



RESEARCH ARTICLE

NEW RURAL PARADIGM TO ADDRESS THE MENACE OF LEFT-WING EXTREMISM

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ABSTRACT

From the dawn of India's Independence, Left-Wing Extremism is considered as one of the important unaddressed internal security threats which is spreading and influencing the Eastern part of tribal India. The successive Indian governments have failed to wipe out Left-Wing Extremism through the traditional counter terrorist means. It is well known fact that the successive government ignoring the genuine needs of the tribal peoples who have been exploited by the unholy alliance of the landlords, corrupt bureaucrats and indifferent local political leaders and the greedy corporate has been the main reason for the present plight of the areas and the continuous violence has created a lot of trust deficit and has consequently alienated the tribal people from the mainstream. In this context, the first part of the paper intends to give a brief account of the causes for growing menace of the Left-Wing Extremism in the tribal area and the government oriented failed offensive means. The second part underlines the possible measures to be initiated at the tribal area by forming a holy alliance of intellectuals, teachers of the local areas who are connected with the local people and the students, media people - who are fairly analyzing and exposing the positive and negative features of the policies and implementations, the local tribal leaders from both gender and the committed NGOs. The main objective is to reach the unreached with the cake of development through right means to win them towards the mainstream gaining their trust. The paper concludes that unless and otherwise the government takes inclusive and developmental initiatives by involving them in all areas of policy initiatives and implementation it is impossible to win the tribal India.

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INTRODUCTION

From the dawn of India's Independence, *Left-Wing Extremism* is considered as one of the important unaddressed internal security threats which is spreading and influencing the Eastern part of tribal India. The successive Indian governments have failed to wipe out *Left-Wing Extremism* through the traditional counter terrorist means. It is well known fact that the successive government ignoring the genuine needs of the tribal peoples who have been exploited by the unholy alliance of the landlords, corrupt bureaucrats and indifferent local political leaders and the greedy corporate has been the main reason for the present plight of the areas and the continuous violence has created a lot of trust deficit and has consequently alienated the tribal people from the mainstream. In this context, the first part of the paper intends to give a brief account of the causes for growing menace of the *Left-Wing Extremism* in the tribal area and the government oriented failed offensive means. The second part underlines the possible measures to be initiated at the tribal area by forming a group of intellectuals, teachers of the local areas who relate to the local people and the students, media people - who are fairly analyzing and exposing the positive and negative features of the policies and implementations, the local tribal leaders from both gender and

the committed NGOs. The main objective is to reach out the unreached with development work through right means to win them towards the mainstream gaining their trust. The paper concludes that unless and otherwise the government takes inclusive and developmental initiatives by involving them in all areas of policy initiatives and implementation it is impossible to win the tribal India.

The various causes for growing menace of the Naxalism:

Naxalism in India is not an outcome of an emotional outburst of a few people of the society but the failure of democratic India to win the hearts of the deprived people by sharing their genuine cake of development which they are badly in need of. The alienated people from tribal India had no option but to take arms under a label which is giving them the identity and legitimize violence. The unholy alliance of corrupt political system supported by the greedy crony capitalism and its negative consequences are some of the reasons and the courses and consequences are disastrous. The Union and State governments are directionless in dealing with the deep-rooted menace. In this context, the first part of the paper intends to give a brief account of the causes for growing menace of the

Left-Wing Extremism in the tribal area and the government oriented failed offensive means.

Marginalized Tribal Community: In India, according to 2011 census the Schedule Tribe population accounts for 8.6 % of the total population. Out of this, only 2.8 % of the tribal people live in urban area and 11.3 % of the people live in rural area¹. Indian constitution has ensured the protection and development of tribal people in fifth (Article 244(1)) and sixth schedule (Articles 244(2) and 275(1)). Besides that, the Indian Government has enacted laws such as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 aiming the protection of the tribal people from atrocities².

