

# TACKLING INSURGENCY



By  
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# THEORIES OF CONFLICT

## MICRO THEORY OF CONFLICT

Analysis of the concepts of Animal Behaviour ,Instinct, Frustration aggression ,Social learning ,Social identity, and Vasquez theories to evolve a Comprehensive Micro-Theory of conflict

## MACRO THEORY OF CONFLICT

Analysis of thirteen Macro Theories carried out brought out three important issues which are responsible for conflict in the society namely, ethnicity, identity and power to evolve a Comprehensive Micro-Theory of conflict

## MODERN THEORY OF CONFLICT

Analysis of all the six Micro, thirteen Macro and nineteen Modern Theories of Conflict to evolve a Comprehensive Modern Theory of conflict which explains the conflict in the society.

# MICRO THEORY

- Thwarting of basic pleasure seeking, pain avoiding and territorial nature of human being manifests as frustration and leads to aggression.
- Creation of social groups in violent environment leads to formation of in and out groups triggering frustration leading to aggression.
- Intensity of aggression will be positive function of frustration thwarted

# MACRO THEORY

- A society with primordial affliction to ethnicity with class links with cleavage of religion, caste, race which leads to 'Us' and 'Them' syndrome has high intensity of violence.
- A society with ancient group hatred with cultural clashes creates a sense of insecurity in the minority group leading to tension.

# MACRO THEORY

- This tension leads to violence if the identity becomes an issue wherein the affected party suffers from narcissist injury leading to cyclic violence.
- When State does not instill confidence in the minority group with denial of access to power, violence is inevitable.
- The violence further escalates when the leader is insensitive and country has cross border linkages

# MODERN THEORY

- Conflict is embedded in society which dichotomized with incongruent identity, needs, values, goals, principles desires, norms, access to power and lack of socio, cultural and political space.
- Conflict is inevitable in the above society when there increase in socio cultural space leading to snapping of communication between groups thereby ignoring each others feeling and emotion. Thus, when values and norms are undermined by both the groups, antagonistic groups are formed, which when led by elites leads to suppression of dominant group.

# MODERN THEORY

- Conflict will be severe in the above environment when the socialisation takes place in violent environment leading to the antagonistic group resorting to violent ways of subjugating the dominant group leading to inability to mourn the loss. This is further aggravated if the state is unable to resolve the conflict and behaves like an enemy to the antagonistic group.

Is it possible to analyze various conflicts in India and the world with reference to the various conflict theories; and identify various factors responsible for violence and trigger factors which escalate further violence?



# SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

<b>Blocking of basic and important drives</b>	<b>Socio cultural space</b>	<b>Chosen trauma</b>
<b>Socialization in a violent environment</b>	<b>Negative identity</b>	<b>Manipulation of ethnic identity by elites</b>
<b>Kinship leading to in-groups and out-groups</b>	<b>Narcissist Injury</b>	<b>Migration and incomplete conquest</b>
<b>Unstable social relation and In-groups and Out-groups</b>	<b>Ethnic victimization</b>	<b>Lack of identity needs in terms of cultural expression</b>
<b>Ancient group hatred</b>	<b>Egotism of victimization</b>	<b>Assertion of the individual</b>
<b>Lack of trust</b>	<b>Passivity of the groups</b>	<b>Perception of violence</b>
<b>Highly irrational affiliation</b>	<b>Inability to mourn</b>	<b>Diversity and difference</b>
<b>Deep seeded cleavage</b>	<b>Demonization and dehumanization</b>	

