



Research Paper

## Maoist Issues and Indian Political System: A Special reference to Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh

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### ABSTRACT

*[The Naxalite movement started violently in 1967, it spreading to almost all parts of the country. Some of the finest brains and the cream of India's youth, in certain areas, left their homes, village and colleges to achieve the dreams of a new world, a new social order. The maoist have been saviors' to the poor and provided them with food, livelihood and security where the government failed to deliver. Those leading the movement set up schools, educated children and the youth, brought the poor together to grow crops, focused on healthcare, drinking water and so on. This was hugely appealing in the most backward area specially in the mountainous and tribal areas. These are the main causes that they were attracted to the Maoist ideology and its pledge for social service. However, it cannot be denied that now there is an overlap of revolutionary ideology and criminal activities. There are factions, clashes within the movement, murders (in the name of killing informers) and these are some of the reasons cited by Maoist foot-soldiers for backing out of the war zone. The nature of the Maoist leadership and recruitment have both undergone a sea change as well. The movement was primarily strengthened by the urban intelligentsia. Educated youth from Kolkata, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand's colleges and universities joined the movement to fight for the rights of the poor, leaving behind the prospect of bright careers and the comfort of home. But the armed Maoist soldiers fighting this war now a different kind of soldier, many of whom have even had associations with crime and the underworld.]*

*Received 21 August, 2021; Revised: 03 September, 2021; Accepted 05 September, 2021 © The author(s) 2021. Published with open access at [www.questjournals.org](http://www.questjournals.org)*

### I. INTRODUCTION:-

The Naxalite movement erupted violently in 1967, its flames spreading to almost all part of the country. Some of the finest brains and the cream of Indian's youth, in certain areas, left their homes and colleges to chase the dream of a new world, a new social order. Two decades had passed since independence and yet large segments of the Indian population –peasants, workers and tribal's continued to suffer the worst forms of exploitation. A peaceful political process, it was felt, would not be able to bring about necessary change because vested interests controlled the levers of power, regulated the wheels of industry and had a feudal stranglehold over the predominantly agrarian economy. The flame was doused, but the embers remained and there was a resurgence of the Naxalite movement in a virulent form in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar in the 1980s. The People's War Group, with a firm base in the Telengana area, spread its tentacles to the adjoining areas of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha. The Naxalite movement has ebbed and flowed during more than a quarter century of its existence. Naxalism arose from certain basic factors- social injustice, economic inequality, and the failure of the system to redress the grievances of large sections of people who suffered and continue to suffer as a result. Social justice is the first value aspiration inscribed into the Indian constitution, it underwrites later outright advocacy of socialism. Social justice is not a humanly justiciable matter and all attempts at so called social engineering are more pronounced in the achievement of unforeseen consequences, than in the solution of perceived problems for which they were purportedly invented. As to the working of these attempts at social justice and its criminal outcomes, the first example is the first act of the newly constituted republic which led to the first constitutional amendment.

Basically, the tribal people are joining the Maoist group because of their poverty, illiteracy, unhealthiness and they want to protect their natural resources. The indigenous people of India are commonly called Adivasi. Adivasis are viewed as Indian citizen period. They are not discussed in term of their ancient culture, they worship and other forms of ethnic distinction. There is no separate call to protect their unique identity or to preserve their special habitat. Adivasis are under attack by the Indian state and insurgent group. The area of armed operation of the state is now totally ambiguous, to suggest that OGH covers all the adivasi populated regions of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha and West Bengal. There is no mention of the specific location of OGH in area of the Dandakaranya forest mostly in the greater Baster area of Chhattisgarh- Where Maoists have a formidable presence with sophisticated arms and well concealed hideouts. The central government frequently convenes high-profile meetings of chief ministers, secretaries and police chiefs of the country to meet the challenges posed by the menace. Cutting special force, carved out of the paramilitary forces are being constructed and deployed in Naxal infested areas.

