

Chapter-5

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Conflict dates from the start of human history and can hardly stop. Our survivals on the planet have a tendency to manage the many capabilities of conflict this is often instigated not best through apparently incompatible pursuits and values but to boot by means that of hostilities. The foremost prejudicious styles of conflict consisting of interstate and civil wars cover a powerful, violent mode of war of words amongst adversaries. Whereas conflict embraces personal loss and social destruction, its several capabilities aren't affected to physical violence. Non-violent types of warfare are normal in pursuit of assorted values and scarce assets. In transfer close to very important social alternate, resorting to pressure is neither necessary nor inevitable.

It has been evident from the study that the causes of women suffering is related to social, political, economic, psychological etc. They have to face social injustice, hatred, neglect and also sympathy from all around society. They had to suffer economic losses as well as they become poor due to economy loss what they experience in due course of the time i.e., during conflict. They lose their house and also other amenities of life related to household. Their animal husbandry business plunged and side by side they remain debarred from their wages and lose jobs. They have to face psychological trauma where some of witnessed mischievous incidents taken place in front of them. They always feel a kind of fear of being attacked by another community. Children of both the community have to face the crisis of being educationally backward and remained debarred of proper education. Politically they have to face hypocrisy from the politician, where they are being used for election purposes i.e., for vote bank with false promises to those innocent sentiments. Maximum of them have to stay for a long period in camps where they again have to face lots of trouble including deficiency of food and water, proper sanitation and threaten of being killed by people from other group or community within the camp or fear of being attacked any time by other community.

Conflict can be defined as ‘a struggle over values and claims to scarce status, power and resources’ (Boulding, 1962: 5).¹ The nature of a conflict can be understood in relation to the difficulties involved to meet everyone’s aspirations.²

The influence of political forces in Kokrajhar district of Assam was more related to land and language, while it has been claimed by both the communities that they were the original habitats of the place though both of these communities migrated from other places and get domicile of Assam and becomes citizen of India. Right to land and deprivation was the major issue of such conflict. Bodos and Muslims of Kokrajhar district of Assam indicating one another for such conflict and they were innocent in such situation. But it has been found that both the group are equally responsible for such conflict. As both the group, more or less dependent on unorganised sector of economy, maximum of them are wage labourers or their life is dependent on everyday work related to agriculture, their life was mutually dependent upon one another and helped to smooth functioning of society. But after the conflict, dependency wiped away and the development or growth of the region comes to pause. Both Muslims and Bodos used to engage themselves in cottage industry or weaving. These innocent groups of people or communities didn’t aware about the political complications of the area and how they get involved in such situation, though some of them still feel repentance for the same. The government of India has taken number of steps after the conflict and launched programs for their benefit. Government of India and the State government of Assam provided those lots of financial systems for their rehabilitation and survival. Even 300 crores rupees were allotted to them or for the development and rehabilitating purpose. But in many cases it has been found that the victims did not receive or know about any of the scheme or about the amount of money allotted to them. So the implementation of programmes for them is just confined with administrative works and ground reality is far away where victims again face sufferings from those politicians or bureaucrats who deal with such programs implementation. It has been evident that the poor victims of the conflict situation remained deprived of their basic rights to get proper rehabilitation to survive. Government policies and programs in some cases are implemented properly and

¹ K. E. Boulding, *Conflict and Defense*. New York: Harper and Row. (1962). pp-5

² Pruitt, D. and Kim, S. H. *Social Conflict: Escalation, Stalemate, and Settlement*, 3rd edn. Boston, MA: McGraw-Hill. (2004).

people are coming to know about these slowly and understanding the level of deprivation. The influence of political forces in the conflict situation and the implementation of programmes and strategies are not so transparent to convey the meaning of same directly. Government report shows that the total amount of 300 crores has been spent for the rehabilitation and upliftment of both the groups, but in reality the situation is very different where these people are still facing lots of problem and everyday fighting for subsistence. Still politicians are utilizing them for their benefit or with intention to increase their vote bank, guiding or misguiding them. Thus, a conflict situation can be perceived as goal incompatibilities, also attempts to control choices of one another that generate adverse feelings for each other.