# ECONOMIC FACTORS

**Poor state of economy**

**Loss Of territory/ land**

**Modernization leading to a scramble for resources**

**Economic competition between communities**

**Access to Economic participation & resources**

**Economic stress on the community**

**Lack of opportunity for development**

**Increase in disparity in Terms of wealth and Income**

**Fast paced economic development ignoring economic disparity**

# POLITICAL FACTORS

Failure of internal balancing and external balance	Intense leadership struggle in elite polity
Political stress on the group	Collapse of weak State
Increase in power proximity and offensive capability	Perception of State power by the affected group
The State not allowing a group in the political process	State not attending to the sense of injustice to a group
Goals and objectives of the nation	State changing class based society by force of power
Reliable and sustainable access to power	Disturbance between balance of power equilibrium with the structure of expectation
Competition of the State with the centralized group	Conflict between political leadership and society in terms of norms and images
Political transition of a society with discriminatory political institution	Mutually incompatible political goals
State policy to strengthen group identity	Loss of identity and legitimacy of state to arbitrate
Increasingly influential exclusionary national ideology	Incompetent, parochial, fragile and authoritative State
State sponsored ethnic violence	Disarticulation between the State and groups
Inter group politics with inter-group competition	The State not satisfying or identifying needs of minority or identity group

# LWE'S PROBLEM

- Misuse of Land Reforms Act, 1955 led to peasant movement spear headed by Kisan Sangh of CPI in 1959 in Naxalwadi area.
- Failure of Naxal movement led to formation of CPI-ML on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1969 which resolved Gorrilla War as basic strategy to achieve new order for the struggling farmers.
- Spread to Srikakulam District in Andhra Pradesh, Midnapur and Birbhum district in West Bengal, Lakhimpur Kheri District in UP, Koraput Ganjam and Mayurban in Orissa.
- Operation Steeplechase of 1971 brought cracks in the party after the death of Charu Majumdar in 1972.
- 20<sup>th</sup> April 1980 Kandapali Sitaraman formed CPI-ML people regrouped again.
- Spread to Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa.
- Growth of ML violation was very low in West Bengal but increased in Bihar in 1990:

# GENERAL REASONS

- Socio-economic condition of poor and landless farmers
- Dispossessed and alienated tribals.
- Non reach of Green Revolution
- Non implementation of Land Reforms
- Lack of infrastructure
- Discriminating nature of public private investment

# JAMMU & KASHMIR

- The conflict in Jammu & Kashmir predates formation of India and Pakistan.
- Jammu & Kashmir was attraction for the covert battle between Great Britain and Russia for control on Asia.
- In 1845, Maharaja Ranjit Singh defeated the British with the assistance of Gulab Singh.
- Amritsar Treaty in 1846 with Gulab Singh was made Monarch of Dogra Kingdom covering Jammu & Kashmir.
- Imperial Britain engaged the above to avoid expansion of Soviet Russia.

# JAMMU & KASHMIR

- Dogra Tax Policy led to exodus Kashmir farmers and workers to Punjab leading to a class struggle in 1865 which was suppressed by Dogra Army.
- World War – I heightened tension in the area in which Hindu and Islamic chawanist movement engaged by Soviet and Britain led to serious complication.
- Clash between Dogra Army and Muslim protestors on 27<sup>th</sup> September 1931 complicated the entire scene.
- Formation of J&K Conference by Sheikh Abdulla and his association with All India Congress led to the opponents joining Muslim League demanding a separate country for Muslims leading to 50 years conflict in Jammu & Kashmir.

# PUNJAB

- Gurudwara Reform Movement, 1920 – SGPC
- Reorganisation of Punjab – 1965
- Gurudwara Anantpur Saheb Declaration 1971
- AISSF – Demand for holy city
- October 5, 1983 – President's rule after offensive by the AISSF
- January 1984 – Operation Blue Star
- 1988 – Operation Black Thunder
- Rajiv Gandhi – Longwal Accord



# NORTH EAST

- Ethnic mosaic of 400 tribes with complicated cultural, religious and linguistic diversity always in conflict with each other since 1862
- Segregation policy adopted by the British during 1874 to 1935 in excluding the tribal areas of North East from the administrative pattern of British India, prohibiting access to outsiders to the tribal area.
- Uncontrolled influx of Bengal refugees during 1947 and 1972 Bangladesh war.
- Policy of importing of large number of administrators with plantation workers and cultivators who were far more hard working than indigenous people.

