

# Extended Essay

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Politics

**To what extent is the Naxalite movement centered in the districts of Chota Nagpur state in India indicative of the failure of the government to rule in accordance with the principles of democracy?**

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Candidate Number: 000067-011

Name: Alys Boucher

Supervisor: Will Taylor

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## **Abstract:**

This essay is based on the research question **“To what extent is the Naxalite movement centered in the districts of Chota Nagpur state in India indicative of the failure of the government to rule in accordance with the principles of democracy?”** It establishes what constitutes democratic governance as the parameters of democracy are not strictly defined. A democratic government can be justified based on mere technicalities, the presence of certain structural elements. India is recognized as the world’s largest democracy, though its strength in replicating the democratic ideology is not called into question.

The investigation uses mostly secondary sources concerning democratic theory, the Indian government, and Naxalism. The ideological theory is compared to Indian democracy, especially those elements relating to Naxalism. Naxalism in India is used to assess the success or failure of India’s democracy. The extent of these flaws is determined through an examination of the economic conditions that have induced the Naxalite movement, the government contribution to these conditions, and the implications of these findings. Naxalites are an adequate tool to measure this strength as they continue to exist in India despite living by principles deliberately contrary to those of the government.

The essay argues that the flawed Indian democratic structure is the predominant cause of the Naxalite movement, but that it is the result of other factors as well. The government is to blame for the under-provision of public services, and the corruption of the administrative and legal systems. However, some blame is appropriated to the people for not contributing positively to ensure good governance and to democracy as an ideology as its inherent flaws limit the success of practical democracy. It is concluded that the democratic government isn’t a failure, though it is weak.

(288 words)

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## **Introduction**

Naxalism is a political movement active in the Chota Nagpur area of India working toward a Maoist revolution. It was officially born in Naxalbari in 1967, in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal, when peasants, led by the Communist Party of India (Marxist), rose against exploitative landlords.<sup>1</sup> Since this incident, Naxalism has spread throughout India with its epicentre in the forested and predominantly tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand, mainly in eastern India and parts of the south.<sup>2</sup> Naxalism affects roughly 170 of India's 602 districts forming a "*red corridor*" encompassing over a quarter of India.<sup>3</sup> The affected state governments have adopted various measures to quell insurgencies and halt its spread.

In studying the relationship between ideologies and doctrines I developed an interest in India's democracy, which exists with totalitarian elements scattered across the nation. I wanted to determine the boundaries of the Indian democracy in the theoretical terms of the ideology, but also the bounds of democracy itself. Hence I based this research on the question "To what extent is the Naxalite movement centered in the districts of Chota Nagpur state in India indicative of the failure of the government to rule in accordance with the principles of democracy?"

This essay uses Naxalism in India and its connection to the parliamentary style government to evaluate the potency of the Indian democratic structure. It juxtaposes the Indian democracy with democracy as an ideology on the basis of widely accepted democratic principles and the democratic philosophy of celebrated thinkers. A study of the country's foremost internal conflict and its relation with the government necessitates an examination of the seeds that fuel its existence. For instance, it judges the correlation between economic conditions and prevalence of Naxalism. The Union Executive policies are weighed according

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<sup>1</sup> (Singh, 2007, p. 5)

<sup>2</sup> (The Economist, 2006)

<sup>3</sup> (The Economist, 2006)

to their success in resolving relevant issues. The extent to which Naxalism is symptomatic of a weak democracy is established in considering the authenticity of the government structure and substance in regards to theoretical democracy. The elements of consequence in a genuine democracy are established through the essay.

The validity of India's relatively new democracy can be assessed through a study of Naxalism, as it is highly significant to contemporary Indian politics. Widely discredited as a mere band of rebels employing 'primitive' offensive tactics, Naxalites aren't often accorded the significance they hold in India's democracy. That Naxalism has come to hold sway in India's political arena is testimony to its widespread nature and success in finding support among the people.

The sources used for this study include various books about the nature of democracy, the Naxalite movement from its inception to present day, and the economic, political and social development of India. This investigation doesn't include primary sources as there are few relevant to democracy and no Naxalites were available for interview.

