1. What are the objectives of extreme left wing ideology? Is there a cause-effect relationship between development and spread of left wing extremism? Examine.

Introduction

LWE organizations are the groups that try to bring change through violent revolution. They are against democratic institutions and use violence to subvert the democratic processes at ground level.

These groups prevent the developmental processes in the least developed regions of the country & try to misguide the people by keeping them ignorant of current happenings.

Body

Objectives of extreme left wing ideology
- The objective of the Naxalites is to wage an armed revolution, modeled on the lines of the Chinese Revolution, which they call New Democratic Revolution (NDR), and usher in their own form of government.
- The Naxalites state their main political purpose as establishing an alternative state structure in India by creating a "red corridor" in Naxalite-affected states, stretching from the border of Nepal to central India to Karnataka in the south through violent struggle.

Cause-effect relationship between development and spread of left wing extremism
1. **Land Fragmentation**
   - 40% of rural households have no land or less than half of acre of land
   - Increased small/marginal land holdings and no land reforms, Insecurity, and exploitation of tenants creates Unrest which leads to extremism
2. **Special Economic Zones (SEZ)**
   - SEZ requires a single huge block of land.
   - Extremists have stated one of their objectives as fighting against India's efforts to set up SEZ in tribal areas reflecting the adverse effect of development.
3. **Displacement due to developmental projects**
   - Displacement/ forced eviction of people occur due to developmental projects such as irrigation, industrial projects, mining projects, power plants etc. It can be physical, emotional or cultural.
   - Tribal people are most prone to displacement because tribal areas are rich in mineral resources such as Orissa, Jharkhand. This imparts multidimensional trauma on them leading to serious consequences.
4. **Unemployment**
   - Unemployment and insecurity of livelihood are growing source of dissatisfaction and anger among youth, both in urban and rural areas.
5. **Environmental degradation**

- Land is being targeted by land mafias for mineral extraction and in that process agricultural land gets barren

6. **Tourism**
   - Tourism industry in this development scenario is posing a great threat to the existing cultural-economy-governance matrix of tribal life which is interwoven with ecology.

Conclusion

Naxalism is an internal security matter and is not just a law and order problem also – it has grown into a big headache for both people and government. But its roots lie in deep discontent that apathy of government bred towards poor tribes of these regions. Only through addressing those problems it is possible to stop the further spread of left wing extremism. Whenever naxals indulge in violence, and obstruct development works being implemented, government must deal with sternly but as home ministry warned officials, without violating standard operation methods.

2. What makes the youth vulnerable to religious indoctrination? How serious is the threat emanating out of religious indoctrination? Examine.

Introduction

Religious indoctrination is the type of biasing the thoughts and thought processing. The words are used in reference to promoting a one-sided opinion as being truthful, without allowing accesses to other ideas and with no reservation in calling it unjustifiably, the 'truth.

Body

Reason for vulnerability of youth to religious indoctrination:

- Vulnerability: Young people experiencing exclusion, disorientation or a polarized world view are more prone. Example: abandoned kids, poverty, and basic deprivation of resources.
- Religion orientation: Spirituality is being traded in the marketplace and there is no force to counter that. Youth are being over religious. Periodic emotional relief: The victim is always to blame and escape is extremely difficult because there is periodic emotional relief but no overall perspective.
- Ignorance: Parents are ignored about radicalization of the youth and left unchanged.
- Misuse of education: children are sent to missionary schools, rightist Hindu organizations, and madrasas. Children mind are slowly biased to radicalization.

- Arabisation: What you should wear what your rituals or inter-sex relations should be — they have directly imported this culture. Huge influence among the youth can be seen.
- Extremism is a rational strategy in a game over power: Extremist actions are an effective strategy for gaining and maintaining power in a hierarchical environment.
- Digital media: Viral videos, easy access of videos make easy persuasion to follow radicalization.

How serious is the threat?

- Has affected communal harmony, disrupted peace in the society leading to law and order problem. Ex: cow-vigilantism, conversion movements, Babri masjid demolition, Muzaffarnagar riots etc.,
- Rise of Lone wolfs: Nice attack in Paris was carried out by a single person who was absolutely outside the intelligence radar.
- Intelligence nightmare: Local youth are being participating in the terrorist attack which makes it difficult to identify and avert. E.g. Pulwama attack: is carried out by a local youth who was religiously indoctrinated.
- Counter attacks in the name of religion: as a hatred or retaliation E.g. Christchurch attack in New Zealand.
- Has led to secessionist tendencies on religious lines taking violent form. Ex: Khalistan movement, J&K etc.,
- Growth of terrorism having international linkages. Ex: incidents of youth joining ISIS.
- Hinder development: religious indoctrination takes away the passion, ambition, career away from the youth who are the driving force of any development in any country. E.g. Unemployment in J&K, instances of stone pelting etc.,

Conclusion

CDS Bipin Rawat recently talked about 10-12 years children being radicalized in the name of religion in J&K. Religious fundamentalism and religious indoctrination pose greatest threat to the peace and development of state, society and nation.

