CHAPTER-6
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS.
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In the first chapter analysis peace approach. Peace like many theoretical terms, is difficult to define. But like happiness, harmony, justice, and freedom, peace is something we recognize by its absence. Johan Galtung, a founder of peace studies and peace research, has proposed the important distinction between positive and negative peace. Positive peace denotes the simultaneous presence of many desirable components such as harmony, justice, equity, etc. Negative peace denotes the absence of war and other forms of large-scale violent human conflict. The concept of peace is more clearly understood in comparison with the concept of violence. Direct violence, the popularly understood meaning of violence, is referred to as physical injuries and the infliction of pain. Thus killing and beating, whether they happen in war or interpersonal situations, represent direct violence. Poverty, hunger, repression and social alienation constitute another way to characterize situations causing human misery. Quality of life is reduced by denial of educational opportunities, free speech and freedom of association. These conditions are associated with uneven life chances, inequitable distribution of resources and uneven decision-making power. This denotes structural violence. It is important to create positive peace after the negative peace has been gained. In order to establish durable peace, we must analyze the structural causes of the conflict and initiate social structural changes. The promotion of substantive and procedural justice through structural means typically involves institution building and the strengthening of civil society. Peacebuilding measures also aim to prevent conflict from reemerging, through the creation of mechanisms that enhance cooperation and dialogue among different groups, these measures can help parties manage their conflict of interests through peaceful means. This includes building institutions that provide procedures and mechanisms for effectively handling and resolving conflict.

The second chapter analyses Naxalism. Naxalites, are the armed left-wing rebels who first emerged during a peasants uprising in the West Bengal village of Naxalbari in

1967. The Naxalites claim to be fighting for the most oppressed people in India. Those who are often left untouched by India’s development and bypassed by the electoral processes. Invariably they are adivasis, dalits, and the poorest of the poor, who work as landless labourers for a pittance, often below India’s mandated minimum wages. Naxalites say they are fighting oppression and exploitation to create a classless society. Their opponents say they are terrorists oppressing people in the name of a class war. Finally it was led by a section of Communist Party of India (Marxist). Two prominent leaders were Charu Manjumdar and Kanu Sanyal.

Today some groups have become legal organizations participating in parliamentary elections, such as Communist Party of India (Marxist- Leninist) Liberation. Others, such as Communist Party of India (Maoist) and Communist Party of India (Marxist- Leninist) Janashakti, are engaged in armed guerrilla struggle.

The object of the Naxalite movement is to capture the Indian state through armed insurgency and overthrow the government. They want a system of ideological dictatorship. No ballot, no enterprise, no freedom and no fundamental rights. They want to achieve it through a guerrilla army. They want to capture the rural areas. They want these to become secluded islands of their authority. They believe power flows from the barrel of the gun. They believe that the enemies armoury(police weapons) is their armoury. They want to kill class enemies, and they call them police informers.

The structure of the state, economy and society is such that dalits and tribals have little opportunity to better their conditions. Dalits, in the absence of opportunities for wage employment elsewhere, are dependent upon the landowners, who are extremely exploitative. The landowners take the lion’s share of the produce without contributing anything to the production of the crop and do not bear any risk if the crop fails. The dalits and tribals suffer from numerous discriminatory and exclusionary practices which deny entitlements and equal access to opportunities to them. The state

