

Insurgency in Northeast India-A Geographical Analysis



Kaustubh N Misra

Assistant Professor,
Deptt.of Geography,
Buddha Post Graduate College
Kushinagar,

Abstract

Insurgency in India, many ways running in critical atmosphere and it is alarming as well on Governmental level. The Indian insurgency in different part of the country can be described in three categories. First- those, who do not want to live with India, because of their faith in outside of the country, like- Jammu and Kashmir terrorism . Second- those, who have any reaction with the people of India and reaction created by outside India, like- Northeast insurgency. Third- those, who want to live here on their own conditions, otherwise they creates problem like Bihar, AP etc. Naxalites . In this paper, the second scenario has been importantly deals. For this purpose primary and secondary both the data has been used. It has been hypothesized here that- If there is no insurgency, then the developmental process of the North East will run smoothly and speedily.

Keywords: Insurgency, Northeast, Seven-Sisters, Eight-Sisters, Ahom, Bellingerence, Astro-Asiatic, Anglo-Burmese, Separators, Intruders, Naxalites.

Introduction

Some extreme groups demand complete independence. Northeastern India consists of seven states (also known as the Seven Sister's States) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland. Insurgency in North east India involves multiple armed factions operating in India's northeastern states, which are connected to the rest of India by the Siliguri Corridor as Chicken-Neck, a strip of land as narrow as 23 km wide. Some factions favour a separate state while others seek regional autonomy. Tensions exist between these states and the central government as well as amongst their native tribal people and migrants from other parts of India. As of January 1, 2015, major militant activities are being conducted in Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura. Prior to this, regional tensions eased off in late 2013, with the Indian and state governments' making a concerted effort to raise the living standards of people in these regions. However in late 2014, tensions again rose as the Indian government launched an offensive, which led to a retaliatory attack on civilians by tribal guerrillas.

In general election, 2014 recorded around 80 percent Voter turnout in all northeastern states which was highest among all states of India, Indian authorities claim that it is faith of north eastern people in Indian democracy. ULFA (I), NDFB (S) and the other outfits, who are demanding secession, have been using the term 'Western South East Asia (WESEA)' to describe the NE region in place of Northeast India and are taking a step further to form a Government-in-exile. However, in a declaration made in 2015 by NSCN (K) Chairman S S Khaplang, ULFA (I) Chairman Dr Abhizeet Asom, KLO Chairman Jiban Singha Koch & NDFB Chairman B Saoraigwra- all four outfits have formed a united armed organization named The United National Liberation Front of WESEA (UNLFW).

Review of Literature

Suniti Kumar Chaterji in their article 'The Place of Assam in the History and the Civilization of India' in 2009 clearly mentioned that, History of Assam, History of Manipur and History of Tripura are very interesting. The earliest settlers were Austro-Asiatic speakers, followed by Tibet-Burmese and lastly by Indo-Aryans. Due to the bio- and crop diversity of the region, archaeological researchers believe that early settlers of Northeast India had domesticated several important plants. Writers believe that the 100 BC writings of Chinese explorer, Zhang Qian indicate an early trade route via Northeast India. The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea mention a people called Sesatai in the region, who produced malabathron, so prized in the old world. Nibedom, Nirmal in

1978 said in 'The Night of the Guerillas' Delhi, about the many dramatic shift of insurgency in North-Eastern Region. Madan Kamdev, in the early historical period (most of first millennium), Kamarupa straddled most of present-day Northeast India, besides Bhutan and Sylhet in Bangladesh. Xuanzang, a traveling Chinese Buddhist monk, visited Kamarupa in the 7th century. He described the people as "short in stature and black-looking", whose speech differed a little from mid-India and who were of simple but violent disposition. He wrote that the people in Kamarupa knew of Sichuan, which lay to the kingdom's east beyond a treacherous mountain. For many of the tribal peoples, their primary identification is with sub tribes and villages, which have distinct dialects and cultures.

