

REPORT ON
INTER TRIBAL CONFLICT AND ITS
IMPACT ON WOMAN AND CHILD

CONDUCTED BY

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CHAPTER - I

Introduction:

Conflict is a state of discordance and struggle for survival, dominance or higher power in society. The root causes of conflict seems to be disparity, contradiction or incompatibility within or between groups that leads to antagonistic interaction. It connotes a situation of involvement in serious disagreements or arguments of people in which opposing ideas, opinions, feelings or wishes are seen.

The term “conflict” often has a negative connotation. Conflict is a disagreement through which the parties involved perceive a threat to their needs, interest or concern. Generally, there is some level of difference in the position of the parties involved. Conflict occurs in different settings and situation and is difficult to define, as it denotes a variety of meaning. However, Conflict in broader sense is a philosophical category denoting the clash of power against power. It is found that conflict occurs wherever people engage themselves in unfavourable relationships. The concept of conflict is multi-dimensional making the structure of any conflict quite complicated. Many a times the causes of conflict are also difficult to decode. Moreover, conflict can be an outcome of people’s want in non-favourable situation and willing to pursue even through confrontation. Hostile actions, violence, or war is a means and manifestation of this process.

The issue of conflict is familiar in a sense that, there is hardly any part in the world that does not face the challenge of conflict. The nature and forms of conflict however varies from region to region, and due to involvement of various groups having different interest, a single line of narration cannot justify its action. There has been a makeable change in the nature and scale of conflict over the last two centuries and also its impact on the affected population. The present day pattern of conflict occurs between factions fragmented along ethnic, religious or cultural lines. There is also conflict between government and rebel groups, different groups competing for supremacy amongst them. The pattern of contemporary armed conflict has increased the risk for lost livelihood security particularly of the marginal people living in the area. Manipulation of ethnicity and religion to serve personal purpose are also causing conflict across the region.

The conflict analysis can broadly be divided into two types - material based response i.e non uniform resource distribution and developmental issues and non-material based origin

like political conflict, ethnic crisis and loss of cultural identity. Most of the modern conflicts occur within the state and are associated with extreme inequality in distribution of resources, lack of developmental activities and unjust governance.

Conflict in general can be categorised into two broad divisions, latent and active/overt. In latent conflict, a divergent and competing interest exists between conflicting parties as a relatively permanent condition whereas in active conflict dispute occurs over a specific problem. Both these divisions of conflict have the potential of transforming a society to a large extent. People get distressed, angry and frustrated when they perceive that they are not receiving a fair share or proportion of something they value. However, conflict weakens civil society, destroys economy, delegitimizes government institutions and frustrates development goals. Generally, conflicts divide communities, destroy social harmony, weaken family ties. The impact of clash have been varied for different genders, age groups and economic classes but mostly effects the family's capacity to care for its more vulnerable members like woman and child.

Conflict amongst ethnic group is a widely observed social phenomenon across the world societies. Most of these conflicts are result of dissatisfaction of basic needs, asymmetric power relations, relative deprivation, failure of organisational functions and identity crises. If we narrow down the problem, the conflict area generally presents contest over tribal land and subsequent displacement of indigenous populations.

In the contemporary world, ethnic political mobilisation is seen mainly as a response to the structure and operation of the economy, particularly the economic competition among mobilised ethnic contenders (Hannan, 1979). This economic competition takes place largely in the political arena due to the subordination of the economy to the polity (Bell, 1975).

In India, the process of identity construction started much before independence, the materialization and political involvement could be seen only after India's inception as an independent nation-state. Similar to the task of nation-building with special attention to incorporation of minority cultures, languages and religions, the Indian state also guaranteed cultural, religious and linguistic freedoms by incorporating provisions like the Fundamental Rights, the Directive Principles of the State Policy, etc. India's practice of affirmative action or reservations for the underprivileged communities has contributed to both growing sense of participation and empowerment (Muralidharan, 2004). However, the politics of reservation

has also resulted in the process of formation and sharpening of identities in the public domain (Baljit, 2006).

Different communities across India feel that those who control the economy devalue their culture and attack their identity. As a result, economic, cultural and political issues merge into one and conflict follows from it. Clash is inevitable when variation is observed among the local and immigrant people in the line of ethnicity. Again, demographic distribution is also considered as a possible source of conflict involving a number of ethnic groups. Issues relating to identity politics emerged most vividly in the twentieth century as a product of collapse of the modern grand narratives mostly related to changing economic and political conditions. The manner, in which modern nation states tried to construct common national identities, creates a genial environment for identity politics. Thus, through the process of nation-building, the majorities tried to construct national identities which led to integration of diverse socio-cultural identities into mainstream politics.

After independence, ethnicity has emerged as a major instrument for minor communities to get share in political power. Sometimes, general resentment or lack of opportunity of livelihood can be used by the political class as instrument to gather community people for their vested interest by blaming a community or communities. Long term continuation of conflict can become a vested interest of those who are benefited from it, which includes the community leaders, business persons, militants and the security forces even. Many a times, the insurgence situation arose out of such situation is considered only as law and order issue by the administration, though most conflicts go beyond it.

The inter-ethnic conflict have various and different effects on different groups of people in our society. Hundreds of men have lost their lives in wars and many more injured making them unproductive in the society. They also experience problems when displaced and their resources destroyed, as resources are an essential condition that shapes socio-economic and politico-cultural status of communities, groups and nation states. With these problems, men are unable to contribute towards livelihood activities in their homes and the whole society at large. Men have been the primary agents of conflicts and are likely to adapt to the threat posed by out-group man. In all these conflicts, the most vulnerable are always the poor strata of the society. Their livelihoods are irrevocably lost; their children's education got disrupted. After the loss of previous livelihood, people adopted measures which are often

unsustainable and undignified. Reintegration into society after the source of livelihood is destroyed is one of the severest consequences of conflict.

The North East India and Inter Tribal conflict:

The North-Eastern region of India witness to the problem of ethnic conflict and is often called as conflict-ridden area, here the most common form of conflict is between the state and the separatist groups. The conflict between ethnic groups and communities are also common in this region. The Northeast region of India comprising of eight states are poorly connected to the Indian mainland by a small corridor while it is land locked by countries such as Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh and China. So the north east has always been a soft target for those who don't want India as a prosperous and functioning democracy. At no point of time North East India was under a single ruler, it was always ruled by a number of kings and tribal chiefs. British conquered most of the North East India but could not impose the uniform rule in all these areas due to independent political thinking of the tribal chiefs and rulers. To avoid frequent raids and conflicts the then British ruler have identified some tribal dominated areas as excluded or partially excluded area for smooth governance and less possible conflict.

The movement for total autonomy among tribal was found to be the political under current since then. For instance, the Naga insurgence, which started in the 1950s, known as the mother of the Northeast insurgencies, is one of the oldest unresolved armed conflicts in the world. In total, Manipur, Assam, Nagaland and Tripura have witnessed conflicts at different times. So this region is vulnerable to conflict when it comes to pride and self-governance. At another level, conflict in the region has been an all pervasive phenomena, and in its violent form.

The nature of conflict has undergone transformation with the emerging contemporary conflict of armed nature which is fast adopting alternative methods of warfare. Armed conflict in North-East India denotes the entire gamut of resistance movement along with struggles for identity. The Indian governments past and on-going courses of national integration, democratic consolidation and state building have further aggravated the conflict scenario in the region. (Surinder, 2001).

The aspiration for a distinct identity and ownership tendency among the ethnic groups resulted in a number of ethnic movements demanding autonomy in the state of Assam. Resource competition for land, forest, mineral etc. is also a cause of conflict in the tribal

areas of Assam. Every ethnic group began to feel that their identity and culture are under attack. Lack of development, encroachment on their land and other events cause shortages that add to massive unemployment from which the people of the region suffer. Sometimes societies with long histories of ethnic tolerance and integration can rapidly engulf in ethnic conflict between different ethnic groups or communities. A history of demographic change giving rise to ethnic rivalry was often evoked to account for the causes of conflict in the tribal areas of Assam. Burma invaded Assam in 1750 and dominated the eastern half of the Brahmaputra valley till 1823. In 1824, the East India Company entered into defence agreements against the Jaintia and Cachar kings. The Anglo-Burmese war began with the Burmese entry into Cachar on 5th March 1824 and ended with the Yandabu treaty of 24th February 1826 (Dihingia, 1993:17). Thus, the East India Company and British monarchy ruled Assam for 121 years, during which most policies concerning tribal groups evolved. As early as in 1947, the tribal belts and blocks were formed through an amendment of Land and Revenue Regulation Act, 1886 for providing protection to the backward tribal communities from the encroachment by non-tribal. There are altogether 78 tribes and sub-tribes in the hills and plain areas of Assam, out of them only 25 have been given the recognition of the scheduled tribes' status by the government till date. The constitution order of 1950 was amended in 1976 wherein the scheduled tribes of Assam were re-categorised as Scheduled tribes (hills) and scheduled tribe (plains).

The very first tribe to break with Assam and demanding autonomy were the Naga in the 1950s . Once the Nagas were given a state, others with equally distinctive language and culture too claimed their demand. The demand for creation of more states and union territories still continues in Assam. Parallel, demand for independent land was made by the organization like NSCN, ATTF, NDFB and ULFA. In the same state and within the same community if one organization wants total independence the other demand for autonomy within the state. This brings in identity politics in the picture which dominates contemporary socio-political discourse in Assam. Ethnic assertion, revivalism, and quest for a separate space are the major issues around which the so called struggle of different communities revolves. Due to above mentioned factors and competition over economic resources and political dominance conflicts in Assam are common. Earlier these type of conflicts spread to a certain level and gets settled amicably but due to presence of armed insurgent organization among these communities the violence reached a different level taking many lives of people. Many people have been killed and uprooted as a result of ethnic or communal violence. In

Assam mob violence has claimed hundreds of lives, rendered people homeless and forced a large number to leave their native place for protection elsewhere. (Mahajan, 2000).

The Northeast India has 382 culturally and regionally distinct communities of various sizes at various stages of development (Singh, 1996). The leaders of such communities have begun to identify the values and interests which appeared to be universal to their respective communities. The articulation of such interest has led to much tension; as such interests of a community invariably come in conflict with interests of other communities. The movements of various communities either asserting a new identity or preserving and protecting their ethnic identity from assimilation are the most significant aspects of the contemporary socio-political realities of Northeast India (Singha, 2016). The movements launched in various regions of Assam among the Assamese, Bengalis, Naga, Kuki, Khasis, Garos, Mizos, Bodos, Karbis, Rabhas etc. Many small groups with somewhat blurred cultural markers are now beginning to assert their identities, some of which are even busily intervening in separate identities.

Though the conflict in Assam are mostly analysed in the ethnic line, but influx of illegal minority from the neighbouring countries had worsen the situation since independence. The United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) movement started against illegal migrants which later clashed violently with the state. The tension in Assam was focussed around two interrelated issues, the influx of Bengali speaking immigrants and the inability of the centre to accommodate the regional patriotism of Assamese speakers within the state (Baruah,1999) .

North-East India has witnessed scales of conflict that revolves primarily around different levels of conflict. Some of the recent ethnic conflicts of North-East India are- the ethnic conflict between Karbis and the Kukis , the Meitei-Naga conflict , Kuki-Nagas conflict , the KarbiDimasa conflict, the Bodo Minority conflict, The Bodo-Adibasi conflict and the Karbi-Dimasa conflict. These conflicts were mainly fought on land and identity issues. Many of these violent movements have uprooted many villages and killed many lives. Ethnic clashes are a depressing picture of destruction and insecurity. Still it continued to this day with serious implication for the welfare of citizens. Ethnic violence is not only responsible for material destruction but also central in destroying culture and eroding values.

Conflicts have also impacted woman's life in a terrible way. Women are the bearers of cultural indicators in a society and are the first ones to be targeted by the opposing groups

at the time of conflict. They are usually widowed and left homeless. With the death of the breadwinners, the women are to take over their responsibilities. These conflicts negatively affect women's participation in livelihood activities. The women's role of being daily task providers and care givers within the family and the wider society comes under threat during periods of conflict. Ethnically motivated conflict has detrimental impact on women's health and participation in livelihood activities. The physical and mental stress resulting from experiencing death, separation, rape, torture, destruction, loss of livelihood and material deprivation have largely affected women as their access to adequate health care is extremely limited. During conflict, women tend to bear a much greater burden than man for taking care of survivors as well as children. They also carry the burden for ensuring food provision, while running social and political activities, when men are fighting away from their homes. This shift of social responsibilities from men to women is common despite different contexts in which conflict occur. Conflicts have resulted in physical injuries and trauma, internal displacement of people and disruption of the functioning of social institutions. Because of the conflict, many women have developed ailments like heart disease, respiratory problems, insomnia, palpitation etc leading to severe health issues. Conflicts destroy the human, social, economic, physical and natural capital on which people rely on for their needs and holistic living; sometimes irreversibly and permanently.

The biggest impact of political turmoil and conflict is on memories of children. Children in conflict and post-conflict zones often have constrained images of childhood having political and ideological origins as well as consequences. It not only disrupts systems of living but also reflective to the community identities as well (Bakshi, 2012). As the North-East India is suffering from low intensity conflicts for decades, a safe environment is denied to the children here. Exposure to conflict can have a lasting impact, especially on children who are still at an impressionable stage in their lives. Immediate responses to conflict situations include anxiety, fear and anger creating violent personality. Short term responses include regression to behaviour which was appropriate for earlier levels of psychological and emotional development. Loss of access to education, health and social effects can impact the notion that life and events have meaning and purpose. In the past decade, an estimated two million children all over the world have been killed in armed conflicts, three times as many severely injured or maimed, and countless others have been forced to witness or take part in horrifying acts of violence. Situations turn into tragic space in which children are killed, raped or harmed in various ways. Conflict is also the space in which children are exploited as

soldiers exposed to brutality and deprivation of daily nourishment and food. The girl child basically has more ill effect of conflict. They are married off early to lessen the burden of the family as the parents lose capacity to sustain the family. Marriage is also resorted as a measure to save the girls from sexual abuse and molestation in the crowded camps. Children's are trapped in conflicts not merely as bystanders but also as targets. Some of them fall victims to a general onslaught against civilian; some die as a consequence of calculated genocide; others suffer the effects of sexual violence and multiple deprivations caused by armed conflict. Children are exploited through administrative detention, sexual exploitation, abduction etc. The loss of parental care and community support during the process of forced displacement and migration affects their day to day life and hence result in disturbed childhood usually leading to maladjusted adulthood. Distorted support network leads in impacting the psycho-social well-being of children resulting in undesirable consequences like dropping out of school, child labour, substance abuse among adolescents or individuals in late childhood. Witnessing killings, the loss of close family members and having to escape the familiar comforts of home can threaten the notion that one's own people are valuable and worthy. Freedom of movement was heavily restricted due to the anxiety of parents. Children who suffer from such displacement in lives could undergo sleep disturbances and nightmares, lack of appetite, withdrawn behaviour and learning difficulties. Their basic survival is also a major concern to them. Post conflict situation survival becomes the priority. There is absolutely no concern about children's education. Child in many families are regarded as a partner in bread earning resulting in forced migration, forced drop out of school and irregular schooling, child labour, domestic violence etc. Caught between battles of ideologies, culture, beliefs, socio-economic and political processes, children are often neglected as mere collaterals in these struggles (Garbarino&Kostelny, 1997). But the impact of recovering from the dismal conditions that the conflict left behind was very strong on children. Violence, conflict and war challenge received normative understanding about the nature of children and boundary of the childhood (Deniel and John, 2011). Children have been fighter, victim, refugee and in some places peacemakers. They comprehend armed conflict in their own way. Millions of children are victims of conflict in which they are not only bystanders but targets, some fall victims to a general onslaught against civilians; others die as a part of the calculated genocide. They suffer as a result of trauma as many of them are exposed to brutality like the slaughter of either or both of their parents, post conflict they are addressed to a situation where they are deprived of minimum necessities of life.

Bodo -Adivasi conflict (Chirrang district):

One of the area under study was among the inhabitants of Bodo and Adivasi community of Chirrang district of Assam. This part of western Assam has been witnessing violent clashes since decades leading to loss of many lives and has widespread among the minority communities. The Bodos outnumber Adivasis in terms of population and are among the largest plains tribe of Assam. The Bodo movement that started in 1987, demanding separate Bodo homeland to meet social, cultural and economic demands, led to the formation of Bodoland Autonomous Council (BAC). Ever since the accord signed some of its provisions like sharing of power and delimitation of boundaries led to immediate rejection of the accord by the leaders of the movement. Along with it the moderate section of the Bodo society was not happy due to non-implementation of the accord leading to fresh demand for separate Bodoland. These factors triggered the process of formation of Bodo Liberation Tiger Force (BLTF) and National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB); while the former strove for separate Bodoland, the later fought for sovereign Bodoland. Under such circumstance a new accord was signed on 10 February, 2003 leading to the formation of Bodoland territorial council (BTC). As per this new accord major administrative power of the area covered under BTC was handed over. But this act could not fulfil one of the major expectation of the Bodo people regarding land settlement. This act could only prevent the fresh occupations of tribal lands by non-tribals but cannot evict those who have already settled before the act came into existence. Fresh transfer of land is also allowed provided they are permissible. Thus, people residing in the BTC area would continue enjoying their right over land thus legalising the stay of large number of immigrants. Hence, even after the formation of BTC, conflict situation still arises in large scale within the region among the tribal and non-tribal groups. On 23rd December 2014, a conflict situation aroused in Saralpara village of Chirrang district of Assam among the Bodos and the Adivasis and later spread to Lungsung village and other adjacent areas across district. As informed by Adivasi informants, the Bodos tried to evict them from the forest reserve land because of the fear of losing their land and identity. The Bodo villagers tried to snub them in every possible way but failed, due to which they had to take the help of NDFB cadres. On the very next day i.e. on 24th of December evening, the garrisons patrolled the area, killed 8 people altogether and the houses and granaries in the reserve land were burnt by Bodo public. Again, at the time of 2015 BTC elections, the NDFB cadres attacked the Adivasis. In Lungsung village again, five people were killed including woman and children which later turned out to be a brutal conflict in the

region that spread to the adjacent areas like Biswanath Chariali, Dhordhora, Majipara, Dewalguri etc. Both the parties didn't spare the domesticated animals, houses were damaged, granaries were burnt, people lost lives, number of children dropped out from school as they couldn't appear for the final examinations, women were affected and people had to flee to safer areas and relief camps for safety. Constant fear and insecurities developed in the region. People resided in camps for around 45 days, during that time community organization, student unions, business man, NGOs tried their level best to help needy people by providing food, clothes, medicines and other basic necessities. The Bodo villagers during investigation however claimed that the Adivasis started the conflict by occupying the forest land they had been using for generations. According to them, the Bodo community representatives tried to convince the Adivasis to leave their land but they refused to do so. Apart from that the Adivasis also killed one of the Boros ex-army to trigger the conflict.

During the conflict the Bodos were also badly affected, they too had to stay in relief camp for about a month at Runikata high school and Durgamandir. Militant attacks on Adivasi villages and retaliatory violence in Assam claimed hundreds of lives, displaced thousands of Bodos and Adivasis . From Bodo dominated villages Adivasis fled away and from Adivasi dominated villages Bodos. The root cause of the recurring clashes originated from claims on same land by multiple parties and lacking in policy execution made to protect the tribal belts and blocks. Land became a contested terrain of struggle leading to various forms of conflict repeatedly. But at times the triggering factor is found to be different. In May, 1996 violence continued for a long time started with the accusation of killing and rape of three Bodo girls at Gosaigaon by the Adivasis. According to the narratives provided by the Adivasi villagers the girls were killed by the Boro people itself and thrown at Adivasis area to go for clashes and grab their land . Thus with the killing incident of these three Bodo girls triggered the conflict between the two communities. The Adivasis, who were once a dominated and minority community has started to fight back hand in hand with the Bodos.

Garo-Rabha conflict (Goalpara District):

The area under this study is in Goalpara district of Assam inhabited by Garo and Rabha community. These two communities have lived together in harmony for centuries. But during last three-four decades, both the communities are found to be in non-cordial relation and engaged in clashes involving their civic and political organisations as well. The Garo-Rabha conflict considered for this study has taken place in the Assam-Meghalaya border region of

Goalpara district on 1st January 2011 mid-night and lasted for around four to five days leaving the villages deserted for months.

During the field study a number of people including the victims and sufferers were investigated to know the root cause of this volatile atmosphere. Though the villagers from both the communities are aware of the conflict ridden situation, but the exact cause of the conflict is not clear to them. However, with the help of the secondary sources it is found that political dominance in the region could be the primary cause of conflict between these two communities. As a part of self-governance and community specific developmental policy of the Government of Assam, the Autonomous Council for Rabha community was formed in the year 1995. From this council People's expectation were quite high in regards to education, health, transportation, communication and livelihood. But the council could only partially fulfil the people's expectation due to extreme backwardness, lack of communication facilities and challenging socio - political situation prevailed in the region. As a result the demand for more autonomy and sixth schedule status for the Rabha dominated area got new momentum, as a part of the demand for sixth schedule status Rabha organization frequently call for bandh and road blockage. The Garos living in that area had to travel through Assam via Dudhnoi and Guwahati to reach Shillong, the capital city of Meghalaya for economic and administrative work. The Garos of Meghalaya residing along the border of Goalpara started facing tremendous problem of road communication and trade with the other parts of Meghalaya and Assam for these bandhs and blockage. The bandh or road blockage by the Rabhas was a kind of economic blockade for them, though they were not the target. In retaliation, the Garo National Council of Assam also started declaring bandhs in Goalpara district resulting more Inter-tribal clashes between the two communities. Meanwhile, the emergence of identity assertion movement had significant implication in the areas bordering East Garo Hill district of Meghalaya. Finally as outcome of this conflicting situation the Garo villagers attacked a Rabha village in Assam Meghalaya border which finally led to full scale inter community conflict. In the East Garo hills district of Meghalaya, damage took place in homes belonging to Rabhas who form a minority in the state. In Assam, it is the other way round with the Garos leaving behind their homes in a mass exodus towards the safety of Meghalaya. News of Garo villages being burnt in Assam resulted in destroying of Rabha colonies in Meghalaya. Many Rabha villagers started vacating villages anticipating attack on them, which made it easier for the attackers to burn them down. The consequences of the conflict led to loss of many lives. The Rabha villagers migrated to safer places and stayed at

relief camps for months. Affected people were adjusted to stay at Gyandeep Sangha of Damra Patpara village, Sitokuma and Dankhong for around twenty days. Facilities such as food, drinking water and other essential requirements of the victims were provided by the villagers. The village organisation along with the other members collectively contributed to help the people of their community. Relief camps were set in Hudakona L.P school for the Garos ,Kukurkata camp for Rabhas . Few other relief camps in the mostly affected areas are Ghorapota M.V School, Borpothar, Hatigaon, Kalajhar L.P school, Bongaon L.P school. After the month long conflict situation, the representatives from both the communities came forward to stop further conflict. At present the relationship between both the communities is stable but the under current is difficult to judge.

