



MAOISM AND ITS RELAVANCE:-CHALLENGES TO GLOBALIZED INDIA

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Indian state is becoming an economic powerhouse, but Maoist movement threatening continuously. Delhi's so praised economic globalization and its importance on the mini Maoist state interference have much to do with the Maoist further gathering of strength. Today these leftist extremists are stretching their activity area from the Nepalese border to northern parts of Kerala (an Indian province). The Indian Ministry of Home Affairs declared states and districts are highly affected (Sahani/Singh 2010); seven of them are quite dangerous, some pocket and interior jungles where down-trodden poverty-exploited people and untouched from Indian mainstream civilization are attracted to Maoist politics. They mobilize them against state. This problem can be marked most critical threat to India's security, its origin getting worse, though India is attacked by many conflicts-but in terms of death, atrocities, span of affected and conflicted area it should be taken as a probably greatest muscle power against India. Kashmir and north east are located in its west and east. Whether China and Cuba slowly turning their face from communist ideology in India Maoist are still a great threat.

20 states and 223 districts are regarded as red corridor by mass media and security department. It comprises least developed and poorest region of India. Maoist movement accumulated high amount of tribal and untouchables (Dalits). Former finance minister P. Chidambaram shows us wealthier states are getting more developed where poorer states situation getting worse, and these developing dichotomy creating Maoist alliance with poor people. Private industry and businessman choosing Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, New Delhi where infrastructure and market situation is slightly better, for this reason their annual growth average 8-10% in the other hand Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh basically agrarian and whose expenditure depends basically on federal funds whose economic structure is primarily agrarian. This disparity is effect of rapid liberalization and privatization in the past few decades and much low spending in governmental development project. Weak industrialization and wide spread unemployment in rural and interior places force some citizen from poorer states to wealthier states and urban centres, others situation getting declined and some of them have taken up arms on their hand to counter Indian dichotomy of economic liberalization. In response states main approach towards this threat focused mainly on the re-establishment of law and order.

During 2009 situation become fierce Indian government started comprehensive offensive action called 'GREEN HUNT'. Deploying around 70000 paramilitary troops against the Maoist terrorist. This year nearly 800 people have been killed in the conflicted area. Surprisingly this operation attracted a small range of media and foreign attention. Although it is one of the biggest internal armed conflict in the world. This turmoil exists since more than 50 years. In recent years this subject is studying in Indian context to find out the reason behind this upheaval and its roots. Not only social scientist and journalist also a great number of former security personnel have contributed to the study of Maoism.

In recent years they demanding forest rights, land redistribution, minimum wages, interior villages which are far from access served as a safe havens for Naxalites. Adivasis used forests from many decades but forest conservation rights impose restriction and Maoist get their sympathy. Corruption within forest officials pushed

them to armed Maoist. Following the politics of liberating the rural areas the Maoist not only able to get their demands but also establish some kind of parallel government, they also redistributed land, imposed taxes and established courts (the courts resolves not only economic but also the legal matters).

Observer research foundation in Delhi, estimates the Naxalites now have 9000-10000 armed fighters, with access to about 6500 firearms. There are about a further 40000 full time cadres, This working statistics shows Naxalite power in India broadening their area. In most places they have an underground, hit and run force. But in Bastar forest area they are well armed and controlled the region. Controlling the large piece of land and operating actions across states borders of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. In the tiny village scattered across the jungle the Indian state administration is quite invisible (THE ECONOMIST 2006). Moreover they introduced a social code forbidding alcohol consumption nearly half million acres in Andhra Pradesh, banned gambling and prostitution in rural population, state is completely absent, disregarded or corrupt in those region. In reality Maoist are preventing administration developmental interference. In one side there is a hand-pump installed by the local government but the well has become dry due to less maintenance, Maoists were preventing government to enter that area. There are no roads, electrification, telephone connection. In villages teachers do not come and where teacher is present there is no school building-classes holds outdoors. Policemen, health workers, and officials are never seen in those area, they are frightened to cross the Maoist region. The emptiness of administration was filled up by Naxalite committees, running village affairs and providing logistic support to the terrorists camping in the forest. For the past few years these terrorists, mostly local tribal people -have been fighting not just the police and army but their own neighbours who are peace loving and eager to join mainstream India. Indian state and administration formed and backed SALWA-JUDUM (Peoples front who supports Indian agenda) an anti Maoist group. This group so became an arm of government policy and paramilitary force. Some 5000 of its members have been inducted as special police officers and given training and arms. This anti Maoist 'SCORCHED VILLAGE' policy is tried to starve Maoist of local support. This recognize that the Naxalite's real strength lies not in their guerilla in the jungle but in their civilian networks in the villages themselves. According to local governments thousands of people started turning up by the roadside, fleeing Naxalite camps. There was a no choice but resettled them in relief camps; of which there are now 17 (THE ECONOMIST 2006). Naxalites threatened many poor people for having a government contract or brick house. The Maoist ruthlessness crossed every limit, they load the corpses of their victims with mines so those trying to serve the bodies are also killed. According to K.P.S. Gill a retired police personnel who known as a supercop said their ideology is that the manner of killing should frighten more than the killing itself. For local officials in Dantewada and the state government, the Maoists are just bandits, extortionist. Himanshu Kumar who run aid projects in district says he used to respect the Naxalites as working for the betterment of the masses but he now found people supporting them out of fear of their guns, or to gain power to loot others (THE ECONOMIST 2006). Most of their young recruits are illiterate tribal people have never knowledge of Maoism most of them are poor farmers seeking a small money from selling forest products like kendu pata. According to the 2001 census, about three quarters of Dantewadas 1220 villages are almost wholly tribal, 1161 have no

