



ASSAM- A CONFLICTING STATE

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ABSTRACT

Assam is the home of several indigenous tribes, including the Bodos, who comprising 5% of total population. The Bodos are both Hindus and Christians. The large scale migration of ethnic Bengali Muslims from Bangladesh to British colonial rule in India, when they were imported as laborers. In this way, preceding the parcel of the sub-landmass, Muslim political pioneers urged Bengali Muslims to relocate to Assam for political purposes and imagined Assam as a component of Pakistan's eastern wing alongside East Bengal. Pakistani pioneers kept on stating claims over Assam after segment, including Pakistani's Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and East-Pakistan pioneer Sheik Mujibur Rahman. The mass populace development of Bengali Muslims into Assam proceeded after the takeoff of the British and multiplied with the making of Bangladesh in 1971. Since 1971, vast quantities of Muslim vagrants from Bangladesh have wrongfully crossed the permeable Indo-Bangladesh fringe into India's northeastern states, including Assam, for monetary reasons.

INTRODUCTION

Assam is located in the North-eastern part of India and shares international borders with Bhutan and Bangladesh. It is home to several indigenous tribes, including Bodos.

A mass influx of Bangladeshi Muslim has been a destabilizing force in Assam and has resulted in a number of political and security challenges. After years of negligent behavior by the Assamese government for illegal migration the Bodos launched an armed insurgency in the 1980s to carve out a separate state for Bodoland. The creation of the Bodoland Territorial Council and Bodoland Territorial Area District has failed to protect the rights of the Bodos and curb the unabated migration from Bangladesh, leaving them increasingly vulnerable.

1.2 Bodos-

The Bodos are ethnic and phonetic native gathering of the Brahmaputra Valley in the North-eastern piece of India. The Bodo individuals are the primary occupants of the Brahmaputra Valley. The Bodo dialect is a Sino-Tibetan dialect formally composed utilizing Devanagari content. It was composed utilizing Latin Script and Assamese content previously. A few researchers propose the dialect used to have now lost content known as Deodhai. They hone a culture known as Bathousim and workship the plant called Siju as an image of Bathou Symbol. The popular society moves of Bodo Tribe, for example, Bardaichikhla and Bagurumba.

1.1. Assam Rifles-

The Assam Rifles is the most seasoned paramilitary power of India. The unit can follow its heredity back to a paramilitary police constrain that was framed under the British in 1835 called Cachar Levy. From that point forward the Assam Rifles have experienced various name changes-The Assam Frontier Police(1883), The Assam Military Police(1913), at that point at last



progressed toward becoming Assam Rifles in 1917. The Assam Rifles and its forerunner units have served in number of parts, clashes and theaters including World War I, World War II and even in Postwar Period.

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SOCIO-POLITICAL & ECONOMIC CONDITION

Assam has a composite culture of numerous tribes, races each portraying peculiar ethnic identity. The socio-political condition of Assam is great. It will be injustice and unethical to point out a single tribe or race amongst all, as Assamese because Assam equally belong to those communities who do not understand Assamese. These people speaks duans. These tribes like the Bodo, karbi, chutia, miri etc practice their traditions, customs, religious, belief and language, inhabiting the hilly areas, are the original inhabitants of Assam.

In the 12th and 13th centuries Ahoms and Muslims came to Assam. The Ahoms are originally conquerors from Thailand who had come to Assam from the east and mesmerized by the virgin beauty of this land, settled down here embracing its language and way of life. In fact, the name, Assam, is believed to have been given by the Ahoms who ruled Assam for seven hundred years. In late 20th century (1967) when the social movement of the Bodo exerted its force with its political character. The Bodo who have been living in the North-eastern region of India since time immemorial, for the first