Some of the affected villages of this area are Agia (Hatigaon area), Kukurkata, Gandabari, Telaliguri, Holuwapara, Belpara, Hatibasa, Mendipathar, Garomara, Mongre etc. Exposure to conflict and its devastating consequences effect both the communities as both the communities lived in close proximity.

Karbi and Dimasa Conflict (KarbiAnglong District):

Since the beginning of 21st century we can found repeated ethnic conflagrations in the two hills districts claiming hundreds of innocent lives. In 2002 Dimasa-Hmar conflict occurred claiming at least one hundred lives and rendering thousands homeless; in 2003 Kuki-Karbi conflict claiming at least hundred lives and uprooting thousands from forty villages in the Singhason belt of KarbiAnglong in 2004 Karbi-Khasi conflict claiming at least a dozen lives and uprooting atleast three thousand villagers.

The last conflict between Karbi and Dimasa began on 26th of September,2005. On that particular day 3 Dimasa youth were found killed nearby a Karbi hamlet, Rongkimi, about 32 KM from Diphu. This automatically made the Dimasa villagers to believe it as an act of the Karbi villagers. However, till 1st of October, 2005 no incident of any clash between the communities recorded. But on 2nd October, 2005, few suspected armed man entered the house of the village headman of the village Hemari Terang under the Diphu police station and killed five family members followed by another 3 on 4th of October near Bokajan. Again on 8th October, 2005, eight Karbi villagers were killed including women and children, 60 houses were set in flames by group of 150 Dimasa people . On 9th of October, 2005 seven Karbis and one Nepali people were killed and about 130 houses were burnt. Very next day on

10th Oct, the Karbi armed group reportedly hit back by killing at least five Dimasa people and 63 houses were burnt in Kheronigaon under Diphu police station. In that attack a group of about 20 armed Karbi man and over 200 villagers were involved, again on 12th October in Disagadiba village one woman was hacked to death. By this time about thirty thousand villagers left the villages to take shelter in different camps. For next several days looting and torching of deserted villages continued unabated. On 16th October, 2005 another 200 houses were burnt down by miscreants at Hojaipur, Doldoli and Dhansiri areas under Diphu police station.

The situation has been further deteriorated after killing of 34 karbi people by suspected members of the armed Dimasa group at Charchim. In Charchim a group of 20 to 25 members of the suspected armed group loaded with sophisticated weapons allegedly stopped two buses numbering (AS-09-3896) and (AS-09-4743) at Charchim and killed the karbi passengers travelling in the buses, 99 houses were also burned down at the nearby Charchim village in Hamren Civil Sub-Division. Finally curfew is imposed in entire Karbi Anglong . But by that time 90 lifes were already lost and 30,000 villagers became homeless in a span of 20 days.

The social relation between the Dimasas and Karbis were amiable till 2001; there was no history of any active conflict prior to that. The cause of Karbi-Dimasa clash has been a shock and mystery for both the community people. Nobody understands why the auto rickshaw drivers were attacked and hacked to death and how the conflict spread so wide. It even amazed the tribals themselves how they could kill each other in such gruesome manner.

CHAPTER –I (A)

Objectives:

1. To study the psychological and physical impact of conflict on woman and child.
2. To know about the extent of damage caused by the conflict
3. To identify the causative factors of conflict
4. To know about the role played by the woman and the difficulties faced by the children during the conflicts
5. To analyse the post conflict social situation of the study area
6. To suggest some conflict resolution measures.

Methodology:

The present study is an empirical and descriptive analysis of the impact of conflict on woman and child . The universe of the study will be the tribals living in the forest villages of Assam. The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The samples are selected by purposive multistage random sampling procedure. The individual conflict affected tribal households are the ultimate sampling units, in order to achieve the objectives of the research study senior most woman of the household are approached as informant. For the study three major conflicts happened in 3 different districts are selected. From every district, 6 conflict affected villages are selected purposively which includes 3 villages each from both the conflicting communities. Primary data are collected from 20 randomly selected households from each of these villages. For data collection two structured schedules viz., village schedule and household schedule were used. Six numbers of Investigators were engaged to collect the data by personally contacting villagers. For collection of field data, participant observation and personal interview method was applied. Before field visit the Investigators were duly briefed about their field duties. They were engaged for four months, out of which 3 months were for field data collection and one month for tabulation work. The secondary data was collected from sources like Census of India, Report from Political Deptt. of Assam, Statistical hand book of Assam, research journal, official document, newspaper report and other published materials relating to conflict. During field work the officers from AIRTSC visited the Forest villages where survey was done to provide necessary inputs. After returning from the field they were engaged for one month for tabulation work. On the basis of the tabulated

data collected by the Investigators the officers from AIRTSC prepared the final report under the guidance of Joint Director and Direct of AIRTSC.

Study area:

Three different regions or districts involving six communities are selected for the study, they are Chirrang district, Goalpara district and KarbiAnglong district of Assam. Chirrang district was chosen for the study considering the involvement of largest tribe of Assam - the Bodos involved in the conflict. This conflict has resulted destruction and loss of many lives. In Chirrang District 6 tribal villages were selected for the study from Sidli Chirrang developmental block, under Kajolgaon sub- division of Chirrang District of Assam. Out of these 6 villages, 3 villages belongs to Bodo tribes and 3 villages belongs to Adivasi community. In Goalpara district of Assam, Garo-Rabha tribes were in conflict since decades. This particular border area is crucial in a sense that, they have always been the first target from both the sides. Altogether 6 tribal villages including 3 each from Rabha and Garo tribes were selected for the study from Kuchdhowa Block, under Dudhnoi Sub Division of Goalpara District. The third region selected is KarbiAnglong where the Karbi-Dimasa clashes caused loss of hundreds of lives and large scale displacements. In Karbi Anglong districts tribal villages were selected for the study from Lumbajong Developmental Block, under Diphu Sub Division . Out of these 6 villages 3 villages are Karbi dominated while 3 villages are dominated by the Dimasas.

ANALYSIS OF VILLAGE DATA CHIRANG:

Identification of the villages

6 villages were selected for the study from Sidli Chirrang developmental block, under Kajolgaon sub- division of Chirrang District of Assam. The names of selected villages along with the dominant inhabiting community and the area police station are shown in the following table.

Village Identification

Table -1

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the villages</i>	<i>Dominant tribal Community</i>	<i>Police Station</i>	<i>Developm ent Block</i>	<i>Sub- Division</i>
1	<i>Runikhata Gaon</i>	<i>Bodo</i>	Runikhata	Sidli	Kajolgaon
2	<i>Paschim Golajhar</i>	<i>Adivasi</i>	Runikhata	Chirrang	
3	<i>Madyam Runikhata</i>	<i>Bodo</i>	Runikhata		
4	<i>Kumguri</i>	<i>Adivasi</i>	Runikhata		
5	<i>Panduguri North</i>	<i>Bodo</i>	Runikhata		
6	<i>Memerumbari (East)</i>	<i>Adivasi</i>	Runikhata		

Village wise distribution of households

Out of the 6 tribal villages of Chirrang district covered under study, 3 i.e 50% villages are Bodo dominated and the other 3 (50%) villages are dominated by the Adivasis. *The following table shows the total number of households, tribal households and percentage of tribal households in the surveyed villages. There are altogether 63.99 percent of tribal households in the surveyed area.*

Details of which are shown in table-2.

Table 2
Village wise distribution of households

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of Village</i>	<i>Total No of household</i>	<i>Total No of H.H of the communities under study</i>	<i>Percentage of Tribal House hold</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>RunikhataGaon</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>82.46%</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>PaschimGolajhar</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>75.38%</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>MadyamRunikhata</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>32.35%</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>Kumguri</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>88.46%</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>Panduguri North</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>76.31%</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>Memerumbari (East)</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>89.47%</i>
<i>Total</i>		<i>722</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>63.99</i>

Village wise distribution of population:

The total population of the surveyed villages is 3551 with male being 52.06% outnumbering females with 47.96%. The total tribal population found among that of the surveyed villages is 2435 where the male population 50.97% and the female population is 49.03%. The average percentage of tribal population out of the total population is 63.23%.

Details are shown in Table – 2.1

Table:-2.1
Village wise distribution of Population

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of Village</i>	<i>Population</i>			<i>Population of the communities under study</i>			<i>Percent age of Tribal population</i>
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>RunikhataGaon</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>80.76%</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>PaschimGolajhar</i>	<i>652</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>75.15%</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>MadyamRunikh</i>	<i>1460</i>	<i>769</i>	<i>691</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>31.64%</i>

	<i>ata</i>							
4	<i>Kumguri</i>	641	290	351	578	275	303	90.17%
5	<i>Panduguri North</i>	198	111	87	145	79	66	73.23%
6	<i>Memerumbari (East)</i>	609	360	249	525	283	242	86.21
Total						1241(5 0.97 %)	1194(4 9.03%)	63.23%
		3551	1849(5 2.06%)	1702(4 7.96%)	2435			

Showing population wise categorization tribal inhabiting villages

It is found that none of the surveyed villages have 100% population of the communities under study . Out of the total 6 villages, there are 4 villages having 99 to 75 percent populations of the communities under study. Here we can notice that 1 village have 50- to 74 percent population , one village have less than 50% population of the said category.

Table-2.2 shows the tribal inhabited villages.

TABLE – 2 .2
Population wise categorization tribal inhabiting villages

Total number of villages	No of villages(population of Bodo/Adivasi)			
	Having 100%	99% to 75%	74%-50% population	less than 50% population
6	-	4	1	1

Showing topography of the village

With regards to settlement pattern, the topography of all the 6 villages is agglomerated as shown in the following table-3.

Table-3
Topography of the village

<i>Total No.s of Villages</i>	<i>Agglomerated</i>	<i>Dispersed</i>	<i>Isolated</i>	<i>Others</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>

Transport and Communication Facilities:

The transport station for reaching the surveyed villages is at a distance of 1-2 kilometres for 1 village and for the other 5 villages at a distance of 3-5 kilometres. The railway station is more than 5 kilometres away and the nearest motorable road is found to be within the village premises for all the 6 villages respectively.

Details are shown in table-4.

Table – 4
Transport and Communication Facilities

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Facilities</i>	<i>Distance from the Nearest Facility (in K.M)</i>			
		<i>Within the village</i>	<i>1-2</i>	<i>3-5</i>	<i>More than 5</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>Transport Station</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>Railway</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>Nearest Motorable road</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>

Condition of Road inside the village:

The roads of 3 villages are gravelled, 2 of the villages have bituminous road and only 1 village posses katcha all weather motorable road.

Table – 5
Condition of Road

<i>Total Nos. of Villages</i>	<i>Condition of Road</i>					
	<i>Foot track</i>	<i>Katcha fair weather motorable road</i>	<i>Katcha all weather motorable road</i>	<i>Gravelled</i>	<i>Bituminous road</i>	<i>Others</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>

Mode of convenience primarily used for communication to the nearest town/ Sub Divisional head quarter

Out of all the 6 villages, 2 of the villages' public transport facilities are available right from the village itself to travel to nearby towns or sub divisional headquarters while for the other 2 villages private car, tempo, tracker or auto is required to move to the places from where public transport facilities are available. The rest of the 2 villages have to move on foot towards the available facilities.

Details are shown in table – 6.

Table-6
Primary Mode of Convenience

Total number of village	Occupation	Number of villages	Percentage
6	Bus/ public transport	2	30%
	Rail	-	-
	Car (Tempo, tracker, auto etc.)	2	30%
	On foot	2	30%
	Others (boat/animals)	-	-

Village Electrification:

100% of the villages have electric connection but the supply of power is not regular.

Details are shown in the following table.

Table 7
Village Electrification

<i>Total Nos. of</i>	<i>Position</i>
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<i>Villages</i>	<i>Electrified</i>	<i>Not Electrified</i>	<i>Electrified and Regular supply</i>	<i>Electrified and not Regular supply</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>6</i>

Educational Facilities:

In all the 6 villages, Anganbadi centre, primary schools are found within the village itself. There are 2 villages having middle school , 1 village have high school. One village have higher secondary school also. No college is found within any of the villages. Students of 2 villages have to travel 1-2 kilometres and of 4 villages' up to 3-5 kilometres for higher studies.

Details are shown in the following table.

*Table-8
Educational Facilities*

<i>Total Nos. of Villages</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Within the village</i>	<i>Distance from the village (in K.m)</i>			
			<i>1-2</i>	<i>3-5</i>	<i>6-10</i>	<i>more than 10</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>Anganbadi</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
	<i>Primary School</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
	<i>Middle</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
	<i>High</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>
	<i>H.S School</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>-</i>
	<i>College</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>
	<i>Any other(Technical or vocational institution)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>

Health Facilities:

There is only 1 village with the availability of sub-centre within the village. Another sub-centre of the village is located at a distance of 1-2 kilometres and of the other 4 villages at a distance of 3-5 kilometres.

Primary health centre is not found in any of the villages. The availability of primary health centre is at a distance of 1-2 kilometres for 1 village, at a distance of 3-5 kilometres for 2 villages and 6-10 kilometres for 3 villages.

Govt. dispensaries are located at a distance of 3-5 kilometres for 1 village, 6-10 kilometres for another 1 village, and the rest 4 are located far at a distance of more than 10 kilometres away from the village.

Private clinics are not found in any of the surveyed villages. The clinics are located at a distance of 1-2 kilometres for 1 village, 3-5 kilometres for 1 village, 6-10 kilometres for 3 villages and more than 10 kilometres for another 1 village.

Private hospitals are located in the main town area which is more than 10 kilometres away from the villages. Only 1 village has private hospital within 6-10 kilometres range.

The villagers generally go to the pharmacy for common ailments, but there were no pharmacies found within the village. Pharmacies are found within 1-2 kilometres of 2 villages, 3-5 kilometres of 1 village and 6-10 kilometres of 3 villages. Details are shown in the following table.

Table-9
Health Facilities

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Health Facilities</i>	<i>Within Village</i>	<i>Distance from the village(in k.m)</i>			
			<i>1-2</i>	<i>3-5</i>	<i>6-10</i>	<i>more than 10</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>Sub -Centre</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>Primary Health Centre</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>Govt. Dispensary</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>Private Clinic</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>Pvt. Hospital</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>Pharmacy</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	

Showing crops produces:

It is observed that the cropping pattern in all the villages is seasonable and the villagers grow Kharif (monsoon) crops, Rabi, horticulture and cash crops like sugarcane, spices, various types of fruits and vegetables are also grown in the villages.

Table-10
Showing Major Crops grown

<i>Total Number of villages</i>	6				
<i>Season/crops-</i>	<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>	<i>Horticulture</i>	<i>Cash crop</i>	<i>Others</i>
<i>Number of Villages-</i>	6	6	6	6	-

Civic and other Facilities:

The distance of 1 village from the Sub Divisional head office is in between 1-2 kilometres, distance of 3 villages between 3-5 kilometres, 1 village between 6-10 kilometres and the other 1 being more than 10 kilometres away.

Similarly, the distance for majority of the 3 villages is 3-5 kilometres. The other three villages are at a range of 1-2, 6-10 and more than 10 kilometres each from the block office.

Police station from the village is at a distance of 3-5 kilometres for 4 majority villages. The other 2 villages are 1-2 and 6-10 kilometres away from the station respectively. There is no police station within any of the village.

Postal facilities are available at a distance of 3-5 kilometres from the village for the majority of 4 villages. The two other villages distance ranges from 1-2 and 6-10 kilometres respectively.

With regards to banking facilities, majority of the 4 villages are at a distance of 3-5 kilometres and the distance from the other 2 villages' ranges between 1-2 kilometres and 6-10 kilometres respectively.

The villagers depend mostly on weekly hats for business transactions, yet no weekly market is found within any of the surveyed villages. The weekly market and fair price shops are

however found at a distance of 1-2 kilometres for 3 villages and 3-5 kilometres for the other 3 villages correspondingly. Details are shown in the following table.

Table-11
Civic and other Facilities

<i>Category</i>	<i>Distance from the village(in k.m)</i>				
	<i>Within Village</i>	<i>1-2</i>	<i>3-5</i>	<i>6-10</i>	<i>More than 10</i>
<i>Sub Divisional Head Office</i>	-	1	3	1	1
<i>Block office</i>	-	1	3	1	1
<i>Police Station</i>	-	1	4	1	-
<i>Post office</i>	-	1	4	1	-
<i>Bank</i>	-	1	4	1	-
<i>Weekly market</i>	-	3	3	-	-
<i>Fair price shop</i>	-	3	3	-	-

Showing presence of village Committees in the village

As the villages belong to the sixth scheduled area under BTAD administration, the type of committee found in all the 6 villages is VCDC.

Table-12
Village administration

Total number village	Type of village committee	Number of village where available
6	Traditional council	-
	Gaonsabha	-
	Village council	6

Showing conflict details of last Ten years (intra tribal, inter tribal or others)

The inter-tribal conflict occurred more than 3 times in all the 6 villages during the last ten years as shown in the following table.

Table-13
Conflict details

Total number village	number of villages where conflict occurred during last 10 years		number of times it occurred during last 10 years			
	inter-tribal	intra community	once	2 times	3 times	More than 3 times
6	6	-	-	-	-	6

Showing the number and percentage of directly affected households

100% of the families were directly affected by the conflict in all the 6 villages as shown in table-14.

Table-14
Directly affected households

Total number of village				
	100% of the villagers effected	99-75% of the villagers effected	74-50% of the villagers effected	Less than 50% villagers effected
6	6	-	-	-

Showing number of villages where due to conflict the villagers(at least 25%) had to take shelter outside the village

During conflict, the residents of 4 villages had to shift to camps for a week or less and the other 2 villages had to take shelter outside for 8-30 days. Since the villagers shifted for a

particular period of time for safety, it therefore cannot be termed as mass shifting. In camps, the shifting of women and children were generally found in large numbers.

Table-15

Villages taking shelter outside

Total number village	Duration of taking shelter outsides					
	Did not have to shift	For a week or less	8-30 days	2-6 months	7 months - 1 year)	more than a year
6	-	4	2	-	-	-

Showing available protection measure in the villages

There were no protection measures taken before the conflict situation arose. But right after the conflict, police patrolling was provided in all the villages. Eventually when the situation came under control, protection remained limited only to a particular village. The rest of the 5 villages were then protected by the Village Defence Party (VDP).

Table-16

Protection measure

Total number village	Protection by	Number of villages	
		Before the conflict	After the conflict
6	Police out post / patrolling	-	1
	CRPF/Army camp	-	-
	VDP	-	5
	Others	-	-

ANALYSIS OF VILLAGE DATA GOALPARA:

Identification of the villages

Altogether 6 tribal villages were selected for the study from Kuchdhowa Block, under Dudhnoi Sub Division of Goalpara District. Name of the selected villages, Police Station, name of inhabiting tribes etc. are shown in the table-1.

Village Identification

Table -1

Sl.No	Name of the villages	Dominant tribal Community	Police Station	Development Block	Sub-Division
1	Nishangram	Garos	Dudhnoi	Kuchdhowa	Dudhnoi
2	Patiarpara	Rabha	Dudhnoi		
3	Bakrapur	Garos	Dudhnoi		
4	Udaipur	Rabha	Dudhnoi		
5	Nabagram	Garos	Dudhnoi		
6	SuchiaPahar	Rabha	Dudhnoi		

Village wise distribution of households

The study covered 6 tribal dominated villages of Goalpara districts, out of which 3(50%) villages are Garos Tribe dominated and 3 (50%) villages are dominated by the Rabha tribe. The following table shows total number of households, tribal households and percentage of tribal households in the surveyed villages.

Table 2

Village wise distribution of households

Sl. No	Name of Village	Total No of household	Total No of (Garos/Rabha) Tribal H.H-	Percentage of Tribal House hold
--------	-----------------	-----------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------

1	Nishangram 1	42	32	76.19
2	Patiarpara	32	24	75
3	Bakrapur	54	41	75.92
4	Udaipur	30	23	76.66
5	Nabagram	91	86	94.51
6	SuchiaPahar	46	46	100
Total		295	252	85.42

Village wise distribution of population:

Total population of the surveyed villages is 1535, male 792(51.60%) and female 743(48.40%). Total tribal population of the surveyed villages is 1305, male 673(51.67%) and female 632(48.33%). Out of total population percentage of tribal population is 85.01%.

Details are shown in Table – 2.1

Table:-2.1

Village wise distribution of Population

Sl. No	Name of Village	Population			Tribal Population (Garo/Rabha)			Percentage of Tribal population
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	Nishangram 1	213	110	103	166	87	79	77.93%
2	Patiarpara	169	87	82	132	73	59	78.11%
3	Bakrapur	300	157	143	213	116	97	71.00%
4	Udaipur	175	92	83	153	72	81	87.43%
5	Nabagram	445	228	217	408	207	201	91.69%
6	SuchiaPahar	233	118	115	233	118	115	100.00%
Total		1535	792(51.60%)	743(48.40%)	1305	673(51.67%)	632(48.33%)	85.01%

Showing population wise categorization tribal inhabiting villages

It has been noticed that 1(16.66%) surveyed villages have 100% tribal population and 4(66.66%) villages have more than 75% but below 99% tribal population. Only in 1(16.66) village tribal population is below 75%

Table-2.2 shows the tribal inhabited villages

TABLE – 2.2
population wise categorization tribal inhabiting villages

Total number of villages	No of villages			
	Having 100% (Garo/Rabha) tribal population	99% to 75%	74% to 50%	Less than 50% tribal population
6	1	4	1	-

Showing topography of the village

As regards settlement pattern, all 6(100%) villages are agglomerated as shown in the table – 3.

