

Naxalism – Barrier In Tribal Development In Red Corridor

Mr. Avinash kumar singh
Research scholar (Public Administration)
Patna (Bihar)

Abstract

“When poverty becomes the major cause of famine and leaders start to bury common man’s right, the common man retaliates in a way that the system happens to receive a quake. This is when a person becomes a Maoist -- Maoist intellectual Varavara Rao.”

Naxalism is the other name of the largest internal terror group in India known as Maoist or the CPI. We all know the majority of incidents of violence - killing of civilians and security forces, unlawful activities are carried out by these naxal groups in major parts of India.

Everyday both our government and security forces are fighting back to maintain peace in democracy, despite we fail to understand why our own people are retaliating in means of violence. These naxals groups are none other than the tribal people living in India. They believe in military power, the rule of arms. We all know that government has tried to talk to these groups but despite of agreement they want power to rule. This type of rule will never lead to the path of development rather it may result back into a communal riot in country.

In the above context my paper explains the tribal culture and tradition with reference to the birth of naxal group in these tribal communities. Also it tries to explain that how these indigenous groups are surviving in red corridor and what government can do to improve their socio economic status.

Key word: Naxals, Indigenous groups, rule of arms, military power, maosit, CPI etc.

Date of Submission: 14-05-2023

Date of Acceptance: 24-05-2023

I. Introduction

India a country with numbers of talented scholars and Scientists, having a population of 1.37 billion (approx, in 2019) is the second largest populous country in Asia. Being rich in culture and tradition India is said to be the largest country having surplus military power.

Despite all of these, the largest threat the Indian Government faces today is naxalism, which has infested itself in more than 4 states of the country. The “Naxalism” is the challenging problem in most the tribal areas particularly in the states of Odhisa, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The naxalites say that they are fighting oppression and exploitation to create a classless society. The Research and Analysis Wing of Indian government states that naxals are spread across 220 districts comprising about 40% of india’s geographical area.

The tension between the police force and naxalite has also created a general climate of insecurity and frustration among the common tribal people in naxalite prone areas. The development is in jeopardy in these areas. They are deprived of fruits of developmental efforts. Tribal people in this region often carry a deep sense of frustration and discrimination against their better off neighbor. According to WHO, people living in the red corridor are perhaps the nicest and most hospitable people in the country despite they are just disadvantaged.

It is the corruption accompanied with naxalism, which is one of the problems today. Unless the state is able to identify and punish people who are stealing money meant for development of these tribal communities and their area, it is not going to be able to deal with such a serious problem.

II. Objective of study:

The main objective of the research is:

1. To understand the root cause of naxalism.
2. How tribals are affected due to this terror and what government has done to resolve it.
3. To extract Solution for the problem arising in red corridor.

III. Methodology:

Based on secondary sources data collected from newspapers, books, magazines, interviews, articles and journals.

Also some study of Observation reports, analysis of government schemes etc.

IV. Tribal people: who are they?

Tribal people are also known as indigenous people. These people have their own culture, language, customs and intuitions; which distinguish them from other parts of society. Their social, cultural and economic condition distinguishes them from sections of the national communities. Their status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or tradition or by special laws or regulations.

These groups of people are often known by national terms such as native people, aboriginal people, first nations, adivasis, janjati, hunter-gatherer or hill tribes etc.

V. Tribal community in India:

In India far from contemporary trend and economical development tribal people own their personal identity as Adivasi – having their own language, religion, festival, cuisine, dance and music. As a general, we can assume that tribal people may exceed more than 500 groups with approx 9% of the total countries population. The lively structure of these tribal communities in India stretches from the remote village tucked in Himalayan region to southernmost tip of India and from the furthest corner of north east India to the dunes of Rajasthan.

These tribal people are mainly dependent upon agriculture and handicraft but the tribes still displays a wide spectrum of “another India” we hardly know about. Though we travel whole of India; we might not be able to recognize all tribal community. Therefore, with reference to some writers let’s understand at least about 20 tribes, from different corner of India:

1. Gonds:

These are tribes who are known for their courage; mostly found in the chhindhwara district of MP and some places in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh, in parts of Maharashtra, AP and Orissa. Their lifestyle can be well studied in gondi forest in MP. They speak telgu, Hindi, Marathi, parsi, and many Dravidian languages. They are omnivores and kotto or kuti is their special food. Gonds men wear dhoti and women’s wear sari with ornament.

