CHAPTER VII

TERRORISM, INSURGENCY AND NSS
In this present research work an attempt has been made to discuss and throw some light on the topic with the aim of minimizing terrorism or insurgency through NSS. First, NSS is a youth programme or Scheme with an objective of personality development of the students through community service. In the students' academic lives besides the educational curricula, NSS introduces the students with the community, their needs, problems and at the same time the community gets the students earnest free services to solve their problems. A link or a bridge is established between the educational institutions and the communities. In NSS language it calls the link between the campus and community. In this process the mistrust, distrust, misinterpretation, misrepresentation, or the misleading the community, the corrupt middle person, red-tapism, misinformation about the Governments' community development policies are newly and correctly explained to them; so that they can get benefit of it. With the NSS village adoption programme the NSS volunteers of an institution with the NSS Programme Officer camped in a certain village for a period of ten days. After thoroughly surveying village in these ten days on need and priority basis every possible things are considered to take up for action with the full cooperation of the villagers. In NSS programme specially the youth volunteers who join in NSS at the age when they are prime i.e. young, energetic and bold. They can do everything that they are asked to do.

In India youth represents forty percent of the total population. Among the brilliant categories of students most of them fix their goals during their student life and

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they prepare themselves according to their lines in this cutthroat age of Information and Technology. The second and third categories of students that is mediocre and developing students as well as the drop out and unsuccessful are the majority in numbers in every society and country. Most of them of such students have no fixed goal in their lives. These two categories wanted to establish themselves as social, political and leaders of different organizations like NGOs, business persons etc. as the majority of them could not manage employment. These two categories of youths are very sensitive and getting nervous by thinking their long blank future ahead. Taking the advantage of their plight the perverted politicians sponsored terrorism or insurgency for their political gains and keep away their opponents. The anti-social elements (sometimes backed by foreign agencies) also take this advantage and easily misguide them by showing rosy picture of their future injecting regional, ethnic and patriotic feelings in a distorted way. As a result, regional uprisings, terrorism and insurgencies are born against the ruling administration. Governments long negligence and did not heed due importance to the right cause of a region or community may give birth terrorism or insurgency. If we go back to the history of terrorism and insurgency we find that these are not new to the people of the world. The history of mankind is full of references of these two systems of violence. The word terrorism was first found in the writings of the ancient Greek historian Xenophon (c.431-c.350 B.C) in which the Greek historian wrote the effectiveness of psychological warfare against enemy population. The Roman Emperors Tiberius and Caligula (A.D 14-37 and 37-41) respectively used banishment, expropriation of property, and execution as means to discourage opposition to their rule. The Spanish inquisition used arbitrary arrest, torture and execution too for religious hierarchy. But from the days of the Great French Revolution of 1789 especially from Sept. 5, 1793 to July 1794 the word ‘terrorism’ was openly followed by
the Committee of the Public Safety under the leadership of Robespierre against the suspected enemies of the revolution i.e. against the nobles, priests and the hoarders. Since then, the word ‘terrorism’ formally entered in the history of Europe. The Irish followed the terrorist means against the colonial regime of the U.K and U.K also followed the same, and the states like Algeria and France, Vietnam and France, Palestinian and Israel. In religion, Catholics and the protestants and the Governments and the Revolutionary Forces of Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Iran, Nicaragua El Salvador, Argentina. Also adopted the same terrorist tactics against one another.

In 19th century terrorism was very much common in western Europe, Russia, and the United States. They believed terrorism is the best way to bring political, and social change by assassinating the persons in power. From 1865 to 1905 a number of Kings, Presidents and Prime Ministers and others had to lay their lives because of terrorism. In 20th century Terrorism has become a hallmark of political movement for change and it became a state policy in the Nazi Germany under Hitler, Joseph Stalin in Russia and the autocratic, totalitarian states to stop the popular voices against them. But the nature of terrorism today is totally different. It is not confined between the Government and the insurgent leaders or vice-versa. The methods the terrorists follow are also different. In ancient times terrorists' main instrument was knives and clubs. But today, along with the scientific and IT's development, the terrorist groups also use most sophisticated medium for communication like computer, internet service, cellular phone, and for terrorising and killing the people they use most sophisticated rifles, and pistols-like AK-47, AK-56, mortars, rockets, letter bombs, remote control bombs, land mines, anti tank mis-

siles, aero planes as a means of strike and even it is suspected that they have biological weapons (the use of living organisms such as disease germs; the two are often bracketed together as 'CBW' (Chemical and Biological Weapons) and what not? It is not a surprising matter that one day the terrorists may use the Nuclear bombs and the result will be out of beyond imagination.

