

**POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS**  
**OF**  
**ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION IN NAGALAND**

**A Dissertation Submitted to the**  
**School of Arts and Languages**  
**In Partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award for the degree**  
**Of**  
**Masters of Arts in Political Science**

**Under the guidance of**  
**MuhminaMumthaz Jahan. T**

**By**

**Bovika G**

**Regd. No. 11510104**



**LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**JALANDHAR**

**PUNJAB (INDIA)**

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## DECLARATION

I do hereby declare that the dissertation entitled “*Political implications of illegal immigration in Nagaland*” submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of masters is entirely my original work and all ideas and references have been duly acknowledged. It does not contain any work that has been submitted for the award of any other degree or diploma of any university.

*Date:* Bovika G.

Reg. No.:- 11510104

## CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that Mr. Bovika G. has completed his dissertation on the topic “*Political implications of illegal immigration in Nagaland*” under my guidance and supervision. To the best of my knowledge, the present work is result of her original investigation and study. No part of dissertation has been submitted for any other degree or diploma.

*Date*

Mrs. MuhminaMumthazJahan.T

Assistant professor

School of Arts and Languages

Lovely Professional University

Phagwara, Punjab

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## Chapter-I

# Introduction

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Illegal immigration is a process in which individuals or population enter or relocate themselves into another territory through illegal means. That said, the term illegal immigration denotes about the various foreign elements that come in contact with the natives through unseen approaches or non-legit means. There are several reasons today that can be cited upon as to why this global phenomenon takes. Some of the reasons such as natural disasters, calamities that are often taken into consideration. Others like unstable Political policies, Economy downfall, Social disharmony etc. are those that are severely discussed and debated by various scholars and writers, studying the nature and patterns and how the process of migration and immigrations have evolved.

The study of this paper will include historical accounts of countries and the measures taken to prevent the illegal immigrants from entering into their territorial areas as well political implementations of policies. For better understanding and easy comprehension of the issues, this paper is summarized into four main sections with large of the discussion based on illegal immigrations and immigrants. The first section of this paper discusses on the meaning and definitions of the term migration and under which its various 'mushroom' terms that capacitates different meaning and understanding in terms of its usage appears. In one part of the section, the migration term is sub-categorized into two inputs i.e. the legal and illegal forms of migrations in order for the reader to have conceptual clarity towards the topic that is to be discussed further.

This paper briefly highlights about the various global phenomenon of migration in different parts of the world during one or more time period. Given that, the history of U.S. and U.K. in terms of migrations was studied in brief to give a hint on the understanding of the topic to be discussed in the context of India as well as Nagaland by and large. Given the study of historical periods of certain countries and nation, the second section of this paper is based on the history of the Naga people and its political

transcend from the early eras of head hunting to its present political front. Considering the large amount of history being undocumented, only some of the major event of the political history of the Naga people was available for the study purpose.

The third section comprises itself on those issues that the world in general face, given that certain factors were mentioned based of certain areas on which debates and discussions often occur in general as well as in the Naga people's perspective as well. All in all, this study was done based upon the issues of the people due to the presence of the illegal immigrants in Nagaland and its political implications and how the foreign entity is infesting upon the indigenous people of Nagaland as well as the North-eastern region and India at large. And finally the four section of paper is based on the conclusion to the study of this paper

## **Research objectives**

- To study Various dimensions of illegal immigration.
- To examine the past and present political history in Nagaland
- To study the social and political root cause of illegal immigration in Nagaland
- To analyse the efficient means to curbing illegal immigration
- To analyse the impact of illegal immigrants residing in Nagaland.

## **Research Problems**

The research to the problem that will be conducted is based on sources the will focus the most on the social economic cultural and statistical impact due to the presence of illegal immigration. This study will include the political implications of illegal immigration in areas and factor on which the pace of the issue of illegal immigration has been so far checked and how it can be curbed to facilitate more stability and progress.

## **Research Methodology**

- The Research method will be based descriptive and analytical standard through collected data
- The techniques used for data collection will be secondary and analysis based upon availability of sources

## **Literature Review**

The issue of illegal immigration in the world that including India has cause tensions in the bilateral ties between India and Bangladesh due to which various literature has been to study the issues related to the phenomenon of illegal migration and its nature and impact.

### **Dr. Singh, Amarjeet (2009):**

A case study conducted by Dr. M. Amarjeet Singh In regard to the issue of illegal immigration in Nagaland, mentions about the issues and challenges that the Naga people faces in their day to day activities especially in terms of Economy and security. The report also reflected towards the grievances of the people and their concern towards the very issue of illegal immigrants coming over and settling down with the indigenous people. In his report, he also mentioned about how the illegal immigrants achieves the right to vote with the other people through intermarriages. He also highlights about the how the economy of the people gets drained slowly, the result being cheap labors and odd jobs which has given the illegal immigrants sufficient opportunities to try their luck and win a fortune.

### **Kumar, Chirantan (2009):**

The author in his article highlights about the emergence of the problem of illegal immigration in India due to partition of India in 1947 and rising communal riots which caused most of the Hindus who resided in East Pakistan (Bangladesh) to migrate to India. He also mentioned about the migration of the minorities to India due to discriminatory policies followed the Government. Another issue which he highlighted was also about the politicisation of migration and how the politicians took advantage of the large number of illegal immigrants in India by using their vote banks and in return providing them basic amenities.



**Mantoo, Shahnawaz Ahmad (2012):**

This paper shows its concern and highlights a brief history about the period of Indira-Mujib Agreement of 1972 which was during the Indira Gandhi period of governance which depicts about the history of illegal immigration in India which has been a challenge to the Indian government even before independence. He has also mention about few of the north-eastern states of India where illegal immigration has its impact upon and how security threat is causing a challenge for the security forces in border areas.

**Dr. Sharma Rajeev, Bhushan Ankita (2014):**

This paper shows concern about the illegal immigration in India and points out the majority of illegal immigrants prevalent in India especially in West Bengal and some of the North-eastern parts of India as well. The author has mentioned about various reasons due to which such illegal immigration takes place such as in terms of Economy, Political instability, Law and Order and Environmental issues. Apart from that, he also highlights about the insurgent Movements in the North-Eastern part of India where various underground factions haven considered Bangladesh to their safe haven with various arms smuggling activities taking place. Furthermore, He also gave a short briefing on the policing of borders and the causes of being ineffective due to which resulting into immigrants pouring to Indian territory through its various loopholes.

**Mazumdar, Prasanta (2015):**

The author, based on his article highlights about the most recent issue on the illegal immigration in Nagaland. The article also highlights about the March 5 Mob-Lynch incident in which an alleged victim was suspected to be an illegal Bangladeshi immigrant (IBI). The article shows concern about the rise of illegal immigrants residing in Assam as well as in Nagaland. He also mentioned about how the Inner Line Permit (ILP) can be effectively used to control and keep check to the rising level of illegal immigrants in Nagaland as well as other parts of India. Also, he mentions about Anti-IBI Naga Organizations taking up several steps to curb the rising tide of illegal immigrants in Nagaland.

## Chapter-II

### DIFFERENT DIMENSIONS OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Migration in its least complex type of comprehension can be comprehended as the development or move starting with one place then onto the next. Migration is typically comprehended as the occasional development or moving of animals starting with one locale then onto the next. However the expression "Migration" is likewise utilized in terms of people's movement from one area to another in order to live in better condition.

People migrating from one place to another is a global phenomenon and it is not because of

change in time and trend that it has grab the people's attention today, in fact this tradition

of shifting from one place to another has been existing long before human beings started

establishing territories and boundaries. Beginning from the time when humans were nomads

and how they survived by shifting from place to place in search of food and shelter.

According to the Oxford Dictionary's definition, migration is seasonal movement of animals from one region to another. It can also be defined as movement of people to a new area or country in order to find work or better living condition.<sup>1</sup>

A study carried out by Eurostat, a Statistical Bureau of the European Union, and the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) in regard to Push and Pull factors of the international migration came up with a definition of migration as a move from one place to another to go and live for continuous period of one year at minimal.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Retrieved from <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/migration> as on February 22

<sup>2</sup> Retrieved from <https://www.nidi.nl/shared/content/output/2000/eurostat-2000-theme1-pushpull.pdf> as on February 25

The neo-classical economic theory also explains how migration via geographical differences of demand and supply for labour at the macro level while in the micro level, the neo-classical migration theory defines migrants as rational actors, who based on a cost-benefit calculation decides to move from one place to another.<sup>3</sup>

According to an articles shared by MitaliVerma, Migration is understood as a complex phenomenon and because of which there is no concrete definition that can define or characterise the theory of migration. The writer also briefly explains about four general theories of migration. The first theory based on E.G. Ravenstein's theory of "Law of Migration" focused on the relationship between migration and distance which highlighted about the inter-county migration in Britain during the period of 19th century. The second theory which was termed as 'Gravity Model' is based upon Isaac Newton's law of gravitation that includes not only about migration and its relation between distance but also takes population size into account. This theory was propounded by exponents of social physics in the 19th century and was revived in the mid of 20th century. However this theory also garnered severe criticisms following its usage in the study of social sciences.

