

- **Hindrance in India's NE Economic Policies:**
 - In the oil-rich Assam, militants have periodically **targeted oil and gas pipelines for sabotage**, alleging that India is exploiting the natural resources of the state.
 - National projects have either been stalled or have moved with a tardy pace after militants attacks. **Tourism**, which could have flourished in the scenic northeast, has **suffered** a lot due to instability in the region.
- **Hampers India's Act East policy.**
 - Militancy has also stalled the prospect of **linking the economy of the northeast with the neighbouring Southeast Asian countries**
- **Resistance in Education:**
 - The education sector too has been affected by militancy. **A number of schools in states like Tripura's interior areas have been shut** as teachers avoid the areas due to fear of militant strikes.
- **Measures to Counter Insurgency:**
 - **Operations and special acts:**
 - In the Assam 1990s, two military operations, **Operation Rhino and Bajrang, were launched against U.L.F.A. militants.**
 - Special powers under **AFSPA (Armed Forces Special Powers Act)** were bestowed on armed forces to deal with emergency conditions. It is there in the whole of **Assam, Nagaland, most of Manipur, and some areas of Arunachal Pradesh.**
 - **Peace Talks:**
 - Today, **almost all the major insurgent groups in the region**, except the Meitei insurgents, have entered into a **ceasefire or Suspension of Operation (SoO) agreements** with the Union and/or state governments.
 - They are **engaged in peace talks** with some even disbanding their armed cadres.
 - **Inner Line Permit (ILP):**
 - **Restrictions are imposed on the entry of outsiders** to maintain the original identity of indigenous people of Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh entry of outsiders are not allowed without ILP.

- **Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER):**

- It is responsible for the matters relating to the planning, execution and monitoring of development schemes and projects in the North Eastern Region, to accelerate the pace of socio-economic development of the region.

Khasi Community

- Khasi people are an **indigenous ethnic group of Meghalaya** in north-eastern India. They **have a distinctive culture** and are **the largest tribe** of Meghalaya.
 - Both **inheritance of property and succession to tribal office run through the female line**, passing from the mother to the youngest daughter.
- The Khāsi speak a **Mon-Khmer language of the Austroasiatic stock.**
- They are **divided into several clans**. Wet rice (paddy) provides the main subsistence; it is cultivated in the valley bottoms and in terrace gardens built on the hillsides.

Garo Community

- The Garos, who call themselves A'chiks, are **the second largest tribe in Meghalaya.**
- The Garos have a **strong tradition that they have come from Tibet**. They have a **number of dialects and cultural groups**. Each of them originally settled at a particular area of the Garo Hills and outlying plain lands.
- However, **the culture of the modern Garo community has been greatly influenced by Christianity**. Nokpantes are the glory of the past and all children are given equal care, rights and importance by the modern parents.
- The Garo marriage is regulated by **two important laws, viz., Exogamy and A'Kim belongs to the same clan**. Marriages are not allowed within the same clan.

Way Forward

- Government should **enhance communication and connectivity, infrastructure** improvement for better integration of the region with the mainland.
- **Stringent law and fast criminal justice system** for quick disposal of insurgents attack cases should be imposed.

Note: