

Paper 3.4

Government and politics in North east India

1. Internal displacement

5

Ans. First of all there are two types of displacement generally occurred, one is internal and other is external. Internal is within the state and external leads out migration. At present days, internal displacement is one of the major problems to be discussed. There are various reasons for internal displacement.

1. Developmental activities: development is the prime motto of every nation state. In the name of development, various industries, factories, offices are coming in to existence. So, such type of developmental project may propound the displacement. These institutions require space and for that from time to time people have to vacate their area.

2. Another factor is clashes among the people. Due to the multi ethnic state, people are very concerned regarding their identity, ethnicity and from time to time massive violence makes the life and property insecure and therefore it leads internal displacement massively.

3. In the name of transport and communication, internal displacement occurs. Particularly, road and rail communication makes it viable that right now a considerable number of people have to give up their property for the sake of public interest. Undoubtedly, government provides one time compensation, but abnormal displacement hampers in the development system.

4. Sometimes, for the sake of security, displacement is occurred. Establishment of outpost, Camp, etc. may displaced people.

5. Another major and vital cause is natural calamities. Flood, erosion, land slide all these are also make the people to be displaced.

So, these are the various factors hampering in the process of displacement. It has a long term impact in the demography of state. It may bring constrains in the development system.

2. Bodo Movement

Marks 5

Ans. Bodo, plain tribes of Assam living in the Himalayan foot hill. For a long time, Bodo people are firm on their demand to be separated from the Indian nation state. Actually, the demand of Bodoland can be categorise in to three parts. First one is separate Bodoland curbing out from Indian state. Second demand is they are for a separate state with in the Indian jurisdiction and finally they are for an autonomous state for their self rule. In the following few lines history and reasons of emergence are tried to highlight.

1. Bodo movement is related with cultural preservation, economic emancipation and totally against the exploitative attitude of so called Assamese people. Simply we can say as relative deprivation accelerated the movement.

2. Secondly, it was started with the demand of Udayachal in the year 1967 by the Plain Tribal Council of Assam. Later period, it was concentrated with Bodo people and more or less successful.

3. Bodo movement for a long time was democratic and later period they took arms and undemocratic way. The whole system was vandalised by these rebellion group and today a portion of militants have come to the mainstream and participating in the governance process.

4. The fight can be categorise in to three as stated earlier; one is separating totally from the Indian state, second one is as a separate state and finally for the Bodo autonomy.

5. Bodo targets the common people and in this regard they are repeatedly involving in the ethnic cleansing ousting the Muslim, Santhal, Nepali, Tea Tribes, the Adibashi etc. So, for the sake of majority, they are involved in such ethnic cleansing process.

6. Today, Bodo people are given autonomous status with in the state of Assam under sixth schedule. From time to time election is going on and democratic value is maintained.

7. The rule of Bodo Xahitya Sabha, All Bodo Students union, is vital in the mobilization of Bodo common people. Later period the undemocratic organizations like Bodo security Force, NDFB, BLT, NDFB (P), NDFB (S) all these are also active in the Bodoland formation process.

So, in brief we can highlight all these points for the sake of Bodo movement. Actually Bodo people were deprived for a long time, their socio economic condition was not attentional, and that is why the movement is nothing but the outrage of the grievances of long back. So, from different angle their demand can be justify.

3. Role of North eastern council in economic development

5

Ans. north eastern council is an extra constitutional body for the sake of development of North Eastern region. In the year 1971 by passing an Act by parliament it was formed and from the following year it is working. All the governors, Chief Ministers of north eastern states are the members of it and the council is chaired by the DoNER Minister. The planning commission (now the NITI Ayog) members and the officials of state governments have pivotal role in this regard. The major functionaries are tried to highlight bellow.

1. It is responsible for the planning of North eastern region as a whole. Therefore, developmental programmes are the major target of this institution.

2. Secondly, it is the observer of every developmental programme. The implementation process, progress of every project under this council are scrutinise by this organisation.

3. It is responsible for interstate activities like road and communication, transport, economic and social planning all are handed over to this organisation.

4. It is also functioning as a common institution for cultural cooperation. The multi ethnic area get a space to preserve and sustain their culture. So, as a responsible organisation it is working properly.

5. By this organisation, the peripheral and neglected region gets special status in front of central Government.

So, as a constitutional body, undoubtedly it is helpful for the development of all. In such problem oriented area, really it is performing well. It is a vital institution for such backward state.

4. Insurgency

5

Ans. Insurgency is one of the major problems state has been suffering from long back. Actually this is anti-national elements having their particular ideology. In the following few lines, the characteristics of insurgent groups is tried to highlight.

1. Every insurgent group have their particular motto. They act according to their ideology. Sometimes these groups can avail their destination and maximum fails.

2. Secondly, insurgent groups are very against the state and the common people or the different state actors are generally targeted to make disturbances.

3. These groups are undoubtedly anti-national, but people have a soft corner and support for them. That is why they are getting importance in the political system.

4. These groups are moulded or bounded by some narrow interest. For availing all these, they even ready to sacrifice their life.

5. Insurgency is very harmful for the development of state. People are insecure and state have to busy in controlling it.

So, insurgency is a vital issue and severely harming the socio political system. It hampers in the overall development of the state.

5. Point out the causes behind emergence of insurgency in north east India. 16

Ans. India since the beginning has been suffering from different internal as well as external problems. Insurgency is one of such problems creating massive disturbances to the Indian state. Naga, the mother of Indian insurgent group is creating problem from the day of independence. Then, Mizo national front, ULFA, NDFB, UPDS, KNLF all these are various insurgent groups disturbing or fighting continuously. There are various reasons we can highlight for the emergence of such outfits and out of them, a few are tried to highlight bellow.

1. First and foremost one is there are various communities have been living and they have different identity. Their culture, language, way of life is different and for the protection and preservation of different cultural status, identity they are fighting with the mighty Indian state. Insurgency is a way for the preservation of culture.

2. Secondly, insurgent groups are for the sake of identity and identity can be possible to protect through the self-governance. Therefore, for the autonomous status, insurgent groups are formed.

3. The slow and steady development process are helping in the spreading of insurgent group. Unemployment is a major issue and which push the youth to join in the anti-national activities. It helps these groups to influence the youth to joint in such organisation.

4. The relative deprivation is another major cause for the emergence of insurgency. Actually, whenever there is imbalance development, then obviously a section of conscious people compelled to fight against the bias attitude of the governments and which helps in the expansion of insurgency.

5. The common people have a soft corner in this regard. People are mentally prepared to join as well as help this group. So, support base is also important in this regard.

6. The perception of government towards the insurgent group is also responsible for the emergence of insurgent group. No insurgent group is handling properly. So, for such attitude they are getting chance to grow.

7. Insurgent groups are taking references from other groups. Due to the multi ethnic area, all the communities are involving in such activities.

8. The geographical location is also very helpful to grow such type of outfits, they can easily settle, move and that's why the environment is very supportive in this regard.

9. Another major factor is these groups are getting help from the different neighbouring states. Even the international terror organisations are also fanning the fan. Arms, ammunition, security all are provided by them to dis balance the internal state of society.

10. Finally, these groups are intellectually supported by a section of people, they are elite and that is why the insurgent groups can survive for a long.

So, these are the various causes for the emergence of insurgent group. But these anti- national elements are really harmful for the state.

1. These are responsible for social imbalance. They are hampering in the development process.
2. The human life is insecure for their anti-national activities.
3. A huge number of properties is spending for the security of state. So, it is a great loss.
4. Loss of human resources. Many lose their life, exhausting their valuable time not for noble cause. That is why; they are totally rejected from different communities.
5. These groups are responsible for vandalising the normal condition of society. So, it creates problem to restore peace and social harmony.

So, these are the different problems created by the insurgent groups. Undoubtedly they are sacrificing their life, but which cannot be justified. These are detrimental for the society and its development.

6. demographic profile in North East India.

5

Ans. North-East is the miniature of India. Heterogeneity of society is prevalent character here. Since the time immemorial, people have been coming from different areas to settle here permanently. The major divide of population is tribal and non-tribal. The hilly and remote areas are under the dominance of tribal and the non-tribal are living in the plain. In such situation, the demographic profile is very interesting to understand.