## **Analysis**

### **a. Theory of Democracy Compared to Democracy in India**

Democracy is a political ideology based on majority-rule.<sup>4</sup> It translates into a way of governing and living in which people have inherent rights, including the freedom to determine their own destinies. The government must therefore exist to represent them. A veritable democracy requires certain social, economic and political conditions.<sup>5</sup> Without one of these components a nation could be a partial democracy at best. Often there is a mismatch between the government, the economy and the society where one is democratic but is unsupported by the other parts.

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<sup>4</sup> (Khan, 1990)

<sup>5</sup> (Khan, 1990)

Democracy is characterized by freedom of the individual, protection of personal rights, diversity, and a generally, a large middle class.<sup>6</sup> Self-government, however, can only thrive if the citizens are well-informed about public matters, take an active interest in their political leaders, and participate in the governing process by exercising their rights to vote, form political parties, and communicate their needs to their representatives.<sup>7</sup> The emphasis on freedom of information allows citizens the rights to freedom of speech, assembly, and press. Government officials are expected to answer to the electorate and in the event of a violation of public trust, future elections provide an opportunity for change. Most democracies feature Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches which formulate and implement the government policy in all areas of society.<sup>8</sup> The constitution declares the principles the people wish to be upheld and serving as a guide for governance.

India is a socialist, secular, democratic, republic which came into effect January 26, 1950.<sup>9</sup> The Indian Constitution assures its citizens of justice, equality and liberty.<sup>10</sup> According to the Constitution, Indian citizens should have rights to social, economic, and political justice; liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; and equality of status and opportunity.<sup>11</sup> The Directive Principles of State Policy within the Constitution urge the government to advance the economic and educational rights of the backward populace.<sup>12</sup> It exacts a separate Executive and Judiciary at both the state and union level and *Panchayats*

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<sup>6</sup> (Gibson, 1964, p. 20-22)

<sup>7</sup> (Gibson, 1964, pp. 24-25)

<sup>8</sup> (Gibson, 1964, p. 29)

<sup>9</sup> (The Constitution, 2007)

<sup>10</sup> (The Constitution, 2007)

<sup>11</sup> (The Constitution, 2007)

<sup>12</sup> (The Constitution, 2007)

for local administration.<sup>13</sup> However, the Principles aren't lawfully binding and so remain idealistic.

India does indeed feature the basic prerequisites of democracy in terms of structure. However it is erroneous to claim that the mere presence of these factors in a constitution assures a strong governmental structure. It must have substance beyond the basic frame; it will be essentially hollow if the state does not serve in a manner befitting free peoples, according to democratic ideals.

In a "government of the people, for the people, by the people", or a theoretical democracy, rebellion is unwarranted as all are represented in government affairs. Naxalism is thus an adequate test of India's government as a democracy. Despite government purges, Naxalism has survived 42 years and has become "the most serious internal security threat".<sup>14</sup> Its prevalence suggests that the Indian democratic framework is malfunctioning.

#### **b. Weaknesses of the Indian Government**

The parliamentary style of government outlined in the Indian Constitution is flawed in many ways directly influencing the Naxalite movement. According to the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the union government and state governments have their own duties and share those on the concurrent list. While laws carried out by the union government from the concurrent list supersede those of the state governments, in many instances, issues of national significance fall under the jurisdiction of the state governments and disunities in response cause further problems.

Naxalism is growing in proportions and sophistication, yet it's only considered a problem of law and order. The police are under great pressure to quell insurgencies and have thus resorted to measures that grossly violate human rights laws. Human rights groups report that the Andhra Pradesh special anti-Naxalite force, the "Greyhounds", are guilty of

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<sup>13</sup> (The Constitution, 2007)

<sup>14</sup> Quote by Indian Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. (South Asian Terrorism Portal & Institute for Conflict Management, 2003)

hundreds of false “encounter killings”.<sup>15</sup> In Chhattisgarh the state-funded, armed group Salwa Judum composed of local tribal people have razed many tribal villages to destroy the strong Naxalite network of civilian sympathizers.<sup>16</sup>

