

## Bangladeshi Immigrants In Meghalaya Causes Of Human Movements And Impact On Garo Hills

*Social science research is emerging on a range of issues around large and small-scale mining, connecting them to broader social, cultural, political, historical and economic factors rather than purely measuring the environmental impacts of mining. Within this broader context of global scholarly attention on extractive industries, this book explores two specific contexts: the cultural politics of coal and coal mining, within the context of one particular country, India, which is the third largest coal producer in the world. Both contexts are special; with its separate Ministry, coal occupies pride of place in contemporary India, shaping the energy future and influencing the economic and political milieu of the country. The supremacy attributed to coal mining in contemporary India represents how ‘coal nationalism’ has replaced ‘coal colonialism’ in the country, turning this commodity into an icon, a national symbol. In recent years the extraction of coal in forest-covered resource peripheries has dispossessed and impoverished many tribal and rural communities who have used these resource-rich lands for their livelihoods for generations. The combustion of coal to produce electricity constitutes the compelling need, and the factor that prevents the Indian state from fully engaging with the impending realities of a climate-changed future. All these reasons make the timing of this book of crucial importance. In particular, The Coal Nation explores the complex history of coal in India; from its colonial legacies to contemporary cultural and social impacts of mining; land ownership and moral resource rights; protective legislation for coal as well as for the indigenous and local communities; the question of legality, illegitimacy and illicit mining and of social justice. Presenting cutting-edge multidisciplinary social science research on coal and mining in India, The Coal Nation initiates a productive dialogue amongst academics and between them and activists. Analysis of the social and economic pressures in Bangladesh as main reasons for the influx of migrants to India.*

*This volume brings together insights which look at the intersection of governance, culture and conflict resolution in India and the European Union.*

Meghalaya

Ethnographies of Human Mobilities in Asia

Europa World Year

ULFA's Quest for Sovereignty

Changing Frontiers of a Poor Village

Social Order in India, 1948-1988

The story of human migration is as old as the story of Homo sapiens. The innate tendency to survive and achieve better living conditions has proved to be an unending process. The ethnic groups with a very high growth of population have spread out all over the world for more living space spawning unforeseen socio-economic and socio-political unrest and conflict. Most prominent in this regard have been the migration from China and Bangladesh that has continued with increasing momentum since the past several decades. This book, which is the first of its kind, discusses the entire gamut of migration from Bangladesh into India with a focus on Assam – its origins during the colonial period and continuance during the post-Independence phase, impact, the government’s failures to comprehend the nature of the problem and the ways and means to tackle the phenomenon which has already assumed an uncontrollable proportion and fuelled large scale disturbances. The book also draws a comparison of the episode with similar events around the world and especially the

tackling illegal migration from Mexico.

Papers presented at a seminar organized by the Department of Political Science, University of Kalyani, April 1982.

Contributed articles on federal system, directions of change, equal citizenship, and regional identity in present day India.

Hindustva and the Northeast

Economy and Society in Meghalaya

Annual Report

Non-Traditional Security in Asia

They Ask If We Eat Frogs

Transnational Flows and Permissive Politics

Nationalism is a mighty force in the 21st century. It has not been so politically significant since prior to World War I. While current trends tilt toward regional economic groupings, national identity—and demands for greater political and economic autonomy—has created a national, regional, and international groundswell since the end of the Cold War. An expanded sequel to Minahan’s award-winning guide to some 200 groups, Nations Without States: A Historical Dictionary of Contemporary National Movements (1996), this book provides an easy-to-use, accurate, and up-to-date guide to over 300 developed or emerging national groups worldwide. Providing fuller historical profiles of each group, this is the definitive reference on the nationalism and national groups that helped shape 20th century politics—and will likely shape the politics of tomorrow. Included are numerous new national groups that have emerged since the publication of Minahan’s 1996 book. Many of these remain unknown outside of their own regions. Others make headlines. The evolution of each group is traced from its earliest history to the present day, making it the book an indispensable reference for those wishing to understand the world’s growing multitude of national groups.