time a vigorous movement of Bodos was launched demanding equality, economic, and social justice, political and civil rights, right to land, language and culture. The political movement of Bodos was the greatest human struggle and it ran up to the beginning of the 21st century. This struggle is known as "Bodoland Movement. The political consciousness of the Bodos is reflected in their Charter of Demand. On 13th January 1967 the then Prime Minister of India Mrs. Indira Gandhi in a talk to the Mizo union made a statement that the centre had a policy to reorganize the state of Assam on the basis of federal structure. The All Bodo Students Union of undivided Goalpara District welcomed this policy of the centre. Since then the All Bodo Students Union has been demanding the division of Assam and the creation of a separate state Bodoland for the Plain Tribals of Assam. A political party awakening of the Bodos took a new turn on 27 February 1967 by the formation of the "Plains Tribal Council of Assam" which raised the demand for a separate state named "Udayachal," in order to protect economic interest of the Plain Tribals and to bring about the development of the society of Plain Tribals which include both Bodo and non-Bodo. The political party meanwhile remained barren, and people.

All these facts serve as an introduction to the diverse yet composite culture of Assam. This is a society that has emerged out of intermingling of diverse races and tribes, yet living peacefully cultivating a feeling of brotherhood and oneness. Assamese, a peace loving community, historically speaking, has always embraced everybody who has come to this land forgetting all religious and communal differences.



The Economy of Assam is to a great extent farming based with 69% of the populace occupied with it. Main Bhabananda Deka was the primary Assamese Economist and Research Scholar to start formal broad research on economy of Assam for five centuries ideal from the season of Srimanta Sankardev. His research based book *Asomor Arthaneen* is acknowledged as the first ever research based Assamese book on Assam Economics.

AGRICULTURE-

Farming records for more than 33% of Assam's pay and utilizes 69 percent of aggregate workforce. Assam's greatest commitment to the world is its tea. Assam creates a portion of the finest and most costly teas on the planet. Other than the Chinese tea assortment *Camellia sinensis*, Assam is the main area on the planet that has its own assortment of tea, called *Camellia assamica*. Assam tea is developed at rises close ocean level, giving it a malty sweetness and a natural flavor, instead of the more flower smell of good country e.g. Darjeeling, Taiwanese teas. Assam likewise represents decent amount of India's generation of rice, rapeseed, mustard, jute, potato, sweet potato, banana, papaya, areca nut and turmeric. Assam is likewise a home of substantial assortments of citrus natural products, leaf vegetables, vegetables, valuable grasses, herbs, flavors, and so on which are for the most part subsistence crops.

INDUSTRY-

Aside from tea and oil refineries, Assam has couple of enterprises of criticalness. Mechanical advancement is hindered by its physical and political seclusion from neighboring nations, for example, Myanmar, China and Bangladesh and from the other developing South East Asian economies. The locale is landlocked and arranged in the eastern most fringe of India and is connected to the terrain of India by a surge and typhoon inclined tight passage with feeble transportation foundation. The worldwide airplane terminal in Guwahati is yet to discover aircrafts giving better direct global flights. The Brahmaputra reasonable for route does not have adequate foundation for worldwide exchange and achievement of such a safe exchange course will be subject to legitimate channel upkeep, and political and exchange associations with Bangladesh.

Assam is a noteworthy maker of raw petroleum and flammable gas in India. Assam is the second place on the planet where oil was found. Asia's first fruitful mechanically bored oil well was bored in Makum (Assam) route in 1867. The second most established oil well on the planet still creates raw petroleum. The majority of the oilfields of Assam are situated in the Upper Assam locale of the Brahmaputra Valley.

Assam has four oil refineries arranged at Guwahati, Digboi, Numaligarh and Bongaigaon with a total breaking point of 7 MMTPA. BRPL is the primary S&P CNX 500 mix with corporate office in Assam. One of the best open zone oil association of the country, Oil India Ltd. has its plant and headquarter at Duliajan.



