

# An appraisal of Economic Solutions to Indian Naxalism

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**Abstract—** Terrorism has various types in the modern world, particularly in India has many terrorist groups namely Naxalites, Maoists and religious terrorists. There are struggling for many years against to Indian government on various demands, including their basic needs, their rights, governance and political reason. Generally, terrorism is created when the government fails in managing the following (1) Indian parliamentary law, (2) Constitution of India (by Court), (3) Indian Economy & Taxes (Commercial system), (4) Indian political (Democracy) system and (5) Political leader and the system & Governance. Mainly, the five heads absolutely fail in basic commerce activities (buying, giving (selling) and service). So when the commerce activity fails, there begins a struggle to bring the commerce activities in another way (method) to a favourable condition. It leads to crime, riots, insurgency, revolution, and war.

## INTRODUCTION

Although India has many terrorist groups, more states are fighting an armed (military) struggle against the Naxalite (CPI-Maoist & Marxist). The Naxalites are the biggest group. There is no doubt the Naxalite phenomenon is a complex problem and really no single solution to it. In 2008, our Ex. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said that Naxalites are the greatest threat to our internal security. Now Naxalites are active in 40% of India's land area. They are active in Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal states. Out of these states they control more than 40% of the land area in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand states. Today Naxalites have approximately 20,000 well-armed cadres. In addition, they have more than 30,000 cadres committed to the movement active in the states mentioned above.

Generally, as Naxalites are also called Maoists, the word Naxalite as a synonym and both trace their origin in the Naxalbari Uprising of 1967, and hence the Naxalite Movement thrives on the original spirit of Naxalbari; Naxalism focuses on mass organisations while the Maoism relies mainly on arms (add their motive - to grab power using arms). To put it simply, there are two fundamental differences between the Naxalites and Maoists. The Naxalites take part in elections and many of them are registered parties with the Election Commission of India, while the Maoists do not support electoral politics. Secondly, the Naxalites may or may not have an armed wing, but the existence of the Maoists depends on their armed militia.

## NAXALISM

Naxalites, It is the birth of the Naxalite movement in India took place in a remote village in West Bengal called "Naxalbari" in the year 1967 led by (CPI (Marxist) under the leadership of Charu Majumdar aided by Kanu Sanyal and Jagat Santhal. Naxalbari is a police station under the Siliguri sub-division of the Darjeeling district. This northern portion of the state of West Bengal is situated some 30 to 50 miles from Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan in the north, Nepal in the west and Bangladesh in the east. Their objective of mobilizing popular support to capture the power of the state with the might of its armed strength is in India. The growing influence of Left Wing Extremists of Naxalbari, (later called Naxalites) belonging to the various state are mobilized under different names in their respective place.

## NAXALISM DEFINITION

It is said that Naxalism is one of the organizations of aggressive communists. In other words, it is also called CPI (Maoist) by the history of the Naxalism document.

A Naxal or Naxalite is a member of any of the Communist guerrilla groups in India, mostly associated with the Communist Party of India (Maoist). The term Naxal derives from the name of the village Naxalbari in West Bengal. Naxalites are considered far-left radical communists, supportive of Maoist political sentiment and ideology.

It was exclaimed as a group of people who are having a small or nil land, having no jobs, suffering from poverty and exclusion together make them be Naxalite.

Mainly, Naxalite groups in India are born from three ideologies which include Marxism, Leninism & Maoism. *Marxism* – Marxism is a Karl Marx thoughts, it emerged as a strong ideology in the reaction against capitalism and the onslaughts of the Industrial Revolution. As a result of the Industrial Revolution, the society in Europe got divided into two classes i.e. the Capitalist and the Workers (also called proletariats). *Leninism* – The revolutionary political theories developed in Russia by Vladimir Lenin are known as Leninism. Functionally, the Leninist vanguard party provided to the working class the political consciousness (education and organization), and the revolutionary leadership necessary to depose capitalism in Imperial Russia. After the October Revolution of 1917, Leninism was the dominant version of Marxism in Russia.

*Maoism* – Maoism is a Mao Zedong Thought. It is a political theory which is derived from the teachings of the Chinese political leader Mao Zedong (1893–1976). Its followers, shortly known as Maoists, consider it an anti-Revisionist form of Marxism-Leninism. The first political attitudes of Mao Zedong took shape against a background of profound crisis in China in the early 20th century. The essential difference between Maoism and other forms of Marxism is that Mao claimed that peasants should be the essential revolutionary class in China, because, contrary to their industrial working "comrades", they were more suited to establishing a successful revolution and socialist society in China.

#### DEFINITION FOR COMMERCE: SOURCE MULTIPLIER OF ECONOMY

We must understand the American Constitutional Convention or the state ratification conventions used the term "commerce" to refer to something more comprehensive than "trade" or "exchange," "they either failed to make explicit that meaning or their comments were not recorded for posterity.

In the Philadelphia convention, James Wilson says, the term "'commerce' as encompassing not merely the buying and selling of goods, but also antecedent production, labour-and-wage transactions, and related business services like insurance." And they "Used 'commerce' to describe all gainful activity."

Commerce is defined in the 1785 edition of Samuel Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language as "Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of any thing; trade; traffic." [21]

Commerce is the whole system of an economy that constitutes an environment for business. The system includes legal, economic, political, social, cultural, and technological systems that are in operation in any country. - From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

James Stephenson has defined commerce as 'an organized system for the exchange of commodities and distribution of finished products. It helps in transforming the goods from the place of production to those places where it is scarce. Hence it is concerned with the supply of goods and services to the consumers at the right place, at right time and in good condition.

Generally Commerce is profit or non-profit an economic activities of the performing human needs and enthusiasms. [22] It is a complete system (method) from producer to ultimate consumer. And removing a place and time gap, only demand side function, regular transactions, less capital, economic activities, completion of the exchange of goods and service, Accounts and Taxation, Human Resource Management, Marketing, Finance, Corporate laws, Business Economy and production also aid to trade (Transportation, Banking, Insurance, Warehousing, Communication, Mercantile agents, Advertisement and Salesmanship). These all activities come under the commerce head.

Commercial transactions may divide trade, aid to trade, and industry. Trade is exchange of goods and service, consideration of money or money's worth,

between buyer and seller, demand and supply side function, followed the barter system, more capital, social activities, isolated transactions, domestic and foreign level. Industry may divide primary (agricultural, hunting, fishing), Extractive (mining, mineral, iron ore), Genetic (nurseries, plants, commercial kennels), Construction (Cement, bricks, dam), and Manufacturing industry (oil refinery, crude oil, kerosene). [23]

Man use basic commerce to complete his needs but that needs are unlimited. There are four head, Body – air, water, foods, cloths, sanitation, education, Land – home, agricultural land, Goods – tools, transport, and home appliance. Protection – Human life, natural resource, living species, language, culture (Society), religion, freedom, right and duties and so on. Here a man cannot complete his all needs by himself. Therefore, he uses commerce system to complete his all needs because the commerce system involves the transfer of goods or service from producer to ultimate consumer. Here, when the commerce system fails, he tries (struggle) to bring the commerce system in another way (method). That ways are Crime, Riot, Insurgency, Revolution, and War.

#### THE OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. This paper is an attempt to find out the basic cause of Naxalism in India and to
2. Find out Economic and Financial solutions to control Naxalism
3. System of e-governance and solutions in the field of Commerce to eradicate Naxalism

#### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Mainly Naxalism has been created by three problems which are Political, Law and Order (government), and Social (people) problems. Here political problems include political leaders and welfare policy. Government problems included poor governance, corruption, public distribution system, red-tapism etc. and personal problem include day to day issues, rice, road, water, supplies etc. problems.

#### GROWTH OF NAXALITE MOVEMENT IN INDIA

During the Cold War, the increasing differences between China and the Soviet Union resulted in a split in the Communist Movement the world over. Since the Naxalism is communist ideology oriented, they have adopted Maoism, Marxism, and Marxism–Leninism which are the basic tenets which urge the “oppressed classes” to launch a revolution against the “exploiting classes”.<sup>1</sup> Communist Party of India (CPI), which emerged in 1920 in the Indian Subcontinent, carried a Marxist ideology. Later the CPI divided into and supported Chinese and Soviet ideologies. The other difference was in the political approach or violent revolution. This led to the formation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) or CPI (M) mostly by the younger pro-Chinese members of the old CPI. The Naxalite movement in the latter half of the 1960s requires an understanding of its development within this larger phenomenon and its Initial activity in the period from 1967 to 1972.

There Telangana Struggle: By July 1948, 2,500 villages in the south were organised into 'communes' as part of a peasant movement. From 1965-to 66 Communist leader, CharuMajumdar wrote various articles based on Marx-Lenin-Mao thought the period, which later came to be known as 'Historic Eight Documents' and formed the basis of the Naxalite movement. Naxalbari Uprising (25th May 1967): The rebel cadres led by Charu Majumdar launch a peasants' uprising at Naxalbari in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal. People's War Group (PWG) – maintained a Marxist-Leninist. KondapalliSeetharamaiah, is one of the most influential Naxalite leaders from Andhra Pradesh. In 2007, it was estimated that Naxalites were active across "half of India's 28 states" and account for about 40 per cent of India's geographical area an area known as the "Red Corridor", where, according to estimates, they controlled 92,000 square kilometers. In 2009, Naxalites were active across approximately 180 districts in ten states of India. This includes Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.

#### AS ASSESSMENT OF NAXALITE GROUP IN DISTRICTS

Naxal affected districts 106 in 350(2016) in 10 states have been identified by the Government of India as of 12 February 2016, as per the list below:

1	Andhra Pradesh (8 in 13)	Anantapur, East Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram Naxalites Groups: The Communist Party of India (Maoist), People's War Group (PWG) CPI (M), People's Liberation Guerilla Army (PLGA) CPI (Maoist), Andhra Odisha Boarder Special Zonal Committee (AOBSZ).
2	Telangana (8 in 31)	Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Medak, Mehboobnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Nizamabad Naxalites Groups: The Communist Party of India (Maoist), People's War Group (PWG) CPI (M), People's Liberation Guerilla Army (PLGA) CPI (Maoist), Andhra Odisha Boarder Special Zonal Committee (AOBSZ).
3	Bihar (22 in 38)	Arwal, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, East Champaran, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimur, Munger, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Rohtas, Sitamarhi, West Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Sheohar, Vaishali, Banka, Lakhisarai, Begusarai, Khagaria Naxalites Groups: The Communist Party of India (Maoist), Communist Party of India (ML) (PW), People's Liberation Guerilla Army (PLGA) CPI (Maoist), Jharkhand-Bihar-Orissa Special Zonal Committee (JBOBSZC).
4	Chhattisgarh (16 in 27)	Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Jashpur, Kanker, Korea (Baikunthpur), Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Dhamtari, Mahasamund, Gariyaband, Balod, Sukma, Kondagaon, Balrampur Naxalites Groups: The Communist Party of India (Maoist), People's Liberation Guerilla Army (PLGA) CPI (Maoist), Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee (DSZC), Maoist Communist Centre, (MCC) CPI (MAOIST).
5	Jharkhand (21 in 24)	Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardagga, Palamu, Ranchi, Simdega, Saraikela-Kharaswan, West Singhbhum, Khunti, Ramgarh, Dumka, Deoghar, Pakur Naxalites Groups: The Communist Party of India (Maoist), People's Liberation Guerilla Army (PLGA) CPI (Maoist), Maoist Communist Centre, (MCC) CPI (MAOIST), Jharkhand-Bihar-Orissa Special

		Zonal Committee (JBOBSZC).
6	Orissa (19 in 30)	Gajapati, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Navrangpur, Rayagada, Sambhalpur, Sundargarh, Nayagarh, Kandhamal, Deogarh, Jajpur, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bargarh, Bolangir Naxalites Groups: The Communist Party of India (Maoist), OdishaMaovadi Party (OMP) CPI (M), Maoist Communist Centre, (MCC) CPI (MAOIST), Peoples War Group (PWG), Andhra Odisha Boarder Special Zonal Committee (AOBSZ), Jharkhand-Bihar-Orissa Special Zonal Committee (JBOBSZC) and Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee (DSZC).
7	West Bengal (4 in 22+3)	Bankura, West Midnapore, Purulia, Birbhumi Naxalites Groups: The Communist Party of India (Maoist), People's Liberation Guerilla Army (PLGA) CPI (Maoist).
8	Maharashtra (4 in 36)	Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Aheri Naxalites Groups: Maoist Communist Centre, (MCC) CPI (MAOIST).
9	Uttar Pradesh (3 in 75)	Chandauli, Mirzapur, Sonebhadra Naxalites Groups: Bharat kaJanvadiMorcha, CPI Maoists and NariMuktiMorcha.
10	Madhya Pradesh (1 in 51)	Balaghat Naxalites Groups: Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee (DSZC), Maoist Communist Centre, (MCC) CPI (MAOIST).

### CAUSE/REASON FOR GROWTH - NAXALITE MOVEMENT IN INDIA

#### 1. General Related Factors

The evolution of Naxalism in 1967 in the Naxalbari area and its subsequent subsistence growth can be attributed to mainly socio-economic factors. The other factor includes the caste system, poverty, feudalism, unequal wealth distribution, lack of infrastructure development particularly in rural areas, tribal culture in West Bengal, and jungle terrain which are conducive to insurgent activities. Traditionally, small farmers in villages were forced to give up 50 percent of their harvest to their "jotedars" the wealthy landlords and were also

exploited by the moneylenders who provided those loans at very high-interest rates.

## 2. Governance Related Factors

a) The state failed to perform its duties; the lack of good governance has become the primary reason for the growth of the Naxalite problem. Further, political interference is also playing a significant role in the implementation of governmental schemes. The slow (delayed) implementation of land reforms is the main reason for the growth of Naxalism in most of the states.

b) Both the state and Union government controls natural resources like mountains, forests, reservoirs, rivers and mineral resources like Coal, Mica, Bauxite, and Copper. But these resources are not properly needed by the state for the development of the state.

c) The failure of the government to reach out to these areas is another major factor that aids the growth of Naxalism in these areas. The governance is poor or worse, in certain places it is non-existent. The failure in formulation and implementation of the right schemes at the right time, and targeting the right people is the real problem. Further, political interference has also played a significant role in the implementation of governmental schemes. Leaders have always tried to delay the projects promote by opponent parties.

d) The malfunctioning of government machinery in terms of inefficiency, corruption and exploitation was largely considered as the main factor behind the creation of a power vacuum as well as a space for Maoists to take root in and legitimacy amongst the deprived and impoverished sections of the population in the country.

## 3. Human Related Factors

Poverty: All the regions in which the Naxal movement took hold are ones with higher levels of poverty. In Telangana, poverty was 95.8%. In fact, Bihar, Orissa, MP, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, and UP are states 58% of the Dalit population are about 70% poor among them 49% of tribal population in those states in which are 63% poor.

Food Insecurity: Both the Dalits and tribals suffer from acute food deficiency but the tribals face it far more than the Dalits.

Low Per-capita Consumption: These depressing indicators in respect of productive assets, employment and food insecurity lead to low per-capita consumption expenditure – an indication of low purchasing power.

Literacy: Poverty is not an economic phenomenon alone. It has social dimensions as well as gives date states of Naxal enemies which are reflected in other human development indicators. The level of literacy is the most important of them.

Health: The situation in respect of health status is even worse. Ex. The percentage of children with Anemia is 78% in the case of Dalits and 79% in the case of tribes. The incidence of anemia among women is the highest (64.9%) in the case of tribes while it is 40-50% in the case of other social groups.

Drinking-Water, Sanitation, Housing: The situation in respect of access to drinking water also reveals wide disparities. Only 15.2% of the tribal households and 27% of Dalit households have a drinking water facility in their premises compared to 45.2% of the general population.

