### QUESTIONNAIRE

**NB:**
1. Your identity will be kept confidential
2. The data collected will be used for statistical analyse purpose
3. Answer all the questions

#### A) Personnal information:

1. **Age in years**
   - 15-20
   - 21-23
   - 24 and above

2. **Sex**
   - Male
   - Female

3. **Marital status**
   - Married
   - Unmarried
   - Engaged
   - Divorced

4. **To which state you belong**
   - Assam
   - Manipur
   - Mizoram
   - Nagaland
   - Meghalaya
   - Arunachal
   - Tripura
5] Rural / urban background

1) Village  
2) Town  
3) City

6] Religion

1) Hindu  
2) Christain  
3) Muslim  
4) Any other (specify)

7] Caste

1) Forward Caste  
2) OBC  
3) Scheduled Caste  
4) Scheduled Tribe  
5) No Caste

8] Languages known

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Speak</th>
<th>Write</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1] Mother tongue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2] Hindi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3] English</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4] Any other language (specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9) Education (studying)
   1) Under-graduate
   2) Post-graduate
   3) M.Phil./Ph.D.
   4) Technical
   5) Diploma / any other

10) Subject (Branch of studies)
    1) Science
    2) Arts
    3) Languages
    4) Commerce
    5) Professional]

B) Family information:

Please indicate the educational qualification of the following members of your family.

11) Qualification:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qualification</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Mother</th>
<th>Sibling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Illiterate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Primary Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Graduate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Post-graduate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Professional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Can’t say / Don’t know</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12] Income per month
   a) Less than – 5,000
   b) 5001-10,000
   c) 10,001-20,000
   d) 20,001-30,000
   e) 30,001- and above
   f) no idea / can’t say

13] Occupation of father and mother
   a) Former
   b) Government Service
   c) Business
   d) Officer
   e) Professional
   f) Not employed
   g) House wife

14] Family type (at home)
   a) Nuclear
   b) Joint
   c) Extended

15] Where do your stay in PUNE
   1) Hostel
   2) Private house
   3) Paying guest
   4) Few people stay together
16] No. of family members in your house
   a) 2-4
   b) 5-8
   c) 9 and above

17] Which of the following did you possess before migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conveyance</th>
<th>Entertainment Gadgets</th>
<th>Consumer utilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Bicycle</td>
<td>Taper recorder</td>
<td>Air conditioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Moped</td>
<td>Music system</td>
<td>Refrigerator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Motorcycle</td>
<td>T.V.</td>
<td>Washing Machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Scooter</td>
<td>VCR</td>
<td>Vaccum Cleaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Car</td>
<td>Radio/Transistor</td>
<td>Cooking range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Telephone</td>
<td>DVD</td>
<td>Mixer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Mobile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18] How many of the above you have in PUNE mention them

PUSH / PULL factors

19] Did you come directly from your native place
   a) Yes /No
   b) First went to town in the state
   c) Tried many places before coming to PUNE
20] Has any family member / neighbour friend help you to come to
PUNE

a) Yes [ ]
b) No [ ]

21] What is the relationship of the helper
1) Father [ ]
2) Mother [ ]
3) Sister [ ]
4) Brother [ ]
5) Cousins [ ]
6) No body (Self) [ ]
7) Others specify [ ]
8) Scholarship [ ]

22] Do you have any family members away from home for studies

a) Yes [ ]
b) No [ ]

23] Which of the following sources facilitated your migration to
PUNE
a) Own merit [ ]
b) Own efforts [ ]
c) Assistance from family members [ ]
   a. Family member in native place [ ]
   b. Family members in PUNE [ ]
   c. Friends in native place [ ]
d. Friend in PUNE  
ed. Relatives in native place  
f. Relatives in PUNE  
g. Acquaintances in native place  
h. Acquaintances in PUNE  
i. Professional agents in native place  
j. Professional agents in PUNE  
k. Teachers in the native place  

24] Have you helped any family member / friend to come to PUNE  
   a) Yes  
   b) No  

25] Did you have any of the following living in PUNE  
   a) Relatives  
   b) Friends  
   c) People from the native place  
   d) People from School / College  

25(a)] Whom did you consult to seek advice and guidance before coming to PUNE  
   a) Family members  
   b) Relatives  
   c) Friends  
   d) Those who returned from PUNE after completing studies  
   e) Teachers  

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f) Agents

g) Any other (Specify)

26) Was their advice favourable or unfavourable to your migration
   a) favourable
   b) unfavourable

27] 1) In your native place you live
   a) Own bungalow
   b) Own flat
   c) Rented house
   d) Official accommodation
   e) One room tenement / hut

2) What is the size of your house
   a) 1-2 rooms
   b) 3-4 rooms
   c) 5-8 rooms
   d) Very big house

28] Do you have your own vehicle in PUNE
   a) Car
   b) Motor cycle
   c) Moped
   d) Cycle
   e) No vehicle
   f) Public transport
   g) Rickshaw
29] When did you first had the idea of leaving your native place
   a) 15 years age
   b) When in high school
   c) When in College
   d) After graduation

