



CONFLICT, VIOLENCE, CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF NAXALISM: IN VIDARBHA

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ABSTRACT

This paper poses two questions : is it a fact that there is more violence in Naxalite (i.e. Maoist) affected districts compared to districts which are free of Naxalite activity? can the fact that Naxalite activity exists in some districts of India but not in others, be explained by differences between districts in their economic and social conditions? Using a number of sources, this study identifies districts in India in which there was significant Naxalite activity. Correlating these findings with district level economic, social and crime indicators, the econometric results show that, after controlling for other variables, Naxalite activity in a district had, if anything, dampening effect on its level of violent crime and crimes against women. Furthermore, even after controlling for other variables, the probability of a district being Naxalite affected rose with an increase in its poverty rate and fell with a rise in its literacy rate. So, one prong in an anti-Naxalite strategy would be to address the twin issues of poverty and illiteracy in India. As the simulations reported in the paper show, this might go a considerable way in ridding districts of Naxalite presence.

INTRODUCTION

A Naxal or Naxalite is a member of the Communist Party of India (Maoist). The term Naxal derives from the name of the village Naxalbari... West Bengal, where the movement had its origin. Naxalities are considered far-left radical communists, supportive of Maoist Political sentiment and ideology. Their origin can be traced to the split in 1967 of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), leading to the formation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist). Initially the movement had its centre in West Bengal. In later years, it spread into less developed areas of rural southern and eastern India, such as Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana through the activities of underground groups like the Communist Party of India (Maoist).

The term Naxalites comes from Naxalbari, a small village in West Bengal. On 18 May 1967, the Siliguri Kishan Sabha, of which Jangal was the president, declared their support for the movement initiated by Kanu Sanyal.

Naxalism is a crucial problem now a day's facing by tribal's as well as common person. Typically this problem has been raised in current scenario. After 60 years of independence, India could not sort out this problem. It has various aspects and causes. This problem has been started from the various movements. Meanwhile violence added in this movement and called as a Naxalism. This problem has particular type of history. This problem has various names in different states. In short Naxalism is organization of aggressive communities. Tribal area and communities are the main parasites of Naxals. Ideologically they are belong to various trends of Maoism.

There is a basic difference between Naxalism and Terrorism. But target of both the activities is common i.e. hurt and spread the terror in society. If we do the study seriously, we observe that the basic lacunas and drawbacks in government and administration system. May be also we can say that one side government and society are the responsible for this problem. Even local politicians and ministers are also involve in this process of Naxalism

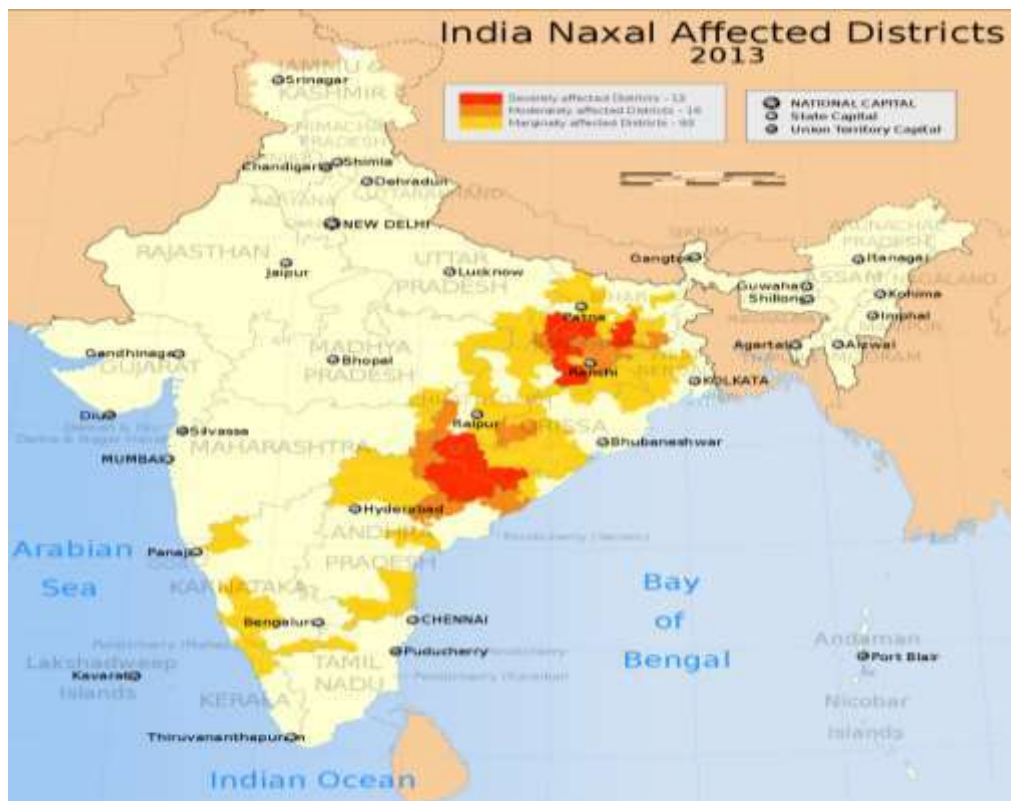
problem. Money, wealth, weapons also sometimes provided by them.