The Naxalite problem affects 13 of India’s states and yet the union government is not chiefly responsible for targeting the problem. The fragmented approach of individual state action is aggravating the problem. For simplicity’s sake, the union government has taken a military rather than economic approach to countering Naxalism. In 2006, the Prime Minister chose to continue this disjointed response to the Naxalite movement, even encouraging it by offering 26 battalions of Central paramilitary forces as aid to state governments and their controversial “local resistance groups”.<sup>17</sup> The government response to Naxalism shows a complete disregard for the ideals of the Constitution. This ineffective approach is also a result of the limited Indian parliamentary democracy structure.

The Indian constitution outlines a parliamentary-style government for India with a prescribed dispersion of power. It is designed in such a way that the true powers needed by the Prime Minister fall to the lower state governments. “Public order” is part of the state list rather than the union list, giving each state the near-full local autonomy.<sup>18</sup> India has the Central Bureau of Intelligence (CBI) at the federal level and the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) at the state level; however, each inhibits the other. The Naxalite movement is presently an issue of state law and order therefore the CBI may not control direct state action. Issues like Naxalism ought to be managed on a Union level, by specialized investigative organizations holding the highest authority.

The power of the federal government is inhibited by the rights to autonomy of the state governments which causes unnecessary time lags in administrative action. The continued

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<sup>15</sup> (India: Draconian Response to Naxalite Violence, 2006)

<sup>16</sup> (The Economist, 2006)

<sup>17</sup> (Subramanian, 2008)

<sup>18</sup> (Government of India, n.d.)

growth and ineffective response shows how this conflict of interest is a shortcoming of the parliamentary nature of democracy in India.

India's parliamentary-style democracy is also at fault for failing to reflect the interests of the people with its multi-party system of proportional representation. A party may only hold a number of seats proportionate to its public support in regional districts. India's multi-party system is complicated due to cultural and religious diversity. The countless small parties scattered across the nation reach consensus arduously. A party that has only been voted for by a fraction of the population can gain a majority government if the rest of the votes are fragmented between competing parties. This structure discourages small regional groups from forming parties and running for government. This contributes to poor representation and distribution of aid and services.

The government has made efforts to bring the Naxalite affected areas back to par with the other states of India by giving them greater grants.<sup>19</sup> In eight tribal majority districts in Orissa, highly populated by tribals, the state collectively spent Rs. 2000 crores for welfare and development, none of which served its intended purpose. This money was not directed toward development in these areas, as public assets are habitually misused them by senior officials in government.<sup>20</sup>

The judiciary of India is infamous for ineffectiveness due to its extensive surfeit and backup of court cases. In 1990, the Supreme Court had 150,000 pending litigations and the High Court roughly 2 million, not caused primarily by an influx of new cases filed. The State Judiciary is too sluggish for practical use and has consequently lost credibility. The notions of Parliamentary autonomy in the Constitution are contradicted by the principles of an independent judiciary. The interests of the Union Executive and Union Legislature often come into conflict with the official Fundamental Rights of man resulting in the erosion of

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<sup>19</sup> (Guruswamy, 2006, p. 34)

<sup>20</sup> (Guruswamy, 2006, p. 34)

judicial power. General criminality and communal commotion is proliferating in the face police and military failure to prevent it, and waning public trust in law and order.

**c. Socio-Economic Conditions and Naxalism**

An examination of Indian demographics provides a background for the region-specific turmoil that has taken root. In 2005, the majority of Naxalite-affected areas fell within states that had a per capita income below the national average. There is a visible correlation between the areas affected by Naxalism in 2005 and their per capita GDP a year earlier. In November 2005, 13 states were affected by the Naxalite movement in varying degrees; Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand.<sup>21</sup> The worst affected areas included large parts of Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, and parts of Bihar, some of the poorest states in India.

The all-India total per capita NNP in 2003-2004 was Rs. 20989.<sup>22</sup> In Bihar, for example, the per capita income was Rs. 5780 in 2003-2004, roughly four times less than the national average. Those areas not affected by Naxalism generally have the highest incomes. Maharashtra was barely affected by Naxalism, only a fraction was targeted, and their per capita income in 2003-2004 was Rs. 29204. One could conclude therefore that Naxalism is most prevalent in the poorest areas.