30] How did you feel about having to leave your native place
   a) Very bad
   b) Bad
   c) Mixed
   d) Happy
   e) Very Happy

31] Who would you say the most influential in getting you to PUNE
   a) Your own efforts
   b) Your family support
   c) Your friends from native place
   d) Scholarship
   e) Relatives
   f) Help from friends in PUNE
   g) Any other (specify)

32] How did you feel about the standard of education in North-East
   a) Very difficult
   b) Difficult
   c) Average
33] How do you feel about the educational standard in PUNE
   a) Very difficult
   b) Difficult
   c) So-So
   d) Easy
   e) Very easy

34] If you had an alternative in selecting any other place for higher education you would not have come to PUNE
   a) Yes
   b) No

35] Do you go for private tuition
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) Depend on guides
   d) Get help from friends

36] Is it easier to get the degree without any hard work in PUNE
   a) Yes
   b) No
37] What is the attitude of the teachers towards North-East students
   a) Same as towards the students of other states
   b) Harsh towards North-East students
   c) Kind towards North-East students
   d) Very helpful and considerate
   e) Equal towards all students

38] On an average how many North-East students are studying in your class
   a) Less than 5
   b) 6 to 10
   c) 11 to 15
   d) 16 to 20
   e) above 20

39] How many students you think are in PUNE from North-East
   a) Less than 100
   b) 101 to 200
   c) 201 to 500
   d) 501 to 700
   e) More than 700
Social orientation:

40) How do you spend your leisure time
   a) Reading newspaper
   b) Reading novels
   c) Watching TV
   d) Hearing music
   e) Going out
   f) Gossiping with friends
   g) Subject study
   h) Out door games
   i) Indoor games
   j) Seeing movies

41] How often do you go for movies
   a) Once a week
   b) Once a month
   c) Very often
   d) Rarely
   e) Never

42] What type of programmes you see in TV
   a) Cinema
   b) Sports
   c) News
   d) Soap operas
   e) Music
   f) Political analysis
43) What type of news you read
   a) Cinema
   b) Sports
   c) Political (Central)
   d) Political information from my State/North-East
   e) Maharashtra Politics
   f) Local news
   g) Editorials
   h) Crime and Sensational news

44) What language movies you prefer to see
   a) English
   b) Hindi
   c) Regional language
   d) Bengali
   e) Assamese / your own language

45) How often do you have dinner or lunch with friends
   a) Once a week
   b) Once a month
   c) Often
   d) Rarely
   e) Never

46) Do you cook your food yourself
   a) Yes
   b) No
47] From where do you get your food
   a) Canteen
   b) Mess
   c) Paying guest
   d) Cook
   e) Get Dabba

48] Are you a member of any social/cultural group
   a) Yes in PUNE
   b) No in PUNE
   c) Yes in native place
   d) No in native place

49] If yes, it is a regional type

   a) Yes
   b) No

50] If yes, are you an:
   a) Active member
   b) Passive member
   c) Executive member
   d) Casual member

51] How many hours a day you study your subject
   a) 1 hour daily
   b) 2 hours daily
   c) 3-4 hours daily
d) 5 and more hours daily

e) at the examination time

52] What are your future plans after finishing your studies

a) Get a job in home state

b) Get a job in PUNE

c) Try Central Government job

d) Try any where for job

e) Migrate to other country

f) Start my own business

g) Join politics

**Economic consideration:**

53] Who financed your education

a) Parents

b) Help from relatives

c) Part time job

d) Scholarship

e) Loan from banks

54] How much money you spend for month on an average

a) Rs. 1000 to 2000

b) 2001 to 3000

c) 3001 to 4000

d) 4001 to 5000

e) 5001 and above
55] How often do you receive money for your expenses
   a) Monthly
   b) Quarterly
   c) Half Yearly
   d) Irregularly
   e) If and when required

56] Have you ever ran short of money
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) Sometimes
   d) Rarely

57] If yes, who helped you to handle the problem
   a) Friends from your state
   b) Classmates from Maharashtra
   c) Relatives
   d) Other friends
Political orientation:

58] Do you read magazines, letters, Newspaper or turn to Radio / T.V. to get news broadcasts about the current political situation in your native place.
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) Sometimes
   d) Often

59) Do you participate in political activity at home
   a) Yes
   b) No

60) Do you join friends for political discussions
   a) Yes
   b) No

61) Which profession would you prefer
   a) Politics
   b) Academics
   c) Social welfare
   d) Government job
   e) Be an entrepreneur
   f) Private sector job
   g) Join family business
62) How often do you go to home
   a) Only in Vacation
   b) Once a year
   c) 2 or 3 times a year

63) What is the purpose of year visit home
   a) Social
   b) Family occasion
   c) Religious functions
   d) Festivals
   e) Change in climate
   f) Rest & Recreation
   g) Holiday

64) Are you interested in politics
   a) Yes [ ]
   b) No [ ]

65) Do any of your relatives or friends visit you in Pune
   a) Yes [ ]
   b) No [ ]

66) Do you feel homesick
   a) Always
   b) Sometime
   c) Not at all
67) Do you believe in god
   a) Yes
   b) No