Most of the countries of the world are facing serious terrorist problems and due to this problem the main focus has been diverted from developmental activities to combating the terrorist problems. The most affected countries are India, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Palestine, Israel and the United States have come of the top in the list after the WTC attack on 11th Sept.01. The countries under SAARC Group (South Asian Association For Regional Cooperation) like India and Sri Lanka are fighting against terrorism and insurgency groups since they got their independence. In India, most of the States like Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and New Delhi being the main target of the cross border terrorist groups sponsored by the Pakistan.

Now, after the U.S, in south east Asia India is the main target of the notorious terrorist groups sponsored by Pakistan and this has been disclosed by the United State’s State department at Washington on 31st May/03 under the caption ‘India faces terror threat like us: US.’

From 60’s the matter has been discussed in the United Nations’ General Assembly and it adopted resolutions but even then, the world did not pay much attention to it. But on 11th September’s twin terrorist planes’ attack on USA’s World Trade Centre (WTC) and the Pentagon by Bin Laden’s Al-Qaeda terrorist group based at Afghanistan, the whole world became shocked and realized how the problem is cropping

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4. Dhirendra Nath Bezbarua (ed) The Sentinel, 1st June, /03. Guwahati, Assam
up day by day! Previously people believed that there are some limits beyond which it would not go. But the twin attack proved that they are engaged in a campaign of suicide and mass murder on a huge scale. After the thousands of death on September 11, a new initiative has begun to think and find out the possible means to combat terrorism and its menace. Recently concluded world's most important powers G-8 Summit at Avian in France is also taking the problem as their No. 1 in agenda.

**TERRORISM AND INSURGENCY PROBLEM IN INDIA**

Since India got back her freedom from the British colonial power in 1947, India inherited the terrorist problem sponsored by the Government of Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir Region. The British divided India into two distinct parts - Hindustan or India and Pakistan on the basis of the dominating religion. Pakistan was liberated on 14th August 1947, a day before India got liberated i.e. 15th August 1947. At the time of the partition the independent states were given the right to join either in Pakistan or in Hindustan or they may remain independent. The Jammu and Kashmir, a Muslim majority (80% Muslim and 20% Hindu and others) State ruled by Hindu ruler Hari Singh was maintaining the buffer status. Pakistan thought because of its Muslim majority population Jammu and Kashmir would join Pakistan. But seeing no signal from Hari Singh's administration Pakistan became intolerable and instigated the hilly Muslim tribes against the Hindu ruler with arms, ammunitions and money and they began to terrorize the people, loot, destroy the shops, houses, rape the Christian foreign Nuns and make a total chaos. The ruler Hari Singh was compelled to beg help the Government of India and wanted to amalgam-

ate his country with India. Then only the Government of India launched a massive military operation against the Pakistan sponsored expedition and pushed the troops up to today’s so called Pakistan Occupied Kashmir—a one-third portion of present Kashmir which is occupied by Pakistan or popularly known as PoK (due to the thick and deep hilly jungle this area was not recovered by the Indian Army as interfered by the Prime Minister Pt. J. Nehru. Pakistan did not bear and forget this and but had no legal means and even by war with India it cannot get Kashmir and that is why the Pakistani Government is backing the dreaded and most notorious Muslim terrorist groups of the world to launch terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir in the name of religion. They established their main camps at the thick and deep hilly terrain of the Pakistan occupied Kashmir. Pakistan as a state policy, formally recognized the terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir as people’s popular freedom movement against India’s military domination over the Muslim people and tried to utilize the world platforms like UNO, SAARC and NAM but failed in all attempts even in the Islamic world. In the G-8 Summit of the world’s most powerful countries held in France the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee (who was specially invited to this world forum) has clearly described the terrorist problem faced by India and the stand adopted by the Government of India to the world body. Every leader supported Vajpayee’s initiative for peace dialogue with Pakistan. Prior to the Summit of France on 31st May/03, the World Leaders met at St. Petersburg and on the occasion of the leaders’ visit the Russian President Vladimir Putin hoisted a dinner party. The Indian Prime Minister discussed the terrorist threat faced by India on the dinner table too. The President of US Mr. George W. Bush who sat next to Mr. Vajpayee has openly said that he will ask the President of Pakistan

General Musharraf who is scheduled to visit US on June next month to stop the cross border terrorism to India.  

