Nijampur-Jaitane Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's

Adarsh College of Arts

Nijampur-Jaitane, Tal-Sakri, Dist-Dhule, 424305 NAAC Reaccredited

Organized One Day National level Workshop on

National Webinar on Naxalism and Internal Security of India 08 September, 2021



Programme Scheduled

One day National Level E-conference on Naxalism and Internal Security of India Programme Schedule

Date: 08 September 2021

Time of Programme	Programme	Name of Eminent Dignitaries	Topic
10.00 to 10.45 a.m. a.m.	Inaugural	Prin. Dr. Ashok Khairnar	Introductory Talk
	Session	Dr. Pramod Pawar	Inaugurator
10.45 to 11.30 a.m. a.m.	Session I	Dr. S. K. Mishra	Keynote Speaker नक्क्षलवाद की गंभीर होती चुनौतीया
11.30 to 12.15 a.m. p.m.	Session II	Dr. Sanjay Deshpande	External Factors Affecting Internal Security of India
12.15 to 1.00 p.m. p.m.	Session III	Dr. Abhaykumar Shingh	Naxal Problem in India Reasons, action and Solutoins
1.00 to 1.30 p.m p.m.	Veledictory Session	Prof. Dr. K.B.Patil	Valedictory Talk



Nijampur Jaitane Shikshan Prasarak Mandalache

Jagannath Kadwadas Shah Adarsh Mahavidyalay

Nijampur-Jaitane-424305,Tal--Sakri,Dist-Dhule,Maharashtra,India

NAAC Re-Accredited

(Affiliated to Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon)

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Report on National Webinar on Naxalism and Internal Security of India 08 September, 2021

Objectives:

- 1) Obtaining information regarding Naxalism
- 2) Explain the adverse effects of Naxalism
- 3) To study the impact of the Naxal movement on people's lives in tribal and rural areas.

Summary

Inaugural Session

Inaugurator: Dr. Pramod Pawar, Dean, Faculty of Humanities Kavayitri Bahinabai

Chaudhari North Maharashtra University

Time: 10 am to 10.45

A one-day National Level Online Webinar on Naxalism and Internal Security of India was organized on September 8, 2021, by the Department of Defense and Strategic Studies, Nijampur Jaitane Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's J. K. Shah Adarsh College, Nijampur-Jaitane. In the first session at 10:45 am, Dr.Pramod Pawar, Dean, Department of **Dean, Faculty of Humanities**, Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon expressed his views, while Principal Dr. Ashok Khairnar expressed his views regarding the webinar. Dr. S. K. Mishra, the Principal, Department of Defense and Social Sciences, Hisar (Hariyana), expressed his views on Naxalism as a serious challenge.

Webinar Sessions

There are many questions regarding India's internal security. But the real question facing internal security today is Naxalism. In the Naxalbari area of West Bengal, in 1965, Marxist party leaders and agricultural laborers staged an armed agitation against landlords and moneylenders. The main motive behind this agitation was that the landlords and moneylenders had given money to the peasantry in the form of loans and interest was being paid so that the peasantry was getting poorer so Charu Mujumdar and his associates started agitation. People killed landlords and moneylenders. Some fled the area. As a result, the peasantry got their lands back and the agitation was successful. Therefore, this movement was discussed all over India and many indebted farmers and laborers were attracted to this movement. In April 1969, violent agitation was taking place in Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, and parts of Uttar Pradesh. In 1969, Charu Mujumdar organized the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party by uniting Naxalite groups. A large number of youth from rural areas, mainly farmers, agricultural laborers, have participated in this movement. In 1971, there was a massive movement. The main objective of this organization, which is affiliated with the Communist Party of India, is to carry out an armed communist revolution. According to the communist ideology, everyone has the right to live equally. Charu Mujumdar inspired the Naxalite movement with the communist ideology of Mao-Se-Tung Zedong of China. In the 1950s, Mao-Se-Tung challenged peasants and young people to take up arms and bring a communist government of their thoughts and eradicate poverty. Mao-Se-Tung's ideological government was established in China, and from here, China's progress began.

In 1974, a Naxalite-minded communist group began to form a large-scale movement. The movement made its presence felt in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Tamil Nadu, and parts of Maharashtra. 76 districts in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, and Bihar have been affected by Naxal violence. The then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, while briefing the Lok Sabha, made it clear that Naxalism was a major threat to India's internal security. Today, the Naxalite movement is seen all over the country as an organization that commits violence and attacks the police system. However, if employment is provided to the youth, and if roads, electricity, water, and industries will be started, then Naxalism would be eradicated, said Professor Dr. S. K. Mishra of Haryana.

Webinar on Naxalism and Internal Security of India

In the second session of the discussion session, Principal Dr. Abhay Kumar Singh, S. K. Saket College, Ayodhya expressed his views on internal security and the threat of Naxalism. Naxals do not allow development in tribal areas because if there is development, people will wake up and local people will not support the Naxal movement, said Dr. Abhay Kumar Singh. Prof. Dr. Sanjay Deshpande, Director, Central Eurasian Studies, University of Mumbai, spoke on the implications for the internal security of national events. while Principal Dr. Ashok Khairnar expressed his views regarding the webinar. The program was hosted by Prof. Dr. Pravin More.

