the DHD and HPA and UPDF dominated areas in the district due to inhospitable and sagged terrain efforts are on way to exercise restraint on terrorist violence. The ethnic clashes between the HPO and DHD in the North Hills of Assam had left many dead. There is need to restore conductive atmosphere to restore the sense of security and it further needed rehabilitation efforts. Many community forums have reported that due to these activities thousands of innocent lives have been lost in N.C. Hills and people rendered homeless and properties worth of laces of rupees have been lost. Due to arson and looting –worst affected are the women and children. These people have demanded activating law enforcing agents, deploying security forces and opening more police out posts so as to provide relief to victims.

The panic is so severe that women and children do not feel safe even in trains and buses and their free movement is being hurt there is need to launch an action plan on two score, one to restrict and prevent the violence and secondly to assess the needs of victims particularly women and children and their fulfillment through a package of assistance. What is more necessary is to initiate rehabilitative measures for restoration of mental peace through security and safety devices by the women and child department, for which exploratory research is essentially needed. The study team headed by the Chief Consultant visited some of the adversely affected areas of District N.C Hills and talked to the women and children. It is found women and children are under great phobia and their mental peace appears to be badly disturbed. Since they have been found suffering from Somatic symptoms, Depression, Anxiety Phobia, Psychosis and Psychological anguish.

## CHAPTER – II

### FINDINGS

#### Need for the Study

The Planning Commission/WCD is yet to know the extent of mental peace disturbances with the target group and its remedial measures due to insurgency in women & children. It is therefore, in fitness of the things that an intensive research has been undertaken indicating the impact of the insurgence activities of terrorists and the extent of the disturbance of mental peace of women & Children. The study aims at finding out the causes, the extent and the remedy. On the basis of this research study, the Women and Child Department/Planning Committee shall be in a position to draft needed interventions for restoration of mental peace and reliable taking at rebalancing their psycho-status, Infact, there is essential need for solving the emotional problems of women and children in the wake of violence/disaster and for taking appropriate policy decisions. The interventions needed are gathered through a systematic research for women and children and finding out the impact of violation and insurgency in the N.C. Hills Assam. The study also points over the extent to which it is causing violation of Human rights and protection of children rights.

#### Over view of Literature:

Various researches and literature could be accessible. The National Institute and mental health. USA is doing good work in conducting research studies for assessing the emotional disturbance due to terrorist violence. The National Institute of Mental Health and few other agencies are taking up the issue of assisting children and others who are victims to violence of catastrophic events. The literature available on the subject suggests that there is definite adverse effect of such violence activities in erecting emotional disturbance and large scale damage and losses in their life style. **Morara fedal in Alkoma City and Suiting at Column in City of Literangtor Colarado have been disaster events and many tragic episodes have been noticed that effect children lives.** The adverse effect of such incidence activities are reported in literature has been losing friends and family members. Many people are killed in such disaster and death occurred and homes are lost and these cause reaction in the mental status of the women and children. The literatures and researchers available indicate that the effected people suffer from worries and bad memories. There have been cases of criminal victimization of survivors, torture and survivors of natural resources, Children who have witnessed such violence in their family; schools and community have also become vulnerable to serious long-term mental problems. Their emotional reaction including fear, depression, with draw, anger occurs immediately or in some cases, or some time after the tragic event. The NIHM mission it is reduce mental burden through research on mind. Brain and behaviour. NIHM conducted research on mental disorder and the underlined basis science of brain and behaviour Trauma has been motives as an adverse outcome of insurgence activities. Trauma has both a mental and pyretic definition. Medically trauma refers to a serious or critically bodily injury wound or shock. This definition is often associated with trauma medicine practiced in emergency room. Psychiatric trauma has assumed a different meaning and refers to an experience that is emotionally painful distressful and shocking which often result in lasting mental and pyretic trauma is essentially a response to extreme events involving the creation of emotional memories for the distressful event that stores deep within the brain.

It is believed that the direct exposure to the traumatic events puts higher the risk for emotional disturbance, Loss of trust in women and fear of occurring again often seen in many children and women who have been exposed to traumatic events. The each researcher feels that for children 5 yrs. Of age and younger there is a typical reaction including a fear, separation from parents, crime, immovability and or aimless motion, trembling, freighting facial expression and excessive pain is noticed and these children 6-11 yrs. Showed extreme withdrawal disrupts and /or inability to pay attention, regressive behaviour, night fear sleep problem, fear agitability, refusal to attain depute, anger and fighting are also the common of children of this age, Depression anxiety feeling of guild and emotion are often present, adolescent 12-17 of age showed responses to similar dose of adults including flush back, nigh fears emotional trebling avoidance of any reminder of traumatic sustain. Also common are withdrawal, and isolation physical complaint social though, academic decline sleep disturbance and confusion. The researcher feels that early interventions can help children and adolescent who suffer from trauma disaster and parents, teacher and mental health professionals can do a great deal to help these children since; Children in acute stress may be given appropriate selective interventions through supportive verbal and non-verbal exchange. Re-experiencing the events through play or in trauma is often found coupled with increases serve disturbance irritability poor concentration, irritability and regressive behaviour. Researches shows that a number of women in addition discovered altered metabolism and blood flow in the brain as well as structural change in the PDST. There has been a good deal of researches in the use of medicine with women and PDST. Recent research study shows that counseling children very often after a catastrophic events may reduce some of the symptoms of PDST. Centre for Mental Health services is doing good work for mental health service and disaster. The crises counseling assistance and time programme is implemented at a request of a state of territory when the major disaster is declared. Likewise US Department of education, US Department. Of justice, Federal Management Agency.

Internal society to Traumatic Studies, National central for PDST have also conducted research on this issue and have give various illustrative examples for understanding the problems. The researcher tried to go through the following literature/research 1 Studies done in the past:

1. Yahuda M.R.C. Shalvey: Predicting the Problem of post traumatic disaster.
2. Smith North C.S.: Post traumatic disorder in natural disaster.
3. J.S. Amaiya, Jacson: As Study for Mental Peace.
4. Osofskazy: facts of exposure of violence in young children.
5. Vogul Gem, Verm Em: Psychosocial responses to children to natural and Human made disasters.
6. GARVARINO J. Chstlney: What children can tell us in living danger.
7. Morsin J. Protective: Factor associated with children to traumatic violence.
8. Murphy N. James C. Trauma: Grief focused group of school based violence.

The researches also tried to go through the researches /Literature available at country level and that particularly related to terrorist related activity to Assam. No Scientific Research has been made so far known.

The research stayed at few places and in a rapid assessment the researcher found disturbance of mental peace in women and children to a great order. It is therefore in fitness of the things that scientific study is conducted in one of most adversely affected District. N.C. Hills of Assam state to carry out the psychosocial impact of terrorists violence on women and children.