The Adivasi people, who most often become Naxalites, have an average economic status below that of the national average:

<b>Development Indicator:</b>	<b>Indian Average:</b>	<b>Adivasi Average:</b>
Literacy Rate: <sup>23</sup>	65.38%	47.10%
Infant Mortality Rate: <sup>24</sup>	70	84.2

<sup>21</sup> See Appendix 1

<sup>22</sup> See Appendix 2

<sup>23</sup> (Society for Threatened Peoples, 2007)

<sup>24</sup> (Society for Threatened Peoples, 2007)

<i>(deaths per thousand)</i>		
Mortality Rate for children under 5 years: <sup>25</sup> <i>(deaths per thousand)</i>	94.9	126.6
Percentage of children: <sup>26</sup>		
<i>Underweight</i>	47%	55.9%
<i>Severely Underweight</i>	18%	26%
<i>Stunting</i>	46%	52.8%
<i>Wasting</i>	16%	21.8%

In the worst Naxalite-affected areas of India liberty is invariably hampered by social discord, economic inequality, and political injustice. In Telengana, a place infamous for Naxalite insurgents, rapacious landlords, traders, and government officials, especially those working in the Forest department were badly taking advantage of the tribals.<sup>27</sup> Large companies similarly pillage adivasi land. In Kalong Nagar, Tata Steel has purchased tribal land for a pittance, cheating them of the money but also future resources.<sup>28</sup> Superior authorities don't protect tribals' interests. Rs. 193,000 crores, 5.6% of the GNP, went toward paying the salaries of the government administration in 2006 while the tribals could barely support themselves on their incomes.<sup>29</sup>

This scenario is common in the poorest areas of India, where the feudal system still exists. The likelihood of exploitation is increased when people can't satisfy their basic needs; this is evidenced by India's adivasis. Even where feudal systems have been outlawed, the peasants are little better off as they have been emancipated but are incapable of reconstructing society.

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<sup>25</sup> (Rao, n.d.)

<sup>26</sup> (Rao, n.d.)

<sup>27</sup> (Singh, 2007, p. 6)

<sup>28</sup> (Guruswamy, 2008)

<sup>29</sup> (Guruswamy, 2008)

Studies conducted by scholars associated with the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan found “Well-educated persons tend to feel more efficacious than less well-educated persons.”<sup>30</sup> It can be concluded that a combination of poor socio-economic conditions and estrangement from the government system weakens people’s sense of political efficacy. Adivasis’ inability to improve socio-economic conditions by legal means has caused them to turn to Naxalism as a means for justice.

Naxalites for all their revolutionary fanaticism have brought a better sort of governance to the areas forsaken by the government. The People’s War Group has allegedly managed to redistribute around 500,000 acres of land in Andhra Pradesh and has forcibly increased the minimum wage of workers.<sup>31</sup> They have re-established a system of justice in the poorest areas and have consequently won the support of India’s large adivasi constituent group. The PWG Naxalites receive complaints, make enquiries into these problems and deliver justice in makeshift people’s courts.<sup>32</sup> The failure of Indian polity makes Naxalism greatly appealing to many people who have no other options.

**d. Is the Government’s Weak Democratic Structure to Blame for Naxalism?**

The government response to Naxalism has failed because it was aimed at restoring a breach of law and order. The root problem is the failure of the Indian state to protect and serve every Indian citizen. The current government under Manmohan Singh appears to exist for the benefit of a small fraction of the population at the expense of the rest. Increasing the number of armed police assigned to Naxalite-affected states will only exacerbate the problem because the true need is a complete overhaul of the public administration system and a restoration of moral value and justice. India could be acknowledged as a political democracy but not a full democracy. “The proper way is to have full democracy: in the sense

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<sup>30</sup> (Abcarian & Masannat, 1970, p. 114)

<sup>31</sup> (Singh, 2007, p. 134)

<sup>32</sup> (Singh, 2007, p. 134)

of not only political democracy but economic democracy”<sup>33</sup> The adivasis represent a large section of India which is economically constricted.