130 Manoj Srivastava, Naxalism, Shakti Publications and Distributors, Delhi, 2011, p.6
131 Manoj Srivastava, Naxalism, Shakti Publications and Distributors, Delhi, 2011, p.3
132 Prakash Singh, The Naxalite Movement In India, Rupa & C., New Delhi, 1999, p.3
133 Rajat Kujur, Naxal Movement in India, Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies, New Delhi, 2008, p.2
machinery like police, civil, forest, excise and development, and institutions which have been mandated to help them actually exploit them. As a result dalits and the tribals are among the poorest sections of the society. They suffer from acute food deficiency but the tribals face it far more than the dalits. They had been deprived of education for centuries under the then existing social order and the Tribals remained cut off from the mainstream educational facilities. The situation in respect of access to drinking water also reveals wide disparities. The infrastructure is not merely inadequate but at a lower level of gradation than the rest of the country. The people in these areas receive poor services. It is estimated that two dalits are assaulted every hour. Three dalit women are raped and two dalits are murdered and two dalit houses are burnt every day. Due to increasing developmental and economic activities tribals were being displaced from the forests which provided livelihood to them for long. As for the labour welfare laws, the enforcement is even weaker than other pro-poor legislations. The process of recruitment is subverted by persons from the higher castes who manipulate to obtain false caste certificates of their status as dalits and tribals. Policies have been made but low priority is assigned to those programmes by bureaucracy/technocracy whose implementation would address their problems. The model of economic growth relies heavily on the exploitation of existing natural resources through large infrastructural and manufacturing projects. This causes displacement, landlessness, loss of livelihood and impoverishment which transfers the assets from the poor and the marginalized groups to the corporates, exacerbates inequity and further disempowers the former. The tribal heartland, the centre of Naxalite movement, is the worst affected in this regard due to concentration of mining and industrial projects. The mining projects have turned agricultural land in the vicinity of projects barren, polluted water sources, denuded forests, defiled the air and degraded the quality of life of the people who live and work in the area. The judicial system is too formal, remote, slow, expensive and technical besides being user-unfriendly to be of any help to the weak and the poor. The institutional democracy and its processes have. Their non-performance lies in the indifference towards the widespread structural violence which members of these communities face in their daily lives and their failure to get justice from the system. 136

According to the current estimates Naxalites are active in 156 districts of 13 states that include Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Kerala. The are also making attempts to establish and expand its presence in several other states such as Gujrat, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh.

The Indian Maoists have been emboldened by the recent success of their Nepalese counterparts, who have emerged as a legitimate power center after a decade of protracted people’s war. The effects are already visible in Bihar. The ripples of any development in the Maoist movement in Nepal are felt in India as well. The Home Minister P Chidambaram agrees with the notion that the Naxalites get weapons from outside India through the borders of Nepal, Myanmar and Bangladesh, but also maintains that he is unsure of any direct help the Naxalites get from the Chinese state actors.

Naxalism is enormously affecting the nation. Hundreds of security personnel have lost their lives or have been seriously injured in these wars. A similar number of extremists have also been killed or injured. The Naxalites are fighting with the Government for their rights against the high profile persons like landlords, administrators, police officers, politicians and others. Thus they are dangerous to the elite. Due to insecurity and bad law and order economic life in these areas gets adversely affected. Social conflicts between various communities and sections by blaming each other, leads to feelings of hatred and jealous among them. They target the political system by creating disturbances constantly. Creating terror among the state and the people by murder and violence are the tactics adopted by the Naxals. It leads to destruction of private and government property. The extremist groups force the tribal youth to join their cadres accusing those who refuse to be state agents. Incidents are

common where those who refused to take up arms are murdered; their houses burned and dispossessed of their livestock, they are forced to flee from the villages. On the other hand the state agencies, in particular the state police seek information from the members of the tribal communities and once again those who refuse to cooperate are accused to be Maoist or Naxalite cadres and are arbitrarily detained, tortured and even executed. Such murders are whitewashed as 'encounter killings'.

The government has taken the following measures to control the Naxal problem. Funds are given to the states under the police modernization, including scheme to modernize their police forces in terms of modern weaponry, latest communication equipment, mobility vehicles and other infrastructure. Keeping in view the increased casualties of police personnel due to IED/land mine blasts, the Naxal affected States have been provided Mine Protected Vehicles (MPVs). The level of reimbursement under the scheme has been raised from 50% to 100% and new items like insurance scheme for police personnel, community policing, rehabilitation of surrendered Naxalites, expenditure incurred on publicity to counter propaganda of Naxalites, other security related items not covered under the Police Modernization Scheme etc., have been covered. Central Para Military Forces have been deployed on a long-term basis as requested by the affected States. The Naxal affected States have been sanctioned India Reserve (IR) battalions. In order to ensure that there is no spillover effect of the activities of Nepalese Maoists to our territory, SSB has been given the responsibility to guard Indo-Nepal Border. Permit to 40% recruitment in Central Para Military Forces from the border areas and areas affected by militancy or Naxalism. The Planning Commission has been requested to include other Naxal affected areas under their proposed Scheme of Backward Regions Grant Funds. In order to address the areas of disaffection among the tribals, the Government has introduced the Scheduled Tribes (Recognition of Forest Rights) Bill, 2005, to facilitate social and physical infrastructure in the forest areas. Greater attention to land reforms has been given and also talks to accelerate developmental activities and create employment opportunities in the Naxal affected areas with special focus on creation of physical infrastructure in terms of roads,