Government should adopt multipronged approach like equitable development (minorities, poor population), strengthening education system (moral values, teaching essence of different religions), creation and broadening access to employment opportunities, modern and well-equipped security and intelligence agencies and push for international coordination (proposed CCIT).

Note: Give more and more examples in these types of questions. Evaluator instantly get what you are trying to argue.

3. Are you aware of the term 'urban naxal'? Is it a mere rhetoric or it has some substance? Critically comment.

Introduction

The phrase of Urban Naxals, which is not clearly defined, is loosely attributed to the people with naxalite bent of mind residing in urban areas and working as activists, supporters and protectors of the ideology while the active Naxals battle it out in the jungles and vast swathes of Maoist-dominated areas. But in recent times, anybody raising strong questions against the government is being perceived as an urban naxal, which is a very serious malice.

Body

- The concept of "urban Naxalism" refers to an old Maoists strategy to focus on urban centres for leadership, organise masses, build a united front and engage in military tasks such as providing personnel, material and infrastructure.
- A 2004 Communist Party of India (Maoist) document titled "Urban Perspective" elaborates on this strategy with one of the most important focus areas being on gaining leadership from urban areas. In relation, the security establishment believes that with ageing leadership the Maoists have been looking at cities and towns for leaders.
- The role of the Urban Movement within the military strategy of the Maoists has been best explained by Mao Tse Tung thus: "the final objective of the revolution is the capture of the cities, the enemy's main bases and this objective cannot be achieved without adequate work in the cities".
- The security establishment add that the CPI (Maoist) give immense importance to its 'urban movement' not just for the leadership, but for providing supplies, technologies, expertise, information and logistic support by overground activists.
- The main focus of the Maoists' urban work is to organise the masses, including the working class, students, middle class employees, intellectuals, women, dalits and religious minorities. It explains the need to create front organisations for extending the reach of the organisation.
- Another key point is that while focussing on the organised sector, it also highlights the need to mobilise the unorganised segment as well. It adds that the urban movement should involve sending cadres to the countryside, supplying arms and ammunition, infiltrating enemy ranks and sabotage actions.
- Here, the Maoists seem to be acting on a long-term perspective plan. In their scheme of things, they hope to gain control over the working class movement and use it appropriately at a later stage when their so called New Democratic Revolution advances and furthers.
- In the immediate to short-term — according to an internal document of the CPI (Maoist) — the objective is to gain control over key (strategic) industries

such as communication, oil and natural gas, coal, transport, power, defence production, etc with a view to inflicting 'damage' on the state's capacity to fight the rebels, either through organising sabotage activities or bringing production to a halt.

- But at the same time, over the past few years, some commentators in the country have been frequently using the term "Urban Naxal" to label anyone – from academics to activists – who questions the policies of the state or are perceived to be anti-establishment. These commentators say that these activists are covertly aiding those who are working to break India, such as Naxalites and Kashmiri separatists.

- According to the present narrative, 'Urban Naxals' are a group of people trying to destroy all that is Indian by encouraging "Breaking India" forces such as the banned Communist Party of India (Maoist) and foreign-funded Christian missionaries. It does not matter that there is little evidence to support any such claim.

- The demonisation of activists is more dangerous in India because the State is seen to be using such rhetoric to justify its excesses. In this context, many Left-leaning activists have been wrongly linked with Naxals, while most of them are an anathema to the insurgents.

- Such an approach is in turn leading to giving an upper hand to insurgents as it perpetuates a myth about their spread and might, something that is essential for an underground warrior and also pushes students, academics, etc towards their cause due to constant hounding as "urban naxals".

Conclusion

Naxal movement is not an entirely internal security issue. The factors for its spread are still present even in urban areas, which need to be controlled. At the same time, to paint overt and peaceful political rebellions as Naxalism is bad tactic, a political and moral blunder, which should be avoided. Rather, the government should focus on curtailing the propaganda of the real Maoists.