The third theory on Stouffer's Theory of Mobility which was introduced by S.A Stouffer, an American Sociologist, was formulated in order to tackle the Gravity Model theory with theories based upon number of opportunities intervening and distance. The fourth theory as based on Everett Lee's theory of migration built up on certain factors such as place of destination, origin, obstacles as well as personal.<sup>4</sup>

But the term immigration is often times confused with the term migration itself, no doubt that both the terms share similarities in different perspectives as well. Although, migration is the umbrella term for the two terms immigration and emigration respectively.

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<sup>3</sup>Retrieved from <https://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/publications/wp-09-08/@@download/file> as on February 25

<sup>4</sup>Retrieved from <http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/population-geography/4-general-theories-of-migration-explained/43257/> as on February 27

According to the Cambridge Dictionary's definition of immigration, it is an act of someone coming to live in a different country.<sup>5</sup> Immigration refers particularly to movement of foreign nationals to another country for permanent settlement whereas migration usually refers to movement of people in general whether it is permanent or temporary, international or domestic.<sup>6</sup>

Current immigration follows its underlying foundations back to the British Empire, which to fluctuating degrees instilled a feeling of Britishness in nearby populaces - a sense intensified by expansive scale supreme interest in the Second World War, for the safeguard of the UK.

The main flood of immigration originated from the Caribbean: a historic point in time was the 1958 entry of the Empire Windrush from Jamaica, bearing several settlers who could go to the UK requiring little to no effort surprisingly. Likewise touching base amid the 1950s were outsiders from Asia, basically India and Pakistan.

Settlers satisfied a financial part in going up against low-paid, low-talented work, notwithstanding numerous foreigners having great capabilities and famous professions in their nations of origin, however there was significant threatening vibe towards them. They were as often as possible restricted to the most noticeably bad lodging, disregarded for advancement and excluded from the organization of whites. Since the fall of the Iron Curtain, there has been an expansion in settlers from Eastern Europe and the previous Soviet Union. The finish of the Cold War and the administrations of the comrade and conservative tyrants it permitted to survive, prompted numerous flare-ups of provincial strife that were beforehand kept underneath the surface.<sup>7</sup>

The U.S. experienced real floods of migration amid the provincial time, the initial segment of the nineteenth century and from the 1880s to 1920. Numerous outsiders came to America looking for more noteworthy financial open door, while a few, for example, the Pilgrims in the mid 1600s, touched base looking for religious flexibility.

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<sup>5</sup> Retrieved from <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/immigration> as on March 1

<sup>6</sup> Retrieved from <https://www.reference.com/government-politics/difference-between-immigration-migration-c8b0918fd768a65d#> as on March 1

<sup>7</sup> Retrieved from <http://www.politics.co.uk/reference/immigration> as on March 3

From the seventeenth to nineteenth hundreds of years, a huge number of African slaves came to America without wanting to. The main critical government enactment limiting migration was the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act. Singular states directed migration before the 1892 opening of Ellis Island, the nation's first government movement station. New laws in 1965 finished the quantity framework that favoured European settlers, and today, most of the nation's workers hail from Asia and Latin America.

From its most early period, America has been a country of migrants, beginning with its unique occupants, who crossed the land connect interfacing Asia and North America a huge number of years prior. By the 1500s, the primary Europeans, driven by the Spanish and French, had started building up settlements in what might turn into the United States. In 1607, the English established their first lasting settlement in present-day America at Jamestown in the Virginia Colony.

Some of America's first pilgrims came looking for flexibility to rehearse their confidence. In 1620, a gathering of approximately 100 individuals later known as the Pilgrims fled religious abuse in Europe and touched base at present-day Plymouth, Massachusetts, where they set up a province. They were soon trailed by a bigger gathering looking for religious flexibility, the Puritans, who set up the Massachusetts Bay Colony. By a few appraisals, 20,000 Puritans moved to the area in the vicinity of 1630 and 1640.

A bigger share of immigrants came to America looking for financial open doors. Be that as it may, in light of the fact that the cost of entry was steep, an expected one-half or a greater amount of the white Europeans who made the voyage did as such by getting to be noticeably obligated workers. Albeit a few people deliberately contracted themselves, others were abducted in European urban communities and constrained into subjugation in America. Moreover, a huge number of English convicts were transported over the Atlantic as obligated hirelings.

Another gathering of settlers who landed without wanting to amid the provincial time frame were dark slaves from West Africa. The soonest records of subjection in America incorporate a gathering of roughly 20 Africans who were constrained into contracted subjugation in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619. By 1680, there were somewhere in the range of 7,000 African slaves in the American states, a number that

swelled to 700,000 by 1790, as per a few assessments. Congress prohibited the importation of slaves to the United States starting at 1808, however the practice proceeded. The U.S. Common War (1861-1865) brought about the liberation of around 4 million slaves. In spite of the fact that the correct numbers will never be known, it is trusted that 500,000 to 650,000 Africans were conveyed to America and sold into subjection in mid period of 17th-19th Century.

Another significant flood of migration happened from around 1815 to 1865. The lion's share of these newcomers hailed from Northern and Western Europe. Around 33% originated from Ireland, which encountered an enormous starvation in the mid-nineteenth century. In the 1840s, half of America's settlers were from Ireland alone. Regularly devastated, these Irish workers settled close to their purpose of landing in urban communities along the East Coast. In the vicinity of 1820 and 1930, exactly 4.5 million Irish moved to the United States.

Likewise in the nineteenth century, the United States got nearly 5 million German workers.

A significant number of them ventured to the present-day Midwest to purchase cultivates or congregated in such urban areas as Milwaukee, St. Louis and Cincinnati. In the national statistics of 2000, a greater number of Americans guaranteed German parentage than some other gathering.

Amid the mid-1800s, countless workers settled in the United States. Baited by news of the California dash for unheard of wealth, exactly 25,000 Chinese had moved there by the mid 1850s. The convergence of newcomers brought about hostile to worker supposition among specific groups of America's local conceived, prevalently Anglo-Saxon Protestant populace. The fresh introductions were frequently observed as undesirable rivalry for employments, while numerous Catholics—especially the Irish—experienced separation for their religious convictions. In the 1850s, the counter outsider, hostile to Catholic American Party (likewise called the Know-Nothings) attempted to extremely check migration, and even ran a competitor, previous U.S. president Millard Fillmore (1800-1874), in the presidential decision of 1956. Taking

after the Civil War, the United States encountered a misery in the 1870s that added to a lull in migration.<sup>8</sup>

Towards the end of the Second World War there were work deficiencies in Europe and in Britain. The legislature started searching for foreigners. Somewhere in the range of 157,000 Poles were the principal groups to be permitted to settle in the UK, mostly in light of ties made amid the war years. They were joined by Italians yet it was insufficient to address the issue. Numerous men from the West Indies had battled for the "motherland" however fell back to regular citizen existence with couple of chances. Their feeling of patriotism, combined with the need to look for some kind of employment, directed them towards the UK.

In spite of a clear authority hesitance to permit movement from the quick vanishing realm, the administration couldn't enrol enough individuals from Europe and swung to these men. On 22 June 1948, the Empire Windrush docked at Tilbury in London, conveying several men from the West Indies. The day stamped what might turn into a gigantic change to British society - the begin of mass movement to the UK and the landing of various societies.

As mass movement proceeded in the 1950s, so did the ascent of racial brutality and preference. Numerous zones including Birmingham, Nottingham and west London experienced revolting as white individuals dreaded the entry of a dark group. On one hand, these men and ladies had been offered work in a nation they had been raised to adore. On the other, many were encountering racial preference they had never anticipated.

Enactment had permitted individuals from the Empire and Commonwealth unhindered rights to enter Britain since they conveyed a British international ID. Under political weight, the administration enacted three times in under 10 years to make movement for non-white individuals increasingly hard. By 1972, enactment implied that a British international ID holder conceived abroad could just settle in Britain in the event that they, right off the bat, had a work allow and, besides, could demonstrate that a parent or grandparent had been conceived in the UK.