communication, power as also social infrastructure such as schools, hospitals etc. The Central Government accords a very high priority to review and monitor the Naxal situation and the measures being taken by the states on both security and development fronts to control it. Development relates to specialized mechanisms of financial allocations for poverty alleviation and human development entirely focused on these groups, and infrastructural inadequacy in respect of the areas where they reside. The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 provides for mandatory consultation with the Gram Sabha of the village in the Scheduled Area in matters relating to the management of natural resources and development activities.

From past few years, women Naxal ideologues have been formed to further invigorate the Naxal insurgency in India. Usually the lady Naxals are involved in underground activities which are a part of their network. Women cadre Naxal groups mainly works for Nari Mukti Sangh. There are women leaders who work as an area commander in the different parts of the Naxal affected areas. Most of the women Naxalites are bold and dedicated. They confront the police till their last breath.

The third chapter analyses various dimensions of Naxalism in Jharkhand. Jharkhand was carved out of the southern part of Bihar on 15 November 2000. Naxalism was prevalent in the area even before the birth of Jharkhand in the then state of Bihar. Presently 18 districts out of 24 districts in Jharkhand are affected by Naxalism. The emergence of the Naxalite movement coincided with the formation of the first United Front Government in West Bengal (1967) with the Communist Party of India-M as its main constituent, and received increasing official support, attention and press coverage. The external political factor was the influence of the Chinese Communist Party and Mao Zedong. The Naxalites were deeply influenced by the two. The Naxalbari movement became the symbol of armed peasant uprising and taken the path of violence and aggression by the use of arms and terror. The Indian state has always

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taken the land and alienated the tribals for ‘progress’ that must be put up with. They remained exploited and do not have opportunities to progress. The system is non-responsive to the needs of the tribals. Popular schemes take long to devise but longer to implement. The benefit always reach those who are the 'haves' and not those who actually need them. The failure in formulation and implementation of the right schemes at the right time, and targeting the right people is the major problem. The problem of poverty and economic inequality can be identified as vital in accelerating the pace of movement. The entry of the companies in Jharkhand, poses a threat to the livelihoods of tribals and their way of life. Economic exploitation of the tribals, remains unattended by the political system thus creating a fertile grounds for the Naxals. The indigenous tribal population of the Jharkhand has been deprived of their lands. They have been uprooted from their traditional source of livelihood. This problem has further increased with the impact of globalization. The slow implementation of land reforms is the main reason for the growth of Naxalism. Landlords frequently moved the court to delay implementation of these reforms. They also settle with local politicians and bureaucrats, making the land reform process slow and cumbersome. Land reforms failed in the end. The Naxalite groups have been collecting levies from the local population. They collect funds from individuals, groups, and even government officials as commissions for letting them function in areas that are under their control. This money is used by the Naxalite groups to buy arms. Youth do not have any scope and means or opportunities and Naxalites provide them aim, a monthly salary and uniform. Sometimes due to difference between the developed and them exploited and backward the individual develops a feeling that the rewards he is getting are inadequate and then rebels as Naxals. Disproportionate gains in comparison with their own groups. All these provide the ground for the rise of psychological tension which erupts in the form of protest activities and thus enables people to establish a link between the real world and their expectations. Schooling is poor or nonexistent; hence the rural youth fight a losing battle against their urban youth counterparts. The younger generation wants to have the facilities that are available in urban areas, which remains a distant dream given the poor infrastructural and the failure of governments to perform. Taking advantage of poor coordination among law enforcement agencies between two States, the Naxalites commit crime in one State and slip into the borders of neighboring States. Lack of essentials like education, employment, water electricity employment roads, bridges, health facilities, human rights violation and redressal
mechanism lead people to Naxalism. The terrain and the forest area provided an ideal ground for hiding and using guerilla tactics against police. Naxals ability to hit the police and security personnel repeatedly leads to decline in police morale. People who feel marginalized see Naxalism as an alternative to continuous exploitation at the hands of politicians, local landlords, officials etc. Lack of redressal in the system leads them towards Naxalism. If we talk about the strategy of Naxals then it is as follows: Their lifestyle is also simple. Leaders and cadres lead same type of simple living. Physical training is the daily routine of every cadre. Publicity has become their equipment to attract youth. Jharkhand, with a dense forest cover over large parts of the State, offers favorable terrain for the Naxalites to operate and build their bases. Better automatic weapons, landmine detectors, transport and communications, a proper intelligence network at the grassroots level than police. High profile attacks like of panchayat secretary, M.L.A help them to threaten the government. They have decided on roping in the kids by deep penetration into schools in the rural pockets of Jharkhand and indoctrination of revolutionary ideals in the young minds. They dictate the farmers not to cultivate the lands. Whosoever goes against them is murdered. Their brutal actions creates terror. Naxalities are well aware of the terrain and they can see the police force clearly whereas the police or para-military force cannot see them clearly.  