**Objectives of the Study:**

The objectives of the study would be as under:

1. Assessing the attitudes, values and social dimension of the insurance activities by the terrorists.
2. Assessing the psycho-socio impact due to insurgency on women and children in relation to their mental peace, Depression, Stress and Personality disorder and missing.
3. Scaling the mental disturbance of women and Children through Psychological Tests i.e.

S. No.	Tests to be applied	Results to be obtained
1.	Anxiety Test	Why Missing out happiness
2.	Depression Test	Significant increase in mental disorder why?
3.	Stress Test	Isolation?
4.	Personality Disorder	Psychological change; Irritability for whom; Unhealthy thinking, violence; Comfortable, why?

4. To explore the scale violation of human rights of women and safeguarding children’s rights.

**Approach and Strategy:**

The research is type of social research and is based on fact-findings study. The source of information has been primary and secondary. The secondary source of income has been records and evidences while the primary data is collected through survey. Communication with the done though psychological test applied for each respondents.

**Research Theme:**

The Theme of the research study has been to identify facts, verify and test facts, analyzing their sequences, interrelationship and casual relationship for insurgency activities, its effects on psycho-socio status of women and children in terms of their mental people and i.e. somatic symptoms, depression, anxiety, stress and personality disorder. The research felt necessary to restore the human rights of women and protect the children’s from the vulnerability and safeguarding their right to education, health, Protection. Participation and development.

Thus theme of the study has been to explore and gain an understanding of human behaviour and social life through a systemic method of exploring analyzing and conceptualizing, social life in order to extend, correct and verify the knowledge and construction of a theory and policy for psycho-socio problems of women and children cause due to insurgence activities.

### **Hypothesis:**

The study is based exploratory hypothesis. It has taken into account the spread of insurgence activities and factors contributing the problem as existing and causing psycho socio damage particularly the mental peace to the target group i.e. women & Children. The process of thinking and searching or exploration of observation, the knowledge of the problem shall be gathered through shrewd guess and performed hunch to establish further relationship between two sets of data i.e. Insurgence activities and its impact on mental peace and social development of women and children due to personally disorder. This penetrative hunch shall become the basis for systematic investigation is exploratory hypothesis research. For this exploratory hypothesis, the researcher choose and observed events and collect those significant and relevant facts which adequately explain the problem under study to show the casual relationship which adjust various elements within the complexity. The basis of knowledge gained and observation. The researcher keen observation, disciplined imagination creative thinking and formulated theoretical research work have been the basis of study. The psychological tests have been administered in 500 women and 1000 children. The tests applied are:

- i) Anxiety Test
- ii) Depression Test
- iii) Stress Test
- iv) Personality Disorder Test

### **Sample Design:**

The design of the study is exploratory in nature. It has taken into account Peoples from different cross section of the society i.e. affected women and children, district administration/official & non-official makers. For making sample selection of units to be studied area district N.C. Hills were arranged systematic order according to severity of the problem based on the reported cases of insurgence activities. After arranging the area sampling due. Having thus, selected the area, 500 women and 1000 children were randomly selected.

### **Technique Applied:**

1. Making situational analysis of the insurgence activities by the Terrorists and finding out attitudes values and social perception of the people through community intervention & FGD with official/non-official.
2. PLA/FGA for finding our Steps needed to be taken up for protection of child right of Survival /Safety/Development and Participation and violation of human rights.

3. Scaling extent of disturbance of mental peace due to Insurgence activities for the women and children and assessing the psycho-socio Status and damages caused through psychological test.
4. The finding out corrective measures and remedial steps for restoration of mental peace through FGD with Govt./Non-Govt. Official.

### **Attitude & Social Values of the Insurgence:**

**As emerged from the focus group discussion community views, interviews held with the government/non-government of the officials besides the PLA exercise done, the finding of the study regarding attitude and social values of insurgency in N.C Hills /Assam are given below:**

- i) Majority of the Bodos are Hindu and even in them a feeling of neglect and exploitation meted out to them by the so-called Assamese society has forced them to resurge, to ventilate and to revolt against the establishment.
- ii) Bodos claim that they are first to come and therefore dry have priority over others.
- iii) If Politicians remaining at the helm of affairs could have a political will and desired far-sightedness, the Bodo problem would have not been so dangerous.
- iv) The Bodo students also participated in the movement. But unfortunately there has been an ideological rift between the AASU top brass and some Bodo student leaders in the Guwahati University Campus. As a result of which the Bodo students came out of AASU, formed a separate student organization exclusively for the Bodos in the name of All Bodo Students Union (ABSU) headed by Upen Brahma and within a short span of time this student organization had been able to enroll almost all Bodo students of the state. Their main motive is to regain their lost position by demanding a separate state of Boboland in the north Bank.
- v) As they have realized that their demand for a separate state would not easily be accepted by the state Govt.; they tried to terrorize the people and the government. For this purpose, they selected the path of insurgency, an armed struggle against the established authority.
- vi) The ABSU slowly came into contact with United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), NSCN and other outlawed outfits of the North East. They were even helped in the initial stage by the INDIAN ARMY and the RAW so as to counteract the activities of the AASU.
- vii) The two organizations- PTCA and UTNLF (United Tribal Liberation Front) formed by the then MLA, Mr. S.K. Basumatary, opposed the ABSU particularly for making a division between the tribal and the Bodos of Assam on political ground. As a result of the fight for supremacy, the ABSU used their heinous activity of killing and abducting the members of the other two organizations.

- viii) Assam elite that continuous flow of immigration, particularly from Bangladesh, has been posing a 'threat' not only to their socio-cultural identity but also to their political existence. All these have been creating a psyche among a section of the Assamese youth to demand for a sovereign Assam as a measure of solution of their problems. May be it is a 'veiled threat' of secession or a 'technique of bargaining' with the centre for the development of the state? However, the permanent solution of this problem lies not with the tinkering of the constitution but with the overhauling of existing power structure through radicalization of politics.
- ix) The ethnic clashes between the HPC and DHD in the North Cachar Hills of Assam has left many dead. There is need to restore conducive atmosphere to restore the sense of security and it further needed rehabilitation efforts.
- x) Many community forums in N.C. Hills have reported that due to these activities, thousand innocent lives have been lost in N.C. Hills and people rendered homeless and properties worth of Lakhs of rupees have been lost. The worst affected are the women and children-due to arson and looting.
- xi) The affected people have demanded activating law enforcing agents, deploying security forces and opening more police outposts so as to provide relief to the victims. The panic is so high that women and children do not feel safe even in trains and buses and their free movement is faced with danger, there is need to launch an action plan on two score, one to restrict and prevent the violence and secondly to assess the needs of victims particularly women and children and their fulfillment through a package of assistance.
- xii) The research team found that women and children are under great phobia and their mental peace appears to be badly disturbed. The women and children, affected by the violence, were found to be suffering from Depression, Somatic Symptoms, Anxiety, Phobia, Psychosis and Psychological anguish.
- xiii) The insurgence activities by the terrorists in the state of Assam and particularly in the worst affected areas i.e. N.C. Hills is widely spreading causing damage to the psycho-socio status of the women and children. The women and children of the area are constantly under psychological fear and depression and a phobia has taken place in their mental status. This has severely caused disturbance of mental peace.
- xiv) It has been observed that for children 5 years of age and younger, there is a typical reaction including fear, separation from parents, crime, immovability and aimless motion, trembling, frightening facial expression and excessive pain is noticed and these affected children are returning to behaviour exhibiting thumb sucking, bed wetting and fear of darkness.
- xv) Children 6-11 year showed extreme withdrawal disrupt or inability to pay attention regressive behaviour, night fears, sleep problem, fear, agitation, anger and fighting are also the common behaviour of children of this age. Depression, anxiety, feeling of guilt and emotion are often present.