2. Bhils:

These tribes mostly reside in Rajasthan and are spotted in the Aravali Ranges of Sirohi in Udaipur and some places of Dungarpur and Banswara district of Rajasthan. Also this tribe is found in Gujarat, MP, Maharashtra and Tripura. They mostly speak indo- Aryan language and ghoomer dance is performed by them as their cultural harmony.

3. Santhals:

They are major tribe of West Bengal, also seen in the district of Bankura and Purulia and in parts of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and Assam. They are dependent upon agriculture and livestock, further they are well versed in the art of hunting.

4. Great Andamanese Tribe:

They are getting extinct and left over population are largely dependent on the vigorous campaign by survival and Indian organizations support.

5. Khasi:

These tribes are filled with music, playing musical instruments like drums, guitar, flutes, wooden pipes and metal cymbals are found in the mountains of Meghalaya. They are mostly spotted in khasi hill and in parts of Assam, AP, Manipur and West Bengal. They speak Austro- Asiatic language.

6. Garo:

It is one of the remaining matrilineal societies in the world and is mostly spotted in the hills of Meghalaya. .

7. Angami:

The angami nage is one of the major tribe of Nagaland, widely present in the district of Kohima. They are mostly indulge into bamboo work, cane furniture beds, shawls and powerful machetes.

8. Munda:
They are based in Chhota Nagpur Plateau region and are mostly spotted in the dense of Jharkhand and parts of west Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Orissa. They worship a god called Singbonga and speak killi language.
9. Bhutia:
The Buthias are found in Sikkim which is bordered by Indian Himalyas. They are widely known for their traditional grandeur, art and cuisine. One can never forget the unique preparation of momo, teamed meat dumpling and thukpa.
10. Chenchu:
They are the indigenous people of AP inhabiting over the years in midst of forest of Nallamalla hills. Also they are dependent on hunting and trading forest produce. They mostly speak telgu.
11. Kodava:
These tribes are known for their bravery since ages. They are mostly found in Mysore and are passionate about playing hockey.
12. Toto:
These are the isolated tribal group in village of Totopara in Jalpaiguri district of west Bengal. They have simple life style and are largely dependent upon trading and vegetable and fruits. They define themselves as Hindu and worship god Ishpa and goddess Cheima.
13. Irulas:
This tribe is expert in catching snakes and rats. They reside in the south India with a population of approx 300000 in parts of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, AP and Kerala. It is the 2nd largest tribe in Kerala and is mostly seen in the district of Pallakad.
14. Nyishi:
This tribe is the largest inhabitants of the mountainous state of Arunachal Pradesh and is mostly spotted in the district of Papum Pare, Lower subansiri, Kurung Kumy, East Kameng. Majority of this tribe has converted to Christian.
15. Bodo:
They are the early settlers of Assam and are spotted in Udalguri and Kokrajhar of Assam and parts of West Bengals and Nagaland. This tribe is meat eater and eaving is the most intrinsic part of Bodo culture.
16. Warli:
The warli are the tribe of Maharashtra and Gujarat who display a unique form of art and painting of 500 – 10000 BC carved in the rock shelter of Bhimbetka in MP.
17. Toda:
They are from the dominating part of Nilgiri Mountains. This tribe is largely dependent on cattle herding and daily work. They are also skilled in art and architectural work like embroidery products and dogles etc.
18. Kurumban:
They are from dominating part of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. They exhibit simple lifestyle depending upon agricultural produce. They are mostly known for witch craft and magical performance as well as traditional herbal medicines.
19. Soliga:
They are from dense forest of BR Hills of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. They are divided into five sub group- Male Soliga, Urali soliga, Pujari, Kadu and Burude.
20. Siddis:
They are found around Yellapur, Haliyal, Ankola, Joida, Mundgod, Sirsi, Belgam and Dharwad in Karnataka apart from the pocket of Pakistan. The siddis people are mostly Roman Catholic but some follow Hinduism and Islam.

Above mentioned 20 tribes are types of communities found in different parts of India. There are many more, which are not mentioned here but are mostly found in Indian state and territories.

VI. Tribal culture and tradition:

India has been home to many culture and tradition. Unity in diverse is the most prominent feature in people of India. The tribal culture of India and their tradition and practices pervade almost all the aspect of Indian culture and civilization.