Leaving one district namely, Sahibganj all the other districts of Jharkhand are affected by Naxalites. They have managed to encircle Ranchi, the state capital, from all sides and it is hazardous to travel out of Ranchi by road after sunset as they have built the ‘Liberated Zones’ not too far from the capital city. In Jharkhand, the Naxalites announce the most number of clamp downs. Almost, in every two months, there is a Naxal clamp. The source of income of the Naxals are ransome after kidnapping of government officials or local rich people, Usurpation of lands of rich landowners, Collecting subscription for the local people by luring them to their fold, Realizing the proceeds by giving forest or government lands on lease, Taking levy from rich persons, Selling mineral produce lying in government stockyard, Raising the levy from government officials and officers. Now coming to the effects of Naxalism in Jharkhand. Due to the problem of Naxalism the government is spending a big

147 P.K.Aggarwal, Naxalism : Causes and Cure, Manas Publication, New Delhi, 2010, p.87-88
amount on security and development is getting ignored. Naxals destroy roads and even attack people engaged in construction of infrastructure as they fear that it may be used against them. Naxals kill politicians, police, bureaucrats and civilians, the security also kill Naxals and suspects. All these killings create terror in the area and among the people. It affects the people’s life. Every one residing in these areas is threatened by the ongoing activities of Naxalites. Their aggression is affecting the life of the common people. The regular hijackings, accidents, murder, blasts become a hurdle in smooth sailing of transport. Regular trains hijacking cases can be read like Rajdhani Express Bhuvneshwar to Delhi in 2009. Buses are misled and looted and people are murdered. Naxalites destroy rail lines, important buildings like schools and hospital. Naxalism hits hard on the ability of extremely poor people to work hard and earn. Whenever there is a hit by Naxalites, the opposition criticizes the ruling party.

The fourth chapter analyses the attempt made by government to tackle Naxalism. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, the Naxalite movement was immensely popular. When the Naxal uprising began in 1967, the Indian government looked at it as a law and order problem. The government of India decided to set up a committee to look into the matter. The committee submitted its report, entitled, “The Cause and Nature of Current Agrarian Tensions”, wherein it was said that the basic cause of unrest was the defective implementation of laws enacted to protect the interests of the tribals. However a unidimensional approach was taken by government of curbing the movement by force. Use of force is still being used in combating Naxalism. The primary reaction is to increase the number of police battalions to fight the Naxals. The Government of India asked the state Governments to raise seventy additional armed police battalions. The governments are also raising the level of sophistication of equipment with the police. Special training programmes have been instituted. Although there is a social expenditure component to tackle Naxalism known as the Backward Districts Initiative and is implemented in the 55 Naxal active districts. The program provides rupees 150 million for each district per year, for the period of three years commencing 2003-2004. The objective of the programme is to improve the social and physical infrastructure in the districts in order to cut down frustration among people. In the adivasi areas of Chhattisgarh, the state government had set up an organization of local inhabitants to combat the Naxals called Salwa Judum.

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The government has the following plans for future: a) The central government will be investing Rs 500-crore to fight the Naxals. This money will be used to provide, critical mobility to the police, secure camping grounds and helipads at strategic locations, build basic roads for the forces so they have mobility in otherwise inaccessible areas. b) India’s Interior Ministry has set up an anti-rebel cell to ensure periodic review and close monitoring of rebel activities. In order to ensure accelerated socio-economic development and justice in to the Naxal affected areas, the states are asked to do the followings: effective implementation of the land reforms and Panchayat Raj institutions; formulating a resettlement and rehabilitation policy for displaced tribal; improving good-governance; setting up better delivery system for people; people driven development programmes in the Naxal affected districts.; providing proper and fullest utilization of various funds allocated to the respective states in various schemes like: Bharat-Nirman, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Mid day Meal Scheme.

