

Association Between Conflicts And Socio-Economic Indicators In North East India

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ABSTRACT

This work studies about the association of socio-economic indicators and conflicts in North East India. The economic indicator here is the per capita GSDP, percentage share of agricultural GSDP in total GSDP and development expenditure. On another model this thesis studies how insurgencies are affecting the work demand in MNREGA. Since North East India has a substantial rural population, this study took MNREGA work demand as an indicator of welfare measure. This study also looks into how weather condition such as rainfall and temperature are affecting the conflicts in North East India. . Harsh or extreme weather conditions would adversely affect economic and social life and cause distress to different segments of the population and hence the possibility of a conflict. This study uses a panel data for eight north eastern states covering a period of 39 years with state fixed effects and time fixed effects to estimate the first and second model and uses a negative binomial regression model to estimate the count of insurgence events. Per capita GSDP and percentage of agricultural GSDP on total GSDP are significant and negative in explaining interstate variation in conflicts. Which means increase in per capita GSDP can decrease the number of insurgency attack in this region. Lower monthly rainfall also has a significant negative coefficient implying the adverse weather conditions could results in more insurgency. However MNREGA work demand does not have a significant relation in the insurgency attack. This could be because of data limitations as district level data could not be accessed to analysis this aspect in a better manner.