In India one can find almost a new dialect culture and different people after moving 50km in any direction. Likewise tribal population is also very much varied and diversified. The tribes, each one of them is distinctive community either migrated from another place or the original inhabitant of the land. Their living perfectly depicts a well balanced give and take procedure, which in no way can disrupts the ecological balance.

VII. Present status of Tribal in India:

Tribal people populations were looked upon as wild, barbaric and unruly. Tribal people have always been in our country yet most of us are unaware of their existence or are simply ignorant towards their customs. They are exempted from our society when it comes to social practices, thus they live a life of poverty and discrimination. In some parts of India they are treated as untouchables.

Though, independence in 1947 did not bring about any difference in tribal peoples life. Instead, due to lack of monetary fund they had to leave their native place, which led to loss of their rich heritage and cultural understanding. Many of the places today are converted into holiday destination and resort by contractors who are driving out the tribal's and taking away their resources. Some tribal craftsmen are exploited by the middle men as they are compel to live a life as daily wage earner. This negligence part by the nation towards a fraction of population is the reason of uprisings Naxalism.

VIII. Rise of Naxalism:

It is a movement led by Naxals who is a member of any political organization that claims the legacy of the communist party of India, founded in Kolkata 1969.

The term Naxals derived from the name of the village Naxalbari in West Bengal, where the naxalite peasant revolt took place in 1967. These groups are supportive of Mao Zedong's political ideology (Chinese communist revolutionary also known as Chairman Mao)

Initially the movement started from West Bengal but in later year it spread to less developed areas of rural southern and eastern part of India – such as Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Telangana.

As April 2018 (According to MHA report), the areas where naxalites are most visible are:

- Bihar- Gaya, Jamui, Lakhisarai.
- Chattisgarh – Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Kanker, Kondagaon, Naraynapur, Rajnandgaon, Sukuma.
- Jharkhand – Bokaro, Garhwa, Chatra, Girdhi, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Khunti, Latehar, Lohardaga, Palamu, Ranchi, Simdega west, Singhbhum.
- Maharashtra – Gadchiroli, Aurangabad.
- Orissa – Koraput, Malkangiri
- Telegana – Bhadradi, Kolhagudem
- AP – Vishakha patnam

This naxalism emerged from naxalbari, a small village in West Bengal – where a section of communist party of India led by charu majumdar, Konu Sanyal and Jangal santhal initiated uprisings in 1967. The party under the presidency of Jangal on May 1967, declared their support for the movement initiated by sanyal and agreed to adopt armed struggle to redistribute land to the landless. The following week, a sharecropper near Naxalbari village got attacked by the landlord's men over land dispute. On May 24 when police arrived to arrest peasant leaders, it was ambushed by group of tribal and a police inspector was killed in hail of arrow.

This incident encouraged many santhal tribal and other poor people to join the movement and they start attacking local landlords.

This conflict happens due to the failure to implement the 5th and 6th schedule of the constitution of India. The schedule provided for limited form of tribal autonomy with regard to exploiting natural resources on their lands. E.g. pharmaceuticals and mining and land ceiling laws- limiting the land to be possessed by landlords and distribution of excess lands to tribal and landless workers. Around 1971, the Naxalites gained a strong presence among the radical sections of student movement in Kolkata. Students left schools to join Naxalism. To attract more students into his organization Majumdar declared that revolutionary warfare was to spread in the rural areas and everywhere spontaneously. Thus, he declared that Naxalite should assassinate

individual “class enemy” and others. (Mostly landlords, business class, university teacher, police officers, politician of right and left)

IX. Impact of Naxalism on Tribal Development:

The impact of Naxalism over the development of Tribal is in negative state. It is social and political impact of naxalism on development that really leaves all in a fix. In terms of development naxal movement have impact on economic and social development. To be brief, it can be said that reduction in per capita GDP growth and increase in higher inflation rate is marked in the affected red corridor area. Since, the naxal runs a parallel government (“parallel government” word used as per their senses), they prevent government agencies to collect taxes which results in lower tax revenue collection. Also, lower export, reduces bilateral trade flows and reduced foreign direct investment inflows – due to naxal violence and there extortion business foreign and domestic investment remain low. There problem are coupled with the lack of good transportation facilities which are also a victim of naxal violence. Also lower tourist inflow, lower tourism market share, reduce usage of public transport, and reduce long term investment in agriculture and other potential sector, reduced enrollment in schools, lower job availability and lack of substantial opportunity.