68) Do you celebrate your religious festivals in Pune
   a) Yes
   b) No

69) Do you participate in religious festival like
   a) Ganapati
   b) Dasara
   c) Diwali
   d) New Years
   e) Christmas
   f) Id

70) With whom do you celebrate the events
   a) Friends from home state
   b) Friends from North-East
   c) Friends from Maharashtra
   d) Friends from other states
   e) Foreign students studying in PUNE
   f) All communities

71) Do the local students invite you to their houses
   a) Yes
   b) No
72) Are you welcomes in their places
   a) Yes  
   b) No

73) How often do you seek any help/assistance from your family
   Always often/Sometimes/Rarely/Never

74) To which of the following regional groups do majority of your friends belong:
   Home State/Other States of India/Local/Foreigners

75) Do you celebrate Pune religious ceremonies
   Yes/No

76) Do you invite your local friends for party
   Yes/No

77) Do you participate in activities of associations
   Yes/No

78) How often do your local friends visit you
   a) Always/Often/Sometime/Rarely/Never
   b) Invite local friends to participate in your native festivals Yes/No
   c) Which local festivals do you celebrate name them

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79) Did you migrate to PUNE from your native place in North-East for migrations Yes/No

80) What prompted you to choose PUNE rather than any other place for studies: Economic / Social / Other reasons

81) When did you first have an idea of leaving your native place
Did you have any family member relatives / acquaintances, friend in PUNE before migration. Yes/No
Did you seek advice from before migration from family members:
Relatives / Friends / Teachers / Agents / Those who have returned to PUNE.

Tick the correct answer:
Was the advice favourable/unfavourable to your migration your Financial position: Excellent / Good / Average / Poor

82) Did you have any problems that were solved by your coming to PUNE Yes / No Specify
Adjustment
How did you raise money
From own resources
Family support
Relatives
Friends
Bank loan

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83) a] When you first came to PUNE, did you come alone or with family members  
b] When you first came to PUNE who helped you Acquaintances  
  finding accommodation  
  Guidance about environment  
  Providing monetary help in PUNE  

84) According to you Expenses in PUNE are – (1) High, (2) Reasonable (3) Low  

85) Did you change accommodation after your initial accommodation – Yes/No  

86) Which type of food you prefer  
  Own/North Indian/Maharashtrain/Chinese  

87) You prefer vegetarian / non-vegetarian  

88) Do you like any particular dishes of PUNE (name them)  

89) Do you prefer your own food  

90) How did you develop your ability in local language  
  Reading local languages :  
  Magazine  
  Newspaper  
  Watching local language TV  
  Watching local language movies  
  Conversing with local people  

xxii
91) Do you subscribe to local language paper - Yes/No

92) What are your hobbies -
   In door games
   Out door games
   Visiting Cinema
   Attending Musical concerts
   Attending Parties in Hotels
   Visiting recreational facilities
   Visiting friends / Home State /Maharashtrian / Other State

93) a) Problems faced by you in PUNE
    1) Getting entry to PUNE
    2) Getting acquainted with the city
    3) Finding accommodation
    4) Adjusting with local food
    5) Performing native religious rituals
    6) Adjusting to local language
    7) Adjusting with new environment and people
    8) Adjusting to PUNE culture
    9) Visiting back own native place

b) Do you regret coming to PUNE

c) Are you planning to settle in your native place from where you migrated. Give reasons.

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94) The problems faced by people of your state are due to
1) Migrants from Bangladesh
2) Domination of Bengalis’
3) Domination of other state people
4) No development of the state
5) Not much higher educational opportunities
6) Locals are not given jobs in tea gardens
7) Locals are not given in oil refineries

95) Do you support student activism
1) Students should fight against insurgency
2) Adult cannot participant in these activities because they have to earn a living, so students should take a leading role
3) Participation in student activism is a stepping stone to Politics

96) Were you a member of any organization –
   When you were studying in your state  Yes/No

97) Are you an –
   a) Active member
   b) Executive member
   c) Passive member
   d) Sympathizer
98) Do you feel central govt. neglects your state
   Yes
   No
Step motherly treatment
If Yes, Please specify.

*****
MILITANT GROUPS IN NORTH-EAST STATES

Manipur:

1) PREPAK – The people’s revolutionary party of Kangleipak. Formed under the leadership of R.K. Tulachandra on Oct. 9, 1977. Main demand is the expulsion of outsiders from the state.

2) UNLF - The United National Liberation Front is the oldest Meitei insurgent group was formed under the leadership of Areamban Samrendra Singh on November 24, 1964 to achieve independence and a socialist society. UNLF aims to establish an independent socialist Manipur.

3) MPA - In 1990 UNLF decided to launch an armed struggle for the 'Liberation' of Manipur from India. In the same year it formed an armed wing called Manipur people’s Army (MPA).
4) **PLA** - The people’s Liberation Army (PLA) was established under the leadership of N. Bisheswar Singh on Sept. 25, 1978.

The PLA aims to organize a revolutionary front covering the entire NE and United all ethnic groups, including the Meitei, Nagas and Kukis to liberate Manipur. PLA though a Meiti outfit, claims itself to be a trans-tribal organization seeking to lead them on.

5) **KCP** - Kangeipak Communist party was formed under the leadership of Ibohanbi on April, 1980.

The major demand has the outer of the outsiders.

6) **KYKL** - Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup formed 1 January, 1994, Chairman N. Oken and Commander – in – Chief N. Thouba Singh Main objective of KYKL is to ‘rebuild’ the Manipuri society by clearing it of all vices like immoral activities, drug trade corruption.

7) **PRA** - People’s Republican Army was set up in the early 90’s dissenter Prakash who had earlier surrendered to the authorities.

8) **KNF** - Kuki National Front was formed under the leadership of Ranco Thangboi Kuki on May 18, 1988.
The main objective is to secure a separate state or Union Territory for the Kuki Community and the unification of all scattered Kukis in the new homeland Kukiland.

9) **KNA** - Kuki National Army was established under the leadership of Suvitulon Haokip in June 1989. Its major aim is to fight for a Kukiland.

10) **ZRO/ZRA** - Zomi Revolutionary Organization/Zomi Revolutionary Army was formed in 1993. The main objective of the ZRO/ZRA is protect the interest of the paite community from the onslaught of any community or group. It further attempt to bring all the Zomi people divided by artificial state boundaries in various countries specially in Myanmar China, India, (Manipur and Mizoram) and Bangladesh (Chittagaon Hill tracts) together under one administrative unit Zagam which means land of the Zomi.

11) **UKLF** - United Kuki Liberation Front is one of the several small militant groups fighting for an ethnic Kuki state Kukiland. The outfit was formed on March 29, 2000. The objective of the UKLF is to uphold the interest of the Kuki community and form a separate Kuki community and form a separate Kuki state called Kukiland. S.S.Haokip is the Commander – in – Chief
Mizoram:

1) BNLF – The Bru National Liberation Front. Formed in 1996. The outfit proclaims its primary objective as the protection of right and dignity of Reangs. BNLF also endeavours to protect the religious identity of Reangs, which it claims to be Hinduism. It has also demanded a separate Reang homeland in Mizoram. Surajmani Reang and Hmunsiama are president and deputy commander.

2) HPC-D - Hmar People’s Convention - Democracy in 1986. The main objective over the years has changed from an autonomous district covering the north and north-east. Mizoram to an independent Hmar state consisting of the Hmar inhabited areas of Mizoram, Manipur and Assam. The outfit commander – in – Chief is Lalrupui.

Nagaland:

1) NSCN-IM-Natioanl Socialist Council of Nagaland Isak Muivah was formed on January 31, 1980, by Isak Chisi Swer, Thuingaleng Muivah and S.S.Khaplang. The outfit aim
is to establish a greater Nagaland. (Nagalim or the people’s Republic of Nagaland.
Its manifesto is based on the principle of socialism for economic development and a spiritual outlook – Nagaland for Christ.

2) NSCN-K-National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) was formed in April 30, 1988 leadership of Khole Konyak and S.S.Khaplang, N. Kitovil Zhimomi act G.S.Akaho Asumi publicity Secretary.

Meghalaya:

1) ANVC - Achik Natioanl Volunteer Council was formed in Dec., 1995. It was proscribed on Nov., 16 2000. The ANVC aims to Carve out a homeland called Achikland in the areas of Garo Hills. Dilash R. Marak is the Chairman Commander – in – Chief is Jerome Momin G.S. Wandling R. Marak.

2) PLF-M- People’s Liberation Front of Meghalaya is a relatively new terrorist group operating in the Garo Hills of Meghalaya.
The main objective of the PLF-M is economic development of the Garo Hills as well as better educational opportunities for the Garo Tribes in
Meghalaya. It also demands a separate state for the Garos.

The Chairman of the outfit is Vincent Sangam and Nimuch Marak is the Commander in Chief. Besides that L.K. Sangma is one of the area commanders.

3) HALC - The Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council is a product of a 1992 split in the Hynniewtrep Achik Liberation Council (HALC) the first militant tribal outfit in Meghalaya.

The important objective of the HNLC is to transform Meghalaya as a province exclusively for the Khasi Tribe and free it from ‘domination’ by the Garo Tribe. Another objective is to fight against the presence of ‘outsider’ as the HNLC feels that Khasi youth are deprived of the fruits of development in the state. Julius K. Dorphang is the Chairman of the HNLC.

Assam:

1) NDFB- National Democratic Front of Bodoland. The National Democratic Front of Bodoland was formed on Oct. 3, 1986. The outfit was originally established as the Bodo Security Force (BdSF) under the leadership of Ranjan Daimory. On November 25, 1994 the BdSF rechristened itself as the (NDFB). The outfit is currently observing a cease-five agreement with the government.
The main objectives is the NDFB was formed with the purported objective of securing a 'Sovereign Bodoland' in the areas north of the river Brahmaputra.

2) RNSF - RABHA national Security Force (RNSF) was formed by a group of youth belonging to the Rabha tribe to call Separate Rabha Hasong (Rabhaland) comprising Goalpara, Bangaigaon and Dhubri Districts, outside Assam armed struggle. Although the RNSF is still in a nascent stage, it has established close ties with the most activities outfit of Assam United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) President of the outfit Ashok Kumar Rabha surrendered to the authorities 5 May, 2000.