India is a postcolonial Third World country, rather a conglomerate of diverse nations, who either became parts of a ‘mega nation’ at the time of the Partition, by default; or were coerced into joining the artificial, fractured entity, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Goa, Mysore, and several other princely states are examples of territories grabbed by New Delhi. The real India—as opposed to the so-called ‘Shining India’-is where about 70% people are neglected and about 35% people are below poverty line. The Seven Sisters in the northeast (Arunachal, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura) are completely different from the rest of the country, both in economic and political terms. Rest of the world looks at India as 1.3-billion-man market. Interestingly, while educated and well-versed Indian strategic thinkers do not believe their country has the potentials to become a superpower, ever, sections of Indian politicians and Hindu nationalists - suffering from the delusion of grandeur - want their country to become an empire, as it once existed in the ancient period, stretching, broadly speaking, from Afghanistan to Indonesia, as also dreamt by Nehru. However, while India cannot make peace with itself, with its own diverse nations - some nurturing centrifugal tendencies - its BJP-RSS supported hegemonic ‘Akhand Bharat’ designs in the neighbouring countries are bound to backfire. Seemingly, India will have to cede some territories to China in the south of the disputed McMahon Line, eventually! In any case, India, since the first electoral victory by the proponents of Hindutva Fascism under Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 1998, and especially since the second round of victory under Narendra Modi in 2014, has almost become a totalitarian Hindu State with the fa çade of parliamentary democracy. Amendments of citizenship laws, the National Register of Citizens (NRC), 2003 and the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019 are grossly prejudiced against Indian Muslims. Millions of them have already been earmarked as intruders from Bangladesh and Pakistan. The marginalization of Muslims in India - like the Nazi social exclusion of the Jews in Germany - is the first major step towards India’s transformation into a full-fledged proto-fascist country. Meanwhile, the ongoing violent physical attacks on Muslims and demonizing Islam and India’s Muslim rulers have become the norms in Modi’s India. The Hindutva fascists not only publicly declare to undo the Partition of 1947, but also have virtually turned Bangladesh into a client state by installing the pro-Indian puppet regime under the Awami League of Sheikh Hasina in 2008. It goes without saying that the Hasina-led Awami regime, while being a bootlicking Indian lackey, is an utterly corrupt, overwhelmingly oppressive, and widely election-rigging fascist regime at home in Bangladesh. The combined result is an unflinng demonstration that the long-term consequences of the rise of Hindutva fascism are going to be disastrous not only for India, but also the smaller neighbours like Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet, Burma, and Sri Lanka.

Contributed articles presented at the Consultation on Youth Ministry held at Shillong from 18-22 April, 1995.

Census of India, 1981

Terrorism in India’s North-east

Aspects of India’s International Relations, 1700 to 2000

A comparison of EU and Indian theoretical and policy approaches

The Greater India Experiment

Cultures of governance and peace

The assertion that even institutions often viewed as abhorrent should be dispassionately understood motivates Arkotong Longkumer’s pathbreaking ethnography of the Sangh Parivar, a family of organizations comprising the Hindu right. The Greater India Experiment counters the urge to explain away their ideas and actions as inconsequential by demonstrating their efforts to influence local politics and culture in Northeast India. Longkumer constructs a comprehensive understanding of Hindutva, an idea central to the establishment of a Hindu nation-state, by focusing on the Sangh Parivar’s engagement with indigenous peoples in a region that has long resisted the ‘idea of India.’ Contextualizing their activities as a Hindutva ‘experiment’ within the broader Indian political and cultural landscape, he ultimately paints a unique picture of the country today.

This invaluable collection of information provides an in-depth guide to the regional dimension of the politics and economy of this vast and complex country. Incomparable in its coverage, which includes a detailed chronology for India as a whole, a bibliography, contact details for leading officials, and an historical account and economic survey for each of the twenty-nine states and seven territories, it supplies the reader with a more complete understanding of India as a whole.

This book is a collection of ethnographies of transnational migration and border crossings in Asia. Interdisciplinary in scope, it addresses issues of mobility and Diaspora from various vantage points. Unique to this volume is an emphasis of studying globalisation from below, privileging the narratives and views of ‘people on the move’ – or the transnational underclass – and their sense of belonging to places and communities. The collection is further distinguished by its focus on the sources of authority and the social configurations that are created in the interstices between legality and illegality across Asia. Though previous studies on transnational flows have deconstructed the notion of nation-states as having fixed political boundaries, and have engaged in spaces beyond the nation-states, seldom has an entire region, Asia, been privileged in one integrated volume. We emphasize hitherto marginalized debates that have significant policy relevance. Other than a serious academic interest from lecturers and students, we are confident that book will be of significant interest for development practitioners and NGOs.

Internal Security and Community Policing

North-East India: Land, People and Economy

Rites of Passage

GEOGRAPHY IN THE 21ST CENTURY: EMERGING ISSUES AND THE WAY FORWARD

Seminar

Causes of Human Movement and Impact on Garo Hills

**This Volume Is A Modernist Study Of India’S International Relations, Which Traverses Pre-Colonial, Colonial And Postcolonial Perspectives. Its Fourteen Chapters Discuss Varied Subjects Related To South Asia’S Regional And International Relations, Like: (I) The Institutionalization Of British Paramountcy In India And Its Effect On The Region’S External Relations, As Well As Indigenous Responses To Colonial Rule (II) The Influence Of Domestic Variables Upon India’S International Relations (Iii) The Interspersion Of Ethnic, Economic And Religious Factors In The Making Of The British Indian Empire, And Later, Of The Indian State (Iv) The Paradigms Of Nature, Culture, State-Making On The One Hand, And Political Ecology And Cultural Politics Of Natural Resources On The Other (V) The Changing Character Of Foreign Corporate Involvement In India (Vi) The Development Of Science And Technology In India And The Activities Of The Armed Forces In India (Vii) The Fostering Of Formal Arrangements Such As Saarc Or Safta In South Asia And Informal Challenges To India’S Security From Non-State Actors (Viii) The Economic, Political And Cultural Consequences Of Globalization For India During The Imperial-Colonial Phases (Ix) The Evolution, In Creative Writing, Of A Discourse On The World Outside India And On India’S Relationship With It. This Volume Will Be Of Interest To Scholars And Students Of South Asian Studies, History, Political Science And International Relations, And Defence Studies.**

**This volume brings together a collection of essays analysing the current scenario in South and Southeast Asia with respect to the position of minority groups. Based on an in-depth investigation of some of the lasting minority-majority conflicts of the post-colonial period in countries that often escape comparison, the articles are a rich and critical exposition of the social, economic, cultural and political dimensions of these struggles. The central question being addressed is that of community rights in the modern nation-state and how these are being understood by the two concerned parties and, where and when, thereof, a situation of conflict arose.**

**Social Inclusion of Ethnic Communities in Contemporary Nepal focuses on the dynamics of ethnic identities and movement in South Asian states in a comparative framework. As we witness a series of explosive ethnic revivals across the globe, this study investigates the issues around ethnicity that have come to occupy centre stage in Nepal’s contemporary political and development discourse. Nepal is at the crossroads of state building. The Constituent Assembly is now looking into the modalities of establishing a multi-cultural, multi-social, multi-linguistic, multi-religious and multi-ethnic federal state. In the aftermath of the April 2006 Jana Andolan II and the commitment of the ruling political alliance to restructuring Nepal along federal republican lines, the assessment of Nepal’s ethnic question from multiple perspectives — political, sociological, economic and spatial — has acquired a new urgency. Ethnic identity is only one part of the problem of ethnicity in Nepal. Federalism therefore has to be conceived of as an exercise in addressing the multiplicity of issues that form the agenda of Nepal’s development, so that a politically, socially and economically integrated, dynamic and progressive Nepal emerges from the shadows of the pas**This work includes an intensive analysis of facts, figures and particulars collected from available records and surveys. One of the aims of the study is to assess the defining ethnic identity among the Limbus, centred on a case in an urban area in the Kathmandu Valley. This work is mainly based on qualitative data but quantitative data has also been used to measure various aspects of the community, like the level of educational, economy etc. This volume will be an invaluable guide for the scholars of federalism in Nepal while also educating the lay reader in general.****