medical facilities, 214 have no primary schools, the literacy rate is below 29% for men and 14% for women (THE ECONOMIST 2006). They mobilize people against state carries propaganda that roads are built to simply back the country, to loot the forest and mining products. This is called 'asymmetric expectations'. Government should literate people serve local people with better livelihood and turn them first generation market consumer. In this way Maoists get detached locally. Government in one hand carry the light of literacy and development on the other hand stop Maoist atrocities over local people.

Maoist became more strategic and their ideological cohesion have given greater push in fighting Indian government. The Maoist expansion to 16 states shows that they are spreading rapidly. (A.K.Mehra 2011)-TABLE 1

Table 1 Districts affected by Maoism in 2007 with degree of intensity

States affected (no of districts)	Highly affected districts	Moderately affected districts	Marginally affected districts	No districts affected	% of districts affected
Andhra Pradesh(23)	12	7	4	23	100.0
Bihar(39)	16	3	13	32	82.00
Jharkhand(24)	14	4	5	23	95.83
Chattishgarh(18)	7	1	6	14	77.70
Orissa(30)	8	5	9	22	73.33
West Bengal(18)	4	3	10	17	94.44
Maharashtra(35)	2	4	1	7	20.00
Karnataka(27)	1	9	2	12	44.44
Madhya Pradesh(48)	-	2	4	6	12.5
Uttar Pradesh(70)	1	2	3	6	8.57
Tamil Nadu(29)	-	2	6	8	27.58

TABLE 2: Conservative estimate of persons and tribals displaced by development projects, 1951-1990 (in hundreds of thousands)

TYPES OF PROJECT	ALL DPs	Percentage of DPs	DPs Resettled	Percentage of Resettled DPs	BACKLOG (lakhs)	Backlog(percent)	Tribals displaced	Tribals as percentage of all DPs	Tribals DPs and resettled (lakhs)	Percentage of tribal DPs resettled	Backlog of tribal DPs	Backlog of DPs (percent)
DAM	164.0	77.0	41.00	25.0	123.00	75.0	63.21	38.5	15.81	25.00	47.40	75.0
MINES	25.5	12.0	6.30	24.7	19.20	75.3	13.30	52.20	3.30	25.00	10.00	75.0
INDUSTRIES	12.5	5.9	3.75	30.0	8.75	70.0	3.13	25.0	0.80	25.0	2.33	75.0
WILDLIFE	6.0	2.8	1.25	20.8	4.75	79.2	4.5	75.0	1.00	22.0	3.50	78.0
OTHERS	5.0	2.3	1.50	30.0	3.50	70.0	1.25	25.0	0.25	20.2	1.00	80.0
TOTAL	213	100	53.80	25.0	159.20	75.0	85.39	40.9	21.6	25.0	64.23	75.0

1 lakh=100,000; DP denotes displaced person. Source: Fernandes 1994:22-32.

The Hindu (31 March 2007) showed us out of the 22141 families displaced by the Hirakund dam in Orissa in 1957 only 2185 were rehabilitated by 2007. Tribals became angry against state power; various research conducted by world bank and world commission on dams (2000) showed us this failed strategy created social chaos, according to world commission on dams 'large dams have had serious impact on the lives, livelihoods, cultures and spiritual existence of indigenous and tribal peoples. Due to neglect and lack of capacity to secure justice because of structural inequality, cultural dishonesty, dissonance, discrimination and economic and political marginalization, indigenous and tribal peoples have suffered disproportionately from the negative impacts of large dams while often being excluded from sharing in the benefits, 40-

Kerala(14)	-	-	3	3	21.42
Uttarakhand (13)	-	5	4	9	69.23
Haryana(20)	-	2	5	7	35.00
Rajasthan (32)	-	3	-	3	09.38
Gujrat(25)	-	-	2	2	08.00
16 (465)	65	52	77	194	41.72

Total of all districts =612; 31.7% of all districts affected. Source : Institute of Conflict Management, New Delhi (updated 31 October 2007).