Conflict represents the continual and pervasive nature of inter-group and worldwide competition among disparate hobbies and values that underlies energy dynamics. The enjoy of conflict is so simple that its bad results unfold to many components of a network's existence. The assets of opposed relationships are not restricted to tangible financial hobbies or control over power, however also expand to fee and identification variations. The antagonisms in query may additionally rise up from interpersonal tensions between government leaders, labour control issues comprising multinational groups and guide people, disagreements among states on overseas policy guidelines, or worldwide quarrels over change imbalances and disparities in choice-making energy at the financial institution.

It has been observed the ratio of migrants working in almost every field for cheap wages, it is visible that the indigenous people or the other local groups are not much involved the way the migrants are active. It can be for domestic help, rickshaw pullers, construction labours, coalmines workers, or agricultural cultivator it is mostly the Bangladeshi immigrants those who can do all these kind of works with minimum money. And it is our own local people who do not take help from the local labours, as they charge higher than these immigrants so for these outsiders it is easy to earn money for their better future which helps them to get permanent citizenship in Assam getting help from the border areas villagers particularly in the border areas. Migrants can come and can stay easily by the help from families in both side of the International borders. In most of the markets also study shows that these immigrants are selling vegetables in a cheaper rate specially in Dhubri district of Bodoland it is

observable that mostly Muslim immigrants are selling vegetables which clearly shows the picture that how they have occupied the land of the indigenous locales. Infact maintaining the good relation with the Shiekh Hasina government the border security persons cannot do firing over the immigrants directly not even in the night time. There are many aspects in the increasing number of illegal migrants in Assam and other north-eastern states which has direct porus border with Bangladesh.³ Consequently, a scenario of violence is represented with the aid of perceived aim incompatibilities and tries to govern every other's picks, which generate negative emotions and behavior toward every other. So 'what is at stake is the relationship itself and how the relationship is defined'.⁴

In ordinary sense, 'conflict' is associated with tensions around decisions of choices manifested in confrontations between social forces⁵. The confrontations can be illustrated in terms of issues of competitive social relationships are defined and framed. Long-term grievances on economic and social inequities fail to enhance the quality of life for a particular group⁶.

Politics plays an important role making the situation more disturbing since ages. With the present study it has shown that how different political parties in ethnic conflict situations tried to shape the situation according to their own benefits. It was than Assam Gana Parishad (AGP) which came up as the biggest regional political party promises all the native people with Assam Acord that all the foreigners will be sent back to their places, instead of keeping the promise the number of immigrants in Assam has increased day by day. While diverting the cause The Congress government also promised the Bodo leaders like Upandra Bramha that they will ensure the land, culture and language security the indigenous Bodo people, but they also failed with their promises. Instead of that the congress government allowed these immigrants from last few decades and provided all kind of necessary national documents to them so that they can vote for them. As a result, these minority immigrants became the part

³ P.K. Mishra, *Bangladesh Migrants: A Threat to India*, Gyan Publishing House, (2014). pp-304

⁴ R. S. Lulofs, and D. D. Cahn, *Conflict: From Theory to Action*. Boston, MA: Allen and Bacon. (2000). pp-4

⁵ Ralf Dahrendorf, *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University, Press. (1959).

⁶ E. Azar, *Protracted international conflicts: ten propositions*, in E. Azar and J. Burton (eds), *International Conflict Resolution: Theory and Practice*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, (1986). pp. 28–39.

of their vote bank politics. At the same time the emerging religious parties like AIUDF and AMSU led by Muslim leaders like Badaruddin Ajmal provided shelter to these illegal migrants with food, economical works and land. Thus the situation is similar with the declared notion that has been made long ago that ‘the distinctions between conflict and non-conflict are fuzzy at best and at worst are not made at all’ (Mack and Snyder, 1971: 3). Fragile political and judicial institutions, in aggregate with ambiguities in rules, lead to unregulated competition and struggle. In this situation, conflicts outside judicial and bargaining tactics emerge, at the side of declining primary authorities. The necessities for new rules rise up from changes in technology and economic structures that create uncertainties. A lack of a world authority, along with a weak worldwide prison system, has been one of the foremost limitations to regulating the clashing pursuits and variations in values that are commonly manifested in a worldwide conflict.⁷

Polite disagreement, quarrel, litigation, and war differ in terms of the intensity and scope of activities.⁸ Misunderstanding and misperception have a diverse effect due to misinformation or lack of information, inadequate and different interpretations of knowledge and data or legal principles. Hostile sentiments, contradictory interests, and irreconcilable values are opposite attitudes and behaviors which are destructive type of conflict include physical harm or other.