FORMATION OF BODO LIBERATION TIGERS FORCE

After six years mass movement led by ABSU-BPAC another Bodo insurgent group came into existence of Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) on 18th June, 1996 at Alaikhungri village, Kokrajhar. BLT was formed with the Chairman and Secretary General of Premsing Brahma and Harkhab Basumatary alias Samrat Basumatary. The gathering requested a different nation for the Bodo individuals to be cut out of Assam. The pioneers of the BLT, together with the pioneers of the All Bodo Students Union, framed a political gathering called Bodo People's Progressive Front Prior to 1996 outfitted association was casually existed and its Chairman was Chilagang Basumatary. After Hagrama Mohilary false name Thebla and Derhasad Basumatary progressed toward becoming Secretary General of the BLT. On 6th December 2003 at Kokrajhar District Sports Association field Hagrama Basumatary, Chairman and Commander-in-Chief of BLT led his cadres and surrender of arms in front of lakhs of people. Hagrama Basumatary lowered the BLT flag and raised the white flag of peace. Hagrama Basumatary handed over an AK-47 rifle for surrender ceremony. In this ceremony 2,641 BLT Cadres surrendered. After democratic mass movement the BTC was officially formed after the swearing-in ceremony on 7, Dec. 2003 in the presence of L.K.Advani.

MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT-

On 10 February 2003, agents of the BLTF and the legislatures of Assam and India achieved an understanding and marked a Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) in New Delhi. 2,641 units surrendered and set out their arms on 6 December 2003 at Kokrajhar. A dominant part of them were invested in the CRPF. On the next day, a between time 12 member gathering of the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) was formed in Kokrajhar.¹

Memorandum of settlement signed on 10th Feb. 2003. NDFB AND CEASE FIRE. The main aims and objectives of NDFB was to creation of a "sovereign Boroland" in the North bank of Brahmaputra river. It was adopted on March 10, 1998 according to its constitution. After formation of 12 years the NDFB declared its objectives. They are-

- Liberate Boroland from the Indian expansion and occupation.
- Free the Boro nation from the oppression, colonialist exploitation and domination.
- Establish a democratic socialist society to promote equality, liberty and fraternity.
- Developed integrity and sovereignty of Boroland. From the 1st June, 2005, the NDFB observed a cease fire agreement with the Government of India.

FINDINGS-

Major findings of Bodoland Movement are-

- Before creation of BTC peoples face various problems such as social,

¹ Asia Pacific Journal of Research Vol: I Issue XXIV, November 2014



economic, political, cultural, infrastructure etc. But after formation of BTC it developed shortly.

- After the long struggle of BLT, ABSU, BPAC, BTC formed in 2003 and first election held in 2005. The political party of BPF take dominance role in BTC.
- NDFB and BLT are two militant groups in BTC and Bodoland movement was a fratricidal movement.
- Main aims and objectives of ABSU were to create a separate State. But after creation of BTC autonomous National Democratic Front of Boroland Council formed.
- In BTAD there are four districts. They are Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa and Udalguri.
- In Dec. 7, 2003 there are 12 Member interim Council of Bodoland Territorial Council was sworn in the presence of L.K. Advani, Deputy Prime Minister of India.

The main provision of settlement was identified with "the formation of the Bodoland Territorial Council, a self-ruling self-overseeing body inside the State of Assam and under the arrangements of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India to fulfill financial, informative and phonetic desires, socio-social and ethnic identity of the Bodos, and to quicken the structure headway in BTC area".

The BTC would include 3,082 towns in four areas Kokrajhar and the three yet to be made:

- Chirang
- Udalguri

➤ Baska.

The BTC have chosen 40 delegates and the Assam government would choose six more. Of the picked specialists, 30 seats would be put something aside for tribal pioneers, five for various indigenous Assamese pioneers, and the remaining five would be open for general test.

CHANGES IN BODO INSURGENCY-

Exceptional interior contention among Bodo agitators has turned out to be the greatest obstacle to peace in Bodo-ruled ranges of Assam. Internal complexities inside the National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB), the primary surviving Bodo radical social affair, have also widened, following the discharge of its creator president, Ranjan Daimary, expected name D.R. Nabla. Prospects for yet another round of fratricidal clashes are certain, consequently speaking to an important hazard to the peace strategy.

RESOLVING-

Bodo militancy can be effectively resolved by accommodating the only surviving Bodo militant outfit within the existing self-governing territorial council that came into existence in 2003. In the mid-1980s, the Bodos of Assam under its powerful understudy body, the All Bodo Students' Union (ABSU), which started an enthusiastic mass development requesting a different Bodoland state on the North of the Brahmaputra. The development went on for about 10 years and brought about the foundation of a regionally characterized self administering council known as Bodoland Autonomous Council (BAC) in 1993.