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<sup>8</sup>Retrieved from <http://www.history.com/topics/u-s-immigration-before-1965> as on March 3

By and by, this implied kids destined to white families in the remainders of Empire or the previous states could enter Britain. Their dark partners proved unable. While government was fixing the passage rules, racial pressure implied it needed to attempt to handle preference and two race relations acts took after. In 1945, Britain's non-white inhabitants numbered in the low thousands. By 1970 they numbered around 1.4 million - 33% of these kids conceived in the United Kingdom.

By the 1980s , Britain's migration strategy had two prongs. Right off the bat, there were strict controls on section. Also, the state said it would ensure the privileges of ethnic minorities. Commentators recommended that the two prongs gave clashing signs on the place of the foreigner groups - and their British-conceived kids - in the public eye. As assembling declined, work grants were harder to get unless you had master abilities or expert exchanging.

This implied the biggest migrant gatherings were Americans (to managing an account and industry), Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans making utilization of family-ties passage guidelines, and South Asian men and ladies entering the therapeutic callings.

The uproars of 1981 were generally started by racial issues. In Brixton, the otherworldly home of Britain's afro-Caribbean people group, adolescents revolted in the midst of hatred that the police were focusing on an ever increasing number of youthful dark men in the conviction that it would stop road wrongdoing. Comparative uproars followed in Liverpool and the Midlands.<sup>9</sup>

For the most part there are two sub classes of movement i.e. Lawful immigration and illicit immigration that which is fundamental for any individual for better calculated lucidity before wandering further into understanding the issues and difficulties confronted.

Lawful immigration is that form of immigration in which the migrants settle for all time in another nation or zones through lawful documentation and confirmation

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<sup>9</sup> Retrieved from [http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/english/static/in\\_depth/uk/2002/race/short\\_history\\_of\\_immigration.stm#1914](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/english/static/in_depth/uk/2002/race/short_history_of_immigration.stm#1914) as on March 5



alongside specific criteria's and standards taken after by certain technique. Then again, illicit immigration is that form of immigration in which settlers from a nation or locale enters or moves into another territory with no legitimate authorisation or confirmations.<sup>10</sup>

Most of the issues and problems that various countries and nations usually faces revolves around Illegal immigration due to various reasons as such leading to increase or decrease of population and employment opportunities as well.

According to the sources, around 11.1 million illegal immigrants were recorded in U.S. in 2014 as in which the civilian work force in U.S. included of 8 million illegal immigrants. It was also reported that around 5.8 million illegal immigrants were from Mexico.<sup>11</sup>

In the initial years of population and territory expansion, U.S. government encouraged open policy of immigration. Although after the event of the Civil war, every states started passing their own immigration laws in order to control the composition of the U.S. population. In 1790, the Naturalization Act was passed Chinese Exclusion Act (1882).<sup>12</sup>

According to sources, it was estimated that within the period of 2009 and 2014, the number of illegal and unauthorised Indian immigrants in the U.S. rose by 43 per cent to a total of around 500,000. also at the same period, the number of illegal unauthorised Mexican immigrants decreased by 8 per cent.<sup>13</sup>

According to the immigration statistics provided by National Statistics, U.K. in 2012, 4 per cent of the people was enforced removal and 14% of the passenger immigrants were denied entry to the port along with 2 percent fall in voluntary departures.

In 14th May, 2014, The immigration Act received the Royal Accent which introduced changes to the removals and appeals system, for removal of illegal immigrants. Also Misuse of Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights which

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<sup>10</sup> Retrieved from [http://edhelper.com/ReadingComprehension\\_54\\_184.html](http://edhelper.com/ReadingComprehension_54_184.html) as on March 5

<sup>11</sup> Retrieved from <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/11/03/5-facts-about-illegal-immigration-in-the-u-s/> as on March 7

<sup>12</sup> Retrieved from <http://connection.ebscohost.com/us/immigration-restrictions/history-immigration-laws-us> as on March 7

<sup>13</sup> Retrieved from <http://blogs.wsj.com/indiarealtime/2016/09/22/india-is-the-fastest-growing-source-of-new-illegal-immigrants-to-the-u-s/> as on March 7

allowed immigrants to stay in the UK was brought to an end as well as prevention of illegal immigrants from accessing and misusing public services.<sup>14</sup>

### ***illegal immigration in India***

Before the independence of India, the princely states were solely in-charge or independent of their own border crossings regulations and violations. After independence from British colonial rule, India developed consciousness and need for checking and regulating their migration and immigration attitude like the rest of the developed countries. But due to partition of India in 1947, Many territorial issues and border dispute emerged which included the issue of illegal immigration as well. During the period of partition of India, large unrecorded number of immigrants entered into the Indian soil. After the independence of Bangladesh in 1971, Mrs. Indira Gandhi who was the Prime Minister of India at that time tried to put up an agreement with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman who was the founding leader and President of Bangladesh. They attempted to resolve the issue and came up with an agreement i.e. Land Boundary Agreement of 1974 (LBA).<sup>15</sup>

While North America (USA and Canada) has new settlers who came mostly from Europe in the course of the last four or five centuries, India is a nation of old foreigners in which individuals have been coming in the course of the last ten thousand years or somewhere in the vicinity. Likely around 92 for each penny of the general population living in India today are relatives of outsiders, who came essentially from the North-West, and to a lesser degree from the North-East. Since this is a state of extraordinary significance for the comprehension of our nation, it is important to go into it in some detail.

Individuals relocate from awkward territories to agreeable zones. This is regular on the grounds that everybody needs to live in solace. Prior to the happening to present day industry there were farming social orders all around, and India was a heaven for these in light of the fact that agribusiness requires level land, fruitful soil, a lot of water for water system et cetera, which were in plenitude in India. Why would it be a good idea for anybody to living in India relocate to, say, Afghanistan, which has a

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<sup>14</sup> Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/immigration-bill> as on March 7

<sup>15</sup> Retrieved from [http://www.claws.in/images/journals\\_doc/28433813\\_sanjaybhardwaj.pdf](http://www.claws.in/images/journals_doc/28433813_sanjaybhardwaj.pdf) as on March 15

cruel landscape, rough and sloping and secured with snow for a while in a year when one can't develop any product? Consequently all settlements and attacks originated from outside into India (with the exception of those Indians who were conveyed amid British govern as obligated work, and the current movement of a couple of million Indians to the created nations for openings for work). There is maybe not a solitary occasion of an intrusion from India to outside India.

India like any other country also shares borders with various international neighbours such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Burma, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, China, Maldives and Afghanistan as well and it is clear enough to understand as to how many immigrants might have entered legal or illegally in the past.

But unlike any other bordering countries, the majority of illegal immigrants in India are supposedly considered to be mostly from Bangladesh. In the Indian context of illegal immigration, the Muslim Bangladeshi immigrants in most cases are considered as illegal immigrants while keeping aside the fact that among the illegal immigrants Hindus are also included. This issue regarding religion based discrimination happened during the 2014 between the Trinamool Congress and BJP which severely highlighted the need for curbing illegal immigrants from entering the country.<sup>16</sup>

India's geostrategic area, its generally stable financial position opposite its neighbours, and its liberal majority rule accreditations have long made it a magnet for individuals in different parts of the locale who are escaping abuse in their nations of starting point or searching for a superior life. Displaced people/illicit workers from Tibet, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Pakistan, and Bangladesh have discovered sanctuary in India. While outcasts originating from different zones—including Tibet, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, and Myanmar—have been managed in a fairly methodical, albeit specially appointed, way, the flood of evacuees/illicit workers from Bangladesh has to a great extent been left unattended.

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<sup>16</sup>Retrieved from [http://www.idsa.in/issuebrief/PoliticsOfIllegalImmigration\\_sspattanaik\\_160514](http://www.idsa.in/issuebrief/PoliticsOfIllegalImmigration_sspattanaik_160514) as on March 15

This disregard has unfavourably affected the interests of neighbourhood populaces in the ranges seeing substantial scale floods of unlawful foreigners and also India's national security interests. Promote, the nonappearance of national outcast laws has obscured the refinement amongst displaced people and monetary vagrants, prompting the disavowal of any help to even honest to goodness refuge searchers. It now represents a colossal issue for India and the a large number of influenced individuals. Additionally delay in tending to the issue will just aggravate matters.

Bangladesh adjoins India on three sides, sharing 4,096 kilometres (around 2,500 miles) of outskirts with the Indian conditions of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. As far back as the segment of British India in 1947, progressive influxes of individuals confronting threatening conditions, mistreatment, bigotry, and unfriendly financial circumstances in what constitutes exhibit day Bangladesh have discovered haven in India. While some of them later come back to their homes in Bangladesh, the lion's share acclimatized inside India.