There was Maoist influence in 2007 in 194 districts (nearly 1/3 rd of 612 districts in the country) in 16 states in various degrees. 65 that is 14% of the affected districts are highly affected (A.K. Mehra 2011). When operation GREEN HUNT was launched to bring peace and destroy Maoist, government of India has admitted that 20 states and 223 districts and 2000 police stations are affected (A.K. Mehra 2009). Maoist upheaval mainly backed by SC and ST (scheduled caste and scheduled tribe) traditionally backward section of people. They started this bloody class war against rich zamindars to stop age old exploitation, enslavement, indebtedness, deprivation, humiliation. Maoist clash with Indian state mainly happened in rural and interior area where government development project is far away to reach. Most affected and Maoist ridden states have a large rate of the Dalits and other backward classes. The helplessness of them escalated by the propaganda preached by Maoist that they do not get help from the system moreover the state machinery of law and order is biased against them. Judicial pronouncements particularly in the lower courts display caste bias (Shukla 2006). Less access to participatory democracy lead some large number of Dalits and STs (Indigenous people and Hill people) to Maoist area.

Forced displacement problem which is pushing tribals to Maoism. Maoism affected states which have large number of displaced people who are victimized by state corruption, less rehabilitation. The displacement of 8.5 million Adivasis between 1951 and 1990 representing 41% of all displaced. Large dams, mines, industries are the main reason of displacement. 25% of displaced resettled and 75% has been thrown out from their home (table 2).

50% of those displaced were tribal people. 2000:110) Large dams across the country displaced mainly Dalits, Tribals and backward caste in 9 states are dominated by Maoists. (table 3).

TABLE 3 Percentage of tribal people affected by some large dams in India

Project	State	Total no. displaced	% of tribals displaced	SC/ Others
HIRAKUND	ORISSA	110,000	18.34	n.a
BHAKRA	HP	36,000	34.76	n.a
PONG	HP	80,000	56.25	n.a
UKAI	GUJARAT	52,000	18.92	n.a
LALPUR	GUJARAT	11,300	83.20	n.a
DAMAN GANGA	GUJARAT	8,700	48.70	n.a
KARJAN	GUJARAT	11,600	100	n.a

ICHA	ORISSA	30,800	80	n.a
MANAS	BIHAR	3,700	31	n.a
CHANDIL	BIHAR	37,600	87.92	n.a
POVLAM	MP,ANDHRAPRADESH	150,000	52.90	n.a
TITULI	MAHARASTRA	13,600	51.61	n.a
UPPER INDRAVATI	ORISSA	20,000	43.76	13
MACHKUNDA	ORISSA	16,200	51.1	10.21
SUBARNAREKHA	BIHAR	64,000	67.29	27
KABINI	KARNATAKA	20,000	30	n.a
MANDIRA	ORISSA	n.a	68.18	n.a
MASANJOR	BIHAR	16,000	MOSTLY TRIBAL	n.a
BANSAGAR	MP	142,000	75	n.a
MAHI BAJAJ SAGAR	RAJASTHAN, MP	35,000	76.24	2.13
KADANA	RAJASTHAN,GUJARAT	30,000	100	n.a
BISALPUR	RAJASTHAN	70,000	70(SC+ST)	
BARGI	MP	35,000	43	10 SC,19 OBC
MAITHAN AND PANCHET	BIHAR,WEST BENGAL	93,874	53.46	n.a
NAGARJUN SAGAR	ANDHRA PRADESH	25,490	36	7 SC,45 OBC
SRISAILAM	ANDHRA PRADESH	100,000	81(SC+ST)	
RIHAND	UP,MP	47,500	MOSTLY TRIBAL	n.a
UPPER KOLAB	ORISSA	50,771	52	17
NARMADA SAGAR	MP	170,000	20	14
SARDAR SAROVAR	GUJARAT,MAHARASTRA,MP	200,000	56	9
KULKU	ORISSA	14,000	MOSTLY TRIBAL	
SURYA	MAHARASTRA	7,290	100	

SC=Scheduled Castes;ST=Scheduled Tribes;OBC=Other Backward Class.HP= Himachal Pradesh.;UP=Uttar Pradesh.MP=Madhya Pradesh.The states appearing in bold are naxalite affected:they were not in bold in the original table,which did not include a proportion about a casual link between displacement and naxalism.Source:Patwardhan 1997,one of 126 contributing papers to the World Commission on Dams.