The fifth chapter present the views of common people of Jamshedpur, Jharkhand about Naxalism. More than 80% of the respondents are aware of Naxalism. However most of the respondents don’t know about any specific Naxalite leader. 96% said that dissatisfaction with the government and exploitation are the main cause of Naxalism. 78.67% said that they have faced Naxalism indirectly but 17% said that they have faced it directly. Most respondents said that violence is the main instrument or tactics of Naxalites and they did not favour it. Respondents are divided on governments response or policy towards Naxalism. Only about one third favour it while one fourth did not favour it and about one third could not answer the question. Similarly respondents are divided on their own support to Naxal ideology. A little more than half could not answer the question while others were divided on the issue and only 15% favoured Naxal ideology. A little more than half believed that Naxals target every one while a little less than half believed that Naxals target government and police force. Most respondents believed that Naxal activities like Jharkhand band do affect their lives and transport partially or completely and also creates terror and insecurity and also

152 Sohan Raj Tater, Naxalism Myth And Reality, Regal Publications, New Delhi,2012, p.150
affects the political, social and economic systems. About two third respondents think that the government lacks proper strategy to contain Naxalism and they do not support government use of force or military operations to suppress the issue. A little less than half of the respondents favour use of peaceful means by the government to resolve the issue. Only a little more than one third respondents knew about the developmental policy of the government for the Naxal affected areas, however very few saw the implementation of the developmental policy in reality. A little more than half of the respondents think a Naxal free nation is possible and about one fourth believe that Naxals are getting outside support. A little less than half of the respondents think that government should use developmental activities and education to eradicate Naxalism. More urban people favour education than rural people. Rural people think that poverty eradication along with education can work but education alone cannot achieve much. More respondents believe that media plays an important role in making them aware of issue like Naxalism and technology has helped Naxals and Naxals should use non-violence to express their grievances.

**CASE STUDIES**

The two case studies given here are illustrative of the problem and the solution of Naxalism.

**Case Study: 1**

Anita Hembram or Geeta Hembram is an accused in the Central jail of Dhadhkidih, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand. She was arrested in 2008. She is accused of Naxalism, nine cases have been registered against her. She is a resident of village Chakaduba, Asansol. She is 22 years old and a married woman. She has four siblings, a husband and parents in her family. Her family occupation is to sell saal leaves and make ropes. She belongs to a very poor family. She is uneducated. When she was asked about the case against her, she said she didn’t know about how she got trapped. She said she doesn’t have any idea about Naxalism and why was she handcuffed. She said she lived a simple life with her family and one day while she was working in the daily schedule, some people came and narrated her dreadful story of Lalgarh incident and told her about the exploitation of
the poor tribal women. She was told that poor women were being raped by the policemen. She was touched by the story and accepted the offer to participate in the movement to be held in West Bengal to raise voice to get justice to the victim women in Lalgarh incident. She said that being a woman she supported the movement and didn’t commit a crime and she should not have been accused. She said nobody in her family is involved in any criminal offence and her family is waiting for her to come back but she really does not know what is going to happen to her and what the charges against her are. She repeatedly said she does not have any connection with Naxalism but only joined the protest for the sake of women. She blamed the government as the cause of all the mishappenings in our society. She says she didn’t know why people become Naxalites but the problems which the people face in their areas may lead people to choose wrong path to attain livelihood. She didn’t accept the charges but indirectly focused on the basic problems which lead people against government. She said we don’t know how government supports the people. She says we just see some faces who come to our villages one day asking for votes and promising development but vanish forever after voting. Every time they vote for the person who comes and promises the most number of facilities. She pointed out that the basic needs of life like drinking water and food and employment should be available to all. She said we don’t have pucca(concrete) roads in our villages. There is no transport facility near our village; we have to walk long distance to get transport. She said the main problem is drinking water and food. She said every year many infants and others die due to starvation and lack of safe drinking water. Their occupation of making ropes and selling saal leaves which is common in their village is not enough to attain food daily for the whole family. Healthy life is a dream for them. Educational facilities are not available in her area although she was interested in studying and has started studying in jail. She doesn’t know what are the charges for which every time she is been taken to court but only knows when she was brought here she was trapped for one case and today she goes to the court for 9 cases. She said she had a simple life and want to reunite with her family. She expects government to help her however the charges on her categorize her as a dangerous criminal.