# ASSAM

- Assam Association 1903
- Assam Sahitya Sabha 1917
- Assam Chhatra Sammelan 1919
- Assam Sangharsh Sabha 1926
- Assam for Assamese demand made by Jatiya Assam Mahasabha before Parliamentary delegation on 29<sup>th</sup> Jan 1946
- Muslim migration from West Bengal,
- Introduction of Bengali as official language
- Language movement 1960
- Oil Refinery Movement 1967
- Medium of instruction 1979

# MEGHALAYA

- August 9, 1947 Standstill Agreement with Khasi leaders
- January 4, 1948 Standstill Agreement was withdrawn and state was declared independent
- Silsyum Accord merged Meghalaya with India
- Imposition of Assamese language led to APHLC
- ADC in 1968 – statehood in 1972
- Demand for Khasi land – HNLC
- Demand for Garo land – AMLA

# ARUNACHAL PRADESH

- Claimed by China
- Claimed by the Nagas
- Border with Bhutan, Burma and China
- Demand of the Khamti tribe for exclusive area

# MIZORAM

- Creation of Lushai Hill district as a part of Assam by the British in 1898 after annexing Mizoram in 1891
- Demarcated as exclusive zone by the British
- Autonomous district council formed with three members in Assam Assembly
- 1959 famine
- Formation of MNF in 1962
- Indian Army offensive on March 1, 1966
- 1976- 86 Laldenga Accord

# NAGALAND

- Isolated and appeased by the British
- Appeased by Assam Govt.
- British isolated Nagaland from rest of India by Government of India Act, 1935
- British allowing them to form Naga club

# MANIPUR

- Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act in which hills were reserved for tribes and did not allow valley people to settle in there.
- Maithis and Kukies were classified as non tribes.