1. Heterogeneity is the prevalent character of North East India. Various class, caste, ethnic diverse, religious diverse people are living here. Moreover, their emergence was a continuous process. Heterogeneity is the spice of North Eastern culture.
2. The geographical location gives space to melting here. It welcomes different communities in the different segments of time. A considerable number of people automatically settled here again others are welcomed to settle here.
3. Migration is a huge factor to change the demography of North Eastern region. People from Bangladesh and Nepal came here to settle permanently. At present they have massive influence in the politics, economy etc.
4. For the preservation of tribal belt and block, there is a provision of separate administrative arrangement or given autonomy. It also paves the demand for a separate state and finally happened.
5. Though tribal is major factor, but the Aryan have tremendous dominance everywhere.

So, the demography of North East ensures that in different time different groups of people came here and settled down permanently.

7. Internal displacement in North East India.

5

Ans. North east India is suffering from different problems from long back. The diverse culture, geography, under develop condition makes the people more sufferer. Social problem like clashes are very frequently occurring. Insurgency is one of the major factor harming in the development process. But, all these are connected with the internal displacement of local people.

1. For the developmental work, people from North eastern region have been suffering from internal displacement. The construction of High way, rail line all these are responsible for the internal displacement of people.
2. The construction of dams is also one of the important reasons in the process of internal displacement. One hand for the development or electricity, these are important but which is hampering in the settlement of people.

3. Ethnic clashes is also responsible for the internal displacement of people. From time to time these are occurring and a considerable number of people are have to displace for their security endeavour.

4. In the name of security, construction of camp, outpost, various time people have to displace from one place to another.

5. The major cause is natural calamities and North East has been suffering a lot in this regard. Floods, erosion, land slide all these are time to time harming the people.

So, these are the various causes of internal displacement and which is also reshaping the demographic profile.

8. Naga Movement

5

Ans. Unlike others, Naga people have their different ethnic identity. Being, Naga have their different political identity also, they were since the very beginning against the Indian state. They declared independent state before getting independence of India. Major points regarding the long run Naga movements are tried to highlight bellow.

1. Naga movement was for the formation of independent state totally separated from Indian state.

2. Organisations like NSCN, NSCN (IM), NSCN (K) all are important insurgent groups fighting against the Indian state.

3. Zapo Phizo was the leader of Naga Movement and up to his last breath he fought for the sake of Nagaland. Even he was self-exiled to United Kingdom for the whole life and give the problem in international status. He went through the UNO for solving their Nagaland problem.

4. Naga Movement was for the sake of greater Nagaland. Actually Nagas are scattered in present state of Nagaland, Assam, Arunachal and also Myanmar and they are asking for reshaping their ethnic boundary.

5. Indian government is trying to solve the problem with negotiation. Moreover, the carrot and stick policy is also try to apply in economic system of Nagaland.

At present though Nagaland is an inseparable part of Indian state but they are still fighting with the Indian state.

9. AGP and regional politics

5

Ans. Asom Gana Parishad (AGP) is one of the prominent regional political parties in India. After the six years long Assam Movement come to an end with Assam Accord, the student leaders were keen to achieve the political power and finally in the year 1985, in the Golaghat convention AGP was promulgated. In its first attempt got massive support from all walks of life and formed the government, but failed to run the administration properly and that is why Congress regain power in 1991. Again in 1996, AGP could manage to form the government. But later period, remains as opposition and right now they are in vulnerable condition and even couldn't manage to win double digit number. Again, AGP was experienced with lots of fraction like Trinomul Gana Parishad in 1996 election, Natun Asom Gana Parishad and finally by the founder president himself had to curving out and formed Asom Gana Parishad (Progressive). So, all these are very harmful for the decline of AGP and at present the dissident fraction are joining the BJP leads their final farewell. So, in brief this is the history of AGP.

If we look at the regional party and AGP, we are sure that the party is solely related with local interest.

1. AGP is very static regarding the issue of illegal migration and which is really a substantial issue for regional imbalance.
2. Regional parties are very enthusiastic for highlighting the regional or local interest. AGP is also fighting for the emancipation of Assam.
3. As a regional party, they are also more or less concerned for the life and property security.
4. Being a local party, how much AGP was successful, but they are for the sake of preservation of local culture, identity, ethnicity and so forth.

So, this is a pen picture of AGP as regional party.

10. What do you mean by reorganisation of North East India? Has reorganization helped towards building peace in North East India? 5+5=10

Ans. India got her independence in 1947 and since then the reorganisation of states are going on and even last year Telengana was curving out from Andhra Pradesh. In the span of North East, similar condition was happened and various states were coming out in different segment of time. The present Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh all were the part of greater Assam. But one by one they were given the status of state with in the territory of India. If we points out all these, the reorganisation process may be discussed as bellow.

1. North East India is a land of diverse communities and everybody tries to preserve their separate identity. Therefore, different administrative arrangements are required.
2. Secondly, the economic imbalance is also responsible for the demand of reorganisation of state. Relative deprivation makes them to think about the reorganisation of state.
3. Religion is a factor in the state re organisation process. Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram all these are reorganised on the basis of religion as well as their ethnic identity.
4. History is also somewhat responsible for reorganisation of state. Nagaland was excluded area, NEFA was not integral part of Assam that is why it is easy to demand for re organise the state boundary.

So, these are the major reasons for the sake of reorganisation of state. In the year 1963, Nagaland was the first state curving out from Assam, then Meghalaya, Mizoram, NEFA and today these are given as full fledged state status.

If we look at the second part of the question, it is very critical to accept. Actually, the reorganization is only for their demand. A section of people are really satisfied, but others are not. Therefore, till date there are various insurgent groups, ultras are working. Still they are firm in their demand. We can point out as under:

1. Peace is somewhat restored, only a section of people satisfied through this process, but all are not satisfied until now.
2. Secondly, no state are homogenous, different ethnic groups have different demand, therefore permanent peace can't be deserve.
3. Another problem is land boundary, though state are reorganised, but no states are satisfied in this arrangement. If Meghalaya is fighting with the Rabha people, the Nagas are in a demand of greater Nagaland including Assam.
4. Reorganisation of state gives space for them to participate in the political process; therefore a section of people cannot go beyond the Indian adjudication.

Therefore, we are sure that though the permanent peace unable to establish by this process, but somewhat they are successful. People can able to administer by themselves. So, it is an effective step to manage a diverse society like North East India.

11. Sixth schedule

5

Ans. Sixth schedule is a constitutional provision to administer the tribal people of north eastern region. Actually, tribal are incorporated under fifth schedule, but due to the special category of north eastern tribal, they are incorporated in it. If we look at the sixth schedule provisions, the following points can be highlighted.

1. The Sixth Schedule is completely related with tribals of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram excluding the other states of North East. Meghalaya is all most completely under the Sixth Schedule, but other states are partially under the control of it.
2. By the provision, tribal people are given more autonomy to run their administration. Preserving their identity, they are empowered with financial, administrative power to emancipate their condition.
3. The number of members are restricted up to 30 including different nominating members. But for the BTAD in Assam, the total number is exceptional. It goes up to 46.
4. There is no panchayati Raj system in BTAD. As per constitutional provision, Article 244 and 275 deals with the administration of tribal area under sixth schedule.
5. The age old social exclusion was the base of introducing sixth schedule. By this, the tribal people get more structural preservation of their identity, ethnicity.

So, these are the various provisions connecting with sixth schedule. Undoubtedly, for the preservation of tribal status and self-governance these are important. Indirectly it makes them structurally excluded from the Indian mainstream society.

12. Point out the reason behind the emergence of regional political parties in Assam. Are they relevant in Assam's contemporary politics?

8+8=16

Ans. Being a multi-party system state, we can notice different parties are emerging with the passing of time. Like other parts of India, Assam has been experiencing with few regional parties. AGP, AGP(P), AIUDF, BPF, ASDC, UMF all are different parties of Assam. The major factors behind the emergence of regional political parties are tried to highlight below.

1. Loss of faith upon the national political party is the major cause for the emergence of regional political party in Assam. No national party give preference Assam neither in parliament nor outside of parliament.
2. Secondly, the interest of every region is different. So, national party cannot prioritise the local interest and by regional political party helps them to reflect all the issues in articulate manner.
3. The step mother attitude of central government gives space to form the regional political party. No person have influence in the parliament and therefore the interest of the Assam people never reflected.
4. For the sake of identity, regional parties emerge. Whenever culture, identity may come under threat, then it can be recovered by local political force.
5. To act in national political party, leaders must have fluency in Hindi is well as English. So, in such situation, all the elected people have deficiency. So, language is also a factor for the emergence of regional political parties.

6. Every community has their own political platform and therefore there is a mushroom growth of regional political party in north east India.

7. The ideology regionalism may also inspire the local political parties to come in to existence.

8. Sometime as an alternative force, regionalism may emerge and political party is nothing but the political platform for them.