4. How can skill development and promotion of rural entrepreneurship address the challenge of Naxalism in the tribal pockets of India? Examine.
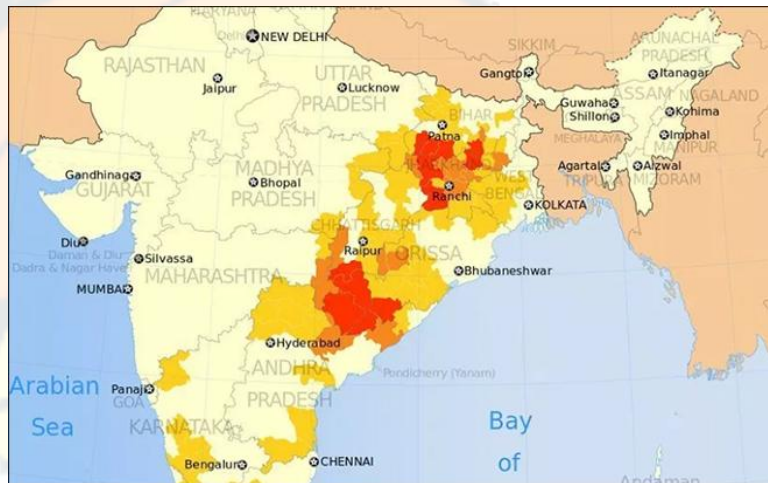
Introduction

The Maoist problem has been identified by many experts and leaders, including the Prime Minister, as the most serious internal security challenge that the country is faced with. In this regard, improved governance and effective implementation of development schemes, in the form of skill development, can help overcome the challenge of Naxalism.

Body

- The Maoist/Naxal movement in India is among the longest and most lethal homegrown insurgencies that the world has seen. While the origin of Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) in India goes back to the **Telangana peasant rebellion (1946-51)**, the movement took the young republic by storm in 1967.
- It was **formed to fight for the cause of peasants and the landless**, the armed militia launched a series of daring attacks, assassinations and bombings targeting landlords, upper-caste leaders and politicians. The movement has seen **many periods of ups and downs** where its spread across India progressively increased into the tribal regions of central India.
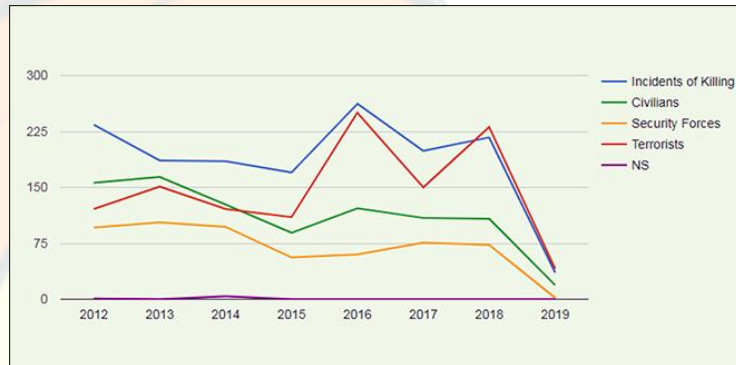
Map - Current spread of CPI-Maoist

- To address issues of education and employment in Maoist affected regions, the Ministry of Skills Development & Entrepreneurship (MoSDE) launched two new schemes, namely, 'Skill Development in 47 LWE affected districts' and 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' for creating infrastructure and providing employment linked skill training to youth in affected areas.
- Further, undertaking "Skill Development Programme", which includes inhouse training, aimed at equipping tribal youth to acquire the necessary knowledge, skill and proficiency in the operation of Mine/Plant to help them in seeking employment can help in attracting the youth.
- Paying appropriate stipend during the period of the programme and offer free/subsidised breakfast, lunch, uniforms, tool kits, etc along with establishment of ITI/ Polytechnic Colleges exclusively for tribal youth providing entire infrastructure facilities, including residential quarters and hostel buildings for students, to develop local talent suiting to the needs of the industry.
- These measures can help towards leaning away the tribal youth from the clutches of naxalites as many analysts have shown that in the absence of viable employment opportunities, youth tend to take up arms. Also tribal youth form the foot soldiers of Naxal/Maoist movement where ideological motivations are minimum.
- Such an approach can be seen to have succeeded in Andhra Pradesh where the core component of the counter-insurgency strategy was what is called

"winning hearts and minds": cutting down the influence of the Maoists by undertaking development and good-governance measures to address the grievances of the civilian population sympathetic to the insurgent cause, including the tribal communities.
- The Andhra Pradesh state succeeded in stamping out left-wing extremism by combining police action with socio-economic programmes implemented by an effective service delivery mechanism.
- In present times too, at the national level such an approach has helped in controlling the Naxal movement. The chart clearly shows it.

Chart - Rapid decline in Maoist-related fatalities

Conclusion

After many years of indifference, half-steps and ad hoc measures, both India's central and state governments have found their foothold against the Maoist insurgency that at its pinnacle may have seemed invincible. This seems to have been possible due to Indian state's combined both population-centric and enemy-centric approaches in dealing with the Maoist insurgency where skilling tribal youth is playing an important role.