Unlawful immigration from Bangladesh to India, which incorporates both displaced people and financial vagrants, proceeds unabated. There is no dependable figure on the correct number of unlawful settlers from Bangladesh in India. An examination of populace development and statistic measurements for Bangladesh and India in the last four censuses of 2011, 2001, 1991, and 1981, in any case, proposes with sensible conviction that their number surpasses 15 million. The greater part of them have settled in states along the outskirts with Bangladesh, and some in this manner moved to different parts of India, including its remote corners. An expansive number are occupied with modest employments in metropolitan urban areas in various parts of India.

The convergence of such a substantial number of illicit Bangladeshi outsiders, especially in the outskirts states, has turned out to be a gigantic test for India with genuine ramifications for its assets and national security. It has considerably added to changing the statistic design in the north-eastern conditions of India, where local people feel overpowered by the outcasts. This has antagonistically influenced their lifestyle and prompted stewing strain between the two sides.

It has likewise powered insurrection in some of these states. In Assam, for instance, the nearness of an excessively huge number of illicit foreigners from Bangladesh and

recent East Pakistan, and their enlistment as voters, prompted a well known development there (1979–1985) that requested their expulsion. The Indian Parliament passed the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunal) Act in 1983 trying to address the issue, yet the measure neglected to have any effect (and was at last put aside by the Supreme Court in 2005). The fomentation finished in the Assam Accord that was marked on August 15, 1985, by the focal and state governments and pioneers of the All Assam Students Union and All Assam GanaSangramParishad, which initiated the Assam development. The agreement conceived that every single remote national who had entered Assam on or after March 25, 1971—the day after the Pakistan Army started undeniable operations against Bangladeshi regular citizens looking for autonomy, making them escape to India in substantial numbers—were to be distinguished, their names erased from the constituent rolls, and in this way expelled under the Foreigners Act, 1946. In any case, little progress has been made toward that path.

India has disagreed with Bangladesh at political and discretionary levels every once in a while, without much of any result. Dhaka has neither recognized the nearness of an expansive number of unlawful Bangladeshi workers in India nor taken any compelling measures to control the stream of its nationals into India. India's endeavours throughout the years to stem the tide by raising a security barrier along the fringe and improving outskirt observation have neglected to create the coveted outcomes.

To manage the issue of unlawful Bangladeshi migrants, India should step up with regards to go into a two-sided concurrence with Bangladesh under which the two nations would consent to reclaim their nationals staying illicitly in the other nation after due check prepare. India ought to likewise consent to consider giving work grants to certain predefined classifications and quantities of Bangladeshis living in India after their Bangladeshi nationality is built up and the Bangladeshi government gives them essential travel records. Such an understanding is fundamental to handle the issue. The way to its prosperity would be a joint check technique satisfactory to both nations.

Distinguishing illicit immigrants from Bangladesh is an overwhelming errand. The unpretentious contrasts in the accents, lingo, and components between an Indian

Bengali and a Bangladeshi are not effectively recognizable. The way that most Bangladeshis as of now hold apportion cards, voter character cards, or even the one of a kind personality Aadhaar cards additionally aggravates the trouble. Amusingly, an unlawful Bangladeshi foreigner will probably be furnished with an Indian personality report than an Indian Bengali who may underestimate his or her Indian citizenship.

Considering the tremendous and multifaceted nature of the issue and to encourage the procedure, India ought to consider regularizing the stay of each one of the individuals who moved from recent East Pakistan and allowing them, alongside their characteristic relatives, Indian nationality. The Assam Accord additionally imagines letting outsiders who touched base before January 1, 1966, stay and doing likewise for the individuals who landed between January 1, 1966, and March 24, 1971, following a hole of ten years from the date of their discovery. The last condition might be postponed so that the whole concentrate could be on Bangladeshi workers who came to India from March 25, 1971, forward.<sup>17</sup>

Nagaland was formally inaugurated as the sixteenth state of the Indian Union on 1st December, 1963. It is surrounded by Assam in the West, Myanmar on the East, Arunachal Pradesh on the North and Manipur in the South.<sup>18</sup>

The geographical location of Nagaland is covered by hills and mountainous terrains and has an area of 16,579 square kilometre with population size of 1,980,602 as per the 2011 Census of India. It is mostly inhabited by 16 major tribes with various sub tribes as well. The state is administratively divided into 11 Districts with Kohima as its Capital and Dimapur as the commercial hub of the state.<sup>19</sup>

Contemporary society of present day is tormented with different issues and in this way framework advancement as well as the preparing and sustaining of constructive identity require a lot of thought which can be accomplished if the

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<sup>17</sup>Retrieved from <http://carnegieindia.org/2016/06/29/illegal-immigration-from-bangladesh-to-india-toward-comprehensive-solution-pub-63931> as on March 15

<sup>18</sup>Retrieved from <https://www.nagaland.gov.in/portal/portal/StatePortal/AboutNagaland/NagalandInfoas> on March 18

<sup>19</sup>Retrieved from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagaland#History> as on March 18

neighbourhood individuals battle together those illicit transients crossing the outskirts. It spoke to a risk toward the north-east people and also to national influence and supernatural occurrence the money related and social change of the country where the drifters jump in. The consistent deluge of illicit workers proceeded with unabated financial issues as well as the personality crisis in the north-east and the country by and large. It brought an imperfect framework towards better transformation of the general public. Various types of ills and clashing changes of the vagrants realize changes in the district against the support of a contemporary society.

Issues of invasion of vagrants are a multi-dimensional issue yet some portion of it identifies with the unabated deluge of unlawful transients from neighbouring nations.<sup>20</sup>

Nagaland has turned into the new Mecca for the unlawful settlers for the most part Muslims from Bangladesh. The illicit migrants see Nagaland particularly Dimapur as a place that is known for fresh chances to succeed similarly as the world perspectives United States as the place where there is new chances at life. Once the illicit migrants land in Dimapur, here they discover nourishment, security, protect or more all a lot of occupations in addition to free training for their children in Government school. Indeed, even an unlawful worker in USA detests the sort of benefits the illicit Bangladeshis appreciate once they enter Nagaland. They come to Nagaland in thousands. Individuals are reminded of the California Gold Rush (1848-1855) where lawful and illicit outsiders hurried to California looking for gold to experience the American dream, which gave the open door for some unlawful migrants like the Mexicans who filled in as workers to end up noticeably perpetual pilgrims after the gold rush was over. Much the same as that, a huge number of illicit Bangladeshis are pouring in as labourers for development, and simply like numerous specialists who go to United states would prefer not to return in the wake of being in US for couple of months or years, so does these unlawful settlers for the most part Muslims would

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<sup>20</sup>Retrieved from <http://www.nagalandpost.com/postmortem/PostMortemDetails.aspx?p=UE0xMDA1NTI0as> on March 18

prefer not to backpedal and wind up remaining here in Nagaland, consequently turning into a perpetual occupant of Nagaland.<sup>21</sup>

The chief reason for the influx of IBI's in Nagaland is largely due to absence of dignity of labour. Nagas are always on the lookout for cheap labour and the IBI's are always available to do any kind of work for a petty cash which also leads to huge drain of our economy. Another reason is the issuing of Voter ID to IBI's in village levels. Though not all the GB's and council chairman's are to be blamed , there are some who are involved. In order to increase the number of voters which initially results in huge returns in terms of money during election for them . The IBI's are photographed and issued voter id with the name of locals which makes them even more legal. Dimapur town and its surrounding areas such as Chumukedima, Niulandetc are a few places infested with huge population of IBI's due to the absence of Inner Line Permit. Unless the Government with an absolute majority can formulate policies, it surely can review the existing system of ILP.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>21</sup>Retrieved from <http://www.nagalandpost.com/postmortem/PostMortemDetails.aspx?p=UE0xMDA1MDkxas> on March 18

<sup>22</sup> Retrieved from <http://www.nagalandpost.com/postmortem/PostMortemDetails.aspx?p=UE0xMDA0NzQw> as on March 20



## Chapter-III

### BRIEF POLITICAL HISTORY OF NAGALAND

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The political history of the Naga people have been written down to words by many different writers who have concluded with their own perspective. Tracing the political history of Nagaland today would be equivalent to walking down the same path of the writers who have written records of the history of the Nagas. It is believed that the Ahoms who were the aborigines of Assam were the first outsider to come in contact with the Nagas but there are no written records as of today which tells us about which Naga village was the first. The Ahom were the first foreign people that the Nagas came across which led to cordial relationship establishment between Ahoms and Nagas although there are no written data through which we can tell what tribe they first came in contact with.

