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Dr. Bapu G. Gholap



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crimination basis on caste, religion, culture, gender makes glut between humans. Protagonist of the novel is Gora, and orthodox Hindu. He blindly follows religious rituals and customs. Through the characters of 'Gora' Rabindranth Tagor presents orthodox views. According to Gora 'Old is Gold'. He oppose to extremes modernism. Due to the bond between religion and caste. He is unable to give justice to his love for Sucharita. Also his religious principles force him to make unsociability. Gora considers untouchability and caste are common things and it is punishment for the sins committed in the former lives.

Rabindranath Tagore is a master of literary world. Gora is his most popular Novel. The above research paper discusses religion and culture issues through the various incidents; occur in the novel of Gora.

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## Naxalism and the Reasons for the Spread of Naxalism

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#### Abstract

There are many questions facing India today regarding internal security. These include terrorism, non-alignment, drug trafficking, sectarian violence, and so on. But since 2005, Naxalism (leftist extremist movement) has emerged as a serious security issue in the country. Today's Naxalism is becoming prevalent as the urban and intellectual Naxalism. Naxal activities (left extremist movement) have spread across India by almost 40%. The word 'Naxalism' is associated with the name Naxalbari in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal. In rural areas, especially in tribal areas like Bastar, the administration or the government, ie, local gramsevak, teachers, government officials, talathis, etc., influence the villages through government schemes. But local tribals have always been ignored by government envoys at all levels. Due to the arrival of Naxals, their activities were brought under control to some extent and the local people were attracted to the Naxals for some time. The tribal had pre-existing customs, practices, traditions, they had a certain mode of circulation, and they had developed methods of adjudication. All of this came as a shock to the government.

**Keywords:** Terrorism, Naxalism, Naxalites, se-





curity apparatus, repression, West Bengal, tribals, moneylenders, extremists, intellectuals, peace treaties etc.

### Introduction

There are many questions facing India today regarding internal security. These include terrorism, non-alignment, drug trafficking, sectarian violence, and so on. But since 2005, Naxalism (leftist extremist movement) has emerged as a serious security issue in the country. The Naxalite movement and the incidents related to it are seen in the media or forums of the country on a daily basis. Today's Naxalism is becoming prevalent as the urban and intellectual Naxalism. Naxal activities (left extremist movement) have spread across India by almost 40%. Naxalism in rural and tribal areas of the country is a picture of armed policy against the government, while urban or well-educated Naxalites are spreading with the help of social and economic cooperation.

### What is Naxalism?

The word 'Naxalism' is associated with the name Naxalbari in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal. etc. In 1967, the Maoist communists tried to stage an armed uprising in the area. The movement started at Naxalbari. Later it spread to other parts of the country. But it got the name 'Naxalite Movement.'<sup>1</sup> Naxalism was an invention of Marxist-Leninist philosophy in India. The Naxals in India tried to implement the ideas of Mao Zedong, the leader of the Chinese revolution. The name Naxalism has no theoretical meaning. But the Naxalite struggle took the form of an armed struggle against injustice, oppression and exploitation. Out of this, tyrants, inactive rulers, corrupt government officials and people in the police department were killed by this extremist group. The movement established a new movement of terror. In the village of Charu Mujumdar, the pioneer of this movement, the movement emerged from the opposition by capitalizing on the unspeakable persecution of tribals and agricultural labourers by the land-

lords.

### Reasons for the spread of Naxalism

In pre-partition Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh was at one end. The Bastar region in particular was neglected at that time, so the Naxalites from Andhra Pradesh used to come to the area as a safe haven in the post-1969 Naxalite journey, but some of their small movements show that the Naxals started their operations mainly in the Bastar region in the 1980s. Jharkhand is bounded on the north, Andhra Pradesh on the south, Orissa on the east and Gadchiroli and Chandrapur districts of Maharashtra on the west. Initially, the movement was strong in Bastar region (now in Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker districts). After the formation of the new state, this movement started in the year 2000 in the northern parts of Chhattisgarh, Surguja and Jaipur. Here are some of the reasons for the growth of this movement in both the parts.

**1. Ignorance of Government** - In rural areas, especially in tribal areas like Bastar, the administration or the government means, through the local gram sevaks, teachers, government officials, talathis, etc., the government's plans affect the villages. But local tribals have always been ignored by government envoys at all levels. The people were always deceived by the talatha (patwari). Due to the arrival of Naxals, their activities were brought under control to some extent and the local people were attracted to the Naxals for some time. The tribals had pre-existing customs, practices, traditions, they had a certain mode of circulation, they had developed methods of adjudication. All of this came as a shock to the government. E.g. The Panchayat Raj Act of Madhya Pradesh has reduced the chances of villagers participating in this. So the local tribesmen were hurt to some extent.

**2. Lack of Essential Services** - In Chhattisgarh, part of the former Madhya Pradesh, the government neglected development for 45 years.