Since 1988, India has suffered on total of 45,182 terrorist incidents alone in Jammu and Kashmir, 2,466 kidnappings and 791 cases of extortion since 1989. The Pakistan sponsored terrorists destroyed 780 educational institutions as the education imparted in these institutions are against the fundamentalist ideology and they did not approve it.

Since 1988, the Indian army have recovered 889 rocket launchers, 347 rockets, 1525 rocket boosters, 1124 machine guns, 20,193 AK series rifles, 34,141 grenades, 21,332 kilograms of explosives and 1970 bombs. The sophistication of the recovered weapons show the intensity of terrorist campaign, which cannot be sustained without the support of Pakistan in violation of all bilateral and international commitments.

On March 12, 1993 a series of bomb blasts took place in Mumbai in which around 260 persons were killed, 700 injured and property worth of Rs. 270 million lost. According to the arrested culprits 22 involved in the blasts had received training in handling arms/explosive in Pakistan in February, 1993.

On September/October 1994 the Harkat-ul Ansar a core group of 5 Pakistani abducted 4 foreign nationals (3 British and 1 American) from Delhi and demanded the release of a number of terrorists in the custody of Indian Government making the abducted persons their pawns.

Pakistan backed 'Al Faran' kidnapped 4 British, 3 US, 1 German and 1 Norwegian

8. Ibid.
citizen during the period 4-10 July, 1995 from Pahalgam in Kashmir on condition to release 3 Harkatul Ansar and other militants who were in jail. Three lady hostages were later on freed, one American managed to escape, the Norwegian was killed on 13.8.99 and the fate of the remaining four is still not known.

There are 7 hijackings of Indian Airlines aircraft since the eruption of terrorist activities in Punjab. In September 1981, a Delhi-Amritsar-Srinagar flight was hijacked to Lahore by Dal Khalsa commanding the release of Bhindranwale, the dreaded Punjab terrorist. Subsequently, another six hijacking took place and the latest was the hijacking of IC-814 in 24th December, 1999 from Kathmandu to Kandahar demanding the release of the dreaded terrorist booked in Srinagar jail.

The Pakistan pushed terrorist bombed and killed Beant Singh the Chief Minister of Punjab on 31st August, 1995 as he was instrumental to root out the terrorist activities from the Punjab. The Kargil war of July 1999 was also the result of the mounting terrorist activities of Pakistan.

The attack of Hazarat bal Mosque, attack on Amarnath pilgrims, attack on Military camps, terrorist attacks on Delhi and adjoining states are the day-to-day uncounted terrorist activities.

The attack on Jammu and Kashmir Assembly and the 13th December's attack on the Indian Parliament was the greatest Pakistan sponsored terrorist attack. The Government of India took the attack seriously and submitted a list of the terrorists and demanded Pakistan to hand them over to India. In an emergency meeting of the Cabinet Committee, the Government of India, with the Prime Minister in the chair of the Prime Minister severely condemned the dastardly attack. The cabinet committee in the resolution said that the attack is not just on a building but on the
sovereignty of India what the very heart of our system of governances, on what is the symbol and keystone of the largest democracy in the world. The resolution also said “the nation accepts the challenge. We will liquidate the terrorists and their sponsors wherever they are, whoever they”

In India, except Jammu & Kashmir Indian insurgency was first found in a organized way in Nagaland-an Naga inhabitant area of the erstwhile Assam, next to Jammu and Kashmir, in the states likes Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and in the North Eastern states especially Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura, the insurgency groups are more active than in the other states.

THE INSURGENCY PROBLEM OF NORTH-EAST INDIA

North East India is located in the extreme north east corner of the Indian Republic. It lies, geographically, between 22° and 29° North latitude, and 89° 46' and 97° 5' East longitude and covers an area of 255083 sq. km. The region is situated in a strategically vulnerable geographical situation and surrounded by the foreign countries like China, Burma, Bhutan and Bangladesh from three sides. The region is linked with the rest of the country by a narrow 14 km (Siliguri neck ) between Nepal and Bangladesh.

Before discussing the insurgency in North East India we have to look into the meaning of the term insurgency and its history in the context of its activities in the world in general and in north east in particular.