Table: 1. 1 Literacy Rates among STs and ALL

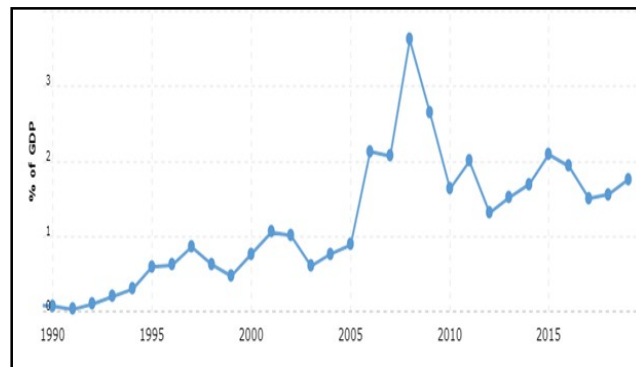
Year	All			Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1961	28.30	40.40	15.35	8.53	13.84	3.16
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	11.30	17.63	4.85
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	16.35	24.52	8.04
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	29.60	40.65	18.19
2001	64.84	75.26	53.67	47.10	59.17	34.76
2011	73.00	80.90	64.60	59.00	68.50	49.40

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

Despite all these provisions, the prevalence of low level of literacy rate, acute poverty, unemployment, lack of health facility, high infant mortality rate, lack of sanitation and drinking water facility etc., has continuously side-lined these people. The data published by the office of the Registrar General of India in Table: 1:1 shows that in 1961 Schedule tribe literacy rate was 8.53 (Males: 13.84, Females: 3.16) whereas the literacy of overall India was 28.30 which is far better than the former. Even after 70 years of Independence the situation remains grim. As per census 2011, Scheduled Tribes literacy rate is 59.00 % whereas literacy rate of overall India is 73 %³. Similarly, they have been denied health facilities and infrastructure facilities, and they are not connected to the mainstream by transport facilities. Though most of the tribal areas are blessed with rich minerals and natural resources they have been denied the basic facilities like power and other livelihoods while the multinationals are continuously exploiting their natural resources. Moreover, the illiterate tribals are victimized by money lenders, middle men contractors, tribal chief tenants, tribal priests, corrupt bureaucrats, forest guards, police forces and vested interest corrupt politicians.⁴ Consequently, one group is coming up in life understanding and adjusting with the forces of modernization, other majority group living in an unreachable, and opinionated mentality are living in continuous darkness and still another group which is getting ideological based

training join in various violent groups such as naxalism and Maoism.

Displaced People and Lack of Proper Rehabilitation: Development is inevitable for India to sustain in the globalized world. The post and pre-globalization periods have witnessed many changes in the connotation of the development. In the pre globalization period, India was following mixed economic policy but in post 1990's, India has opened its economy to the world through liberalization, privatization, and globalization policy This policy has brought more FDI to India.



Source: Macrotrends, 2021, India Foreign Direct Investment 1970-2020, <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/IND/india/foreign-direct-investment>, Accessed on: 22/11/2021

These FDI forced the Indian government to continue even exploitative nature of land reform policy than earlier. All the land reform policies targeted at exploiting poor people and benefited the corporate world. The database shows us that from 1947-2000 around 6 crore people had been displaced due to various development projects. In 1985, the committee appointed by Tribal Ministry found that over 40% of the displaced people and Project Affected People between the periods of 1951 – 1980 were tribals⁵. The post globalization scenario has suggested that the framing of Land Reform Policy was under the pressure of World Bank, which was to benefit the corporates. Similarly, Tata's Nano car project in Singur in West Bengal has revealed the negative side of the developmental model followed by the government. Despite such opposition from the people against these companies, the government continues to carry out the projects without considering the local people's welfare. The meagre rehabilitation packages given by government are not sufficient for the affected people for their livelihood. The government needs to take more steps to ensure the proper rehabilitation of the people but so far it has failed to do so.

Poor Health Facility: Mahatma Gandhi said that India lives in villages and that's why he strongly advocated the importance of strengthening local self-government. However, Nehruvian mixed economy and public enterprises policies ignored the importance of Panchayat raj and therefore thousands of Indian rural and tribal villages are not yet provided with transport facilities. Especially in the naxalite controlled areas like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Odisha the situation is very deplorable⁶. Many villagers have not been provided electricity, drinking water, Primary Health Centers or primary schools⁷. At

¹ Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Population, Census of India-2011, Government of India. [http://censusindia.gov.in/\(S\(g4vbvowolymp5i5tptu55\)\)/Census_Data_2001/India_at_glance/scst.aspx](http://censusindia.gov.in/(S(g4vbvowolymp5i5tptu55))/Census_Data_2001/India_at_glance/scst.aspx)

² Government of Delhi, The SC And the ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

http://www.delhi.gov.in/wps/wcm/connect/DoIT_Welfare/welfare/list-of-acts-rules/the+scheduled+castes+and+the+scheduled+tribes

³ Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Population, Census of India-2011, Government of India.