- xvi) Adolescent 17 of age showed responses to similar dose of adults including flash back, night fears, emotional tumbling, and avoidance of any reminder of traumatic sustain. Also common are withdrawal and isolation physical complaint, social thought, academic decline, sleep disturbance and confusion.
- xvii) The ULFA movement has lost much ground because of ruthless military operations, but it not dead nor is likely to die in near future. There are reports about their links with foreign powers and supply of arms from abroad. The ISI of Pakistan is trying its best to exploit the situation for their purpose and help, arm and instigate the insurgent groups of Northeastern region to suit their nefarious design against India.
- xviii) The most significant socio-political development during the last two decades in various parts of the world is ethnic eruption. Most of the erstwhile colonies have emerged as sovereign independent nations, but not all the ethnic groups within these independent countries have felt the tough of the glow of freedom. The imperial and colonial subjugation is mote or less over, but the long suppressed and oppressed social groups having ethnic origin and identify are still feeling the pangs of denial of their most basic right, the right to govern themselves, to charter their own course of development and fulfill their urges and aspirations according to their own genius.
- xix) Ethnic violence is the manifestation of a deeper malaise in the systems and can hardly be contained by military or political action. In recent times, the insurgents including DHD and HPC and other have expanded their base and made inroads into the North Cachar Hills district ambushing troops and enjoying in major gun battles. They have access to funds through the fear they inspire among the tea-planters, businessman, who pay protection money. Every state in the Indian North-East barring one or two has seen major armed insurrections against the India Union.
- xx) The groups or subgroups in a multi-national state that suffered from cultural and socio-economic backwardness gradually started expecting the benefits enjoyed by the advanced section of the society. The fulfillment of their expectations however, has not been possible due to inadequate resources, existing socio-economic infrastructure and unmindful attitude of the ruling elite. Therefore, the sense of negligence and deprivation developed by the non-privileged groups find expression, often in the forms of extremism and separatism leading to arms rebellions.
- xxi) There are cases of abduction of women besides torching the children and committing rape. The state is found in difficulty to man all the DHD and HPA and UPDF dominated areas in the district due to inhospitable and sagged terrain efforts are on way to exercise restraint on terrorist violence. The ethnic clashes between the HPO and DHD in the North Cachar Hills of Assam. Had Left many dead. There is need to restore conducive atom-sphere to restore the sense of security and it further needed rehabilitation efforts.

- xxii) The panic is so severe that women and children do not feel safe even in trains and buses and their free movement is being hurt there is need to launch an action plan on two score, one to restrict and prevent the violence and secondly to assess the needs of victims particularly women and children and their fulfillment though a package of assistance initiate rehabilitative measures for restoration of mental peace through security and safety devices by the women and child department.

### **Mental Testing:**

The study provides mental testing through Psychological tests for psycho-socio status of the women and Children upon which the insurgence is inflicted. As the matter fact mental testing is done through scientific tools prepared by the eminent Scientist and these tools were applied in confidence for a sample of 500 women who suffered from insurgency some were in the past our currently and the dependent 1000 children belonging 6-14 yrs. It is to be noted that children 11 could not be reportedly indicate the real values in Psychological test because of the tender is and childhood. While the women being matured revealed the values near to accuracy. Great care has been taking is applying this Psychological test in the society hired the services of eminent Psychologist for real values in the test.

“Mental Testing’ has been understood by many teachers and even a few psychologists as if it were written ‘Intelligence Testing’. – Text-books and articles dealing only with intelligence tests, or at the most with cognitive material, still appear bearing the title “Mental Tests.” Obviously ‘mental’ should refer to the mind in all its aspects, intellectual and emotional, which interests, emotional structure, temperament, and character.

A correlation cluster seems to be sometimes the result of a single factor, as for example in the Dominance syndrome or the Intelligence-General talent Cluster; but more frequently it is due to the cumulative effects of two or more overlapping factors. The ‘extraversion’ cluster, for example, seems to be the consequence of at least three factor endowments, in cyclothymia, in dominance and insurgency. The source trait is thus interpretative-it penetrates below the surface of behaviour to the underlying unitary influence-whereas the surface trait is almost purely descriptive, being simply a statement that a certain group of behaviour manifestations go together, for reasons unknown, or at least neglected.

Surface traits, as research shows and the theory of structure might lead us to expect, are decidedly more numerous than source traits, for this and other reasons, applied psychology is likely to deal more with source traits than surface traits. For this and other reasons, applied psychology is likely to deal more with source traits than surface traits. Of course, the two systems of description and measurement are not mutually exclusive, but are actually alternative means of dealing with and resolving exactly the same set of observations. Unfortunately, a good deal of applied psychology up to the present has dealt with neither surface traits nor source traits, but with arbitrary, ‘logical’ trait definitions. These ‘traits’ are taken from the dictionary or manufactured in the mind of the psychometrist - e.g. clerical aptitude, social intelligence, ‘paragraph comprehension’ – and have generally never been demonstrated to correspond to any natural entity. To attempt to validate a test against such a composite is strictly meaningless. It is like asking for a compass that will simultaneously point north, south, east, and west.

The measurement and prediction of behaviour performances in terms of source traits, i.e. factors, the procedure reduces to the expressed by the following basic formula:

$P_{jk} = a_k F_{1j} + b_k F_{2j} + \dots + m_k F_{nj}$  where  $P_{jk}$  is the estimated performance of the individual  $j$  in the situation  $k$ ;  $F_{1j}, F_{2j}, \dots$  etc.) and  $a_k$  is the loading of the factor  $F_1$  in the performance  $k$ , i.e. its role and importance in respect to  $k$ . For the fuller understanding of factor analysis and factorial representation the reader is referred to the several excellent expositions now available. A special exposition for psychologists has recently been presented by the writer. The formula at least suffices to remind one that the prediction of any performance- school, occupation, therapeutic situation, etc.- normally requires measurements of several source traits, if the range of individual variation in the performance in question is to be fully accounted for.