The bulk of interstate members of the family at a control level, like home affairs in a regular political setting, reflect disagreements in the existing system in lieu of opposed behaviour. If it is embedded in long-time period rivalry, a simple argument may develop into a lethal contest with expanded stakes. A protracted duration of warfare stemming from price differences, as well as incongruent political and economic interests, is more critical than dissimilarities of opinion, mere bickering, and quarrel in electoral politics. In this situation, truly taking walks faraway from

⁷ R. Goodman, *International institutions and the mechanisms of war: a review of solving the war puzzle—beyond the democratic peace*, The American Journal of International Law, (2005). Vol. 99(2): pp-507–15.

Ken Waltz, *Realism and International Politics: The Essays of Ken Waltz*. London/New York: Routledge. (2007).

⁸ J. W. Burton, and F. Dukes, *Conflict: Practices in Management, Settlement and Resolution*. New York: St. Martin’s Press. (1990).

escalation will become more hard especially within the occasion of poorly dealt with inter-group cleavages spilling over into organized, armed clashes.

In a wide context, war may be as compared with an intense shape of competition. It is inevitable, even without direct contact, as exemplified within the efforts to expand sales in a consumer market. In the natural world, opposition is taken into consideration to be an underlying rule of the game for survival, regulated through the encompassing environment, among and within species in look for food, shelter, and other restrained resources.

Thus competition among behavioural units is the most regular and basic form of interaction within the world of residing things, which is complete of many together incompatible positions, for example, in the quest for scarce food or prestigious jobs. If the warfare is waged greater immediately and consciously, it may be appeared as a form of 'struggle'. In fact, competition isn't same to struggle, due to the fact the purpose of competition is triumphing treasured or scarce objects, now not the destruction or harm of opponents (Mack and Snyder, 1971)⁹. In financial transactions and sports, opposition is governed by means of an acknowledged process of decision making. Many forms of competitive interplay may grow to be so extraordinarily regulated and institutionalized that the individuals do no longer project the fairness of the policies that decide the outcome.

Disputes can be provoked via broken agreements, unobserved norms, and unfair regulations on access to resources. The established remedies may include organization sanctions, arbitration, or court docket procedures. Disputes within an institutional framework also can be settled either by direct bargaining or facilitated via professionals.¹⁰

Data showed that while asking to the women in affected areas whether they got financial assistance by the political parties or not mostly all the Bodo women informed that they did not get any help from any of the political parties, On the other

⁹ R. Mack, R. and R. Snyder, *The analysis of social conflict*, in C. G. Smith (ed.), *Conflict Resolution: Contributions of the Behavioural Sciences*. Notre Dame, IN: University of Notre Dame Press, (1971). pp. 3–35.

¹⁰ J. W. Burton, *Violence Explained: The Sources of Conflict, Violence and Crime and Their Prevention*. Manchester: Manchester University Press. (1997).

hand few Muslim women's agreed that they got some kind of help under Governmental minority fund as well as by few religious minority organization and political party for the minority like AIUDF who helped them to rebuild their houses and provided them some kind of work opportunities in and after conflict happened. Again asking them about governmental schemes and policies both the section of women does not even know about the governmental funds which has been announced by the government for the needy and affected people in ethnic conflict situation. They were totally unaware with the financial assistance announced by the government. The affected people on the other hand informed that they faced extreme difficulties in when they were in the relief camps. The basic requirements include drinking water, sanitary napkins, food, delivery cases, and child food especially for new born babies and medicines for age old people. These were basic crisis faced by the village people from both the section of women, children's and age old people. Here by the study, the gap between what the government and administration announced and what exactly implemented for the affected people came out clearly. The ground reality is far different from the shown picture. The study has also revealed that how women are affected from every point of life including social, psychological, economic, political etc. Each sector affected women's badly; when we talk about 'Mental Trauma' it is the highest among the affected women's. There is a constant mental pressure upon the women, to earn money so that they can feed their hungry children's for which they can do any kind of work.

Here, differences in perceived interests, values, and desires are possibly the most basic elements in the motivations in the back of social war. Inter-group struggle frequently represents distinct approaches of life and ideologies with implications for incongruent views about relationships with others. Feelings of injustice emerge from the suppression of inherent social needs and values which have existential meanings and which cannot be compromised. In discussion approximately noticeable issues, however, the perceptual distinction alone does not illustrate the existence of goal realities which might be independent of the attention of opposing parties.

