***Class-notes prepared and uploaded by-Dr Adidur Rahman***

***Dept. of Pol. Science, HAAC***

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**TOPIC:**

**Impact of Terrorism in NE India:**

Impact of insurgency activitieson the North Eastern states are deep and complex. The North East has witnessed eight major cases of conflict–induced internal displacements in recent years. They are- (i) the displacements of Hindus and Muslims of Bengali descent from and within Assam; (ii) the displacement of Adhivasi and Bodos within and from Western Assam; (iii) the displacement of Bengalis from Meghalaya, particularly Shillong; (iv) the displacement of Bengalis from and within Tripura; (v) the displacement of Nagas, Kukis and Paites in Manipur; (vi) the displacement of the Reangs from Mizoram; (vii) the displacement of the Chakmas from Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram; (viii) the displacement of Karbis and Dimasas. Massive displacement in the regions is impacted by the terrorist organisations. The impact of terrorism in other areas can be shown as follows:

1. Public psyche is deeply wounded and twisted as a result of continuous terrorist activities in the region. A fear psychosis and a great sense of insecurity became pervasive due to frequent cases of kidnapping, killing, threat and extortion. Frequent violations of human rights take place at the hands of the insurgents as well as of the security forces. Thus common man suffers and system of administration of criminal justice is derailed.
2. Failure to differentiate common law crimes from insurgency related crimes has serious consequences. Criminal investigation and trial are short circuited. Police more often resort to invocation of National Security Act to detain suspects or to killing them in fake encounters. Even police officers became subservient to insurgents. Police became unscrupulous and a terror to the people.
3. Education of children is frequently disrupted. There is heavy exodus of school-going children from the region resulting in big outflow of fund from the region. Of late a queer debate is on as to which of the two rights viz., right to life and right to education, is more important, when all the educational institutions in Manipur were closed for months following an agitation launched by Apunba Lup, a civil society group of Manipur. Manipur government holds that right to education is more important than right to life.
4. Politics is rendered completely polluted. Nexus between politicians and insurgents has made election a farce. Elected representatives cease to be representatives of the people and thus are not responsible and accountable to the electorates but answerable to the insurgents, who managed their winning; large portions of funds meant for development works are siphoned off and pocketed by insurgents. Majority of good contract and supply works are cornered by the insurgents in connivance with politicians and officials. Qualities of works cornered by the insurgents are extremely poor, if they execute them at all. Often they get paid without doing the works.
5. Large amounts of food stuffs and other consumer items are siphoned off by the insurgents and resultantly the poor suffer.
6. Businesses and enterprises failed because of frequent extortions by insurgents. In spite of Business summits very few are interested to invest in the North East though resources and potentials are abundant. Except Assam, the North East is an industrial desert. Insurgency is largely responsible for it.
7. In Manipur women are extensively used as carriers of demand letters, explosives, firearms, extorted money, etc. This will have serious social consequences in future.

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