#### **MAOISM AND ITS ORIGIN:-**

After carrying out deliberations for more than two long years under the supervision of Revolutionary International Movement formed on March 12, 1984 and coordination Committee of Maoist Parties and Organizations of South Asia (CCOMPOSA) formed in June 2001, two Naxal groups Maoist Communist Center of India led by Prasant Bose alias Kishenda, general secretary and Peoples War (PW) led by MupallaLaxmanRao alias Ganapathy general secretary merged to form a new party by the name of Communist party of India (MAOIST) on September 21, 2004 whose general secretary become MupallaLaxmanRao. The party's aim was to overthrow the state and established Communism in India. The New Communist Party of India (Maoist) will continue to act as a consolidated political vanguard of the Indian Proletariat. Marxism-Leninism-Maoism will be the ideological basis guiding its thinking in all the spheres of its activities. It will continue its struggle against right and left deviations, particularly against revisionism, by taking this as the main danger for the communist movement as a whole. It will still seek to unite all genuine Maoist group and individuals that remain outside this unified party. The Maoist (CPI) which derives its Ideological and militaristic inspiration from the Chaina Mao Tse Tung thoughts which propagates agrarian armed revolution to capture the political power. Indian Maoist/Naxalites aim at overthrowing the Indian state through the agrarian armed revolution and capturing political power. Maoist movement in India has a big story dating back almost 50 years. This movement survives on poverty, disparity, and discontent among the masses. In India Maoist movement started in Telengana uprising (1946-1951), an armed peasant uprising, the real movement spearheaded by a Maoist party. The Communist party of India started in 1969. In 1990s, they held several rounds of talks with each other to initiate the process of unification. The two major Maoist blocks of that time were the Maoist Communist Center of India (MCCI) of Bihar and CPI (ML) Peoples War groups of Andhra Pradesh. On May 25, 1961 an armed peasant uprising led by Kanu Sanyal of CPI (M) broke out at Naxalbari village in Siliguri district of West Bengal. This uprising is known as Naxalbari movement. In this movement a tribal youth, who had a judicial order to plough his land was attacked by Zamindars. The tribals retaliated and refused to part with the land owners' share of their produce and lifted the entire stock from his granary.

#### **WHY PEOPLE ARE JOINING THE MAOIST GROUP?**

One main cause for this huge spread is that the rebels never had problems in terms of recruitment and finding sympathizers. Since the Telengana movement started, the Communist's strategy focuses on mobilizing the disadvantaged and marginalized by utilizing their unfavorable situation. The expansion of the Maoist influence must be seen in the light of persisting poverty and malnutrition as well as huge income disparities in several parts of India. Although India is nowadays seen by many commentators as an aspiring power in the world, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) rates India in their reputable Human Development Index (HDI) in having life expectancy, education and standard of living on a place 134 of 182 nations for the year 2009. The single HDI-reports on Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh show an especially low grade of development.

The poverty rate in rural areas of the other most affected states, Orissa and Jharkhand, is among the world's most extreme. In addition, referring to estimations from the Indian government, 456 million people, i.e. around 42% of India's total population, lives under the global poverty line. One third of the global poor lives in India, 75% in rural areas. The constant high numbers of farmer suicides due to indebtedness, harassment and discrimination, especially in the Naxalite affected areas, reflects the miserable situation of large parts of India's rural population. The allocation of farmland remains unevenly that is to some extent still a result of the British occupation. The lack of human development causes anger and resentments amongst the people. They feel alienated and excluded. In addition often local elites are engaged in exploiting, harassing and even torturing the tribal population (Planning Commission 2008, 4-6).

The Naxalites receive most support from Adivasis. Their causes for supporting the violent movement are manifold: Among these groups persists low degree of employment and qualification, new forest policies with restriction for their livelihoods, cultural humiliation, weak access to health care, education and power, restricted and limited access to natural resources, multifaceted forms of exploitation, social atrocities, displacement and deficient rehabilitation programs, political marginalisation and suppression of protests.