[http://censusindia.gov.in/\(S\(g4vbvowolymp5i5tptu55\)\)/Census_Data_2001/India_at_glance/scst.aspx](http://censusindia.gov.in/(S(g4vbvowolymp5i5tptu55))/Census_Data_2001/India_at_glance/scst.aspx)

⁴ Rao, K Srivivasa, July 2019- 'Tribal people get freedom from clutches of private moneylenders', The Hindu, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/telangana/tribal-people-get-freedom-from-clutches-of-private-moneylenders/article7440005.ece>.

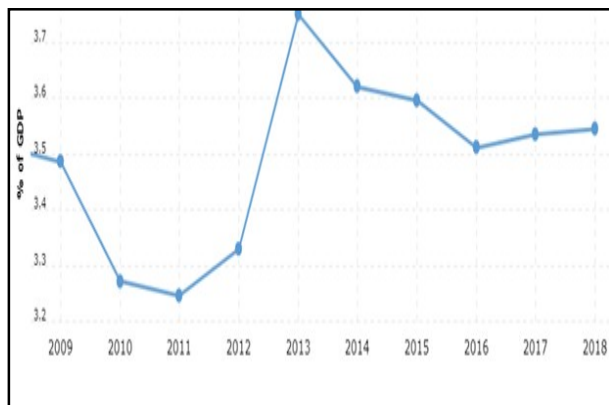
⁵ Walter Fernandes, March 2004 - 'Rehabilitation Policy for the Displaced', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 39, Issue 12, 1191-1193

⁶ Bhandari Laveesh, *Indian States at a Glance 2008-09: Performance, Facts and Figures* (New Delhi: Dorling Kindersly India, 2009) 180

⁷ "Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2010", Statistics Division, Ministry of Tribal Affairs,

one side India is proud of achieving so many milestones in science, space and military technology. However, the tribal and rural people in many parts of India are suffering with so many diseases and malnutrition. Although the government has spent lots of money on the health care system to provide better health facilities to the people, the accessibility of health care to the poor people is not fully ensured.

India Healthcare Spending 2009-2018



Source: Macrotrends, 2021, India Healthcare Spending 2009-2018, <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/IND/india/healthcare-spending>, Accessed on: 22/11/2021

Even today the tribals and Dalits are more vulnerable to India's bad health scenario. For instance, 84 people out of every thousand among the tribals do not have access to health facilities⁸.

Denial of Land Rights: Research findings say that the number of tribals displaced till 1990's is 85.39 lakhs (55.16 % of total displaced) out of which 64.23% are yet to be rehabilitated⁹. As per official reports 3.75 lakh cases have been registered on alienation of tribals by non-tribals for restoration of the land. This registered case contains 8.5 lakh acres of land¹⁰. Moreover, around 1.62 lakh cases were in favor of tribals' claim covering an area of 4.47 lakh acres. Around 1.55 lakh cases covering an area of 3.63 lakh acres have been rejected by the revenue court¹¹. The widespread corruption in administration, and the time-consuming process of court, requirement of huge money to file case has always added endless agony and despair for the tribals. Even after winning the cases, they face difficulty restoring the land, because of non-tribals' appeal in Higher Court. This has always made it very difficult for the tribals to possess the land, which fairly takes much time to reach the final phase. These troubles faced by tribals are not only from non-tribals but also from state which is supposed to be the keeper of the tribals according to the 5th schedule of the constitution. As per the development project report of the government, 40% of the approximately 60 million displaced people between 1947 and 2000 have not

received the rehabilitation packages till now¹², whereas in the case of tribals, three fourths of tribals have not received any compensation. The government policy of allowing the formation of SEZ (Special Economic Zone) and MNC in tribal areas (such as Vedanta, POSCO) has displaced the tribals in large numbers¹³. The need of the hour is reaching the unreached formulating and implementing inclusive policies and being ready to share the cake of development with the poor people.