3) KRLO - The Koch – Rajbongshi Liberation organization (KRLO) was formed by the United Liberation Front of Assam as a subsidiary front for the Koch Rajbongshi tribals in December, 1995. The initiative was taken by Raju Baruah. KRLO its reported goal is to establish a separate state, comprising Koch – Rajbongshi – inhabited areas of northern Assam.

4) ACF - Adivasi Cobra Force. Adivasi Cobra Force also known as the Adivasi Cobra Militant Force (ACMF) was formed in the second half of the 1990s. Main objectives was formed with the
purported objective of protecting the Adivasi Tribal People of Lower Assam through an armed revolution. Its commander Durga Minz leads the outfit.

5) MULTA - The Muslim United Liberation Tigers of Assam was founded sometime in the year 1996. MULTA is one among the approximately 14 Islamist Terrorist outfits reportedly operating in the State of Assam.

6) ULFBV - United Liberation Front of Barak Valley was reportedly formed in the year 2002. The main objective is to create a separate homeland for the tribal population in the Karimganj and Hailakandi districts of Assam. Not, much is known about the leadership structure. Th outfit’s commander in Chief Pancharam Reany.

7) ULFA - United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) was formed on April 7, 1979. Bhimakanta Buragohain, Raji Rajkonwar alias Arbindo Raj Khowa, Baruah alias Anup Chetia, Samiran Gogoi alias Pradip ogoi Bhadreshwar Crohain and Paresh Baruah at the Rang Ghar in Sibsagar to establish a “Sovereign Socialist Assam” thorough an armed struggle.

8) UPDS - United People’s Democratic Solidarity was formed in March, 1999 with the merger of two terrorist outfit in
Assam’s Karbi Anglong district, the Karbi National Volunteer (KNV) and Karbi People’s Front (KPF).

9) **KLO** - Kamtapur Liberation Organisation can be traced to the attempts of certain members of the Rajbongshi Community belonging to the all Kamtapur Student’s Union (ALSU) to organize on armed struggle for a separate Kamtapur State. For this purpose, they approached the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA). The KLO came into existence on December 28, 1995. Founder ‘Chairman’ of the outfit Horen Singh was its Supreme Commander.

10) **BLT** - Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) the main objectives – creation of a separate State of Bodoland in the north bank of Brahmaputra. Creation of an autonomous district council in the south bank of the Brahmaputra and inclusion of the Bodos of Karbi Anglong district in the Sixth Schedule of the Indian constitution.

11) **TNRF** - Tiwa National Revolutionary Front was formed in 1996 in the Nagaon district with the objective of setting up an independent ‘Tiwa land’ by uniting the Tiwa tribes in the state. The outfit aims to fight against the perceived ‘systematic’ exploitation and repression of the Tiwa community by the Indian State Machinery Bhogeswar Bordoloi heads the outfit’s Central Committee.
Tripura:

1) ATTF - The all Tripura Force ATTF was originally founded as All Tripura Tribal Forces on July 11, 1990 by a group of former Tripura Volunteers (TNV) Terrorist who under the leadership of Ranjit Debbarma dissociated themselves from a faction of the TNV led by Lalit Debbarama which surrendered arms in accordance with the August 1988 accord concluded between the TNV and the Union government.

According to the ATTF the outfit rechristened itself as All Tripura Tiger Force by substituting the work 'Tribal' with Tiger sometime in 1992. It was initially a small group of Tribal extremists who operated in pockets of north and south Tripura district.

The main objectives are:


Removal of names of migrants who entered Tripura after 1956 from the electoral roll.

The outfit is headed by its President Ranjit Debbarma, Chitta Debbarma alias Bikash Koloi is the Vice-
President and Upendra Debbarma is its organization secretary.

2) **UBLF** - United Bengali Liberation Front came into existence October, 1999. The proclaimed objective of the outfit is protection of the Bengali population in the state from attacks by other terrorist outfit such as the (NLFT). Biplab Das and Bijon Basu are the leaders.

3) **NLFT** - National Liberation Front of Tripura was formed in March, 12, 1989 with Dhanjoy Reang as its Chairman. The purported objective of the NLFT is to establish an armed struggle following the liberation from Indian new-colonialism and Imperialism and furtherance of a distinct and independent identity.

4) **TLOF** - The Tripura Liberation Organization Front was formed in early 1992 by a break away faction of Tripura National Volunteers (TNV). It seeks to ‘liberate’ Tripura from Indian colonial exploitation through armed struggle.

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TERRORISM AND VIOLENCE IN NORTH-EAST

In this study we did a survey of newspapers to find out the violent activities perpetrated in North-East we noticed in the four years of study not a day passed when some unrest or violence is not perpetrated in North-East wherein people are not very much concerned about North-East. The researcher when she visited North-East found that the newspapers, local news channels are full of rapes, extortion, murders and insurgent activities. She in fact felt disgusted and very insecure about the situation in North-East. She felt, that she is one the fortunate persons who migrated to PUNE for higher studies.