The advance of the British into the soil of the Nagas cannot be considered as the origin of the political history of Nagaland. In fact, the political history of the Nagas can be traced back to era of head hunting among the Nagas. The political negotiations and discussions began during that time to create peace and non-interference between two villages, failure to which resulted to wars in between.<sup>23</sup>

The Nagas have no composed chronicled record about their inception and the course of relocation to their present inhabitation; a few authors trusted that Nagas moved from three headings - North East, North West and South East. In any case it is a general trust that most of the Nagas moved from South East through the hallway of Indo-Myanmar outskirts to the Naga Hills.

As indicated by the give an account of the territory of Assam in 1854 by Mills A.J. Moffatt, the British initially came to contact with the Nagas in 1832 when the Captain Jenkins and Pamberton alongside 700 troopers and 800 coolies or doormen to convey their stuff and arrangement walked over the Naga Hills in their endeavour to discover a course from Manipur to Assam. At the point when the British went to the Naga

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<sup>23</sup>Retrieved from <https://www.facebook.com/notes/the-nagas-world/nagas-political-history/236475786384586/> as on March 20

Hills, the Nagas kept on striking the British troops in various towns. The battle between the Nagas and British proceeded till 1880 when the fortress of Khonoma was at long last fell into the hand of British troops.<sup>24</sup>

### **Formation of the Naga National Council (N.N.C.)**

The most significant change in the Naga political history began with the formation of the Naga National Council (N.N.C.) in 14th April in 1946 in one of the District called Wokha.

The Naga National Council was shaped on February 2, 1946 to hold the Naga individuals together in one stage as there was no focal specialist before this. After this, at whatever point the event emerged, the NNC started to represent the Naga individuals. In May, 1947 the developing present day India sent her assignment of the Constituent Assembly of India to Kohima and met NNC individuals, and made an offer to the Nagas to join the Union of India. The offer was can't. And afterward in June 1947, Ten years Agreement was given by the Indian agents. NNC concurred with adjustment for a long time yet India severed its guarantee with NNC. What's more, before Great Britain given over her energy to current India, the Naga agents pronounced Naga Independence on August 14, 1947, a day in front of present day India.<sup>25</sup>

Initially A.Z. Phizo along with various major Naga tribes and sub-tribes formed N.N.C. to fight for Independence against India due to which in July 1948, Phizo and his close colleagues were arrested by the Indian Government and later released in 1949 after which he took over as President of N.N.C. president in the year 1950.

NNC likewise held a "choice" in May 1951 asserting 99% of the Nagas voted for a free Nagaland however it was never acknowledged by the Indian government. The primary general races in 1952 were boycotted by the NNC and it began a vicious secessionist development making Naga uprising the most seasoned in India.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>24</sup>Retrieved from [http://www.e-pao.net/epSubPageExtractor.asp?src=manipur.Ethnic\\_Races\\_Manipur.The\\_Myths\\_of\\_Naga\\_Origin](http://www.e-pao.net/epSubPageExtractor.asp?src=manipur.Ethnic_Races_Manipur.The_Myths_of_Naga_Origin) as on March 21

<sup>25</sup>Retrieved from <http://morungexpress.com/naga-national-council-stand/ason> March 21

<sup>26</sup>Retrieved from <http://www.news18.com/news/politics/the-history-of-insurgency-in-nagaland-1029928.html> as on March 21

In the month May 2016, N.N.C. Celebrated its 65th Anniversary of Naga Plebiscite during which the daughter of A.Z. Phizo, AdinnoPhizo who is the President of N.N.C. addressed about Naga people's sovereignty and Phizo's Plebiscite and shared brief history of the Naga people.<sup>27</sup>

### **Formation of State Nagaland**

In the year of 1962, The then Prime Minister of the newly independent India Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru moved into the Parliament with 13th Amendment Bill for the creation of the state of Nagaland with the assent of the President on 4th September 1962. On the 1st of December, 1963, the then President of India, Dr. Radhakrishna during that period inaugurated Nagaland as a state at Kohima which today stands as the capital of the state after which Mr. P. Shilu Aowas appointed as the Chief Minister of Nagaland.

The Naga individuals boycotted the first and second broad races in India in 1952 and 1957 for the political issue in Nagaland. In any case, when an Interim Government was introduced with the Naga individuals as advisors, it set the stage prepared under the framework for the General Election to come. In light of the current situation, arranging another political gathering was the main response to set up the fair arrangement of permitting everybody to challenge in the decision and not to pass by the resolutions of the Tribal gatherings. Along these lines, the political party needed to announce an approach to work for a last political settlement of the Indo-Naga political issue.<sup>28</sup>

It is to be noticed that amid those days it was amazingly troublesome for anybody other than Government affirmed individual to direct any political action. Open gatherings were entirely prohibited and even travel allow must be acquired to go from one town to another. The security powers had full warrant to search, capture, and punish anybody, indeed, even sentence death penalty. There was no security of life for the general population.

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<sup>27</sup>Retrieved from <http://morungexpress.com/naga-plebiscite-the-basis-of-sovereign-nation/> as on March 21

<sup>28</sup>Retrieved from <https://www.idsa-india.org/an-jul-700.html> as on March 21

A time when anything could happen at any time. Under such conditions, a gathering of Naga pioneers met up in a meeting held on 21st October, 1963 at Kohima under the chairmanship of A.Kevichüsa and took choice to frame a political gathering called Democratic party of Nagaland (D.A.N) to challenge in the anticipated General Elections in Nagaland with various given objectives such as:

- a. The gathering will have for its essential question, the reclamation of peace and regularity. With this end in view, the gathering will advocate free trade of perspectives by individual contact and the production of conditions important for such contacts.
- b. As a law based gathering, acknowledgment of the will of the general population will be the controlling rule in the lead of the undertakings of the gathering.
- c. The gathering will take a shot at protected line for the privileges of the general population.
- d. The gathering will endeavour to set up an example of organization most appropriate to the tribes in order to prepare for lasting interior peace and enduring greater association with the Government of India.<sup>29</sup>

### **Rise of Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN)**

One of the most notable event that changed the course of the Naga people's movement towards independence and as well as that shaped the political history of the Naga people was the formation of the Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) on 31st January 1980 under the leadership of IsakChishiSwu, ThuingalengMuivah, and S.S. Khaplang who later opposed the 'Shillong Accord' that was signed between the Government of India and Naga National Council (N.N.C.) in November 11, 1975.

Not long after Assam was partitioned on December 1, 1963 and Nagaland turned into a separate state. Another round of endeavours were made for a political settlement. Flexibility contender Jai Prakash Narayan, the then Assam Chief MinisterBimala Prasad Chaliha and Rev. Michael Scott drove a Peace Mission to Nagaland in April

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<sup>29</sup> Retrieved from <http://www.npfweb.org/History.aspx> as on March 24

1964. An understanding for Suspension of Operation (AGSOP) was marked with Naga radicals on September 6, 1964 raising any expectations of a serene arrangement.

Be that as it may, NNC frameworks soon broke the assent ion and propelled a progression of assaults on security strengths and Army units posted in the zone. At long last, the Peace Mission arrived at an end in 1967 after six rounds of talks between the agitators and the Centre which neglected to yield any positive outcome.

NNC and its constituents the NFG and the NFA were proclaimed "unlawful" under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act of 1967 and prohibited by the Centre in 1972. It was reported that Security forces propelled an enormous counter-revolt operation and at the end of the day brought the circumstance under control constraining the extremists to the table for negotiation. After which an agreement which is known today as 'The Shillong Accord' was marked between the Centre and a segment of the NNC and the NFG on November 11, 1975. As indicated by the terms of Shillong Accord, the NNC-NFG acknowledged the Indian Constitution and consented to come over ground and surrender their weapons.

Notwithstanding, certain gathering of NNC activists, who had gone to China for preparing, disavowed the Shillong Accord and declined to surrender and framed another group called National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN). The NSCN pioneers were Thuengaling Muivah, Isak Chisi Swu and SS Khaplang and the gathering was framed in Myanmar (then Burma) in 1980.<sup>30</sup>

### **Rise of Naga Peoples Front (NPF)**

From the very first beginning as 'Democratic Party of Nagaland' in 1963, to Naga People's Front today, the party had experienced change of classification with various circumstances to suit the requesting circumstance of the diverse periods. Be that as it may, the strategy, policies and image, adage and so forth stayed unaltered, with the Latin catch word - 'Fide non Armis', which means by confidence, not by arms, as its directing guideline for taking care of the indo-Naga issue.

Nagaland Peoples Front is a provincial political party in Nagaland which came in to state administration since 2003 to 2008 in coalition with Bharatiya Janata Party under

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<sup>30</sup> Retrieved from <http://www.news18.com/news/politics/the-history-of-insurgency-in-nagaland-1029928.html> as on March 24

the administration of Neiphiu Rio, the leader of the Nagaland Peoples Front. In 2004 Nagaland Democratic Party (DAN) converged with NPF in bringing forth a majority with an incredible prevalence. Despite the fact that it is has tie up with BJP in state government, NPF shares no connection with neither BJP nor Congress in the formation of State Government.