Disparities in Infrastructure: The wide disparities in human development are also accompanied by a huge gap in the availability of development infrastructure (roads, bridges, transport networks, telecommunication facilities) as well as social infrastructure (schools, health centres, piped water supply schemes, power distribution lines) and production infrastructure (irrigation, storage godowns for PDS, cold storage for preservation of marketable produce, outlets for supply of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, veterinary centers, banking units – commercial and cooperative) in the Naxalite affected areas. [19]

Social Inequity and Exploitation: The oppressed classes were not only exploited as sharecroppers and landless laborers by the landlords - but they also fell prey to money lenders.

Social Exclusion: After independence, the Indian government pursued agricultural policies focused on massively improving output without doing enough to

check economic and social disparity. With the commercialization of agriculture, economic disparities widened. The rich got richer and the poor got poorer. The attempt of the government to abolish zamindari created a class of rich peasants from the backward classes.

**Alienation of Forest Land:** Alienation of Tribal land was a major issue that crippled their economic welfare. Alienation happened largely because of the money-lenders trap but also because of the government's restrictions of access to forest land, though traditionally the exclusive domain of the tribals.

**Landless Agricultural Labourers & Tribals:** They also bore the brunt of social oppression. Their egalitarian social organization was very conducive to mass mobilization. The landless everywhere share the same woes. The Naxal cadres also hailed from the classes of agricultural workers, sharecroppers and tenants.

**Urban-Middle Class Youth:** The Naxalite movement found enormous support among the educated youth. India had been placed upon for the past two decades, and the problem of employment and of careers loomed large for these sections of the student community for the first time. Their sense of disillusionment and the fiery idealism of youth-directed them to Naxalist ideology.

**Zamindari System:** The Zamindari system was adopted during the British Raj wherein a piece of land was given to a Zamindar and in return, he was required to pay a certain amount as tax to the company or the state. The Zamindar did not cultivate the land himself.

#### SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES

These areas are severely affected by the disparities in economic and social terms. The rich Thakurs and Zamindars consider poor people and tribals as people with no dignity and, hence, socially exploit them. All kinds of social discrimination are practiced against them. The females of the poor classism are treated as commodities to be used and exploited. These inequalities in society force them to take recourse to

violence and join Naxalism. Further economically, there is a large gap between the haves and have-nots which also adds fuel to their cause. The lack of employment opportunities for the youth in the relatively deprived regions of the country further allows Naxal groups to recruit more and more people. Hence, the primary incentive to join the Naxals was to ensure an adequate income.

#### SAFE SANCTUARY

The Naxal areas stretch from Nepal to Tamil Nadu. The areas chosen by the Naxalites are far from the urban areas, and the terrain of the region, dominated by jungles, hills and riversides, suits their requirement. This obviously facilitates the task of the Naxalites and complicates the task for the security and police forces.

#### FINANCIAL SUPPORT

No organization can survive without sound financial support and a source of regular income. By rough estimates, the CPI (M) generates approximately Rs. 500- 700 cores annually. Therefore, a complete system (method) requires us to bring to an end the Naxalites problem. That system is a commerce system (method). Again we will remember a few points before going to the commerce system. The world has got many biggest theories but Naxalites uses Marxism, Leninism and Maoism. These are very clearly expressed to us working-class and peasant's revolution. These theories cannot change or destroy by us but we can control the theory follower in the modern world. In India peasants, Adivasis (tribal people), Dalits, and landless labour all are very poorest people. So, they all have been struggling from 1967 to perform their needs against the Indian government under those theories. At the same time, they are many groups operating under different names in India.

Naxalites uprising as formed activities after 20 years of India independence in the Naxalbari area 1967. Therefore, more problems had continued as 20 years in independence India, Mainly, in center India Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh states. In these, main problems are the caste system, poverty, feudalism, unequal wealth distribution, lack of

infrastructure development, Low Per-capita Consumption, Literacy, Health, Drinking Water, Sanitation, Housing, Failure of Land Reforms, Social Inequity and Exploitation, Social Exclusion, Alienation of Forest Land, Landless Agricultural Laborers & Tribals, and Zamindari System. Hence, it is known that the government is responsible for overall failure in the above the manage Naxalism area. At the same time, the present Naxal movement changed from Naxal ideologies to military ideologies. Which is a biggest challenge to the state.