Table-3
Topography of the village

Total No.s of Villages	Agglomerated	Dispersed	Isolated	Others
6	6	-	-	-

Transport and Communication Facilities:

6 village has found to have the communication facilities within the village. 2 villages are situated at a distance of 3-5 kms from the transport station and 4 villages are located at a distance of more than 5 kms from the transport station.

Two villages are at a distance of 3-5kms from Railway station while rest of the villages are situated more than 5kms away from the station. In all the villages the motorable roads are available within the villages itself.

Table – 4
Transport and Communication Facilities

Sl. No	Facilities	Distance from the Nearest Facility (in K.M)			
		Within the village	1-2	3-5	More than 5
1	Transport Station	-	-	2	4
2	Railway	-	-	2	4
3	Nearest Motorable road	6	-	-	-

Condition of Road inside the village:

Even in the onset of the 21st century, 3village has Katcha fair weather motorable road which remain muddy during summer and 1 village required to use katcha all weather motorable roads. Two of the villages have bituminous road.

**Table – 5
Condition of Road**

Total Nos. of Villages	Condition of Road					
	Foot track	Katcha fair weather motorable road	Katchaall weather motorable road	Gravelled	Bituminous road	Others
6		3	1	-	2	-

Mode of convenience primarily used for communication to the nearest town/ Sub Divisional head quarter

It is found that in 4(66.67%) villages public transport facilities are available right from the village itself to travel to nearby towns or Sub Divisional headquarters while for 1(16.67%) villages private auto or trackers and 1(16.67%) village on foot are required to move to the places from where public transport facilities are available

**Table-6
Primary Mode of Convenience**

Total number of village	Occupation	Number of villages	Percentage

6	Bus/ public transport	4	66.67%
	Rail	-	-
	Car (Riksaw/Tempo, tracker, auto etc.)	1	16.67%
	On foot	1	16.67%
	Others (boat/animals)	0	-

Village Electrification:

All villages (100%) have electric connection but supply of electricity is not regular . None of the villages have uninterrupted electric supply. Details are shown in following table.

Table 7
Village Electrification

Total Nos. of Villages	Position			
	Electrified	Not Electrified	Electrified and Regular supply	Electrified and not Regular supply
6	-	-	-	6

Educational Facilities:

In all villages L.P. Schools are found . In 2 villages M.E. schools are also found within the village itself. In 1 village high school is located within the villages. As regards college, only one is found within 3-5 kms of village and 5 villages have college at a distance of 6-10 km. The entire studied villages have Anganwadi centres in their villages. Details are shown in table – 8.

Table-8
Educational Facilities

Total Nos. of Villages	Category	Within the village	Distance from the village (in K.m)			
			1-2	3-5	6-10	more

						than 10
6	Anganbadi	6	-	-	-	-
	Primary School	6	-	-	-	-
	Middle	2	3	1	-	-
	High	1	1	3	1	-
	H.S School	-	-	5	2	-
	College	-	-	1	5	-
	Any other(Technical or vocational institution)	-	-	-	-	-

Health Facilities:

Only 2 villages are found to have Medical sub-Centre within the village, otherwise 1 village have Medical sub-centres at a distance of 3-5 km and 3 villages have such centres at 6-10 km distance.

None of the villages possess any Primary Health Centre within the villages. 1 village gets such facility at a distance of 1-2 km, 1 villages at a distance of 3-5 km and 1 village has it at a distance of 6-10 km and 3 village have Primary Health Centre at a distance of more than 10 km.

Govt. dispensaries are located far from the villages. 1 village have govt. dispensaries at a distance of 3-5 km. 2 villages get the facilities of dispensaries located at a distance 6-10 km while for 3 villages Govt. dispensaries are located more than 10km away.

Private clinics are newly entering in these areas as a result 3 villages get the services of private clinics located at a distance of 3-5 km, and another 3 villages get facilities of private clinics at a distance of 6-10 km.

Private hospitals are located in the main town areas which are more than 10 away from the villages.

The villagers generally go to a pharmacy for common ailments and they need such pharmacies nearer to the villages. But in the present study it is found that only 1 pharmacy is

located within the village, 2 pharmacies at a distance of 1-2 km, 2 pharmacies at 3-5 km and 1 pharmacy is at a distance of 6-10 km from the village.

Table-9
Health Facilities

Sl. No	Health Facilities	Within Village	Distance from the village(in K.m)			
			1-2	3-5	6-10	more than 10
1	Sub -Centre	2	-	1	3	-
2	Primary Health Centre	-	1	1	1	3
3	Govt. Dispensary	-		1	2	3
4	Private Clinic	-	-	3	3	-
5	Pvt. Hospital	-	-	-	-	6
6	Pharmacy	1	2	2	1	-

Showing crops produces :

Regarding cropping pattern it is seen that all the 6 villages grow Kharif (monsoon) and at the same time Rabi crops are also grown. In 4 villages cash crops like tea, sugarcane, cotton and spices are grown. 5 villages are found to practice Horticulture. Different types of fruits and vegetables are grown in all the villages.

Table-10
Showing Major Crops grown

Total Number of villages	6				
Season/crops-	Kharif	Rabi	Horticulture	Cash crop	Others
Number of Villages-	6	6	5	4	-

Civic and other Facilities:

The distance for 1 village from the Sub Divisional head office is in between 3-5 km, 4 villages it is in-between 6 to 10 kms , while the distance of 1 villages from the Sub Divisional head office is more than 10 km.

Similarly, the distance for 2 villages from the Block office is 6-10 km , and distance of 4 villages from the Block office is more than 10 kms. No village has post office within it. 1 village have the facility within 1-2 km, 3 villages have such facility within 3-5 kms and 2 of the villages get postal facilities at 6-10 km distance. In these areas police protection is one of the most important requirement. But most of the P.S. are not located nearby. In the present study it is seen that 2 villages have P.S. within 3-5 km, and rest of the villages have it within 6-10 km distance from the village.

As regards banking facilities, 2 village gets a bank within 3-5 km and rest of the villages have banks within 6-10 kms distance. The tribes of these villages depend mostly on weekly hats for their business transactions. The distance of 3 villages to the nearest weekly market is 1-2 kms. 3 villages have weekly market at a distance of 3-5 km. 1 village are found to have fair price shop within the village, 3 fair price shops are found at a distance of 3-5 kms and 2 villages have it within 6-10km.

Details are shown in the following table-11.

Table-11

Civic and other Facilities

Category	Distance from the village(in K.m)				
	Within Village	1-2	3-5	6-10	More than 10
Sub Divisional Head Office	-	-	1	4	1
Block office	-	-	-	2	4
Police Station	-	-	2	4	-
Post office	-	1	3	2	-
Bank	-	-	2	4	-
Weekly market	-	3	3	-	-
Fair price shop	1	-	3	2	-

Showing presence of village Committees in the village

Among the 6 villages, in 4 villages Traditional council are found and in 2 villages there are Gaon Sabha.

Table-12
Village administration

Total number village	Type of village committee	Number of village where available
6	Traditional council	4
	Gaonsabha	2
	Village council	-

Showing conflict details of last Ten years (intra tribal , inter-tribal or others)

During last 10 years in all the 6 villages, inter-tribal conflict occurred. In two villages clashes happened twice but in 4 villages it happened 4 times during last 10 years.

Table-13
Conflict details

Total number village	number of villages where conflict occurred during last 10 years		number of times it occurred during last 10 years			
	inter-tribal	intra community	once	2 times	3 times	More than 3 times
6	6	-	-	2	4	-

Showing the number and percentage of directly affected households

In all the 6 surveyed villages all the villagers are affected by the conflict.

Table-14

Directly affected households

Total number of village	Duration of taking shelter outside			
	100% of the villagers effected	99-75% of the villagers effected	74-50% of the villagers effected	Less than 50% villagers effected
6	6	-	-	-

Showing number of villages where due to conflict the villagers(at least 25%) had to take shelter outside the village

During the conflict the residents of 3 villages did not have to shift at all, villagers of 2 villages had to shift for more than a week or so, the villagers of 1 village have to shift for more than eight days but less than thirty days. In villages there may be cases of some family taking shelter outside the villages for longer periods also but it can't be termed as mass shifting.

Table-15

Villages taking shelter outside

Total number village	Duration of taking shelter outside					
	Did not have to shift	For a week or less	8-30 days	2-6 months	7 months - 1 year)	more than a year
6	3	2	1			

Showing available protection measure in the villages

During our survey it is found that before the conflict actually did happened no police or other protection measures were available in the villages. But in post conflict period Police

patrolling is provided in all the villages. Out of the 6 villages, in 4 villages VDP are found to do the night patrolling for protection of the villagers.

Table-16

Protection measure

Total number village	Protection by	Number of villages	
		Before the conflict	After the conflict
6	Police out post / patrolling	-	-
	CRPF/Army camp	-	-
	VDP	-	4
	Others	-	2(village committee)

ANALYSIS OF VILLAGE DATA KARBI ANLONG:

Identification of the villages

Altogether 6 tribal villages were selected for the study from Lumbajong Developmental Block, under Diphu Sub Division of Karbi Anglong District. Name of the selected villages, P.S., name of inhabiting tribes etc. are shown in the table-1.

Village Identification

Table -1

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of villages</i>	<i>Dominant tribal Community</i>	<i>Police Station</i>	<i>Development Block</i>	<i>Sub-Division</i>
<i>1</i>	SedengTeranggaon	<i>karbi</i>	Diphu	Lumbajong	<i>Diphu</i>
<i>2</i>	Amlapatty	<i>Dimasa</i>	Diphu		
<i>3</i>	2. No. Bithiphang	<i>Karbi</i>	Diphu		
<i>4</i>	Kharonigaon/Kherbari	<i>Dimasa</i>	Diphu		
<i>5</i>	<i>Mali Sing Rongpi</i>	<i>Karbi</i>	Diphu		
<i>6</i>	<i>LangiTimung</i>	<i>Dimasa</i>	Diphu		

Village wise distribution of households

The study covered 6 tribal dominated villages of Karbi Anglong district, out of which 3(50%) villages are Karbi Tribe dominated and 3 (50%) villages are dominated by the Dimasa tribe . **The following table shows total number of households, tribal households and percentage of tribal households in the surveyed villages. Details are shown in the table below-**

Table 2

Village wise distribution of households

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of Village</i>	<i>Total No of household</i>	<i>Total No of (Karbi/Dimasa) Tribal H.H</i>	<i>Percentage of Tribal House hold</i>
<i>1</i>	SedengTeranggaon	56	56	100%
<i>2</i>	Amlapatty	123	114	92.69%
<i>3</i>	2. No. Bithiphang	36	36	100%
<i>4</i>	Kharonigaon/Kherbari	90	52	57.78%
<i>5</i>	<i>Mali Sing Rongpi</i>	39	33	84.62%
<i>6</i>	<i>LangiTimung</i>	36	32	88.89%
<i>Total</i>		380	323	85%

Village wise distribution of population:

Total population of the surveyed villages is 1973, male 1011(51.24%) and female 962(48.76%). Total tribal population of the surveyed villages is 1685, male 862(51.16%)and female 823(48.84%). Out of total population percentage of tribal population is 85.40%.

Details are shown in Table – 2.1

Table:-2.1

Village wise distribution of Population

Sl. No	Name of Village	Population			Tribal Population(Karbi/Dimasa)			Percentage of Tribal to population
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	SidangTeranggaon	304	159	145	304	159	145	100%
2	Amlapatty	572	296	276	531	278	253	92.83%
3	2. No. Bithiphang	196	94	102	196	94	102	100%
4	Kharonigaon/Kherbari	497	257	240	298	148	150	59.96%
5	LangiTimung	207	109	98	184	94	90	88.89%
6	Mali Sing Rongpi	197	96	101	172	89	83	87.31%
Total		1973	1011(51.24%)	962(48.76%)	1685	862(51.16%)	823(48.84%)	85.40%

Showing population wise categorization tribal inhabiting villages

It has been noticed that 2(33.33%) surveyed villages have 100% tribal population and 3(50%) villages have more than 75% but below 99% tribal population. Only in one village tribal population is below 75%. Table-2.2 shows the tribal inhabited villages

TABLE – 2 .2

Population wise categorization tribal inhabiting villages

Total number of villages	No of villages			
	having 100% (Karbi/Dimasa) tribal population	99% to 75%	74%-50% tribal population	less than 50% tribal population
6	2(33.33%)	3(50%)	1(17.65%)	0

Showing topography of the village

As regards settlement pattern, all 6 villages are agglomerated shown in the table – 3.

Table-3
Topography of the village

<i>Total No.s of Villages</i>	<i>Agglomerated</i>	<i>Dispersed</i>	<i>Isolated</i>	<i>Others</i>
6	6	-	-	-

Transport and Communication Facilities:

One village has the transport station at the distance of 1-2 kms. 2 villages are situated at a distance of 3-5 kms from the transport station and 3 villages are located at a distance of more than 5 kms from the transport station. Two villages are at a distance of 3-5kms from railway station while rest of the villages are situated more than 5kms away from the station.

Table – 4
Transport and Communication Facilities

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Facilities</i>	<i>Distance from the Nearest Facility (in K.M)</i>			
		<i>Within the village</i>	<i>1-2</i>	<i>3-5</i>	<i>More than 5</i>
1	Transport Station	-	1	2	3
2	Railway	-	-	2	4
3	Nearest Motorable road	6	-	-	-

Condition of Road inside the village:

Even in the onset of the 21st century, 1 village has **Katcha fair weather motorable road** which remain muddy during summer and 1 village required to use katcha all weather motorable roads. Two villages have bituminous road and 1 village has graveled roads.

Table – 5
Condition of Road

<i>Total Nos. of Villages</i>	<i>Condition of the road</i>					
	<i>Foot track</i>	<i>Katcha fair weather motorable road</i>	<i>Katchaall weather motorable road</i>	<i>Gravelled</i>	<i>Bituminous road</i>	<i>Others</i>
6	-	1	1	2	2	-

Mode of convenience primarily used for communication to the nearest town/ Sub Divisional head quarter

It is found that in 3 villages public transport facilities are available right from the village itself to travel to nearby towns or Sub Divisional headquarters while for 2 villages private auto or trackers are required to move to the places from where public transport facilities are available

Table-6
Primary Mode of Convenience

Total number of village	Occupation	Number of villages	Percentage
6	Bus/ public transport	3	50%
	Rail	-	-
	Car (Tempo, tracker, auto etc.)	2	33.33%
	On foot	1	16.67%
	Others (bike)	0	-

Village Electrification:

All villages (100%) have electric connection but supply of electricity is not regular. None of the villages have uninterrupted electric supply. Details are shown in following table.

Table 7

Village Electrification

<i>Total Nos. of Villages</i>	<i>Position</i>		<i>Regularity of electric supply</i>	
	<i>Electrified</i>	<i>Not Electrified</i>	<i>Electrified and Regular supply</i>	<i>Electrified and not Regular supply</i>
6	6(100%)	-	-	6(100%)

Educational Facilities:

In 4 villages L.P. Schools are found in the village itself .In 4 villages Aganwadi centres are also found within the village itself. As regards college, only one college is located within 3-5 kms from the village and 2 villages have college at a distance of 6-10 km, 3 villages have college at a distance of more than 10kms. The entire studied villages have Auganwadi centers in their villages. Details are shown in table – 8.

Table-8

Educational Facilities

<i>Total Nos. of Villages</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Within the village</i>	<i>Distance from the village (in K.m)</i>			
			<i>1-2</i>	<i>3-5</i>	<i>6-10</i>	<i>more than 10</i>
6	Anganbadi	5	-	1	-	-
	Primary School	4	2	-	-	-
	Middle	1	2	2	1	-
	High	2	-	4	-	-

	<i>H.S School</i>	-	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	-
	<i>College</i>	-		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	<i>Any other(Technical or vocational institution)</i>	-	-	-	-	-

Health Facilities:

The only 1 village could be said to be lucky as Medical sub-Centre are located within the village, otherwise 2 villages have Medical sub-centers at a distance of 3-5 km and 3 villages have such centers at 6-10 km distance from it.

None of the villages possess any Primary Health Centre within the villages. One village gets such facility at a distance of 1-2 km, 2 villages at a distance of 3-5 km and 3 villages have it at a distance of 6-10 km

Govt. dispensaries are located at far distance from most of the villages, only in village has it at a distance of 3-5 km. 2 villages get the facilities of dispensaries located at a distance of 6-10kms, while for 3 villages Govt. dispensaries are located more than 10km away.

Private clinics are newly entering in these areas 2 villages get the services of private clinics located at a distance of 3-5 km, 2 villages get facilities of private clinics at a distance 6-10kms, 2 villages get such facilities at a distance more than 10 km away only.

Private hospitals are located in the main town areas which are more than 10 away from the villages.

The villagers generally go to a pharmacy for common ailments and they need such pharmacies nearer to the villages. But in the present study it is found that only 2 pharmacies are located at a distance of 1-2 kms, 2 pharmacies at 3-5 km, 2 pharmacies at a distance of 6-10 kms . Details are shown in the table below-

Table-9

Health Facilities

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Health Facilities</i>	<i>Within Village</i>	<i>Distance from the village(in K.m)</i>			
			<i>1-2</i>	<i>3-5</i>	<i>6-10</i>	<i>more than 10</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>Sub -Centre</i>	<i>1</i>	-	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	-
<i>2</i>	<i>Primary Health Centre</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	-
<i>3</i>	<i>Govt. Dispensary</i>	-		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>Private Clinic</i>	-	-	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>Pvt. Hospital</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>6</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>Pharmacy</i>	-	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	-

Showing crops produces :

Regarding cropping pattern it is seen that all the villages grow Kharif (monsoon) crops. In 4 villages cash crops like tea, sugarcane, cotton and spices are grown. Different types of fruits and vegetables are grown in all the villages.

Table-10
Showing Major Crops grown

Total Number of villages	6				
Season/crops-	Kharif	Rabi	Horticulture	Cash crop	Others
Number of Villages-	6	-	6	4	-

Civic and other Facilities:

The distance for 4 villages from the Sub Divisional head office is in between 6 to 10 km , while the distance of 2 villages from the Sub Divisional head office is more than 10kms.

Similarly, the distance for 4 villages from the Block office is 6-10 km , and distance of 2 villages from the Block office is more than 10 kms.

No village has post office within it. 2 villages have such facility within 3-5kms and rest of the villages get postal facilities at 6-10 km distance.

In these areas police protection is one of the most important requirement . But most of the P.S. are not located nearby. In the present study it is seen that 2 villages have P.S. within 3-5 km, and rest of the villages have it at distance of more than 6 km

As regards banking facilities, one village gets a bank within 3-5 km and rest of the villages have banks within 6-10kms distance

The tribes of these villages depend mostly on weekly hats for their business transactions. But only village has it within the village . The distance of 2 villages to the nearest weekly hat is 1-2 kms. Three villages have weekly market at a distance of 6-10 km.

2 fair price shops are found at a distance of 1-2 kms and 4 villages have the same at a distance of 3-5 km. Details are shown in the following table-11.

Table-11
Civic and other Facilities

Category	Distance from the village(in K.m)				
	Within Village	1-2	3-5	6-10	More than 10
Sub Divisional Head Office	-	-	-	4	2
Block office	-	-	-	4	2
Police Station	-	-	2	4	-
Post office	-	-	2	4	-
Bank	-	-	1	5	-
Weekly market/ hat	1	2	-	3	-
Fair price shop	-	2	4	-	-

Showing presence of village Committees in the village

In all the six villages there are traditional village councils like KarbiAdorbar.

Table-12

Village administration

Total number village	Type of village committee	Number of village where available
6	Traditional council	6
	Gaonsabha	
	Village council	

Showing conflict details of last Ten years (intra tribal , inter tribal or others)

In all the 6 villages inter-tribal conflict occurred during last 10 years. In two villages clashes happened once but in 4 villages it happened twice during last 10 years.

Table-13

Conflict details

Total number village	number of villages where conflict occurred during last 10 years		number of times it occurred during last 10 years			
	inter-tribal	intra community	once	2 times	3 times	more
6	6		2	4		

Showing the number and percentage of directly affected households

In 4 villages all the households are affected by the conflicts, fortunately in 2 villages some of the households are left without any direct affect.

Table-14

Directly affected households

Total number of village	Percentage of villagers directly effected			
	100%	99-75%	74-50%	Less than 50%

6	4	2	-	-
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Showing number of villages where due to conflict the villagers(at least 25%) had to take shelter outside the village

During conflict the residents of 2 villages did not have to shift at all. But the villagers of 2 villages had to shift (for less than a week) and for 2 villages were abandon for more than a week .

Table-15

Villages taking shelter outside

Total number village	Duration of taking shelter outsides					
	Did not have to shift	For a week or less	8-30 days	2-6 months	7 months - 1 year)	more than a year
6	2	2	2	-	-	-

Showing available protection measure in the villages

During our survey it is found that before the conflict actually did happened no police or other protection measures were available in the villages. But in post conflict period Police patrolling is provided in two villages. Near a village a CRPF cap is also set for further protection. In all villages VDP do the night patrolling for protection of the villagers.

Table-16

Protection measure

Total number village	Protection by	Number of villages	
		Before the conflict	After the conflict
6	Police out post / patrolling	-	2
	CRPF/Army camp	-	1
	VDP	-	6
	Others	-	-

TABLE ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE: Chirrang

Population profile of the surveyed households:

A total number of 6 villages were affected by the Bodo and Adivasi conflict under the selected study area in Chirrang district out of which 3 villages are Bodo dominated and the other 3 are dominated by the Adivasis. From each of these villages, 120 tribal households have been randomly selected for the study. Information related to the impact of conflict on woman and children is collected merely from the senior female members of the family. The total population of the surveyed household is 729 out of which 384 are males and 345 are females. Details are shown in the following table.

Table-1
Population profile

Name of district	Total No of Village	Total sample household (ST)	Total population	Male	Female
Chirang	6	120	729	384(52.67%)	345(52.67%)
Average size of the family $729/120=6.08$					

Distribution of Population as per Age group:

In the distribution of population as per age group, it is observed that the age groups of 17-34 and 60 above, have the highest number of population with 20.44 percent each; sharing a greater life expectancy with males being higher in number than that of females. The second largest share of population is in the age group of 46-59 with 17.97 percent. In the age group of 7-16 and 35-45, the percentage almost hits similar with 14.95 percent and 14.13 percent respectively. The age group of 0-6 has the lowest share of population with 12.07 percent.