Corruption at Grass-Root Level: For instance, Former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during a visit to Kalahandi in 1985 stated that for every rupee spent by the government for the welfare of the common man, only 17 paise reached them. This statement made by Rajiv Gandhi almost 25 years ago was a serious indictment on the situation in the government's delivery system with respect to its various welfare schemes¹⁴. But 25 years after Rajiv Gandhi made that candid statement about the serious pitfalls in the government's delivery system, things do not appear to be much different even now¹⁵. Winning confidence and creating hope are the two best means to win the support of estranged and frustrated people. However, all the corrupt systems and subsystems are creating trust deficit among the tribal people of India. Without winning the support of the tribal people by involving them in decision making and policy implementation and by providing good governance to meet their genuine needs, it is very difficult to eradicate naxalism. Because empty stomachs and frustrated people will not listen to preaching, for they are after deeds. However, the negative deeds of the government machinery force them to join the action-oriented militant groups who are fighting for their task.

Lack of Sanitation, Housing and Drinking Water: The real situation in rural and urban India is very bleak in nature. At present, as far as sanitation, i.e., is concerned, 23.7 % of Dalit households and 17% of the tribal households have toilet facility compared to 42.3% in other community household¹⁶. Similarly, drinking water facility is another crisis the people of India is facing. People are walking miles together for a pot of water. According to the latest data only 15.2% of the tribals and 27% of Dalit's households have access to drinking water when compared to 48% of the household from other communities. Likewise, 40.1% household of other community has access to tap water compared to tribal household where only 20% has access to tap water and for Dalit household it is 32%¹⁷.

Justice Delayed is Justice Denied: Arnold Toynbee a celebrated historian said that corruption at the level of education and corruption at the level of judiciary are the two

¹²Ibid

¹³ Atindra Dash and Krishna N Das, "Odisha Tribal Community Set to Block Vedanta Project" Press Trust of India, <http://in.reuters.com/article/2013/07/29/odisha-vedanta-alumina-bauxite-idINDEE96S0C920130729>.

¹⁴ Rajiv Was Right: Montek Says Only 16p of Re reaches Poor, *The Times of India*. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Rajiv-was-right-Montek-says-only-16p-of-Re-reaches-poor/articleshow/5121893.cms>

¹⁵ N T Ravindranath, War on Indian Economy, VPM's Department of Defence & Strategic Studies, Thane,

<http://www.vpmthane.org/VPM/War%20on%20Indian%20Economy.pdf>.

¹⁶ Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2010, Statistics Division, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/CMS/Documents/201211291056450078125File1386.pdf>.

¹⁷ Ibid

<http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/CMS/Documents/201211291056450078125File1386.pdf>.

⁸ Marfatia, Ayesha, 2018, New report highlights the neglect of the health of India's tribal communities, <https://scroll.in/pulse/902787/new-report-highlights-the-neglect-of-the-health-of-indias-tribal-communities>.

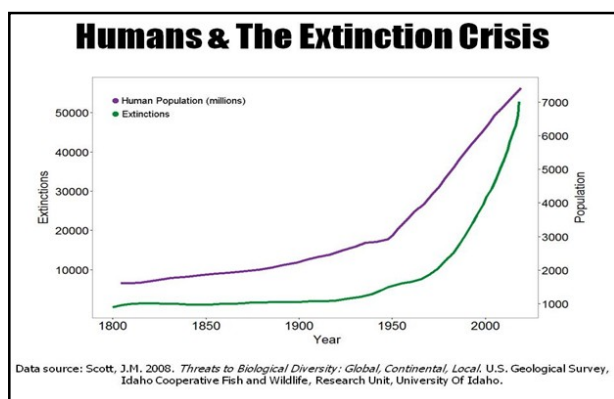
⁹ Walter Fernandes, "Rehabilitation as a Right: Where is the Policy?", *Social Action*, Vol. 55 No. 2, April-June) 123-137

¹⁰ P.H. Parekh, Human Rights Year, Book 2007 (New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing, 2007)181

¹¹ : Roots of Naxalism: How a Person Becomes a Naxalite?, Council for Social Development csdindia.org/documents/root-causes-of-naxalism/at_download/file

important causes for the downfall of any civilization. Similarly, there is a saying that justice delayed is justice denied¹⁸. It was found that majority cases are as long as 20-30 years old. The longer the case takes, the more expensive it becomes. Five years ago, India's former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh informed the Lok Sabha that India had the largest backlog of cases in the world. In 2013, Hindustan Times suggested that 30 million cases are pending in High Courts, and 65,000 cases are pending in Supreme Court of India. In the report released by New Delhi High Court in 2009, the Chief Justice had revealed that it would take 466 years for the court to clear its backlog¹⁹. As revealed by the former member of Planning Commission Dr. K. Venkatasubramanian, one of the important reasons for the emergence of the naxalite movements is the failure of Indian judiciary to give justice to landless people based on the land ceiling acts²⁰.