NEGOTIATION-

Insurgency movements in India's northeast would appear to be even more intractable and beyond solution if not for the ongoing ceasefires and peace negotiations between the government and two dozen outfits in various states.

Products of the efforts by community based organizations, official initiatives or the plain bankruptcy of ideas of the rebel outfits, such negotiations have been the harbinger of tranquillity in many areas of the region.

BODOLAND MOVEMENT

Ethnicity and identity have been the key issues of mobilization in all of Northeast India. The movement has its emergence since the colonial period. The issue of land alienation, marginalization faced from the mainstream and dominant community and the prolonged social and economic backwardness due to the step-motherly treatment of the state has been the main driving factor of the movement. The Bodos thought they claim to be the original inhabitants of the Brahmaputra valley has suffered in the hands of the dominant Assamese community in terms of allocation of resources, land alienation where a large chunk of land was grabbed from them and also dismal electorate representation in the colonial era (Basumatary, 2014). The general feeling of the Bodos is that of neglect, exploitation, alienation and discrimination for decades. The various policies adopted by the dominant Assamese community post-independence has led to the

feeling of insecurity and threat to their identity by the minority group including the Dimasas, Karbi, Bodo, etc. Further, the Assamese move to make Assam a 'nation province' and the relentless stride towards homogenization and the forceful assertion of identity to the minority has backfired and led to the aggravation of the colonial ethnic cleavage. The introduction of the official language bill on October 10, 1960 which tries to enforce the use of Assamese as the official language across Assam by the state government, the decision of the Government of Assam taken on 1972 which imposed Assamese language as the sole medium of instruction in university and secondary levels of education, the decisions of the All Assam Student's Union which tried to do away with the reservation and privilege hitherto enjoyed by the tribals and students belonging to schedule tribes in the hill district. All these moves apart from others has further widened the ethnic cleavage and threatened the linguistic identity of the minorities. The minorities and the Bodos in particular are demanding for self assertion and determination through the demand for autonomy i.e. for a separate Bodoa state, the Bodoland. This move is adopted in the first place since the Bodos who are the plain tribes are not covered.²

The Bodo movement since its inception has taken different trajectories from the demand for more electoral inclusion to the demand for a separate state and further to the secessionist movement spearheaded by the insurgent groups. While some have resolutely expressed the need for more

² Ethnicity, Conflict and Population Displacement in Northeast India, by - Mridula Dhekial Phukan.



autonomy within the present set-up, other movements have evolved more militant, secessionist idea of political and geographical demarcation of territory. The aim and purpose of this autonomy movement is not only to bring change in the existing system, but also to augment legitimate expressions of aspirations by the people having a distinct culture, tradition and common pattern of living.

DEMANDS OF BODOS-

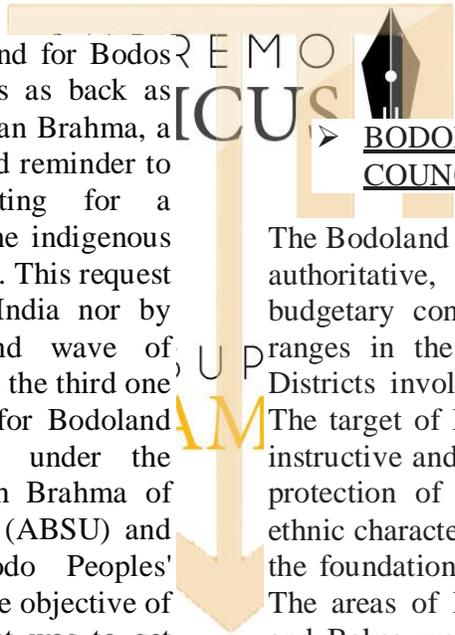
➤ SEPARATE STATE

The demand for a different land for Bodos has its underlying foundations as back as 1930s when Gurudev Kalicharan Brahma, a pioneer of the Bodos submitted reminder to Simon Commission requesting for a different political set up for the indigenous and tribal individuals of Assam. This request was met neither by British India nor by Independent India. The second wave of demands came up in 1960s and the third one in 1980s. This time, interest for Bodoland started on 2 March 1987 under the administration of Upendranath Brahma of the All Bodo Students Union (ABSU) and its political association Bodo Peoples' Action Committee (BPAC). The objective of the ABSU/BPAC improvement was to get Assam segregated 50-50 among Bodoland and Assam.