### **Validity, Stability, Consistency**

The validity of a test aiming to measure a source trait is its factor loading in the factor concerned. With independent, orthogonal factors this is the correlation of the test with the pure factor as criterion. The above discussion of validity has assumed that a test is set up as a measure of some psychological quality or trait and that it is necessary to define this trait precisely before attempting to correlate the test with it. Some 'practical' psychologists, however, are not concerned with measuring any psychologically real entity or to relating their tests to the structure of personality, as it is scientifically understood. They are interested only in obtaining a correlation between the test and some occupational success or some scholastic performance. We shall call this social or extrinsic validation, which we have so far discussed. Internal validation validates the particular test performance against a factor in that test and other, or against the clinically evidenced pattern of 'ego strength.' In the end it is desirable to obtain both internal and peripheral validation for any test, but the internal validation should come first except when people are in a hurry as in a war emergency. There are two major defects in external or social validation, arising from the fact that one gains no understanding of the psychological mechanism responsible for the correlation. They are: first, that one is unable to guarantee that the correlation will reappear in slightly changed circumstances over a few samples of the population, and secondly, that one finds it impossible continuously to build up information as to the importance of certain personality source traits in certain peripheral activities, since the information which accumulates only in regard to specific tests of unknown factor composition. On the other hand, if we accumulate through various experiments information about the factor loadings of a certain factor,  $F_n$ , in a whole series of occupation and scholastic situations, this information can be used indefinitely despite the fact that we measure  $F_n$  at different times and places by different tests. The use of the mathematical device called discriminate function, which shows what weighted combination of a particular group of tests will give the greatest predictive discrimination between, say, two occupations, is open to the same objection as the basing of test validation wholly on peripheral validation, unless the discriminant function deals with factors. Thus, *ideally, any given test should be internally validated in terms of its prediction of a factor, while the factor measure itself should be socially validated in terms of the extent to which its measurement predicts success in various occupations or adjustment in various emotional adjustment situations.*

The validity of a test aiming to measure a surface trait is the correlation of the test with a weighted or unweighted pool of the trait elements in the cluster. The well-known process of ‘item analysis’ is, at its best, the validation of test items in terms of a surface trait. Unfortunately, in many instances of item analysis no attempt has first been made to ascertain that the test as a whole constitutes a single cluster, and in many important instances later research has shown the criterion to be a composite of two or more distinct clusters and any number of factors. The concept of reliability is really more complex than at first appears, and we have suggested earlier that reliability coefficient be used as a generic term to cover three coefficients.

### **Test Analysis:**

The Terrorist insurgency is widely prevalent in N.C. Hills. The Psychological test was administered on 1000 children in the age group 6-14 and women (1000), selected on simple random sampling basis other. Test applied were Street Test, Depression test, Anxiety Test, Personality Disorder Test and Self-Esteem Team. The inference drawn from the.

### **Depression Test:**

The test value as evaluated by conducting and administering ‘Depression Test’ revalues that the women and children generally feel sad and are unable to concentrate. Most of them have become irritable and facing trouble sleeping. They are not enjoying the activities and the women are experiencing sexual disorder with their spouse. Cent percent of the women and children have feeling no body cares for their safety. They reported that insurgency has been politicized locally and there is no end if it. The detailed test values are given below:

### **Depression Screening test Values:**

**(In Percentile)**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Women No. 500</b>	<b>Children No. 1000</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Feel sad, blue, unhappy or “down in the dumps”?</b>		
	Never	-	-
	Rarely	-	-
	Sometimes	-	-
	Very Often	22	59
	Most of the time	78	41
<b>Result: Majority of women feels sad &amp; unhappy for most of the time but in the case of children, 59% of the children feel so very often but not most of the time.</b>			

<b>2.</b>	<b>Feel Unable to concentrate?</b>		
	Never	-	-
	Rarely	-	-
	Sometimes	-	-
	Very Often	22	76
	Most of the time	78	24
<b>Result: As compared to children, women are more unable to concentrate.</b>			

<b>3.</b>	<b>Feel Irritable?</b>		
	Never	-	-
	Rarely	-	-
	Sometimes	11	67
	Very Often	23	22
	Most of the time	66	11

**Result: 66% of the women feel irritable for most of the time.**

<b>4.</b>	<b>Have trouble sleeping?</b>		
	Never	-	43
	Rarely	-	22
	Sometimes	12	14
	Very Often	22	13
	Most of the time	66	18

**Result: Trouble Sleeping is more pre-dominance with women as compared to children.**

<b>5.</b>	<b>Not enjoying the activities?</b>		
	Never	-	13
	Rarely	-	14
	Sometimes	20	20
	Very Often	30	35
	Most of the time	50	18

**Result: 50% of the women are not enjoying activities.**

<b>6.</b>	<b>It takes you longer than before to concentrate?</b>		
	Never	-	-
	Rarely	-	-
	Sometimes	-	-
	Very Often	-	-
	Most of the time	100	100

**Result: Cent percent of the women & Children takes longer time to concentrate.**

<b>7.</b>	<b>Feel guilty without a rational reason, or put yourself down?</b>		
	Never	-	35
	Rarely	-	27
	Sometimes	-	22
	Very Often	-	12
	Most of the time	100	4

**Result: Cent of percent of the women feels guilty without reason.**

<b>8.</b>	<b>Feel that things always go wrong no matter how hard you try?</b>		
	Never	-	35
	Rarely	-	27
	Sometimes	-	22
	Very Often	22	12
	Most of the time	78	4

**Result: Women are more nervous.**

## Anxiety Test:

The results of Depression test applied are alarming and needs redressal through administrative and legal initiatives. The study reveals that women and children worry excessively about their future. They are experiencing sensation of shortness of breath, palpitations or shaking while at rest and have been losing control on yourself. They feel social isolation and have fears of insurgent activist. That feels afraid that they will be in a place from which they will never escape. The group feels that they do not feel safe in leaving home and have recurrent thoughts of Terrorist in their head. They reported that they are compelled perform certain behaviours like repeatedly checking the door/ locks. The score values are given below:

Item	(In Percentile)	
	Women No. 500	Children No.1000
<b>1. Feel that you worry excessively about future?</b>		
Yes	93	41
No	07	59
<b>Result: Women worry more about future</b>		
<b>2. Experience Sensations of shortness of breath, palpitations or shaking while at rest?</b>		
Yes	81	17
No	19	83
<b>Result: Women are worst suffers.</b>		
<b>3. Have a fear of losing control of you or of “going crazy”?</b>		
Yes	81	17
No	19	82
<b>Result: Women have fear of losing contrail.</b>		
<b>4. Avoid social situations because of feeling of fear?</b>		
Yes	83	62
No	17	38
<b>Result: Both women and children avoid social situations.</b>		
<b>5. Have specific fears of certain objects of insurgency the father lost/husband lost-</b>		
Yes	83	82
No	17	18
<b>Result: Both Children and women face fears of losing father/ husband.</b>		
<b>6. Feel afraid that you will be in a place or a situation from which you feel that you will not be able to escape?</b>		
Yes	78	34
No	22	66
<b>Result: Women are worst suffers.</b>		
<b>7. Idea of leaving home frightens you because of insurgency?</b>		
Yes	78	34
No	22	66
<b>Result: More in case of women.</b>		

<b>8. Have recurrent thoughts or images of Terrorist in your head that refuse to go away?</b>		
Yes	78	56
No	22	44
<b>Result: Majority has recurrent images of Terrorist.</b>		

<b>9. Feel compelled to perform certain behaviour repeatedly e.g. checking that you locked the doors etc?</b>		
Yes	66	33
No	34	67
<b>Result: Women are most affected.</b>		

**Stress Test:**

Due to depression and Anxiety the groups of women and children are highly stressed resulting in:

**(In Percentile)**

Item	Women No. 500	Children No. 1000
• Frequent neglect of deal	71	50
• Not doing things by themselves in majority of cases and loosing confidence.	67	46
• Make a big deal of every thing	90	48
• Feel disorganize	80	45
• Frequently keep every thing in tide and neglect daily routine	67	43
• Hardly hence supportiveness	75	37
• Get too little rest	75	35
• Frequently get angry	71	53
• Feel streets symptoms	77	49
• Frequently fail to build relationship into every day	83	41
• Spend lot of time about complaining about terrorist	85	43
• Feel Unable to cope with all one has to do	85	41
• Frequently neglect our diet?		
	Yes	76
	No	24
• Frequently try to do everything yourself?		
	Yes	21
	No	79
• Frequently blow up easily?		
	Yes	79
	No	21
• Disorganized due to terrorist violence?		
	Yes	91
	No	09
• Frequently keep everything inside because of terrorist insurgency?		
	Yes	91
	No	09
• Frequently get angry?		
	Yes	83
		67

	No	17	33
• Frequently feel stress symptoms?			
	Yes	94	86
	No	06	14
• Frequently fail to build relaxation into every day?			
	Yes	91	46
	No	09	54
• Frequently feel unable to cope with all you have to do?			
	Yes	85	78
	No	15	22
<b>Result: Both women and children have unrealistic streets values as found in normal group.</b>			

Personality Disorders Test Values:

Because of Anxiety Depression and stress their personally is found is ordered in majority of women of children counseling:

- 1) Suspect that other are exploiting, harming or deceiving;
- 2) Persistently bear grudges and not forget insults or injuries;
- 3) Almost always choose solitary activities?
- 4) Feel indifferent to praise or criticism of others;
- 5) Experience recurrent strange daydreams or fantasies;
- 6) Experience magical thinking that influences your behaviour;
- 7) Repeatedly get into conflicts with the law?
- 8) Have continuous feelings of emptiness?
- 9) Have a pattern of unstable and intense relationships.
- 10) Uncomfortable in situations;
- 11) Easily influenced by others;
- 12) Generally envious of other people;
- 13) Preoccupied with unlimited success or ideal love;
- 14) Unwilling to get involved with people;
- 15) View as socially inept, personally unappealing or inferior to others?
- 16) Have a difficult making everyday decisions without an excessive amount of advice and;
- 17) Reassurance from others?
- 18) Preoccupied with fears of being left to take fare;
- 19) Preoccupied with details, rules, lists, order, organizations, or schedules?

The ultimate adverse of impact of personality disorder have resulted into:

- Procrastinate on anything;
- Turn down an invitation even though really want to go;
- Call in sick, even though you not;
- Find it difficult to make decisions;
- Not share your true feelings;
- Constantly avoid;
- Feelings of guild or self-recrimination;

- Feel that you have more self-esteem and more comfortable around others.
- Conflict between something you feel you should do and something you actually want to do;
- To take life too seriously;
- Open yourself only up to constructive criticism;
- Base your decisions on the advice of people in a position of importance /experts even if they are strangers;
- Your opinions are outdated, inaccurate or unproductive;
- You do not need very much evidence to analyze a situation and reach your own conclusions;
- Your standards for yourself and others are different;
- You often apologize for things that are not within your control;
- You feel like people are watching;
- You compare yourself to other people and are usually fatter, uglier, not as much fun, not as smart, etc.;
- Feels others do not respect you;
- Feel awkward when speaking to someone else and often stumble on words or phrases you shouldn't?
- Avoid the limelight or center stage even if you know you deserve the attention you are receiving;
- People consider you aloof and distant;
- Circle of friends narrow;
- Your thoughts and feelings are not accepted, respected and considered;
- Don't feel the same about myself when my partner is not with me;
- You get very upset with yourself when you do something you regret;
- Your parents ignored your feelings;
- You are a friend to yourself and take care of yourself;
- You have a strong sense of purpose;
- You do not like people telling you when you have made a mistake.

## **CHAPTER – III**

### **REMEDY SUGGESTED**

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

It must be realized that the six long Assam agitation on the question of deportation of illegal foreign nationals actually reflected the deep-rooted anxiety and aspirations of the indigenous people of Assam. The anxiety stems from the fear of the tribal and non-tribal people alike that the unchecked flow of outsiders will make them minorities in their own homeland and will destroy their political position, way of life, status, language and culture. The apprehension of losing political power in their own homeland to outside migrants is a very strong one. And this apprehension is not entirely unfounded. Human migration and demographic change resulting there from lies at the root of many political and communal explosions all over the world. In the meantime one gathers from newspaper reports that armed group are formed among the minorities also in the North-East. All over the North-Eastern states movements and agitations against the outsiders gained ground proving fertile ground for development of armed militancy and insurgency.

No simple solution appeared to be in sight of the complex problem of insurgency in Assam. However, the search must be always on. The issue of insurgency cannot possible be solve din isolation-away from the broad socio-political and economic problems that prepare the ground for its emergence. It is not merely sufficient to say that a political solution is required and military solution alone will not help. One must be able to identify the broad outlines of the political solution that is necessary, otherwise such an attempt appeasement, division and so-called rehabilitation of a section of militants which actually prepare the grounds for further insurgency.