9. Finally, the cheap mentality people try to establish themselves as the leader or the protector of their community. So, such type of mentality may inspire in the political party formation.

So, these are the various reasons for the emergence of regional political parties in North east India. The performance as well as way of functioning of regional political party is very severely criticise from different political platform. To understand this, we must examine the relevance of these parties is important.

In this regard we can raise our comments in two different ways. From the positive point of view,

1. Till date, the central government or the national political parties do not consider the vitality of problems facing by Assam. Congress as well as BJP are in favour of considering the refugees which is a burden for Assam, land deal with neighbouring state as well as countries also gives us very clear picture regarding the perception of national parties.

2. Secondly, the multi ethnic communities are residing here, so problems are different and no national parties are able to consider all these.

3. As a small state, Assam is always neglected by the central government.

So, for all these, the regional parties are very essential so far. But we can also criticise very harshly regarding the existence and its importance of in the politics of Assam.

1. No regional party has influence in the central platform. Even from the ideological point of view, no regional parties able to negotiate with national parties. So, regional party has no influences.

2. The sentiment of the people is fractured. The so called Assamese sentiment is denouncing day by day. Today, the pan national sentiment is getting priority in this regard.

3. The mushroom growth of regional political parties totally diminishing the collective faith of people. The AGP of 80's is not possible to see again.

4. Due to the poor leadership, no party candidates have influence in the central government. Even they are unable to reflect the exact problem of Assam.

5. The state government is totally dependable upon the central government, so people have faith upon the dominant political parties. So, they can select them directly, who can perform not only as a member of parliament, but also as a member of certain political party.

So, these are the various points we can highlight against the regional political party. So, for a particular period, though regional political party had influences for the sake of Assamese identity, today people lost their faith upon them. Secondly, no parties are coming as a dominant institution. So, all these are becoming irrelevant in national politics, but we can't reject the dominance totally.

13. Write a note on migration and its consequences for North East India?

10

Ans. In North East India, since time immemorial migration has been occurring. In general migration may occur for two factors i.e. push and pull. Here, the pull factor was continued for a long time and at

present push factor also working. The demography or the way of life has been changing due to migration. The migration history can be traced in the following manner.

1. Nobody is aboriginal here. All are migrated, some groups came here in the earlier stage and others are very recent.
2. The tribal, non-Aryan people were the first comers here. They settled in the hilly and forest area.
3. The second wave of migration occurred through the invasion. The Muslim i.e. Garia, Maria etc. as well as others communities, particularly Ahom came here to establish their dominion.
4. With the arrival of British, the American Missionary and the Bengali people settled here.
5. With them the Marwari, then Bihari, Nepali, Punjabi were also settle in different places of Assam and North East.
6. The Bengali Muslim particularly came here in accordance with the invitation of British ruler to boost their income through land tax.

So, this is the trend of migration to north East India and which makes it a plural society. It gives heterogeneity and for that later period the reorganisation of state becomes inevitable. If we discuss the consequences of Migration, we get both positive as well as negative effect due to migration. Here a brief discussion is tried to give regarding the consequences of migration.

1. Migration is a challenge for the preservation of identity, culture, language etc. the overflow may destroy the existing way of life.
2. Migration may have influence upon the population structure and which may challenge in the economic system. It is much known to all that migration may makes unemployed in the society.
3. Migration may destroy the social unity. It has a negative impact upon the demography of the nation.
4. Migration is a political threat for the other communities. Because whenever the numeric position will be stronger than others, then automatically politically the local people become vulnerable.
5. It makes the political system clumsy and which may be the source of collide among the different groups of people. So, as an issue it harms the developmental agenda.

So, these are the negative consequences of migration. From the positive points of view:

1. Migration boost the developmental process. The barren land are distributed among the Muslims, tea industry were set up; it gives a new source of income.
2. Migration also helps to expand the cultural settings.
3. There is a possibility to increase the thinking power, new technology; system may come in to existence.
4. Migration not only brings burden, but it also brings modernity.

So, these are the various positive aspects of migration in different area of society. We can apply north east in particular here.

14. What do you mean by ethnic movement? What are the factors behind the growth of ethnic movements in North East India?

6+10=16

Ans. Society has been experiencing different types of movement from time to time. Ethnic movement is becoming viable and very common in every society. The major characteristics of ethnic movements are tried to highlight here.

1. Due to existence of different ethnic groups, people are infighting among the groups.
2. Secondly, all are very much concerned for their cultural security or preserve their identity.
3. The maximum number of groups are fighting against the state.
4. The movements may turn to violent one. Even people take arms for the protection of identity.
5. It is against the discriminatory attitude of each government. They feel insecure with the expansion of modernity.
6. To solve such problems, there are some special provisions like reservation of seats, autonomy in all aspects of life.

1. Relative deprivation: Whenever the dominant community dominates the marginalised, then there is a chance for revolt. So, the ethnic groups feel they are insecure in the hands of ruling community and therefore they fight.

2. Second major factor is the leadership among the different ethnic groups. Every society after a long gap, there is too much possibility to emerge some elite or leadership group; they even possess some exceptional knowledge. Therefore, ethnic movements are occurring for the influence of them.

3. Whenever they feel that they have culture, activity, food habit all are in crisis then they will automatically fight for their cultural rights.

4. History is another major cause for ethnic movements in North East India. All the communities have different history and therefore their demands are varied from one community to another.

5. Reference groups is also important factor for ethnic movement in north east India. If one community is somewhat successful, then other communities may raise their slogan.

6. The role of state is also sometimes takes critically. Whenever state controls discriminatorily, then it creates havoc in the society. People can get opportunity to fight against the state.

7. The multi ethnic groups may also responsible for ethnic violence. All are very keen to preserve their identity.

8. The changing demography is also accelerating the ethnic movements. Migration, internal or external is the greatest threat for these ethnic groups. In such situation, the demography inspires them to look at the problem and finally creates problem.

9. Negligence attitude of the upper caste people, their perception is also inspiring them in every moment.

10. Finally, the tribal's own attitude is also in fighting nature. They are very simple, normal condition they are okay; but sometimes they may create violence. So, their racial blood is somewhat problematic.

So, these are the various factors responsible for ethnic movement in north east India. Government should address all these problem for the sake of development.

15. What are the important factors behind the growth of state/ regional political parties in North east India? Discuss the role of AGP as a regional political party. 8+8=16

Ans. Being a multi-party system state, we can notice different parties are emerging with the passing of time. Like other parts of India, Assam has been experiencing with few regional parties. AGP, AGP(P), AIUDF, BPF, ASDC, UMF all are different parties of Assam. The major factors behind the emergence of regional political parties are tried to highlight below.

1. Loss of faith upon the national political party is the major cause for the emergence of regional political party in Assam. No national party give preference Assam neither in parliament nor outside of parliament.
2. Secondly, the interest of every region is different. So, national party cannot prioritise the local interest and by regional political party helps them to reflect all the issues in articulate manner.
3. The step mother attitude of central government gives space to form the regional political party. No person has influence in the parliament and therefore the interest of the Assam people never reflected.
4. For the sake of identity, regional parties emerge. Whenever culture, identity may come under threat, then it can be recovered by local political force.
5. To act in national political party, leaders must have fluency in Hindi as well as English. So, in such situation, all the elected people have deficiency. So, language is also a factor for the emergence of regional political parties.
6. Every community has their own political platform and therefore there is a mushroom growth of regional political party in north east India.
7. The ideology regionalism may also inspire the local political parties to come in to existence.
8. Sometime as an alternative force, regionalism may emerge and political party is nothing but the political platform for them.
9. Finally, the cheap mentality people try to establish themselves as the leader or the protector of their community. So, such type of mentality may inspire in the political party formation.

AGP , the then dominant political party for two decades in Assam. Today, it is diminishing day by day. It formed government twice under the leadership of Prafulla Kumar Mahanta. Since 1985, AGP is progressing in an uneven way. In the following few lines, the role of AGP is tried to discuss.

1. AGP was formed for the protection of Assamese identity. But they formed government twice, but they couldn't fulfil their basic agenda.
2. The major issue for the formation of AGP was to detect and deport illegal migration, but after achieving power, they couldn't and therefore the support of the people slowly diminishing.
3. AGP got popular support from all section of people, they have considerable number of members in the parliament. Even, they were the part of central government. Getting such power, the interest of the people cannot reflect in the national assembly.
4. Later period AGP fails to achieve the support of the all section of people. So, today they lost the political support base in the society.
5. The internal problem of party also makes it weak somewhat. The different factions in different times, really makes it problematic to convince the common people.
6. The ideological dubiousness makes it very complex. The alliance with the BJP makes it problematic and given space for BJP destroying itself.