Exploitation of Natural Resources: For centuries world population grew relatively less, but then it suddenly took a big leap. The human population on Earth never passed the 1 billion marks until 1804. Then it took only 123 years to double and reach 2 billion (in 1927), then within 48 years doubled to 4 billion (in 1974), and has now exceeded 6 billion. The earth's population is projected to grow from its present 6.2 billion to 8.5 to 11 billion by the end of the twenty-first century.



The rising demand for natural resources such as Iron, Gold, Silver, bronze etc., has led to a complex situation as population grows. To fulfil the need of such many people, government invites the private companies to extract the minerals for usage. This scheme of government, instead of benefitting the people who are living centuries on these minerals, the corporate wanted to enjoy the fruit of the benefit. These are the ways how the people are getting exploited by both poor and rich people.

Illiteracy: The data from the educational and other statistics department reveal that the areas under naxalite control are having least educational facilities which result into the maximum number of illiterates. It's a mistake of both the

Union and State government that they have not been taking any initiative to provide even elementary education to the tribal children for many years. The Census data (from 1951-2011) on education condition of the people in India depicts the truth. Table 1.2 clearly depicts the level of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for Scheduled Tribe Students.

Disparities in Infrastructure: The wide disparities in Human Development are also accompanied by a huge gap in the availability of development infrastructure (roads, bridges, transport networks, telecommunication facilities), social infrastructure (schools, health centers, piped water supply schemes, power distribution lines) and production infrastructure (irrigation, storage go-downs for PDS, cold storage for preservation of marketable produce, outlets for supply of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, veterinary centers, banking units – commercial and cooperative) in the naxalite affected areas. Geographical inaccessibility, hilly and undulating terrain, scattered habitations, sparse population with low density have provided convenient alibis for this neglect, such as economic non-viability, high cost, difficulty in operations and maintenance. The infrastructure is not merely inadequate but at a lower level of gradation than the rest of the country. The non-functionality of social infrastructure is even more seriously compromised by the absence of teachers from Schools, Doctors and Paramedics from Health Center's, and service providers in respect of other vital services. These functionaries who largely come from the developed regions of the state and higher social groups are disinclined to work in the tribal areas. This explains why the people in these areas receive poor services.

Government offensive and developmental approach to contain naxalism: In this part of the paper, an attempt has been made to critically analyse the government's response to naxalism in India. Government of India has been following two available approaches namely realist approach and pacifist or developmentalist approach to deal with naxals. The first approach is realist which does not believe in pacifist and development approach but recommends government to go for full-fledged use of force to tackle the internal security threat. India has been using either of these two approaches at times whenever and wherever it is necessary. The effectiveness of these approaches is still in question due to the failure of the government to deal with naxalism. The realist approach is also known as police response. The Police response of the government is to deal with naxalites with government security forces. This approach is not a new one, it was prevalent and was followed since naxalism was started way back in 1967. Developmental approach to deal with naxalism was started in post 2000 period when the police response of government could not bear the fruitful outcome. As a part of police response various measures have been taken such as security related expenditure to meet the expenses of the security forces such as training, raising new forces such as Grey Hounds, Special Police Officer and Village Defense Committee, Modernization of Police forces to provide advanced training to the police forces, providing modern weaponry and communication equipment's, mobility and infrastructure along with fortification of police station. Schemes for special infrastructure to fill in the existing gap of infrastructure and modernize the police forces, Supply of mine protected vehicle to protect security forces from sophisticated landmines/IED, deployment of additional central forces to deal with naxalites, Special training to police forces located in naxal affected areas,

¹⁸ William Lockley Miller, A Culture of Corruption? Coping with Government in Post-communist Europe (Budapest: Central University European Press, Hungary, 2001) 369