In fact 80% of the total displaced persons within the period of 1947 – 2000 were tribals. 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 backward 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 bonds. The age of globalization with the liberation of India's economy and opening up of its markets gave new life to the conflict. Several Indian and foreign companies operate in the resource rich areas of Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Orissa that constitute the poorest states in India and show a high degree of Naxalite affection. Several of them have signed memoranda of understanding worth billions for exploiting the respective resources. But the inhabitants of these areas generally do not benefit from the resources richness of their areas. Besides the issue of mining, the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and huge dam projects entail the displacement of thousands of people. Thus they are not interested into the so-called development projects by the state and even attack the employees of these companies. These processes create beneficial conditions regarding recruiting grounds for the Maoists. They only need to exploit the prevailing frustration.

#### **MAOISM AND ITS POLITICISATION IN INDIA :-**

In a study sponsored by the BPRD (Bureau of police research and development) presented the Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand indicated that left wing extremism had serious impact on the political scene of the state. The study points out that in the state like Chhattisgarh, the nexus is mostly confined to individual political, in Jharkhand all political parties have been accused of nexus with the extremist for electoral gain. P.V. Raman in his paper has also remarked that in various states, the Naxalites have formed purely linkages with political leaders belonging to mainstream political parties. The Maoist help the political leader at the time of election and also the political leaders are help the Maoist/Naxalites by arranging for logistic and bailing out arrested Maoist/Naxalites sympathizers.

Politicians who are in power and in opposition are known to use insurgents at the grass-roots level, especially when their own capacity or base is weak. This leads to confusion between policy makers and gives cover to insurgents. In West Bengal, the ruling CPI(M) repeatedly claimed that the opposition leaders Mamata Banerjee and her party workers have links with the Maoists and built joint fronts with them in agitations against land acquisition in Nandigram, Singur and Lalgarh. Many reports from Jharkhand claimed that former minister Shibu Soren and his party, the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM), were assisted by the Maoist cadres in the 2009 state elections, and in return they were allowed to coexist and operate for the five months he was in power, till June 2010. During this time, violence between the Maoist and the state of Jharkhand decreased. In the 2009 Lok Sabha elections more than 58% of the 714 million voters cast their vote. It is noteworthy that out of the 543 odd parliamentary constituencies across the country, the election commission had identified 14.5% as naxal affected. Maoist further claimed that 'boycott of polls has emerged as a dominant form of struggle in the elections held in April May 2009. . . rotten, stinking, institution called parliament had failed to create any interest what so ever in the voter. . . in Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, MP, Odisha and Kashmir polling has been quite low with more than 50% of the voters rejecting the elections. The actual polling percentages for these states were, Chhattisgarh 55.30, Bihar 44.84, Jharkhand 51.52, Maharashtra 50.76, Odisha 65.34 and Jammu Kashmir 39.90. Thus, contrary to the Maoist's claim, every state were they have a presence (other than Bihar), registered over 50% polling. The most publicized campaign by the NGOs, film actors, industrialist and eminent personalities in Mumbai saw only 43.52 percent of voters turning up, the lowest ever in the city. It is well known of Indian democracy that the poorer and socially deprived sections have increasingly become keener participant in the election process, even as apathy and cynicism towards elections have grown in the middle and affluent classes.

#### **FACTORS OF INCREMENT OF MAOISTS IN CHHATTISGARH, JHARKHAND, ODISHA:- CHHATTISGARH:-**

Landlessness is an important root of poverty but not the only issues. For Land as a resource, the main questions are: how it is actually distributed, how it is acquired, who acquires it. In all tribal areas that are conflict affected such as Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Tripura and Kerala. A Planning Commission report admits that severe poverty, deprivation and exclusion make the tribal people feel a deep sense of alienation. The areas that are the Naxalite affected are part of the 187 forest districts that cover 63 per cent of dense forests covered by the fifth and sixth schedules of the constitution.

