③ Linkages Between Development and Extremism

'No one in this world can be comfortable or safe when so many people are suffering and deprived' - KOFI ANNAN

Therefore, suffering and deprivation due to under-development are bound to have implications on issues of internal security.

Lack of Development ⟹ Deprivation and distress ⟹ Extremism

The governance vacuum is often filled up by the extremist groups.

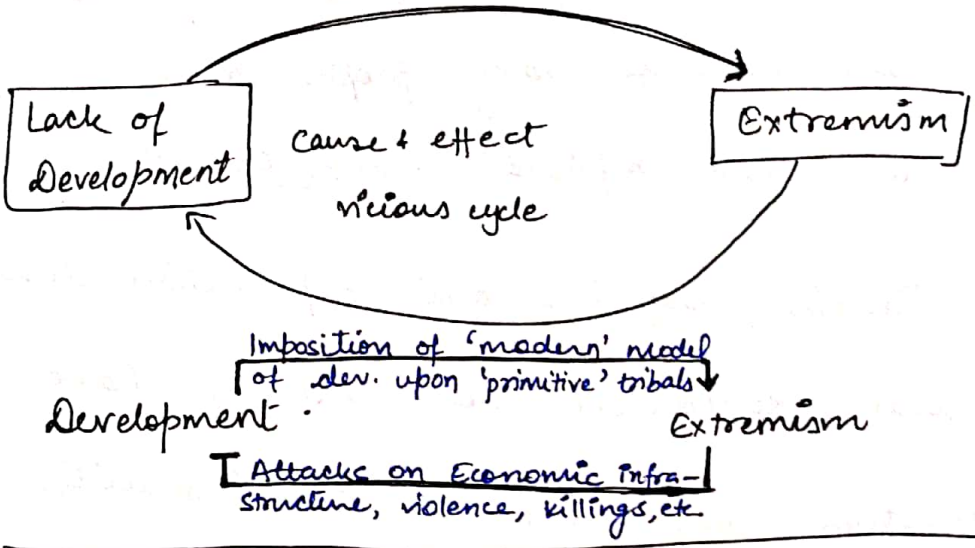
Extremism: When any individual/ group imposes their Ideology forcefully (even violently) without tolerating other's viewpoints.

Major components of Development

1. Economic: Employment, per capital income, industrial dev.
2. Social: Gender equality, women emp., pluralism, edu, Social security, etc
3. Political: Democracy, political rights, civil liberties
4. Human: Health, edu, HRs, life with dignity, self-esteem
5. Infrastr.: Transport, comm., highways, rail network
6. Sus. dev.: Ecological safety, env^{l} protection, bld preser
7. Administrative: Good Gov^{e}, Transparency, A/c^{y}, public parti

Scanned with CamScanner

ipation in government; time-bound delivery of public services.



Development as a cause; Extremism as an effect

1) Jal-Jungle-Jameen Issues (Disruption of age-old relationship)

Acc. to an estimate, Since independence, about 3-4 crore tribals have been displaced due to various hydro projects.

→ Development-induced displacement without proper compensation and rehabilitation. eg: mining, power projects, industrialisation, SEZs, etc.

→ The Forest Act, 1927 and Forest conservation Act, 1980 have taken away their traditional, customary rights ~~over~~ such as grazing, minor forest produce, etc. and thus their basic livelihood.

→ They have access to neither the basic infrastructure, nor the consequent eco. dev.

→ Disruption in 'Nature-Man-spirit' complex

→ Forest land converted to Non-forest land

Scanned with CamScanner

→ Encroachment on common Property Resources due to industrialisation, privatisation and dev. projects

② Economic Causes

→ Fruits of development reach to those who are 'haves' but not to those who are in 'need'.

→ Insecurity of livelihood and lack of alternate employment opportunities

→ Artificially depressed wages

→ Lack of education in mother tongue

Poor economic conditions

↓

Lack of opportunities

↓

limited no. of options for gainful employment

↓

Illusion about the extremists ideologies

→ Higher gap between the rich and the poor [Oxfam Report]

→ Tourism posing a threat to the existing cultural - economy - governance matrix of tribal life → triggering the process of disintegration of tribal society

Scanned with CamScanner

③ Environmental degradation

→ Illegal mining and Ted mining operations

↓

Pollution of water, land and air resources

↓

deprivation of basic necessities and disruption in relationship with natural resources

④ Social Issues

→ High levels of social fragmentation, perception of exclusion and marginalisation in some segments of society acts as push factor for extremism.

→ Social Inequality

→ Discrimination

→ denial of human rights

→ Abuse of dignity of life

→ Relative deprivation and frustrated expectations of for edu. ~~dev~~. imp. and social mobility

→ Illegal Immigration and forced assimilationalist policies of government in jobs, education etc create a sense among them that their cultural identity is under attack

Scanned with CamScanner

⑤ Political Issues

→ Indirect cause for spread of extremism

→ Extremism flourishes due to severe restrictions on civil liberties and political rights ⑷ AFSPA

⑥ Governance Issues

→ No government agency in the remote areas to provide for security and the rule of law

→ Areas situated around the tri-junction of borders of three states have the problem of governance-deficit. e.g. Dandakaranya region

⑦ Extreme poverty, Hunger and overall underdevelopment

Scanned with CamScanner

Constitutional and Legal Safeguards for Tribals

① Fifth Sch. provides for tribal advisory councils from among the tribal community of a particular forest reserve or a Sch. area.