Naxalite movement is not so positive but still the movement has sustained for nearly 45 years. This has been possible only because the naxalites have received unwavering support from the lower caste villagers and adivasis (the indigenous tribe) who are time and again crushed by the higher caste zamindar or government authorities before naxal surge.

Due to pressure exerted by the naxal movement government is unable to provide proper attention for tribal development, in matter related to infrastructure buildings.

X. Naxalism as a security threat to country:

The recent increase in militancy amongst the naxal cadre has attracted a lot of critics. The government has gone ahead and stated that naxalite are now the single biggest internal security threat for the country. The immediate economic and social problem of the masses took a back seat and the battle of supremacy with the state became the central theme, which have no direct consequences on the right of tribal people but invariably end up harming masses.

Naxalites have always attempted to disrupt elections by not only preventing the people to choose their leader rather inhibiting them from exercising their fundamental right to vote. Now a day’s these naxals are heavily supported by political parties and are used as a tool for violence and for tribal people welfare.

The Maoist extortion business is estimated to be around a whopping 2000 crore rupees and all contractor pays 5-10% of project cost to naxalites as protection money.

Masses have suffered from both naxals and security forces, often villages and adivasis are caught in the cross firing between the security forces and naxal causing loss of life and property. Though in the starting naxalism brought equity and relief to marginalized class of rural India from rampant ill activities but it has come to a huge cost for entire nation, especially for indigenous people in red corridor both in terms of economic and social development and their safety. Moreover, this movement no longer holds its people centric approach rather it has more or less become a terrorist group with one principle to seize power.

XI. Government schemes to develop tribal lifestyle:

To work for the development of tribal and indigenous people government has come up with several schemes. (Not all but it is tried to mention some schemes over here):

1. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub- Scheme:

Government of India gives 100% grant to this scheme for economic development of ITDA, ITDP, MADA, Pockets and Clusters, PVTGs and unidentified tribal population.

2. Grant aid under article 275 (1) of the Constitution:

It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India and is an additive to state plan funds and effort for tribal development. Under proviso to article 275(1) of Constitution of India it is 100% annual grant from Government of India to states.

3. Scheme grant in aid to voluntary organization working for the welfare of schedule tribes.

The objective of grant in aid to voluntary organization scheme is to enhance the outcome of welfare schemes of government and fill the drawbacks in service deficient tribal area, like in education, health, drinking water, agro horticultural productivity, social security and also to provide favorable environment for socio – economic upliftment and overall development of Scheduled Tribes (STs). The scheme is Central sector scheme, the grant is provided to NGO on application in prescribed format, duly recommended by the

multi-disciplinary state level committee of concerned state government/UT Administration. Funds are generally provided to extent of 90% by the government, rest 10% has to be bear by NGO.

4. Scheme of strengthening education among ST girls in low Literacy District.

It fulfill the difference in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women by creating a platform for education for ST girls in the identified districts or blocks, more particularly in naxal affected areas and in areas inhabited by Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The scheme is funded by the Ministry (100% funding) as it is a Central scheme and also gender specific in nature.

5. Scheme for Vocational training in Tribal areas.

The main aim of the scheme is to develop the skills of the ST youth for variety of jobs as well as self-employment and to improve their socio-economic condition by enhancing their income. The scheme covers all states and UT. 100% grants are been provided to states and UTs. Every Center (VTC) under the scheme allows five vocational courses in traditional skills depending upon the employment potential of its area. It has been decided to discontinue the scheme from 2018-2019 and the intervention is to be subsumed under the scheme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS).

6. Development of particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group.

In 1998-99, 100% central sector scheme for exclusive development of PVGTs was started. The scheme was reviewed w.e.f. 1.4.2015, to make it more effective and not more than 75 identified Vulnerable Tribal Groups are covered under the scheme. The scheme is very flexible and it enables every state to focus on any development activity for PVGTs, viz. housing, land distribution, land development, connectivity, and installation of non conventional sources of energy for lighting, social security or any other comprehensive socio-economic development of PVGTs.