Valedictory Session

In the valedictory remark the chairperson Dr. Ashok Khairnar said that Naxalism will be reduced if basic facilities like roads, electricity, and water are made available in Naxal-affected areas. Dr.K. B. Patil said that by providing employment to the youth in Naxal-affected areas will reduce Naxalism. Dr.Ashok Khairnar expressed the gratitude to all the reserouce persons and participants in the webinar

Conclusion

- 1) Naxalism will be reduced if basic facilities like roads, electricity, and water are made available in Naxal-affected areas.
- 2) Providing employment to the youth in Naxal-affected areas will reduce Naxalism. 3) If businesses are set up in Naxal-affected areas, then employment will be available to the local people and Naxalism will be reduced.

Outcomes

- · Awareness of Naxalism
- Available Feedbacks obtained from the participants to remarks excellent about the webinar
- The topic of Internal Security of India is a need of hour
- If businesses are set up in Naxal-affected areas, then employment will be available to the local people and Naxalism will be reduced.

Dr.Pravin Baburao More Coordinator

Bonn

Dr. Ashok Pitambar Khairnar

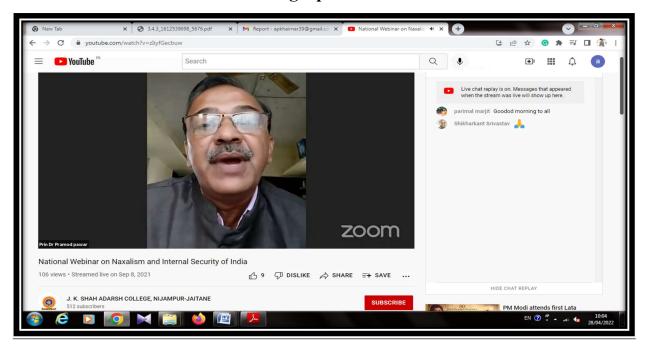
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Photographs of Webinar



Prof.Dr.Pramod Pawar is delivered the inaugural speech



Dr.S.K.Mishra is delivered the first session on Naxalism

Webinar on Naxalism and Internal Security of India

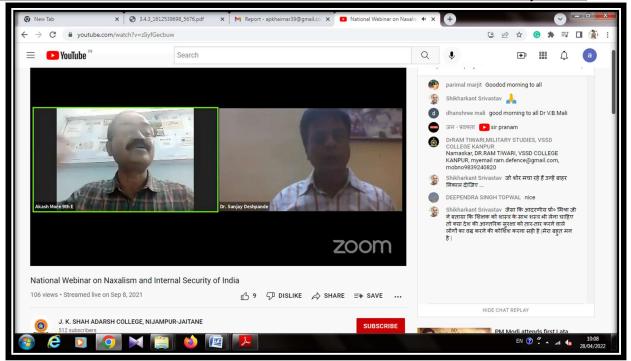


Dr. Abhay Kumar Singh is delivered the second session on Naxal and Internal Security



Naxal and Internal Security of India

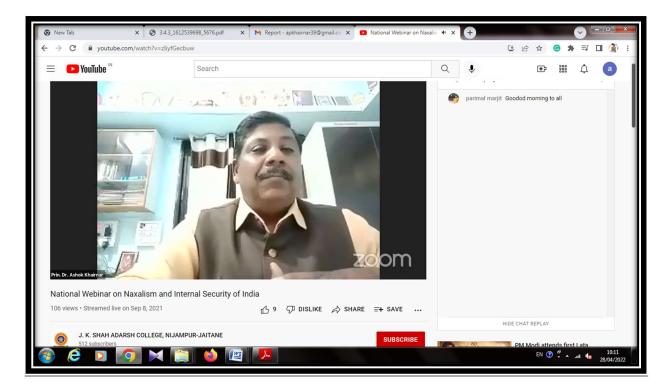
Webinar on Naxalism and Internal Security of India



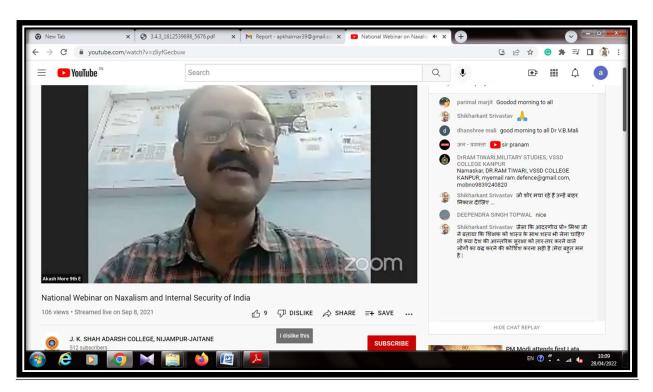
Dr.Sanjay Deshpande is delivered on Internal Security of India



Dr.Sanjay Deshpande is delivered on Internal Security of India



Prin.Dr. Ashok P. Khairnar is insight the webinar in Velidictory Speech



Dr. Pravin B. More was anchored and Coordinator of this webinar

Certificate