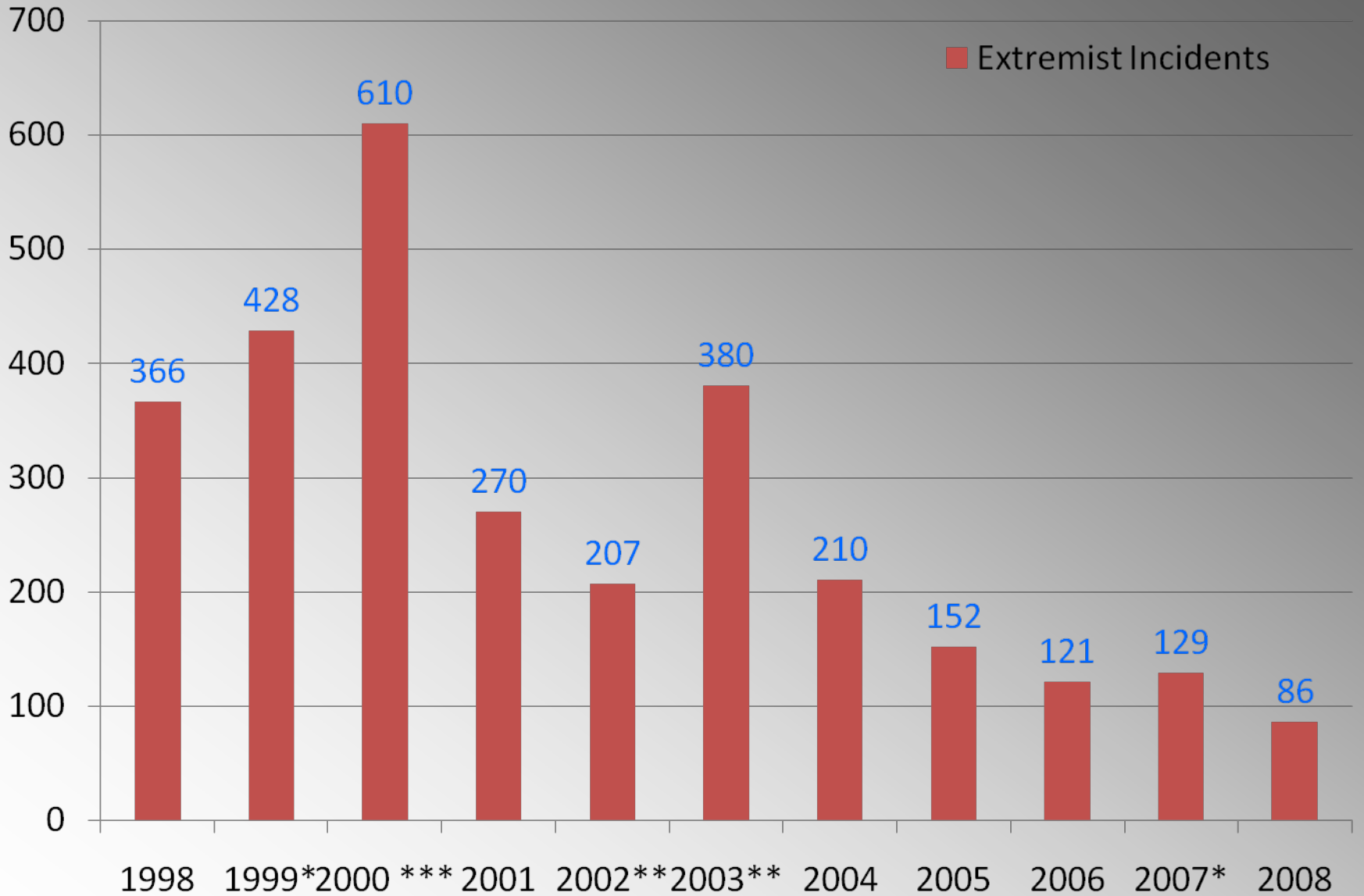


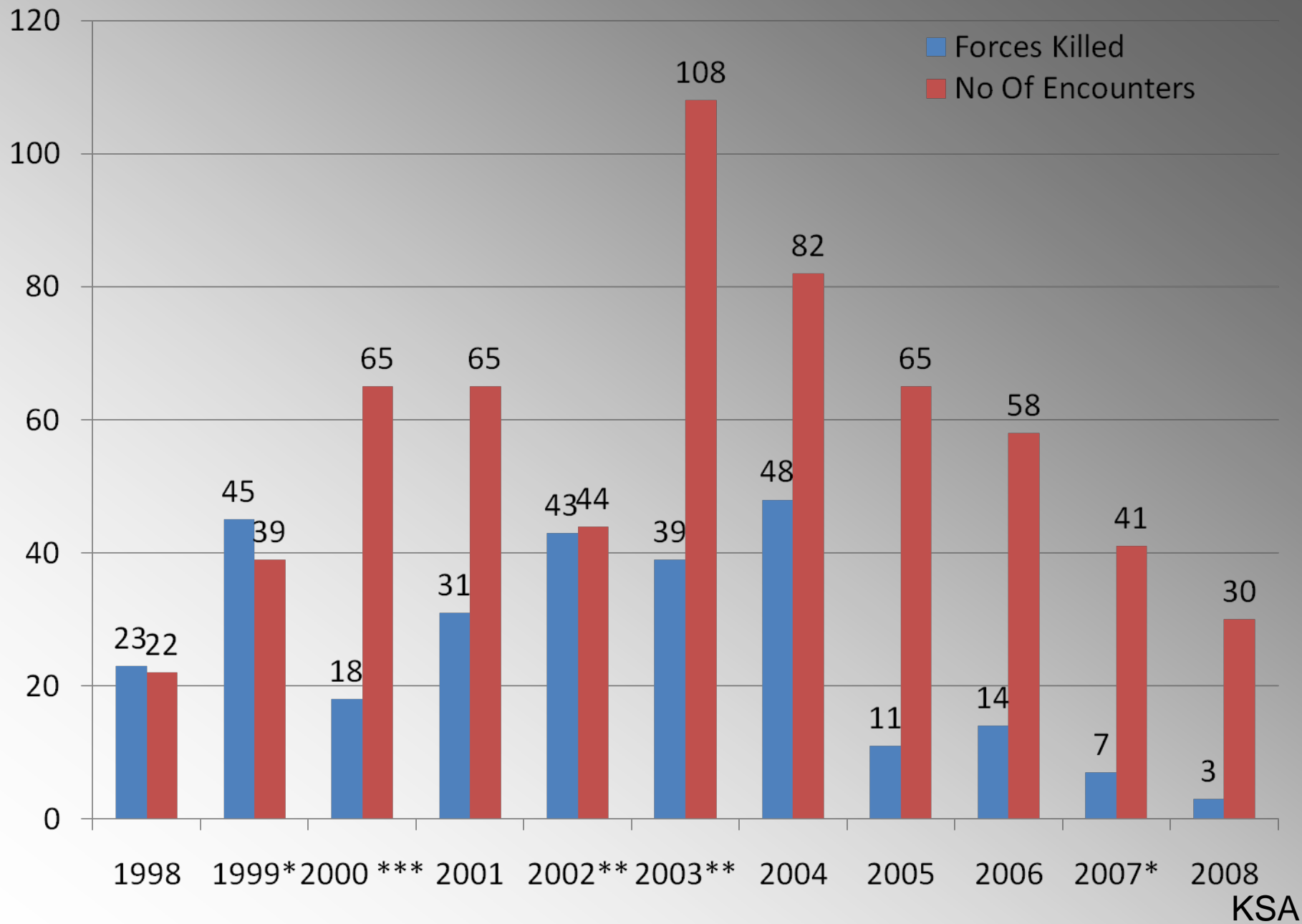