Out of the sample households of the total population, 61.87 percent are married. Early marriage is commonly found with an average of 60.40 percent between the age group of 17-34. Child marriage is not found in the surveyed society. In the age group of 60 and above, only 3.47 percent is found unmarried.

Details are shown in following table- 2.

Table-2
Distribution of ST population as per age group

Sl. No	Age Group	Sex wise Population				Marital Status-wise Population	
		Male	Female	Total	Percentage of population	Married	Unmarried
1	0-6	49 (55.68%)	39(44.32%)	88	12.07%		88(100%)
2	7-16	58(53.21%)	51(46.79%)	109	14.95%		109(100%)
3	17-34	77(51.68%)	72(48.32%)	149	20.44%	90(60.40%)	59(65.56%)
4	35-45	46(44.66%)	57(55.34%)	103	14.13%	94(91.26%)	9(9.57%)
5	46-59	70(53.44%)	61(46.56%)	131	17.97%	123(93.89%)	8(6.50%)
6	60 above	84(56.38%)	65(43.62%)	149	20.44%	144(96.64%)	5(3.47%)
Total		384(52.67%)	345(52.67%)	729(100%)		451(61.87%)	278(38.13%)

Showing occupation wise distribution of the respondent of the surveyed household:

Out of the total 120 respondents, a large number of woman i.e 39.17% are home makers, and are not actively involved in any professional activity. Apart from being a home maker, 34.17% of the respondents are also involved in agriculture supporting the livelihood of the family. The rest are involved in wage earning, service, business etc.

Details of the analysis are shown in the following table.

Table-3
Occupation Pattern:

Total household	Occupation						
	Cultivation	Agricultural / seasonal Labour	Daily wage earner	Service	Business / trade	Non-Govt. Service	House maker (house wife)
120	41(34.17%)	8(6.67%)	11(9.17%)	5(4.17%)	6(5.00%)	2(1.67%)	47(39.17%)

Showing distribution of primary occupation of the surveyed households ;

A large section of the population i.e 47.50% households are engaged in agriculture, concerning agriculture as the main economy followed by agricultural seasonal labour with 10.83% households. The number of daily wage earner is also high with an average of 20.83%, service being 5% and non-government sector with 11.67%. Persons engaged in business sector or trade is 4.17%.

Table-3.1**Primary occupation of the household**

Total household	Occupation					
	Cultivation	Agricultural / seasonal Labour	Daily wage earner	service	Business /trade	Non-Govt. Service
120	57(47.50%)	13(10.83%)	25(20.83%)	6(5.00%)	5(4.17%)	14(11.67%)

Land Holding Pattern:

The total land possessed by the sample households is 471 bighas, out which 318 bighas i.e. 67.52% is cultivable land, 14.01% is homestead land and fishery having the lowest land holding pattern i.e. 1.91% of the total land area. Details are shown in following table.

Table-4**Total Land Holding Pattern**

Total Household	Particulars of land (in Bigha)						
	Total land possessed	Cultivable land	Homestead land	Gazing land	Marshy land	Under forest	Fishery
120	471	318(67.52%)	66(14.01%)	49(10.40%)	6(1.27%)	23(4.88%)	9(1.91%)

Type of house:

The house pattern is mainly katcha Assam type with 60% of the total households. Thatched bamboo houses are also found in good number with an average of 27.50%, followed by Pucca Assam type and RCC houses with 10.83% and 1.67% respectively.

Table-5

Type of house

Total Household	Type of house				
	RCC	Pucca Assam Type	Katcha Assam Type	Thatched Bamboo made	Chang Ghar
120	2(1.67%)	13(10.83%)	72(60.00%)	33(27.50%)	-

Asset Holding Pattern:

Tractors are considered to be the most valuable asset but only 1.67% could afford to possess it. Power tillers and water pump are found in 9.17% and 5.83% households only. Mobile phones are found in large numbers with 75.83% of the total household, 63.33% households possess television, 47.50% bi-cycle, 11.67% motor cycles, 3.33% private cars, 2.50% commercial cars and 15% valuable ornaments of the total 120 households.

TABLE-6
Households properties

Total household surveyed	Items	Numbers of families	Percentage (%)
120	Television	76	63.33%
	Phone / Molbile phone	91	75.83%
	Bi-Cycle	57	47.50%
	Motor Cycle/scooter	14	11.67%
	Car private	4	3.33%
	Car commercial	3	2.50%
	Power tiller	11	9.17%
	Tractor	2	1.67%
	Valuable ornaments	18	15.00%
	Water pump	7	5.83%

Showing livestock position of the surveyed household:

Pigs are commonly found in large numbers with 21 households having less than 4 pigs, 14 households having 4-8 and 8 households having pigs above 8 in number. Cows and goats are also found in 14 household having less than 4 cows. It is also found in 4-8 and above 8 numbers in few households. Less than 4 bullocks are found in 13 households and two households have 4-8 bullocks each. Hen, pigeon, duck are also reared in good numbers. Buffalo rearing is rare and is found in only 1 household. Sheep rearing is not found in any of the surveyed households.

Details of the analysis are shown in the following table.

Table – 6.1

livestock position of the surveyed household

No of Households	Category	No of livestock		
		Less than 4	4-8	Above 8
120	Bullock	13	2	
	Cow	14	5	3
	Buffalo	1	-	-
	Goat	14	6	5
	Sheep	-	-	-
	Hen	6	19	9
	Pigeon	8	7	4
	Duck	5	6	5
	Pig	21	14	8

Annual Income Pattern:

The annual income pattern varies in scale with the highest being 40.83% of the total households in the income scale of 1000-30,000 per annum. 32.50% in the income scale of 31,000-54,000, 15.83% in the scale of 55,000-72,000 with the lowest being 10.83% in the income scale of 72,000 and above implying that there are a few well-to-do families with a good income source among the surveyed households.

Details of the analysis are shown in the following table.

Table-7

Annual Income Pattern

Total household	Annual Income Pattern (in Rs.)			
	1000-30000	31000-54000	55000-72000	72000 above

120	49 (40.83%)	39(32.50%)	19(15.83%)	13(10.83%)
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Showing no earners of surveyed households:

The number of earners recorded is low with 20.71% of the total population. Earning dependents are also very few with 5.08%. In contradiction to this, the non-earning dependents are a majority with 74.21%. The average family members per family are 5.86%.

TABLE – 7.1

Earners details of surveyed households

No of villages	No of households	Category	Numbers of persons
KarbiAanglong	120	1. No of Earners (primary)	151(20.71%)
		2. No of earning dependents (supplementary)	37(5.08%)
		3. No of non earning dependents	541(74.21%)
Total			729

Expenditure Pattern:

Major expenditure of the households is incurred in food items, 22.5% households spend from 5000-15,000 per annum on food items, 44.17% spend from 15,000-25,000, 18.33% spend from 25,000-35,000 and 7.5% spend 35,000 above annually.

As many as 44.17% households spend upto 5000 per annum on dress.

Educational expenditure is not negligible and 51.67% of the families spend upto 5000 per annum on education. 3.33% household spends more than 35000 on education, implying the awareness for education and spending on it for a better cause.

Average expenditure on health for 67.5% of the households is upto 5000 per annum.

Social obligations also consume sizeable expenditure upto 5000 per annum with an average of 53.33% households.

Details are shown in following table-8.

Table-8

Expenditure Pattern

Sl. No	Head	Expenditure Pattern (in Rs.) per anum					
		Up to 5000	5000-15000	15000-25000	25000-35000	35000 above	Total household
1.	Food Item	9(7.5%)	27(22.5%)	53(44.17%)	22(18.33%)	9(7.5%)	120
2.	Dress	53(44.17%)	44(36.67%)	13(10.83%)	8(6.67%)	2(1.67%)	
3	Education	62(51.67%)	37(30.83%)	11(9.17%)	6(5.00%)	4(3.33%)	
4	Health	81(67.5%)	11(9.17%)	13(10.83%)	11(9.17%)	4(3.33%)	
5.	Liquor and tobacco	89(74.17%)	18(15.00%)	11(9.17%)	2(1.67%)	0.00	
6	Social obligation	64(53.33%)	34(28.33%)	11(9.17%)	8(6.67%)		
7	Others	93(77.50%)	16(13.33%)	8(6.67%)	3(2.50%)	3(2.50%)	

Consumption Pattern:

The consumption pattern was recorded on daily, weekly and occasional basis. They consume nutritious food rich in proteins and vitamins. 4.17% consume milk/card daily. 38.33% consume pulses or bean daily, people relish green vegetables and 92.50% of the households consume it daily. Consumption of egg is also found in good numbers with 6.66% daily.

Non-vegetarian items like fish and meat are regularly taken by 13.33% households, 53.33% consume weekly and 30.83% of them consume occasionally.

Rice beer is an inevitable drink in the society under study and 26.67% of the total households consume it on a daily basis.

Vegetarians are also found in the surveyed households who donot consume meat or fish with 2.50% of the total households.

Details are shown in following table – 9.

Table: 9
Consumption Pattern

Sl.	Item	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Total
-----	------	-------	--------	--------------	-------	-------

No						
1	Milk or card	5(4.17%)	93(77.5%)	22(18.33%)	-	120
2	Pulses or bean	46(38.33%)	50(41.67%)	24(20.00%)	-	
3	Green vegetable	111(92.50%)	9(7.50%)	-	-	
4	Egg	8(6.66%)	26(21.67%)	81(67.50%)	5(4.17%)	
5	Chicken/meal/ Fish	16(13.33%)	64(53.33%)	37(30.83%)	3(2.50%)	
6	Rice bear	32 (26.67%)	61(50.83%)	18(15.00%)	9(7.50%)	

Showing savings habits of last three Year of Surveyed household

Majority of the households, i.e 57.50% donot have savings due to low income source. Only 2.50% of the household saves more than 60,000 annually.

Few villagers resort to other means of savings such as purchasing land (5.83%) and golden jewellery (7.5%).

Table below shows in details.

Table – 9
Showing savings status of last three Year of Surveyed household

Total no of household	Regular Annual money Savings (in Rs)	No of household	saving by buying land	Saving by golden jewelry
120	No deposit	69(57.50%)	7(5.83%)	9(7.5%)
	Up to 10,000.00	35(29.16%)		
	11,000.00 to 20,000.00	5(4.17%)		
	21,000.00 to 40,000.00	5(4.17%)		
	41,000.00-60,000.00	3(2.50%)		
	Above 60,000.00	3(2.50%)		

Cropping Pattern and Shown Area in the surveyed household:

Rice is the staple food and hence paddy is grown in large scale by the villagers in an area of around 301 bighas of land. Vegetables are grown in large quantities in 39 bighas of land. Ginger and turmeric are produced in sufficient quantity followed by mustard, fruits and potato respectively. Sugarcane cultivation is less in comparison to the other following crops and is grown only in 3 bighas of land.

Details are shown in the following table.

Table-10

Cropping Pattern and Shown Area in the surveyed household

Sl. No	Major Crops	Total Area
1	Paddy	301
2	Mustard	33
3	Potato	16
4	Sugarcane	3
5	Ginger/turmeric	36
6	Other vegetable	39
7	Fruits	22
In many cases same land is used for more than one crops		

Showing the use of fuel for cooking by the surveyed household

Firewood is primarily used by 45% of the households for cooking purpose. 36.67% households use LPG, 11.67% households use kerosene, cow dung is also used by 9.17% and coal lignite is used by few i.e 5% of the total households. There is no use of bio-gas for cooking purpose in any of the surveyed household.

Details are shown in the following table.

Table – 11

Cooking fuel (primary) use

Type of fuel	Number of Household
(a) Wood	54(45%)

(b) Cow Dung	11(9.17%)
(c) Kerosene	14(11.67%)
(d) Coal lignite/ Charcoal	6(5.00%)
(f) LPG	44(36.67%)
(g) Bio gas	-

Drinking Water Facilities (primary):

People primarily depend on government water supply for drinking purpose with a majority of 21.67% households. The traditional dependence on river/stream is quite noticeable with an average of 18.33% and tubewell being similar in number. Most of them also rely on pond and well water for drinking i.e 14.17% each. The use of hand pipe is rare with 3.33% of households.

Details are shown in Table – 12.

Table-12
Provision of Drinking water

Sl. No	sources	No. of family	percentage
1	Tube Well	22	18.33%
2	Pond	17	14.17
3	Well	17	14.17%
4	Hand pipe	4	3.33%
5	River / Stream	22	18.33%
6	Govt water supply	26	21.67%
7	Any other	-	-

Showing preference for health care facilities in the household of surveyed villages:

With regard to health care the villagers largely depend on Allopathic treatment as 72.50%. Out of the total surveyed household 10.83% prefer occult medicine. 9.17% prefer homeopathic system and 5% of them are dependent on indigenous herbs. The use of Ayurvedic is few in number with 2.50% of the total households.

Details are shown in the following table.

TABLE – 13
Health care preferences

No of households	System	Number of household	Percentage
120	Allopathic	87	72.50%
	Ayurvedic	3	2.50%
	Homeopathic	11	9.17%
	Occult medicine	13	10.83%
	Indigenous herbs	6	5.00%

Sanitation Facilities:

Majority of the families use sanitary system with an average of 45.83% in the village. Katcha latrine with 38.33% is also commonly used. Surprisingly, a good number of families in the village still use open field for defecation.

Details are shown in the following table.

Table-14
Sanitation Facilities

Sl. No	Type	No. of family	Percentage
1	Open Field	19	15.83%
2	Katcha Latrine	46	38.33%
3	Sanitary	55	45.83%

Educational Attainment:

The literacy rate (79.56%) is higher in comparison to the illiterates (20.44%). There are 34 HSLC passed males and 16 HSLC passed females. 21 males and 8 females are found to be H.S passed. 8 males and 3 females are graduated. It is found that, very few people opted for higher studies with 3 males and only 1 master degree holder female in the surveyed households.

Details are shown in the following table.

Table-15
Educational Position

Level-	Age up to 0-6 years	Illiterate	Literate	HSLC Passed	HS Passed	BA/B.c om/ Bsc.	Master degree
Male	49	27	280	34	21	8	2
Female	39	87	230	16	8	3	1
Total	88(12.07%)	131(20.44%)	510(79.56%)	50	29	11	3
Total population of the surveyed households-729							

Showing drop out position in the surveyed households due to conflict:

Drop out of girl students is more in all the standards from L.P school to college. The total number of dropouts is 57.61% among the girls. The total number of dropouts among the boys is 42.39%. More number of dropouts in seen in M.E standard among the girls and in L.P standard among the boys. 33.70% of the students irrespective of gender dropped out from L.P school, 32.61% from M.E school, 23.91% from H.E school and 9.78% college going students. The reason behind dropping out of school is cited to be, conflict, economic hardships and communication problems involving major loss of students in terms of education.

Details of the analysis are shown in the following table.

TABLE – 15.1

Drop out details

Total households	Drop out level	No of total Drop out students			Reasons for drop out
		Boys	Girls	Total	
120	No of L.P. school going	13	18	31(33.70%)	1. Conflict 2.Economic hardship
	No of M.E. school going	11	19	30(32.61%)	
	No of H.E. school going	9	13	22(23.91%)	

	College going	6	3	9(9.78%)	3.Communic ation problem
	Total	39(42.39%)	53(57.61)	92	

Showing Physical damage caused by the conflict:

Clashes affected the families in a number of ways but no loss of life **is reported in the surveyed households**. 65.83% households had to flee to other safe places seeking shelter during the conflict. 46.67% families lost livelihood and 39.17% were threatened. No woman were sexually assaulted during the conflict, however the number of panicked respondents were a majority with 92.50% of the total households.

Details of the analysis are shown in the following table.

Table – 16.

Physical damage

Total no of households	Effects	Number of household	Percentage (%) to the total household
120	Loss of life (family members) due to clashes	-	-
	Physically assaulted/tortured	14	11.67%
	Sexually assaulted	-	-
	Threatened	47	39.17%
	Had to flee to other places	79	65.83%
	Lost livelihood	56	46.67%
	Panicked	111	92.50%

Showing number of families had to take shelter in camps :

Due to **unfavourable** environment at the time of conflict, a number of families had to shift to camps. 36.67% of the families stayed at the camp for less than a week, 11.67% stayed up to one month, 6.67% preferred to stay up to six months, while 5.83% families had to stay in camps for more than six months to protect themselves from physical offence.

Table – 16.1

Shelter in camps

Total no of households	Staying days in camps Had to stay in camps			
	Less than a week	Up to one month	Up to 6 months	More than 6

				months
120	44(36.67%)	14(11.67%)	8(6.67%)	7(5.83%)

Showing loss of assets during the conflict :

The loss of assets is the most unfortunate consequences of the conflict. Agro produces were lost by 47.50% household, household properties were lost by 34.17%, loss of animals by 32.50% and all the other assets like jewellery, furniture, utensils, motor cycles etc. were lost during the conflict with 55.83%. Burning of houses was the riskiest part and around 6.67% of the households were burnt during the conflict.

Details are shown in the following table.

Table – 17
Loss of assets

Total no of households	Standard	Number of household	Percentage (%) to the total household
	House burnt	8	6.67%
	Loss agro produces	57	47.50%
	Lost animal husbandry/ animals	39	32.50%
	Loss of Household properties	41	34.17%
	Lost other assets	67	55.83%

Showing psychological effect of conflict on the respondent:

The respondents have been affected psychologically by the conflict in a number of ways, as a result of which 23.33% of the total respondents feel restlessness quite regularly while 30.83% of them feel it sometimes. Most of them i.e 30.83% have been suffering from lack of sleep, 36.67% suffers from lack of concentration also. Post traumatic nightmares have also been observed with an average of 30% who faced it regularly. It is also noticed that 58.33% of the respondents fear of reoccurrence of the similar incidents again.

In the contrary, some people had no effect of conflict at all.

Details are shown in the following table-

Table – 18

Psychological effect of conflict on the respondent

Total no of households	Effects	Number of respondent		
		Quite regularly	Sometimes only	Not at all
120	Fear psychosis	28(23.33%)	37(30.83%)	55(45.83%)
	lack of sleep	37(30.83%)	24(20.00%)	59(49.17%)
	loss of concentration	44(36.67%)	42(35.00%)	34(28.33%)
	post traumatic nightmares	36(30.00%)	57(47.50%)	27(22.50%)
	fear of reoccurrence of incidence	70(58.33%)	21(17.50%)	29(24.17%)

Showing psychological effect of the conflict on children:

Out of the total number of families, there are 110 i.e 91.66% families having children below 16 years. Conflict had adverse effects on the children. Among those households it is found that the children of 42.73% feel restlessness quite regularly while 25.45% of them feel it sometimes. Most of the children's i.e. 32.73% are suffering from lack of sleep and 70.91% suffers from lack of concentration also. The lack of concentration has been found among the majority. Post traumatic nightmares have also been observed with an average of 20.91% who faced it regularly. It is also noticed that 39.09% of the respondents fear of reoccurrence of the similar incidents again.

In the contrary, it is good to observe them some of the children had no effect of conflict at all.

Table – 18.1

Psychological effect of the conflict on children

No of household having children	Effects	Number of household		
		Quite regularly	Sometimes only	Not at all
110(91.66 %)	Depression	47(42.73%)	28(25.45%)	35(31.82%)
	lack of sleep	36(32.73%)	33(30.00%)	41(37.27%)

	loss of concentration	78(70.91%)	21(19.09%)	11(10.00%)
	post traumatic nightmares	23(20.91%)	57(51.82%)	30(27.27%)
	fear of reoccurrence of incidence	43(39.09%)	21(19.09%)	46(41.82%)
Number of families having children (below 16 years) at the time of conflict is 110(91.66%)				

Showing the causes of anxiety:

Most of the respondents have shown major concern fearing loss of life (81.67%). A large number of respondents' i.e 72.50% of them have also expressed concerns for their children's education from the situation raised out of conflict. Loss of property is another concern of the 68.33% respondents. Fear of displacement is troubling 63.33% of them. Like all other causes, loss of livelihood is a major concern for 74.17% of the total respondents. Some section of the socially conscious respondents i.e. 34.17% fear for damage of social environment due to clashes.

Details are shown in the following table-

Table – 18.2

Major causes of anxiety

Total no of households	Type of fears	Number of Respondent
120	loss of dear ones is	98(81.67%)
	Problem to the children's education	87(72.50%)
	loss of property is	82(68.33%)
	Displacements	76(63.33%)
	Loss of livelihood	89(74.17%)
	Damage of social environment	41(34.17%)

Showing the factors identified by the respondents responsible for the conflict:

The respondents cited more than one reasons responsible for conflict. Majority of the respondents i.e 84.17% believe that a particular group from the opposite community is solely responsible for violence followed by 63.33% of them believing that clashes between the communities mainly happened due to political reasons and benefits that distracts them from the major core issues in a society like employment, poverty, health and education. 26.67% of the respondents believe that misunderstanding between the communities leads to clatters. Also the same number of respondents i.e 26.67% retrospect and found the insensitivity and lack of awareness of both the communities causing the aberrant situation. 46.67% respondents hints the role of third party involvement including religious group, forest mafia, big traders etc in instigating the conflict for its own benefits. 35.83% responds that rumours also creates panic situation among the people. 19.17% blames the administration for mishandling the situation leading to escalation of worry. 17.50% believes that the conflict was destined and no one is to be blamed.

Table 19 shows in details.

Table – 19

Factors responsible for the conflict

Total no of households	Factors	Number of respondent identifies	Percentage to the total number of respondents
120	Misunderstanding between the community	32	26.67%
	Mishandling of the situation by the administration	23	19.17%
	Rumours	43	35.83%
	Role of media	29	24.17%
	Political benefits	76	63.33%
	Insensitivity and lack of awareness	32	26.67%
	A particular group from the opposite community	101	84.17%
	A particular group from the own	33	27.50%

	community		
	Third party involvement	56	46.67%
	Destiny	21	17.50%
NB.: Many households cited more than one reasons			

Showing the major concern of the respondent during the conflict:

The safety of children in the family was the major concern among 84.17% of the respondents. Concern towards countering the aggression is also seen in large numbers with 78.33%. Safety of the male members is a concern of the family to 77.50% households. 64.17% families concerns are on the safety of other women and children as they are the most vulnerable ones to be affected by the conflict. The safety of household properties is a concern to 53.33% of the respondents; loss of agro products among 35.83% respondents and 31.67% is concerned about the safety of animals and husbandry.