The main objective of the party is to re-establish the Naga society and its trustworthiness and sway among the various individuals. To convey a specific personality to the Naga individuals to make them recognized to others. To battle and buckle down for the constituent and political reconstruction in the state fundamentally among the general population of Naga group. To achieve political and in addition financial improvement in this order. To make the life and survival of Nagas brimming with thriving and extravagance finding each type of defilement and unethical behavior and unsettling influence. To join together and coordinate all the disconnected individuals from Naga family so as to safeguard their hereditary similitude and sway. At last giving a superior organization to the general population is the considerable objective of Nagaland Peoples Front.<sup>31</sup>

Nagas have had a special history since time immemorial. Our way of life, legacy and customs are our most valuable resources. The day we lose this unmistakable viewpoint, we as a race will never again be extraordinarily recognized or be regarded. It is under such substances that it has turned out to be gigantically critical for Nagaland to be driven by territorial political initiative. The NPF, as a political gathering, holds utmost pride in the one of a kind history of the Nagas. The gathering unequivocally feels for the safeguarding of Naga peoples way of life and conventions. Such an approach can never be received by a national gathering, regardless of what might be talked or composed by them. It is just through the NPF that Nagaland can plan to walk forward with no danger to way of life in ever-enduring conventions being overwhelm by others. It is just through the NPF that way of life and customs can be maintained and secured for eras to come.

Today, NPF remains as the most established local political party in Nagaland including the north eastern states. The cockerel party under the classification of Naga

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<sup>31</sup> Retrieved from <http://www.newstrackindia.com/information/view/politics/nagaland-peoples-front.html> as on March 24

People's Front, introduces the new face of the Naga individuals. It speaks to both the old and the new, as it endeavor's to immovably build up the desires of the Naga individuals in the guide of the worldwide town without bargaining on its rich social legacy and novel character. Over the previous decades, through various challenges, as some territorial gatherings travelled every which way, the chicken party had stood the trial of time.

As a well known local political party, NPF has not just become more grounded and satisfactory to the general population of the condition of Nagaland. This can be firmly bolstered by the way that, having taken an interest in the last broad decision of Manipur express, the gathering won 4 (four) MLA seats. The NPF has its local unit in Arunachal Pradesh too.

**Given are the list of members who have been the president of the NPF party:**

- a. Late A.Kevichusa-1963
- b. Rano Shaiza-1973 till 1976
- c. Late T. Aliba Imti-1976 till 1988
- d. Late Vizol-1988 till 1992
- e. Late Huska Sumi
- f. Late Vizol-2002 till 2005
- g. Dr.shurhozelie Liezietsu-2005 till 2008
- h. Dr.shurhozelie Liezietsu-2008 till 2012
- i. Dr.shurhozelie Liezietsu-2012 till today.<sup>32</sup>

The political history of Nagaland or the Naga people in general is one of the most fascinating historical period that describes itself about the history of the Naga people and how it has transcended from the past period up till present time. In fact, no political parties in India can sum up to the amount of struggle that took place in the creation of the Nagas people history and their political attachment giving it a foundation for the present political scenario that is present today.

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<sup>32</sup> Retrieved from <http://www.npfweb.org/> as on March 24

## **Chapter-IV**

### **Issues of Illegal Immigration & Its Political Implications in Nagaland**

Illegal immigrants is frequently named to those immigrants that goes into certain zone or nation unlawfully or as it were, in an unapproved way. The reason in the matter of why individuals wrongfully moves into another locale fluctuates reasons.

Addressing to the issue of illegal immigration in India, Amid an assessment in 2003, the former deputy P.M L.K. Advani, evaluated around 15 million illicit Bangladeshi working in India. In August 2000, The 'Aggregate on Border Management', in its response to the Government of India, studied 15 million Bangladeshis, with around three lakh entering India unlawfully dependably. The bigger joining of Bangladeshi travelers are in Assam, West Bengal and Bihar. These states likewise give tremendous land edges to Bangladesh. A few zones of West Bengal i.e. Murshidabad, South and North 24 Parganas, Nadia and West Dinajpur have a boundless level of Bangladeshi vagrants, who have practically overwhelmed the area. The change rates of Hindus and Muslims in West Bengal were 198 for each penny and 310 for every penny, autonomously, in between 1951 to 2001. The masses share of Hindus and Muslims in 1951 was 78 for every penny and 19 for each penny, independently, yet in the midst of the recent 50 years the share of Hindus in West Bengal has come down to 72 for each penny, while the share of Muslims has extended to 25 for each penny. Dhubri, Barpeta, Goalpara, Hailakandi and Karimganj locales of Assam have an equivalently unfathomable merging of Bangladeshi drifters. According to media reports, in 2003, the number Bangladeshi immigrants in Delhi was estimated up to 1.3 to 2.8 million approx; while in Mumbai, it was around five lakh. In the time of 2007, it was assessed that around 25,000 out of the five lakh Bangladeshis that entered India did not return even after the expiry of their visas where as in 2006 more than 24,000 vanished from the 4 lakh Bangladeshis who had entered India with considerable travel chronicles. During the period of 1972 and 2005 around 12 lakh Bangladeshis entered India with valid documents, yet did not returned home.



The proceeds with flood of illicit outsiders from Bangladesh has been of profound worry in the North-east locale, as a portion of the states have encountered a similarly high development rate of populace in the post-Independence period, with unlawful movement broadly seen to be the key element dependable.

The British controlled Assam which followed improvement of vitality to encompassing areas gained monstrous changes the overall population, nation and economy of the North-East locale.

Soon after the improvement of tea and oil businesses, the enthusiasm for vagrant work expanded and this pulled in considerable scale relocation or migration from various parts of the country. While according to the Assam Accord, the individuals who came preceding 1971 were considered 'Indian natives'.

Unlawful movement has been happening in Nagaland, especially in zones flanking Assam, since the mid 1970s or essentially earlier, yet it only surfaced after the 1980s.

While relocation in Assam and Tripura are also all around documented, it has not been done in Nagaland. As of late, the issue has delivered some thought among a zone of the Naga society, who consider it to be a potential hazard to their tribal identity.

Given the geographical point that Nagaland is either via land nor water associated with Bangladesh, But most of the illicit outsiders enter from Assam in the wake of getting false archives, for example, ration card, voters ID card and driving licenses, all from various regions like Karimganj, Nagaon, Golaghat and Sibsagar in Assam; after which they settle in the foothills of Assam-Nagaland and come down to Dimapur for works. But since the immigrants workers carry such documents and archives, the police cannot take action in spite of their suspicious activities.<sup>33</sup>

Former CM and Lok Sabha member Neiphiu Rio attested that the Bangladeshi infiltrators would change the demography of his state. He pointed out to Assam for the convergence of suspected Bangladeshis to Nagaland. "Assam has practically

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Retrieved from [http://www.idsa.in/system/files/OccasionalPaper8\\_NagalandIllegalImmigrationI.pdf](http://www.idsa.in/system/files/OccasionalPaper8_NagalandIllegalImmigrationI.pdf) as on March 26

turned into a reproducing ground for unlawful transients as they are acquiring records like apportion cards there and after that coming into the slopes," he included.<sup>34</sup>

The Survival Nagaland has communicated "genuine worry" about "the nearness of IBI specialists in the premises of numerous critical government workplaces like Deputy Commissioner office, District Transport Office and banks principally SBI who are seen drifting amid available time practically regular.