The improvement twisted up observably horrendous soon. In 1993, the Assam Government went into a bipartite Bodo accord with ABSU to diagram a Bodoland Autonomous Council (BAC) to satisfy cash related targets of the Bodos. This examination assaulted due to non-utilization

of different courses of action of the Accord. It broke down inside a year. The statehood request was again resuscitated by ABSU in 1996.

In 2003 under the NDA Government, a minute tripartite Bodo Accord was set apart between the Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT), an attacker prepare, the Central Government and the Assam Government. By methods for assention, the Bodos were yielded the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), inside the State of Assam under Sixth Schedule.



➤ **BODOLAND TERRITORIAL COUNCIL-**

The Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) has authoritative, managerial, official and budgetary controls more than 40 strategy ranges in the Bodoland Territorial Areas Districts involving four regions of Assam. The target of BTC was to satisfy financial, instructive and etymological desires and the protection of land-rights, socio-social and ethnic character of the Bodos; and accelerate the foundation improvement in BTC range. The areas of Kokrajhar, Chirang, Udalguri and Baksa went under the BTC regulatory range.

According to the 2003 accord, the BLT was required to surrender every one of their arms and changed over into Bodoland People's Front (BPF), a political gathering now administering the Council.

MURKY POLITICS of BODOLAND-

What happened later was more to inside dim governmental issues of the BTC. A portion



of the previous activists of the BLT and pioneers of ABSU-CCBM pioneers constituted a Bodoland People's Progressive Front (BPPF). This BPPF got split into BPPF (Hagrama), drove by Hagrama Mahilary, the past BLT boss and BPPF (Rabiram), drove by Rabiram Narzary, previous ABSU president. At the point when the principal decisions to the BTC occurred, these two groups got drew in into viciousness. Individuals offered command to BPPF (Hagrama) on the grounds that they felt that Mahilary, being the signatory to the Bodo Accord, would be in a superior position to convey more supports and improvement to BTC zones. The BPPF (Hagrama) was later renamed as Bodoland People's Front (BPF). There are two more associations dynamic in Bodoland as follows-

THE MOVEMENT AND ITS DECLINE-

The Bodo movement has succeeded in curving out certain administrative arrangement such as the BAC and the BTC but has failed to achieve its main goal of separate state (Fifty-Fifty Divide of Assam) or the secessionist movement of attaining a sovereign state. This failure can be attributed to the leadership failure and internal conflicts in leadership from the time of the movement by the student and political organizations to the armed struggle spearheaded by the militant groups. A number of political organizations spring up from the Tribal League, PTCA, ABSU, PDF, BSS, etc. which all has their own ideology and interest and there is a conflict amongst themselves. This has led to internal conflict which becomes the main weakness of the movement.

The movement however has failed to truly realize the concerns of the poor and the general masses and has failed to maintain a strong solidarity amongst the people which led to the internal crisis and leadership failure. The quest for power and internal politics has somehow cost the movement from realization of its main objective of separate state. The ethnic diversity of the state and the failure of the movement to incorporate these minority ethnic groups and its subsequent communal riots have cost the movement in some way. Also, the arms struggle and the turn in the movement from the democratic to the violent non-democratic process was a wrong turn in the movement which has led to its decline. The leadership crisis and the internal conflict amongst themselves was the greatest detrimental force in the movement. The movement in brief has passed through the emergence stage, the coalescence stage, the bureaucratization stage and the stage of decline not because of the realization of its goal but due to the failure to sustain the movement due to the aforementioned reason.

BODO- MUSLIM CONFLICT

The assaults in Assam, in a similar area where 2012 saw potentially India's most pessimistic scenario of mass human dislodging inferable from strife, is just the following period of savagery in a severe mixed drink of ethnic issues and rivalry for assets that have pained this locale.

Here are five things you need to know about the Bodo-Muslim conflict in Assam.

- 1. There is a history that provides context to the continuing violence.**



The regions of Kokrajhar, Baksa, Chirang and Udalguri (the last three were as of late made areas) are home to Bodos yet in addition to Muslims, OBCs and different gatherings. Actually, a great part of the viciousness is revolved around the apparent fast development of the Muslim populace in the area. While Scheduled Tribes (principally Bodos) constitute about 33% of the populace in these four locale, the STs have really turned into a minority in the district, adding to profound instabilities among the ethnic Bodos with respect to the Muslims.

The history is that the Bodos, Assam's greatest tribal gathering, have had biting conflicts with different Adivasis and the Muslim "pioneers" (called hence on the grounds that parts of Assam have seen a very long time of movement from Bangladesh appropriate since the 1950s). The 1990s saw a dynamic insurrection and a Bodo development, a concurrent feeling of mistreatment among the non-Bodos who kept on getting pushed to the edge of legislative issues in Kokrajhar and the district encompassing it.

2. A peace accord was signed, but issues remain unresolved

Following quite a while of militancy and one fizzled peace accord, the Assam government and the Center (at that point drove by the NDA) marked a moment peace accord with the Bodo Liberation Tigers in 2003. This got ready for the arrangement of the BTAD, the Bodoland Territorial Autonomous Districts, involving Kokrajhar, Baksa, Chirang and Udalguri. The BTAD is

represented, as per that understanding, by the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), a kind of semi-self-governing body much the same as some other tribal self-ruling bodies in the state.

Denoting the comprehension were the surrendered radicals of the Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) drove by Hagrama Mohilary who proceeded to outline the Bodo People's Front (BPF) which has been in charge in the BTC. The Congress party isn't for the most part display in the BTC, except for through the BPF.

The BTC accord gave political energy to a Scheduled Tribe aggregate that was truly hindered in that area. Be that as it may, it placed them against another gathering, the Muslims, likewise generally hindered in the state and in whatever is left of the nation.

3. Illegal immigration remains a grey area

The 2012 savagery was differently portrayed as having started over the Bodos' pulverization of a mosque or an under-development mosque in Kokrajhar or as having started after the executing of some BLT men by Muslims. In any case, open recognition was to a great extent that the skewed socioeconomics of Assam, owing for the most part to the proceeding with unlawful migration from Bangladesh - the Bengali-talking "pilgrims" are likewise called "Bangladeshis" - were at the foundation of the ethnic viciousness.

The movement issue is an imperative factor, with Bodos trusting that the Muslim pilgrims bolster illicit workers who keep on



arriving through the riverine zones. There have additionally been reports of widespread infringement of state-possessed woods arrive by Muslim encroachers.

The Muslims live partly on forest land. They are now fleeing their homes, [say reports](#). *"Despite the government's efforts to stop people from fleeing out of fear, 25 Bodo families fled to Kokrajhar from Fakiragram in Muslim-dominated Dhubri district .Bengali Muslims, too, were seen heading towards Dhubri district carrying their belongings,"* said the report

4. Prevalence of arms adds a lethal ingredient to a deadly cocktail of ethnic strife and political scare mongering.

This report in The Hindu subtle elements the brutality that happened in BTAD in the course of recent days. "There were around 40 of them, some in fight uniform and faces secured with dark fabric, and some others wearing khaki. Every one of them held weapons," says a survivor.

The political control of BTAD by previous Bodo radicals has implied that the prevalence of arms in the area proceeds.

Reports have said more than 100 illegal weapons have been seized in BTAD in the run-up to choices. Since January this year, 42 aggressors of the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Songbijit gathering) have set down arms, while 18 others have been butchered in encounters.

This straightforward proximity of arms, joined with the Muslims' conviction that

the Bodos will rely upon violence to drive Muslims out of the territory, adds to the fear factor. The 2012 ruthlessness saw reports of item mischief and pillaging and fire related wrongdoing also.