Naxalism directly affect on the regional development. Due to fear and afraid of Naxal persons, the bur crates and employees of government are no ready to go there and perform their duties. Policemen and officers are on the hit list of Naxals. They brutally kill to them. Each and every day the incidents of conflict taking place at various places in India.

Naxalite is a main problem in today's word. Naxalite is movement which had started from naxaibadi village in West Bengal and it occupied to day 40 parts including 220 districts in 20 states in India.

Almost 50000 Indian soldiers are fighting with naxals in various places as per the RAW organization data. Prime ministry has agreed that Naxalism is a major problem in India and we have to think seriously about it. There is a need of time to identify and solve the main causes, effects and application on naxalite problem. As per the research, naxalism rose due to the unsuccessful of government, illiterate Indian citizen, large and extended geographical parts in india. Much intellectual class tried to study the naxalite problem on the basis of scientific approach in which the review has been taken from police, politician and residents of these region.

BACKGROUND AND HISTORY OF NAXAL MOVEMENT



As of April 2018, the areas where Naxalites are most visible are :-

- **Andhra Pradesh** : Visakhapatnam
- **Bihar** : Gaya, Jamui, Lakhisarai
- **Chhattisgarh** : Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Kanker, Kondagaon, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Sukma
- **Jharkhand** : Bokaro, Chatra, Garhwa, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Khunti, Latehar, Lohardag, Palamu, Ranchi, Simdega West, Singhbhum
- **Maharashtra** : Gadchiroli, Gondia, Yavatmal.
- **Odisha** : Koraput, Malkangiri
- **Telangana** : Bhandradri, Kothagudem.

Although the Naxal movement in Maharashtra is not recognized, the Maoists have carved out a guerrilla zone in the underdeveloped tribal area of eastern Maharashtra in the last two decades. It was during the 1980s that the Naxals entered from neighbouring Andhra Pradesh with the slogan 'liberation against state repression'. They managed to establish rapport with the local poverty stricken tribal's by regularly visiting their villages. While the Naxals were making inroads into eastern Maharashtra, the government was terming them as the spill over effect from Andhra Pradesh. Today, there are fifteen dalams working in Maharashtra, among which the platoon dalam, Tipagarh dalam and Khobramendha dalam are the most vicious: using LMGs and other sophisticated weapons. The CPI

(Maoist) has around 250 fulltime armed cadres and a strong contingent of 3000 local supporters.

Gadchiroli has become the Red bastion in Maharashtra, whereas Chandrapur, Gondiya, Yavatmal, Bhandara and Nanded districts are declared "Naxal prone areas". All these districts are situated adjoining to the Naxal-infested regions of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. Apart from this favourable geographical setting, the economic backwardness and undulating terrain of these districts are fertile grounds for Left extremism.

The Ministry of Home Affairs Annual Report (2004-05) registers an alarming 15 percent increase in Naxal violence in Maharashtra during 2004. Last year proved to be more eventful with the Naxals systematically choosing their targets and spreading their area of operation. Throughout the year, the Naxals have targeted security personnel. What is surprising is their sustained attack on the Panchayat Raj institutions. This shows they do not people to taste political power as they are apprehensive that it might bridge the gap between the government and the people. The Andhra fiasco in 2005 had its impact in Maharashtra. Evident from the arrests of Naxalites and their sympathizers from previously Naxal-free districts such as Yavatmal and Wardha in Vidarbha and Aurangabad in Marathwada. A firearm manufacturing unit was unearthed in Nagpur. Gadchiroli Superintendent of Police, Shirish Jain, has confirmed the presence of Nepal Maoists in the region.

The term 'Naxal' taken from the word Naxalbari which is in West Bengal. Basically their idea is originated from communist ideology. Maharashtra, Andrapradesh, MP, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are the main centres of Naxal movement. As per the reports of police authority, all groups and troops of Naxals have been attached to each other. In that way they established the network of connectivity which is beneficial to them for spread the terror and occurring the incidents. Every year there are so many incidents and accidents took place by Naxal persons. Fulfillment the demands and divert the attention of common persons towards them is a main aim of Naxals.

