

## Elaborato Finale

### Riassunto In lingua Inglese.

This thesis aims to explore a reality that has a little importance in the international debate but rather it should have, because this happens in a country that shows the strongest contradictions and presents itself to the world as a great economic developed power.

The India or rather, the Republic of India, since 1991 has gradually opened up its markets through economic reforms and the government has substantially reduced controls on foreign trade and investment.

In fact the Republic of India would turn into a few years in a trading partner of the United States, European Union and China but above all it became a target of expansion of world capitalism.

The precarious internal balance now seems on the brink of the abyss, currently the continuing economic infiltration of multinational companies, who found in India a wealth of natural resources and a wide availability of low cost labour. This is matched by an ever tougher opposition of the National Communist Parties and above all by Maoist which in many cases is not confined to compromise, but finds its natural expression in military policy. In 2007 it was estimated that the Naxalites were active in at least half of the 28 states that make up the Republic of India, covering almost 40% of the Indian territory in a total of about 92,000 km<sup>2</sup> bringing their influence in 180 districts.

The expression of Naxal force occurs through the action of PLGA,

liberation army acting with a formation of about 10,000 soldiers. Considered by many to be a purely secondary phenomenon , the Naxalite-Maoist revolution has now acquired an international significance . The attention of the media around the world has moved to India in 2013 after an attack led by the Maoists in the valley of Darbha, resulted in the death of twenty-four members of the Indian National Congress including former Secretary of State Mahendra Karma.

Therefore it becomes inevitable to treat a subject as important cause the numbers speak for themselves .

Since 1967 , the year of the Naxalbari insurrection today the number of victims has been a runaway growth .

The total number of victims rises to about 12,000 in 2013 . An impressive number if we consider that almost half of the victims can be placed in the last ten years, or since the central government and individual states have tried the path of resistance through the formation of special forces trained to fight the maoist enemy. The fact that is most striking , however, is that related to civilian victims. They are in fact about 7,000 people fallen by the hand of a revolution and civil war which now seems to be with no end.. The social and political climate enter it at the center of attention. In fact, if poverty becomes the context rather than the direct cause for the growing strength of the Naxal movement , the same can be done about the schemes of industrialization and capitalist penetration in India. This process is threatening to expolites most of the people from their native lands without providing employment commensurate to the

shock they suffered .

The formation of the CPI- M6 in 2004, coincided with the liberalization of India's Mining Policy.

In 2005, with the creation of the Special Economic Zone the Maoist protest was further enlivened. These areas are usually created to attract more foreign investors , creating the opportunity for them to operate in a geographic region with a different economic legislation.

In fact, in 2000 the central government of India has announced the creation of Special Economic Zones with the intention of considering foreign territory from the point of view of trade, fiscal and customs .

The Indian government wants to increase foreign investment, boost exports from the country and create the conditions to make Indian businesses competitive in the global market.

But all this is done only at the expense of tribals and wealth of their environments , granted to large corporations which forcibly invade the territory , extrapolating each resource without which the locals will derive no benefit if not the destruction of their land of origin.

In the first the first chapter I will try to highlight some of the most important ideas of the Marxist theory of International Relations .

Starting from the Dependency Theory, as strong critique of the Theory of Modernization, I will lead an analysis of what are today the main implications of global capitalism in respect of the economies in the developing world.

Although the Marxist internationalist is now generally discredited , this approach becomes rather fundamental and applied with success in the interpretation of the critical current international affairs .

Characterized and dominated by hegemonic powers in the world and new forms of neo- imperialism .

It is not to underestimate the continuing influence of Marxist thought , obviously different from the orthodox to the point that some scholars now speak of a revival of Marxist studies , despite the exhaustion of socialism compared to the spread of the capitalist economy as a result of collapse of the Soviet Union.

So the Marxist analysis in the field of International Relations continues to be a very useful means of heuristic and to exert a certain influence not only in countries like China or India but also in the core countries.

In the second part of my purpose will be to provide a broad overview of the political and social reality that has characterized Indian society during the years of post- colonialism till today, providing a precise analysis of the Indian's communist Parties who today are fighting against the most advanced capitalism , the financial and industrial sectors.