In 2005-2006 the Chhattisgarh government signed contracts for \$1.6 billion with power industries. This move coincided with the start of the SalwaJudum, when tribals were forcefully evicted from their villages. One hundred Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed with mostly private parties who will reap huge profits at the cost of local people and environment. In Chhattisgarh for each industrial worker employed by the Jindals, 124 persons will be deprived of drinking water. The TATA have been assured of more than sufficient water for their steel plant, while 50 percent of the people have no drinking water. In Vanshi and Dhuruli villages in Dantewada, due to operations of the Essar Company, more than 80,000 people will not have any source of drinking water. The issue people are raising is: how is water being distributed and used. Since 2004, the state government in Chhattisgarh has signed 102 MoU and claims to have attracted Rs. 1,65,000 crore of investment. Almost all focus was on the mineral industry and through private negotiations without any competitive bids. In the year 2002, 384 square kilometers in HasdeoArnad were to be declared as forest. But in 2006 the state found 100 square kilometers coal block and recommended mineral concessions a number of industrial houses. In June July 2005 an MoU was signed with Tata for 5 million tones and with Essar for 3.2 million tones. Many concessions were given to parties which exist only on paper and some having received mining blocks sold them for a huge profit. It takes 1.8 million tones of Iron ore to produce one million tons of steel. Assuming that the market price for Iron ore is Rs. 3500 per tones, the cost of captive mines comes to Rs 500 per tones. This means a net benefit of Rs. 2700 crore for Tata, Jindal and Essar annually. The nexus between the corporate sector with politicians and Bureaucrats is deep. Even media house The DaynikBhaskar Group in Chhattisgarh or the PrabhatKhabar groups in Jharkhand have now developed a stake in mining.

#### **JHARKHAND:-**

According to the, The Hindu (April 19<sup>th</sup>, 2017) news paper at least two civil rights groups working for Odisha and Jharkhand tribal people. These two NGOs are the NiyamagiriSurakshaSamiti (NSS) in Odisha and The VisthapanVirodhi Jan VikashAndolan (VVJVA) in Jharkhand. In 2016, VVJVA actively opposed the government decision to change two tenancy laws to permit the use of farming land of tribal people for purposes other than agriculture. The Chhotanagpur tenancy Act, 1908 prohibits any sale of tribal land to non-tribals in 16 districts across the state. The santhalpargana tenancy Act, 1876 also restricted sale in the same respect in the santhalpargana region. The front of CPI(Maoist), VVJVA tried to rake up the pro-tribal issues and voted against amendments to the Chhotanagpur and santhalpargana tenancy Acts, modifications in domicile policy. In Jharkhand, around thirty coal and iron block fall in the forest areas where most of the illegal mining takes place. The Jharkhand government signed contracts with the TATAS, BIRLAS, ESSAR and other groups for aluminum and iron-ore plants. In June 2008 the government awarded the contract for iron-ore mining to Arcelor Mittal in the tribal belt of Jharkhand Karampada with 65 million tones of the iron-ore deposit, over Indian public sector companies. There were demonstrations of almost 2000,000 people when the Essar steel was set up. Then in 11 June 2008, the Maoist attacked the plant, and blasted the power transmission. Two days after that, the former home minister, Sivrajpatil asked industrialists to invest in Naxal affected areas, without taking people there into confidence. As per data by the Home Ministry, at least 323 cases of the violence linked to left wing extremism were in Jharkhand last year, Chhattisgarh which recorded 395 incidents. Odisha was a close third with a record of 86 incidents.

#### **ODISHA:-**

In Odisha, there is an illegal outflow of iron ore and coal, estimated at nearly Rs 8,000 crore, has gone on since 2004. The NiyamagiriSurakshaSamiti (NSS) has been vigorously campaigning against the Odisha mining corporation activities on Niyamagiri hills South-western Odisha. The mining activities would have given UK-based Vedanta group access to natural resources. The NSS has been protesting against alleged state-sponsored harassment, false convictions and murder of indigenous activities. In its decades long movement, it has restricted corporation like Vedanta from mining in the mountains. Its advisor and leader Lingaraj Azad is a dalit from Kalahandi district who has been actively involved in the tribal struggle for more than 30 years. The report added, "In Niyamagiri hills, area the Maoist continued to guided the activities of NiyamagiriSurakshaSamiti". Another major case of Odisha is Hirakud Dam Project. At the time of Dam constrictions, there were 240 villages with fertile agricultural land of about 42,000 hectares. Some land owning peasants were paid compensations with very less amount and some peasants were did not get any compensation till today. Around 22,000 families were displaced by the project. 1.5 lakh people were affected by the Hirakud project. The MoRD's report (2009) says, referring to Odisha, that the water requirement, as given on the POSCO website is 286 million liters per day, which will be procured from Jobra barrage on the Mahanadi River in Cuttack of Odisha. The water for this is forced to come from the upstream Hirakud dam. There is already an agitation by the local framers against reservation of water from the Hirakud dam for industrial purposes. Going by the decision of the high level Clearance Authority constituted by the Odisha government on 4 May 2011, whereby Jindal Syntex Ltd, at Durgapur in Angul district, a joint venture of Tatas and Sasol called Strategic

Energy Technology System at Gudiakatein in Dhenkanalas well as an aluminium unit promoted by L&T and Dubal in Rayagada have been allowed to draw 90, 90 and 60 cusecs of water respectively. The first two will be from the Mahanadi river and the third project from the Nagavali river. The total volume of water available for agriculture in odisha will get reduced. Availability of water is already an issue with, for instance, Khandadhar waterfall, where POSCO has been given mining concessions. Water is already being diverted by exiting mining units in the area for their mining and staff use. The local populations, which include a primitive tribe, paudiBhuyan, complaints that the volume of water has reduced drastically already With POSCO starting its mining activity it will come down further and therefore availability of water in the Brahmani River will get affected.

In influences areas likewise, the Maoists levy taxes and extort money from Maoist contractors and local people, in order to sustain themselves and for procuring the wide range of weapons they posses. The Maoist admit that they levy a tax on all profitable enterprises. In other words, they are they are almost officially part of the extortions racket in the region's economy. The Maoists argue that this money is used for their armed squads, for medical camps, schools, land banks, food, development work, wages for their cadres and for workers, etcetera. All big contracts in Jharkhand were taxed by the Maoists. Even politician pay them, to get access to their constituencies when they come to campaign. There is an unstated collusion between various political and underground forces. There have been differing estimates of the Maoists' budget, with some citing figures running into several tens of corers. In Odisha's mineral belt of Keonjhar and Sundargarh, there have been reports of Maoists attacking constrictions companies for money, but no report of attacks on the mining mafia. News paper reports state that illegal mining in Jharkhand amounts to at least Rs 200-250 corers and of this about Rs 40-50 corers goes to the Maoists and the rest is distributed between contractors, corporate interests, police and mining officers.

The Adivasis have also been increasingly dispossessed of their lands and forests, in the post-liberalization period, which has seen foreign and domestic big capital being allowed to exploit forest and mineral resources in a reckless manner, especially in states like Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand. The socio-economic development in tribal inhabited areas has been grossly neglected by the center as well as the state government. The left parties and adivasi organizations have been struggling against these policies. The left ruled state like West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura have successfully implemented land redistribution programme in the adivasi inhabited areas.

#### **CHALLENGES FOR GOVERNMENT-**

State administration is especially in those areas sparsely developed which are most affected by Naxalite violence. This fact is reflected inter alia by small state budgets, low bureaucratic efficiency as well as prevailing corruption. There are even some remote areas where state domination is almost completely absent. In these regions that are characterized by weak governance, traditional types of rule were able to persist. Social elites like high castes, landlords and loan sharks dominate the rural population and benefit from their exploitation. State-aided rural development programs in these areas have often not reached the bottom of the society and instead contributed to the persistence of landlordism .

Rarely the state is able to comply with its ideally basic responsibilities, such as guaranteeing security, providing basic amenities as well as ensuring social upward mobility. Instead malnutrition is prevalent. The State Hunger index from 2008 shows that the situation regarding food supply in the whole of India is generally alarming but the starvation rate in the Naxalite most affected areas is especially high. Basic services such as roads, sanitation and electricity are not being provided well. Public institutions such as schools, health care centers and police stations are underdeveloped. Government schools do exist but teachers are rarely willing to work in these respective areas. In addition, the coverage of doctors and the provision of medical services are very low. Generally police stations are poorly staffed, with only 7-10 officers who have to dominate an average area of 450 sqm. Many state authorities refuse to work in the remote and conflict torn areas. The State tries to retain Mass control by using police forces and that alienates people to greater degrees. Sometimes the Maoists deliberately attacks police posts located in villages. This invites increased retaliation on the village from the state. Under state pressure the people surrenders to Maoist Mass control and the chain of STATE and MAOIST violence continued to haunt the people.

Most of the tribal inhabited areas are extremely poverty ridden. Cultivation, harvesting forest resources etc are main resources of livelihood. In most cases funds provided under Integrated Rural Development Programme, NREG, Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana and other social security programmes do not reach the real people. The tribesman have basic distrust for state administration, they are alienated by malpractices of timber tycoons, tendu leaf contractors, loan sharks, Mahajans and of course against police, whom they consider as ambassadors of state repression. The normal state intelligence outfit and its districts detachments are burdened with multifarious- political errands to normal terrorist-jihad activities. They are supposed to keep track of dowry killing, starvation death by agricultural workers, village feuds and most law and order problem. They

have no focused training and resources to gather human intelligence about the Maoists. It is high time the state governments create special intelligence cells for maoist problems. In a state like Jharkhand a special intelligence cell should consist of minimum 500 officers and men, specially trained by the Intelligence Bureau and other outfits handling commando and guerrilla warfare. Every district of the affected states should have a contingent of the special intelligence unit. These units should have attached compliments of trained commandos, who can move with lightening speed to intercept the Maoist group informed upon by the human assets. The DG police and the Operations Chief in each district may order immediate planned action without waiting for bureaucratic shenanigans. Unfortunately, in state like Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand such modern anti guerrilla concepts are yet to be implemented.

Furthermore the public administration is frequently affected by corruption. Because of that, in conjunction with inefficient administration, funds that are assigned for the minor developed parts of India, do not reach the poor. Many state agencies also execute structural violence in terms of restrictive forest policy, as well as land acquisition for industrial projects that is related to deficient resettlement Measures. Several non-violent protests in this regard were suppressed violently by the security forces. All of these mentioned issues led to the frustration and loss of confidence in the state by the residents of the respective areas. Because of that the influence and control of the state is therefore marginal. These circumstances enable the Maoist to take influence easily on large parts of the society. According to Sahni the population in respective areas expects that the state provides basic needs for them but generally fails. Under these conditions the population reacts with a lot of gratitude towards the efforts of the Naxalites to establish a kind of social order by way of which they e.g. set up courts as well as distribute land. Subsequently the state loses its turf to the Maoists as it was not able to address the basic needs of the population. In addition, in the federal states of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand tight relations between Naxalites and political leaders evolved for their mutual advantage. The politicians sought the help of the rebels during elections while the Naxalites benefitted from loose prosecution and minor interventions from the state. Due to the fact that the Maoists were able to spread their influence into several pockets within the Indian state, there exist parallel claims to power over respective regions. This fact, and the direct violent attacks against the agents, institutions and symbols of the state, apparently challenges the inherent ideals of the state, namely sovereignty and monopoly on the use of force. The central government often announces coordinated joint operations. This constructive idea can better be enforced if the entire mobilized forces are fused into a single operational force put under commando of a Special Divisional Command and operationalised in allocated territories for specializing in that territory till they are successful to retrieve the given territory from the Mass Control and military control of the Maoists.