The entry of the word GUERRILLA War or insurgency is found in the FONTANA DICTIONARY OF MODERN THOUGHT as conflict conducted by irregular forces within a

9. Ibid, Resolution, adopted in the cabinet committee on 13th December, 2001
10. B.Pakem(ed)., Insurgency In North East India, Omsons Publication, T-7 Rajouri Garden, New Delhi, 1977, p.201
state and aimed at alienating the mass of the population from the authority of the established government with a view to its final overthrow. The Oxford English Dictionary (1993), Random House Dictionary of English Language (1996), and Readers Digest Great Illustrated Dictionary (1984) also more or less expressed the same meaning such as: the quality or state of being insurgent”, Random House also adds: “Insurrection against an existing government by a group not recognized as having the status of a belligerent” or “rebellion without a revolutionary government”. In the references of the history of the world though the word insurgency was not found earlier but the light warfare or hit-and-run was first found in 512 BC during the rule of Persian warrior Darius 1 who had the credit to command the best army and also rule the largest empire in the world, had to bow down to the hit-and-run tactics of the Nomadic Scythian and had to leave the land acquired by him to the guerrilla attackers. Alexander the great (356-323 BC) had to face Uris guerrilla opposition. The American Revolution, South African war, Taiping Rebellion in China (1850-64) Mexican Revolution, Irish Republican Army, Mou-Ze-Dong in China had followed the hit-and-run guerrilla tactics to their enemies. The most famous Ho Chi Minh’s guerrilla ejected the French from Indonesia, then held the US forces in south Vietnam until the orthodox armies of north Vietnam claimed final victory in 1975.

The formal history of Insurgency in India was found in Nagaland in the pre independent period of India. In 1946 with the leadership of Angami Zapu Phizo* popularly known as A. Z. Phizo (the first and greatest insurgent leader of the country) was formed the Naga National Council (NNC). At the time of India’s independence in 1947 the NNC raised the demand for a sovereign independent Nagaland and on 14th August 1947, NNC declared complete independence comprising the areas

covered by the present state of Nagaland and the Naga inhabited areas of Manipur, Assam and Burma, now Myanmar. The independent Naga Community feared that after India's independence the Indian administrators will exploit them and that is why they were advancing their hit-and-run agenda without looking back. In 1975 the Government of India and the NNC (Pro-Phizo) signed a peace accord at Shillong. Following the accord many Naga joined the mainstream, but Phizo and Th. Muivah stood opposed to the accord and the Government of India also tightened the security and as a result Phizo feared arrest and fled from India to London and used to live there as a guest of the Baptist Mission till his death in 1990. Th. Muivah joined hands with Isak Chish Swu, a Tankul from Myanmar, formed the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) with the same demand for “Greater Independent Nagaland”. Very recently the Government of India and the two NSCN leaders started dialogues for the amicable solution of the half century old Naga problem. As a result of the said talk a ray of hope is being seen and now Nagaland is almost violence free and on 26th Feb. 03 the general Assembly election was held in a con-genial atmosphere.

Getting inspiration from NNC and NSCN outfit of Nagaland the Mizos also formed MNF (Mizo National Front) and started to implement the Insurgency agenda against the Government of India under the leadership of Mr. Laldenga. The Mizos also demanded independence like the Nagas. In the initial stage of their insurgency activities they captured several towns including the capital of Mizoram, Aizawl, and a radio station. The Mizos were backed by Pakistan and the support was withdrawn after 1971 and the outfit became weak and by 1980 the rebels were negotiating for surrender. In 1987 at the prime Minister of India Mr. Rajiv Gandhi’s initiative an accord was signed between the Government of India and Laldenga, the president of the Mizo National Front. The main insurgency problem of Mizoran (1966-86)
thus ended (Insurgency in North-East India -118,119 p.) Now Mizoram is one of the prosperous states in India with the attractive points of 3 autonomous district councils-Lai, Chakma and Mara, highest literacy (82%), stable law and order situation producing a good number of IAS officers to serve the nation and so and so forth.¹³