Public people all have given support government to perform their needs. Therefore, that government must perform their needs. Same as, Indian government announce more schemes to develop the Naxalite area but not reach public people because the state failed to perform its duties; in short, lack of good governance, the political interference, mainly the slowdown implementation of land reforms, implementations of government schemes are misused by the bureauerats and political leadership, and Unemployment problem is rising day to day hence it enhance the growth of Naxalism in most of the states. At the same, time both the state and Union government controls natural resources like mountains, forests, reservoirs, rivers and mineral resources like coal, mica, bauxite, and cooper. Hence it is the responsibility of the government to safeguard state against Naxalism.

We can divide Naxalism into 2 types old and modern Naxalism. Old Naxalism refers to Peasants, Adivasis (tribal people), Dalits, and Landless labour. They were ordinary struggled against the Indian government to perform their needs and protect their natural resource. This as the modern Naxalism refers Maoist theory followers, salary workers, thinkers of the overthrow of the Indian state and so on. The modern Naxalism has armed struggles against to Indian government and Political leader. Here, the poorest person becomes a salary worker (Naxalite).

We may divide Naxalite problems into seven heads. These are Health problems, Economic problems (Land, Housing, Drinking Water, and Food Insecurity), Educational problems (Primary, High schools and Higher education), Government problems (Failure of Land Reforms, Alienation of Forest Land, the state failure to perform its duties), Protection problems (Land rights, Rights in Forest, Labor Welfare, Economic Exploitation), Social problems (Caste system, Social Inequity and Social

Exclusion, and Political problems (Feudalism, Zamindari System, and political leader interference). The commerce system is a demand-side function on profit and non-profit activities. And it is related a demanding, supplying, production and these aiding. Here, the Naxalite area is a demand-side function (all above demanded). Government is a demand and supply-side function (buying and giving). Government servants and political leaders are to aid in government function (to perform government Schemes). Thus, the commerce system is a mutual relation between public people (Naxal area), government, government servants, and political leaders. Therefore, government and political leaders should use commercial activities on public people; and vice versa should use commerce on government and political parties. Here, demand-side commerce, supply-side commerce, and these aiding fails in the Naxalite area.

#### CONCLUSION

The solutions are able to short Naxalism, for that, here we have two systems one is Gandhi (non-violence) system, and another is military system. Now if we conclude military system, there is not a suitable system to totally eradicate the Naxalism because the military system is a government violence system in democracy India. And Indian government employed 40,000 paramilitary forces to quell the movement and offered relief package worth Indian rupees 7300 core for development projects. At the same, time the Home Ministry said in reply to an RTI query of the total 12,183 people killed, 9,471 were civilians and 2,712 central and state security force personnel. Therefore, military system is not only over cost of expense but also more military death. Therefore, the military system is not agreeable system our Gandhi nation. [24]

Gandhi's (non-violence) system is the best system to totally eradicate Naxalism. Here, the Gandhi system can use by us through various commercial activities without any loss also we can develop the Naxalite area people. Generally, we use a commercial system only for business on profit [Service (schools, banks, and law firms), Merchandising, Manufacturing, Organization, Hybrid, Export and Import]. But we can use a commercial system with no profit only for the benefits of Society, Culture, Natural resources, Protection, Government, and political party. Here, the

commercial systems should use in three ways. There are demand-side functions (Naxalite and public people), supply and demand-side functions (government), and aiding to government side functions (government servant and political leader). A demand is related on the Naxalite area's people. Therefore, here is needed a complete commercial system to totally eradicate Naxalism. Supplying and demanding are related to the government system; here needs government's commercial system like a barter system (buying, giving and service) benefits or non-profit. Aiding to government is related to government servant and political leaders, here is needed to perform the government's commercial system according to Indian parliamentary rules, Constitution rules, Indian Economy & Taxes rules, and Indian Democracy rules. Hence, the government should use a commercial system for people's economic development through schemes, order and rules. Government servants and political leaders should help to perform the government's commercial activities (schemes, order and rules) same, public people should use a complete commercial system to perform their needs as per governed rule. Thus, there needs a regulated commercial system with cooperation to totally eradicate the Naxalism in India.

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