

Human Security for Women: A Review on Assam, India's Bodoland Territorial Area Districts (BTAD)

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ABSTRACT The present study is undertaken to find out the rural and urban women's perception towards economic, health and personal security within the BTAD. This followed a descriptive method of research, which aimed to determine the rural and urban women's perception towards personal, economic and health security, and was designed as a qualitative case study. It was hypothesised that there is no significant difference between rural and urban women's perception of the three factors of human security. The data was collected from 240 respondents, 60 each from Baksa, Chirang, Kokrajhar and Udalguri districts of the BTAD. Further, 30 rural and 30 urban respondents comprised each district's group. The statistical technique used was Measures of Central Tendency, Measures of Variability and 't' test. The findings of the present study revealed that statistically significant differences exist between rural and urban women's perception of human security.