Details are shown in the following table.

Table – 20
Major concerns of the respondent

Total no of households	Major concerns	Number of respondent	Percentage to the total number of respondents
120	Safety of the children in your family	101	84.17%
	Safety of the male members of the family	93	77.50%
	Safety of the other woman and children	77	64.17%
	Countering the aggression	94	78.33%
	Safety of the household properties	64	53.33%
	Safety of the animals and husbandry	38	31.67%
	loss of agro products	43	35.83%

Showing role of the respondent during the conflict:

Though the prime concern for 92.50% of the respondents was to take care of the children and family but were also actively involved in other activities like defending the community by active participation in case of any encounter, organizing protest, mobilizing people etc.

26.67% of the respondents helped the community to defend itself by active participation in case of any encounter. 50.83% of the respondents engaged themselves in mobilizing people during the conflict, 26.67% of the respondents helped people to flee away to get rid from the combat. 27.50% of the respondents tried to organize protest against the conflict. Only 5% of the respondents communicated with the police and administration. The social role was limited in case of negotiation as only 3.33% of the respondents were allowed to do negotiation with the concerned parties.

Details are shown in the following table-

Table – 21
Role of the respondent during the conflict

Total no of households	Standard	Number of respondent	Percentage to the total number of respondents
120	Defending the community by active participation in case of any encounter	32	26.67%
	Organizing protest	33	27.50%
	Communication with the police and administration	6	5.00%
	Negotiation	4	3.33%
	Mobilizing people	61	50.83%
	Helped people to flee away	32	26.67%
	Taking care of the children and the family/ managing the family	111	92.50%

Showing sense of security provided by the protection measures taken by the Govt:

The sense of security felt by the members of the surveyed household after the conflict shows diverse results. 5.83% of the respondents are totally satisfied with the protection measures provided by the government while 37.50% respondents are not satisfied at all. 22.50% of them are satisfied to some extent and the rest with 34.17% are partially satisfied. Majority being the non-satisfied ones as they did not get any protection measures at the time of conflict. Protection was provided at the camps only after the conflict as per information.

Details are shown in the following table.

Table – 22
Sense of security provided by the protection measures

Total Households	Number of households			
	Totally satisfied	Satisfied to some extend	Partially satisfied	Not satisfied at all
120	7(5.83%)	27(22.50%)	41(34.17%)	45(37.50%)

Showing anticipation of past conflict / future possibilities:

Prior to the conflict, majority of the families i.e 61.66% could sense the about to be clash, while 38.33% families did not expect the clashes to happen.

An alarming fact here is that 60% of the respondents feel the possibilities of reoccurrence of such conflict in the future whereas 40% of them are not expecting conflict at all in the future.

Table 23 shows in details.

Table – 23
Anticipation of past conflict / future conflict

Total no of households	Past conflict		Future conflict	
	Felt prior to the conflict	Did not expect	Expecting	Not Expecting
120	74(61.66%)	46 (38.33%)	72(60%)	48(40%)

Showing post conflict settlement preference:

The post conflict settlement priorities though changed to a considerable extent, yet majority of the people i.e 70% preferred to stay in the village. However, 19.17% households wanted to stay in the camps arranged by the government for protection whereas only 10.83% of the households looked for other safe places to settle.

Details are shown in the following table.

Table – 24
Post conflict settlement preference

Total no of households	Staying preference	Number of household	Percentage to the total surveyed household
120	In the village	84	70.00%

	In the camp	23	19.17%
	In other places	13	10.83%

Showing post conflict relation with the conflicting/opponent group at present:

Conflict spoils the reciprocal relation between the communities involved. Majority of the respondents' i.e 60.83% has mentioned the relationship as worse. 10.83% considers the relationship between the groups to be same as before. Few respondents with 9.17% stated that the relationship between the conflicting groups is not consistent. Only 3.33% respondent thinks that the relation between the conflicting communities has been better after the clash. In the contrary, as many as 15.83% couldn't direct the relationship as they have developed trust issues with the other community involved in conflict.

Details are shown in the following table-

Table – 25

Post conflict relation with the conflicting/opponent group

Total no of households	Standard	Number of Respondent	Percentage to the total number of respondents
120	Same as before	13	10.83%
	Worsen	73	60.83%
	Better	4	3.33%
	Not consistent	11	9.17%
	Can't say	19	15.83%

Implementation status of Govt. Schemes:

The households benefited by MGNREGA constitute 61.67% of the total households. Likewise 42.50% households are benefited by IAY and 73.33% households are benefited by AAY scheme. Only 28.33% households are benefited from Family oriented Income Generating Scheme of WPT & BC. A very high percentage of households i.e. 84.17% are served by ASHA. The Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification scheme could benefit 60.83% households.

Details are shown in the following table.

Table-26

Implementation status of Govt. Schemes

Sl. no	Schemes/Programmes	Number of households availed benefits
1	MGNREGA	74(61.67%)
2	Indira Awaaj Yojana (IAY)	51(42.50%)
3	Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)	88(73.33%)
4	Family Oriented Income Generating Scheme of WPT&BC	34(28.33%)
5	ASHA	101(84.17%)
6	Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme	73(60.83%)

Showing natural problem faced the households during last 10 years:

Crops damaged due to flood affected most of the families' i.e 27.50% of the total population. The damage of crops is the major concern among them as most of the people primarily rely on agriculture for livelihood. The effect of wild animals on crops is seen with 35.83%, sand deposition by 11.67% and soil erosion by 5.83% households. There is no effect of jungle fire among them. Around 30.83% of the families are not affected by these natural problems that occur all of a sudden in these areas.

Details are shown in table – 27.

Table- 27
Natural problem:

Total household	Problem	Number of effected families
120	Flood	33(27.50%)
	Jungle fire	-
	Wild animals	43(35.83%)
	Soil Erosion	7(5.83%)
	Sand deposition	14(11.67%)
	Not effected	37(30.83%)
Total		120

TABLE ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE: GOALPARA DITRICT

Population profile of the surveyed households:

In Goalpara district, a total of 6 villages effected by the Rabha and Garo Conflict were selected for the study. Out of these selected 6 villages 3 villages are Rabha dominated and 3 villages are Garo dominated, from each of these villages 20 tribal households have been selected randomly for the present study. The female head or senior most female member of the family is approached for getting the required information related to impact of conflict on woman and child. The total population of surveyed sample household is 714, male 367, female 347. Details are shown in the following table.

Table-1
Population profile

Name of district	Total No of Village	Total sample household (ST)	Total population	Male	Female
Goalpara	6	120	714	367(51.40%)	347(48.60%)
Average size of the family $714/120=5.95$					

Distribution of Population as per Age group:

As distribution of population as per age group it is observed that the age group 0-6 there are 12.04 percent of the total population, in the age group of 7-16 years, total percentage of population is 14.29%. The age of the highest population i.e. 20.87% belongs to the age group of 17-34 years . In the age group of 35-45 years total percentage of population is 14.57%, in the age group of 46-59 years 17.65% population is there. Life expectancy of the villagers is found to be good as 20.59% of the population are in the age group of 60 years and above.

Out of the total population of the sample households 41.32% are married. Child marriage is not there in the surveyed society but early marriage is common as 48.32% of the age group of 17-34 years is found married. In the age group of 46-59 only 10 persons are found unmarried

Details are shown in following table- 2.

Table-2**Distribution of ST population as per age group**

Sl. No	Age Group	Sex wise Population				Marital Status-wise Population	
		Male	Female	Total	Percentage of population	Married	Unmarried
1	0-6	47(54.65%)	39(45.35%)	86	12.04%		86(100%)
2	7-16	56 (54.90%)	46(45.10%)	102	14.29%		102(100%)
3	17-34	79 (53.02%)	70(46.98%)	149	20.87%	72(48.32%)	77(51.68%)
4	35-45	53 (50.96%)	51 (49.04%)	104	14.57%	91(87.50%)	13(12.50%)
5	46-59	61 (48.41%)	65(51.59%)	126	17.65%	116(92.06%)	10(7.94%)
6	60 above	71 (48.30%)	76 (51.70%)	147	20.59%	140(95.24%)	7(4.76%)
Total		367(51.40%)	347(48.60%)	714		295(41.32%)	419(58.68%)

Showing occupation wise distribution of the respondent of the surveyed household:

Out of the total 120 respondent a large number of women, that is 38.33% are house maker/housewife, they are not actively involved in any of the professional activity. Apart from the household activity 7.50% respondents are involved in agriculture activity supporting the livelihood of the family.

Table-3**Occupation Pattern:**

Total household	Occupation						
	Cultivation	Agricultural / seasonal Labour	Daily wage earner	service	Business / trade	Non-Govt. Service	House maker (house wife)

120	44 (36.67%)	9(7.50%)	7(5.83%)	2(1.67%)	6(5.00%)	6(5.00%)	46(38.33%)
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Showing distribution of primary occupation of the surveyed households ;

Occupation wise large section of the population that is 73(60.83 %) household is engaged in cultivation, and 9(7.50%) household in Non- Government sector. 11(9.17%) are engaged in Agricultural/Seasonal labour, 17(14.17%) household is engaged as daily wage earner. Household engaged in business sector is 4(3.33%) and service is 6(5%).

Table-3.1

Primary occupation of the household

Total household	Occupation					
	Cultivation	Agricultural / seasonal Labour	Daily wage earner	service	Business /trade	Non-Govt. Service
120	73 (60.83%)	11(9.17%)	17(14.17%)	6(5.00%)	4(3.33%)	9(7.50%)

Land Holding Pattern:

In the 6 villages under survey, the total land possessed by the sample households is 516 bighas, out which 333(64.53%) bigha is cultivable land. Details are shown in following table.

Table-4

Total Land Holding Pattern

Total Household	Particulars of land (in Bigha)						
	Total land possessed	Cultivable land	Homestead land	Gazing land	Marshy land	Under forest	Fishery
120	516	333 (64.53%)	64 (12.40%)	56 (10.85%)	11 (2.13%)	43 (8.33%)	9 (1.74%)

Type of house:

In the 6 villages under survey, out of 120 household, 3(2.50%) households are RCC type of houses. There are few Pucca Assam Type houses, the figures being 10 (8.33%). Katcha Assam type houses are also found and number of such houses is 56(46.67%). 51(42.50%) household are found thatched bamboo made.

Table-5

Type of house

Total Household	Type of house				
	RCC	Pucca Assam Type	Katcha Assam Type	Thatched Bamboo made	Chang Ghar
120	3 (2.50%)	10 (8.33%)	56 (46.67%)	51 (42.50%)	-

Asset Holding Pattern:

As regards assets of the households, the tractor is considered as the most valuable asset but only 2(1.67%) of the total household possess it. Similarly agriculture implements like power tiller 6(5%) is found. In contrary to this 92(76.67%) households have mobile phones. 88(73.33%) households have televisions, 67(55.83%) households possess bi-cycles and 12(10%) possess motor Cycles. Details are shown in table-6.

TABLE-6

Households properties

Total household surveyed	Items	Numbers of families	Percentage (%)
120	<i>Television</i>	88	73.33%
	<i>Phone / Mobile phone</i>	92	76.67%
	<i>Bi-Cycle</i>	67	55.83%
	<i>Motor Cycle/scooter</i>	12	10.00%
	<i>Car private</i>	3	2.50%
	<i>Car commercial</i>	2	1.67%

	<i>Power tiller</i>	6	5.00%
	<i>Tractor</i>	2	1.67%
	Valuable ornaments	19	15.83%
	Water pump	4	3.33%

Showing livestock position of the surveyed household:

Less than 4 bullocks are found in 12 households and 1 household have 4-8 bullocks each. 7 households have less than 4 cows each. Less than 4 Buffaloes are found in 2 households. 11 households have goats numbering 1-3 no's each. Hens, ducks and pigeons are found in the surveyed households. There are 16 households having 1-3 pigs, 18 households have 4-8 pigs and 12 households have above 8 pigs.

Table – 6.1

livestock position of the surveyed household

No of Households	Category	No of livestock		
		Less than 4	4-8	Above 8
120	Bullock	12	1	
	Cow	7	2	1
	Buffalo	2	-	-
	Goat	11	4	5
	Sheep	-	-	-
	Hen	5	11	14
	Pigeon	3	4	6
	Duck	3	8	4
	Pig	16	18	12

Annual Income Pattern:

In the income scale out of 120 households, 36(30%) household are found to have income between Rs. 1000.00 – 30000.00 as per annum. However in the amount income range of Rs. 31000-54000, 52(43.33%) households earn that amount. 19(15.83%) households earn between

55000 to 72000. Only 13(10.83%) households are found to have annual income more than 72000.

Details are shown in the following table.

Table-7

Annual Income Pattern

Total household	Annual Income Pattern (in Rs.)			
	1000-30000	31000-54000	55000-72000	72000 above
120	36(30.00%)	52(43.33%)	19(15.83%)	13(10.83%)

Showing no earners of surveyed households:

The earning members are minority, as 156(21.85%) earners are recorded out of 714 members in 120 households. Similarly earning dependents are also very few 39(5.46%). Majority of the members 519(72.69%) are non-earning dependents. Table -7.1 shows in details.

TABLE – 7.1

Earners details of surveyed households

No of villages	No of households	Category	Numbers of persons
KarbiAanglong	120	1. No of Earners (primary)	156(21.85%)
		2. No of earning dependents (supplementary)	39(5.46%)
		3. No of non-earning dependents	519(72.69%)
Total			714

Expenditure Pattern:

Out of the 120 household, 11 (9.17%) households are spending from 15,000.00 to 25,000.00 per annum for food items . Similarly 23 (19.17%) households spend between Rs. 25000.00 to 35,000 PA on food , 59 (49.17%) household spend more than 35,000 PA on food. As many as 46 (38.33%) households spend Rs. 1000.00 to 5000.00 PA on dress. Educational expenditure is also not negligible 38 (31.67%) households spend Rs. 15000.00 to 25,000.00 on education. 62(51.67%) households spend less than Rs. 5000.00 PA on education. Average expenditure on health for 81 (67.50%) of households is up to 5000PA. The social obligation consume sizable expenditures as 64 (53.33%) of households is up to 5000 PA, 32 (26.67) households have to spend 5000-15000 PA for the same.

Details are shown in following table-8.

Table-8
Expenditure Pattern

Sl. No	Head	Expenditure Pattern (in Rs.) per annum					Total household
		Up to 5000	5000-15000	15000-25000	25000-35000	35000 above	
1.	Food Item	11(9.17%)	23(19.17%)	59(49.17%)	19(15.83%)	8(6.67%)	120
2.	Dress	46(38.33%)	43(35.83%)	16(13.33%)	13(10.83%)	2(1.67%)	
3	Education	62(51.67%)	38(31.67%)	11(9.17%)	6(5.00%)	3(2.50%)	
4	Health	81(67.50%)	10(8.33%)	16(13.33%)	11(9.17%)	2(1.67%)	
5.	Liquor and tobacco	89(74.17%)	16(13.33%)	12(10.00%)	2(1.67%)	1(0.83%)	
6	Social obligation	64(53.33%)	32(26.67%)	14(11.67%)	8(6.67%)	2(1.67%)	
7	Others	93(77.50%)	17(14.17%)	4(3.33%)	3(2.50%)	3(2.50%)	

Consumption Pattern:

There are 3 (2.50%) households that consume milk/card daily. As regards pulses on bean 34 (28.33%) households use this item daily. The people relish vegetable, roots, herbs and it is seen that 109 (92.5%) households take these items daily. Out of 120 household 8(6.67%) households, take eggs daily, 26 (21.67%) households weekly, 81(67.50%) households occasionally and only 5 (4.17%) households do not take egg.

Non vegetarian items like fish, meat are regularly taken by 15 (12.50%) households. 66 (55%) households take it weekly, 36 (30%) households occasionally, and only 3(2.5) households do not take this kind of food. Rice beer is an inevitable item for the tribals in study, and 31(25.83%) households take this item daily, 62 (51.67%) families take rice beer weekly , 18 (15%) families take it occasionally and 9 (7.05%) do not take rice beer at all. Details are shown in following table – 9.

Table: 9
Consumption Pattern

Sl. No	Item	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Total
1	Milk or card	3(2.50%)	90(75.00%)	27(22.50%)	-	120
2	Pulses or bean	34(28.33%)	58(48.33%)	28(23.33%)	-	
3	Green vegetable	109(92.5%)	8(7.5%)	3(2.5%)	-	
4	Egg	8(6.67%)	26(21.67%)	81(67.50%)	5(4.17%)	
5	Chicken/meal/ Fish	15(12.50%)	66(55.00%)	36(30.00%)	3(2.5%)	
6	Rice bear	31(25.83%)	62(51.67%)	18(15.00%)	9(7.5%)	

Showing savings habits of last three Year of Surveyed household
Table -9

Due to poverty majority of the households i.e. 62 (51.67%) families of the surveyed households do not save. Only 4(3.33%) households saves more than 60,000.00 per year for last three years. Out of 120 households 34(28.33%) households saves below 10,000.00 during last

three years. Few villagers resort to other means of saving such as buying land 7(6.66) and golden jewelry 10(8.33).

Table below shows in details.

Table – 9
Showing savings status of last three Year of Surveyed household

Total no of household	Regular Annual money Savings (in Rs)	No of household	saving by buying land	Saving by golden jewelry
120	No deposit	62(51.67%)	7(6.66%)	10(8.33%)
	Up to 10,000.00	34(28.33%)		
	11,000.00 to 20,000.00	8(6.67%)		
	21,000.00 to 40,000.00	7(5.83%)		
	41,000.00-60,000.00	5(4.17%)		
	Above 60,000.00	4(3.33%)		

Cropping Pattern and Shown Area in the surveyed household:

The largely grown crops by the villagers is paddy that is 371 Bighas. Ginger and turmeric are grown by them is sufficient quantities as 42 Bighas of land are under this crop. They also grow vegetables in large quantities in 32 Bighas under this cultivation. Potato are grown in 46 Bighas. Mustard seeds, fruits and sugar cane also produced in 14 Bighas, 43 Bighas and 6 Bighas respectively. Details are shown in table – 10

Table-10

Cropping Pattern and Shown Area in the surveyed household

Sl. No	Major Crops	Total Area
1	Paddy	371
2	Mustard	14
3	Potato	46
4	Sugarcane	6
5	Ginger/turmeric	42
6	Other vegetable	32

7	Fruits	43
In many cases same land is used for more than one crops		

Showing the use of fuel for cooking by the surveyed household

Firewood is primarily used by 61 (50.83%) households for cooking purpose. 31 (25.83%) households have LPG, 11(9.17%) households use kerosene for cooking . 2(1.67%) household use cow dung , coal lignite are used by 15(12.50%) households. Bio gas is not found to use for cooking purposes.

Table – 11

Cooking fuel (primary) use

Type of fuel	Number of Household
(a) Wood	61(50.83%)
(b) Cow Dung	2(1.67%)
(c) Kerosene	11(9.17%)
(d) Coal lignite/ Charcoal	15(12.50%)
(f) LPG	31(25.83%)
(g) Bio gas	-

Drinking Water Facilities (primary):

Out of 120 households, house holds numbering 17 (14.17%) depend mainly on river / stream. 28 (23.33%) of the households use tube well water for drinking, 19(15.83%) of households depend on well while 27 (22.50%) households depend on Govt. water supply. Details are shown in Table – 12.

Table-12

Provision of Drinking water

Sl. No	sources	No. of family	percentage
1	Tube Well	28	23.33%
2	Pond	15	12.50%
3	Well	19	15.83%
4	Hand pipe	14	11.67%
5	River / Stream	17	14.17%

6	Govt water supply	27	22.50%
7	Any other	-	-

Showing preference for health care facilities in the household of surveyed villages:

The villagers largely depend upon Allopathic treatment as 98(81.67%), Out of the total surveyed household 4(3.33%) and 7(5.83%) households are found to be depend on Ayurvedic and Homeopathic treatment respectively. 6(5%) households depend on indigenous herbs. Table – 13 shows in details.

TABLE – 13

Health care preferences

No of households	System	Number of household	Percentage
120	Allopathic	98	81.67%
	Ayurvedic	4	3.33%
	Homeopathic	7	5.83%
	Occult medicine	5	4.17%
	Indigenous herbs	6	5.00%

Sanitation Facilities:

The strange thing that was noticed while surveying the households is that 11(9.17%) of the households still use open field for defecation and 45(37.50%) households have katcha latrine. Due to Govt. initiatives 64(53.33)% households have sanitary latrines. Details are shown in Table – 14.

Table-14

Sanitation Facilities

Sl. No	Type	No. of family	Percentage
1	Open Field	11	9.17%
2	Katcha Latrine	45	37.50%

3	Sanitary	64	53.33%
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Educational Attainment:

The total illiterate's percentage is 14.97% while the percentage of literate is 73%. There are 29 male and 19 female HSLC passed persons, as 16 male and 9 female HS passed persons in the villages. Among males 6 are graduates and only 3 female graduates are there in the entire surveyed households. There are only 3 master degree holders male and 1 female in the surveyed households. Details are shown in table – 15

Table-15

Educational Position

Level-	Age up to 0-6 years	Illiterate	Literate	HSLC Passed	HS Passed	BA/B.com/ Bsc.	Master degree
Male	47	41	285	29	16	6	3
Female	39	66	237	19	9	3	1
Total	86(12.03%)	107(14.97%)	522(73%)	48	25	9	4
Total population of the surveyed households is 714							

Showing drop out position in the surveyed households due to conflict:

Out of 99 drop out students 57(57.58) are girl students. Number of drop out in L.P. standard is more. Thus out of 31 total drop out in M.E., there are 14 boys and 17 girls. Again out of 30 dropouts in H.E. standard there are 7 boys and 5 girls. Table 16 shows in details.