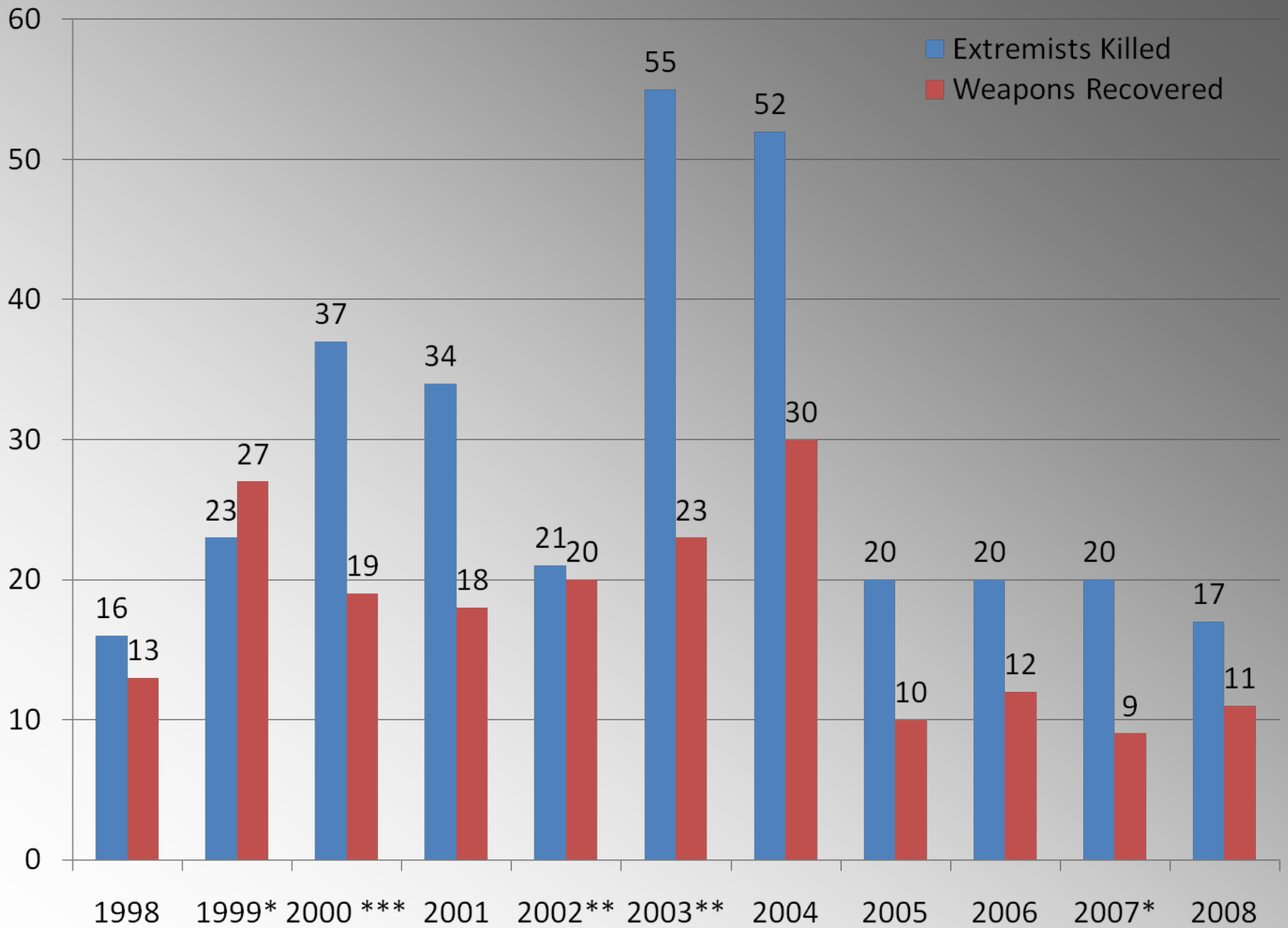
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