To counter the threat of violence and insurgency in Assam and to carry forward the nation building process as cherished and dreamt by the founding fathers of the nation, the broad parameters of the policy decisions required can be analyzed on follows:

#### **Restoring Social Values/Attitudes:**

Any political solution should make adequate legal and constitutional provisions to protect and promote the historical rights and political identify of the indigenous people of Assam. The three principles to achieve this are as follows:

- (a) Protection of the Political rights have the Assames and other indigenous people of Assam by following the principal of protective discrimination and by constitutional amendment and legislative measures under clause six of Assam Accord.
- (b) Autonomy for the tribal population of the state. In this context, the study reveals that larger autonomy has been enjoyed by the tribal populations following the formation of various Tribal Autonomous councils in Assam and a sizeable amount of Budget is also fixed for them. The increasing assertion of ethnic identity and the desire of self-government of the tribal population of the constitution by creating working models of tribal autonomy in the state of Assam in particular and in other parts of North-Eastern states in general.

- (c) Legal and constitutional safeguards to the minorities of the state to protect their life livelihood, property, human & political rights.

Adaptation and implementation of these three principles will remove the apprehensions of the indigenous people, both tribal and non-tribal alike and also it will protect the minorities. Thus, this will pave the way for disappearance of the ground for ethnic insurgency to a great extent and all the communities will be able to live in peace and participate in the nation building process. There has been a fall in the ethnic insurgency especially in the tribal areas in Assam following formation of Tribal Autonomous Council and participation of the tribal population in the Council Affairs.

It appears that there is a very definite and powerful link between the insurgency problem of Assam and the problem of foreign nationals. Right from the days of Assam agitation, imposition of the I.M.D.T. Act on the state, the subsequent signing of the Assam Accord and the aftermath, one can see vital links between the two problems. It can be definitely said that the foreigner's problems contributed significantly to the rise of insurgency in Assam. If one observes the origin and evolution of majority of the insurgent leadership of Assam through the anti-foreigner agitation, through the ultra nationalist Assam Jatiyatabadi Yuva Chhatra Parishad (AJYCP) and then to ULFA, one can feel the foreigner question deeply ingrained in their psyche. This is also apparent in the memorandum of outfit submitted to the UN where this theme was repeatedly harped upon. In recent times it appears that this question is being downplayed by the outfit apparently for some tactical reasons. However, the indigenous people of Assam heaved a sigh of relief, when, MP and ex-President of All Assam Students Union (AASU); struck off the I.M.D.T. Act as null and void which was the brainchild of congress government and nurtured by them in the name of protecting the minorities. But even as the IMDT Act is no more in force, no concrete step is being taken by the Government of Assam to identify the foreigners and to deport them from the soil of Assam. Reason is not far to seek.

Due to the repeal of IMDT Act, the minorities turned against the Congress Party in the Assembly Election held this year in 2006 pushing the Congress party to seek support from the regional political parties in the state for forming the government. Since the minorities in Assam vote en bloc, they have the capacity to make or mar the Govt. as proved in the Last Assembly elections. No political party in the state made an issue of the foreigner's problem in the last election due to the fear of losing the support of the minorities, the majority of whom were reported to be of Bangladesh-origin. It was the only Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) which raked the issue of foreigners problem as a result it could not even put up any candidates in the minority dominated Assembly segments of the state.

Unless an acceptable solution to the foreigner's problem is found, the roots of insurgency in Assam cannot be removed. Detecting and deporting the foreigners may not be practically possible now, at least in the expected terms, other options must be searched for permanent solution of this problem.

With a sincere motive to solve the foreigner's problem, the Indian Government can consider issuing residential and work permits to all the foreigners irrespective of their country of origin after detecting and registering them. These foreigners must be divested of their voting rights in the election in Gram Panchayat, State Assembly and parliaments. Their rights must be protected by suitable legislation and part of their income may be allowed to be repatriated back home. This will greatly diminish tensions in the state and will also help in the solution of the insurgency problem. Like the Accident/Insurance, the Insurance Companies should consider of enacting Insurgency Insurance for the family members as it will be of great relief to those who survive out of the disaster. Like medical claim policy, similar policy needs to be framed for those who suffered due to the Insurgency. The Psycho-therapy is needed for those women and children who survive out of the disaster for maintaining the mental equilibrium.

### **Protecting of Human Rights:**

The State of Assam has obligations to recognize and protect the human rights of women in N.C. Hills Assam in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments. States are obligated to respect and protect the human rights of the persons within its territorial boundaries, as well as to enable such persons to realize those rights, which includes the concept that human rights encompass not only states' obligation to respect and protect but also their obligation to provide or make available by each person.

In recognition and furtherance of those obligations, the state should adopt and /or implement and periodically review and analyze legislation to ensure its conformity with international human rights standards and its effectiveness in eliminating insurgency in N.C. Hills Assam. Accordingly the state shall.

1. Ensure the insurgent persons are not subjected to discriminatory treatment in law or in practice on account of race, colour, gender, sexual orientation, age, language, religion, political or other opinion, cultural beliefs or practices, national ethnic or social origin, property, birth or other status.
2. Enforcing all measures targeted at preventing movement of its citizens or residents for infiltrating insurgency of women & children.

### **Ensure Access to:**

The embassy or consulate of the country in which the insurgent person is a citizen or, ensure access to a diplomatic representative of the State that takes charge of the country's interests or any national or international authority whose task it is to protect such persons and non-government organizations that provide services and for counseling to insurgent persons.

1. Provide protection to insurgent persons and witnesses in a manner that does not subordinate the safety of insurgent persons or witnesses to the interests of the insurgent including: Before, during and after all criminal, civil or other legal proceedings, measures to protect insurgent persons from intimidation, threats of reprisals, including reprisals from persons in positions of authority and, where necessary, provide similar protection to family members and friends of the insurgent persons. A change of identities, where necessary and into account the need for the safety of the person.

2. Provide all insurgent persons, with information about their legal rights and the procedures available for claiming compensations, restitution and recovery as a result of being insurgent.
3. Establish, whenever possible, specialized police and prosecutorial units that are trained to deal with the complexities, of victims.
4. Take all necessary steps to ensure that all persons have the right to press criminal charges against insurgent and others who have exploited. The state shall make a good faith effort to obtain a waiver of immunity or, alternatively, shall expel the diploma. States should adopt a mechanism for promptly informing insurgent persons of their rights to seek this and other forms of redress.
5. Provide insurgent persons with a competent, qualified translator and representation before and during all criminal, civil, administrative and other proceedings in which the insurgent person is a witness, complainant, defendant or other party, and provide free transcripts or copies of all documents and records related to any and such proceedings, in their own language.

### **Protecting Children Rights:**

According to constitutional provision the state is directly responsible for protecting the rights of children per details given below:

#### **Article 17**

States shall ensure that the child has access to information and material from a diversity of national and international sources, especially those aimed at the promotion of his or her social, spiritual and moral well-being and physical and mental health. To this end, States Parties shall.