The northeastern states were established during the British Raj of the 19th and early 20th centuries, when they became relatively isolated from traditional trading partners such as Bhutan and Myanmar. Many of the peoples in present-day Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland converted to Christianity under the influence of British (Wales) missionaries. Horam, M., (1988) 'Naga insurgency: the last thirty years,' New Delhi emphasized it clearly. In the early 19th century, both the Ahom and the Manipur kingdoms fell to a Burmese invasion. The ensuing First Anglo-Burmese War resulted in the entire region coming under British control. In the colonial period (1826-1947), North East India was made a part of Bengal Province from 1839 to 1873, when Assam became its own province.

Hazarika, Sanjoy (1994) *Strangers of the Mist: Tales of War and Peace from India's Northeast*, New Delhi described that after Indian Independence from British Rule in 1947, the Northeastern region of British India consisted of Assam and the princely states of Manipur and Tripura. Subsequently, Nagaland in 1963, Meghalaya in 1972, Arunachal Pradesh in 1975 (Capital changed to Itanagar, formed on 20 February 1987) and Mizoram in 1987 were formed out of the large territory of Assam. Manipur and Tripura remained as Union Territories of India between 1956 until 1972, when they attained fully-fledged statehood. Sikkim was integrated as the eighth North Eastern Council state in 2002.

Dutta Anuradha (1991) 'Assam in the Freedom Movement' Calcutta said that the city of Shillong served as the capital of the Assam province created during the British Rule. It remained as the capital of undivided Assam until formation of the state of Meghalaya in 1972. The capital of Assam was shifted to Dispur, a part of Guwahati, and Shillong was designated as the capital of Meghalaya. In 1944, the Japanese planned a daring attack on India. Traveling through Burma, its forces were stopped at Kohima and Imphal by British and Indian troops. This marked the furthest western expansion of the Japanese Empire; its defeat in this area presaged Allied victory. Srikanth, H.; Thomas, C. J. (2005) 'Naga Resistance Movement and the Peace Process in Northeast India; in: Peace and Democracy in South Asia' (Vol. I) has expressed it in detail. 'China's Rising Belligerence Towards India' by Col Retd Anil Bhat (2009), without any hidden fact emphasized that,

Arunachal Pradesh, a state in the Northeastern tip of India, is claimed by China as Tibet relations degraded, resulting in the Sino-Indian War of 1962. The cause of the escalation into war is still disputed by both Chinese and Indian sources. During the war in 1962, the PRC (China) captured much of the NEFA (North-East Frontier Agency) created by India in 1954. But on November 21, 1962, China declared a unilateral ceasefire, and withdrew its troops 20 kilometers (12 mi) behind the McMahon Line. It returned Indian prisoners of war in 1963. Blisters on their feet: tales of internally displaced persons in India's North East, Los Angeles also elaborated accordingly. International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (Hrsg.-1986), 'The Naga nation and its struggle against genocide', Copenhagen too proves the stand and analysis of Anil Bhat.

Study Area

Geographically, apart from the Brahmaputra, Barak and Imphal valleys and some flat lands in between the hills of Meghalaya and Tripura, the remaining two-thirds of the area is hilly terrain interspersed with valleys and plains; the altitude varies from almost sea-level to over 7,000 meters (23,000 ft) above MSL. The region's high rainfall, averaging around 10,000 millimeters (390 in) and above, creates problems of ecosystem, high seismic activity, and floods. In the mountainous areas of Arunachal Pradesh, the Himalayan ranges in the northern border with India and China experience the lowest temperatures with heavy snow during winter and temperatures that drop below freezing. Areas with altitudes exceeding 2,000 meters (6,562 ft) receive snowfall during winters and have cool summers. Below 2,000 meters (6,562 ft) above sea level, winter temperatures reach up to 15 °C (59 °F) during the day with nights dropping to zero while summers are cool, with a mean maximum of 25 °C (77 °F) and a mean minimum of 15 °C (59 °F). In the hilly areas of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram, winters are cold while summers are cool.

Northeast India is the confluence of Indo-Malayan, Indo-Chinese, and Indian biogeographically realms, has a predominantly humid sub-tropical climate with hot, humid summers, severe monsoons, and mild winters. Along with the west coast of India, this region has some of the Indian sub-continent's last remaining rain forests, which support diverse flora and fauna and several crop species. Reserves of petroleum and natural gas in the region are estimated to constitute a fifth of India's total potential. Northeast region can be physiographically categorized into the Eastern Himalayas, Northeast Hills (Patkai-Naga Hills and Lushai Hills) and the Brahmaputra and the Barak Valley Plains. The region is covered by the mighty Brahmaputra-Barak river systems and their tributaries.