Inter-group relations are constrained via a superimposed political structure further to their own inner dynamics. Thus the evaluation of social warfare wishes to attention on how organization techniques are linked to structural situations together with

oppressive social members of the family and exploitative financial systems. Diverse dimensions of war dynamics may be illuminated in terms of power relations in favour of one community over another as well as mental impediment.

The endeavours to modify mental relationships (reflecting hate and resentment) are going to be unproductive as long due to the fact the goal realities of alienation and marginalisation continue under oppressive political arrangements.¹¹ Thus, it has been reflected with 'the truth out of which we operate' emerges from our shared senses, and mirror subjective outlook in an objective world.¹²

In a particular case, while asking to a particular Muslim woman in a market about their conditions, how they survive, she replied that the young as well as the middle aged women are involved in prostitution's to earn some money. On the other hand, Bodo women's are also suffering as most of their husband's takes alcohol for which they are mostly unable to look after their families and cannot earn money for the families. Because of that women of the families need to come out and are involved in agricultural, weaving and small shop business to look after the families.

In the study it also came out that the Bodo women's are in a better educational position than the Muslim women's, Muslim women's mostly became the victim of forced migration for their survival and livelihood. After that due to poverty they cannot go for further studies. On the other hand, the Bodo indigenous women are conscious about their education, the number of graduate and school pass is higher in Bodo's whereas Muslim women are mostly just can read and write.

Mostly women from both the communities get married in an early age with traditional marriage system; they do not go for legal marriage. Looking into the number of children's Muslim women has more kids than the Bodos. But the Bodo women live longer life than the Muslim women.

Economic sector is the most important factor to reveal the condition of women in war or conflict situation, while asking the respondents about their financial condition whether they are earning or not, most of the women agreed that they do earn as there

¹¹ H.-W. Jeong, *Peace Building in Post-Conflict Societies*. Boulder, CO: Lynn Rienner. (2005).

¹² R. J. Fisher, *The Social Psychology of Intergroup and International Conflict Resolution*. New York: Springer-Verlag. (1990). pp-6

is no other option to survive and to look after their families. But both the section of women earns less depending upon their financial burden. Mostly they earn 3 to 5 thousand rupees per month which is too less for them to run the family. It also showed the 'Double Victimization' situation where they have to face double pressure of the society. They have the social pressure where the responsibility of the family comes over them as it is always the duty of a woman in a patriarchal society to look after kinds, husband and other elders of the family. In case of the Bodo women as well as the Muslim women's during and after conflicts the household burden of looking after families at the same time earning so that they can feed their children is similar. They become the victim of social, economic, psychological, and political from every corner of life.

The contradictory claims to scarce status, power, and sources are regularly represented in useful efforts made with the aid of actors to defeat, thwart, remove, or at least neutralize their rivals.¹³ The contest is inevitable whilst the goals of fighters are jointly exclusive because of the negative impact of one side's preference at the other. Thus, a manifest conflict procedure involves direct and oblique efforts to undermine the adversaries' goal-in search of capability. The manifest conflict is contrasted with latent war conditions in which groups might not be even aware of their opposing pastimes. Disharmonious interests between economic classes, for example, would now not mechanically translate into unique expressions of prepared pursuits without mobilization efforts. Thus, the conflict focuses irreconcilable relationships on goal incompatibility in itself, also constitutes antagonistic war situations, in that those communities to discover approaches that existed in non-violent coexistence.¹⁴

There is a strong notion that women those who are financially independent can also take part in the decision making system. But the study reveals that despite both the section of women are earning but they cannot take decisions for their families. To some extend they can take for daily life but when it comes about the bigger decisions, they are not allowed to do so.

¹³ Lewis A. Coser, *The Functions of Social Conflict*. New York: The Free Press. (1964).

¹⁴ O. Bartos, and P. Wehr, *Using Conflict Theory*. New York: Cambridge University Press. (2002).

Another important factor came out with the study is that does after conflict people left their land and properties or not. In that case, the study showed that mostly the Bodo's they left their native land in it was surrounded by the Muslims. They shifted to the town sectors and in the urban areas. But if they were in Bodo villages than mostly the Bodo families went back to their original land. On the other hand, Muslims did not leave their houses after the clashes, they stayed in nearby relief camps for few months, but as soon as the situation got better, they went back to their old villages. In fact, they are staying in Bodo villages too. Here we can understand the clear picture that how indigenous groups got forcefully shifted to other places for survival and to get it off violence and ethnic conflicts in future.

