

CHAPTER II

THE STUDY

This chapter will discuss statement of the problem, Objectives, Rationale of study, Research questions, Limitations and the methodology adopted for the study.

2.1 Statement of the problem

Naxalite movement which started in the state of West Bengal in 1967 spread to various parts of the country. Impact of naxalite movement was felt in Odisha in 1968. Areas bordering to West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh were affected.

In southern Odisha, the tribal dominated undivided Koraput district witnessed first naxal uprising in 1968.

Malkangiri, one of the subdivisions of the undivided Koraput district became a full-fledged district on 2nd October 1992.

Malkangiri, a tribal dominated (57.8% tribal) backward district located on the southern tip of the state, sandwiched between two states namely Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh with hilly inaccessible terrain, sparsely populated (106 persons /sq. km), presence of Odiya, Telugu, Bengali and Primitive tribe like Koya, Bonda and Kandha became a perfect hide out and transit zone of the naxals.

The recent violent activities of naxals started around 1993 due to influence of violence of bordering Srikakulam district of AP. The naxal violence got its momentum from 2001 and reached its peak in 2008 & 2009 and gradual decline was noticed from 2010 onwards.

Besides propagating their ideology (jal, jamin and jungle) and attacking security forces and their targets, naxals attacked various developmental infrastructures like exploding Gram Panchayat Godown, GP offices, BDO offices, bridges, culverts, mobile towers, school buildings and kidnapped the district magistrate. Large number of developmental activities were affected by such acts of naxals in the last one decade. This study attempts to assess the impact of naxal violence on development by taking the case of Malkangiri district and covering the period from 2001 to 2011.

2.2 Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are

1. To examine the trend of naxalite activities in district Malkangiri, Odisha from 2001 to 2011.
2. To find out the impact of naxalism on basic developmental activities with focus on Education, Employment, Asset creation and Health services in district Malkangiri from 2001 to 2011.

2.3 Research Questions

1. What has been the trend of naxalism in the district Malkangiri, Odisha from 2001 to 2011?
2. What has been the performance of following sectors from 2001 to 2011?
 - a) Health.
 - b) Education.
 - c) Assets creation.
 - d) Employment.
3. Is there any relationship between trend of naxalism and performance of these sectors ?

2.4 Limitations

Due to time constraints detailed study was not possible. Sample collection was carried out only in two blocks and was restricted to 117 households only. Naxal activities, which are still prevalent in the district restricted free movement for primary data collection. It was not advisable to carry out the study in interior villages because of apprehension of naxal attack.

2.5 Methodology

Rationale

As mentioned earlier, naxalism has affected the district Malkangiri while it started as a movement against exploitation and deprivation. There are evidences that it is impacting developmental activities which would tackle exploitation, and deprivation. It is important to understand that the root causes or reasons for Naxal violence.

The rationale behind selecting the district and the period is mainly due to three reasons.

1. The peculiar geographic location of the district (located in a tri junction of three states Odisha, Chhattisgarh and AP), pattern of naxal violence in the country indicates that tri junctions and bordering areas are the worst affected areas. The district is sandwiched between two naxal affected districts of two different states (Sukma of Chhattisgarh and Srikakulam of AP), tribal dominated (57.8%), hilly and jungle with large inhospitable terrain (part of Eastern Ghats), sparsely populated (106 persons/sq.km against 270 persons/sq. km of state average), demographic profile (Odiya, Telugu, Bengali speaking people with tribal population).
2. Naxal violence got its momentum from 2001, reached its peak in 2009 and there was a gradual decline from 2010.
3. The naxal violence pattern in the district indicates large scale attack on developmental infrastructures.

A case study method.