- (a) Encourage the mass media to disseminate information and material of social and cultural benefit to the child;
- (b) Encourage international co-operation in the production, exchange and dissemination of such information and material from a diversity of cultural, national and international sources;
- (c) Encourage the production and dissemination of children's books;
- (d) Encourage the mass media to have particular regards to the linguistic needs of the child who belongs to a minority groups or who is indigenous;
- (e) Encourage the development of appropriate for the protection of the child from information and material injurious to his or her well-bearing.

## **Article 18**

1. States Parties shall use their best efforts to ensure recognition of the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child. Parents or, as the case may be, legal guardians, have the primary responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child. The best interest of the child will be their basic concern.
2. For the purpose of guaranteeing and promoting the rights, State parties shall render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and shall ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children, particularly those suffering from insurgency.

## **Article 19**

1. State Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation;
2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other, treatment, and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

## **Article 20**

1. A child temporarily or permanently deprived of his or her family environment, or in whose own best interests cannot be allowed to remain in that environment, shall be entitled to special protection and assistance provided by the State.
2. States Parties shall in accordance with their national laws ensure alternative care for such a child.
3. Such care could include, inter alia, foster placement, Kafala of Islamic Law, adoption or if necessary placement in suitable institutions for the care of children. When considering solutions, due regard shall be paid to the desirability of continuity in a child's upbringing and to the child's ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic background.

## **Article 21**

States Parties, which recognize and/or permit the system of adoption, shall ensure that the best interest of the child shall be the paramount consideration and they shall:

- (a) Ensure that the adoption of a child is authorized only by competent authorities who determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures and on the basis of all pertinent and reliable information, that the adoption is permissible in view of the child's status concerning parents, relatives and legal guardians and that, if required, the persons concerned have given their informed consent to the adoption on the basis of such counseling as may be necessary,

- (b) Recognize that inter-country adoption may be considered as an alternative means of child's care if the child can't be placed in a foster or an adoptive family or cannot in any suitable manner be cared for in the child's country of origin;
- (c) Ensure that the child concerned by inter-country adoption enjoys safeguards and standards equivalent to those existing in the case of national adoption;
- (d) Take all appropriate measures to ensure that, in inter-country adoption, the placement does not result in improper financial gain for those involved in it;
- (e) Promote, where appropriate, the objectives of the present article by concluding bilateral or multilateral arrangements or agreements, and endeavour, within this framework, to ensure that the placement of the child in another country is carried out by competent authorities or organs.

## **Article 22**

1. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that a child who is seeking refugee status or who is considered a refugee in accordance with applicable international or domestic law and procedures shall, whether unaccompanied or accompanied by his or her parents or by any other person, receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance in the enjoyment of applicable rights set and in other international human rights or humanitarian instruments to which the said States are Parties.
2. For this purpose, States Parties shall provide, as they consider appropriate, co-operation in any efforts by the United Nations and other competent inter-governmental organizations or non-governmental organizations co-operating with the United Nations to protect and assist such a child and to trace the parents or other members of the family of any refugee child in order to obtain information necessary for reunification with his or her family. In cases where no parents or other members of the family can be found, the child shall be accorded the same protection as any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of his or her family environment for any reason, as set forth in the present convention.

## **Article 23**

1. States Parties recognize that a mentally or physically disabled child should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions, which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community.
2. States Parties recognize the right of the disabled child to special care and shall encourage and ensure the extension, subject to available resources, to the eligible child and those responsible for his or her care, of assistance for which application is made and which is appropriate to the child's condition and to the circumstances of the parents or others caring for the child.
3. Recognizing the special needs of a disabled child, assistance extended in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article shall be provided free of charge, whenever possible, taking into account the financial resources of the parents or others caring for the child, and shall be designed to ensure that the disabled child has effective access to and receives education, training, health care services, rehabilitation services, preparation for employment and

recreation opportunities in a manner conducive to the child's achieving the fullest possible social integration and individual development, including his or her cultural and spiritual development.

4. States Parties shall promote in the spirit of international co-operation, the exchange of appropriate information in the field of preventive health care and of medical, psychological and functional treatment of children, including dissemination of and access to information concerning methods of rehabilitation, education and vocational services, with the aim of enabling States Parties to improve their capabilities and skills and to widen their experience in these areas. In this particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

## **Article 24**

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.
2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures:
  - (a) To diminish infant and child mortality;
  - (b) To ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care;
  - (c) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, inter alia, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking water, taking into consideration the dangers and risk of environmental pollution;
  - (d) To ensure appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health care for mothers;
  - (e) To ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breast-feeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents;
  - (f) To develop shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to education and services.
3. States Parties undertake to promote and encourage international –co-operation with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right recognized in the present article. In the regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.
4. States parties undertake to promote and encourage international co-operation with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right

recognized in the present article. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

### **Article 25**

States Parties recognize the right of a child who has been placed by the competent authorities for the purposes of care, protection or treatment of his or her physical or mental health, to a periodic review of the treatment provided to the child and all other circumstances relevant to his or her placement.

### **Article 26**

States Parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national law.

## **THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

The State Shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing:

- (1) That the health and strength of workers, men and women and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength;
- (2) That children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

### **CHILD RIGHTS:**

Rehabilitation is only a palliative; stopping the perpetration of the insurgency should be of top priority. Are we committed to break the malevolent web of those who seek to destroy the body, soul and spirit of children? Are we committed to provide care, love and protection for children and build that fortress, in which children will never feel vulnerable?

These are some of the fundamental questions that confront a society where insurgency is inflicted upon children for no fault. The positive signal today is that people have started talking about the problem. Many do not believe this is happening, insulated as they are from negative experiences. But there is none who say that if this is happening, it must not be dealt with severely. Converting such passionate indignation into action, to strengthen the social conscience with every individual conscience is the need of the hour.

### **PREVENTION PARAMETERS:**

While laying greater emphasis on prevention envisaged the need to put the child on top of the national agenda social, political and developmental. Prevention programme is essentially be a multipronged strategy involving family, community and society. If the current anomie is to be uprooted and norms are to be established, family values and care for children need to be emphasized.

The viciousness of the demand directs that boys and men have to be the major target of all preventive programmes. Undoubtedly, awareness campaign is the potent medium through which positive messages can be sent to maximum number with minimum costs. In this context, the following recommendations are made.