However, it must be added that police action cannot alone eradicate the Maoist Problems. An Integrated and balanced approach and inclusive action plan is necessary to implement developmental works, providing employment, remodeling rural economy, education, health care and agricultural activities. The government must ensure that minimum 70% of the welfare funds and yojanas benefit the people. At present only 10-15% benefits reach the real affected people.

#### **GOVERNMENT POLICIES:-**

The central government and state governments are provide various types of policies and facilities. Narendra Modi government is planning to launch spectacular psychological operations or psyOps to prevent recruitment by naxals and to wean away hardcore cadres who now want to surrender. The psychological warfare will use sight and sound as the governments primary weapons to counter the naxalites propaganda in maoist affected state with carefully crafted live performance by drama troupes, programmes on all india radio (AIR), posters by the directorate of advertising and visual publicity (DAVP), and TV show by doordarshan to discourage tribals from joining the maoist movement. A meeting of government officials on July 16, 2015 finalised various vehicles of communication to reach out to a substantial population living on the margins of society through government development plans including MNREGA, AWAS YOJNA, ANGANWADI, OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME, FREE EDUCATION FOR GIRLS, MID-DAY MEALS, JANANI SURAKHYA YOJNA, etc. naxal considered the biggest internal security threat are believed to be operating in 76 district. Across ten state. Though the government has deployed 108 battalions of security personnel comprising 134, 667 men from 83 battalions of the central reserve police force, 15 battalions of the border security force, 5 battalions of indo-tibet police and 5 battalions of seemabal in Naxal affected areas, it want to win the hearts of tribals where are operating.

#### **CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS ARE PROVIDES SOME OF FACILITIES FOR MAOIST GROUPS:-**

- ❖ The government has offered surrendering left wing rebels a series of sops, including vocational training along with a monthly stipend of 2000 for upto three years and 150,000 in fixed deposit.
- ❖ Additional incentives up to 25,000 for each surrendered weapons or ammunition has also been announced by the home ministry as part of its new surrender cum rehabilitation guidelines for Maoists finalized

AUG 26. These guidelines are applicable to those naxalites who surrendered with or without arms and the eligibility for assistance under the scheme would be scrutinized by the screening cum-rehabilitation for committee constituted by the concern state government.

❖ There is a rider to these benefits accruing to those who have surrendered. While the stipend will be discontinued as and when as surrendered rebel secures a government job or gainful self-employment, fixed deposit money too will not be transferred if those coming back to the fold get employment with the government with the government ahead of three year maturity.

❖ There is also a gradation to surrendered weapons and ammunition. While each universal machinegun general purpose machinegun, PICCA, ROCKET PROLLED GRENADE OR SNIPER RIFLE will fetch the surrendering rebels Rs- 25,000 , an AK SERIES GUN will get him 15,000 each. The surrender of SAM missiles would earn a maoistRs- 20,000 and that of a SATELLITE PHONE Rs-10,000.

❖ RPR- II : The LWE division has taken another initiative of increasing road connectivity in the LWE areas. After RRP-I, a proposal for construction of 5412km length and 126 bridges in 44districts of 9 LWE state having financial implication of Rs 11725 corer has been made. EFC prepared by MORD is under circulation.

❖ LWE division initiated a new proposal of GIS mapping of the essential services in the 35 most affected LWE district. A project has been initiated for mapping of financial service, school, post office, health facilities, mobile towers, PDS service, road and security features etc. In time bound manner.

❖ In March 2013, the central government announced new cash reward for maoist who laid down arms. Senior maoist leaders would get Rs.2.5 lakhs, along with a sum of Rs.4000 stipend for 36 month to help them make new lives. Junior maoists would get 1.5 lakhs, along with the same stipend.

❖ Government paymentRs- 3000 per annum for pursuing their studies. In case the surrenderee is too old for studying in the formal school, the option of studying through national institute of open schooling should be explored.

❖ In case the surrenderee opts for marriage an incentive of Rs- 25,000 only will be granted for his marriage, if there is no surviving spouse. This amount will be paid either at the time of marriage or after the marriage has been solemnized.