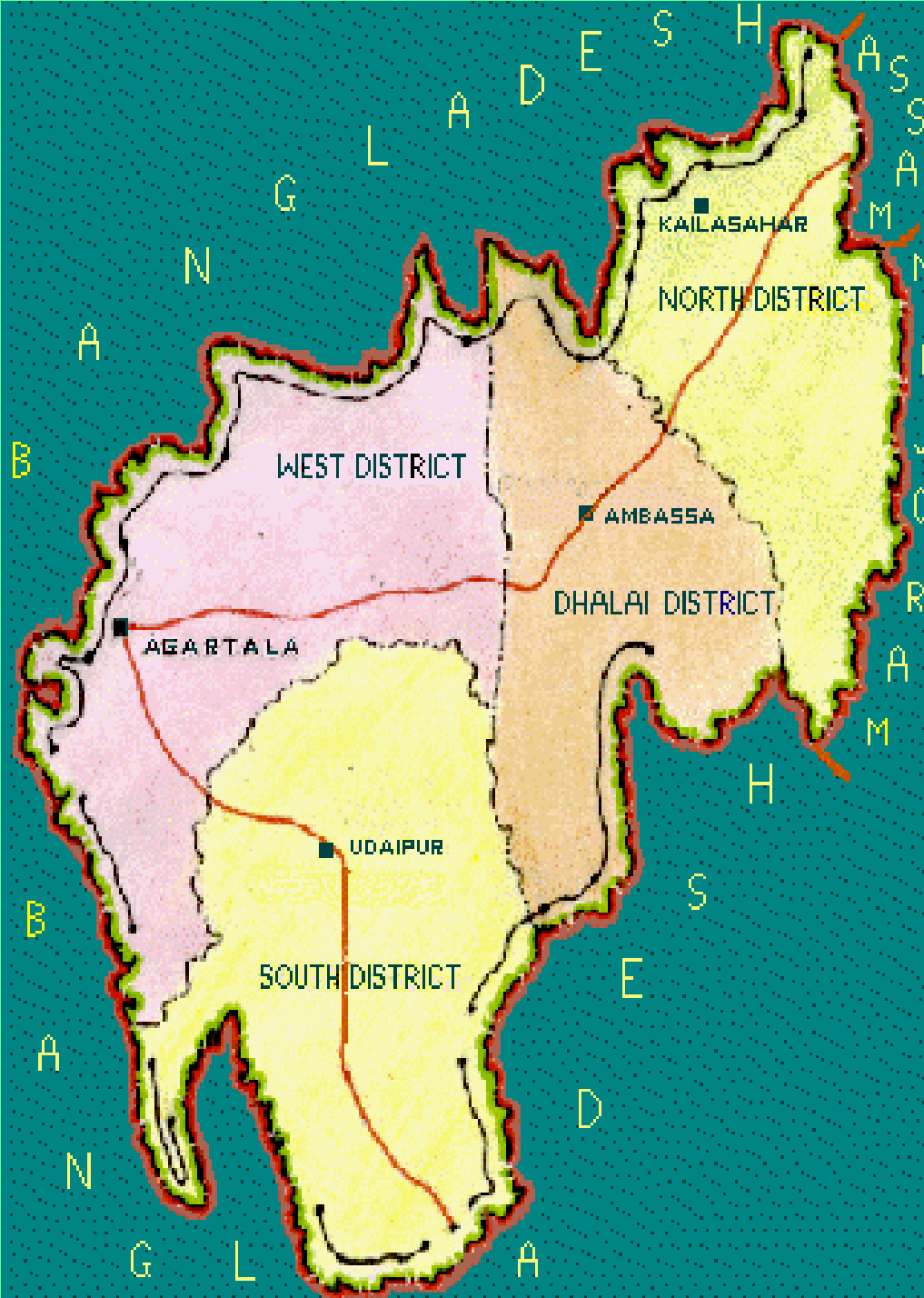
# Extremist Incidents