We give below some of the insurgency activities of students.

Indian Express, April 17, 2004, Mizo students gherao Mizoram, University, V.C.

Students Protest Against Educational System:

Sunday, Feb. 19, 2006. AASU protested against GU Examination delay. They demanded that central government to amend Foreigners Act, refused to accept IMDT Act through backdoor.
AASU President wanted state government to accept the responsibility of artist Rameswar Prasad and pay for his treatment. They even threatened people to Vote Deboji Saha who was a protestor.

**Gauhati, Feb. 18, 2006**

AASU demonstrated against Vice-Chancellor against delay in examinations and play with the careers of students and also about grace marks to certain MBBS students without transparency about awarding grace marks.

**Mezo Students Gherao, Mizoram University V.C.**

Aizwal, April 17, 2005. Mizo Students’ Federation blocked the entry of V.C., claiming the V.C. is not qualified academic and superceded senior Mizo professors.

**Headmaster Shot Dead in Imphal, March 23, 2005**

Three unidentified gunmen shot dead the headmaster in broad day light and lead to violent protests. Kohli fought for quality education. Aizwal, April 19, 2005.
**Geography Education in State Neglected**

Gauhati, April 20, 2005. Since geography education is dismal students who completed their education could not answer questions regarding it. The preliminary examination IAS had 10 to 15 questions on geography so the students and parents protested against the syllabus.

**Shortage to Teachers Leads to Dismal Results in Tripura**

Agartal, April 22, 2004. Nearly 8133 posts of teachers including headmasters are lying vacant. They wanted the posts to be filled by qualified teachers which was the reason for protests.

**Concern Over State Education Scene**

Gauhati April, 23, 2005. Former Vice Chancellor of Tezpur University Dr.Kishori Mohan Pathak said the education in Assam is not abreast with world trends hence no opportunities for students in job market. This lead to student agitation.

**Order Creates Chaos in College**

Jorhat Nov. 3, 1995. Students suffer as government asks education teacher to teach Assamese Assam is declared as disturbed state of North-East only. The head lines in News papers are given to know the place and agitation.
1) Bandh call threat poven poor power supply, Imphal, Feb. 18, 2005.

2) Number of missing females alarming in state Gauhati April, 22. 2005.

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<td>Missing female adults</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>347</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missing female Children</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>349</td>
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3) Villages in daring hostage rescue Youths save kidnapped due from hill hideout, no such luck for two others. Imphal, April, 7, 2005.

4) Insurgent Killed, 4 hurt in Manipur encounter, Imphal, Feb. 18, 2005.


8) Hint of rape and murder of Shillong, Teenagar Shillong, April 27, 2005.


    100 NSCN men entered Phek in Police Uniform created trouble to administration.

10) Manipur protesters block high way Road rage over molestation of Navbi Devi in Churachandpur Imphal Policmen in uniform molested many women.
11) Agitations disturb normal life in Manipur Imphal, April, 12, Bandh. Road blocks and Strike disturbed normal life for the kidnapping of a police sub inspector and a labourer.


16) Karbu Anglong Violence, 8 killed over 100 houses set ablaze, village Dongkamo Kam, Oct. 8, 2005.


18) Students hit out at detractors, Aizwal, April 19, 2006.

19) Fear Stalks Scribes, Imphal April, 19, 2006.

20) 177 Trucks stranded, Imphal, Oct. 21, 2005.


23) Another arrest more protests and a militant, and a teenager were shot dead by security forces. Imphal, April 6.

24) Gang rape in Tripura, Agartala, March 8, 2006. In post election violence in tripura, a married Tribal women was gang raped by GPM activists.
25) Vairangte gets Hmar extortion letters Rebel outfit of underground
Hmar sent an extortion letter that 5% of the salary is to be given to
the outfit by all workers.

26) Two Killed 40 hunt in Assam bus bomb last by National Democratic

NDFB militants killed 10 and injured 18 by seven militants came
by bicycles and fired indiscriminately. 13 hour bandh effected life in
Assam, Arunachal, Mizoram and Tripura.

Garo Students threaten ministers Shillong houses of Marale,
Nongrum invaded.

Shillong, Oct.27, 2005. The Garo students Union activists entered
the official residences of two ministers and threatened the residents and
demanded the resignation of the ministers. The GSU opposed the
amendment of Meghalaya Board of School education resolution, hence the
police firing on students.

Studnets Agitation Turns Violent

Kohima March 13, 2005. An agitation by post graduate students
against Nagaland University Vice-Chancellor turned violent, with bursting
of tear gas shells and water canons to dispense the mob. Finally force the
VC to resign, police felt the orders were delayed hence the violence.
These are some of the agitations and violence by students in reference to education system, vice-chancellor and ministers.

We give below terrorism, extortion and rape cases in North-East to show the insurgency.

3 Year Old Kidnapped by Militants

Agartala Jan., 15, 2005. A three years old child was kidnapped by militants of the National liberation front of Tripura in Kailesahar subdivision of North Tripura last night.