TABLE – 15.1

Drop out details

Total household s	Drop out level	No of total Drop out students	Reasons for drop out

120		Boys	Girls	Total	
	No of L.P. school going	14	17	31(31.31%)	1. Conflict 2.Economic hardship 3.Communication problem
	No of M.E. school going	10	16	26(26.26%)	
	No of H.E. school going	11	19	30(30.30%)	
	College going	7	5	12(12.12%)	
	Total	42(42.42%)	57(57.58)	99	

Showing Physical damage caused by the conflict:

In the surveyed households out of 120 households, no life was lost due to the conflict. But 47(39.17%) households had to flee to other places seeking shelter during the conflict. 33(27.50%) families lost its livelihood due to conflict. One of the important observation made during the field study is that no woman of the surveyed family is sexually harassed during the conflict. However 102(85%) respondent was panicked during the conflict. 32(26.67%) of the households were threatened during the conflict. Members of the 17.50% of the total households were physically assaulted during the conflict. Details are shown in the following table-

Table – 16.

Physical damage

Total no of households	Effects	Number of household	Percentage (%) to the total household
120	Lost of life (family members) due to clashes	-	-
	Physically assaulted/tortured	9	7.50%
	Sexually assaulted	-	
	Threatened	32	26.67%
	Had to flee to other places	47	39.17%
	Lost livelihood	33	27.50%
	Panicked	102	85%

Showing number of families had to take shelter in camps :

Due to the clashes and insecure situation in the village 33 number of families had to shift to camps during the conflict . While 25(20.83%) had to stay in a camp for less than a week, 6.33% families had to stay in camps for more than a week to protect themselves from physical offences.

Table – 16.1

Shelter in camps

Total no of households	Staying days in camps/Had to stay in camps			More than 6 months
	Less than a week	Up to one month	Up to 6 months	
120	25(20.83%)	8(6.33%)		

Showing loss of assets during the conflict :

One of the most unfortunate consequences of the conflict is burning of houses, a total of 4(3.33%) houses were burnt out of the total respondents. 23(19.17%) families lost agro produces due to conflict. 43(35.83%) families also lost the households assets like Jewellery, two wheelers, TV, radio, furniture, utensils etc. due to the conflict. Details are shown in the table- 17

Table – 17

Loss of assets

Total no of households	Standard	Number of household	Percentage (%) to the total household
	House burnt	4	3.33%
	Loss agro produces	23	19.17%
	Lost animal husbandry/ animals	17	14.17%
	Loss of Household properties	43	35.83%
	Lost other assets	21	17.50%

Showing psychological effect of conflict on the respondent:

In our survey, we found that 23(19.17%) of the total respondents are feeling restless after the conflict. As a result of the conflict 32(26.67%) of the respondents are regularly suffering from lack of sleep, 39(32.50%) of the respondents are suffering from loss of concentration also. It is found that 27(22.50%) respondent are having nightmares. 66(55%) of the respondents fearing of reoccurrence of the similar incidents again. Details are shown in the following table-

Table – 18

Psychological effect of conflict on the respondent

Total no of households	Effects	Number of respondent		
		Quite regularly	Sometimes only	Not at all
120	Fear psychosis	23(19.17%)	29(24.17%)	68(56.67%)
	lack of sleep	32(26.67%)	23(19.17%)	65(54.17%)
	lost of concentration	39(32.50%)	41(34.17%)	40(33.33%)
	post traumatic nightmares	27(22.50%)	52(43.33%)	41(34.17%)
	fear of reoccurrence of incidence	66(55.00%)	22(18.33%)	32(26.67%)

Showing psychological effect of the conflict on children :

There are 108 families having children (below 16 years) at the time of conflict. Among those households we found that children of 40(37.04%) households are showing restlessness after the conflict.

After the conflict, loss of concentration was one of the major concern, children of the 48(44.44%) households are facing that problems. Children of 31(28.70%) households are regularly suffering from lack of sleep. Due to fear psychosis children of the 22(20.37%) households have suffered from posttraumatic nightmares regularly while 30(27.78%) are having nightmares sometimes. One good thing is that children of only 28(25.93%) households expected reoccurrence of similar incidents again. Details are shown in the table-18.1

Table – 18.1

Psychological effect of the conflict on children

No of household having children	Effects	Number of household		
		Quite regularly	Sometimes only	Not at all
108(90%)	Depression	40(37.04%)	21(19.44%)	47(43.52%)

	lack of sleep	31(28.70%)	20(18.52%)	57(52.78%)
	lost of concentration	48(44.44%)	18(16.67%)	42(38.89%)
	post traumatic nightmares	22(20.37%)	30(27.78%)	56(51.85%)
	fear of reoccurrence of incidence	28(25.93%)	26(24.07%)	54(50.00%)
Number of families having children (below 16 years) at the time of conflict is 108 (90%)				

Showing the causes of anxiety:

Most of the respondents have shown major concerns fearing loss of life 89(74.17%). 88(73.33%) of the respondents have also expressed their major concerns for their children's education from the situation raised out of conflict. Another major concern of the 78(65%) respondents is loss of property. Fear of displacement is troubling 72(60%) of the respondents. Like any other conflict here also loss of livelihood is a major concern for 60% of the total respondents. For section of the socially conscious respondents i.e. 37(30.83%) respondents damage of social environment is a concern for them. Details are shown in the following table-

Table – 18.2

Major causes of anxiety

Total no of households	Type of fears	Number of Respondent	
120	loss of dear ones is	89	(74.17%)
	Problem to the children's education	88	(73.33%)
	loss of property is	78	(65.00%)
	Displacements	72	(60.00%)
	Loss of livelihood	81	(67.50%)
	Damage of social environment	37	(30.83%)

Showing the factors identified by the respondents responsible for the conflict:

All the respondents cited more than one reasons responsible for originating the conflict. Majority i.e. 99 respondents which is 82.50% of the sample believe that clashes between the communities mainly happened due to a particular group from the opposite community. 23(19.17%) of the respondents believe that misunderstanding between the communities leads to clatters. 34(28.33%) respondents retrospect and found the insensitivity and lack of awareness of both the communities is causing the delinquent situation. 45(37.50%) respondents also hints the role of the party which include religious group, forest mafia, big traders etc in instigating the conflict for its own benefits. 21(17.50%) of the respondents blames the Local and state administration for not handling the situation properly leading to escalation of tension. 17(14.17%) respondents believe that the conflict was destined and no one to be blamed. Table 19 shows in details.

Table – 19

Factors responsible for the conflict

Total no of households	Factors	Number of respondent identifies	Percentage to the total number of respondents
120	Misunderstanding between the community	23	19.17%
	Mishandling of the situation by the administration	21	17.50%
	Rumours	35	29.17%
	Role of media	29	24.17%
	Political benefits	68	56.67%
	Insensitivity and lack of awareness	34	28.33%
	A particular group from the opposite community	99	82.50%
	A particular group from the own community	36	30.00%
	Third party involvement	45	37.50%
	Destiny	17	14.17%
NB.: Many households cited more than one reasons			

Showing the major concern of the respondent during the conflict:

The safety of the children of the family was the major concern for 98 (81.67%) households , it was the major worry for the respondents . The respondents of the 91(75.83%) households were concerned about the safety of the male members of the family. 72(60%) of the total respondents have expressed their concern for safety of the other woman and children of the village. Countering the aggression was also one of the major worry for 85(70.83%) of the respondents. As most of the respondents are very close to their reared animals 34(28.33)% respondents were very much concern for the safety of their animals and husbandry. Loss of agro products was also made them 40(33.33%) worried. Most of the respondents were not too much concerned about their household properties , only 66(55%) respondents mentioned about their concern for this. Details are shown in the table-20

Table – 20
Major concerns of the respondent

Total no of households	Major concerns	Number of respondent	Percentage to the total number of respondents
120	Safety of the children in your family	98	81.67%
	Safety of the male members of the family	91	75.83%
	Safety of the other woman and children	72	60.00%
	Countering the aggression	85	70.83%
	Safety of the household properties	66	55.00%
	Safety of the animals and husbandry	34	28.33%
	loss of agro products	40	33.33%

Showing role of the respondent during the conflict:

Taking care of the children and family was the primary role for 107(89.17%) of the respondents, they were also actively involved in the activities like defending the community by active participation in case of any encounter, organizing protest , mobilizing people etc. 31(25.83%) of the respondents helped the community to defend itself by active participation in case of any encounter. 57(47.50%) of the respondents engaged themselves of mobilizing people during the conflict, 32(26.67%) of the respondents helped people to flee away to get rid from the combat . 35(29.17%) of the respondents tried to organize protest against the skirmish. Only 7(5.83%) of the respondents did the job of communication with the police and

administration. The social role of woman were limited in case of negotiation as only 5(4.17)% of the respondents were allowed to do negation with the concerned parties. Details are shown in the following table-

Table – 21
Role of the respondent during the conflict

Total no of households	Standard	Number of respondent	Percentage to the total number of respondents
120	Defending the community by active participation in case of any encounter	31	25.83%
	Organizing protest	35	29.17%
	Communication with the police and administration	7	5.83%
	Negotiation	5	4.17%
	Mobilizing people	57	47.50%
	Helped people to flee away	32	26.67%
	Taking care of the children and the family/ managing the family	107	89.17%

Showing sense of security provided by the protection measures taken by the Govt:

The sense of security felt by the members of the surveyed household after the conflict shows a mixed results 4(3.33%) of the respondents are totally satisfied with the protection measure taken by the Govt while 48(40%) not satisfied at all. 31(25.83%) satisfied to some extend and 37(30.83%) partially satisfied.

Table – 22
Sense of security provided by the protection measures

Total Households	Number of households			
	Totally satisfied	Satisfied to some extend	Partially satisfied	Not satisfied at all
120	4(3.33%)	31(25.83%)	37(30.83%)	48(40%)

Showing anticipation of past conflict / future possibilities:

Regarding past conflict or the conflict studied here 68 (56.66%) could sense before the conflict actually happened but by majority of the households i.e. 52(43.33%) did not expect it at all .

Here the alarming fact is that 60(50%) of the respondents feel that there is possibilities of reoccurrence of such conflict in future again .Table 23 shows in details.

Table – 23

Anticipation of past conflict / future conflict

Total no of households	Past conflict		Future conflict	
	Felt prior to the conflict	Did not expect	Expecting	Not Expecting
120	68(56.66%)	52 (43.33%)	60(50%)	60(50%)

Showing post conflict settlement preference:

One interesting observation made during the survey is that though some households don't find their own villages totally safe still none of them want to stay in the camps arranged by the Govt. 82 households i.e. 68.33%) preferred to stay back in the their native villages. Only 12(10%) household are looking for safer places to settle.

Details are shown in the following table-

Table – 24
Post conflict settlement preference

Total no of households	Staying preference	Number of household	Percentage to the total surveyed household
120	In the village	82	68.33%
	In the camp	26	21.67%

	In other places	12	10%
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Showing post conflict relation with the conflicting/opponent group at present:

The conflicts spoils the reciprocal relation they had between the villagers of conflicting communities . 56(46.67%) of the respondents mentioned that the relation is not cordial between them anymore. 14(11.67%) households think the relation between these communities has become uncertain due to loss of mutual trust. However, 11(9.17%) think that the relation is remaining same as before. Only 7(5.83%) respondents think that the relation between the conflicting communities improves after the clash . Details are shown in the following table-

Table – 25
Post conflict relation with the conflicting/opponent group

Total no of households	Standard	Number of Respondent	Percentage to the total number of respondents
120	Same as before	11	9.17%
	Worsen	56	46.67%
	Better	7	5.83%
	Not consistent	14	11.67%
	Can't say	32	26.67%

Implementation status of Govt. Schemes:

Out of 120 households 72 households were benefitted by MGNREGA constitute 60 percentages. 43(35.83%) households are benefitted by IAY and 92(76.67%) households are benefitted by AAY scheme. Only 17(14.17%) households are benefitted from Family oriented Income Generating Schemes. A very high percentage of households i.e. 98(81.67%) are served by Asha Karmis. The Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification scheme could benefit 61(50.83%) households. Table 26 shows in details.

Table-26
Implementation status of Govt. Schemes

Sl.	Schemes/Programmes	Number of households availed benefits
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no			
1	MGNREGA	72	(60%)
2	Indira Awaaj Yojana (IAY)	43	(35.83%)
3	Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)	92	(76.67%)
4	Family Oriented Income Generating Scheme of WPT&BC	17	(14.17%)
5	ASHA	98	(81.67%)
6	Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme	61	(50.83%)

Showing natural problem faced the households during last 10 years:

The biggest natural problems is damage of crops by wild animal for 54(35.83%) of the surveyed households. Jungle fire is the second biggest problem of the villagers . Land of the 21(27.50%) households were affected by flood.

Details are shown in table – 27.

Table- 27

Natural problem:

Total household	Problem	Number of effected families	
120	Flood	21	(27.50%)
	Jungle fire	2	0.00%
	Wild animals	54	(35.83%)
	Soil Erosion	9	(5.83%)
	Sand deposition	6	(11.67%)
	Not effected	34	(30.83%)
Total		120	

TABLE ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE: KARBI AANGLONG DISTRICT

Population profile of the surveyed households:

In Karbi Aanglong district, a total of 6 villages effected by the Karbi and Dimasa Conflict were selected for the study. Out of these selected 6 villages 3 villages are Karbi dominated and 3 villages are Dimasa dominated , from each of these villages 20 tribal households have been selected randomly for the present study. The female head or senior most female member of the family is approached for getting the required information related to impact of conflict on woman and child. The total population of surveyed sample household is 703, male 359, female 344. Details are shown in the following table.

Table-1

Population profile

Name of district	Total No of Village	Total sample household (ST)	Total population	Male	Female
KarbiAanglong	6	120	703	359(51.07%)	344(48.93%)
Average size of the family 703/120=5.86					

Distribution of Population as per Age group:

As distribution of population as per age group it is observed that the age group 0-6 there are 11.67percent of the total population, in the age group of 7-16 years, total percentage of population is 13.80%. The age of the highest population i.e. 21.19% belongs to the age group of 17-34years .In the age group of 35-45 years total percentage of population is 14.94%, in the age group of 46-59 years 19.63% population is there. Life expectancy of the villagers are found to be good as 18.78% of the population are in the age group of 60 years and above.

Out of the total population of the sample households 62.45% are married. Child marriage is not there in the surveyed society but early marriage is common as 61.07% of the age group of 17-34 years are found married. In the age group of 35-49 only 4 persons are found unmarried

Details are shown in following table- 2.

Table-2

Distribution of ST population as per age group

Sl. No	Age Group	Sex wise Population				Marital Status-wise Population	
		Male	Female	Total	Percentage of ST population	Married	Unmarried
1	0-6	43(52.44%)	39(47.56%)	82	11.67%		82(100%)
2	7-16	56(57.73%)	41(42.27%)	97	13.80%		97(100%)
3	17-34	71(47.65%)	78(52.35%)	149	21.19%	91(61.07%)	58(38.93%)
4	35-45	49(46.67%)	56(53.33%)	105	14.94%	92(87.62%)	13(12.38%)
5	46-59	72(52.17%)	66(47.83%)	138	19.63%	129(93.48%)	9(6.52%)

6	60 above	68(51.52%)	64(48.48%)	132	18.78%	127(96.21%)	5(3.79%)
Total		359 (51.07%)	344 (48.93%)	703(100%)		439(62.45%)	264(37.55%)

Showing occupation wise distribution of the respondent of the surveyed household:

Out of the total 120 respondent a large number of woman are ie 43.33% are house maker/housewife, they are not actively involved in any of the professional activity. Apart from the household activity 39 (32.5%) respondents are involved in agriculture activity supporting the livelihood of the family.

Table-3

Occupation Pattern:

Total household	Occupation						
	Cultivation	Agricultural / seasonal Labour	Daily wage earner	service	Business/ trade	Non-Govt. Service	House maker (house wife)
120	39 (32.5%)	9 (7.5%)	8 (6.67%)	3 (2.5%)	7 (5.83%)	2 (1.67%)	52 (43.33%)

Showing distribution of primary occupation of the surveyed households ;

Occupation wise, large section of the population that is 69 (57.5 %) households are engaged in agriculture, followed by agricultural / seasonal labour that is 14 (11.67%) household. 11 (9.17%)households are engaged in the Non- Government sectors. Persons engaged in business sector is 87.

Table-3.1

Primary occupation of the household

Total household	Occupation					
	Cultivation	Agricultural / seasonal Labour	Daily wage earner	service	Business /trade	Non-Govt. Service
120	69(57.5%)	14(11.67%)	10(8.33%)	9(7.5%)	7(5.83%)	11(9.17%)

Land Holding Pattern:

In the 6 villages under survey, the total land possessed by the sample households is 517bighas, out which 378bigha is cultivable land. Details are shown in following table.

Table-4**Total Land Holding Pattern**

Total Household	Particulars of land (in Bigha)						
	Total land possessed	Cultivable land	Homestead land	Gazing land	Marshy land	Under forest	Fishery
120	517	378 (73.11%)	72 (13.93%)	34 (6.58%)	2 (0.39%)	27 (5.22%)	4 (0.77%)

Type of house:

Katcha Assam type houses are the most common house numbering 66(55.00%), There are few thatched Bamboo made houses also 34(28.33%), number of Assam Type houses among the sample households is 16 (13.33%). Only 4 (1.06%) RCC houses are there among the respondents. Details are shown in following table-5.

Table-5**Type of house**

Total Household	Type of house				
	RCC	Pucca Assam Type	Katcha Assam Type	Thatched Bamboo made	Chang Ghar
120	4 (3.33%)	16 (13.33%)	66 (55.00%)	34 (28.33%)	-

Asset Holding Pattern:

As regards assets of the households, the tractor is considered as the most valuable asset but only 2.5% of the total household posses it. Similarly agriculture implements like pump set and power tiller are found in only with 10% and 7.5 percent population only . In contrary to this 74.17% households have mobile phones.. 53.50 % households have televisions, 55% households possess bi-cycles and 17.5% posses motor Cycles. Details are shown in table-6.

TABLE-6**Households properties**

No of total household	Items	Numbers of families	Percentage (%)
120	Television	63	52.50%
	Phone / Molbile phone	89	74.17%

	Bi-Cycle	66	55.00%
	Motor Cycle/scooter	21	17.50%
	Car private	3	2.50%
	Car commercial	2	1.67%
	Power tiller	9	7.50%
	Tractor	3	2.50%
	Valuable ornaments	36	30.00%
	Water pump	12	10.00%

Showing livestock position of the surveyed household:

Less than 4 bullocks are found in 19 households and 3 households have 4-8 bullocks each. 13 households have less than 4 cows each. Buffaloes are not found in any households. 11 households have goats numbering 1-3nos each. Hens, ducks and pigeons are also reared by the surveyed households. There are 28 households having 1-3 pigs. 19 households have 4-8 pigs and 9 households have above 8 numbers of pigs.

Table – 6.1

Livestock position of the surveyed household

No of Households	Category	No of livestock		
		Less than 4	4-8	Above 8
120	Bullock	19	3	
	Cow	13	7	4
	Buffalo	-	-	-
	Goat	11	6	5
	Sheep	-	-	-
	Hen	2	23	11
	Pigeon	9	3	6
	Duck	2	3	7
	Pig	28	19	9

Annual Income Pattern:

In the income scale of Rs. 1000.00 – 30000.00 as per annum is the highest group as 48(40.00%) households earn that amount from that source. However in the amount income range of Rs. 31000-54000, 37(30.83%) households earn that amount. In the annual income range of Rs. 55000 – 72000 only 21(17.50%) households earn that annual income.

Richer families are few and far between as only 14(11.67%) households earn Rs. 72000 and above per annum from all sources. Details are shown in the following table.

Table-7

Annual Income Pattern

Total household	Annual Income Pattern (in Rs.)			
	1000-30000	31000-54000	55000-72000	72000 above
120	48(40.00%)	37(30.83%)	21(17.50%)	14(11.67%)

Showing no earners of surveyed households:

The earning members are minority in as low as (21.05%) earners are recorded out of 703 members in 120 households. Similarly earning dependents are also very few (10.24%). Majority of the members (70%) are non earning dependents. Average family members per family are 5.86. Table - 7.1 shows in details.

TABLE – 7.1

Earners details of surveyed households

No of villages	No of households	Category	Numbers of persons
KarbiAanglong	120	1. No of Earners (primary)	148(21.05%)
		2. No of earning dependents (supplementary)	38(10.24%)
		3. No of non earning dependents	517(68.71%)
Total			703
Total - (N.B. – Average family member per family 703:- 120 = 5.86)			

Expenditure Pattern:

Major expenditure of the households is incurred in food items, 59 (49.17%) households are spending from 15,000.00 to 25,000.00 per annum for food items. Similarly 22 (18.33%) households spend between Rs. 25000.00 to 35,000 PA on food, 7 (5.83%) household spend more than 35,000 PA on food.

As many as 66 (55.00%) households spend Rs. 1000.00 to 5000.00 PA on dress.

Educational expenditure is also not negligible 34 (28.33%) households spend Rs. 15000.00 to 25,000.00 on education. 71 households spend less than Rs. 5000.00 PA on education.

Average expenditure on health for 88(73.33%) of households is up to 5000PA.

The social obligation consume sizable expenditures as 77(64.17%) of households is up to 5000PA, 26(21.67%) of households have to spend 5000-15000 PA for the same. For 7(5.83%) numbers of households the average annual expenditure is between Rs 15000.00-25000.00 per annum.

Details are shown in following table-8.

Table-8
Expenditure Pattern

Sl. No	Head	Expenditure Pattern (in Rs.) per anum					Total household
		Up to 5000	5000-15000	15000-25000	25000-35000	35000 above	
1.	Food Item	11 (9.17%)	21 (17.50%)	59 (49.17%)	22 (18.33%)	7 (5.83%)	120
2.	Dress	66 (55.00%)	31 (25.83%)	11 (9.17%)	9 (7.50%)	3 (2.50%)	
3	Education	71 (59.17%)	34 (28.33%)	9 (7.50%)	4 (3.33%)	2 (1.67%)	
4	Health	88 (73.33%)	13 (10.83%)	7 (5.83%)	7 (5.83%)	5 (4.17%)	
5.	Liquor and tobacco	101 (84.17%)	11 (9.17%)	8 (6.67%)			
6	Social obligation	77 (64.17%)	26 (21.67%)	7 (5.83%)	6 (5%)	4 (3.33%)	
7	Others	104 (86.67%)	12 (10%)	4 (3.33%)			

Consumption Pattern:

There are 6 (5%) households that take milk/card daily. As regards pulses on bean 44 (36.67%) households use this item daily. The people relish vegetable, roots, herbs and it is seen that 120 (100%) households take these items daily. Consumption of egg is popular among the respondents 26 households take eggs daily, 28(23.33%) households weekly, 83(69.17%) households occasionally and only 3(2.50%) households do not take egg at all.