¹⁹ Ram Mashru, "Justice Delayed is Justice Denied: India's 30 Million Case Judicial Backlog", *The Diplomat*, accessed on : 25/09/2014, <http://thediplomat.com/2013/12/justice-delayed-is-justice-denied-indias-30-million-case-judicial-backlog/>

²⁰ K. Venkatasubramanian, "Land Reforms Remain an Unfinished Business", Planning Commission of India, accessed on: 12/08/2014, <http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/articles/venka/index.php?repts=m-land.htm>

Table: 1.2 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for Scheduled Tribe Students

Level/Year	Primary (I-V) 6-10 Years			Upper Primary (VI-VIII) 11-13 Years			Elementary (I-VIII) 6-13 Years		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2013-14	114.4	111.9	113.2	90.5	92.2	91.3	105.9	105.0	105.5
2014-15	110.6	108.2	109.4	93.0	95.2	94.1	104.4	103.7	104.0
2015-16	107.8	105.7	106.7	95.4	98.2	96.7	103.4	103.1	103.3

Sending Indian Reserve Battalion to help police forces to fight against naxalites, (Commando Battalion for Resolute Action [COBRA]) to counter naxalites and to assist central and state forces in naxal affected areas. To provide special training to the forces Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) School has been established. The second approach is pacifist and developmentalist. Pacifist approach believes in Nehruvian type of solution to internal security threat. They believe that violence is created by minds of men and can be avoided through political measures. Developmentalists believe that security arises due to lack of development in few pockets, where socio-economic development has not been properly carried out by the government. Developmentalists believe that through development alone violence can be stopped. Since these two approaches, namely pacifist and developmentalist do not have much difference, they have been combined in the study. In pacifist-developmental approach the Indian government has taken several steps, such as Backward District Initiative (BDI) to develop backward districts in India with special emphasis to naxal affected areas. Along with this, many other developmental programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Yojna 2005 to give 100 days' jobs to all households in the villagers, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (MPMGSY) for connecting the villages by laying new roads or renovating already existing roads, National Rural Health Mission targeting to fill up the existing gaps in the health sector of the naxal affected area, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan aiming at improving the literacy rate in naxal affected area, Indira Awas Yojna in order to provide permanent pucca house to the poor people, Integrated Child Development services to improve the children's health, National Rural Drinking Water Supply aims at provide clean drinking water to every household in the naxal affected area, Total Sanitation Campaign to provide Sanitation coverage to the naxal affected rural areas, Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna to improve the quality of life of the rural poor people, Bharat Nirmaan to develop the infrastructure in rural areas to fill in the gap between rural and urban area, and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna aim at provide electricity supply to all rural villages and household, Surrender, rehabilitation and settlement policy have in fact proved to be good. However, at the same time both in pacifist and developmentalist approach and realist approach of the government has shown many setbacks. As far as development response is concerned, the government cannot cover the area where people live in abject poverty. The development programmes implemented by the Indian government lack of proper auditing system, which in turn has created paralysis in the policy. Widespread corruption has made it very difficult for the BPL people to access this programme. The ineffective government has failed to bring large chunk of people out of poverty and in turn has helped the naxals to get more recruits. Moreover, a recent report by The Indian Express (8th Dec 2014) revealed that 70 % of naxal surrenders are not 'Naxals'. Over 80 % of the so called surrendered naxals are common ordinary villagers. Between June 1 and November 28, 2014, 377 naxals surrendered, of which 277 are ordinary villagers. The surrendered naxalites has not received any kind of

compensation so far. This shows the lack of sincerity of the government in dealing with the naxalites. Furthermore, the National Newspaper the Hindu (8th Dec 2014) reported that the ordinary tribal villagers are used as a shield by CRPF while countering naxalites. Without considering and consulting the local intelligence, the recent steps taken by the central government to send 11,000 para-military forces to naxal affected areas are wrong steps which will have serious repercussion. The wrong decisions taken by the government often benefit the naxalites to gain strong hold in more areas.