Police sources raid around 9 p.m., the rebels accompanied by some Bangladeshi insurgents crossed over into the border village from sylhot district of Bangladesh and arrived at the residence of Bohasish Sen – Sen is in jail at present in connection with a rape case.

They lay in wait outside Sen’s home and when his wife, Kalpana came out with her son, Subhoshis; they snatched the child away at gunpoint. Hearing Kalpana’s cries her father – in – law, Ranjit rushed out, but was overpowered. The boy was killed.

Political insurgency

April, 2001. Disappointed with the selection of candidates for the coming Assembly election several supporters of Congress-I ticket aspirants registered their protest in front of Rajiv Bhavan. The supporters who had
assembled from various areas, said that genuine candidates had been
derived party tickets in several constituencies for which lower cadres are
disappointed. Mani Kumar Subba’s interference still continues in the party
as nine of his candidates have been provided, Sri Tarum Gogoi and Senior
leaders saying 'Congress is controlled by Mani Kumar Subba and others as
mute spectators.

**Security forces rigging up the polls**

By R. Dutta Choudhary, Gauhati, April 22, the police and security
forces are yearning up to threat any move by the insurgent outfits but
unscrupulous elements to create disturbances during the poll process, said
the Director General of Assam Police, Sir H.K.Deka in an interview with
the Assam tribune the DGP said that regular meetings are being held
between the police and the security forces to ensure a violence free
atmosphere during the elections. He said that the Army used not used for
poll duty but the Army men would continue counter insurgency operations
which in turn would help in preventing any attempt by the ultras create
disturbances during the polls.

**Election Duty, Letter to the Editor, The Assam Tribune.**

Sir,

Election duty is no doubt a party of essential services to the nation
and hence it is strictly binding on any employees engaged for it. But such
duty being highly strenuous both physically and mentally on upper age bar
should be maintained and any person above it should be maintained and
any person above it should be relieved of the duty. In my view no person above fifty should be appointed as presiding or police officer.

**ULFA guns down AGP compaigners in Bongargas.**

Gauhati, April, 25, 2002. the banned United Liberation Front of Assam has attacked the members of the ruling Assam Gana Parished (AGP) in two separate places of the state killing two active members of the party last night. In the incident one more person was killed and another was injured. In the state was put on alert in view of the Republic day boycott issued by four insurgent outfit, police raid.

Security has been stepped up in vital installations like the secretariat, Raj Bhavan, Assembly house and Government offices and a strict vigil is being maintained in the urban areas.

Four insurgent outfits – ULFA, Konitapur Liberation Organization (KLO), Manipur Peoples Liberation Front (MPLF) and Tripura Peoples Democratic Front (TPDE) the political wing of the banned All Tripura tigers force have called for a general strike on January, 26.

**Manipur insurgents, 2005**

Thangjam Manorama 32 was taken into custody from her home in Imphal by three havaldars of the Assam rifles in the early hours of July, 11, 2005. her body was later found a few kilometers away from her home. Assam rifles in the early hours of July, 11, 2005. Her body was later found
a few kilometers away from her home. Assam rifles claimed Manorama was on active cadre of people’s liberation Army, a banned insurgent groups and was shot, when she tried to escape protestors in Manipur. The people were convinced that she was raped and killed by Assam Rifles personnel.

Protestors burned an effigy of a police officer during a strike in Imphal, Manipur on 3rd Sept. 2005. School children burnt text books and women set up road blocks at the start of a three day strike against the anti-terror law.

College students in Manipur staged a demonstration asking for their own arrest under the national security act, outside the Raj Bhavan in Imphal on Thursday, 27th August, 2005. The students were agitating for the repeal of Armed forces special powers act.

ANSU Snubs Dispur Police Gauhati, Nov. 14, 2005

The all Assam students Union (AASU) today rebuffed the State Governments appeal to spike its plans for disrupting from Minister Man Mohan Singh’s visit to the city. The student organization reiterated that it was going ahead with its protest programme.

The AASU said it was holding an executive committee meeting at Gauhati University on Wednesday to pursue its strategy for an agitation programme on November, 22, the day on which Singh would symbolically flag off the Indo Assam Car rally.
Addressing a news conference here, All Assam Students Union (AASU) President Prabhin Boro said the students Union would try to get the message across to the Prime Minister regarding the necessity of repealing the illegal Migrants Act for the greater interest of the people of Assam. After ransacking the houses and indiscriminately beating up tribal civilians the CRPF Jawans took three tribal women to the nearly jungle at gun point. All three women were gang raped by the Jawans.

**Rape Slur on CRPF Jawans**

Agartala Nov.,14, 2004, The gaurape of thre tribal women in Tripura allegedly by CRPF jawans. INPT leader Shabda Kumar Janeatya has alleged that a group of CRPF jawans based in Talia mura had gone for special search operations in Debatberi village following reports that All Tripura Tiger force militants were camping in the area.

**Manipur boils after Killing**

Imphal, October 20, 2004, Manipur erupted in age after a police team shot dead a 41 year old man on a crouded street this morning, ostensibly because he did not make way for the vehicle in which they were traveling.