7. The corrupt culture within the party members, their involvement in various schemes, secret killing, and maladministration really bother the common people and lost the moral support permanently.

8. AGP is diminishing due to weak leadership. Till date, it cannot produce the second generation of leaders to sustain it in Assam politic.

So, these are the various points we can highlight to understand the role of AGP of past, present and future. The present trend of rejecting party may destroy AGP in near future.

16. What are the important factors behind the growth of insurgency in North east India? To what extent have the peace agreements with various insurgent outfits contributed towards solving the problems of insurgency in the region?

16

Ans. Insurgency is one of the major problems in North East India. If we look at the history of insurgency in North east, the Naga rebellion groups were the first insurgent group in India. But later period, a large number of insurgent groups have emerged and have been struggling with the state. There are various factors contributing in the emergence of insurgent group in North East.

1. Ethnic identity or cultural identity is the major factor for the different communities of North East. All the people have their different cultural affiliation and that is why for the protection of cultural identity they creates insurgent organisation.

2. Secondly, insurgency is emerged due to deprivation of state mechanism. Actually, state must take the responsibility of every citizen, but sometimes they may not concern for all the communities. So, the depriving attitude makes them conscious to fight against the state.

3. Thirdly, the relative deprivation makes it possible to distinguish their position that how much people are vulnerable in comparison with others. So, such type of grievances may lead dissatisfaction with the state mechanism and leads insurgency.

4. The unemployed problem is also responsible for the insurgent group. Whenever people do not get job opportunity, then they will think for alternative works. So, it is the easiest process for the younger generation to get involved.

5. Insurgency is becoming severe and large numbers of groups are coming out with in the community. The earlier groups have been taken as reference group, for that different newly groups has been emerging.

6. The geographical location is also helping to grow the insurgency problem in Assam. The foothills of Himalaya, international borders, deep forest area etc. help to expand the movement substantially.

7. Policy and programmes of government is also somewhat failed to control insurgency. Or the process is not fit whatever going on to control insurgency.

8. The parochial nationalism or ethno centricism makes them to feel regarding the revolutionary programme by different group.

Peace agreements are undoubtedly working well, but in the real sense how much peace is availed, that is a very common question. However, we can give positive as well as negative explanation regarding the peace procedure in north east India.

1. Peace agreement is very crucial to bring the normalcy in north east. Even a large number of militants are coming out from the fringe to mainstream. Slowly the strength of it has been declining.

2. Secondly, peace agreement brings better understanding and through this sustaining peace is possible. Conversely, action against them may occur huge loss of property as well as human resources of both sections.
3. Another positive impact is the strength of disruptive activity lessening day by day, creating various fractions of different insurgent groups.
4. Peace talk may help to take both sides in confidence and which is essential for understanding the demand and government response properly.

If we look at negatively,

1. Although in different segments, peace talk is initiated, but how much they are successful, it is somewhat doubtful right now.
2. Secondly, peace talk is nothing but a mechanism to keep them away from the mainstream society.
3. It is lengthy and an expensive, so poor country like India has nothing to maintain in future. It is better to take action.
4. The culprits are escaping from the punishment. So, peace talk is nothing but side-lining them from the whole system.
5. Finally, peace talk is not successful, all the groups cannot possible bring out from the jungle.

So, these are the positive as well as negative points we can highlight with the peace talk of Indian government with the insurgent groups or many other outfits who are involved in disrupting activities.

17. Future of AGP (2014) 5

Ans. Asom Gana Parishad, a regional political party of Assam formed government twice. For protection of Assamese identity and culture, AGP got tremendous support from the common Assamese people in mid-1980 and 1990's. But today the dominance is slowly declining and the future is really uncertain. We can prescribe the following points regarding the future of AGP.

1. First of all the role of AGP is denounced by the common people. All are rejecting AGP and members of AGP are joining other parties day by day.
2. The different fractions of AGP brings weakness, the organisational bondage is unable to maintain. The present leadership is a big question for the future role of AGP.
3. The major problem of Assam like illegal migration was the basic slogan for AGP. They were in power, but could not detect as well as deport migration what they said earlier. So, people are losing their faith upon it.
4. The financial crisis of AGP is also a matter for future sustainability. For last three consecutive terms, AGP could not able to form government. So, all are suffering for this major problem.
5. The regional sentiment is slowly withering away. People have turned to national platform. The parties like BJP may be the alternate to AGP and that's why all the leaders are joining day by day. Even whoever has not joined, they are opting for join shortly.

So, it very critical to comment whether AGP will sustain or not but the base of AGP is somewhat declining.

18. Point out the causes behind and consequences of the Assam movement. (2014) 8+8=16

Ans. Assam Movement is a historic social mobilisation against the illegal migrants in Assam. It was occurred during 1979-85. There are various factors and subsequently consequences behind and after Assam movement. If we analysis the causes,

1. Assam movement was for the sake of Assamese culture, identity, language and so forth. Actually, for too much migration, Assamese people suffered from insecurity. So, a much mobilizations were occurred at that time.
2. The role of elite class was substantial at that time. University and college teachers, students, businessman, middle class people have tremendous support for the great mobilisation.
3. With the over flow of illegal migration, people were feeling land scarcity with in Assam. So, it makes everybody to conscious about the threatening from migrants.
4. The major factor was the over migration may curtail the political dominance of local people in near future and which is a great threat for the future. So, Assam movement was the common outrage of the Assamese people.
5. Role of AASU, AGSP and Asom Sahitya Sabha all are very crucial. They led from the front and therefore the whole system got momentum throughout the agitation.
6. The language movement, Naga movement, Mizo movement, separation of state, reorganisation of north east make everybody to feel that people should raise their voice to preserve their culture, and other system. These movements worked as reference group of Assam movement.
7. Assamese people have to suffer a lot in the outside of Assam, they even know various communities are looting Assam, exploitation was everyday basis phenomenon. So, in such situation they were against the outsiders, later they just targeted the Bangladeshi as well as Nepali migrants.
8. The immediate cause of Assam movement was the Mangaldoi bye election. Whenever Hiralal Patuwari was died and he was the sitting MP of Mangaldoi constituency, by election was obvious for that. In the meantime, the election commission developed the electoral roll. But a large number of Muslim included their name and that was the evidence that Muslim have been migrating day by day.

So, these are the various causes for the emergence of Assam agitation in Assam in 1980's. With the signing on Assam Accord, the long six year agitation comes to an end. But it has a severe impact upon the post agitation period and which are tried to discuss bellow.

1. Assam accord was a developmental document during those days. It was achieved only through Assam Movement. It provides socio, economic and cultural protection so far for Assam.
2. Secondly, Assamese community is in crisis that is proved globally. The massive migration can change the demography of Assam is also proved.
3. Thirdly, People become conscious about their present as well as future threatening. So, the impact is still prevalent in Assamese society.
4. It also leads negative image, destroy the social harmony among the people. There are various religious, ethnic, cultural fractions has been working in the aftermath of Assam Movement.
5. The major consequence was students had loss their valuable academic year for Assam agitation which is a challenge to revive that laps year in the following sessions.
6. A large number of people lost their lives due to agitation. The Nelli Massacre gives us very clear picture. Moreover, 855 martyrs also have value in this regard.

7. It was the reference group for the different communities in the following years of Assam Movement. The movements of later period also disturbed the Assamese fabric.

8. Finally, Assam Movement reshapes the nationalism concept of Assamese. The regional sentiment and community formation may be the admirable contribution of Assam Movement and which is still prevalent in Assam.

So, these are the impacts of Assam movement and some of them still relevance for the sake of Assamese society, culture and so forth.

19. What are the causes of reorganization of Assam since independence? 10

Ans. Assam has been suffering from reorganisation of state since independence. The greater Assam is reducing day by day and if the demands are sustained in future, then we can experience more. The demand of the people is diverse and reorganisation is a way to satisfy them in political administration. The major causes are tried to highlight below.

1. Assam was reorganised and Meghalaya and Nagaland was curving out for their separate ethnic identity. Naga people demanded their separate homeland from before independence, Meghalaya also tried to establish their ethnic identity and that is why these are recognised as separate state in the subsequent days.

2. Secondly, language was a factor for the reorganisation of state. Assamese was imposed in Meghalaya, Nagaland and that is why they are very critical about the linguistic intolerance of Assamese people.

3. The Assamese hegemony is also a matter of concerned for them. Whenever the state capital was in Meghalaya, then Assamese people tried to establish their domination there. So, the tribal people were very emphatic regarding their interest later on.