There were many close ended and open ended question asked to the respondent including males, children and senior members of the family. To understand various problems that they have faced due to the ethnic conflict in Kokrajhar district of Assam, the study has been conducted to understand the situation of women which reveals that most of these women have faced psychological problems, and they have experienced mental trauma that are related to everyday life. They always have a fear of losing their land, language, and most importantly identity. It clearly shown in the study that the Bodo women are in a tremendous mental trauma that they might have run out again if there is any conflict arises in the upcoming days. The fear of losing land is a fact every year the way the numbers of immigrants are increasing in BTAD area; the fact is that the fear is so real that the indigenous people very soon will be minority in their own homeland. On the other hand, though the immigrant Muslims are illegally staying for their survival but they also face trouble because of many reasons the number of child is higher among Muslims in a very early age they have to bear child when they themselves are not physically ready to give child birth. In such condition, the economic pressure is double above their shoulder. Cause if every family is producing more children than they have to look after their food and shelter, which again is a difficult task for them as they face poverty. Most of the time women do not directly take part in the conflict situation or in the beginning of the fight and violence. It is mostly the man who creates violence among individual or in the groups. But later on it is the women who always have to face the consequences. The immigrant Muslim women as are not educated enough; their prime focus goes into daily labour and agricultural work. They mostly earn money from such agricultural

work. Due to financial crisis they cannot go for higher education, somehow the girl child from Muslims get basic education in an early age of their life but very soon due to poverty, they leave secondary education and joined their parents in either agricultural work or daily labour or as made servants in the town areas. In such situation mostly girls go out somewhere else to earn some money but unfortunately they never came back to their families. Either they get trapped by trafficking or else their parents do not want them to come back as if they come back than it will increase the financial burden and also they will stop getting money from them, which the young girls can send by staying far away from home. So the Muslim women are also going through difficult phase in and after ethnic conflict situation in Kokrajhar. They do not have any health security in such situation. The basic maternity benefits or menstruation necessities they do not get in such situation. So from every side it is the women who become vulnerable in ethnic clashes condition or after such clashes.

The fourth chapter has discussed about the governmental policies and implementation of such policies for the women. In every conflict situation government announces much financial assistance for the victims and their families. At the same time there are many policies and schemes are there for women's and girl child but none of the policy directly connected to the women in conflict situation. Above that most of the financial announcement given by the government could not reach to the needy victims or the families suffered because of the ethnic conflict, there is a huge gap can be seen after the study conducted that the given money could not reach to the ground level. While asking them whether they are benefited or not most of the respondents mentioned that they did not receive any financial help from the authorities. They do not even know if there is any money has been allotted to the people. After the 2012 ethnic conflict, then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh announced 300 crores for the victims. While asking to the Assam State revenue department they showed that the fund has been already given to the district levels in three times but unfortunately very less numbers of families got some kind of economical help but rest of the people does not even know about it.

On the other side some religious groups helped the minority people that is the Muslims to rebuild their houses as here is a big factor of vote bank politics is related but on the other hand most of the people from Bodo group did not even get proper

sanitization in crucial situations, where women and young girls faced lot of problems while staying inside the relief camps. There was fight used to occur inside the relief camps for food, water, medicines etc. because there was an amount of crisis in supplying sufficient food and other medical need. They did not get proper basic necessities in the camps or government could not help them to rebuild their houses. So the question arises where is the money get got allotted for the needy people. Why it could not reach to the ground level. In what level the money got misused is something to know and for that there is a need for strong inspection and committees which can recheck whether the money is not properly utilised or not. The utilization of fund in the right place is something needed.

Cause government by announcing a huge amount of fund cannot just leave the matter to the state level, it must look to the ground level that it should not get misused by corrupt ministers and officials in between government and the poor victims those who are in actual need of that money for their survival. The present study also questions the district level authorities about the drawbacks of their equal distribution of fund food and shelter. The number of people those who got benefited by the DC office are actually victims or not and the people those who are actually sufferer, why they did not get proper help by the authorities and officials. The fourth chapter with primary sources of field study and secondary sources of data's portrayal how the reality is far different from the projection. Government the way announces huge funds for the poor affected people, does not reaches to the people always, there is a middle party it can be from the government side or from the local authorities which mostly gets benefited and does all the corruption in between on the other hand those are in real need of money are in search of help for their better survival. There are so many schemes that are only meant for womens, in every five year plan new policies and schemes have been taken for the women of our society. But most of the rural women are unaware about the schemes. It is only in present day scenario that due to media and various awareness campaigns people are getting information over different schemes and policies. But still there is lack of policies which can be directly helpful to the needy women's in ethnic conflict, violence or war kind of situation.