After Naga and the Mizo in North East of India insurgency was at the peak in Tripura, Manipur and Assam. In these three States a good number of important personalities like foreign coal engineering expert (Serge Gritchangco of Russia), NGO activist(AVERD NE Secy. Sanjoy Ghosh) Political and Social Leaders including Ministers, Traders, and business men, Military and Police Personnel have selectively been killed and kidnapped for huge ransom of money and the national property worth crores and crores rupees like oil storages and pipe lines are frequently bombed and attacked by mortars and damaged and frequently bandhs are called to paralyse the Government machinery. As a result of this subversive activities various operations like 'Operation Bozrang', 'Operation Rhino', and 'Operation Golden Bird' etc are launched by the army in a big way and a number of combing operations are always launched to nab the culprits and in such operations the innocent people are mercilessly beaten up, harassed and the people out of fear fled from home and these became a day-to-day common event in this region. The main demands of the insurgency groups of this region are independent states instead of states within Indian union. Though the main reason of the insurgency of this region is economic backwardness, Centre’s negligence and outsiders’ exploitation, unemployment, political alienation of tribal population from the mainstream of national life etc. are also factors. But in this region especially in these three states especially in Tripura and Assam the main reason of insurgency is the unabated infiltration from neighbouring Bangladesh. Tripura is an exceptional example of it. Once

¹³. DATA BANK - NORTH-EAST INDIA.
Tripura was dominated by 19 Buddhist and Christian tribes, the Tripura state once ruled by 178 rulers from Raja Druhu to Raja Bir Bikrom Kishore Manikya has been swamped by the so called elite Hindu refugees from Bangladesh since 1950.  

In 1947, Tripura had a population of 600,000 of whom 93 percent were from the indigenous tribes. By 1981, the tribes had been reduced to a minority of 28.5 percent, out of a population of 2.06 million. Political power slipped out of the tribals’ hands as they were displaced by the settlers. The socio-economic, culture and the whole tribal infrastructure had been changed and due to this in Tripura tribal insurgency had began to get back their tribal state once again from the hands of the Bengali settlers in 1980 and till now the insurgency is fully active in Tripura.

Like the people of Nagaland the Manipuri people also feel that they are also exploited by the Indian Government. So, they also launched insurgency in Manipur for complete independence. The situation of Manipur is highly sensitive and no one can say what will happen within a second and suddenly the army has been deployed to nab the anti social aliments. The Revolutionary Nationalist Council of Manipur was formed to unite all the insurgent groups. The RNC and the NSCN both wanted to control the Moreh border area (border between India and Myanmar) because through this Moreh route major narcotic drugs and foreign goods, arms and ammunitions are smuggled to India and it becomes a very lucrative business as well as revenues collecting source of the insurgent groups. The Naga-Kuki conflict of Manipur is also for this region as the Kukis are the other contenders for the same region. Through this border route the smuggling business is always going on almost freely as people alleged that some times the battalions also used their cars for transportation of smuggled goods.

In Assam also there was a great student movement for seven years on the issue of unabated foreigners' influx from Bangladesh. The historic movement was launched by the 'All Assam Students Union' (AASU) since 1979 to 1985. As a parallel 'armed body' United Liberation front of Assam (ULFA) was also formed to fight against the influx of foreigners and to secede Assam from the Indian Union. Due to the Government of India's deliberate negligence the foreigners were coming into Assam and the Government protected them for their narrow political ends (vote banks). The Central Government's exploitation, step motherly behaviour, economic backwardness and lack of industrial development, lack of proper transportation and communication system, unemployment, partiality in of employment in central sector and central Government's undertakings were the main cause of the ULFA's feelings of alienation from India.

As per the records released by the Ministry of Home Affairs Govt. of India the killings and kidnappings by the militancy, terrorism and senseless violence in North East India is as given below:

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KILLINGS

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<td>Security Forces</td>
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The North Eastern region surrounded by Bangladesh, Bhutan and Myanmar is the main source centre of insurgency in North-East India. These countries have been giving support, shelter, trainings, arms ammunitions and above all they issued passport to the terrorist leaders to move as they liked in the world. In this connection [www.mizzima.com](http://www.mizzima.com) had admitted it on 7th January in a remote area of North-East by its self-style revenue minister Zelluolic Angami. Mr Angami said “We have been providing armed training to the cadres of the united Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), PREPAK, the United National Liberation Front (UNLF), and KYKL for the last several decades on Burmese soil.” Though these terrorist groups or leaders basically came out and advocated to free the land from the foreign nationals (Assam for example of ULFA), economic and industrial development, employment for unemployed youth, better communication and cultural unity or integration with the main stream as there is a general feeling that after independence the entire region is being neglected by the Govt. of India. If comparison is made with other parts of the country the statistics is true. The Govt. of India and the renowned social scientists, economists, historians, journalists etc. all sections of important personalities also unanimously admit it. The Central Govt. appointed ministers with special charge to look into the North Eastern region, opened special branch in the