4. Religion was also a factor. In the tribal belt and bloc, religion particularly Christianity was spread by the missionaries and for that they have different identity. So, they were even against the Hindu domination. So, for the sake of religious identity, they reorganised.

5. The demand of reorganisation is by the elite section of tribal people. Whenever they were learned regarding their pity situation, they demanded for their upliftment and finally they involved themselves in this regard.

6. The neglecting attitude towards the tribal society is also instigating them to form new self-administered provinces or state.

7. Economic deprivation also makes them enlightened that the so called Assamese middle class got preference in every walk of life. Even they involved in nepotism for the sake of Assamese depriving others. So, the fringe area demanded a lot in this regard.

8. Present reorganisation is demanding on the basis of other separate state. That means they get momentum from the other reference states.

9. History is also a factor. From the historical point of view, these parts were not with Assam and even Britishers were not interested to keep all these area with Assam. So, they feel uncomfortable and finally they agitated for the separation of state from the Assamese domination.

10. Due to hilly and terrain range, people were suffer for poor communication structure. Reorganisation makes their life comfort so far.

So, these are the various reasons contributing for the reorganisation of states in post independent era of India and particularly Assam. Even today a section of people are demanding for their statehood bifurcating Assam.

20. Point out the causes and consequences of the Naga Movement.

16

Ans. Naga, one of the major ethnic groups of North East India. Since the pre independence time, they are fighting against the Indian state. Even today, they are somewhat active in their activity. There are various causes we can highlight for the Naga movement and which are tried to discuss bellow.

1. Firstly, the Naga have their own history. The British annexed Nagaland lately and they were separated through inner line permit. So, from the historical point of view, Naga people are completely separate and even therefore they have been fighting till date.
2. They have different ethnic identity and within the community they have different fraction. But collectively, they are Naga and for the preservation of own identity, they are fighting.
3. The influence of Christianity levels them different religious identity, so which boost them to keep their identity far away from the Indian culture. They even feel modern, western due to Christian influences.
4. They feel relative deprivation being a tribal in Assam. Even Indian state is also somewhat depriving and therefore they are struggling against the Indian state system.
5. Naga movement is getting impetus from the global market. Being a bordering state, they are achieving help from different international outfit and economic market for arms and ammunitions. From normal condition, are becoming violent one.
6. The emergence of elite class is also very important. With the spread of Christianity and modern education, a group become more conscious regarding their problem and later period they influences a lot to continue their struggle.
7. Role of leadership is also given boost in the continuation of movement. Personality like Phizo, Issac and Moivah, they led the groups from the front in every walk of life.
8. Due to the irresponsible government, the peace process is not proceeding in righteous way. Just they are maintaining formalities.

So, these are the various reasons for the continuation of long Naga Movement. People have tremendous support for this and conversely Indian state fails to bring the community to the mainstream.

If we analyse the consequences, we must be very critical for them. Ultimately, Naga people as well as Indian state have losing a lot. The following points may give a clear picture in this regard.

1. Naga movement is nothing but the reference point for all the communities. So, it has been spreading hatred and polarising the communities with in the territory of India.
2. The region is permanently in turmoil condition and therefore no developmental activity can be expected in this regard.
3. The human security is very dormitory stage. Internal as well as externally, no people feel secure within the territory of Nagaland.
4. People are becoming more violent and the bright young people spoiling their life joining in militant group. So, the future of Nagaland is somewhat risky.

5. There is another problem of displacement. People migrate to other places permanently. They have to face challenges with the mainstream right now, so second jeopardy.

From the positive point of view,

1. Naga people got separate statehood due to long demand of separation.
2. They are able to develop by themselves. They are getting central fund as a state and which is enough for development.
3. They are also able to protect their identity, culture and language.
4. They are free from the domination of Assamese people. Today they are totally free and independent in this regard.
5. People have too much participation in the administration process. All are more or less become active and conscious regarding themselves.

So, like other movements, Naga movement has also both negative as well as positive impact. Today, we are considering this as an issue and which is the credibility of Naga Movement.

21. Point out the causes behind and consequences of the Bodo Movement. (2014) 8+8=16

Ans. Bodo movement is one of the major issues for the political administration of Assam. Bodo, the largest tribal people of plain in Assam, they are also fighting since 1960's. In 1980's their movement got more momentum and later period they become more violent. Even today a section of people are fighting. There are different causes we can highlight for the emergence of Bodo movement.

1. Bodo people have their own identity. They have own culture, language and therefore the struggle is for the preservation of that.
2. Secondly, Bodo is one of the deprived communities for a long period. So, they have grievances against the dominating group of Assam. So, it is nothing but the outrage against the exploiting attitude of Bodo people.
3. Bodo people have their geographical consolidation and therefore, they can demand for separation.
4. The emergence of elite section is also responsible for the Bodo movement. Various people like Kalachakra Brahma and other various personalities were very concerned for their rights. They led the mobilisation first and later it turns to undemocratic to achieve their target.
5. The role of Bodo Sahitya Sabha and All Bodo Students Union also important. Democratically they are leading whole the people and become popular among the common people.
6. Economic deprivation is one of the major causes for Bodo movement. Central as well as state government totally alienated these people and therefore they feel deprived. Finally they propounded political movement in this regard.
7. The Assam Movement, Naga Movement, reorganisation of state are the reference point for them and therefore they got momentum from these incidents.
8. Social exclusion makes them conscious regarding their position. Being a tribal group, they were remained excluded forever. So, they move against the system as a whole.
9. The over encroachment in tribal belt and blocks makes them conscious about their existence. So, by the movement they try to preserve their land right.

10. Political deprivation is also major cause for Bodo movement. Whenever, in Assembly or parliament, people from this community had less representation, they feel insecure and movement was the process to achieve their right.

So, these are the various causes of Bodo movement. If we look at the consequences of it, we can highlight the following points to understand clearly. From the positive point of view;

1. People are politically as well as socially become more active and conscious. They even can participate in the decision making process.
2. Secondly, today Bodo identity is somewhat safe than others. They are not feeling insecure and which is very important to preserve a community.
3. The special package may boost in their development. People have money, their livelihood is secure.
4. Today, they are free from the domination of others. They are secure in all aspect of life.

From the negative points of view,

1. There is no social harmony among the common people.
2. The emergence of terrorism may harm their human resources and which is a great loss for India.
3. Human rights is violating in every seconds and it will take much more time to bring back permanent peace in Bodoland.
4. Today they are facing rift with the Assamese mainstream and have to suffer a lot.

So, these are the major consequences of Bodo movement in Assam.

22. Write an essay on the demographic profile of Assam. 10

Ans. North-East is the miniature of India. Heterogeneity of society is prevalent character here. Since the time immemorial, people have been coming from different area to settle here permanently. The major divide of population is tribal and non-tribal. The hilly and remote area are under the dominance of tribal and the non-tribal are living in the plain. In such situation, the demographic profile is very interesting to understand.

1. Heterogeneity is the prevalent character of North East India. Various class, caste, ethnic diverse, religious diverse people are living here. Moreover, their emergence was a continuous process. Heterogeneity is the spice of North Eastern culture.
2. The geographical location gives space to melting here. It welcomes different communities in the different segments of time. A considerable number of people automatically settled here again others are welcomed to settle here.
3. Migration is a huge factor to change the demography of North Eastern region. People from Bangladesh and Nepal came here to settle permanently. At present they have massive influence in the politics, economy etc.
4. For the preservation of tribal belt and block, there is a provision of separate administrative arrangement or given autonomy. It also paves the demand for a separate state and finally happened.
5. Though tribal is major factor, but the Aryan have tremendous dominance everywhere.
6. With the changing history, demography of Assam has been changing. In this regard, Mughal, Britishers have tremendous contribution so far.

7. Natural calamities, developmental projects are also helping in changing the demography of Assam. Flood, earthquake, dam all are very crucial in this regard.

8. Today, the connection with the Indian Territory also changing the demography of Assam. For the sake of Business, labor force, or many other reasons a host number of people are coming and they are settling permanently here.

So, the demography of North East ensures that in different time different groups of people came here and settled down permanently. For the sake of development, such type of change may be occur, but which is a challenge for the coming years for Assamese community.

1. It may destroy the Assamese cultural, linguistic identity.
2. The tribal people will suffer a lot. People from other states may use this land as their market.
3. The changing population structure may also hamper the environment. So, for the protection of environment, this is necessary.

So, it is very important to look at the demography for the present as well as future.

