**ABSTRACT**

North-east India has been a victim of colonial invasion as well as of the ethnic conflicts because of its geographical isolation. The region consists of the seven sister states which were the princely states before they merged with India. The North-east region has been facing a lot of struggles since when it merged with the Indian sub-continent in 15th October, 1949 which lead to the Second World War. Hence, literature from the North-east India largely deals with violence. It is the predominant theme of all the literary works of art produced from the region. There is a clash among the diverse ethnic groups claiming for autonomy. The secessionist movements and the armed insurgencies are playing a major role in the conflict and violence. The native people have been deprived of their fundamental rights, needs and they are forced live under domination and suppression. Women are doubly marginalised by the male colonizers and also by their own native men. The people express their plight, sufferings and emotions through literature. This paper aims to bring about the postcolonial aspects and its effects using a literary device, Anaphora, in select poems of the Manipuri woman poet, Chaoba Phuritshabam from Tattooed with Taboos an Anthology of Poetry by Three Women from Northeast India.