Non vegetarian items like fish, meat are regularly taken by 9 (7.50%) households . 64 (53.33%) households take it weekly, 43 (35.83%) households occasionally, and only 4 households do not take this kind of food at all . Rice beer is an inevitable item for the tribals in study, and 24(20%) households take this item daily, 68 (56.67%) families take rice beer weekly , 20 (16.67%) families

take it occasionally and 8 (6.67%) do not take rice beer at all. Details are shown in following table – 9.

Table: 9
Consumption Pattern

Sl. No	Item	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Total
1	Milk or card	6 (5%)	91 (75.83%)	23 (19.17%)		120
2	Pulses or bean	44 (36.67%)	47 (39.17%)	29 (24.17%)		
3	Green vegetable	120 (100%)				
4	Egg	6(5%)	28 (23.33%)	83 (69.17%)	3 (2.50%)	
5	Chicken/meal/ Fish	9 (7.50%)	64 (53.33%)	43 (35.83%)	4 (3.33%)	
6	Rice bear	24 (20%)	68 (56.67%)	20 (16.67%)	8 (6.67%)	

Showing savings habits of last three Year of Surveyed household

Table -9

Majority of the households i.e. 67(55.83%) do not save mainly due to poverty. Only 2(1.67%) households save more than 60,000.00 per year for last three years. Out of total surveyed households 36(30.00%) households saves below 10,000.00 during last three years. Few villagers resort to other means of saving such as buying land and golden jewelry (9.17%).

Table below shows in details.

Table – 9
Showing savings status of last three Year of Surveyed household

Total no of household	Regular Annual money Savings (in Rs)	No of household	saving by buying land	Saving by golden jewelry
120	No deposit	67 (55.83%)	6(5%)	11(9.17%)
	Up to 10,000.00	36(30.00%)		
	11,000.00 to 20,000.00	7(5.83%)		

	21,000.00 to 40,000.00	5(4.17%)		
	41,000.00-60,000.00	3(2.50%)		
	Above 60,000.00	2(1.67%)		

Cropping Pattern and Shown Area in the surveyed household:

The paddy is largely grown by the villagers. Ginger and turmeric are grown by them in sufficient quantities as 82 Bighas of land are under this crop. They grow vegetables in large quantities as there are 42 Bighas under this cultivation. Mustard seeds, potato, fruits and sugarcane also produced in small quantities. Details are shown in table – 10

Table-10

Cropping Pattern and Shown Area in the surveyed household

Sl. No	Major Crops	Total Area
1	Paddy	341
2	Mustard	7
3	Potato	4
4	Sugarcane	5
5	Ginger/turmeric	82
6	Other vegetable	42
7	Fruits	12
In many cases same land is used for more than one crops		

Showing the use of fuel for cooking by the surveyed household

Firewood is primarily used by 69 (57.50%) households for cooking purpose. 34 (28.33%) households have LPG, 17(14.17%) households use kerosene for cooking. No household uses cow dung, coal lignite or bio gas for cooking purposes.

Table – 11

Cookingfuel (primary)use

Type of fuel	Number of Household
(a) Wood	69 (57.50%)
(b) Cow Dung	-
(c) Kerosene	17(14.17%)
(d) Coal lignite/ Charcoal	-
(f) LPG	34 (28.33%)
(g) Bio gas	-

Drinking Water Facilities (primary):

The traditional dependence on river / stream is quite noticeable. Majority of the households numbering 36 (30.00%) depend mainly on river / stream. 26 (21.67%) of the households use tube well water for drinking, 26 (21.67%) of households depend on well while 32 (26.67%) households depend on Govt water supply. Details are shown in Table – 12.

Table-12
Provision of Drinking water

Sl. No	Sources	No. of family	Percentage
1	Tube Well	26	21.67%
2	Pond	-	
3	Well	26	21.67%
4	Hand pipe	-	
5	River / Stream	36	30.00%
6	Govt water supply	32	26.67%
7	Any other	-	

Showing preference for health care facilities in the household of surveyed villages:

As regards health care the villagers largely depend upon Allopathic treatment as 75.83%. Out of the total surveyed household 10.83% have shown Homoeopathic as their first preference .7.5% of the household mainly depend on indigenous herbs. Table – 13 shows in details.

TABLE – 13
Health care preferences

No of households	System	Number of household	Percentage
120	Allopathic	91	75.83%
	Ayurvedic	4	3.33%
	Homeopathic	13	10.83%
	Occult medicine	3	2.50%
	Indigenous herbs	9	7.50%

Sanitation Facilities:

Out of the total households 16% of the households still use open field for defecation , 45% households have katcha latrines. Due to Govt initiatives 41.67% households have sanitary latrines. Details are shown in Table – 14.

Table-14
Sanitation Facilities

Sl. No	Type	No. of family	Percentage
1	Open Field	16	13.33
2	Katcha Latrine	54	45.00
3	Sanitary	50	41.67

Educational Attainment:

It is seen that total illiterates constitute 21.22% while the percentage of literate is 67.12%. There are 32 male and 14 female HSLC passed persons in the villages. Among males 6 are graduates and only one female graduate is there in the entire surveyed households. There is only 1 master degree holder male in the surveyed households. Details are shown in table – 15

Table-15

Educational Position

Level-	Age up to 0-6 years	Illiterate	Literate	HSLC Passed	HSC Passed	BA/B.com/ Bsc.	Master degree
Male	43	27	271	32	19	6	1
Female	39	122	201	14	8	1	-
Total	82(11.66%)	149(21.22%)	472(67.12%)	46	27	7	1
Total population of the surveyed household-703							

Showing drop out position in the surveyed households due to conflict:

Drop out of girl students is more in all the standards from L.P. to college. Out of 78 total drop out students 46 are girl students. Number of drop out in M.E. standard is more. Thus out of 28 total drop out in M.E., there are 10 boys and 18 girls. Again out of 22 dropouts in H.E. standard there are 8 boys and 14 girls. Table 16 shows in details.

TABLE – 15.1

Drop out details

Total households	Drop out level	No of total Drop out students			Reasons for drop out
		Boys	Girls	Total	
120	No of L.P. school going	10	14	24(31%)	1. Conflict 2.Economic hardship 3.Communication problem
	No of M.E. school going	10	18	28(36%)	
	No of H.E. school going	8	14	22(28%)	
	College going	4	0	4(5%)	
	Total	32(41.03%)	46(58.97%)	78	

Showing Physical damage caused by the conflict:

In the surveyed households no life was lost due to the conflict. But 40% households had to flee to other places seeking shelter during the conflict. 32.50% families lost its livelihood due to conflict. One of the important observation made during the field study is that no woman of the surveyed family is sexually harassed during the conflict. However 80.83 % respondent was panicked during the conflict. 9.17% of the households were threatened during the conflict. Members of the 5.83 percent of the total households were physically assaulted during the conflict. Details are shown in the following table-

Table – 16.

Physical damage

Total no of households	Effects	Number of household	Percentage (%) to the total household
120	Lost of life (family members) due to clashes	-	-
	Physically assaulted/tortured	7	5.83%
	Sexually assaulted	-	-
	Threatened	11	9.17%
	Had to flee to other places	88	73.33%
	Lost livelihood	39	32.50%
	Panicked	97	80.83%

Showing number of families had to take shelter in camps :

Due to the clashes and insecure situation in the village number of families had to shift to camps during the conflict .While 5% families had to stay in camps for more than a week to protect it selves from physical offences.

Table – 16.1

Shelter in camps

Total no of households	Staying days in camps Had to stay in camps			More than 6 months
	Less than a week	Up to one month	Up to 6 months	
120	49(40.83%)	6(5%)	-	-

Showing loss of assets during the conflict :

One of the most unfortunate consequences of the conflict is burning of houses a total of 5 houses were burnt out of the total; respondents. 55.83% families lost agro produces due to conflict. 30.83% families also lost the households assets like Jewelry, Two wheelers, TV, radio, furniture, utensils etc. due to the conflict. Details are shown in the table- 17

Table – 17
Loss of assets

Total no of households	Standard	Number of household	Percentage (%) to the total household
	House burnt	5	4.17%
	Loss agro produces	67	55.83%
	Lost animal husbandry/ animals	34	28.33%
	Loss of Household properties	37	30.83%
	Lost other assets	67	55.83%

Showing psychological effect of conflict on the respondent:

We found that as result of the clashes 27 that is 22.50% of the total respondents are feeling restless after the conflict. As a result of the conflict 27.50% of the respondents are regularly suffering from lack of sleep, 37.50% of the respondents are suffering from loss of concentration also. It is noticed that more than one fourth of the respondents (25.83%) are having nightmares. 52.50% of the respondents fearing of reoccurrence of similar incidents again. Details are shown in the following table-

Table – 18
Psychological effect of conflict on the respondent

Total no of households	Effects	Number of respondent		
		Quite regularly	Sometimes only	Not at all
120	Fear psychosis	27(22.50%)	36(30%)	61(50.83%)
	lack of sleep	33(27.50%)	21(17.50%)	72(60%)
	lost of concentration	45(37.50%)	43(35.83%)	29(24.17%)
	post traumatic nightmares	31(25.83%)	57(47.50%)	32(26.67%)
	fear of reoccurrence of incidence	63(52.50%)	19(15.83%)	38(31.67%)

Showing psychological effect of the conflict on children :

There are 97 families having children (below 16 years) at the time of conflict . Among those households we found that children of 42.27 % households have shown restlessness after the conflict.

After the conflict, one of the major concern was loss of concentration , children of the 75.26 % households are facing that problems. Children of 24.74% households are regularly suffering from lack of sleep. Due to fear psychosis children of the 18.56% households have suffered from post traumatic nightmares regularly while 47.42% are having nightmares sometimes. One good thing is that children of only 19.59% households expected reoccurrence of similar incidents again. Details are shown in the table-18.1

Table – 18.1
psychological effect of the conflict on children

No of household having children	Effects	Number of household		
		Quite regularly	Sometimes only	Not at all
97 (80.83%)	Depression	41(42.27%)	33(34.02%)	23(23.71%)
	lack of sleep	24(24.74%)	35(36.08%)	38(39.18%)
	lost of concentration	73(75.26%)	14(14.43%)	10(10.31%)
	post traumatic nightmares	18(18.56%)	46(47.42%)	33(34.02%)
	fear of reoccurrence of incidence	19(19.59%)	16(16.49%)	62(63.92%)
Number of families having children (below 16 years) at the time of conflict is 97 (80.83%)				

Showing the causes of anxiety:

Most of the respondents have shown major concerns fearing loss of life 88(73.33%). A large number of respondents 81(67.50%) have also expressed their major concerns for their children’s education from the situation raised out of conflict. Loss of property is another major concern of the 65.00% respondents. Fear of displacement is troubling 40.00% of the respondents. Like any other conflict here also loss of livelihood is a major concern for 60% of the total respondents. For section of the

socially conscious respondents i.e. 26.67% respondents damage of social environment is a concern for them. Details are shown in the following table-

Table – 18.2

Major causes of anxiety

Total no of households	Type of fears	Number of Respondent
120	loss of dear ones is	88(73.33%)
	Problem to the children’s education	81(67.50%)
	loss of property is	78 (65.00%)
	Displacements	48(40.00%)
	Loss of livelihood	72(60%)
	Damage of social environment	32(26.67%)

Showing the factors identified by the respondents responsible for the conflict:

All the respondents cited more than one reasons responsible for originating the conflict. Majority i.e. 89 respondents which is 74.17% of the sample believe that clashes between the communities mainly happened due to political reasons. To get political benefits and distract them from the core issues like employment and poverty political leaders instigate and spread hatredness for their benefits. 70% respondents blames a particular group from the opposite community for spreading the violence. 49.17% of the respondents believe that misunderstanding between the communities leads to clatters. 52.50% respondents retrospect and found the insensitivity and lack of awareness of both the communities is causing the delinquent situation. 38.33% respondents also hints the role of the party which include religious group, forest mafia, big traders etc in instigating the conflict for its own benefits. 37.50% respondents mention that rumours creates panics. 27.50% of the respondents blames the Local and state administration for not handling the situation properly leading to escalation of tension. 33.33% respondents believe that the conflict was destined and no one to be blamed. Table 19 shows in details.

Table – 19

factors responsible for the conflict

Total no of households	Factors	Number of respondent identifies	Percentage to the total number of respondents
120	Misunderstanding between the community	59	49.17%
	Mishandling of the situation by administration	33	27.50%

	Rumours	45	37.50%
	Role of media	29	24.17%
	Political benefits	89	74.17%
	Insensitivity and lack of awareness	63	52.50%
	A particular group from the opposite community	84	70.00%
	A particular group from the own community	29	24.17%
	Third party involvement	46	38.33%
	Destiny	52	43.33%
NB.: Many households cited more than one reasons			

Showing the major concern of the respondent during the conflict:

The safety of the children the family was the first priority for 97 (80.83%) . The respondents of the 80% households were concerned about the safety of the male members of the family. 60.83% of the total respondents have expressed their concern for safety of the other woman and children of the village. Countering the aggression was also one of the major worry for 54.17% of the respondents. As most of the respondents are very close to their reared animals 34.17% respondents were very much concern for the safety of their animals and husbandry. Loss of agro products was also bothering them (28.33%). Most of the respondents were less concerned about the household properties , only 19.17% respondents mentioned about their concern for this. Details are shown in the table-20

Table – 20

Major concerns of the respondent

Total no of households	Major concerns	Number of respondent	Percentage to the total number of respondents
120	Safety of the children in your family	97	80.83%
	Safety of the male members of the family	96	80.00%
	Safety of the other woman and children	73	60.83%
	Countering the aggression	65	54.17%
	Safety of the household properties	23	19.17%
	Safety of the animals and husbandry	41	34.17%

	loss of agro products	34	28.33%
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Showing role of the respondent during the conflict:

Though taking care of the children and family was the primary role for 90.83% of the respondents but they were also actively involved in the activities like defending the community by active participation in case of any encounter , organizing protest , mobilizing people etc.15.00% of the respondents helped the community to defend itself by active participation in case of any encounter. 40.83% of the respondents engaged themselves of mobilizing people during the conflict, 30.83% of the respondents helped people to flee away to get rid from the combat . 22.50% of the respondents tried to organize protest against the skirmish. Only 3.33% of the respondents did the job of communication with the police and administration. The social role of woman were limited in case of negotiation as only 1.67% of the respondents were allowed to do negation with the concerned parties. Details are shown in the following table-

Table – 21

Role of the respondent during the conflict

Total no of households	Standard	Number of respondent	Percentage to the total number of respondents
120	Defending the community by active participation in case of any encounter	18	15.00%
	Organizing protest	27	22.50%
	Communication with the police and administration	4	3.33%
	Negotiation	2	1.67%
	Mobilizing people	49	40.83%
	Helped people to flee away	37	30.83%
	Taking care of the children and the family/ managing the family	109	90.83%

Showing sense of security provided by the protection measures taken by the Govt:

The sense of security felt by the members of the surveyed household after the conflict shows a mixed results 20(16.67%) of the respondents are totally satisfied with the protection measure taken by the Govt while 38(31.67%) not satisfied at all. 29(24.17%) satisfied to some extend and 33(27.50%) partially satisfied

Table – 22

Sense of security provided by the protection measures

Total	Number of households
-------	----------------------

Households	Totally satisfied	Satisfied to some extend	Partially satisfied	Not satisfied at all
120	20 (16.67%)	29(24.17%)	33(27.50%)	38(31.67%)

Showing anticipation of past conflict / future possibilities:

Regarding past conflict or the conflict studied here 29 (24.17%) could sense before the conflict actually happened but by majority of the households i.e. 91(75.83%) did not expect it at all .

Here the alarming fact is that 71(59.17%) of the respondents feel that there is possibilities of reoccurrence of such conflict in future again .Table 23 shows in details.

Table – 23

Anticipation of past conflict / future conflict

Total no of households	Past conflict		Future conflict	
	Felt prior to the conflict	Did not expect	Expecting	Not Expecting
120	29 (24.17%)	91(75.83%)	71(59.17%)	49(40.83%)

Showing post conflict settlement preference:

One interesting observation made during the survey is that though some households don't find their own villages totally safe still none of them want to stay in the camps arranged by the Govt. 107 households i.e. 89.17% preferred to stay back in their native villages. Only 10.83% households are looking for safer places to settle.

Details are shown in the following table-

Table – 24

Post conflict settlement preference

Total no of households	Staying preference	Number of household	Percentage to the total surveyed household
120	In the village	107	89.17%
	In the camp	-	-
	In other places	13	10.83%

Showing post conflict relation with the conflicting/opponent group at present:

The conflicts spoils the reciprocal relation they had between the villagers of conflicting communities .43.33% of the respondents mentioned that the relation is not cordial between them anymore.

9.17% households think the relation between these communities has become uncertain due to loss of mutual trust. However, 19.17% think that the relation is remaining same as before. Only 6.67% respondents think that the relation between the conflicting communities improves after the clash. Details are shown in the following table-

Table – 25

Post conflict relation with the conflicting/opponent group

Total no of households	Standard	Number of Respondent	Percentage to the total number of respondents
120	Same as before	23	19.17%
	Worsen	52	43.33%
	Better	8	6.67%
	Not consistent	11	9.17%
	Can't say	26	21.67%

Implementation status of Govt. Schemes:

The households benefitted by MGNREGA constitute 48.33 percentages. Likewise 27.50% households are benefitted by IAY and 82.50% households are benefitted by AAY scheme. Only 17.5% households are benefitted from Family oriented Income Generating Schemes. A very high percentage of households i.e 88.33% are served by Asha Karmis. The Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification scheme could benefit 67.50% households. Table 26 shows in details.

Table-26

Implementation status of Govt. Schemes

Sl. no	Schemes/Programmes	Number of households availed benefits
1	MGNREGA	58(48.33%)
2	Indira AwaajYojana (IAY)	33(27.50%)
3	Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)	99(82.50%)
4	Family Oriented Income Generating Scheme of WPT&BC	21(17.50%)
5	ASHA	106(88.33%)
6	Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme	81(67.50%)

Showing natural problem faced the households during last 10 years:

Damage of crops by wild animals is the biggest natural problems for 44(36.67%) of the surveyed households. Jungle fire is the second biggest problem of the villagers .9.17% of the land was affected by flood.

Details are shown in table – 27.

Table- 27

Natural problem:

Total household	Problem	Number of effected families
120	Flood	11(9.17%)
	Jungle fire	18(15.00%)
	Wild animals	44(36.67%)
	Soil Erosion	2(1.67%)
	Sand deposition	--
	Not effected	45(37.50%)
Total		120

FINDINGS

Three major violent conflicts happened during last two decades were considered for the study, they were Bodo-Adivasi conflict, Rabha-Garo conflict and Karbi –Dimasa conflict. Accordingly , 3 villages Bodo dominated villages namely Runikhata Gaon, Madyam Runikhata and Panduguri North and 3 Adivasi dominated villages- Paschim Golajhar, Kumguri and Memerumbari (East) were selected for the study from Sidli Chirrang developmental block, under Kajolgaon sub- division of Chirrang District .

In Goalpara 3 Rabha inhabited villages -Patiarpara, Udaipur and SuchiaPahar and 3 Garo inhabited villages - Nishangram, Bakrapur and Nabagram were selected for the study from Kuchdhowa Block, under Dudhnoi Sub Division . In Karbi Aanglong district, 3 Karbi villages - SedengTeranggaon, 2. No. Bithiphang and **Mali Sing Rongpi** and 3 Dimasa villages -Amlapatty, Kharonigaon/Kherbari and **LangiTimung**were selected from Lumbajong Developmental Block, under Diphu Sub Division .

In Chirrang out of all the 6 villages, in 2 villages public transport facilities are available right from the village itself. The same facilities are available in 3 villages of Karbi Aanglong and 4 villages of Goalpara district. All the villages under study have electric connection but electricity supply is not regular.

In all the 6 villages of Chirrang, Anganbadi centre and primary schools are found within the village itself. There are 2 villages having middle school, 1 village have high school in the village area. However no college is found within any of the villages. In all villages of Goalpara L.P. Schools are found within the village. In 2 villages M.E. schools are also found within the village itself. In 1 village high school is also located within the villages but like Chirrang here also colleges are situated far away from the villages. In the villages of Karbi Aanglong district under study, we have found that 4 villages have L.P. Schools in the village itself. In 5 villages Aganwadi centres are also found within the village itself. As regards college, only one is found within 3-5 kms distance from the village.

In Chirrang the distance of most of the villages from the Sub Divisional head office is within 6 to 10 kilometres. In case of Police Station one village is just 2 km away from the P.S. while for rest of the villages it is at more than 3km. In Goalpara one village is at 3-5 km away from the Sub Divisional head office and all other villages are more than 6 km away from the SDO office. In these areas police protection is one of the most important requirement

.But most of the P.S. are not located nearby .Apart from 2 villages all other villages are far from the Police station, 2 villages have P.S. within 3-5 km, and for rest of the villages it is more than 6km. In Karbi Anglong , the distance for 4 villages to Sub Divisional head office is in-between 6 to 10 km , while the distance of 2 villages from the Sub Divisional head office is more than 10 kms. In the present study it is seen that 2 villages have P.S. within 3-5 km, and rest of the villages have it within 6-10 km distance from the village.

In all the selected villages 100% of the families were directly affected by the conflict . In Chirrang inter-tribal conflict occurred in the villages under study for more than 3 times during the last ten years. In Goalpara, during last 10 years in all the 6 villages, inter-tribal conflict occurred. In two villages clashes happened twice but in 4 villages it happened 4 times during the period. In Karbi Anglong, in two villages clashes happened once but 4 villages it happened twice during last 10 years.