Case study method was adopted for carrying out the research. Following points are the common sources of evidence in doing the case study:-

1. Direct observations.
2. Interviews.
3. Archival records.
4. Documents (e.g., newspaper articles, magazines, internet etc)

The research was prepared both in English and Odia for household level blocks of Malkangiri district were selected partially. Police and Maoist crime pattern of the district indicated that maximum naxal violence had taken place in Kalahandi Police Station which comes under Podda block. Podda and Police Station jurisdictions are not same in the district and Maltila police station has recorded the maximum naxal violence. It was thought appropriate to select the maximum and minimum affected blocks.

Initially in the research proposal, two Panchayats were selected for sample survey from each block. But during the process of sample survey, two Panchayats of Podda block and 5 Panchayats of Maltila were selected as enough people from Gram Panchayats of Maltila block did not show interest to answer the questions.

2. Office of the Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha, 4th Floor, Head of Department, Bhubaneswar.
3. District Crime records of the Office of the Superintendent of Police, Malkangiri.
4. Collector Office, Malkangiri district.
5. Camp Office of IG, BSF, Koraput, Odisha.
6. Various references as mentioned in Chapter VII.

Collection of data was restricted primarily to two areas.

Data related to naxal violence in India, Odisha and district Malkangiri covering the period 2001 to 2011 on aspects which have got a bearing on development were collected to study the impact of naxalism on developmental activities in the district. The other set of data pertained to developmental activities especially in education sector, health sector, assets creation and employment in Malkangiri vis-à-vis Odisha and also with the National average between 2001 to 2011.

CHAPTERISATION SCHEME

The dissertation is presented in a systematic manner by classifying different aspects related to the topic. A brief explanation of chapterisation scheme is as under.

CHAPTER-I

Introduction- This chapter gives an idea regarding Naxalism or Maoism and its back ground.

CHAPTER -II

The Study- This chapter explains Statement of the problem, Research question, Justification of selection of the subject, various limitations and methodology adopted for the research.

CHAPTER-III

Literature Review- This chapter aims at highlighting details about Naxalism in India, Odisha and District Malkangiri.

CHAPTER-IV

Impact of Naxalism in District Malkangiri - Data relating to Naxal crimes collected from District SP Malkangiri, Ministry of Home Affairs and other sources have been analyzed in this chapter.

CHAPTER-V

Study of development of district Malkangiri - Mainly four developmental indicators; a) Education, b) Health, c) Assets creation, d) Employment were taken into consideration to study impact of naxalism on these sectors from 2001 to 2011. Their performance has been analysed in this chapter.

CHAPTER-VI

Analysis and Recommendation – The analysis in this chapter explores the relationship between naxalism and performance of chosen developmental indicators / sectors. Data related to Naxal violence and various human development indicators as described in chapters IV & V were analyzed and recommendation for over all development of the district was given.

3.1.1) Maoism is a form of communism developed by Mao Tse Tung. It is a doctrine to capture state power through a combination of armed insurgency, mass mobilization and strategic alliances. The Maoists also use propaganda and indoctrination against state institutions as other components of their insurgency doctrine. Mao called this process the 'Protracted People's War' where the emphasis is on 'victory lies in capturing power. The central theme of Maoist ideology is the use of violence-armed insurrection as a means to capture state power. 'Spilling of blood is non-negotiable' as per the Maoist insurgency doctrine. The Maoist ideology glorifies violence and the 'People's Liberation Guerrilla Army (PLGA) cadres are trained specifically in the worst forms of violence to evoke fear among the population under their jurisdiction. However, they also use the subterfuge of mobilizing people over issues of perceived inadequacies of the existing system, so that they can be indoctrinated to take recourse to violence as the only means of redressal. (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2014)

3.1.2) After the upsurge of Naxalite movement in 1967 in the state of West Bengal and activities of Naxalites expanded to states of Bihar, MP, Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and AP which is known as Naxalbari. The violence of Naxalites increased in early 70s in western areas of Orissa and adjoining parts of Odisha and Bihar and subsided after Operation Steelpath and the death of Charu Mazumdar. Two so-called Naxalite groups namely CPI (ML) and MCG joined in the year 2004 and a new full-fledged Extremist Organization namely CPI Maoist was formed in the year