It is the rainiest region in the country, with many places receiving an average annual precipitation of 2,000 mm (79 in), which is mostly concentrated in summer during the monsoon season. Mawsinram/Cherrapunji, located on the Meghalaya plateau is the rainiest place in the world with an annual precipitation of 11,418.7 mm (449.6 in). In the Brahmaputra and Barak valley river plains, mean winter temperatures vary between 16 to

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17 °C (61 to 63 °F) while mean summer temperatures are around 28 °C (82 °F). The highest summer temperatures occur in the West Tripura plain with Agartala, the capital of Tripura having mean maximum summer temperatures ranging between 33 to 35 °C (91 to 95 °F) in April. The highest temperatures in summer occur before the arrival of monsoons and thus eastern areas have the highest temperatures in June and July where the monsoon arrives later than western areas. In the Cachar Plain, located south of the Brahmaputra plain, temperatures are higher than the Brahmaputra plain although the temperature range is smaller owing to higher cloud cover and the monsoons that moderate night temperatures year round. Total population of this eight states are 45587982 (2011); population density is 148 person per square km and area of North-Eastern region is 262230 square km.

The plain in Manipur has colder winter minimums than what is warranted by its elevation owing to being surrounded by hills on all sides. This is due to temperature inversions during winter nights when cold air descends from the hills into the valleys below and its geographic location which prevents winds that bring hot temperatures and humidity from coming into the Manipur plain. The southwest monsoon is responsible for bringing 90 percent of the annual rainfall to the region. April to late October is the months where most of the rainfall in Northeast India occurs with June and July being the rainiest months. Southern areas are the first to receive the monsoon (May or June) with the Brahmaputra valley and the mountainous north receiving later (later May or June). In the hilly parts of Mizoram, the closer proximity to the Bay of Bengal causes it to experience early monsoons with June being the wettest season. This region comprises the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland and now Sikkim; means eight states of the country.

Aim and Objectives

In 1947, after independence of the country and partition, resulted North East becoming a landlocked region as well as the Indian portion. This exacerbated the isolation that has been recognized, but not studied. Muslim Bangladesh controlled access to the Indian Ocean. The mountainous terrain has hampered the construction of road and railways connections in the region. Some political groups have argued for creating states independent of India. On 2 November 2000, in Malom, a town in the Imphal Valley of Manipur, ten civilians were shot and killed while waiting at a bus stop. The incident, known as the "Malom Massacre", was allegedly committed by the Assam Rifles, one of the Indian Paramilitary forces operating in the state. This incident resulted in continuing unrest in the area. The militant groups have formed an alliance to fight against the governments of India, Bhutan, and Myanmar, and now use the term "Western Southeast Asia" (WESEA) to refer to the region.

The separatist groups include the Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP), Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak-Pro (PREPAK-Pro), Revolutionary

People's Front (RPF) and United National Liberation Front (UNLF) of Manipur, Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC) of Meghalaya, Kamatapur Liberation Organization (KLO), which operates in Assam and North Bengal, National Democratic Front of Bodoland and ULFA of Assam and the National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT). Taking this issue in to account, the objective of this study is to understand the main problem of this region regarding insurgency and way-out to solve the burning National issue for best interest of the country and Nation.

Discussion

Arunachal Pradesh

National Liberation Council of Taniland (NLCT) is active along the Assam- Arunachal Pradesh border and its members belong to the 'Tani groups of people' which are demanding Taniland. The Tani groups are Mongoloid people, who are variedly known as Missing in Assam and Adi, Nyishi, Galo, Bangni, Apa, Tagin and Miri hills in Arunachal Pradesh of India as well as the Luoba in China, who lives along the frontier of India. In Arunachal Pradesh, there is one effective separatist group, working against India that is called NLCT.