Roads, electricity, schools, healthcare and other essentials are still in short supply. Even today, the reserve funds given as tribal areas are not used in this area. There is complete apathy at the government level on issues related to public life such as rations, travel and public health. The situation with public health is very serious. Malaria is one of the most deadly diseases in the country. Also, in some villages in Vadram Nagar, 40 per cent deaths are due to infertility. This is due to lack of proper treatment and ignorance of the forest dwellers. Inadequate food is also a problem for the tribals here. In Vadram Nagar, Shankargad and some villages, 40 to 50 per cent of the population is hungry at one time. Lack of nutritious food and potable water is the problem here. This created a conducive environment for Naxalism.

**3. Unfaith of the Peoples on Local Police System** - Many police stations in the Naxal-affected areas is surrounded by barbed wire fences and sandbags. Therefore, the mentality of the villagers is how the police involved in self-defence will take care of us. The displeasure of the police to come to this area is also a matter of concern. The policeman here is constantly trying to get his transfer to another area. But senior police, administrative officers are willing to pay anything to change here. This is because the amount of money coming from government schemes and getting them is high. Police are not keen to work in Naxalite areas. Many facilities are declared to the police so that they can work in Naxalite areas. E.g. After working in the area for a period of time, he has been transferred to the police station of his choice, special promotions have been announced. But it is not implemented effectively. For all these reasons, people are attracted to Naxalism because the locals do not trust the police.

**4. Jungle Natural Shelter** - The dense impenetrable forests here are the natural refuge of the leaders of the hidden movement. This part of the administration has not yet received the

attention it needs. An example of this is the area of Abuzmad, which covers about 6,000 sq km of dense forest in the southern part of Bastar district and has not yet come under the purview of the government survey. This forest area in Bastar is most convenient for the Naxalite leaders hiding from the security forces and for hiding bases for training in guerrilla operations.<sup>4</sup> This increases the Naxalite activities and poses a challenge to security.

**5. There is no consensus between the Central and State Governments** - why did the Naxal problem arise? How to solve it? Is this subject under the jurisdiction of the states or the centre? How to develop collective decision making? As the state and central governments have not taken a firm stand on many issues like this, it is still not possible to look at this issue holistically. On the one hand, the tribals are in the throes of both extortion and punishment from the Naxals. There is no consensus between the central and state governments to stop Naxal activities and the Naxal activities will not stop until the basic needs of the local people are met by the government.

**6. Security strategy against Naxals is scarce** - Naxals cross the Godavari River flowing through Karimnagar district of Andhra Pradesh and the Pranhita river flowing through Adilabad district and enter the tehsil area of Sironcha on the border of Maharashtra. From here they cross the river Indravati and easily enter Chhattisgarh. It is also easy to deceive the police through dense forests and rivers. Even the security forces are not able to come up with a precise strategy against the Naxalites, so their lives are easily lost in the clashes. Naxals are mainly working in the forest. The purchase of Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Gondia, Yavatmal, Bhandara and Nanded in Maharashtra is Naxal-affected. The police system is in a state of disarray in the border areas of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh as well as in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Chhattisgarh. Naxalism seems to





have increased due to the poor strategy and irregularities of the police system.

#### 7. Foreign Cooperation with the Naxalites -

Not only political will but also lack of decision making has been one of the reasons for the expansion of this movement which has become the most violent today. The Opposition considers this movement a social problem and as soon as it comes to power, it considers it a question of law and order. It is as clear as the sun that this question will not have a permanent solution as long as the feeling that the neglect of the deprived society and the measure of inclination of the rich is given by the political parties is burning. Today, the Naxals have up-to-date weapons in China and the United States. It is also learned that the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, an organization of Tamils in Sri Lanka, provided them with military training. The area known as Dandakaranya during the Ramayana period is the forest on the border of Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh. This is the biggest and strategic base of Naxalites. The common man does not dare to go to this forest. As far as the police are concerned, the Naxals mainly live in this area. It is there that weapons training is given, bouts are set up, assassinations are planned. So it only helps Naxalism to prevail.

**8. Economic Reasons** - There are a lot of economic reasons for the sudden rise of Naxalism these days. Forests in Naxal-dominated tribal areas have immense mineral wealth. It has everyone's attention. Essar is preparing to acquire land for a steel project near Dantewada. The Essar pipeline, which carries soil and minerals to Bauldila and Visakhapatnam, needs a large area of land to carry it through the forest. Tata is implementing a major project at Lohandigud in Chhattisgarh. The company will need space for this steel project. Apart from this, future hydropower projects, Jagdalpur-Dilla-Rajhara railway line and Polvaram dam will displace many tribal in Chhattisgarh.

#### Conclusion

1. There are many questions facing In-

dia today regarding internal security. These include terrorism, non-alignment, drug trafficking, sectarian violence, and so on.

2. Since 2005, Naxalism (leftist extremist movement) has emerged as a serious security issue in the country. The word 'Naxalism' is associated with the name Naxalbari in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal.

3. Today's Naxalism is becoming popular as Naxalism of urban and intellectual experts.

4. The tribal had pre-existing customs, practices, traditions, they had a certain mode of circulation, they had developed methods of adjudication. All of this came as a shock to the government.

5. There are many reasons for the spread of Naxalism including government depression, lack of basic services, distrust of the police, lack of consensus between the central and state governments, lack of security strategy against the Naxals, foreign cooperation to the Naxals and economic reasons.

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