7. Scheme of girls and boys hostel for ST.

Under the scheme central assistance is given to States/UTs/Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and extension of existing hostels. The State government is eligible for 100% central share for construction of all Girls hostel and also for construction for boy's hostel in naxal affected areas. The funding pattern for boy's hostel to state government is on 50:50 bases. In case of UTs the central government bears the entire cost of construction for both boy's and girl's hostel. The scheme is discontinued from 2018-19 and the intervention is to be subsumed under the Scheme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub- Scheme (SCA to TSS).

8. Scheme of Ashram School in Tribal Sub plan area.

The objective of the scheme is to provide residential school for STs in an environment conducive to learning to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students, so that they compete with other population of the country. The scheme has been revised w.e.f. financial year 2008-09. The central government shares 100% with the state government for construction of all Girls' Ashram Schools and boy's Ashram Schools in naxal affected areas. The funding pattern for Boy's Ashram Schools is on 50:50 basis, while cent percent assistance is given to UTs for construction of both Boy's and Girl's Ashram Schools. The scheme covers primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary level of education. Later, the scheme id discontinued in 2018-19 and the intervention is subsumed under the SCA to TSS.

9. Scholarship schemes

Some schemes implemented by the Ministry for ST student to complete their education are as follows:

- a. Pre matric scholarship scheme
- b. Post matric scholarship scheme
- c. National Fellowship & Scholarship for Higher Education of ST student.
- d. National Overseas Scholarship for ST studying abroad.

10. Support to Tribal Research Institute.

There is 100% grant –in –Aid- by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs as fund to the TRIs on need basis to strengthen their infrastructural needs, Research & Documentation activities and Training & Capacity Building programmes.

11. Mechanism for Marketing of minor forest produces through MSP and development of value chain for MFP.

The scheme includes 10 forest produce in 9 states MSP list, which later expanded to 24 forest produce in all states. Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides a supporting fund to the state level agency (appointed by state government) for implementing the scheme. Loss, if any, is shared by Centre and State in ratio of 75:25.

12. NSTFDC, under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, extends financial assistance at concessional rate of interest to ST for undertaking income generation.

Also NSTFDC implements following schemes for employment of ST:

- a. Term Loan Scheme
NSTFDC provides Term loan for any income generation scheme costing upto Rs 25.00 lakh per unit. The interest rate is 6% p.a. for loan upto Rs 5 lakh, 8% p.a. for loan ranging between Rs 5 lakh to Rs 10 lakh and 10% p.a. for loan above Rs 10 lakh for entire amount of loan.
- b. Adivasis Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana
Under the scheme, Scheduled Tribe women can undertake any income generation activity. Loan upto 90% for scheme costing upto Rs 1 lakh are provided at concessional rate of interest of 4% p.a.
- c. Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Group.
The corporation provides loans upto Rs 50,000/- per member and Rs 5 lakh per Self Help Group (SHG). The interest rate chargeable is 6% p.a.
- d. Adivasis Siksha Rrinn Yojana
Under this scheme, financial assistance upto Rs 5 lakh at concessional rate of interest of 6% per annum is provided to ST student for pursuing professional/technical education including PhD in India.

Despite of all such schemes and program government is unable to work for the betterment of tribal people in red corridor. The moment government tries to build up bridge of development by reaching tribals; naxalism comes into operation by suppressing the acts of government.

XII. Government fighting back Naxalism:

A multi-disciplinary groups is formed after reducing the size of red corridor space to check funding of naxalism, which is officially estimated to be over Rs 125 crore annually. (According to economic times report)

This multi-disciplinary group has started to investigate all important cases related to left wing extremist (LWE). Group mostly comprises of officers from central agencies including IB, NIA, CBI, ED & DRI & State police.

This LWE division of government has played a major role in anti naxal operations and right from its birth on October 19, 2006 had addressed the LWE insurgencies in holistic manner.

Today, naxals are successful; in manipulating the tribal's way of thinking towards the government and this is where the government is unable to develop tribal's socio –economic standard of living.

XIII. Findings and Suggestions:

While studying on the tribal population; I happen to understand that the solution through schemes and programs are not worth satisfying. Therefore, we still are striving hard in building a good relationship with them.

There happens to be a communication gap between the tribal's emotional feeling and our understanding towards them. Some or in other way, the naxals have much better understanding of tribal's emotion than the government. This is the main cause of failure of government in red corridor.