17. Ibid.
P.M.O's for NE region and all the Prime Ministers who visited the region announced special packages time and again; but in reality it did not materialized. Taking the advantage of the general feelings of the people the so called insurgent leaders launched their insurgent activities. The Naga outfit NSCN, MNF of Mizoram, ULFA of Assam, PLA of Manipur, and the TNV of Tripura are the main insurgency groups of North-East. When these leaders got the media importance, easy money and the test of luxury life in foreign countries they slipped off from their demands of economic backwardness, unemployment etc. of their mother land. Their only agenda is to forcibly earn money by means of killing innocent people, kidnapping, looting, imposing 'loyalty taxes'(very much prevalent in almost entire Nagaland, Manipur, some parts of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam. The employees have to deduct their due share fixed by the outfits in percentage-wise) and some limited interval they did some terrorist activities like mass killings, bombings, destroying of national and private properties to show their existence. The human blood thirsty leaders made the insurgency or terrorism as their easy money earning means and to create sensational news. That is why they don't like to solve the problem amicably with the Government. Actually, they never represent or got support even of at least 5% of the people. No genuine people like to secede any region whether Assam, Manipur or Tripura from India and people are dead against and everybody is worried of all types terrorist activities and everybody knew that the prestige of this region is totally lost in the country. All developmental schemes have to be stopped, corruption in all spheres of life prevailed like Cancer disease. Even in education also the terrorist problem of this region did much chaos as for fears of life no eligible candidate is willing to come for appointment and that is why so many posts of college and University lecturer, readers and professors have been lying vacant for long ago and in some cases an outsider scholars outrightly rejected the request of a Univer-
The common people, specially the daily earners and the small traders have to suffer a lot as after every huge terrorist attack a bandh is called in protest against it and sometimes the outfit itself also calls bandh. Though People are enraged, agitated and furious against the insurgency groups even then they did not come out as no leader comes out forwardly to lead the people for fear of their own and the family lives. The terrorists have sophisticated weapons, money and political power backed by police. In North-Eastern region (in other parts of the country too) the politicians always backed the insurgent or terrorist groups. The politicians and parties of Nagaland and Manipur, have for long been known to be hobnobbing with various insurgent/terrorist outfits. There are volumes of Central Intelligence reports with the Home Ministry to confirm this fact. The seizure of a cache of deadly weapons from the vehicle of the private secretary of a Nagaland minister by the Bokakhat police in Assam the other day, portends to an ominous development. This read with reports that two Arunachal Pradesh ministers and an MLA have been arrested for having links with the insurgents, only points to the shape of political things to come in view of the ongoing talks with the NSCN-IM.

For this main reason the leaders put some absurd demands whenever the peace process initiated by the Governments. And as a result the problem remain as it is for last 50 years or so.

Except the purely political cross-border terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir region of India sponsored by Pakistan some other peasant uprisings were took place before and after Indian Independence in different parts of the country. Among them the famous are Phulaguri Dhewa of Nagaon District, Rangia Krishak Bidroh of Kamrup and Patharughat of Darrang District of Assam and with the political influence of

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the famous Chinese Communist leader Mao Ze-Dong's theory of State and Revolution in India the CPI followers launched armed struggle during 1946-51 in Telengana in Andhra Pradesh, and subsequently in Taral and Naxlabari region of Darjeeling district of West Bengal.\textsuperscript{20} Today's Peoples war Group or PWG which is very much active in Andhra Pradesh in particular and other fourteen Indian States in general are the offshoot of the said CPI (ML) led armed struggle. In late sixties India has to face many economic, social and political problems. The Naxlite movement got its climax in these days and in all Universities the students with the influence of the CPI(ML) led armed anti Government movement disobeyed the law and order and everywhere an unruly situation prevailed. In that critical juncture the Government of India formally declared the introduction of the NSS scheme in Universities. For the first time the country felt the need of a well thought independent Youth Policy to channelise the students for constructive work. As a result in 1988 the National Youth Policy was formulated during the Rajiv Gandhi's regime. The main aims and objectives of this policy is to instill in the youth respect for the principles and values enshrined in our Constitution, to promote an awareness of our historical heritage; to help develop scientific temper and the qualities of discipline, self-reliance, justice and fair play, and to provide them access to education in addition to developing their personality. The thrust areas of the youth policy is viz. Youth Empowerment, General Justice, Inter-sectoral approach and Information and Research Network.\textsuperscript{21}

Considering the above objective the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has been implementing various youth related schemes.