The forest rights of tribal people is an age old debate .This type of deprivation of forest people should be handle carefully most capitalist trying to grasp and setting up of large large industry in interior area and this action created problems in West Bengal, Orissa, Jharkand . In Jharkhand peoples forum have been protesting since 2005 against pipelines with promised FDI .Jharkhand ,21 out of 22 districts are affected by maoist and any dull handling of the situation will only give support and the ranks of maoist groups (Hebbar 2006: 4953).

Now maoist are trying to spread their in urban India.The new set of problems arises in urban India like wage related problem ,large economic difference between poor and rich, problems arises also in unorganized sectors from the effect of liberalization and globalization rural and urban sectors are getting close to each other. Rural people became more poor. Large industry, SEZ , Corporate agriculture are forcing poor people to periphery. This marginalized people have knowledge of agriculture only; without this primary sector they will be helpless and jobless. Globalization minimize the scope of employment .Automation, robotics, internet of things ,artificial intelligence are some of the few reason of joblessness .Some companies promising to land holders of occupied land industry oriented training and subsequent job. But how is it possible! it is now a question ;a peasant s son get a job with poor level of education in private or public sector. Most of iron ore and coal mines are situated in tribal and backward area. And state

governments are helping private industries to capture this type of lands ,mines ,forests .Displaced people or fear of displacement organize and mobilize people to maoist ideology .Outsiders are stimulate the fear of alienation and homelessness .Some acts are introduced and implemented to finish the oppression of backward class like 2006 forest dwellers act. Government should produce an enact some new kind of law which will guarantee to secure rights of land donours ,selling price will be fixed according to market or share and debenture will be given to them for securing their future and transforming them in to small investors willing or unwilling land donours will take decision for offering land to the industry or public sector .willing land donours will be compensated by the value of land in next ten years .who are unwilling substitute land should be procured and distributed and among them according to the ratio and quality of the land. Share or debenture will be given to them according to the value of the land in this way they will be considered as the shareholders of the company.

Maoism is not outcome of only industrial or economic reason but also psychological .In reality this upheaval is synthesis of age old economic, social, political oppression as well as mental helplessness. Their fear is justified by imagination of worsed future from relatively better present .Every ethnic group in Indian are now trying to gain the economical advantage in future ;so Maoism is still relevant in globalized India . Indian government should tackle this problem carefully. Economic and political acceptance of backward people is not enough .Government should help them to promote their culture, community belief, occasion, education ; in these way this backward communities will be a part of the mainstream India.

Maoist influence on development has a negative approach ,affected states per capita GDP growth getting low .The nominal per capita GDP of maoist affected states except Andhra pradesh and Maharashtra is below 1s below than one thousand dollar whereas unaffected states per capita GDP is one to two thousand dollar.Maoist also prevent from collecting tax in their strong hold areas. Because of low investment on education and health people from interior area suffered .Also domestic investment is much lower than other state ;for their extortion and security money every aspects of investments is still low. Affected states cannot export their goods to other state or country so business cycle and FDI condition is poor . Micro-economic effects include lower tourist ,lower regional tourism market share, reduced usage of public transport ,reduced long term investment in farming and service sector, reduced enrollment in schools ,lower job availability and lack of substantial opportunities (Sushant Veer,2012).Maoist also destroying road rollers ,closing banks ,damaging railway-highway-telecommunication .Many states billion dollar investment are closed ; maoist now turned jungle mafia ;they are attacking and harming people and these violent attack have no connection with peoples right .They forced people at the gun point and ask them to not exercise parliamentary democracy .The maoist extortion business is estimated to be round up 2000 crore ruppees .All contractors have to pay 5-10% security money. Often villagers and adivasis are caught in cross-fire between the security force and maoist :so their good deeds for rural India has huge cost in terms of economic development and safety (Sushant Veer,2012)

Conclusion: From the above discussion we can understand the age old depression ,oppression ,victimization ,forced backward people of India to carry arms and some wrongly guided maoist brainwashed them and provoking them to stand against Indian state arms and ammunations is not a solution. Indian state should opt following strategy to cure this serious illness of Indian security.

1. Make law and implement institution more sophisticated, strong. Give them the touch of latest liberalization ideas.
2. Initiate various programmes for development of traditionally backward, forest, tribal people and rural people.
3. Supply primary resources to marginalized people
4. Increase access of political participation
5. Widening the practice of debate ,discussion ,reform based

solution in every area of society

6. Take the path of sustainable development
7. Stop developmental displacement and give rehabilitation with basic livelihood supply
8. Spread education, human right consciousness, career oriented courses, strengthen ethical education maoist area.
9. Government should employ airforce, drone, counter intelligence to destroy those unwilling maoist who denied to join mainstream. also government can offer police or military job to them in this way we can use their network against them.

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