### **COMMUNITY AWARENESS:**

Public awareness through social mobilization and other processes should start as micro-level initiatives and be tied up with macro-level interventions. The essential components of such initiatives would be:

- Acknowledging the problem of insurgency on women & children.
- Initiating dialogues within the community.
- Sensitizing the community on child insurgency.
- Orienting curriculum and courses towards self-reliance.
- Bringing to people's knowledge the issues and the agenda for action and interventions.
- Family life education and counseling through schools.
- Making child rights and human rights issues and important part of society.
- Teaching girls and boys the art of self-defense.
- Providing recreational facilities and creatively engaging children and rural youth in social reconstruction processes through institutions such as Nehru Kendra and Local Youth.
- Organizing women through SHG.
- Legal literacy and enlightenment of people on their rights vis-a vis police and other law enforcing agencies.
- Sensitizing elected representatives through constituency –profiles on the problem of insurgency.
- Encouraging more child-to child initiatives child participation processes.

### **SERVICE DELIVERY FOR AWARENESS GENERATIONS:**

- Opening crisis intervention centers at all Vulnerable points.
- Panchayat in collaboration with NGO should offer counseling.
- Well-publicized counseling through telephone awareness services.
- Opening more family counseling centres in insurgency areas.
- Identifying all susceptible and at-risk categories.
- Identifying all geographical pockets prone to the problem and studying their socio-economic conditions.
- Studying all routes to strategize action to defacilitate insurgency.
- Establishing a Resource Centre to build and facilities access to documentation of insurgent activities.

## **GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES:**

On the part of the Government the following initiatives.

- Ensuring, through all mechanisms and modalities, education for all,
- Creating more opportunities for employment and earning in insurgency areas, through the anti-poverty and employment generation programme.
- Facilitating access to resources for women and formation of group economic activities, combined with awareness programmes so that women can influence decision making in households for better resource allocation to the care, protection and development of children.
- More involvement of NGO's in selection of beneficiaries, to ensure coverage of all risk groups.
- Establishing appropriate development projects and programmes covering all the existing and emerging risk groups.
- Provision of shelter as absence of shelter has been an important cause of making children vulnerable.
- Providing job reservation to rehabilitated victims.

## **ADVOCACY:**

Public opinion should be build up and a mass movement put into operation to eradicate the malady through advocacy. The following steps are suggested:

- Appeals to be made to the general public explaining the magnitude of the problem to develop community level pressure group on issues and motivate opinion leaders to mobilize support for prevention and rehabilitation strategies for those victimized.
- Formation of district, state and national level forums on broad-based issues of insurgency.
- To use glamorous public role models, such as, film personalities to address exploited women and children to build awareness, especially in AIDS programmes.
- To make community voice heard through responsible persons in authority. Child friend MP's and MLA's bureaucrats, police officials, judges etc. should be identified and utilized for this purpose.
- Developing pressure groups on monitoring insurgency.

## **LAW AND ITS ENFORCEMENT:**

- Insurgency against children should be put on top of the crime agenda.
- All inconsistencies in law should be harmonized in keeping with the convention of Rights of Child, to ensure that a child up to 18 years has the legal status of child.
- Substantive and procedural law should become more child-responsive and child-friendly.
- A State Commission for Child should be created.
- There should be special courts for children, with lady magistrates and lady prosecutors/advocates.
- Implementation of the existing previsions of law to involve NGO's and others in advising police action on all aspects.

## **SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS:**

Following are the ways by which people can be mobilized as groups at all levels out for, recognize and initiate action against efforts to exploit children:

- Sensitizing elected representatives of the Panchayats and utilizing them to watch out of missing children and making this an agenda of discussion in gram Sabhas of Panchayat meeting.
- Using all formal and informal local level institution such as teachers, Anganwadi workers, Sathins, youth clubs and mahila Mandals to exercise their own surveillance of children.

## **MEDIA:**

- Media should be sensitized to publish more features on child-friendly approaches to enhance their personality and other forms of development.
- Both the print and electronic media should be actively involved for information dissemination and making decent, socially creative images of women and children.
- There should be more regional publications to cover child issues.
- Media has to be trained to be more sensitive and less sensational.
- Investigations and exposure should be directed towards those participating in the crime so that social ostracism is shifted from the victim to the victimizer.
- Human rights forum of journalists set up in N.C. Hills.
- More child-watch programmes should be shown as in BBC's earth watch programmes, focusing on child abuse, exploitation, denial of child rights and their effects on society.
- Media watch groups should be instituted to scan and scrutinize all media products, in the form of advertisements, films etc. for obscene, violent, and discriminatory representation of women and girl children. Censoring and certifying posers should be given to the watch groups.

## **TRAINING AND SENSITISATION PROGRAMMES:**

Training of law enforcing agencies, media, judiciary, lawyers, doctors and NGO's is a necessary precondition for any successful prevention programme. The police force, especially males, at lower levels, need to be trained to handle the needs of child victims.

## **CHAPTER –IV**

### **CONCLUSION:**

The study conforms that mental peace of women is disturbed as compared to children being of tender age and immaturity. Needless to mention that if a woman is disturbed she can hardly rear their children in a comfortable manner. Complexities remain with these children due to whom they feel isolated and stressed. Because of the stress values being higher in these children as compared to normal children they are found less attentive to their education health recreation and right of survival. The views collected from the schoolteacher of these children conforms that most of them are not attentive to their education as compared to their counter parts. Their results generally poor and their health status is also not found to up to mark. As a matter some type of Psychotherapy is essential needed with the children. So far women are concerned self help group to develop feeling of brotherhood and may face unitedly the evils insurgency. These women should also be provided Psychotherapy treatment and avenues for the development should be restored.

Besides programme of development for the welfare of women and children should be more extensively and intensively promulgated in the state of the Assam particularly N.C. Hills. It is also derived from the study that political will for abolishing insurgency should be declared in the National Charter for District N. C. Hills, which is highly vulnerable to insurgency. Legislative measures should be toned up and police should be trained to deal in a friendly manner-bringing end to the situation. The social groups so formed in the state on ethnic basis should be declared unlawful and banned.. action for empowerment of women should be initiated and some time of insurance and medi-claim programmes should be lunched for safety of the women and children. Children should be provided opportunities for availing their child rights viz. Right to Survive, Right to Health, Right to liberty, Right to freedom and Right to Education. The state should launch safety programme in the state particularly at the N.C Hills with the support of Save the Children and Unicef. Liquor consumption in the state is at the high toll, which should be constituted locality wise with the support of Ministry of Youth and Sports and programme of national integration should be initiated more in number. Insurgency causes death toll in high number. This is clear-cut violation human rights. Special courts should be developed for hearing insurgency cases and compensation should be paid to the aggrieved party on priority basis. Those at the helm of the affairs in administration law and judiciary should pay their attention and find out ways and means for providing relief to women and children in suffering for insurgence activities.

Not but not the least the community initiatives should be invited to stop this menace causing unwarranted death of women and children for no fault of their own.