5. The Bodo leadership is itself fractured.

The gatherings of the limited National Democratic Front of Bodoland barely watch eye to eye. The counter talks gathering, the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Songbijit), has denied its part in the strikes and has said it was "a political trap by Assam government to trigger clashes between two gatherings". A press clarification by NDFB Secretary (Information and Publicity Wing) NE Esara expressed, "We ask the Assam government and its experts to stay away from such affirmation without the littlest legitimization."

The virtuoso talks amass has starting late asked for that the National Register of Citizens in Assam be revived, confirming that 70 lakh to 80 lakh outcasts came wrongfully into Assam in the region of 1951 and 1971. It has as often as possible reviled violence by the counter talks gathering, refering to reports of compulsion, snatching and executing of guiltless people related with that gathering.

CROSS-BORDER MIGRATION

The extensive scale relocation from Bangladesh has essentially adjusted socioeconomics in India's northeastern states, prompting social, financial, and political pressures amongst tribals and Bangladeshi Muslim pilgrims. For example,



in Assam, Muslims make up around 33% of Assam's populace, and 11 out of 27 areas in the state now contain Muslim greater parts. Bodo pioneers in Assam state that Bangladeshi Muslims are utilizing their developing energy to force their way of life and religion in the range. Unlawful Bangladeshi transients have efficiently appropriated cultivating, brushing, and woodland lands generally utilized by the Bodos and different indigenous tribes in Assam for their work, prompting trepidation and disdain among the tribal populace. Alongside illicit transients, medicate bootleggers and other criminal components as often as possible cross the Indo-Bangladesh outskirts into Assam. Also, as per Indian authorities, numerous Bangladeshi Muslim pilgrims in Assam are presently occupied with the unlawful development and dispersion of opiates in the state. Some Indian political gatherings in Assam, for example, the Communist Party of India and the Congress, have professedly supported unlawful relocation from Bangladesh, utilizing Bangladeshi Muslim pioneers to fortify their political base and catch good votes in races. Additionally, unlawful vagrants can without much of a stretch get produced citizenship records, empowering them to vote and access taxpayer driven organizations.

In the 1978 Lok Sabha (bring down place of Parliament) by-decisions in the express, the names of 45,000 illicit Bangladeshi vagrants were found out of the blue on the voter's rundown, prompting fierce political distress coming full circle in the "Assam Agitation" (1979-1985) led by the All Assam Students Union (AASU). India's Supreme Court as of late noticed the size of the issue when it

expressed that Assam was confronting "outer animosity and inward unsettling influence," because of the substantial scale relocation from Bangladesh.

The two India and Bangladesh have demonstrated woefully insufficient in managing the truth of the outskirts between the two nations. Ironically the fringe which was drawn by the British in 1947 to sanely re-sort out the political space in the area has in the end produced its own particular madness, as well as made numerous new issues for the locale. The outskirts, with its long history of developments between individuals, societies, convictions, thoughts and traditions was totally unbelievable from the earliest starting point. Arrive on the two sides of the outskirts was for the most part cultivable and was bolted, and there were cultivates inside 40 yards of zero point on either side. Maybe the most imperative normal for the outskirts was that as a rule it was not touching. There are 53 waterways in the area which make working of the fringe more muddled. All of India's debate with East Pakistan identified with this outskirts, generally including streams (Report of the Indo-Pakistan Boundary Disputes Tribunal, 1958). The disagreement regarding the limit amongst Murshidabad and Rajshahi was an average case of these underlying debate where even the tribunal chose that the division of the line made by the limit commission 'is observed to be inconceivable". Considerably more problematic was that every nation included its enclaves inside the limit of the other, implying that the outskirts was overflowing with potential for issue. After the freedom of Bangladesh it was trusted that the fringe would lose a lot of its potential for making