23. Briefly discuss the causes of the Bodo Movement in Assam. What are the current challenges of the movement? 10+6=16

Ans. Bodo movement is one of the major issues for the political administration of Assam. Bodo, the largest tribal people of plain in Assam, they are also fighting since 1960's. In 1980's their movement got more momentum and later period they become more violent. Even today a section of people are fighting. There are different causes we can highlight for the emergence of Bodo movement.

1. Bodo people have their own identity. They have own culture, language and therefore the struggle is for the preservation of that.
2. Secondly, Bodo is one of the deprived communities for a long period. So, they have grievances against the dominating group of Assam. So, it is nothing but the outrage against the exploiting attitude of Bodo people.
3. Bodo people have their geographical consolidation and therefore, they can demand for separation.
4. The emergence of elite section is also responsible for the Bodo movement. Various people like Kalachakra Brahma and other various personalities were very concerned for their rights. They led the mobilisation first and later it turns to undemocratic to achieve their target.
5. The role of Bodo Sahitya Sabha and All Bodo Students Union also important. Democratically they are leading whole the people and become popular among the common people.
6. Economic deprivation is one of the major causes for Bodo movement. Central as well as state government totally alienated these people and therefore they feel deprived. Finally they propounded political movement in this regard.
7. The Assam Movement, Naga Movement, reorganisation of state are the reference point for them and therefore they got momentum from these incidents.
8. Social exclusion makes them conscious regarding their position. Being a tribal group, they were remained excluded forever. So, they move against the system as a whole.
9. The over encroachment in tribal belt and blocks makes them conscious about their existence. So, by the movement they try to preserve their land right.

10. Political deprivation is also major cause for Bodo movement. Whenever, in Assembly or parliament, people from this community had less representation, they feel insecure and movement was the process to achieve their right.

So, these are the various causes of Bodo movement. But even today it is great threatening for the Indian state.

1. Bodo movement become violent and anti-democratic, therefore it is a great threatening for the Indian national integration as well as sovereignty.

2. Secondly, a he number of human resources are spoiling day by day. People are losing their property in every segment of Bodo violence.

3. The biggest challenge is this particular area lost the social security; there is no communal harmony among the people. People are fighting among themselves.

4. Human security is totally turmoil in condition. So, no community can develop properly in Bodoland.

5. Developmental activity is undoubtedly going on, but which is below expectation.

6. With the emergence of different militant groups, all the people have to suffer a lot. Life is risky in Bodoland.

7. Ethnic cleansing is another problem in Bodoland. For them it is a process to oust all the non Bodo communities from the Bodoland.

8. The different militant groups and their sub groups also become a challenge for future state mechanism.

So, these are the major challenges so far facing by the Bodo people. Bodo movement is a continuous process and their demand is still very vigour. So, democratic as well as undemocratic ways are following by them.

24. Assam Accord 1985 (2014) 5

Ans. After the long agitation in Assam from 1979 to 1985, it was come to an end signing Assam Accord. It was signed on the very early morning of Independence Day of 1985. The Central Home secretary, State government home secretary, one from Asom Gana Sangram Parishad and two representative from All Assam Students Union signed before Rajib Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India. The main provisions are given bellow.

1. It is very clear about that people entering after 25th March 1971, will be declared as illegal migrants. So, it gives a new base year for detecting as well as deporting of illegal migration.

2. From the development point of view, the central government proposes to establish interstate bus terminus, IIT in Gauwhati etc.

3. For the cultural protection, Sankardev Kalakhetra was established. The central government will provide special boost for the cultural uplift ment.

4. The interest of the aboriginal people must be addressed properly.

Assam Accord is a valid developmental strategy for the welfare of Assam and Assamese as a community.

25. Inner line permit (2014) 5

Ans. Inner line permit is the mechanism to control inwards movement in certain territory. During British administration, it was created for their trading interest in some remote area. The British subjects were not allowed to enter in this area and after Indian independence it is replaced as Indian citizen. Today Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh have such type of provision. The major targets of inner line permit are:

1. The tribal identity may be possible to protect by this. Nobody can encroach in this area.
2. For the protection of land and property, such type of provision is necessary. It gives them geographically isolation permanently.
3. It gives economic support to that state. Even outsiders have to pay to enter in their territory.

From the negative point of view;

1. Inner line permit creates social isolation and which is dangerous for unity and integrity of Indian society.
2. It may debar the system to get huge amount of income if these land remain as normal area.

So, inner line permit is special provision to enter in tribal society.

26. Peace dialogue with ULFA

5

Ans. Insurgency creates volatile situation from time to time. Therefore, these outfits are requested to solve their problem in peaceful manner. Unlike others, ULFA was also given space to come to the discussion. Even reputed personalities were also appointed to mediate the matter between the government and the insurgent group.

1. It is continuous process. It gives space to democratic as well as undemocratic institutions, so that problems may be possible to solve amicably.
2. It is time consuming. Government has to lose money for the sake of uncertainty. But which is necessary to bring them back to the mainstream.
3. One group of ULFA undoubtedly has come to the main stream but other fractions are still in jungle and involve in anti-national activities.
4. For the Peace dialogue, People's Consultative Groups was formed and repeatedly failed to negotiate the problems.
5. Finally, the strength of this outfit slowly declining through this talk.

So, to solve the problem permanently, such type of dialogue process is very necessary.

27. Bodo Accord

(2014)

5

Ans. Bodo Accord was signed on 10 February, 2003 and the Central government, State Government and the Bodo Liberation Tigers are the signatory for that. By this accord, the interest of Bodo people try to sustain. The major provisions of Bodo Accord are:

1. It ensures political arrangement within the State government. The Bodoland Territorial Council is a 46 members committee comprising adequate representation of non Bodo people also.
2. 3082 Villages are with in this arrangement. Actually, villages with more than 50% Bodo population are incorporated with this.

3. From the administrative points of view, 40 subjects are empowered for them. Rural development, Health and sanitation, Fishery, Marriage, weight and measures etc. are given to them.
4. For the preservation Bodo language, culture, identity, they can install institutions, organisations etc.
5. Finally, the autonomous body is a special provision with in the sixth schedule of Indian constitution.

So, these are the major points we can mention regarding the Bodo Accord. For their self sustaining process, such type of arrangement may help but which is a dangerous symbol for the other tribal communities and in future may destroy the fabric of Assam.

28. How you justify interstate migration of North east India.

10

Ans. There may be different types of migration like transborder, interstate, legal, illegal etc. But interstate migration is very common phenomena of present day politics. We can justify it from different angle. From the positive points of view:

1. Interstate migration is almost legal, so it is better than illegal migration from the neighbouring countries.
2. Second, it brings development, people of neighbouring countries contributed in different field like labour, infrastructure, technology, handmade items, traditional food etc.
3. Interstate migration brings social harmony. It is boosting to strengthen the social fabric.
4. Fourthly, it brings a kind of competition and particularly work culture with in the society. People are more or less become conscious regarding their existence.
5. Finally, migration may be the only process for the security and safety of human life and property. So, we must respect it from the humanitarian ground also.

From the negative perception, we may make following points:

1. Migration is the greatest threatening for every society. Sometimes, it becomes as population burden and which harms the development.
2. Interstate migration occurring for the internal problem of state, communal clash, ethnic violence, insurgency all these are daily based phenomenon and for this, such type of migration can't be acceptable.
3. The traditional ethnic culture, language, way of life is totally suffering from influences from out siders. So, for the cultural identity and its preservation, migration cannot be acceptable.
4. The maximum threat is towards the demography. The demography is substantially changing.
5. For the weak, backward and poor community, such type migration may destroy their system. Hence, in the overall competition, the weak would be more sufferers.

So, we can justify migration in this regard.

29. Write a note on inter State migration in north east India.

(2014)

10

Ans. Migration is a lifelong process. Human being are migratory akin with other creatures. Very commonly we have experience about migration. There are various types of migration i.e. legal, illegal, transborder, interstate etc. Like many other parts of the world, north east India also have experience of migration since pre historic time.

1. Since the pre historic period, interstate migration has been occurring and even today it is unable to stop. In every segment of history, different groups are migrating to North East India.
2. Due to the problem of ethnic clash, turmoil situation of society, migration is occurring in India. North East India have been experiencing more in this regard.
3. Thirdly, terrorism is also one of the major issue has impact in the migration process. Disturb situation may destroy the peaceful living.
4. The role of AFSPA is also important and people are no secure so far. This draconian law becomes a challenge for the young generation, women etc. So, common people do not like to stay any more.
5. In the name of development, communication migration has been occurring. Market, shopping all these are important and people wants comfort living standard and migration may helpful in this regard.
6. Another very factor like the outsiders has an eagle eye to settle here. They are advanced and try to establish new types of colony with in Indian Territory.
7. Interstate migration also changing the demography of Assam. Though it is beneficiary, but somewhat it creates problem.
8. Such type of migration helps to intermixed among the communities. Today, various tribal communities are getting boost from the other tribal community.
9. Migration is responsible to washing out the social fabric. The tribal traditional culture is suffering from the migrants. So, state as well as administration has to install new mechanism for this.
10. Finally it is a challenge for the handmade product. The traditional way of life is under extreme threatening, they are suffering a lot. So, to protect these tribal age old system, we must save all them from global politics.