In Chirrang ,to avoid violent clashes residents of 4 villages had to be shifted to camps for a few days and the other 2 villages had to take shelter outside for 8-30 days. In camps , the women and children were generally found in large numbers. In Goalpara, during conflict the residents of 3 villages did not have to shift at all, villagers of 2 villages had to shift for more a week or so. In karbi Anglong people of 4 villages had to shift.

In all the three districts the age group of 17-34 years population is the highest population group, in Goalpara it is 20.87%, same with the KarbiAnglong with the population percentage of 21.19% .In Chirrang the distribution of population as per this age group is 20.44 %.

Majority of the population of the villages across all communities are primarily cultivators. In Goalpara for 69 (57.5 %) household the primary occupation is agriculture, in KarbiAnglong73(60.83 %) household is engaged in cultivation. In Chirrang the percentage of agriculture dependent population is 47.50%. Among Adivasis the number of daily wage earner is comparatively higher.

Paddy is the primary cultivation for all the communities under study. In Karbi Anglong, Ginger and turmeric are grown by the both Karbi and Dimasa tribe in large quantities . In Chirrang the Bodo villagers grow different types of vegetables along with paddy. In Goalpara both Rabha and Garo villagers are good horticulture producers.

As the areas under the study is basically agrarian, so for all the villagers the tractor is considered as the most valuable asset but in Goalpara only 2(1.67%) of the total household possess it. The situation is same with 1.67% in Chirrang and 2.5 percent in Karbi Anglong .

There are a few well-to-do families with a good income source among the surveyed households. In Goalpara 43.33% households earn Rs. 31000-54000 per annum from all sources , only 10.83% households earn Rs. 72000 and above. In Chirrang, the highest population (40.83%) belongs to the income scale of 1000-30,000 per annum. In Karbi Anglong in the income scale of Rs. 1000.00 – 30000.00 as per annum is the highest group

One of the major causes of weak economic condition of the villagers is presence of large numbers of non earning dependent. In Goalpara , out of total family members 72.69% are non-earning dependents and in Karbi Anglong 70% are non-earning dependents. In Chirrang the non-earning dependents are a majority with 74.21%.

In all the districts under study child marriage is not prevalent but early marriage specially of girls is common. In Karbi Anglong it is 61.07% of the age group of 17-34 years are found married followed by Chirrang with 60.40 % and in Goalpara it is 41.32%.

In all the three district it is found that Govt had not taken any specific post conflict rehabilitation or support schemes for the victims. However in these district, people were benefited from the existing schemes like MGNREGA, IAY, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme, Family oriented Income Generating Scheme of WPT & BC Deptt. etc.

In Chirrang flood caused damage to crops, 27.50% of the total population is directly effected by floods. In Karbi Anglong and Goalpara damage of crops is done by the wild animals.

In all the study areas, the primary responsibility of the woman is found to be looking after the families. In Karbi Anglong out of the total 120 respondent a large number of women 43.33% are home maker/housewife, they are not actively involved in any of the professional activity. Same with Goalpara where 38.33% are home maker/housewife and in Chirrang 39.17% woman are home makers. In all cases apart from the household activities woman have to assist their male counterpart in agriculture or livelihood activities of the family.

In all the villages the major share of income is spent on food followed by expenditure on child education. This is due to larger family size and low income. They could not afford to spend money for other qualitative expenditure. In Goalpara 31.67% households spend Rs. 15000.00 to 25,000.00 per annum on education, in Chirrang 51.67% of the families spend

upto 5000 per annum on education. In Karbi Anglong also expenditure on education is not negligible as 28.33% households spend Rs. 15000.00 to 25,000.00 per annum on education.

Saving among the low income group people is always a rare possibility, especially in the conflict and violence effected area. In Goalpara due to poverty majority of the households i.e. 51.67% families of the surveyed households do not save. In Chirrang it is 57.50% in Karbi Anglong saving habit is not there at all among 55.83% families of either tribe.

In all the six communities the literacy rate is higher than national literacy rate of tribals . In Goalpara, the total percentage of literate is 73%. In Chirrang, the literacy rate is 79.56% .In Karbi Anglong total literates constitute 67.12% of the total population.

Schools and students are often targeted during times of armed conflict. As a result of panic environment and social disorder many students had to leave schools for good. A quite high percentage of girls are schools dropout.In Chirrang drop out of girl students is more in all the standards from L.P school to college. The total number of dropouts is 57.61% among the girls. In Karbi Anglong 58.97 school dropout are female. In Goalpara, out of total drop out students 57.58% are girl students.

In all the surveyed households no life was lost due to the conflict. One of the important observation made during the field study is that no woman of the surveyed family is sexually harassed during the conflict.

Many people were temporarily displaced from their villages during conflict. Drastic violent changes, new settlement pattern and the environment around had tremendous impact on family members specially on woman and children. In Karbi Anglong out of 120 surveyed households 88 households had to flee to other places seeking shelter during the conflict. In Chirrang 79 families left villages in search of safer places. In Goalpara 47 households had to flee to other places seeking shelter during the conflict.

In Goalpara 27.50% families lost its livelihood due to conflict. In Chirrang 46.67% families lost its livelihood due to conflict. In Karbi Anglong 32.50% households lost its livelihood .Communities amide conflict suffered from economic hardship, anxiety and insecurity even years after the conflict.

In Goalpara 9 people in the surveyed households were physically assaulted during the conflict. In Chirang again 14 people were physically attacked by the miscreants. In Karbi angling 7 people were physically assaulted during the conflict.

In Goalpara due to the clashes and insecure situation in the 20.83% household had to stay in a camp for less than a week, 6.33% families had to stay in camps for more than a week to protect itself from physical offences. In Chirrang at the time of conflict, 36.67% households had to shift to

camps for less than a week, while 5.83% families had to stay in camps for more than six months to protect themselves from physical offence. The violent situation in Karbi Angling compelled 49% families to stay in camps for more than a week to protect themselves from physical offences.

During conflict in all the three conflict zones , houses were burnt, livelihood sources were attacked , agricultural products were damaged , properties and other assets like animals, cattles, fowls etc are killed . In Goalpara 4(3.33%) houses were burnt , 23(19.17%) families lost agro produces due to conflict, 43(35.83%) families also lost the households assets like Jewellery, Two wheelers, TV, radio, furniture, utensils etc. In Chirrang 8 (6.67%) houses were burnt , agro produces were lost by 47.50% household, household properties were lost by 34.17%, loss of animals by 32.50% and all the other assets like jewellery, furnitures, utensils, motor cycles etc were lost during the conflict by 55.83% people . In KarbiAnglong 5 houses were burnt, 55.83% families lost agro produces due to conflict, 30.83% families also lost the households assets like Jewellery, Two wheelers, TV, radio, furniture, utensils etc. People developed insecurities and started feeling unsafe in their own native land. Sudden clashes created a panic situation among the mob.

During investigation at Dynajubi, which is about 4 kms inside Meghalaya , we met a 32 year old worker of a mining industry whose house was burnt at the time of conflict. One night, when he was on duty and his wife along with her son was at her parental abode i.e in Shillong, their house was burnt overnight. That was the only house burnt in that particular village. While talking to him we came to know that , he had no personal enmity with anyone and he was also not involved in any conflict related issues. Which simply shows that the aggressors motive was not personal, the intruder just wanted to create a panic situation by burning an empty house.

In violent situations, in all the three conflicts under study women played critical roles during and after the clash, as combatants, survivors, heads of household, community leaders and peace builders. In many instances woman of the conflicting area tried to mitigate the impact of the conflict the best way possible. In Goalpara 107(89.17%) of the respondents involved in the activities like defending the community by mobilizing people, organizing protest , etc. In Chirrang, though the prime concern for 92.50% of the respondents were to take care of the family but they were also actively involved in those activities. In KarbiAnglong apart from the above mentioned activities the woman 30.83% of the respondents were involved in shifting people to safer places.

Depression, including prolonged sadness, feelings of hopelessness, unexplained crying, weight loss or gain, loss of energy or interest in activities previously enjoyed were some of the psychological impact experienced by the woman in conflict .In Goalpara, we

noticed sign of inner angst among the respondents. In Chirrang 23.33% of the respondents are suffering from anxiety and phobia. In Karbi Anglong as result of the clashes 27 that is 22.50% of the total respondents had shown sign of restless in their day to affair.

The respondents have been affected psychologically by the conflict in a number of ways which includes sleeping disorder. In Goalpara 32(26.67%) of the respondents are regularly suffering from lack of sleep , in Chirrang the percentage is 30.83% while in Karbi Anglong 27.50% of the respondents are regularly suffering from lack of sleep,

Many woman and children found to have problems of memory loss, loss of appetite and phobia. In many instances, the victim villagers do avoid meetings people from the other community with which they had conflict. Handling children's and managing other household stuffs during those times were real hurdles for the woman in family. In Goalpara 39(32.50%) of the respondents are suffering from loss of concentration, in Chirrang 36.67% suffers from lack of concentration , in Karbi Anglong 37.50% of the respondents reported loss of concentration .

The physical and mental stress resulting from experiencing death, separation, torture, destruction have largely affected woman in general. In Goalpara, almost one fourth of the respondents do suffer from nightmares. In Karbi Anglong also 25.83% are sufferer of this disorder. In Chirrang, post traumatic nightmares have affected 30% of the respondents.

The conflict has had a devastating impact on the women of the region. Anxiety and intense fear are the primary responses following violence. It remains months after the riots. The woman in conflicting area feels less secure than man. In Goalpara, 66(55%) of the respondents are panic of reoccurrence of the violent conflict again. In Chirrang, it is also noticed that 58.33% of the respondents are still panic expecting the same. In Karbi Anglong 52.50% of the respondents have developed fear psychosis expecting the violent clash again.

Children are the real sufferers in conflict, such conflict create negative impact on children. Depression is found among the children as a result of community violence. Among sufferer of Garo-Rabha conflict, we have found that children of 40(37.04%) households were showing symptoms of depression after the conflict. Bodo -Adivasi conflict had also made 42.73% children restlessness. In Karbi Anglong we found that children of 42.27 % households are victim of depression.

The nightmares and other sleep disturbances showed symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among the children of conflicting area. During Garo- Rabha conflict 31(28.70%) of the children of the surveyed households were regularly suffered from lack of sleep, it continued for months. The Bodo-Adivasi conflict left as many as 32.73% children

with sleeping disorder. Children of 24.74% households of Karbi Anglong did suffer from sleeping disorder.

The Children were in fear and trauma, seeing the violent conflict. They were not safe in school and were not allowed to roam around freely. Such stress affected children's concentration. In Goalpara 48(44.44%) of the children suffered from loss of concentration. After the Karbi Dimasa conflict, one of the major concern was loss of concentration of the children, about 75.26 % households faced the problem. In Chirrang 70.91% children suffered from lack of concentration.

Violence caused fear psychosis specially among children, some of them used to suffer from nightmares regularly. In Garo-Rabha conflict children of the 22(20.37%) households have suffered from posttraumatic nightmares regularly .In Bodo-Adivasi conflict 18.56% children of effected families suffered from posttraumatic nightmares regularly. In Karbi Anglong, children of the 18.56% households suffered from posttraumatic nightmares.

One good thing is that children of only 28(25.93%) households in Goalpara, 19.59% in Chirrang and 19.59% of Goalpara expected reoccurrence of similar conflict again.

Due to conflict some women were widowed and left homeless. The fear of losing life and security lingered around them. The respondents in Karbi Anglong (81.67%). were concerned about the safety of the family members. In Chirrang and Goalpara also most of the respondents have shown major concern regarding loss of life .

The women were more affected than man by violent conflict. During conflict also the woman had to raise children, care for the home and see to the needs of the family. The safety of the children of the family was the major concern for 98 (81.67%) households in Goalpara. In Chirrang a large number of respondents' i.e 72.50% of them and in Karbi Anglong 67.50% of the respondent have also expressed concerns for their children's education from the situation raised out of conflict.

They lived in relief camps set up by the armed forces, displaced from areas where the impact of the conflict was the worst.

The social and economic consequences of inter community violence, homelessness, alienation, social isolation, loss of employment, debt and destitution were some of the major concerns of the respondents. In Chirrang, fear of displacement is troubling 63.33% of the respondents while loss of livelihood is a major concern for 74.17% of them. For section of the socially conscious respondents (26.67%) in Karbi Anglong damage of social environment is also a concern. Like any other conflict here also loss of livelihood is a major concerns for 60% of the total respondents in the district. Countering aggression from the opposite

community was one of the major worry for 85(70.83%) of the respondents of Goalpara district, for 66(55%) respondents loss of household properties is a major concern.

In all the districts and respondent from all the communities cited more than one reasons responsible for conflict. In Chirrang, majority of the respondents i.e 84.17%, specially the Adivasis believe that a armed group from the opposite community is solely responsible for the violence. Out of total 120 respondent from both the communities 63.33% of them also sensed political motive behind the clashes. Again 46.67% respondents also hint the role of third party involvement including religious group, forest mafia, big traders etc in instigating the conflict. In Goalpara, majority i.e. 99 respondents which is 82.50% of the sample specially Rabhas believe that clashes between the communities mainly happened due to involvement of armed group from the opposite community. 23(19.17%) of the respondents believe that misunderstanding between the communities leads to clatters. 34(28.33%) respondents retrospect and found the insensitivity and lack of awareness of both the communities is causing the delinquent situation. 21(17.50%) of the respondents blames the Local and state administration for not handling the situation properly leading to escalation of tension. In Karbi Anglong 89 respondents, which is 74.17% of the sample believe that clashes between the communities happened for political benefits and distract them from the core issues like employment and poverty. 27.50% of the respondents blamed rumours and irresponsible media report for escalation of the situation. Interestingly 33.33% respondents believe that the conflict was destined and no one to be blamed.

Woman with a inter community violence experience tend to self-rate their overall wellbeing as lower than those women not facing conflict. During conflict most of them stayed in camps for safety and police protection. But they felt insecure after the violence ended and temporary police protection withdrawn. In Goalpara 48(40%) respondent is not satisfied at all with the security arrangement. In Chirrang 37.50% and in Karbi Anglong 38(31.67%) not satisfied at all with security arrangements. In all the three districts local people want Police, CRPFs, Army camp nearby so that they could approach in time of riots and law and order situation.

In Karbi Anglong 91(75.83%) couldnot anticipate the conflict before it happened.

In Karbi Anglong 91(75.83%) household could not anticipate any conflict before it happened . But in Goalpara due to prolong tension between the Rabha and the Garos 68 (56.66%) household could sense about the conflict before actually it happened. In Chirrang also 61.66% household

anticipated a clash between the Bodos and the Adivasis because of the land related encounter happened for years. .

Here the alarming fact is that in all three districts more than 60% respondents felt the possibilities of reoccurrence of such conflict in future again.

The relationship with the conflicting groups at present is not consistent after years of clashes. Conflict spoils the mutual relation among the communities involved violence. In Goalpara 56(46.67%) of the respondents mentioned that the relation is not any more cordial between the Garos and Rabhas as happened to be before the conflict. In Chirrang 43.33% of the respondents feel that still the Bodos and the Adivasis are ready to lock horns. In Karbi Anglong the situation is not much different, the trust karbis and Dimasa had before the conflict is totally lost.

In Goalpara here the alarming fact is that 60(50%) of the respondents feel that there is possibilities of reoccurrence of such conflict in future again.

In Karbi Anglong here the alarming fact is that 71(59.17%) of the respondents feel that there is possibilities of reoccurrence of such conflict in future again.

In Goalpara, one interesting observation made during the survey is that though some households don't find their own villages totally safe still none of them want to stay in the camps arranged by the Govt. 82 households i.e. (68.33%) preferred to stay back in their native villages. Only 12(10%) household are looking for safer places to settle. In Chirrang, the post conflict settlement priorities though changed to a considerable extent, yet majority of the people i.e 70% preferred to stay in the village. However, 19.17% households wanted to stay in the camps arranged by the government for protection whereas only 10.83% of the households looked for other safe places to settle.

In Karbi Anglong, one interesting observation made during the survey is that though some households don't find their own villages totally safe still none of them want to stay in the camps arranged by the Govt. 107 households i.e. 89.17% preferred to stay back in the their native villages. Only 10.83% households are looking for safer places to settle.

Most of the areas under this study were poorly connected to the district headquarters till the time of conflict. No law enforcement authorities can work properly in a violent situation resulting no security, no protection specially for woman and child.

During conflict informal groups or armed groups took advantage of the situation and behave if they were law enforcement authorities. Within the community also they use force against whoever disagrees with them or criticises their act.

In Chirrang, no protection measures were taken before the conflict situation arose. But right after the conflict, police patrolling was provided in all the villages. Eventually when the situation came under control, protection remained limited only to a particular village. The rest of the 5 villages were then protected by the Village Defence Party (VDP). The same situation prevailed in Goalpara also, before the conflict no police or other protection measures were available in the villages. But in post conflict period police patrolling is provided in all the villages. Out of the 6 villages, in 4 villages VDP are found to do the night patrolling for protection of the villagers. In Karbi Anglong, during our survey it is found that before the conflict actually did happen no police or other protection measures were available in the villages. But in post conflict period police patrolling is provided in two villages. Near a village a CRPF camp is also set for further protection. In all villages VDP do the night patrolling for protection of the villagers.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In the past few decades, the consciousness of the ubiquity of ethnic conflicts and of ethnic diversity has significantly increased. Inter-group violence is more often related to disputes over economic stakes in taxation and difficulties in maintaining alliances. The uneven economic development which generated a sense of being deprived caused political mobilisation on ethnic line. One of the fundamental concepts in conflict theory is power. A seemingly unequal power situation can lead to antagonism. (Hocker & Wilmot, 1995). Culture too plays a role in the origin of conflict (Girard & Koch, 1996). When the other communities' culture codes are understood, conflict prevention and resolution can be more effective (Girard & Koch, 1996).

During the field study it is found that people are not comfortable or do not want to talk about the conflict or clashes. They generally don't want to reveal the inside story of conflict in fear of quoting it wrongly. Though it seems that conflict occurs all of a sudden in these areas under study but actually conflict of interest could be felt as under current that just required a triggering incident to be violent. Most of the times, the common people are not aware of the actual causes of the conflict but as part of the mob they participated to raid or to defend. Many a times they are least bothered about the consequences but gets involved in violence to do maximum damage to the opposite community in the name of self-defence. During the conflict all the communities concerned had to suffer, their properties were destroyed, houses, car, power tillers, horticulture garden etc. were burnt. Thousands of people were rendered homeless and many hundreds fled to safer areas. A large number of families were affected and had to take shelter in relief camps. Inter-tribal conflicts have led to loss of lives, displacement of people, destruction of properties, hundreds of people injured, children orphaned and women widowed, which continued to be reported in various parts of the country. Displacement lead to deeply felt need for security and consolation among the people and the process also caused severe trauma among the people.

In Assam each tribe wants a separate domain where they can have full grip on the economic and political power and receive fund from the government to make use on its own. Sometimes, to mobilize people in ethnic lines the leaders of the community tends to accuse other communities for their economic and social backwardness. The accused tribe also do the same thing to get mobilized. As a result, the sporadic conflicts spread to the entire region, leading to lack of development in these areas. Conflict within a society can cause members to become frustrated if they feel as if there's no solution in sight. As a result, members become

stressed, which adversely affects their social and cultural lives. The reasons behind the conflicts are clearly political but the sufferers are always the common people, especially the two most vulnerable groups are children and women.

All ethnic conflicts are built upon the communities' perception of incompatible goals. At first people assume that the other wants the same thing. As conflicts build the parties become aware of differences in their goals and may see the other person as an obstacle for their goal attainment. Conflict resolution can be obtained when both parties find common ground and work from there. (Hocker & Wilmot, 1995).

Common people wanted to live in peace but were often dragged against their will. The effects of the conflict are much more than economic losses. The social costs, like social disharmony, widespread distrust and atmosphere of fear are incalculable. Hence there is a need to look into this matter within the broader context of the situation and to look at them from the perspective of the tribal communities involved in the conflicts. The emergence of violent protest should not necessarily be seen as illegitimate but rather as the outgrowth of political demands that have not been resolved through non-violent means. The conflict regions are the most sensitive regions and thereby utmost care should be taken with regards to security in those areas. The indigenous tribes residing in conflict-ridden regions must get the needs they deserve and power should not be pertained only to a majority in a region.

There should be some proactive measure like identifying the sensitive area, identifying the core issues of conflicts etc. The movement of armed organization or antisocial elements should be closely monitored. From past conflict common patterns should be identified to prevent occurrence of any kind of ethnic conflicts. The official and unofficial peace processes should proceed parallel.

Conflict resolution through negotiation can be good for all parties involved. There should be a joint committee under the guidance of highest administrative and legal authority and involving influential persons from both the communities in conflict to look after mutual issues. Civil society groups need to be involved in peace building and develop synergy with other constituents and stakeholders.

In conflict time administration should alert the community people about the misinformation, rumours and other external influences encouraging the conflict. The administration should communicate with news media and control social media regarding spread of misinformation and rumors.

The root causes of the conflict should be identified, made explicit, and reconciled collectively by the groups. The groups involved should be encouraged to develop a common vision for what they can do together. There should be regular and positive official interaction in case of possibility of a conflict between the leadership of both the communities.

Trauma relief has been another area need to be given importance after the conflict. There should be provision for post traumatic care, especially for woman and children that includes medical trauma relief workshops for the victims.

Dissociation, lack of focus on schoolwork and some psychological problems were found among the students of the conflict hit areas. For conflict effected children, the administration, the school authority and community members should take special care to calm their psychological distress.

The law enforcing authority and security agencies should maintain close relation with the common people of the sensitive area. There should be a quick response team in such situation. In post conflict situation the role of third party should be investigated and should be exposed.

The researchers, official analyser and academicians need to review all the information like cultural values, history, socioeconomic status, problems and perceived power about the conflict prone communities to explore some practical steps to resolve the conflict. Ideally these steps should be logical enough and convincing for both parties. Various awareness programmes should be organized by the local administration, community organization and NGOs about negative impact of conflict. Govt should also initiate development programmes in these areas. Every single development in such regions will lead to employment which will reduce the rate of crimes.

Restoration of alienated lands to tribal populations is also one of the requirement of conflict resolution. Restoration and strengthening of institutions of local self-governance, including strong village and tribal councils is also a requirement of dissemination of development taken by the govt.

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