During a press statement, Survival Nagaland (SN) affirmed that these operators gather commissions and certain rates while applying for ILPs, driving licenses and banks credits for new people and clients in masses, thus of which "numerous veritable nearby Naga business visionaries are denied of advances even to begin even some independent venture." Further, SN expressed that numerous "IBIs" (Illegal Bangladeshi Immigrants) claim a few cabs, cars and trucks in their or Naga names, of whom many dwell towards Lahorijan in Assam.<sup>35</sup>

The Inner Line Permit (ILP) Regulation Act (Section III of the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation Act of 1873) has been in operation Nagaland state since 1873. It has been pronounced to ensure the character and the very nearness of the indigenous people of Nagaland from mishandle by untouchables. The Inner Line Permit is an official travel report issued by the Government of Nagaland to allow interior go of non-natives and Indian subjects of various states into a guaranteed/bound range for a limited period. It is required for every outcasts and Indian locals other than Nagaland to get consider going into the guaranteed state of Nagaland. This attempt is an effort by the Government of Nagaland to deal with the dominating issue of Illegal development and to make vital experiences for Tourism and other between state associations. The Inner Line Permit disengages the explorers and Govt. expert of various states from exchange orders to propel tourism and change. Subsequently a separate Inner Line Permit (ILP) is issued.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> Retrieved from <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/nagaland-movement-against-immigrants-brewing-for-a-while/> as on March 26

<sup>35</sup> Retrieved from <http://morungexpress.com/ibis-working-as-agents-in-offices-survival-nagaland/> as on March 26

<sup>36</sup> Retrieved from <http://www.ilp.nagaland.gov.in/> as on March 26

Be that as it may, ILP can't be stretched out to Dimapur in light of the fact that ILP is a British framework which was presented before Indian Independence. Henceforth, this idea is outside the domain of the Constitution of India which can't be actualized anyplace inside India. Indeed, even different States like Manipur were requesting for ILP however it is difficult to present ILP in light of the fact that any law in India can't be executed outside the ambit of the Indian Constitution.<sup>37</sup>

The alarming rate of the growth of illegal immigrants residing in Nagaland has today become a serious threat to the Naga people at large. The illegal immigrants mostly enters the state through porous borders due to lack of stronger security measures. Various issues of illegal immigration or presence of illegal immigrants as felt by the Naga people in general usually go undocumented, perhaps it may due to ignorance. But, now and then, an individual can be seen disgruntled and express his or her grievance regarding the presence of illegal immigrants though not publicly.

The common areas in which the Naga people's lives are adversely affected are:

### **Economical Impact**

On account of economy, Most of the time, the neighbourhood individuals gripe about how unlawful settlers have built up because of which the indigenous individuals can't gain benefits. Taking the instance of Dimapur District which is considered as the business centre of the state, is typically run by brokers, dealers and shabby workers are found. Given that, there are critical measure of outsiders too who employ rickshaws and trucks considering the services given at shabby rate to negligible wage.

The local markets too are almost flooded by foreign goods and cheap groceries, brought by immigrants and many of the businesses are well established through the profits they earn meanwhile the indigenous people are unable to even the reap the profit of their harvest.

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<sup>37</sup> Retrieved from <http://morungexpress.com/a-practical-approach-to-fight-corruption-ibi-menace-in-nagaland/> as on March 26

The District of Dimapur being the commercial centre of the state, where ILP is not issued is becoming the breeding place for illegal immigrants who come down from Assam in bulks. The common example to take into account is the slum areas nearby the railway section and also the hobos taking refuge in railway platforms etc. During the day, the illegal immigrants seek for employment that said includes odd jobs like well digging, building constructions, cleaning drainage lines, sweeping etc.

### **Social Impact**

There are various cases with respect to the issues of illicit foreigners in Nagaland as far as social perspectives. When illicit foreigners stir up with the nearby individuals through the procedure of between marriage, the unlawful settlers turn into a neighbourhood native like others and in like manner gets the opportunity to appreciate rights and flexibility. This social issue is gradually contaminating the social culture of the general population. Additionally there are situations where the nearby individuals begin adopting children that are generally abandoned by illicit outsiders. Because of the ascent in populace of the unlawful outsiders, the criminal exercises that occur for the most part demonstrates the inclusion of illicit migrants much of the time. Drug-trafficking, Extortion, Kidnapping and so forth. The Naga individuals likewise denounces the underground groups for utilizing these illicit foreigners to carry out their occupations, which thusly the unlawful outsiders looks for sanctuary from these underground groups for assurance.

### **Cultural Impact**

The Naga individuals living in Nagaland are normally associated by sharing of various societies, conventions and age old traditions. In any case, with their introduction to remote components, the Naga individuals have as of late begun to demonstrate their worry towards safeguarding of culture. The corrupt exercises and acts of neglect, which is excluded in the chronicled culture of the Naga individuals and in this way debasing the assurance of the youthful and old both are generally brought along by different pariahs that which incorporates the illegal settlers.

### **Statistic Impact:**

In spite of the fact that the statistic affect related with unabated illicit migration in North-East area is still bantered upon, there has been across the board nervousness about its effect. There are likewise sure securing confirmations of the effect it has had. In any case, there is still absence of lucidity because of the furtive way of the outsiders who constantly ordered themselves as 'Bengali speakers'. This is again exacerbated because of failure to precisely recognize native muslims individuals and the immigrants that came after 1971. Regardless, it is legitimate to see the cases of the advancement of masses in Assam and Nagaland which have experienced gigantic scale immersion of unlawful outcasts.

As per the 2001 Census, it demonstrated that the general hindu masses in the state was 64 for each penny down from 67 for each penny in 1991, while the Muslim people extended to 30 for every penny in 2001 from 28 for every penny in 1991.

As in the case Assam, An usual growth of population has also taken place in Nagaland. It has recorded the most noteworthy amount of populace development in the nation, from 56 for each penny from 1981 to 1991 to 64 for every penny from 1991 to 2001. Out of the blue, the improvement has not been in order and is accumulated in the fields interfacing Dimapur and locales flanking assam. The Wokha area delineating golaghat, recorded the most astounding populace development among every one of the locale of the state. Amid 1991–2001, Wokha area enlisted a greatest development rate of 95.01 for every penny, trailed by Tuensang (78.1 for every penny). A few eyewitnesses ascribed this strange increment for the most part to migration.<sup>38</sup>

### **Political Implications of illegal immigration**

Unlawful movement have been occurring in Nagaland, particularly in zones circumscribing Assam, since the mid 1970s or considerably prior, however it has

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<sup>38</sup> Retrieved from [http://www.idsa.in/occasionalpapers/AStudyonIllegalImmigrationintoNorth-EastIndiaTheCaseofNagaland\\_masingh\\_2009](http://www.idsa.in/occasionalpapers/AStudyonIllegalImmigrationintoNorth-EastIndiaTheCaseofNagaland_masingh_2009) as on April 20,2017

gotten since the 1980s. Assessments about the aggregate populace of illicit foreigners in Nagaland are not prospective and these evaluations differ from 100,000 to 300,000. In 1999, Thuingaleng Muivah, the General Secretary of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland and Late Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM), evaluated two lakh Bangladeshis in the Dimapur range. However, in 2000, the Union Home Ministry assessed 75,000 unlawful migrants in the state. In 2003, the Nagaland government assessed roughly one lakh illicit workers who had settled in the foothills of the state circumscribing Assam. In light of this appraisals, we can accept there are no less than 1 lakh unlawful migrants in the state.

Statistics of India 2001 revealed the nearness of no less than one lakh transients in Nagaland, and as specified, if illicit vagrants and foreigners theoretically makes up one to two lakh, then the aggregate transients in Nagaland could drift around three to four lakh. Due to its close social and organic affinities of the Nagas in Burma, recognizable proof of unlawful migrants will undoubtedly be troublesome. The high development rate additionally "bolster the dread communicated by former Nagaland Chief Minister S C Jamir that Nagaland will be the following state to be hit by extensive scale unlawful movement by Bangladeshis after Assam". Subsequently, alluding 2001 populace development as false announcing is conflicting and that the issue ought to focus more on the current information that revealed less 0.47 percent.

In the event that in actuality, the stand taken by the legislature (overstated registration report in 1981-91 & 1991-2001) ought to be right than clearly one will scrutinize the rate of 1971-81 which is a high 50 percent. No exact confirmation can legitimize the high development of populace in 1991 and 2001. We just estimated that overstated figures announced and relocation could be the elements which can't be hard demonstrated. By precluding relocation (counting unlawful relocation) as an element by the state government, there is the suspicious move and covert operation on the political front. Strikingly nobody has make a big deal about the nearness of unlawful transients beginning from Myanmar since they have a place with a similar group i.e. Nagas, however are more worried with vagrants starting from Bangladesh. It appears that the administration legitimizes unlawful migrants of the Nagas from Myanmar as

legitimate. Because of the diligent human rights infringement of the Nagas in the Sangaing division of Myanmar, we can expect volume of vagrants in Nagaland.

The high populace development rate in 2001 and the negative development in 2011 of Nagaland could be ascribed to an assortment of clarifications, and all these are subjective and speculative surmising which can be somewhat or entirely genuine. The State government does not redirect its survey from the false/misrepresented returns in the evaluation of 2001 which clarify the current negative development rate, nor do they investigate different components that could have influenced the issue. They quickly amended by faulting the populace to have announced overstated figures clearly abandoning us in dread on the intention of the administration. Different interlink variables may be in operation on the political circumstance of Nagaland to yield such outcomes. Literary works have bolstered the nearness of illicit settlers from Bangladesh in volumes however are absent on the relocation occurring from Myanmar. Nagas in Myanmar are confronting tough circumstances living under military principles and in this manner populace development along the outskirts is prominent. Be that as it may, the administration is noiseless on this on account of their nearby affinities socially and organically. There are each plausibility that substantial scale movement along the outskirts of Myanmar could have occurred amid the traverse of ten years and this may clarify the high and negative populace development rate of Nagaland in 1981-91-01 and 2001-11.<sup>39</sup>

The Naga Students' Federation (NSF) in regard to inundation of illicit foreigners and political inclusion additionally forewarned the Election Department, Government of Nagaland on the issuing of Electors Photo Identity Cards (EPIC) to unlawful settlers, amid the current exercise of affirmation of de-production and blunder remedy of Electoral Rolls for Summary Revision 2014.

