**MIGRATION AND RURAL DISPLACEMENT IN NORTH-EAST INDIA: A HISTORICAL STUDY OF SEPARATIST INSURGENCY AND COUNTERINSURGENCY.**

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**Abstract -** In India, the arrangement of regional and urban area is significantly influenced by migration. People from the eastern and central areas of India have migrated mostly to the western and northwestern regions. In contrast, the Northeast has a reputation for in-migration and the problems that result from an inflow of migrants, but research on out-migration from the area is limited. This research includes both domestic and international migration and attempts to examine both the influx into and outflow from the region. The seven states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura are together referred to as Northeast India in this research. International borders are shared by all of the states in the region. This research includes both domestic and international migration and attempts to examine both the influx into and outflow from the region. The seven states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura are together referred to as Northeast India in this research. International borders are shared by all of the states in the region. The research attempts to examine the scale of migration into the region, as well as the magnitude of movement out of the region at the state level, using data from the 2011 Census. In the whole Northeast, only the state of Manipur stands out since its outflow is three times more than its intake. The study sheds insight on the combined effects of domestic and international migration in the Northeast, which are typically absent from migration studies on the region but are important for determining economic policy and political outcomes. Reverse flows during the epidemic and lockdown are also evaluated.

**Keywords -** displacement, rural development, rights, north-east, economy.