Asam

Asamese Nationalism, Bodo Nationalism and Asam conflict are the main terms, using the study of separatist group in Asam. Asam has been a refuge for militants, for a number of years, due to its porous borders with Bangladesh and Bhutan. The main causes of the friction include anti-foreigner agitation in the 1980s and the simmering Assam-Bodo tensions. The insurgency status in Asam is classified as "very active". The government of Bangladesh has arrested and extradited senior leaders of ULFA to save their country for these violence activities.

ULFA, The United Liberation Front of Asam was formed in April 1979 to establish a sovereign state of Asam through an armed and bloody struggle. In recent times the organization has lost out its middle rung leaders after most of them were arrested. NDFB, The National Democratic Front of Bodoland was formed in 1989 as the Bodo Security Force, aims to set up an autonomous region as Bodoland. KLNLF, The Karbi Longri N.C. Hills Liberation Front is a militant group operating in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts of Assam, that was formed on May 16, 2004. The outfit claims to fight for the cause of Karbi tribes and its declared objective is Hemptrek Kangthim (meaning self-rule/ self-determination) of the Karbi people. It is closely linked with the ULFA (United Liberation Front of Asom) governed by his own.

UPDS, The United People's Democratic Solidarity was formed in March 1999 with the merger of two terrorist outfits in Asam's Karbi Anglong district, the Karbi National Volunteers (KNV) and Karbi People's Front (KPF). In 2004, the UPDS (Anti-Talks) rechristened itself as the Karbi Longri North Cachar Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF) and its armed wing as the Karbi Longri North Cachar Hills Resistance Force (KNPR). In 2014 the UPDS disbanded, following the mass surrender of all its cadres and leaders. DHD-The Dima Halam Daoga (DHD) is a descendant of the Dimasa National Security Force (DNSF), which

ceased operations in 1995. Commander-in-Chief Jewel Gorlosa, refused to surrender and launched the Dima Haram Daogah. After the peace agreement between the DHD and the central government in the year 2003, the group further broke out and DHD (J) also known as Black Widow was born which was led by Jewel Gorlosa. The Black Widow's declared objective is to create Dimaraji for the Dimasa people in Dima Hasao district only. However the objective of DHD (Nunisa faction) is to include parts of Cachar, Karbi Anglong, and Nagaon districts in Assam, and sections of Dimapur district in Nagaland. In 2009 the group surrendered in mass to the CRPF and local police. Due to proper and effective action of CRPF, 193 cadres surrendering on 12 September 2009 and another 171 on the 13 September 09.

KLO, the objective of the Kamtapur Liberation Organization (KLO) is to carve out a separate Kamtapur State. The proposed state is to comprise six districts in West Bengal are Cooch Behar, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, North and South Dinajpur and Malda of West Bengal and four contiguous districts of Assam- Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Dhubri and Goalpara. The KLO in the beginning was an over-ground organization which was formed to address problems of the Koch Rajbongshi people such as large-scale unemployment, land alienation, perceived neglect of Kamtapuri language, identity, and grievances of economic deprivation.

Manipur

Manipur's long tradition of independence can be traced to the foundation of the Kangleipak State in 1110. The Kingdom of Manipur was conquered by Great Britain following the brief Anglo-Manipuri War of 1891, becoming a British protectorate. The Manipur became a part of the Indian Union on 15 October 1949. Manipur's incorporation into the Indian state soon led to the formation of a number of insurgent organizations, seeking the creation of an independent state within the borders of Manipur and dismissing the merger with India as involuntary. Despite the fact that Manipur became a separate state of the Indian Union on 21 January 1972, the insurgency continued. On 8 September 1980, Manipur was declared an area of disturbance, when the Indian government imposed the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 on the region, the act currently remains in force.

The parallel rise of Naga nationalism in neighboring Nagaland led to the emergence of National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) activities in Manipur. Clashes between the Isak-Muivah and Khaplang factions of NSCN further aggravated tensions, as Kuki tribals began creating their own guerrilla groups in order to protect their interests from alleged Naga violations. Skirmishes between the two ethnic groups took place during the 1990s. Other ethnic groups such as Paite, Vaiphei, Pangals and Hmars followed suit establishing militant groups. UNLF- The first separatist faction known as United National Liberation Front (UNLF) was founded on 24 November 1964. PLA, PREPAK, KCP- Between 1977 and 1980, the People's Liberation Army of Manipur (PLA), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) and the

Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP), were formed, immediately joining the war.