The NSF President and General Secretary in a press statement expressed that

*"when Nagas are realizing that the presence of illegal immigrants is a threat to the very social fabric of our Naga society, we cannot afford to legalize their*

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<sup>39</sup> Retrieved from <http://morungexpress.com/politics-of-population-growth-in-nagaland/> as on April 20

*identity by issuing the EPIC, which will surely become a valid document in the near future."*

According to the Election Department's Draft E-Roll 2014, almost one lakh conceivable copy voters have been distinguished. It noticed that there are practically similar quantities of non nearby voters with Naga names in each area, especially in Dimapur. Hence, it stated that Nagas must understand the result of giving voting rights to unlawful settlers.

The NSF referred to Tripura for instance, where "*the indigenous people*" it stated, "*have been marginalized by the outsiders and have become minority in their own ancestral land.*" It included that in Assam, unlawful foreigners have "*completely dominated many districts, particularly in the areas bordering Bangladesh, which has completely changed the social, cultural and religious practices of the indigenous inhabitants.*"<sup>40</sup>

In February 13, 2015, Survival Nagaland (SN) advised against issuing government perceived character cards to Illegal Bangladeshi Immigrants (IBI).

Amid an official statement issued by the Media and Public Relations Cell, Survival Nagaland, stated that its volunteers apprehended one individual from the DC Court premises in charge of making ILPs and Aadhar cards in mass for different IBIs. Many fake driving licenses, private verification authentications of different regions and personality cards issued by GBs/Chairmen without much legitimate photographs and ID were gotten from his ownership, the discharge included.<sup>41</sup>

To win race in India the applicants need to get only one a bigger number of votes than their adversaries and on account of this method of determination , the political gatherings and hopefuls do nothing and everything to understand that one valuable additional votes from their rival to win . Therefore they approach charming the voter

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<sup>40</sup> Retrieved from <http://morungexpress.com/nsf-against-issue-of-epic-to-illegal-immigrants/> as on April 20

<sup>41</sup> Retrieved from <http://morungexpress.com/sn-cautions-against-issuing-ids-to-illegal-immigrants/> April 20



in each conceivable path from making tall guarantees, reservation, portion, bundle and so on.

The current proposition of the focal government to give legitimate status to Bangladeshi workers on religious ground is likewise one such political strategy to increase political mileage over its rivals. Such a demonstration or proposition as I would see it is accomplished for restricted political pick up, which won't be helpful over the long haul for the India as a country and for the north east states, particularly for the conditions of Assam and Nagaland which is most influenced by the convergence of unlawful Bangladeshi workers. As an individual it's our ethical duty to oblige refuge searchers however the convergence of Bangladeshi foreigners are generally in view of monetary reason and very little on religious mistreatment or was and even in the most liberal nation of Europe and in US penetration on financial reason is entirely disallowed. The vast majority of the Bangladeshi cross into India on huge scale as they consider India to be a substantially greener field in each conceivable route contrasted with their mom arrive. However the issue we find in Assam and Nagaland is that there is developing apprehension of outsiders dwarfing the bona fide nationals in Assam in not so distant future and this dread has prompted savage ethnic conflicts between the Assamese and Bengali, for the most part Muslims.

In Nagaland additionally there is developing occurrences of the workers cooping the business foundation in Nagaland by sorting out effective unlawful syndicate's who manages the cost of purchasing and offering of products in light of their monopolistic terms and not in view of market qualities. Advance there is developing episodes of outsiders including in different unlawful exercises. Indeed, even the courts in India have decided that unlawful Bangladeshi foreigners represents a threat to India's inner security. Subsequently the middle and the state government must be watchful in thinking of strategies with respect to this genuine and touchy issue of unlawful Bangladeshi workers which is realized generally amid decision or when an offensive wrongdoing including the foreigners surfaced in the news, generally there is no well arrangement approaches or earnestness by the inside and state government to handle this issue. For Most of the political gatherings and lawmakers they don't see

Bangladeshi migrants as illicit settlers yet for them they are valuable vote bank to exploit amid decisions.<sup>42</sup>

AamAadmi Party (AAP) Nagaland in a press note in an official statement pledged to take up the issue of unlawful outsiders and transitory unregistered vagrants of Nagaland with the Government of Nagaland.

AAP Nagaland facilitator Dr S Amos said it would constrain the legislature to scratch off all voting rights, Adhaar and different privileges of unlawful settlers and transitory unregistered vagrants without work allow and different points of interest.

The AAP stated that:

*“This is one of the biggest burning issues of our society and if the government does not take any suitable action by end January 2017, the party shall go in for mass protest and would ask the President of India and the Election Commission to intervene into this malpractice of voters ID and Adhaar issues,”*<sup>43</sup>

In light of the popular conclusion produced after the wrongdoings and illicit exercises submitted by outsider populace, Chekiye Village Council (CVC) started issuing Identity cards (ID) to all non-local people including Muslims according to the determination received by the Council on March 12, 2012.

It might be said that Public Action Committee (PAC) of Naga Council, Dimapur (NCD) on illicit migrants, began issuing ID card structures to certified Indian Muslims from February 29, 2012.

PAC had said that that the activity was gone for shielding the certified Indian Muslim subjects from unwanted disturbances along with anti-social activities like assault, contract kill, robberies, abducting, and so forth., committed by illicit Bangladeshi settlers.

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<sup>42</sup> Retrieved from <http://morungexpress.com/politics-over-illegal-bangladeshi-immigration/> as on March 23

<sup>43</sup> Retrieved from <http://morungexpress.com/aap-nagaland-vows-fight-illegal-immigrant-issue/> as on March 23

Chekiye Village Council (CVC) was presently stepping up with regards to direct stream of illicit vagrants in the town and to keep record of the quantity of non-local people in the town.

CVC said that by and by more than 500 non-Nagas were living at Chekiye town and the chamber was taking measures to guarantee that vagrants who are settled inside the town purview are lawful subjects of India.

Associating with the media at his living arrangement, administrator CVC, ToihoYeptho said that the town chamber begun to issue the ID cards to all non-Nagas with reference to the determination received by NCD however included that the non-local people inside the town ward would just be utilizing the ID cards issued by the committee yet not that of NCD.<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> Retrieved from

<http://www.nagalandpost.com/ChannelNews/State/StateNews.aspx?news=TkVXUzEwMDAxNTcxMg==N75mk1KKOVE=> as on March 23

## Chapter-V

# Conclusion

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Movement is the thing that cuts the photo of the present day world. Making a trip from one nation to other for exchanging had been famous since memorable circumstances. Migration implies the restricted stream of the populace to a particular place or nation. Individuals move out of the local nation or state for different reasons. Better business open doors and a longing for a superior living and future are the primary main thrusts. However, in present circumstances there are a few different reasons like moving for instruction or potentially looking for political haven in impartial nations and so forth.

The growing issues of the illegal migrations and the historical events that have taken place in past cannot be ignored due to its slow increase. The political phenomenon in the past and the present day scenario do not share the scope and objectives like it used to be. One of the largest Exodus in the world that took place was during the partition of India when it was at its peak of independence, today this event has given us a very narrow glimpse on the history of immigrations and how its presence is still being felt even today. The large influx of illegal immigrants that enter into India are estimated to from Bangladesh though it's quite an irony that though India is surrounded by other neighbouring countries yet only the immigrants from Bangladesh are considered as illegal especially the Muslims in general.

The study behind the historical bindings and the present issues in Nagaland has provided various much needed political measures and implication to curb the high rate of presence of illegal immigrants in Nagaland. The very significant role in issuances of ILP, registering and validating the immigration cards along with issuance of identity card to non local citizens in Nagaland. As per the data that were estimated, the most common reason behind the entry of illegal immigrants were supposedly from Assam The presence illegal immigrants have not been of greater concern mainly due to the Naga people's dependence on them. But certain social groups such as Survival Nagaland, NSF etc as such have been keeping vigil and studying the illegal

immigrants and how their presence cause as threat to the social and cultural identity of the Naga people.

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