#### **THE STATE GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN THE FOLLOWING MEASURES TO DEAL WITH THE MAOIST PROBLEM:**

❖ Creation of a State Level Unified Command headed by the Chief Secretary to monitor and coordinate the anti-Maoist efforts.

❖ Banning of CPI (Maoist) and seven of its front organizations under section 16 of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1908 in June, 2006.

❖ Augmentation of the strength of Special Operations Group (SOG) and Special Intelligence Wing (SIW).

❖ 08 Battalions of Border Security force (BSF) and 08 Battalions of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) in the Maoist-affected areas. A CoBRA Battalion of CRPF has also been located in Koraput district.

❖ Creation of four Special Security Battalions to supplement the anti – Maoist response mechanism.

❖ Operationalisation of 06 India Reserve Battalions. Besides, the process has begun to raise two Engineering Indian Reserve Battalions and recruitment for the security component is currently underway.

❖ Items admissible under the modernization of state police force scheme like, mobility vehicles like jeeps and motor cycles for operational staff, modern arms and ammunition, ammunition for naxal affected states/insurgency affected NE state and J&K allowed, security/ intelligence equipment, Bullet proofing of vehicles and anti-mine vehicles, communication equipment-VHF/UHF (hand and mobile) equipment, radio trucking, cell jammers etc.

❖ Up-gradation of security infrastructure including fortification of Armouries, Company Operational Bases (CoBs) of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), affected Police Stations / Police Out Posts and vulnerable jails in Maoist affected areas.

❖ Making Anti-Extremist Tactics training mandatory for all direct recruits, i.e. I.P.S. officers, Sub-Inspectors and Constables to undergo.

❖ Provision of state-of-the art weaponry, communication equipment and other operational tools to the force to upgrade their operational capability.

❖ Streamlining of the Inter-State coordination with Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand Police. Joint and coordinated anti-Naxalite operations have been conducted in Inter-State border areas as and when required.

❖ Enhancement of ex-gratia amount for the civilian victims of Maoist violence to Rs.2.00 lakh.

- ❖ Risk allowances / special allowances at the rate of 15%, 30% and 60% of basic pay to the police personnel of different category engaged in anti-Naxalite activities.
- ❖ Special Family pension at the rate of last pay drawn by the deceased till the normal date of his / her superannuation, had he / she remained alive.
- ❖ Government job to one member of the victim's family up to Group "C" post depending upon educational qualification.
- ❖ Educational assistance of Rs 1000 /- per month for two children of the deceased police personnel up to graduation level from a recognised university or deemed university including professional courses viz Medical, Engineering, etc.
- ❖ Government bears the entire cost of treatment including hospitalization, both in Government and Private Hospitals will be borne by the State Govt.
- ❖ Community Policing Programme in shape of organizing Jana SamparkSivras, free Health Camps, Sports tournaments, Adivasi festivals etc. in Maoist affected areas to counter the Maoist influence.

## II. CONCLUSION

Educated unemployment is the only most important problem that faces Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand. An adequate rate of industrial growth a concern that encompasses that with educated unemployment but is not exhausted by it and the problems connected with it adequate financial aid from and investment by the center, adequate private investment, development of power generation etc. are far more pressing concerns today. In connection with the Naxalite events, however these problems had only just begun to become acute, expressed in a concern for the flight of capital away from west Bengal. The concern with educated unemployment was much more over at that time, and even more important than the concern with the shortfall in the grains production of the state, which necessitated the setting up of a public distribution system in urban areas. All the insurgent groups have challenged the state's monopoly over coercive force and work outside the parameters of effective state control. They have the capacity of disrupt normal function of large areas through the use of violent means, street protests and local mobilization. Founding is mobilized through legal as well as illegal means. Many of the armed group have a close linkage with the local politicians and contractors all these forces function in an atmosphere of a stable anarchy. They have some level of popular support in the absence of which they would be isolated.

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