In interior area they have their tents and centres. Like police force they have chronology and hierarchy in those groups. Among them, they select a commander for that troop. Training, exercise, motivational speeches also time to time given by them. Means these are well established and organized organizations. History has the evidence of wars happens in the world since an ancient time which affects on society. An earlier Egyptian and Assyrian civilizations show the seeds of terrorism. Military terrorism in Sparta Roman terrorist were the first activities carried by kingdom of Nadivshah and Taimuvlang who were the forcefully rulers in medieval period. 'I am state' was the statement of Lucia fourteenth is the previous example of terrorism.

Terrorism, Naxalism and Feudalism are the various form of organized crimes in the world. In India, Kashmir and Punjab are the victims of terrorists and Naxals anti-social activities in Andrapradesh, Maharashtra, MP and Chhattisgarh. Main aim of terrorism and naxalism is to spread the terror in society for fulfillment of their unauthentic demands.

CAUSES OF NAXALISM

According to Maoist sympathisers, the Indian Constitution 'ratified colonial policy and made the state custodian of tribal homelands', turning tribal populations into squatters on their own land and denied them their traditional rights to forest produce. These Naxalite conflicts began in the late 1960s with the prolonged failure of the Indian government to implement constitutional reforms to provide for limited tribal autonomy with respect to natural resources on their lands, e.g. pharmaceutical and mining, as well as pass 'land ceiling laws' limiting the land to be possessed by landlords and distribution of excess land to landless farmers and labourers. In Scheduled Tribes (ST) areas, disputes related to illegal alienation of ST land to non-tribal people, still common, gave rise to the Naxalite movement.

In fact 80% of the total displaced persons within the period of 1947-2000 were tribal's. A large number of tribal's were not regarded by state services as well as governmental development projects. Attempts by the states to increase its influence in the most backwards areas resulted in repression of the inhabitants by state authorities such as by the forest departments and subsequently resulted in the destruction of their traditional social bond.

The most Naxal affected areas Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh are rich in natural resources. In this area, natural resources are not only reason of Promoting Naxalite movement. It could be one of the reasons, but not the only reason. It is doubtful whether it could be considered even as the primary reason. The failure of the government to reach out to these areas is another major factor that aids growth of Naxalism in these areas. The governance is poor or worse, in certain places it is non-existent. Popular schemes take long to devise but longer to implement. Even while implementing, the benefit always reach those who are the "naves" and not those who are in need.

EFFECTS OF NAXALISM

The impact of Naxalism over the development of the affected states is undoubtedly negative if measured with respect to the conventional economic markers employed for measuring development, namely GDP and per capita income. It is the social and political impacts of Naxalism on development that really leaves all in a fix. There have been multiple opinions about these aspects and the confusing bit is that all factions seem to be convinced of their part of the story and have

logical reasons and events supporting it. In my view this is bound to happen considering the duration and the proportion of this movement. Naxalism has been in view since 1960's and has spread across the states of -West Bengal, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and eastern U.P. and recently there have been mobilization attempts in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh as well. Though all Naxal groups are bound by a common ideology they tend to act and react in different ways and affect a diverse kind of population which lead to varied opinions.

These two problems disturb the economy of country, Libyan, Ireland, Iran, Sri-Lanka etc. nation shown the serve ill effects on economy. Sri-Lanka is the main victim of affected economy forms all the levels. In India, many states affected by these anti-social activities and got serious and economical disturbance. International terrorism is most dangerous in current scenario to democracy. In Bihar, 30 crores collected by naxals from common people. It's difficult to survive for Hindu in Jammu and Kashmir. Ten thousand people killed by naxals since five year.

Naxalism is main problem about security, development and social harmony in Vidarbha, Andrapradesh and Chhattisgarh. Total 13 states and 40% part in India have been affected by internal security. In various states around 55 districts are occupied by naxals problem. Religious places are the centers and components of terrorism.

Naxalism spread in Vidarbha mainly in Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts. Therefore for finding the facts related to naxal activities, Gadchiroli district has selected for research.

Maharashtra specially, Vidarbha region is a main part of naxal movement. Main naxal affected district are Gadchiroli, Chandrapur and Gondiya. These districts are attached to the border of Andrapradesh and Chhattisgarh. Naxal activities affect on organization, social, economical, political, people psychology and thoughts, role of government and application etc.