To solve the problem of red corridor we need to go for Social Integration. The tribal living in the red corridor have been neglected for past many decades and now they need some attention from government. Government needs to understand their basic problems which are faced by them every day. Government should first understand their hunger, poverty, health and sanitation and at large there practice of livelihood.

Though, with effect to some schemes the government is providing them with incentives like giving them right over the forest, providing them with houses etc. is the right modus of anti naxal operation; but still if the government recognizes them for their craft work in handicraft market then it would certainly become a source of their income.

The main reason for spread of naxalism in earlier time was exploitation of poor and schedule tribe, due to enforced land ceiling laws and wrong utilization of government funds. But today naxalism is used for the cause of political expatiation and this led to exploitation of young tribal teenagers and adults. Best example could be Jharkhand – where naxals were funded by political parties to threat and stand during election process.

(According to NIA investigation report submitted to MHA). Sometimes the local tribal's are forced to join this terror group as to sustain their life between the two: government and naxals. During this vice versa they fail to understand either government is helping them to sustain their life or the naxals. Due to lack of policing and inhumane activity, the government loses its trust upon tribals.

Therefore, there should be proper use of police force to enforce the land ceiling laws, evict landlords and ensure land to poor farmers and tribal's for cultivation. A proper rehabilitation for the people who have been displaced should be ensured. Social integrity and security along with development has to run hand in hand to counter the naxal problem.

In places where AFSPA rule is imposed, there public administration and armed forces should go hand in hand with coordination. ACR reports should be maintained for officers posted at these places by the senior central public servant. Since, rapes, sexual harassment and mental harassment reports and cases are submitted by National Human Right Commission, the government needs to establish a public administration department to counter such issues without any discrimination and jeopardy judgments. The government needs to instill faith in the people that they will be governed in a better manner than by naxals. The government should ratify forest act on whole to allow the usage of forest produce by tribals. Proper guiding to financial institute sanctioning loan to these tribal populations should be monitored this will help this tribe to understand that government stands hand in hand with them to support.

Some more strict and important measures can be taken by the ministry:

- Ensuring safety of tribal people in LWE affected area and stopping Slawa Judum campaign.
- During counter insurgency life of innocent tribal people not to be risked rather their protection to be the first priority.
- Checking of Human Right violation by security forces.
- Registering crime perpetrated by all security force, Maoist and bringing them to justice.
- Banning BAL MANDAL (the child wing of naxals)
- Ensuring safety for those who surrendered and those who live in camps and handle their family respectively.

The government should maintain peace in red corridor so that people don't suffer more; this will bring tribal community close to the government and if government takes proactive measures it will start tribal backfiring against naxals and being friend zoned with government.

XIV. Conclusion:

Close examination of red corridor or LWE, may tell you that the naxal movement thrives on the dissatisfaction of the tribal population. Also the history speaks that the root of naxalism was build upon the path of rebel emotion but the present and future describes it as the major failure of government institutional mechanism and unlawful justice. The law and order reached to the stress of failure and gave rise to the beating heat of Naxalism. The marginalized took up arms only to break down the insensitive establishment.

To be brief, the naxal leaders always talk about deliverance of the proletariat from the new- liberal bourgeoisie and the down of new democracy. But it's just a state of mind that they don't understand that once the proletariat comes to power, again the flow of dirty politics and formulation of new liberalist bourgeoisie will take place and with the effect of time new group may form to be rebel.

Tribal population are in the battle only because of their disillusionment with the status quo and this can only be solved when there is a tie between promises and their eventual deliverance by the government. Until government implements employment, poverty alleviation and land reform program- counter insurgencies measures cannot be achieved much. Social justice and inclusive growth has to go hand in hand and politics for the sake of vote is to be kept distance aside.

Naxalism today has not only stood up as internal threat but every action and reaction penetrates deep down the heart of every Indian citizen as bodies returning back are only of Indians – either of naxals or of security forces in service of country. Security forces are forced to trigger there arms against these rebel as no such other option is left to bring them at peace and for safety of other citizen.

Therefore, only with consolidated effort on the part of legal and political framework socio-economic reforms can be implemented and thus the problem of naxalism could be ratified. Thus, the development of tribal communities will strive to its peak height; only then the pillars of red corridor will turn into a peace corridor.

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