While the Naxalite movement appears to be symptomatic of a weak democratic structure, one must consider that democracy is an ideology based heavily on the interest and participation of the people. Plato found fault with the democratic structure because it had to be vigilantly supported by educated masses. Through the analogy of a ship, he explained that democracy couldn't be realized because the majority was ignorant to the economic, military and political aspects of running a country. In India therefore, the very essence of democracy is missing.

Plato's theory holds true with regards to the Indian predicament. The greater part of Naxalites have little understanding of the movement they follow but are loyal nonetheless as they have been indoctrinated with slogans and charged with revolutionary zeal. Naxalism is followed mainly by adivasis whose lack of education or ability to use reason in the face of injustice leaves them prey to influence of violent emotions. Naxalism is led by informed individuals who manipulate the emotions of the masses to serve their own interests.

The success or failure of democracy is dictated by the force of the electorate. The political culture of India is such that the majority subsists with a fatalistic attitude about the thorny disputes of government, and those who commit themselves to improving the state go about it the wrong way. India has a more parochial political culture and democracy requires a reigning culture of political participation. To reject the constitution is in effect treason; it is too radical. India needs reformist not revolutionary movements.

On January 6<sup>th</sup> 2001, the government presented a generous “rehabilitation package” to encourage Naxalites to surrender.<sup>34</sup> This was rejected by all Maoist groups, who violently responded with an armed siege and massacre in Hazaribagh.<sup>35</sup> Members of Scheduled

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<sup>33</sup> Quote by former Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru: (Khan, 1990)

<sup>34</sup> (Samu, 2001)

<sup>35</sup> (Chaudhuri, 2001)

Castes and Tribes have been offered entrance to mainstream politics by way of reserved seats in the Lok Sabha, by the Directive Principles of the State. Despite this Naxalites refuse to join the government in a constructive way and continue to engage in a bloody war with the Indian government.

Revolutionary movements like Naxalism are strengthened by people who don't protest morally suspect administration. In India people with power indulge in nepotism and those who are utterly powerless see no alternative but destruction. The limited means of the common people condemn them to ignorance and ploys of desperation like the Naxalite movement. Conversely, the small minority with true power aren't adequately concerned with upholding the principles of democracy. Though inadequate provision of basic social necessities is a failure of the Indian democracy, this is a failure of the Indian people. The political culture and political system of a nation must be compatible<sup>36</sup> or a government and the people can never achieve symbiosis. Democracy requires a level of commitment to active political participation that the Indian population either is choosing not to give or is incapable of giving.

**e. The Imperfections of Democracy**

The Indian democratic structure cannot be called weak or deemed a failure without considering whether democracy in itself is an imperfect ideology. The Indian democracy is perchance a strong imitation of a weak ideology. There are certain trends among the democratic nations of this world, India included, which betray the true flawed nature of the ideology.

Democracy is transformed from a way of governing into an infallible way of life. The concept of democracy is loaded with certain expectations and accepted requisites which the population is pressed to accept based on the fact that they are 'morally correct' leaving the ideology 'incontestable'. It centres on the idea that a majority-rule renders society equal. However, the existence of inequality is intrinsic in all democracies. Historically these

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<sup>36</sup> (Abcarian & Masannat, 1970, p. 54)

inequalities have never been equalized and nothing suggests that this will ever change. Inequality could be called an inherent and unavoidable outcome of democracy as it is idealistic rather than pragmatic.

Democracy is structured around the interests of the majority, leaving the minorities indefinitely in a position of less power; they can be protected but there can never be true equality. The adivasis in India theoretically have certain rights as they live in a democratic nation; however they are all but completely neglected by the rest of society. The ideology itself is rarely questioned and therefore isn't considered as a cause of insurgencies like Naxalism.

In India it is difficult to propagate a sense of acceptance and satisfaction with democratic governance because the symptoms of failure are so prominent. The government is not operating in a "public atmosphere of legitimate authority"<sup>37</sup> because it is unrepresentative of democratic idealism. As democracies generally depend on this detail, absent in India, to survive it is unsurprising that India's democracy is so adamantly challenged by the Naxalites.