Nagaland

Nagaland was created in 1963 as the 26th State of Indian Union, before which it was a district of Assam. Insurgent groups classified as active, mainly demand full independence. The Naga National Council led by Phizo was the first group to dissent in 1947 and in 1956 they went underground. NSCN (IM)

The National Socialist Council of Nagaland was formed in 1980 to establish a Greater Nagaland, encompassing parts of Manipur, Nagaland, the North Cachar hills (Assam). The NSCN split in 1988 to form two groups namely NSCN (IM) & NSCN (K). As of 2015, both groups have observed a ceasefire truce with the Indian government. NSCN (K)-The National Socialist Council of Nagaland—Khaplang is the second faction with the same aim of a Greater Nagaland and was formed in 1988.

Tripura

The insurgent groups in Tripura were emerged in the end of the 1970s, as ethnic tensions between the Bengali immigrants and the tribal native population who were out-numbered by the former hailing from other parts of India and nearby Bangladesh which resulted in their being reduced to minority status even threatening them economically, socially, culturally which thus resulted in a clarion call of safeguarding tribal rights and cultures. Such being the extent of desperation naturally resulted in hatred and suspicion and as such their status is classified as very active.

NLFT, the National Liberation Front of Tripura was formed in March 1989. ATTF- the All Tripura Tiger Force was formed by the local aboriginal tribal's in 1990, who were gradually out-numbered both directly and indirectly even at the cost of being threatened for their survival economically and culturally not to speak of their being reduced to minority population-wise, with the sole aim of the expulsion of all Bengali speaking immigrants from the rest of India and nearby Bangladesh.

Meghalaya

The state of Meghalaya was separated from the state of Assam in 1971, in order to satisfy the Khasi, Synteng and Garo for a separate state. The decision was initially praised as an example of successful national integration into the wider Indian state. This however failed to prevent the rise of national consciousness among the local tribal populations. Later on, leading to a direct confrontation between Indian nationalism and the newly created Garo and Khasi nationalisms. A parallel rise of nationalism in the other members of the Seven Sister States further complicated the situation, resulting in occasional clashes between fellow rebel groups.

The state wealth distribution system further fueled the rising separatist movements, as funding is practiced through per capita transfers, which largely benefits the leading ethnic group. The first militant outfit to emerge in the region was the Hynniewtrep Achik Liberation Council (HALC), it was formed in 1992, aiming to protect the interests of Meghalaya's indigenous population from the rise of non-tribal ("Dkhar") immigration. HNLC- A conflict of interest soon led to a split of HALC into the Garo

dominated Achik Matgrik Liberation Army (AMLA) and the joint Systeng-Khasi alliance of Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC). ANVC- the AMLA passed into obscurity, while Achik National Volunteers Council (ANVC) took its place. The Garo - Khasi drift persisted as HNLC had set up the goal of turning Meghalaya into an exclusively Khasi region, ANVC on the other hand sought out the creation of an independent state in the Garo Hills. GNLA- The most active outfit in the state is the Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA) which was formed in 2009. A number of non Meghalayan separatist groups have also operated in the region, including the United Liberation Front of Assam and the National Democratic Front of Bodoland among others.

Mizoram

Mizoram's tensions were largely due to the simmering Assamese domination and the neglect of the Mizo people. In 1986, the Mizo accord ended the main secessionist movement led by the Mizo National Front, bringing peace to the region. Insurgency status is classified as partially active, due to secessionist/autonomy demands by the Hmars, Chakmas and Brus. HPC-D- The Hmar People's Convention-Democracy is an armed insurgency group formed in 1995 to create an independent Hmar State in North East India. It is the offspring of the Hmar People's Convention (HPC), which entered into agreement with the Government of Mizoram in 1994 resulting in the formation of Sinlung Hills Development Council (SHDC) in North Mizoram. Their recruited cadres are from the States where the Hmar people are spread - Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghaaya. The HPC (D) is demanding a separate administrative unit under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Conclusion

Following the 1990 Operations Rhino and Bajrang, Assamese separatist groups relocated their camps to Bhutan. In 1996 the Bhutan government became aware of a large number of camps on its southern border with India. The camps were set up by four Assamese separatist movements: the ULFA, NDFB, Bodo Liberation Tigers Force (BLTF) and Kamtapur Liberation Organization (KLO). The camps also harbored separatists belonging to the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) and All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF).