More specifically , I will focus on the form but mainly on the action of Maoist Indian Communist Party since 1967 , the year of revolution Naxalbari , fights in the regions of south -east India in the name of a people's revolution before the great challenge of industrialization and neo- imperialism that increasingly damage the tribal cultures and the surrounding environment.

I will concentrate more on the ideology and activities of the party that over the years it is becoming more and more influential and is currently spreading across the entire Indian territory.

In a second part will explain the other hand the attitude of the Indian

political institutions placing my attention on the action that the individual states of the Union undertake in response to the Maoist threat .

The causes of systemic crises that India has had to endure and that is enduring today are clearly identifiable in time.

First of all, the underestimation of the growth of a movement like that of the Marxist-inspired Naxalites who currently represent not only the desire to stave off the threat from the capitalist areas of their influence and rich in resources, but tend to buy a specific gravity in the Indian Political System

In the last chapter i will discuss two of anti-Naxal strategies , pursued and implemented by the states hardest hit by the Maoist revolution .

I will talk about the so-called " Operation Green Hunt " , a term created by the genius mind of the media but that in fact is a military operation in all respects addressed to the Red Corridor and on the Tribal Belt .

Will specify the birth of the battalions and their specific tasks , not to mention the positions of the Communist Party of India Maoist but especially considering the military response of the Naxalite groups to pressure state .

Then I will go specifically talking about the movement Salwa Judum, undertaken in 2006 by the State of Chattisgarh with the aim not only to hunt Naxalites from tribal territories but also to take possession of various amounts of land and resources all at the detriment of indigenous peoples.

In conclusion what is presented as a war of good against evil , however , has a dark side linked to the great interest and mining concessions .

The Chhattisgarh , like all the Red Corridor is rich of raw materials and natural resources such as iron, copper , mica, bauxite , uranium, wood , gas, coal and large rivers on which to build dams , which are essential to support the growth of the Indian economy . Riches that have triggered a process of indiscriminate exploitation , touted as "development", which the tribals are not able to benefit from.

This happens despite the Fifth Schedule, a constitutional law that protects the rights of tribals on their land , ensuring their claim to interest on any mining activity began in their areas.

The validity of the law does not apply if the natives are relocating , perhaps in one of the camps along the highways, where the "development" is already in progress.

In this case, the tribal land becomes public land controlled by the state , which can dispose of at will, for example, signing billions in concessions , as has happened in the second half of 2009 between the Government of Chhattisgarh and Tata Steel, the holding company authorized to construct a settlement of 5, 5 million tons just in liberated area of Dantawada .

Like Tata Steel are other industrial groups engaged in the exploitation of the resources of the Red Corridor , as Essar or Reliance , all linked in glove with local authorities , and very willing to pay bounty on the head of the Maoists , who became a thorn in the side because of the

actions of sabotage or of the alleged bribes .

Arundhati Roy said that the state governments of the Republic of India signed a lot of Memorandum of Understanding with hundreds of mining companies to operate on tribal lands .

He also claimed that many of these agreements have not been realized due to obstinacy and flexibility of the struggle that the poorest people are carrying out against the richer corporations. But these mining corporations have historically born to win their battles . So , they just wait as lazy predators and if Salwa Judum, an armed group supported by the state of Chhattisgarh to fight the Maoists,will not provide to their economic infiltrations, will be the army.

The writer says that we are faced with the prospect of a militarized democracy where the government tries in every way to promote the industrial development increasingly at the expense of tribal people.

Another special situation occurred in Orissa where Vedanta Resources has signed many agreements for the extraction of bauxite.

Vedanta is one of the largest companies in the world . It is listed on the London Stock Exchange and its leader lives in what was once a home of the Shah of Iran.

This large multinational company is developing mines in the areas they live in different indigenous tribes , especially the Dongria and Gonds and is one of the most ruthless mining companies in the world.

In fact , the process of extraction of bauxite and its transformation in aluminum is one of the most toxic processes in the world . Aluminum is a kind of heart of the arms industry and its extraction buy therefore of great economic importance . Aluminum , however , during its

processing becomes a highly toxic material .