When one group attempts to govern and tackle another in order to deal with the incompatibility, this will result in a manner of inflicting psychological harm. Such

type of negative interactions based on adversarial emotions can be fuelled through methods that are not suited to the alternative side. The emotional realities, embedded in interactional dynamics, can be defined by the underlying psychological styles of a struggle. Hostility and other associated emotions may be ascribed to the cognitive appraisal of risk to one's own hobbies and existence. The perceptions of hazard, along with an effective response to the other's aggressive behaviour, activate excessive emotions of anger, anxiety, and fear.

Incompatibilities in goals can be more without problems managed or eliminated by using the rationalization of misunderstandings if the perceived distinction is illusory, or isn't always based totally on real sources. If every group's intention is not to achieve the same object favored with the aid of the alternative, an understanding may be reached to allow each celebration to simply accept the truth that they're not definitely attempting to reap the intention believed to be the equal. Different degrees and styles of intention incompatibility shape the path of a conflict. The de-escalation of conflict may observe the abandonment of goals pursued earlier while the goals stop to be perceived as attractive. In particular, the attraction of desires is possibly to be reduced by means of an upward thrust in the costs concerned in acquiring them. Deep divisions also can be overcome through transformation of the structures of goal incompatibilities. The salience of desires may additionally differ, relying on the extent of the stakes and involvement of every celebration of their pursuit. There will not be a struggle if one party gives up the special hobby the opposite desires. The partial attainment of desires through their subdivision might also give upward push to some pride. Disputants can jointly be seeking for mutually proper answers by pursuing a superordinate purpose. Integrative solutions primarily based on mutual satisfaction strengthen collaborative relationships, maximizing long-term benefits.¹⁵

The conflict involves political, ethical, and psychological dimensions where the contradiction was based on identity and power differentials underlie the social, organizational dynamics of conflict. It matches with the view of motivations for waging conflict that range from the pursuit of narrow interests from factional groups

¹⁵ Jeong, Ho-Won, *Understanding Conflict and Conflict Analysis* New Delhi, SAGE Publications India Pvt Ltd, (2008). pp- 7-25

to the promotion of justice, also the involvement of deprivational factors, escalating to an open, destructive violence.¹⁶

Here, Socio-psychological techniques play a vital function in influencing the intensity of the conflict, even though structural constraints, for instance, emanating from limited capabilities to fight, confine the parameters of behaviour. Behavioural styles are activated with the aid of particular situations and roles. A social and mental context defines the character of struggles originating from opposition for positions and status. The processes of coercion, threat, or deception are hired to hold domination and increase strength differentials. At the identical time, an unrealistic aspect of misperception and miscommunication is implicated even in lots of pure types of interest-based conflict.

So the present study reveals that government should counter check whether funds and necessary goods has been distributed in the right place or not, there must be active inspection groups which will scrutiny the entire given amount and will give the reports to the government. Let's not fool the poor people, they deserve help and financial assistance as they are the voters who elect these governmental representatives, hoping that they will get their basic requirements in the conflict kind of situation. Every five-year policy need proper inspection so that it can help the policy makers to rethink over the existed policies and over making new policies.

Few Suggestions: -

1. Women's active participation in decision and policy making system:

Mostly after the study has conducted, it has come out in the data's that though most of the women in Kokrajhar district of Assam are involved in the economic sectors at the same, they are also part of the election process by giving their important votes that directly helps to the political parties to form a stable government, but unfortunately most of the women are deprived from the maximum benefits. Although there are many policies and schemes for the women's but none of the policy helped them

¹⁶ *Ibid*, p. 18

during the ethnic conflict situation. Because we do not have any particular scheme for the women's who are affected due to war, violence or conflict situation. So, it is very important that women's participation should be increase and active so that we can expect that policies and schemes will come up for the affected women's as a women policy maker will take the gender issue into consideration while making a five-year plan. If women's gets more involvement into decision making system, they will be able to take decisions which will be more gender neutral and also effective for girls and women's.