# TRIPURA AT A GLANCE



- 4 Districts
- 64+3 Police Stations
- 33 Police Station areas full and 6 partial are declared as disturbed
- 856 KMs - International border
- 162 KMs – National border with Assam & Mizoram



# Social System

# SOCIAL SYSTEM

- HIGHLY STRATIFIED society.
- Inter and intra community insensitivity.
- Community exploited by religious groups.
- Artificial – auto demographic inversion.
- Lack of sincere pressure groups.

# Economic system

- Lack of economic development.
- Abnormal economic disparity.
- Deliberate demographic deprivation.

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# Political System

# Political system

- Insensitive political system.
- Partisan and insensitive, judiciary and administration.

# Economic Measures

# Economic measures

- Special economic package for development.
- Economic empowerment of deprived society.
- Sincere implementation of economic package with role for the affected society.
- Economic assistance to conflict victims.

# Correction of social aberration

- Awareness campaign by affected societies and govt.
- Deliberate social measures to assuage the feelings of the affected society.
- Creation of sincere pressure groups/NGOs.

# Political Measures

# Political measures

- Sensitization of all political parties on conflict resolution.
- Informal contact with extremist groups for conflict resolution.
- Grass root level combined political groups for conflict control.
- Provide basic amenities to affected society.

# Political measures

- Administration to be neutral and effective.
- Important role to affected society in administration.
- Close liaison of administration with affected society.
- Provide special avenues of employment for affected society.



# Political measures

- Unbiased justice delivery system.
- Judiciary not to be biased by pressure groups.
- Justice delivery to be effective, fast and immediate.
- Sensitivity to ground reality.
- Judiciary not to hesitate release or acquit even dreaded terrorist if evidence is not sufficient.

# Political measures

- Clarity of role of Police with system approach in deployment.
- Modernise police to upgrade investigation, intelligence and intervention standard.
- Equitable representation of affected population in Police.
- Openness is dealing with conflict management.
- Avoid unwanted arrest and carry out unblest investigation.

# Political measures

- Important role in raising community peace committee and village resistance groups.
- Close contact with pressure groups.
- Systematic psychological ops.
- Rewards and promotions – Upgradation.
- More financial powers to implement upgradation programme.



Thank You