Because of its toxicity the process has been exported outside Europe and America in other countries, such as India. This process also requires such quantities of water and electricity and produces such quantities of toxic waste that completely devastates the environment where it built a plant for the production of aluminum. The effects of an activity like this or like that of the extraction of bauxite , are not only to be highly intrusive to the local populations, the extrapolating from their land , but they also create conditions detrimental to the environment.

Arundhati Roy always speaks of " genocidal war " as traveling today in the poorest and most affected by the civil war known well these are absolutely marginalized from every state service , no hospitals, no schools, no nothing . And now there is a kind of siege , where people can not leave their villages to buy anything, because the markets are full of informers who report that this person is with the resistance and so on. There are no doctors or medical devices. The people are extremely hungry and malnourished. So it is not just to kill people or burn villages are laying siege to a very vulnerable population , cutting it off from its own resources and placing it under a terrible threat .

But now, as we speak, preparations are underway for both the army to enter the field . And so we are about to witness an India , which calls itself the largest democracy of the world, but that has already been used several times in different states of the army of the north -east and in Kashmir , Telengana , Goa, Punjab , which is now the employs against the poor.



India has one of the largest military budget in the world.

And all this power is going to be directed against the poorest in the country , because those Memorandum of Understanding have been signed and the company is running out of patience .

India is a democracy, so how do you clear the area for the companies in a democracy ? You can not just go in there and kill people . Creates a situation in which people or goes away or dies of starvation.

The inevitable question that is raised at this point, after all that I have written and collected , is whether it is right or not act with military force indiscriminately towards civilians, not in order to earn money most of the political and economic times .

The challenge of modernization and economic development is a proof that almost all of the western states have had to gradually faced.

In this case, however, we are talking of India , the country still has the highest percentual of tribal people at home, greater even than the African continent.

In India, the tribal population is about the eight percent of the entire Indian population , counting 84.51 million people and covering fifteen percent of the entire country.

With the gradual spread of the Special Economic Zones throughout the territory , especially in that strip of land called the Tribal Belt states like Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have seized the ball to import industrialization internally finding the incentive to operate actively in areas that until now had been relatively neglected. A series of

Memorandum of Understanding that occurred between the local politicians and the large multinational firms have provided a concrete penetration of global capitalism inside were absolutely unfit to receive it. In fact India is the largest democracy in the world and is amongst the developing countries at a later stage . They forget , however, that the same India is a nation highly heterogeneous , and there are millions of different cultures , where each nation state has its own laws and their own customs , its own institutions .

It then becomes a contradiction to consider India as a nation in the development phase, when really there are a number of contradictions that make impossible the realization of a just Democracy.

The Maoist action is certainly to be condemned, but it is as much as that of the individual states of the Indian Union . The Naxalites operate according to a very strong ideology , born of the struggle against the large landowners in the years of post- colonialism but which today is strengthened following the devastation of entire natural areas due to the continuing challenge of industrialization increasingly carried out by the super powers of the market economy.

So the possibility of making big gains , infiltration of foreign capital in economic giants like the United States and China, has led some of the individual indian States to coordinate their efforts to promote a resistance to the Naxal revolution .

As I wrote the action of the Communist Party of India Moist, especially through its most extremist faction of the People's Guerrillia Army , is essentially violent although basically driven by a right ideology . The Maoists are elected in fact supporters of the tribal

cause , fight with the people to save the people , forcing the states of Red corridor as Chattisgarh , West Bengal , Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar to postpone for one year to the settlement of large multinational that favoreggiate by local governments tend to extrapolate any resource environment by reducing the tribals to join the anti-maoist fight or to take refuge in the dense jungle in illegal conditions. In cases such as Operation Green Hunt or the Salwa Judum states concerned, under the direct supervision of the Government of New Delhi , came to have the same horrors of the Maoists , if not worse , including the recruitment of children and the violation of Human Rights. The Naxalites instead have made roads in the difficulties of the most disadvantaged groups , have created a strong bond with the female population as Arhundati Roy says and continue their battle more convinced than ever to bring a socialist revolution throughout the country against the oppression of ' market economy imposed by global capitalism.