\textsuperscript{21} Government of India, Mi&B, \textit{India 2002}, p. 647
In India as already discussed earlier NSS was introduced in the educational institutions for the student youth to channelise them in right direction. The age between 14-20 is very dangerous for students and they can easily deviate into wrong direction if they are misguided. Today's terrorism or insurgency in India or in North-Eastern region is full of such mediocre, developing or drop out school and college students. NSS can be a means to keep the students away from anti social influence. In India NSS alone has 17 lakh student volunteers spread over 180 Universities and 22 senior secondary councils. Besides the NSS in village level another autonomous organization Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan popularly known as NYK was also established under the umbrella of the same Ministry. The NYK has 500 district offices all over the country. NSS is the world's largest students' volunteer organization and NYK is the world's largest non-student youth organization. NYK has more than eight million non-student rural youth enrolled from 1.81 village-based Youth Clubs of the country. If the NSS scheme is well-planned and well-designed and implemented in the educational institutions with a partnership linkage with the NYK and if the NYK does the same for the non-students then it is sure that the unruly or misguided students or non-students can be prevented from joining insurgency.

For this research project as well as for the Ph.D work I always kept special consideration for taking a viable scheme to tackle or minimize the insurgency through NSS. For that purpose I spare an important chapter for NSS and Insurgency. For this reason I met a number of NSS Programme officers physically and some of them through questionnaire asking them to put forth their views to tackle the insurgency problem in North-East region through NSS programmes. Only one programme officer of a Guwahati based college straightly said 'no', 'not at all'. One
programme officer of Nagaland said 'fifty fifty chances' one person said a little chance and the vast majority said yes, 'the NSS can solve the problem'. But nobody suggests any means how to approach through NSS.

If we minutely observe any problem oriented movement for consideration, as for example, we may take any student movement then we observe that as they are students the public sympathize with them and automatically get involved. The Government, the media both print and the electronic are also sympathetic to them. Students are almost honest and their demands are legitimate as they have no political motives, hidden agenda (though some times backed by politicians) or any ideology or party policies. They are above caste, creed, region, religion and gender discrimination too. They can immediately go from student to student, people to people, and organize a vast meeting or movement because the student's network of communication is not only faster but also reliable too for others. As for example, the best known Students' organization in the world is the 'All Assam Student's Union popularly known as AASU' who had organized a six year long Students Movement in Assam started in 1979 against the unabated foreign infiltration to Assam from Bangladesh and Nepal.

NSS volunteers are also students like the other general students having an extra quality or qualification for community or social service. Generally most of the NSS volunteers are sober, smart, energetic, social, and easily approachable by any body and they could also easily approach any body without any hesitation. They have been given the training in such a manner that they can easily adjust themselves with any society at any place and they can maintain cordial relation with people for social benefit. They know the actual situation of the society and the locality from where they are coming. As the NSS students are adopting villages
and slums, work for their development with a proper survey of the situation and practical remedy then why NSS students cannot organize a social movement for a region for the benefit or welfare of the state and society? Positively they can do it. They can minimize the deep rooted problem like insurgency too.

1) To solve or to try to solve the insurgency problem through NSS in North-east region or any part of the country the NSS core body i.e. the Govt. of India and the State Governments must adopt a plan to increase the number of NSS volunteers from present 25% to at least 60 to 75%.

2) A specific period of fifteen to twenty years should be fixed as earmark and accordingly a plan should be drown. On the basis of the plan for the whole period in all institutions young, energetic teachers with background of social service or committed social workers should be appointed as Programme Officers and they should be trained properly to deal with the problem. Keeping the terrorist problem in consideration, new chapters of terrorist/insurgency should also be incorporated in the NSS training Manual and in the TORCs and TOCs.

3) Introduction of NSS should be made available from class ix onwards and it can be made open to class viii students too if they are willing. One student can enrol as NSS student volunteer for three years in a school. In school level the NSS functions, seminars, meetings, social service or community service should be open for all students.