## **Conclusion**

The Indian government may have failed to fulfill the aspirations of all its people, in particular the vulnerable Scheduled Castes and Tribes, but Indian democracy is still resilient and has weathered many storms indicating that it has not failed as such. The success of the Indian democracy must be considered in light of three possibilities. Firstly, the government hasn't created a true democracy; the democratic principles are not being upheld. Second, the nation isn't fit for a democracy; the population demographics pose a problem for a proper democratic government structure due to lack of education, social vigilance, economic parity, and political interest. Third, democracy is perhaps a weak ideology therefore the Indian government isn't at fault for not creating a fair society; they have merely imitated the precepts of democracy which has its own fundamental weaknesses.

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<sup>37</sup> (Abcarian & Masannat, 1970, p. 48)

The *lex majoris partis*<sup>38</sup>, in the words of Thomas Jefferson, must be the basis of any functioning democratic society.<sup>39</sup> It has been ignored here to the effect that the majority of Indians have been left vulnerable to manipulation and predictably they have turned to military force. The Indian elections are nevertheless reasonably competitive, the judiciary relatively autonomous, the media free, and now the Indian society is coming to balance with the rest of the democratic structure. There are problems but the fact that the Indian democracy hasn't yet collapsed shows potential for future growth.

To fairly judge the strength of the Indian democracy it must be assessed against more fundamental qualifications. It could be said that if a government retains legal authority to preside over a nation and receive recognition from the majority of the international community, it is not weak. The governments of countries including France, Cuba, Russia and Thailand have been physically removed by revolutionary movements. The government's endurance against the Naxalite movement thus far suggests its democratic framework is strong enough to withstand great military and economic pressures. India's democracy is still young by international standards and cannot be judged against older stabilized democracies.

The increasing unrest in India could be symptomatic of a maturing democracy. The democratic structure is in some ways being strengthened as the minority groups of India, the tribals, and other backward classes are finally choosing to challenge the fabric of corruption in the Indian democratic system. India is showing a greater orientation toward participant political culture. Though the Indian democratic structure is arguably slipping into crisis, it can never thrive without addressing the problems that lie at the roots of the Naxalite movement. This movement is showing the substance of the democratic structure to be stronger than it is often thought to be.

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<sup>38</sup> *Lex majoris partis*: Will of the majority

<sup>39</sup> (University of Virginia, 1999)

As present, 170 of 602 Indian districts are affected by Naxalism, leaving 432 completely intact. If the majority of Indian district was affected by Naxalism then it might be more reasonable to deem the government a failure of democracy. However, until this happens the Indian state can be called weak at worst for failing to establish respectable governance in 170 districts. Considering this fact, one can conclude that the government has not necessarily failed to adhere to the democratic principles of governing. The economic conditions of the Indian people are a rather important factor in the ruling, as is the suitability of the Indian population for a democracy. While bad governance has contributed to these problems it cannot take the sole blame. However, can a democratic government ever function effectively and faithfully despite prominent totalitarian factors?

This investigation raised certain questions which were left unanswered:

1. Is the Naxalite movement accurately portrayed in the secondary sources used?
2. Are the original elements of democracy applicable to modern governance as they were not written within the context of a modern society?