**Problems and Issues**

**Peace and Development in Northeast**

**Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: Ethnic and National Groups Around the World A-Z [4 Volumes]**

**A Study of Migrants from Bangladesh**

**India’s Hegemonic Design in Bangladesh**

**Confronting the State**

The present book focuses on various issues and threats pertaining to internal security, the various factors and non-state actors creating the threat, the initiatives by the police to strengthen internal security by involving community and how the community participation can strengthen those initiatives by enhancing the community policing measures. The study is focussed on Hyderabad. There are multiple manifestations of internal security which are both implicit and explicit. ‘Communalism’ has been identified as one of the principal threats to internal security with specific reference to Hyderabad. In this background it is highly desirable and required to strengthen ‘community’ to face any eventualities and encourage working and functional partnership with security and law enforcement agencies especially the police forces. Police or community alone cannot manage security concerns. In these globalized times strong partnership between community and police is mandatory. The book based on primary research tries to establish that community policing can be a significant factor in addressing the internal security threats.

Confronting the State: ULFA’s Quest for Sovereignty examines the complex nuances and dynamics that make ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam) a formidable insurgent group in India. It argues that to understand the phenomenon of insurgency, one has to understand the genesis of conflict between the Indian State and the state of Assam right from the very inception of the nation-state. The author claims that the ideological and identity issues between India and Assam have remained unresolved, and ULFA is a manifestation of that unresolved crisis. He explains that ULFA represents a mindset, a suppressed voice, which is deeply engrained in Assam’s psyche. The declining support base of ULFA is not to be seen in its numerical strength; it represents the unmet aspirations of the tribal and ethnic groups of Assam. The book tries to go beyond a ULFA-centric solution and dwells upon the issues of illegal migration, human development and the need for the protection of a composite society in Assam. It also deals with the 2012 (July-September) violent conflict in Bodoland over the issue of illegal migration and quest for a homogenous homeland. It tries to bring forward a framework of durable solution to the illegal migration issue in the state by contesting the existing discourse.

*The Problem Of Bangladeshi Immigrants Has Adversely Impacted On Socioeconomic And Political Conditions In India.;**The Book Focuses On Unauthorized Human Movement From Bangladesh To Garo Hills, Meghalaya In 1964 And Then In 1971. Causes For Migration, Relief Camps, Rehabilitation And Reclamation Of Displaced Persons From Across The Border, And Impact Of These Immigrants On The Region Are Discussed And Analysed.;**The Book May Be Found Useful By The Policy Makers And Scholars Having Interest In The Region.;**;*

Refugees and Borders in South Asia

Indian Federalism

Histories, Ecologies and Politics of Coal in India

Operation Lebensraum: Illegal Migration from Bangladesh

IAS Mains Paper 3 Technology Economic Development Bio Diversity Environment, Security & Disaster Management 2021

Reconstructing the Republic

Provides an up-to-date guide to over 300 developed or emerging national groups worldwide, some of whom are poised to shape the world of tomorrow.

\*The war in 1971 between India and Pakistan led to a huge refugee crisis. This book argues that the massive influx of ten million refugees into India within a few short months changed ideas about citizenship and belonging in South Asia. The book looks at how the Indian state, while generously keeping its borders open to the refugees, made it clear that these refugees were different from those generated by Partition, and would not be allowed to settle permanently. It discusses how the state was breaking its ‘effective’ link between refugees and citizenship, and how at the same time a second ‘affective’ border was developing between those living in the border areas, especially in Assam and West Bengal. The book argues that the present discourse regarding illegal infiltration from Bangladesh has a long historical trajectory in which the events of 1971 play a key role. It goes on to analyse the aftermath of the 1971 war and the massive repatriation project undertaken by the governments of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh to examine ways in which questions about minorities and belonging remained unresolved post-1971. The book is an interesting contribution to the history of refugees, border-making and 1971 in South Asia, as well as to studies in politics and international relations\*--

The security issues confronting Asia are both complex and diverse. Given the increasing trend towards an expanding security agenda beyond the military dimension of inter-state relations, this volume provides an extensive study of emerging non-traditional challenges to this region. New realities and new challenges have come to the fore including environmental degradation, illegal immigration, infectious diseases, transnational crime, poverty and underdevelopment. Drawing upon the concepts of securitization and de-securitization, this book brings together regional perspectives from across Asia to examine how these challenges are perceived and managed. It is a valuable contribution to both security and Asian studies and will be ideally suited to those interested in security studies, international relations and development studies.

Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: A-C

A Virtuous Spiral

Border Crossings, Imagined Homelands, India’s East and Bangladesh

GarO Ethnicity in Bangladesh

The Territories and States of India 2016

The Great Exodus of 1971

*North-East India, comprising the seven contiguous states around Assam, the principal state of the region, is a relatively unknown, yet very fascinating region. The forest clad peripheral mountains, home to indigenous peoples like the Nagas, Mizos and the Khasis, the densely populated Brahmaputra valley with its lush green tea gardens and the golden rice fields, the moderately populated hill regions and plateaus, and the sparsely inhabited Himalayas, form a unique mosaic of natural and cultural landscapes and human interactions, with unparalleled diversity. The book provides a glimpse into the region’s past and gives a comprehensive picture of its physical environment, people, resources and its economy. The physical environment takes into account not only the structural base of the region, its physical characteristics and natural vegetation but also offers an impression of the region’s biodiversity and the measures undertaken to preserve it. The people of the region, especially the indigenous population, inhabiting contrasting environments and speaking a variety of regional and local dialects, have received special attention, bringing into focus the role of migration that has influenced the traditional societies, for centuries. The book acquaints the readers with spatial distribution, life style and culture of the indigenous people, outlining the unique features of each tribe. The economy of the region, depending originally on primitive farming and cottage industries, like silkworm rearing, but now greatly transformed with the emergence of modern industries, power resources and expanding trade, is reviewed based on authentic data and actual field observations. The epilogue, the last chapter in the book, summarizes the authors’ perception of the region and its future.*

*The book Geography In The 21st Century: Emerging Issues And The Way Forward represents the various emerging issues from varied branches of Geography from traditional to modern perspectives in a planned way. In this Book a total of 24 no. of chapters are there written by various established academicians and researchers from across all Indian states. They lucidly highlighted and expressed their research-oriented outcomes and views regarding various Social, Economic aspects and other modern tools and techniques generally used for the betterment of our society in a visioned way. This book will surely be beneficial to all the researchers of social science in general and Geography in particular and the policy makers and stake holders.*

*An investigation into the category of tribes in South Asia. It focuses on one so-called tribal community, the Garos of Bangladesh. It deals with the evolution of Garo identity/ethnicity and with the progressive making of cultural characteristics that support a sense of Garo-ness, in the context of the complex historical developments.*

*Indo-Bangladesh Relations*

*Youth Vision*

*The South and South-East Asian Scenario*

*Terrorism, World Under Siege*

*Illegal Migrations and the North-East*

*A Gathering Storm*

Hard Realities presents ideology and strategies for Indian pre-eminence. Some of the interesting takeaways are:– Irrefutably, Pakistan’s existence is not in India’s interest. The time is ripe for dismantling Pakistan as India’s neighbor. Thus, Baluchistan, Sindh, West Punjab, and Kashmir must spin out of Pakistan in different ways, while the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) must be legitimately returned to Afghanistan. Consequently, India has no choice but to prepare its forces with a sense of urgency for the upcoming world economic disruption in the 2020s. However, India has shortcomings, such as historical failures by the Indian leaders to strategize properly with respect to Pakistan and China; deficient investment in engineering disciplines, and failure to boost its economy timely through indigenous defense production. Mostly, India’s personality is inappreciable. Moreover, India’s approach to China must be unambiguous that Tibet and Xinjiang are not a part of China. As such, India will not share a border with China. But, at present, China is running circles around India, and only technological development of high quality engineering talent will help India. India has a majorly tough row to hoe as a nation. Its 2.5 to 3-front war is its own creation. Though the destiny of nations is a potent force, India must not be found wanting when it comes to singly defending its military and economic independence.

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Guidelines for Youth Ministry in North East India

The Coal Nation

Dilemmas in Securitization

India-Bangladesh Relations, Documents, 1971-2002: Bangladesh refugees