So, the above mentioned lines, may give the migratory history with in the states of North East India. Though it is working for better society, somewhere it becomes as a challenge for the system.

30. What are the social bases of the congress Party in Assam? Why have Congress been voted to power most of the times during the post-independence era. (2014) 16

Ans. Congress, the dominant political party since independence. Like India, Assam is also under the dominance of congress system. If we look at the reasons behind the congress party, they have social base in Assam and therefore they have been voted for several times.

If we look at the social base of Congress, we can highlight these points.

1. Congress is a party got support from all walks of life. All the communities have more or less affiliation with it. Again, sometimes congress herself successful to mobilised the system properly.
2. The social issues like ethnic identity, ethnic clash, identity problem, migration all are very systematically handling and therefore people have an unconditional support to congress.
3. The major groups are the base for congress. The Muslim, particularly east Bengal, the Tea Tribes, the OBC all are the vote bank for congress. According to their need, congress tries to provide representation.
4. Present social system rejected the parochial nationalism. The local issues are already given up and therefore, parties like AGP and others are unable to focus.

5. Congress is secular and socialist in its credential. Therefore, people get more comfort affiliating with this.

6. The socio- eco- political history is related with Congress. Though people think about various parties, but finally extend unexpected support to the Congress party. So, sometimes congress is levelled as way of life.

7. Congress is not far from caste politics. But, by the upper caste people as leaders, the lower caste get due attention so far. So, playing caste card, it becomes victorious.

8. Aryan, mongoloid, upper caste, lower caste, non-caste, tribal, non-tribal all are directly as well as indirectly related with congress. No community is totally dissatisfied from the purview of congressism.

So, these are the various points we can highlight regarding the social base of Congress India in general and particularly Assam.

There are various reasons behind the Congress become successful. If we analyse all these, we can get the following points.

1. Congress maintains secular ideological strategy and being Assam is a land of multicultural state, so people prefer congress as more comfortable.

2. The political base of congress is the Ali and Cooley; that means the Muslim as well as the tea tribes are the base for them. In Assam they are the deciding factor so far.

3. The role of OBC politics is really important and a considerable number of people from different OBC, have voted for power in regular interval.

4. AGP or other political parties are against illegal migration, congress is too; but the process of deportation and detection is somewhat different and therefore people feel more comfort with Congress than others.

5. Historically all the people have relation with congress and till today they have been maintaining.

6. Congress itself an umbrella party and therefore all the communities are incorporated in it.

There we can come to conclusion that being the popular base among the different communities, congress getting the opportunity to run the administration.

31. Peace talks with NDFB

5

Ans. Bodo Militant becomes one of the vigorous groups of disruptive activities. They have been fighting relentlessly in democratic as well as undemocratic process. Therefore, to bring back them, from time to time bilateral, tripartite talks are going on. In this regard, P.C. Haldar; a retire central Governments bureaucrat is appointed to discuss the matter with NDFB leaders. So, peace talk is a continuous process either with Bodo militant or others.

1. Today, there are various fractions of NDFB; like NDFB, NDFB (P), NDFB(S) etc. So, how it's possible to bring back all.

2. Secondly, the leader of NDFB Ranjan Daimary was arrested and later freed from the jail. So, peace talk with such leaders is nothing but wastage of time. Because, he has no control over the organisation.

3. Peace talk is unable to bring back peace, it is a kind of formalities. Sometimes, it makes the system so important that such type of anti national elements become dominant figure in political system.

4. Peace talk brings hope rather than certainty, so NDFB and peace process is almost same in this regard.

5. Peace process with a single person may not be possible. The community and their representation should be there.

Actually peace talk is a formal process to provide chance to the militant groups to come back to the mainstream society. We can't deny the peace process, but how much peace is able to establish, we can put question mark here.

32. Mizo Accord (2014) 5

Ans. Mizo Accord was signed on 30th June, 1986 between the Central Government and the Mizo National Front. Mizo National front was led by Laldenga. As per the Mizo Accord, the following provisions are accepted:

1. Handing over of all arms, ammunition, and equipment's to the Central Government.
2. Special attention to the militant groups regarding their settlement and rehabilitation.
3. Mizoram will be a state instead of union territory.
4. The State will be at liberty to adopt any one or more language for official purposes
5. For educational emancipation, Mizoram University should be installed.
6. For legal assurance there should be a High Court of its own.

So, these are the provisions taken as per Mizo Accord.

33. Peace talk with Bodo militants (2014) 5

Ans. Bodo Militant becomes one of the vigorous groups disturbing in regular intervals. They have been fighting relentlessly in democratic as well as undemocratic process. Therefore, to bring back them, from time to time bilateral, tripartite talks are going on. In this regard, P.C. Haldar; a retired central Government's bureaucrat is appointed to discuss the matter for a particular group. If we look back the history, the BLT surrendered their arms only after a long discussion. So, peace talk is a continuous process either with Bodo militant or others.

1. Since few years back, peace talk process is going on to bring the militant group to the mainstream. But, emergence of different fraction creates problem to proceed properly.
2. The whole system remains secret and therefore nobody knows what is happening among them. We can't deny secrecy in this regard.
3. It is a time consuming process. Time and property has been losing a lot in this regard.
4. It is totally uncertain and therefore it bears just hope without conclusion.
5. It is a government strategy to sideline this group from their originality.

So, it is a peace talk is important but we can't say this is the only and best process.

34. Identity Movement of North East India (2015) 5

Ans. Identities are affiliated with language, religion, ethnicity, regional existence, culture and so forth. Unlike India, North East India has been suffering from identity crisis. Here, linguistic as well as ethnic demand is vital. Since the pre historic period, identity preservation is crucial, but later period for the sake of identity, people have to fight a lot. Various movements are happening for the preservation of identity. If we look at the identity movements of North East, we can enumerate the following points.

1. Due to habitation of different communities, the major reason of identity movement is ethnicity. All are for the preservation of their own ethnicity.
2. Both democratic as well as undemocratic process are followed in the overall movement.
3. Even to preserve their identity, various newly administered states are emerged. So, secessionist movements have been going on.
4. Fourthly, Migration, globalisation, modernisation are the major problem for all. So, identity movement is a kind of collective consciousness about their self.
5. Finally, due to diversity, identity movement is a continuous process. Different new groups with vital demand are coming to the existence.

So, these are the major points we can highlight regarding the identity movement of North East India.

35. NSCN (2015) 5

Ans. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) was formed on 31st January, 1980 under the leadership of Isac Chishi Swu, Thuinglang Muivah and S. S. Khaplang.

1. The major objective of NSCN is to form the greater Nagalim of region inhabited by mostly Naga people.
2. Its manifesto is based on the principle of Socialism for economic development and a Baptist Christian religious outlook.
3. The separate state formation demand includes a part of Assam, present Nagaland, a part of Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and even a part of Myanmar.
4. They are fighting for the sake of identity, economic development and political rights. So, NSCN is a common platform for the different sects of common Naga people.
5. Later period it was bifurcated in to different groups and even compelled to sign some crucial agreement with the governments.

So, today it is one of the violent undemocratic organisations of North east India and fighting against the state in continuous manner.

36. Reorganisation of state (2015) 5

Ans. India is a union of states and time to time, it compels to reorganise all the states. Like other parts of India, North east India was also reorganised. Being different parochial demands of the common people, various new states have been emerged. If we analyses the reasons;

1. Different communities are living in North East India and therefore they have different identity as well as interest. So, to preserve their identity, various states have emerged.
2. Relative deprivation among the communities is also one of the major factors of reorganisation of states. Whenever particular groups ruled and for the sake of their own, others groups feel deprived and which will lead to formation of states.
3. Reorganisation of states provides politically, economically self-sufficient. They can rule in autonomous way.
4. For the discriminatory attitude of chauvinistic class, may also enhance the demand of reorganisation of states.

5. Finally, reorganisation of states or the state formation is the final outcome. It is the result of different processes of demand, democratic, undemocratic, autonomy, independence and so forth.

So, this is a pan picture of different causes behind the reorganisation of states.