2. Utilization of Fund and allotted amount for the victims:

After every conflict it has been observed that common people are highly affected, they lost their houses, they cannot even work. As daily labours or depending upon daily agricultural incomes, it becomes tough for them to survive and to fulfil their daily necessities. So, mostly government announces huge amount of money mostly for the affected victims to rebuild their houses, for their basic livelihood and other basic requirements. But in reality mostly the affected victim did not receive proper necessary things for them. They do not even know what they actually should get. So, it can be seen after the data analysis that mostly there is a lack of proper utilization of money. In fact, it is important to cross check whether the money has been properly utilised or not. It is important to verify and inspection must be there for proper utilization, because study has also reviled that though amount got announced and also given to the local district administrative people but while asking to the affected victims hardly they heard of any schemes. They mostly informed that they are only used by the political parties for their votes but they never come to help them in such situations. It is important to control the corruption in between the needy people and the corrupt official's. It is also important that after government sanctioned money, it should come immediately to the victims without delaying the process for paper work.

3. Control over political polarization:

In the entire research work one important objective was to know the political involvement and its effects as well as affects over the ethnic conflict situation of Kokrajhar District of Assam. It has observed in the research work that, in most of the cases the political parties try to use the innocent mass for their own benefits, they also

use the common people from both the communities for only 'Vote Bank' politics. Vote bank politics is something which is aware by everywhere in all perspectives of our society. The political parties can go to any extend to create more violence and it leads to polarization in the entire situation. In the name of religion, cast, creed political parties created more ethnic clashes in the entire BTAD area. Mostly the innocent people got highly affected due to such negative influences. Few minority organizations and minority political parties only helped the minorities but overall than the government failed to support financially the affected victims mostly both the Bodo's and the Muslim in conflict situation of Assam. In 2012 ethnic conflict, the beginning started between few individuals with personal issues but slowly it started between the communities and turned out to be a communal riot. And in such crucial situation, the political parties played a vital role in boosting the violence even worst for their own profits. So, people must be more aware so that they do not get used for any political party, plus awareness should come up from governmental side not to polarize such critical situation which may can lead more communal violence. It is the duty of every political party, including the government to act responsibly which can control ethnic conflicts in future.

4. Scheme and Policy only for the Conflict affected victims:

Although there are many schemes and policies are already given for the girls and women's but none of the policy can directly relate to the affected women in conflict situation. Government should come up with a policy which can directly help to the affected women in any kind of war, violence or ethnic conflict situation. As already mentioned before for such important changes in policy making women policy makers must be more involved and encouraged for policies which will be more gender sensitised and relevant enough to implement in various situation. Because in this particular ethnic conflicts situation of Kokrajhar district of Assam we have seen that women were not get benefited by any particular scheme or policy, dealing with the ethnic conflicts situation.

7. Responsible act of civil society in an after conflicts situation:

Whenever there is a war or conflicts arises in the society, it is not only the government which plays a vital role controlling the situation or handling the situation

more responsibly but there is other genre of people who can come forward to help the government as well as to the affected people in such situation. They are the civil society that includes writers, scholars, professors, media personals and all that responsible and educated citizens, those who can really influence the situation in a better manner. Civil society is a powerful instrument which really can give their impact upon the ethnic conflicts by giving better ways to stop the violence and conflicts by not instigating the situation which can further leads to more clashes in the society.

It is important to act sensibly and more responsibly towards any kind of conflicts situation, in case of the Kokarjhar incidence, till now the situation is not fully out of fear of violence. The innocent people are still under threat. So, the civil society can help and educate the people to eradicate if there are possibilities of further violence in Kokarjhar district of Assam. Media houses which is the most powerful instrument of making public opinions and to give proper information of any incidence and can be an excellent tool to not provocative for the situation and to give reporting in a way which can bring peace and harmony in society by projecting authentic and relevant news which can help the government to act more effectively a can also help the viewers not to make more tension in the society. The scholars, teachers, law makers and religious organizations can also play their respective roles to control the ethnic clashes in our society. They can give awareness programs in villages which can help the villagers to live peacefully instead of fighting with each other.

Government should not allow immigrants to get land in tribal belts as well as the Border security forces (BSF) have to act more strictly toward the Bangladeshi immigrants so that they cannot come over India, especially in north-eastern state due to its porous borders. These illegal immigrants are the main reason behind the scarcity of minimum resources that the indigenous people have with them. The condition of Bodo women as well as Muslim women can be better if all the aforesaid suggestions will be taken into serious consideration.