Case Study: 2
Shyam Sinku or Chumbru Pingua is an accused in the Dhadhkidih Central Jail, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand. He is an active zonal member of Communist Party of India(Maoist) since 2003. He was arrested in 2006. He is well educated student and graduated from Tata College, Chaibasa. He was a participant of student movement. He supported the Naxal movement. He justified his point by the various explanations. He said exploitation creates rebellion and if anyone tries to suppress it by lathicharge and gunpoint it will further infuriate and not come to an end as it is the struggle for right of people who were deprived of since years. He talked about worthless education system in rural areas. He talked about the unavailability of science lab’s equipments and equipments etc. He talked about the government’s attitude of faking work and facilities to get rid of duties, he said at least education system be provided properly so that one could choose the right path to lead life. He said absence of necessary facilities like free education especially for girls; low cost professional courses etc. give birth to Naxalism. Implementation of policies should be the aim of government. Structural violence is all encompassing in the entire nation. School and hospital buildings are available but not the facilities. He said development in this nation is partial. Benefits of globalization can be seen in the part of society which is already developed. Positive effect of government policies are for the developed sections although the underdeveloped section is facing extreme deprivation. Development is not for the needy or poor but for those already developed in this country. Even fundamental rights are not available to marginalized sections. He said people become Naxalites due to lack of rights and facilities and violent circumstances. He said that Naxalite ideology cannot be eradicated by military operations or by force. Instead deprivation should be eradicated and facilities and development should be targeted. Today some are having cakes while others are barefooted. He said if one is happy and enjoys fundamental rights and if his/her basic needs are fulfilled then nobody will become Naxalite. Government will have to not only pay special attention to the this unprivileged section but will have to continuously work hard to bring them at par to others. When there will be no division in society of haves and have not’s no rebellion will occur. He said progressive steps should be taken by the government for agricultural development, as agriculture is the backbone of the poor. All the three organs of government legislature, judiciary and executive will have to work
together. Naxalism cannot be eliminated by the barrel of the gun as it is a movement for rights of the poor. When he was asked about the solution then he sadly replied that there is no one in this earth who doesn’t like peaceful means but our government stabs at the back in the name of peaceful solutions or talks.

**TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS**

1) Our first hypothesis was that most parts of India are infected by both physical and structural violence and Naxals are also a victim of structural and physical violence. In the above study we found the hypothesis to be true.

2) Our second hypothesis was that to eradicate Naxalism a twofold approach of eliminating physical and structural violence is necessary. Eradication of physical and structural violence can be achieved by all round development, especially of marginalized and disadvantaged sections, and participation of people in democratic process especially at the local levels. In the above study we found the hypothesis to be true.

**PROBLEMS**

People in the area face both physical and structural violence as it is evident from the first case study of Anita Hembram. Thus the problem giving rise to Naxalism are:

1) Illiteracy among the people.

2) Huge unemployment among people.

3) Poverty as the disease in the roots of our society.

4) Lack of basic needs which is very important for existence like drinking water, shelter etc.

5) Lack of basic facilities like hospitals, schools, roads etc.

6) Lack of opportunities which resists them to live a good standard of life.
7) Exploitation and violence can never create peace in society and even restrains development.

8) Lack of justice makes people choose the wrong path for survival as they have lost hope from judicial system.

**SUGGESTIONS**

1) Dialogue with Naxalites can bring out real solutions.

2) Delivery of basic services like drinking water, sanitation etc. to the roots of society can lessen the distrust among people.

3) Creating of employment opportunities are the best remedy to bring people out of their poor conditions.

4) End of exploitation and violence should be taken in regard.

5) Ensuring fast justice delivery is also one of the best solutions to lessen the resentment among people.

6) Education should become the prime targets and girls education be focused.

7) Implementation of all the policies related to development should be done.

Thus both physical and structural violence must be brought to an end in order to ensure positive peace and elimination of Naxalism.