There are many definitions of naxalism as per the different perspectives. B.M. Jenking defined, 'Naxalism is the plan of fear or personal terrorist action spread in the society. According to an International Council, 'terrorism is the crime against state in which society, citizens and groups get feared in their minds'.

NAXALISM IN VIDARBHA

Initially five naxalite groups had been admitted in Sironcha village in Gadchiroli district. They had approached to tribal communities about their problems. Naxalite troupes have some educated people like Kodmpali, Sitoramya and P. Vasudeo, Gadchiroli and Chandrapur districts are the center of the naxalite movement. After that naxals had been spread gradually in Sironcha, Aheri and Attapali. In 1983, naxals had arranged an assembly to attract the people and especially to youths. Officers,

contractors, traders and leaders had the effect of naxals.

Around 80% Sangam volunteers have been served in Gadchiroli. Dolman is a systematic and well organized naxal organization. They frame different subgroup which works for a various villages. In tribal communities they are known as a Anna. Since an ancient time, many people and policemen killed by naxals in different regions of the Maharashtra.

IMPORTANT PARAMETERS FOR UNDERSTANDING THE NAXALITE PROBLEM

1. Most of the people are suffered form of kidnapping, murder, fear and terror in this region.
2. Tribal's are quite confused between government and naxalism.
3. Gadchiroli is a main naxal affected, undeveloped and downtrodden region in Maharashtra. Government officers, police and NGO's hesistate to go and perform their role in this area.
4. Even local leaders provide money, power and weapons to them. Therefore it's very difficult to eradicate this problem till today.
5. Tribal's are caught between government and naxalism. Therefore they are depressed and diverted from ill activities of naxals. Government failed to control and finishing this problem. Many policemen were killed by naxals. The network of naxalism is densely spread in various region of India.
6. Local people in this region are worried about their kids. The naxals forced their kids into naxal movement. They are known and familiar about improper role of government, naxalism and police. They have negativity regarding the various agencies.
7. Women have the insecurity from naxlite and police in naxal affected region.
8. People are aware about the locations of naxals in this research area. People are caught in problem between police and naxals. They are also aware that naxals have the connection with foreign countries. Both lobbies are taking doubts on them in current situations noticed that politicians are selfish and people don't believe on their attitude and action People in this area are quite confused about their life and future.

The Role of government to curb the Naxalism :-

1. The role of Army-To destroy the root cause of Naxalism, Army play an important role to this regards. Proper planning, support and motivation etc are necessary for solve this problem.
2. The role of villagers and local persons-Police authority has to win the minds of

local persons. After that they can believe on police authority. Confidential information provides by them is useful for fix the agenda and direction to destroy Naxalism.

3. Local development and progress- Government and administration have to play convenient role for the regional development. In that way basic problem can sort out and satisfactory situation spread in that locality.
4. Employment recourses and industrilization - When employers will get the jobs, their minds can be stable and they will not diverted towards Naxalism.
5. Transportation and Communication - These are the basic things in current scenario. First upon concentration should give for the development in this process. Fast communication and involvement in surrounding will help to stop the growth of Naxalism.
6. Explanation in education - The policy of education should implement strictly and seriously for basic and free primary education in tribal region. This situation will helpful to aware against the Naxalism.
7. Suitable discussion and counselling with Naxal persons- Government of India has adopted the surrender policy for Naxal persons which is need to apply properly. There is need to create the awareness for this policy.
8. Women and youth empowerment - With the help of government and administration special attention should give on women and youth empowerment. They have to come in main stream of development.

CONCLUSION

Therefore the state must start to fight the conflict legally, minimize collateral damage, strengthen the leadership of the security forces and abstain from any human rights violation. The security forces should better start protecting the population living within the are of conflict instead of merely confronting the Maoists on large scale. The Naxalite movement must be challenged politically by presenting better alternatives to the Maoist approach and offer new perspectives. In this regard the state should start addressing the basic needs of the poor and fulfilling its main responsibilities to deliver human development to these disadvantaged areas.

It is vital for the state governments to coordinate and cooperate with the support from the central government to launch an efficient counter-naxal strategy. It is impossible to deal with the issue in a short period of time. A long-term vision in this direction is demanded for successful implementation of the counter-naxal strategies. The government needs to balance its response but more importantly it needs to focus on a third aspect of the problem. The

naxal problem cannot be curbed until the government makes significant changes in its policies.

Solutions of the problems lay in the society and the govt. that have work in the welfare the peoples. They can be helped the social psychological development. If young minds can be captured by teachings of naxalism. Why cannot the same minds be captured and changed through education.

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