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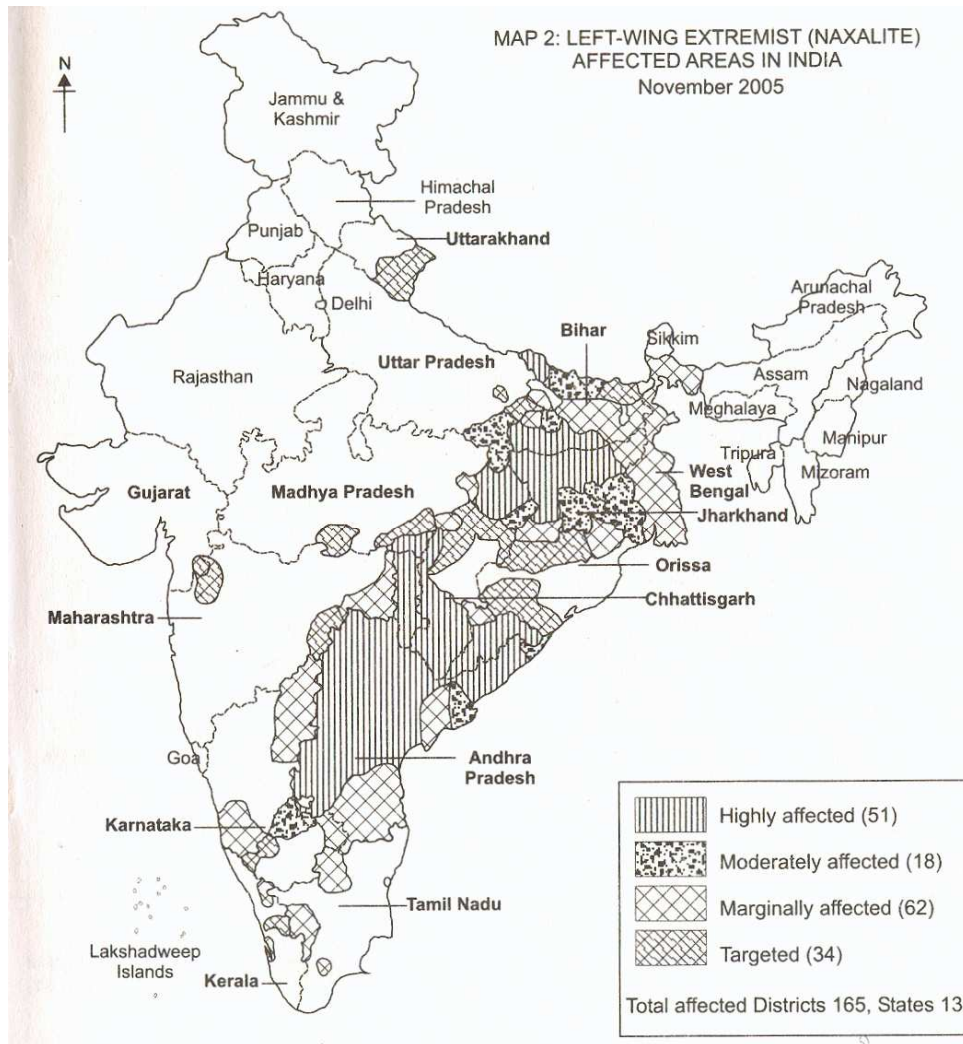
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### **Appendix 1: Map of Naxalite Affected Areas (2005)**<sup>40</sup>



<sup>40</sup> (Chakravarti)

**Appendix 2: Per Capita Income of Indian States and Union Territories at Current Prices (Rs.) 2000-2004<sup>41</sup>**

<b>States &amp; Union Territories</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	16708	17932	18820	20757
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	14699	15701	15589	17393
<i>Assam</i>	10718	11132	12074	13139
<i>Bihar</i>	5157	5007	5683	5780
<i>Jharkhand</i>	8749	10129	11544	12509
<i>Gujarat</i>	17938	19607	22838	26979
<i>Haryana</i>	23194	24851	26974	29963
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	19925	21570	22671	24903
<i>Karnataka</i>	17816	18196	19865	21696
<i>Kerala</i>	19951	19803	21853	24053
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	10777	12125	11483	14011
<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	9922	12032	12244	14863
<i>Maharashtra</i>	21883	24055	26291	29204
<i>Orissa</i>	9281	9897	10208	12388
<i>Punjab</i>	24183	25625	26032	27851
<i>Sikkim</i>	16658	18822	20456	21586
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	20346	20326	21740	23358
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	9162	9320	9870	10817
<i>West Bengal</i>	16146	17499	18549	20896

<sup>41</sup> (Chandigarh, 2001)

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<i>Delhi</i>	42508	44222	47441	51664
<i>India Total (Per Capita NNP)</i>	16555	17823	19040	20989