METHODOLOGY

The quality of administration depends upon the quality of the people who are part of administration. Decision making in a successful democracy is a time taking process mainly because of debates, dissents, discussions and deliberations. In any successful administration, intellectuals are expected to play a decisive role. The role of Intellectuals is very important because they can provide long-term problem-solving policy suggestions to the rulers. India is a transitional democracy in which most of the decisions are taken by the political heads with the advice of bureaucracy. From the dawn of independence, the bureaucracy is deliberately ignoring the role of Intellectuals in policy formulation. Consequently, the higher education institutions have been sidelined by the policy makers, and their research findings are ignored deliberately. This trend is discouraging the intellectuals, and the Indian higher educational institutions are being converted into degree producing machines instead of involved in problem solving research. The social scientists who are expected to initiate problem-solving research of the area of their existence are not taking any serious effort in this regard. Continuously ignoring the intellectuals is one of the negative features of the Indian democracy. In this context, under this section the researcher intends to study the attitude of the intellectuals towards naxalism in India with special reference to Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand. To find out the Intellectuals' views on naxalism in India, respondents were administered by a semi-structured Questionnaire designed using a 5-point Likert scale and open-ended, cause-seeking and probing statements. The total sample size was 100 respondents including 50 from Andhra Pradesh and 50 from Jharkhand. Using SPSS the statements given below have been analyzed in three parts. The three parts are mean analysis, Independent-t-test and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). Finally, the overall analysis and conclusion have been given. Due to the restriction on word limits, the paper highlights overall analysis only. The overall analysis has been discussed below.

The following statements have been asked to intellectuals in questionnaire.

- Naxalism emerged mainly because of Indian Government's deprived economic policy
- Lack of people participation in Political decision making has contributed to the emergence of Naxalism

- Lack of people participating in economic decision making has contributed to the emergence of Naxalism

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis: The analysis of the results obtained from the above statements reveal that the deprived economic policy is one of the important reasons for the emergence of Naxalism. In addition to that lack of people participation in political and economic decision making also plays a very crucial role in the emergence of Naxalism. The central and state governments should ensure that the present economic policy does not miss out any group of people such as Tribal, SC, ST, etc. in the development process. The favorable inclusive economic policies along with the effective implementation of policies would enhance the living standard of these people there by the government can stop these people from joining Naxalite groups. Decentralization of the power of the local people for economic and political decision making also would help these people to make them realize that the mainstream is not excluding them. More involvement of these people in decision making also would serve the purpose. More autonomy should be given to these people to take decisions, which is affecting their life, for instance decisions related to land, spending money on welfare measures etc. Moreover, the following measure would be taken while preparing policy affecting people's day-to-day life. In fact, all the policy decision the minorities such as people belonging to SC, ST and other poor people should be taken into serious consideration. After analyzing the response given Intellectuals, the following suggestion the scholar has made:

- Inclusion of the tribal's representatives for policy formulation process.
- Rehabilitation of the tribal through several measures such as providing employment, housing and subsidized food products etc.
- Establishing Rural Primary Health Centre all the tribal areas
- Distribution of lands to the landless tribal in the village
- Educating the rural tribal mass about their rights and duties
- Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas (PURA)
- Speedy Justice system for rural areas in relation to all matters, especially in land issues
- Participation of the local tribal representation in the allocation of Natural Resources
- Infrastructure Development connecting the interior of rural area to the urban areas.
- Involvement of tribal women by establishing the Self-Help Group
- Strengthening rural people's participation in day-to-day panchayat affairs

CONCLUSION

It is next to impossibility to find an instant remedy for a more than a half century old human problem. The mindset of the alienated tribal militant groups will not easily believe the government machinery of parochialistic bureaucrats corrupt political leaders and opinionated local chiefs. The continuous denial and discrimination and exploitation have forced the youth to rely on an ideology which believes in bloodshed

revolution to achieve structural change. The highly motivated well trained and well-equipped Maoist cadres prepare to give everything including their precious life or take the life of others justifying in the name of an ideology of violence. In this context, as mentioned in the first part of the articles, the poor plight of the tribal peoples mainly because of the indifference of the governmental machinery further justifies violence. However, the government has initiated so many counter Maoist measures like sharpening offensive methods, illegally forming a tribal army like Salwa Judam etc are counterproductive than positive. In this context the researcher has come with the possible problem-solving mechanism to be initiated involving academicians like-minded committed NGOs. To win back the alienated Maoist fighters towards the mainstream. As argued in the article, it will be time to make efforts government should allow educational institutions to achieve this endeavor.

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