For Higher secondary the period will be same (two years) as of today. And in college the upper limit should be enhanced for four years.
4) A separate specialized squad volunteers should be formed and they should be trained adequately with the history of terrorism and insurgency, present position of it, the loss of lives, property and the stagnation of all types of developmental works, tension and insecurity everywhere in the world, India in general and North-East in particular. In every NSS camp whether it is special, normal, orientation and the NIC, a whole day agenda should be fixed for terrorism. A lecture on ‘terrorism and its impact on society’ or in North-East India should be organised and an expert be invited as resource person to deliver a full lecture on terrorism. Besides the lecture debate, symposium, posteriong, extempore speech, street play should be organised and in the evening, drama on terrorism, kidnapping for heavy ransom money can also be organised to create strong and healthy opinion against terrorism or insurgency. And in every terrorist kidnapping, killing or damaging of public property the NSS should organize a mass protest procession on the roads throughout the state. The terrorist always have fear the students and they have the actual knowledge of students’ power of any state. In Assam the All Assam Students Union-AASU a world recognized students body which can organize state-wise mass movement within seconds as their student to student networking system which is very efficient. Like wise the North East Students NESU Union is a very much active Student’s Body of this region.

5) To solve or to try to solve the insurgency problem through NSS there must be a long term plan. Accordingly a plan could be drown for fifteen to twenty years. As a part of the plan a detailed survey of the insurgency problem, their main demands, the cadres, their age groups when and
why they choose this path and join in insurgency, their economic conditions, educational qualification, social background, nature, special interest, hobby, should be done. In the survey case the surrender cadre and the family members of the cadre can help with authentic information regarding their wards. With full support well, documented facts and figure in hands the NSS volunteers can organize a huge student rally as well as student movement. If it can be done properly the new recruitments will automatically fall down and it will be a major success for NSS.

6) For this research project I extensively visited throughout the entire North-Eastern region and talked to the NSS and non-NSS people, social worker, employees, teachers and common people but nobody informed me that a single NSS camp was targeted or disturbed by the insurgency group. Some times the NCC has to face the problem. But the NSS are peaceful armless Gandhian people fortified with strong mental arm. One ex-NSS Programme Officer, a renowned social leader of Mangalda Prof.(retd.) Rajen Baruah in an personal interview said that if the volunteers of NSS can establish a proper linkage with the people like Red Cross then it will be easy to go to the people and teach them with the dark side with facts and figure of the terrorism or insurgency which crippled the North-East region in all sides.

If the people in all walks of life students in general and the NSS in particular organize anti terrorist movement and restrict fresh recruits in insurgency with the help of guardians. If the social scientists, the historians, the economists will research the root cause of insurgency or terrorism in this region in their own respective fields (their field study should be confined only in the State Capitals, Universi-
ties or in Delhi) then the picture will be clear. The political support given by the politicians, Ministers, MLAs to the insurgent leaders should be investigated impartially and the guilty person should be dealt with iron hands. The military or the police who are deployed to check the outfit militants should do their duty lawfully. Some job opportunities, easy bank loans, income generating scheme, training for self employment etc. from the Government sides should be initiated to attract the youths. Without doing these only police or military power and the exaggerated facts and figures from both the Govt. and insurgency groups only give long life to the insurgency problem in this region. Judging the situation the Chief of the Army Staff General Shankar Roy Chaudhury has emphasized the need for the regional authorities for a coordinated effort in containing the insurgencies in the region. General Chaudhury has remarked it in a press conference in Guwahati on 8th Feb. and on 9th Feb. in shillong. At the beginning of a problem the Governments did not pay any attention and neglected and always wanted to curb with force. As a result, it becomes a deep rooted and spreads gradually. With everybody's coordinated effort we do hope that the problem can be solved and the region will progress keeping pace with the other parts of the country. We may conclude the chapter with the precious comments made by Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Ballav Bhai Patel and a Swedish lady, Sigrid Hydari- wife of the first Indian Governor of Assam, Sir Akbar Hydari when they visited and stayed in Assam. The comments cover the entire North-Eastern States as at that time Assam was not divided as today. About the Assamese women Gandhiji said, "And, of course, I fell in love with the women of Assam as soon as I learnt that they are accomplished weavers......... And to me it is a sign of very high culture to see the Assamese women and girls wearing little

or no jewellery. They are like women all over India, shy and modest with extremely refined and open faces. Sarder Patel said "The Assamese have to play the important role of gatekeepers of the borders." (Assam at a glance p-3) And Sigrid Hydari commented "The Assamese possess in my eyes, the virtue and defects of the born aristocrat. His natural dignity rarely deserts him in any crisis, big or small. He will not bestir himself unduly for the sake of added lustre. An 'elegant self-sufficiency' is his motto......... We found the Assamese courteous and friendly in approach, but he did not intrude himself. He always showed his respect in silence, not by shouting and hand-waving".  

23. S. Barkataki, Assam at a glance, Bani Prakash, Guwahati, January, 1981. p.17