Reminiscent of the uprising in the wake of Thangjam Manorama’s death in Assam rifles custody, residents of Imphal put up road blocks at several places to protest against the murder.
They formed a joint action committee and announced a 24 hour general strike in the state from midnight.

**Militants Rape Two Tribals, Agartala Nov., 28, 2004,**

Militants of the National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) raped two tribal girls and ransacked in entire village near the Indo-Bangladesh border last week. In a writer complaint to the police the residents of Raj Kanalie Village under Kumarghat Police Station of North Tripura said 17 member group raided the area on November 22 and indulged in an orgy of loot and plunder.

The militants forced the residents to cook food for them and than collected Rs.100 each from 19 of the 40 odd families staying in the village those who did not have money were given a thrashing. The village chief Kunbharam Reony – was forced to part with Rs.22,000.

After the looting spree the militants broke into the house of a farmer, Gachhindra Reany and raped his two daughters.

The rebels warned the residents of dire consequences of they brought the incident to the notice of the police.
In Assam

In Majoli (Demaji District) ULFA killed a social worker named as Sanjay Ghosh. He was popular among Majuhas. He was recognized as a social worker.

Initially ULFA demanded him to give 20 lakhs. They informed this by a letter and they mentioned terms and conditions. How to provide them the money and mentioned the specific time.

Sanjay Ghosh was unable to provide that money and he was kidnapped by ULFA. Again ULFA demanded to provide that money to their family members by a written letter. Again they were unable to pay up.

As the time passed the family members of Sanjay Ghosh expected he will return home safely but it did not happen. Sanjay Ghosh was shot to death when he was kidnapped at night, he was shifted to another village near to his own village. According to some evidence he was shifted to another place at night, he was shifted to another place at night around 10 O' Clock with the cover of Black Ribban on his eyes. When they reached that village they have taken him into a high hill, them ULFA members removed his black riben from his eyes. As soon as he was free he tried to run from that place and then ULFA member shot him down.

Lastly ULFA taken the charge and confess that we killed him because he was a police informer and the matter was closed completely.
Assam Ultras Kill 5 Cops in Arunachal

Itnagar, June 13, 1997, Five constables of Arunachal Pradesh police were killed and two others including officer-in-charge of Doljan police station was seriously injured when their vehicle was ambushed by the suspected militants from Assam.

The state Home Minister Mr. Mukul Mitti said police received report of extortion of money by armed militants from villagers of the area last night Mr. Mitti Puri organized combined operation from two sides and the ambush had taken places while Mr. Puri was returning to Doljan.

The militants attacked the police vehicle with AK-47 rifles killing five of them on the spot.

Suspected NLFT cadres abduct child

Karimganj, June 26, 2004, Suspected extremists abducted a 11 year old boy Pranab Mahandta alias Tinkar on June 24 from Namdibari village near promoodananger TE bordering Bangladesh. According to reports about the extremist along with their local agents were involved in the abduction. The NLFT is suspected to be responsible in the case. Police force has immediately rushed to the spot, after information was received about the incident. Police suspected that the boy might have been taken to Bangladesh.
Bomb Hoax in Tezpur School

Tezpur (Assam) June 20, 1997, A bomb Hoax created panic in the St. Joseph’s convent here today while half yearly examination were going on police services said that a telephone call asked the school authorities to pay a huge amount of money to an extremists organization within three days which ended that day. But an extensive search of the entire school premises revealed no bombs and the examinations proceeded peacefully.

Five of Family Killed

Meghalaya (Shilong) December 2, 2004. Suspected NDFB militants gunned down five members of one family and injured one at Lutibori under Turo Police Station.

Meghalaya : DGPL Saito said that the militants stormed Mihir Hajong’s residence looking for his son who is an NDFB member, when the father failed to provide any information, all the members of the family were mowed down.

Kidnap – Imphal Dec. 16, 2004

Militant group kidnapped Manipur University Vice Chancellor, N. Bijoy Sing and Registrar, R.K.Ranjuan Singh on Monday, trigerring an indefinite suspension of all classes in the states premier institute for higher education.
All classes and administrative functions at manipur University were suspended with teachers, students and officials deciding to launch an agitation by members of four organizations. Manipur University Officer’s Association, Manipur University Teacher’s Association, Manipur University Staff Association and Manipur University Students Union began a relay strike in the campus.

**Kidnap Crises**: Imphal December 17, 2004. The Kanglai Yawol Kanan Lup, a vigilant group, tonight admitted to Kidnapping two Manipur University officials. It threatened to kill them for their alleged involvement of officials irregularities.

**Trucks Burn in Bandh Rage** Jan., 11, 2005. A 24 hour Assam bandh called by the All Assam Adivasi Student’s Association turned violent today as its supporters torched seven trucks and damaged at least 50 vehicles across the state.

The students are demanding scheduled Tribe status for their tribe, reservation of jobs and rehabilitation of people affected by a Kokriher and Dongagoan districts.

The above mentioned which occurred mainly in 2004 and 2005, shows the insurgency and unrest which were reported in PUNE Indian Express. These and many more instances proves that the North-East is a disturbed state hence well off parents wanted to protect their children, by sending to PUNE for studies.

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