5. Critically evaluate the existing framework for tacking extremism in India.

Introduction

Extremism means, "the quality or state of being extreme" or "the advocacy of extreme measures or views". The term is used in a political or religious sense, to refer to an ideology that is considered to be far outside the mainstream attitudes of society. For instance Left Wing Extremism, terrorism, ISIS, Hindu fringe organisations etc

Body

Existing framework for tacking extremism in India

1. **SAMADHAN**
   Central Government announced a new strategy against the Maoists— SAMADHAN. The acronym SAMADHAN is – S-smart leadership, A-aggressive

strategy, M-motivation and training, A-actionable intelligence, D-dashboard-based KPIs (key performance indicators) and KRAs (key result areas), H-harnessing technology, A-action plan for each theatre and N-no access to financing.

- **Smart leadership**
  In the LWE-affected areas, there is a need of leadership which, despite adversity, can keep the jawans enthusiastic and teach them only to win. The central forces and the local police were asked to work under a coordinated plan.

- **Aggressive strategy**
  It is necessary to analyses incidents where security forces suffered heavy losses. Proactive approach along with aggression in thinking, operations and development such as road construction should be adopted.

- **Motivation and training**
  It was important for the stakeholders to make efficient use of resources and have knowledge of enemy's strengths and weaknesses. Focus should be on training of security forces and providing them adequate facilities. Security forces must learn the culture and languages of the locals to earn their trust.

- **Actionable intelligence**
  It is important to establish a good network with the locals. Surrendered LWE cadre should be used for intelligence collection and there was a need to depute "Shadow Intelligence Officers" to trace prominent LWE targets.

- **Dashboard KPIs and KRAs**
  These should be determined for the state police and the central forces to assess their preparedness as well as performance.

- **Harnessing technology**
  Technology is a force multiplier and there was a need to use more of it such as as UAVs. Along with it high-resolution cameras, GPS tracking and satellite images must be used. To prevent looting of weapons by the extremists, there is a need to have trackers in weapons and biometrics and unique identification numbers for explosives.

- **Action plan for each theatre**
  To counter LWE in different states, there is a need to fight on multiple fronts and create separate action plans for each front.

- **No access to financing**
  Choking LWE's financial resources was the "basic mantra" in this fight to prevent them from getting weapons, ammunition, and food. "The 9/11

incident was not a "failure of intelligence but the failure of imagination". We have to work to "outthink" and and "outmanoeuvre" the LWE.

2. **Operation Green Hunt**

It was an operation in Central India, an all-out offensive by paramilitary forces and the state forces. The operation is believed to have begun in November 2009 along five states in the "Red Corridor" namely Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

In September 2009 the press reported on the progress of "Operation Green Hunt": a massive 3 day joint operation in which the central CoBRA force and state police battled Naxal forces in Dantewada.

3. **Salwa Judum**

Salwa Judum (meaning "Peace March" or "Purification Hunt" in Gondi language) was a militia that was mobilised and deployed as part of anti-insurgency operations in Chhattisgarh, India, aimed at countering Naxalite violence in the region.
The militia, consisting of local tribal youth, received support and training from the Chhattisgarh state government.

As a development strategy the government has stressed on the urgent implementation of development projects/policies of the government including

- **Backward Regions Grants Fund –** it is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund will provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into 250 identified districts. This aims at filling local infrastructural gaps, strengthening local government institutions and building mechanisms for professional help to these local bodies.
- **Panchayat (Extension to Schedule Areas) Act of 1996 (PESA)** - This act (PESA) exempted scheduled areas (schedule v) from certain provisions 73rd amendment. It also modified certain other provisions. Through PESA certain powers are given to gram sabha, which under 73rd amendment might not have been available to them (because of state's discretion).
- **National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme**
- **The Schedule Tribes and other traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006** – The law concerns the rights of forest-dwelling communities to land and other resources, denied to them over decades as a result of the continuance of colonial forest laws in India.
  This act recognized rights of tribals over minor forest produce. Recently, Forest Minor produce was also covered under Minimum selling price regime.
- **New land acquisition** act which includes, consent, enhanced compensation, social impact assessment and Rehabilitation & Resettlement of displaced.

With all these efforts in place, reports have indicated towards poor implementation and translation of these schemes to the grassroots, primarily due to conflict prone environment.

It should be noted that Maoist too has their agenda in form of a manifesto, which include almost all those things which State includes, such as addressing caste based discrimination, protection of religious minorities, No displacement by big projects etc.

In order to secure better co-operation, Chief Minister's Conference on Internal Security is being held since 2009. There has been Prime Minister Rural Fellowship Scheme under Ministry of Panchayati Raj for affected areas. Also, infrastructure spending in these areas is also being promoted, for ex. by Pradhan Mantri Sadak Gram Yojna.

Conclusion

It is obvious that there is two pronged approach to counter it, one at ideological level and other at physical level. In former case, good governance by government and delivering good results in fields of Education, Health and overall standard of living will be instrumental.