37. Critically evaluate the role of North eastern council in promoting development in North east India. (2015) 10

Ans. North Eastern Council is an extra constitutional body for the sake of development of North Eastern region. In the year 1971 by passing an Act by parliament it was formed and from the following year it is working. All the governors, Chief Ministers of north eastern states are the members of it and the council is chaired by the DoNER Minister. The planning commission (now the NITI Ayog) members and the officials of state governments have pivotal role in this regard. The major functionaries are tried to highlight bellow.

1. It is responsible for the planning of North eastern region as a whole. Therefore, developmental programmes are the major target of this institution.
2. Secondly, it is the observer of every developmental programme. The implementation process, progress of every project under this council are scrutinise by this organisation.
3. It is responsible for interstate activities like road and communication, transport, economic and social planning all are handed over to this organisation.
4. It is also functioning as a common institution for cultural cooperation. The multi ethnic area gets a space to preserve and sustain their culture. So, as a responsible organisation it is working properly.
5. By this organisation, the peripheral and neglected region gets special status in front of central Government.

So, as a constitutional body, undoubtedly it is helpful for the development of all. But its functioning is not free from harsh criticism. Even we can criticise in this manner.

1. It is nothing but a formal organisation to discuss the problem of North east. It doesn't a policy implementation authority.
2. For the financial purpose, it depend upon the central govt. and whatever [provided is not sufficient.
3. There is always political rift among the different dignitaries of different governments. Even no government is satisfied for the allocation of budget of present system.
4. The amount given to North Eastern Council is very less. So, long time as well as large scale planning is not possible in the present system of governance.
5. Finally, corruption, maladministration, evil practices is a challenge within and outside of organisation.

So, North Eastern Council is an organised body of the Indian administrative mechanism for the development of North East region. With various positive activities, it was started and right now it fails to achieve the target.

38. Critically analyse the role of regional parties in North East India. (2015) 16

Ans. India is a liberal democratic state. A large numbers of political parties are emerging day by day. There are various factors i.e. economy, identity, leadership, and deprivation etc. behind the emergence of regional political parties. If we look at the process and activity, we can raise criticism both positive and negative way.

From positive points of view:

1. It helps to preserve and protect regional identity. In a diverse country like India, the interests are different. So, this is a process to fulfil the demand of people.
 2. Secondly, it provides political sufficiency; people can participate very reasonably in regional area.
 3. Thirdly, regional political parties help the local people to participate in all the developmental activity very locally.
 4. The regional major problems can be highlighted by this. It helps to focus issues in articulate manner.
 5. Regional political parties are people oriented and local issues get priority and for that popular support may gather. Thus, people have faith upon these locally administered parties.
 6. The regional parties are competent enough to sustain the community identity, community interest and their demand. So, these are inevitable for today's multicultural society.
 7. Finally, these are important to enhance the democratic values. People can participate very locally.
- So, by the formation of regional political parties, people get the opportunity of choice.

From the negative points of view:

1. All the parties are formed for certain reasons or issues. So, after solving such issues, the regional parties are losing the strength and popularity. Hence, the common support may be dismantled in this regard.
2. Secondly, the regional parties have no influence upon the national platform. They have less representatives, less influence. Even in the allocation of Ministerial berth, they fail to acquire it.
3. Thirdly, these regional parties have to merge with national parties. So, these are always dependable upon the national scenario.
4. Fourthly, the regional parties have no ideological base. They are not stable; issue is their base for emergence. So, there is a deviation of ideology for party interest.
5. The problem of leadership is very important. The regional leaders have some limitation like language, support base and so forth.
6. Regional parties are suffering from economic crisis and therefore after losing the common support, it fails to mobilise the people according to their aspiration.
7. With the enhancement of national interest, the parochial interest is also declining and which is greatest danger for regional politics.
8. Finally, regional political party has some limitation in achieving power and slowly these are declining day by day.

So, these are various negative points we can highlighted against the regional political party. However, today's politics is experiencing of different regional political power. There are various regional power are permanently dominating the state politics.

39. Evaluate the role of congress party in shaping history and politics of Assam. (2015)

16

Ans. Congress is the dominant political party not only in Assam, but all over India. People have historical touch with it. As a legacy of freedom movement, people are lean to this political party. Later period, a major era is dominated undisputedly in Assam. Here, briefly how congress party has historical as well as politically active, try to give below.

History and Congress party in Assam:

1. Congress gets the legacy of freedom movement. People have a common platform and even after independence they continue to affiliate with this political platform.
2. Congress and its leaders have tremendous influence upon the people. The mass mobilisation was also occur and people from all walks of life participated under the congress banner.
3. Congress was the safety valve in the long running national movement.
4. Congress was not a political banner to contest election; it reflects the aspiration of people of those days.
5. Even after independence, people voted for power repeatedly Congress. The policy and programmes and also upon the leadership, people have tremendous faith.
6. Congress is common platform of different classes. From agrarian to industrial people, all section of people have faith upon this platform.
7. In Assam, various members of different area prove that it had a tremendous influence upon the people and people aware about their foreign domination.

So, congress has a long history in Assam. Politically it has a long contribution. If we enumerate all these, we shall get the following points.

1. Congress dominates up to mid 1980's and again from 2001. So, political influence of congress party is really appreciable.
2. Congress is the common platform and it has been working for the benefit of all communities.
3. Thirdly, Due to inactiveness of other political parties, congress gets maximum time open field. So, it is very helpful for it to dominate from the front.
4. All the issues of Assam very cautiously tackled by it and therefore people have faith upon it. It helps to vote in power repeatedly.
5. Congress maintains secular ideological strategy and being Assam is a land of multicultural state, so people prefer congress as more comfortable.
6. The political base of congress is the Ali and Cooley; that means the Muslim as well as the tea tribes are the base for them. In Assam they are the deciding factor so far.
7. The role of OBC politics is really important and a considerable number of people from different OBC, have voted for power in regular interval.
8. AGP or other political parties are against illegal migration, congress is too; but the process of deportation and detection is somewhat different and therefore people feel more comfort with Congress than others.

So, these are the points attached with political system and congress influences in Assam. Being a dominant and historical institution, all the people have direct and indirect relation with congress.

40. Critically evaluate the demand for the formation of new states in North east India. (2015)
16

Ans. North East India has been changing internally since the independence. Various new states have coming in to existence. Even people have relentless demand for the creation of new states. But such type of demand sometimes can be justified and sometimes not. So, the positive as well as negative arguments are highlighted below.

From the positive points of view:

1. For the preservation of identity, culture, language, ethnicity; separate of state is very important. New states creation may boost in this regard.
2. Secondly, to understand and solve the local problem; people participation is important. The newly formed states provide such opportunities here.
3. It also helps to develop economically, the fund allocation to a states are properly utilised by themselves.
4. The domination of chauvinistic groups was unbearable and newly formed states make them somewhat free in this regard.
5. It is better to provide space so that people can participate in the decision making process. It may help to restore peace rejecting the insurgent mob.
6. We can justify for administrative interest. Small state is easy to manage and control. So, new states with different communities give a new trend in administrative success.
7. Finally, if other states can be created, if the provision is there to bifurcate an original state; than as per the demand of these North Easter people, whatever new states emerge is totally justified.

So, these are the positive points we can highlight for the sake of creation as well as demand of new states in North east India particular and India in general. But, if we criticise the demand; we can raise the following points.

Negative points:

1. The composite culture is really challenged by these newly emerged states. The aged old historic bondage is vanishing day by day.
2. Secondly, it prefers community interest rather than national interest. So, parochial politics may destroy the holistic atmosphere of India.
3. Thirdly, the society is so diverse that creation of state is not the ultimate solution and even it leads divide among the people.
4. Demand and creation of state may be very severe for the Indian nation. Many other communities may also demand for their homeland.
5. A section of people undoubtedly got space for the decision making process; but an elite class within the community are dominating. So, the collective interest may be defunct in this process.
6. Sixthly, new state creation is nothing but sharpening their identity and which creates rift among the people and which is panic for the development.
7. Clashes among the people, clashes on the basis of demarcation of land among the states are becoming abysmally prominent. So, this debar in the process development.

8. No communities are totally satisfied and still now they are struggling to achieve their destination.

9. Being the size of state is small, less representative to the parliament; the issues relating to North East losing their priority.

So, these are the various negative points for the creation of states within North East. So, creating states is not the only solution. For the overall development, new policies, programmes should be taken. Accordingly, we can't deny the benefit of common people. Today, the somewhat peaceful situation is only for the creation of new states. So, creation of new states is democratic solution for every nation states.