India then exerted diplomatic pressure on Bhutan, offering support in removing the rebel organizations from its soil. The government of Bhutan initially pursued a peaceful solution, opening dialogue with the militant groups on 1998. Five rounds of talks were held with ULFA, three rounds with DNFB, with KLO ignoring all invitations sent by the government. In June 2001 ULFA agreed to close down four of its camps; however, the Bhutanese government soon realized that the camps had simply been relocated. By 2003 the talks had failed to produce any significant result. On 14 July 2003, military intervention was approved by the National Assembly. On 13 December 2003, the Bhutanese government issued a two-day ultimatum to the rebels. On 15 December 2003, after the ultimatum had expired, Operation All Clear- the first operation ever conducted by the Royal Bhutan Army - was launched. By 3 January 2004, the Royal

Bhutan Army had killed about 120 militants. They managed to capture several senior ULFA commanders. Large numbers of rebels fled to Bangladesh and India. Militants also were dislodged from all 30 camps and 35 observation posts, with the camps burned and razed to the ground. Between 2008 and 2011, Royal Bhutan Police and Royal Bhutan Army personnel undertook numerous actions against alleged, north Indian militants. Several firefights occurred while Bhutan military personnel were required to dispose of several explosive devices and destroyed a number of guerrilla camps.

In Manipur the following militant groups have come together as the CorCOM, which is a short name for Coordination Committee. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP), Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak-Pro (PREPAK-Pro), Revolutionary People's Front (RPF), United National Liberation Front (UNLF), United Peoples Party of Kangleipak (UPPK). CorCom, which is in the extremist organizations list of the Government of India and is responsible for many bombings usually associated with Indian holidays and elections in North-East.

Some of the above-mentioned militant groups have formed an alliance to fight against the governments of India, Bhutan and Myanmar. They use the term "**Western Southeast Asia**" (**WESEA**) to describe the region in which they operate: Northeast India, Bhutan, North Bengal and Myanmar. These groups include- The Kangleipak Communist Party; Kanglei Yawol KannaLup; People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak; People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak-Pro; Revolutionary People's Front; United National Liberation Front of Manipur; Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council of Meghalaya; Kamtapur Liberation Organization, which operates in Assam and North Bengal; National Democratic Front of Bodoland and United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) of Assam and National Liberation Front of Tripura of Tripura.

Nine militant groups of the northeast, including the NSCN (Khapleng) and the ULFA faction led by Paresh Baruah, have come together to form a new unified front known as UNLFW during a meeting held in Myanmar in early 2015. Besides the NSCN (K) and ULFA-Independent, other groups that participated in the meeting held at Taga in Sagaing division of Myanmar in Dec 2015, were the Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP), Kanglei Yawol Kunna Lup (KYKL), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), People's Liberation Army (PLA), United National Liberation Front (UNLF) and National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Songbijit faction) (NDFB) was present and decided to fight against India for Independence. So, it can easily say that, there are collaborations among the extremist groups, which is more unfortunate and it must be resolved accordingly. It also signs that they are feeling weak in their individual capacity.

Human rights abuses in Assam, Human rights abuses in Manipur and every states of North-East are the major issue. Insurgent groups never bather about this, so they are running as guilty and

people think them as culprit. Human rights issues in Northeast India must be resolve simultaneously. Despite threats from insurgent militants groups in Northeast India, people turned out in large numbers for the Indian general election, 2014. Voters turnout in northeast India was best among all regions or states of India. Arunachal Pradesh 78.61 percent, Assam 79.88 percent, Manipur 79.62 percent, Meghalaya 68.79 percent, Mizoram 61.69, Nagaland 87.82 percent, Sikkim 83.37 percent and Tripura 84.72 percent. Meaning thereby people want to live with piece and dignity, want their development and want to come in mainstream of the nation. But, effort needed from Governmental side as well as the Non-Governmental side.

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