Lacuna: TAC have not been created in many areas. In this vaccum, these forests have been leased for mining, thereby, displacing the tribal community.

② The Ninth Sch. deals with redistribution of land among landless peasants.

Lacuna: Nexus between zamindars and government officials leads to manipulation of land records, thereby, deceive landless farmers. This resulted in Naxalbari Movement led by CPI-ML in 1967

③ PESA Act, 1996 recognises tribals traditional community rights over local natural resources.

Lacuna: PESA Act is for rural areas and for urban Sch. Areas it is not enacted. State govts are taking advantage of this to give speedy clearances to mining and industries in tribal areas. Their modus operandi is upgradation of rural panchayats in sch. areas to urban panchayats to bypass PESA.

> 600 village panchayats in the past few years

Scanned with CamScanner

have been converted into ULB.

④ Forests Rights Act, 2006 recognises and vests the forest rights of occupation to the ST and other traditional forest dwellers. It secures them land rights over forests.

Lacuna: ✱ Forest dept. administers FRA and tribals often complain of the forest dept's 'anti-tribal mindset'.

→ High rate of rejection of claims
→ Very little progress in the recognition of community rights and habitat rights of PVTGs
→ Insistence of particular form of evidence
→ claimants not being informed about rejection of claims
→ Inadequate awareness
→ Convening of Gram Sabha meetings at the Panchayat level.

⑤ Prevention of Atrocities on SC/ST Act, 1989

⑥ Land Acquisition Act, 2013 regulates land acquition and provides laid down rules for granting compensation, rehabilitation, and resettlement to the affected persons in India.

Scanned with CamScanner

Lacuna: Many state governments have diluted the provisions, in order to attract private investors and foreign companies. In an attempt to increase the 'Ease of doing Business', the rights of tribals and farmers are being sidelined.

Extremism resolved via Inclusive Development

1) Effective implementation of PESA, FRA, LAA, V & VI sch. with credible compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement.

2) 'Tribals as partners' in developmental benefits eg: ↑ empl. opportunities, ↑ CSR spending, shareholding, ~~em~~ empl. opp. through tax holidays to investments in these areas

3) Giving more emphasis to topics like community development, good governance, quality & fast service delivery, human rights, and political grievances

4) Sustainable devt projects

Eg. Small-sized water harvesting structures, circular economy, health packages, polluters pay principles.

5) ~~Sensitisation to local~~ Equitable distribution of infrastructure projects

6) Ensure minimum wages and proper Imp. of labour laws

Scanned with CamScanner

7) End political marginalisation, social discrimination, cultural humiliation, violence by state functionaries, human rights abuses, and social oppression

8) Follow 'Tribal Panchsheel Policy' in letter and spirit.

9) Participatory decision-making should be enhanced and role of civil society at national and local levels should be increased

10) Credible ~~state~~ intermediaries to promote dialogue with alienated groups and re-integration of former extremists should be supported

11) Youth should be engaged in building social cohesion and de-radicalisation programmes should be carried out

12) Respect for human rights, diversity and a culture of global citizenship in schools and universities should be promoted

13) Increase the capacity of the Judiciary to ensure that the proper judicial procss and the legal and human rights.

14) Building the capacities of anti-corruption institutions capacities of civil society to monitor transparency

Scanned with CamScanner

and accountability in government and in assessing corruption risks is important

15) Women should be empowered to reduce the sense of injustice and discrimination against them.

Conclusion

SDG 16 commits member states to "promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sus. dev". This goal cannot be achieved in an environment of extremism. Extremism need to be tackled to create a more secure and sustainably developed India.

Scanned with CamScanner

Structural Deficit

- Lack of special focus on managing people's perceptions
- Absence of comprehensive Nation-wide approach

Impact of Extremism

(1) Security threats: It threaten unity and diversity of the nation. Radicalisation of youth pose a threat to internal security.

(2) Social Impact: It violates human rights, and endanger fundamental rights of Indian citizens. It leads to intolerance in communities, thereby, endangering peace and cohesion in society.

(3) Economic Impact: Destruction of infrastructure and stoppage of developmental activities, leading to many people still living under poverty. Further, it impact flow of investment to the nation thereby restricting growth potential of the country. It lead to various costs on intelligence, military and police organisations.

(4) Psychological Impact: It instill a fear of life in minds of citizens. Trauma due to violence not only impact psyche of the individual but create a tense env. in the region.

Scanned with CamScanner

5) Political Instability:

6) Demographic loss: Extremism has misguided the youth of the region on the basis of false ideologies for destructive activities by brainwashing them. This has not only endanger demography but also lead to loss of demographic dividend in the region.

7) Impact Tourism: People usually avoid visiting countries under threat of violence, thereby tourism potential of country remain un-exploited.

Scanned with CamScanner