debate and hostility with the change of reciprocal relations. Tragically, even after over 25 years of the introduction of Bangladesh, all the exceptional issues amongst India and Bangladesh keep on being identified with the regular outskirts. These incorporate sharing of water-assets of regular streams, CHT, boundary of sea limits and the responsibility for Moore/Talpatty Island, illicit cross-outskirt exercises, unlawful relocation, Berubari passageway and the giving of section/leave offices. Conviction about the sacredness of the fringe is weaker in this district than somewhere else in India. Endeavors to control the development of individuals and products, including timber, dairy cattle, materials, electronic merchandise, sugar, medication and lamp fuel, have fizzled. Out of a blend of sadness and political pressure, the legislature of India has manufactured spiked metal perimeter on parts of both Assam and West Bengal sides of the outskirts. Fencing project of 358 kms and 159 kms in south Bengal and Assam separately has been authorized. Different measures, for example, consistent watching and checkpoints proceed. In any case, these have not stemmed the stream of either individuals or products; in reality, it's a well known fact that fringe monitors on either side acknowledge and request influences from those looking to cross unlawfully. Because of the convergence, the measure of which is hard to assess, a steady condition of pressure exists, in Assam specifically and different conditions of the north-east and additionally between transients, saw vagrants and the host groups. In the event that one is to acknowledge that relocation is a characteristic human marvel that happens in shifting degrees around the world, one

should likewise acknowledge the way that couple of nations on the planet have effectively contained it, be it a superpower like the United States or a little nation like Germany. Once more, in the event that one is to pass by the start that movement, particularly illicit migration can't be halted, one must go above and beyond and say that it must be contained or regulated. Or, on the other hand rather, it can be consulted through a procedure of meaningful monetary activities, trades, administrative systems, or more all through exchange. The issue of cross-fringe movement is now and then confused by religious factor. Either the general population of the minority groups look to the alternative of taking Economic and Political Weekly September 4, 1999 2549 This substance downloaded from 14.139.239.74 on Sun, 22 Oct 2017 16:24:05 UTC All utilization subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms protect in the neighboring nation exasperated with majoritarian insensitivities, or stay potential evacuees or illicit transients. Amid 1972-1993, an aggregate number of 41,25,576 individuals touched base in India from Bangladesh. Out of that an aggregate of 8,36,524 outstayed (contrast between the movement and displacement figures). Out of them 5,38,501 were Hindus.

RECOMMENDATION

The problem of [Assam](#) is unique. We have so many diverse ethnicities and no other state in India has a similar problem. Besides, lots of infiltration has taken place in [Assam](#) since centuries, which has compounded the problem.

The ground reality is that the problems of the Assamese people and Assam has not



been resolved yet, and will not be resolved in the future. This is because Assam is one of the best political weapons political parties will use to gain minor benefits, and dump everything they promise, after the election. It is very much certain that the Delhiwalas seating in the AC offices will never feel our problems and troubles, and will continue to exploit us until we decide to "write our own destiny."

Some policy and recommendations to solve the problems are as follows-

- The Central Indian Government and State Government in Assam must make every single essential move to completely restore the casualties of the current mobs and guarantee the wellbeing of all groups in the state going ahead.
- India must secure the social, monetary, and political privileges of the defenseless tribal populace in Assam and extensively address the hidden issue of unlawful movement from Bangladesh.
- The U.S. ought to energize the Government of Bangladesh to execute solid measures to abridge the stream of illicit foreigners, activists, and medications from its side of the Indo-Bangladesh outskirts keeping in mind the end goal to avert assist destabilization of the area.

inundation of Bangladeshi Muslims has been a destabilizing power in Assam and has brought about various political and security challenges. Following quite a while of careless conduct by the Assamese government for unlawful movement the Bodos propelled a furnished uprising in the 1980s to cut out a different state for Bodoland. The creation of the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) and Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD) has failed to protect the rights of the Bodos and curb the unabated migration from Bangladesh, leaving them increasingly vulnerable.

But their survival would never be possible nor fulfilled. The Bodoland Movement had emerged a powerful autonomy Movement in Assam. It is observed that the formation of BTC has not fully satisfied the Bodo peoples. ABSU, Bodo National Conference (BNC), NDFB are now demand for creation of a separate State like Telangana.

CONCLUSION

From the above analysis we can conclude that all the Bodo people and their political, social, cultural, literary or other organisations are in favour of the creation of a separate Bodoland State. A mass