

1. What is left wing extremism?

- Armed rebellion between the left radical ideology and the Government of India

2. Why are left-wing extremists in conflict with GoI?

- Movement started in 1969 -> Charu Mazumdar, Kanu Sanyal and Jangal Santhal.
- Solution of political and economic discrimination -> violent overthrow of the government.
- Against the democratic principles.
- **Maoism**
 - Form of communism developed by Mao Tse Tung.
 - Doctrine -> capture state power -> combination of
 - Armed insurgency
 - Mass mobilization
 - Strategic alliances.
 - Propaganda and disinformation against the State machinery.
 - Glorify violence.
 - Mao called this process, 'Protracted Peoples War', -> emphasis is on 'military line'.

3. How did it started in India?

- Feeling of exploitation, mostly in Central India

4. Discuss the evolution of Left-wing extremism/Naxalism?

The evolution can be categorized in 3 categories

PHASE 1 (1967-1973) – The formative phase

- The phase started with the incident of Naxalbari (1967)
- Formation of All India Coordination Committee of Communist Revolutionaries (AICCR).
- They adopted two doctrines
 - Allegiance to militant struggle
 - Non-participation in elections.
- 1969 – AICCR formed a new party – the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)
- 1971 – Operation Steeplechase

PHASE 2 (1975-2004) – The spread of LWE

- Rise of the People’s War Group (PWG) and Maoist Communist Centre (MCC).
- PWG -> dominant group -> Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, etc.
- MCC -> State of Bihar.

PHASE 3 (2005-present) – Relative decline after brief fight back

- In 2004 -> PWG + MCC + CPI (ML) to form the Communist Party of India (Maoists).
- Pan-India orientation to LWE.
- It marks the beginning of 3rd phase.
- 2009- Operation Greenhunt

5. What is Red Corridor?

- Compact Revolutionary Zone -> Pashupati in Nepal to Tirupati in South India.
- Demarcated by the Union Government to notify the areas and districts which are affected by the left wing extremism.
- Data from Ministry of Home Affairs (Written reply by Minister of State for Home Affairs in Lok Sabha):
 - Violence down by 77% from 2010.
 - 2022 – 176 police stations and 45 districts affected.
 - 2010 – 465 police stations and 96 districts affected.
 - Resultant deaths down by 90% - 1005 (2010) to 98 (2022)
 - Districts under Security Related Expenditure Scheme – 126 in 2010 to 70 in 2021.
 - Number of violent incidents from Jharkhand – 742 in 2009 to 132 in 2022.

6. What are the causes

- Alienation of Land (Lack of empowerment)
- Displacement and forceful evictions: Case Study:-Malkangiri District of Odisha, Chipkar Village
- Livelihood related issues
- Geographical exclusion and tribal alienation
- Governance related factors:- XAXA committee
- D Bandopadhyay Committee 2006 – 2 main reasons
 - Lack of empowerment of local communities
 - Failure of state bureaucracy to deliver good governance.

7. What is Urban Naxalism?

- Educated and employed people belonging to urban areas propagating maoist agenda.
- Strategy
 - Focus on urban centers for intellectual leadership
 - Organize a mass support
 - Build a united front
 - Engage in military task as providing finances and infrastructure.

8. What are the consequences of LWE?

- Political Consequences: -Threat to democratic government
- Social Consequences:- Poor social parameters like high IMR, MMR, malnutrition, hunger, etc.
- Economic Consequences:- Limited modernization, inadequate job creation, and insufficient FDI.

9. What are the challenges in eradication of LWE?:

- Geographical challenges: - Difficult terrain, Porous inter-state border, ex- Tri junction between Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Telangana.
- Administrative challenges
 - Lack of infrastructure
 - Shortage of trained manpower with the State Police
 - Running of parallel governments
 - Negligence of SoPs
 - Lack of Inter-state police co-ordination
- Economic challenges
 - Hinders development and investment in affected regions.
- Social challenges:- Poor social indicators, ex high MMR, IMR etc.
- Technological challenges
 - Limited access to technology and connectivity in remote areas affected
- Collaboration with other insurgent groups: Ex. ULFA in Assam and LTTE in Sri Lanka

10. Government initiatives

- **Security Strategy**
 - Creation of LWE Division in 2006 within Ministry of Home Affairs
 - Ministry of Home Affairs -> 'The National Policy and Action Plan' since 2015.
 - **SAMADHAN strategy**
 - Scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernization of Police'
 - Major counter-insurgency measures in states
 - Andhra Pradesh established elite force called Greyhounds
 - Maharashtra -> C-60 Commando.
 - CAPF -> CoBRA Battalions.
- **Developmental Strategy**
 - Road Requirement Plan I.
 - LWE Mobile Tower Project under the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).
 - Aspirational District Programme (ADP) of Niti Aayog.

- **Empowering the local communities**
 - PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana
 - ROSHNI Scheme
 - ITIs and Skill Development centers have been established since 2011-12.
 - Eklavya Model Residential Schools under Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
 - Livelihood Colleges in 27 districts of Chhattisgarh.
- **Improvement in Governance**
 - PESA 1996 and FRA 2006.
 - District Mineral Fund (DMF)
 - Reduction in corruption and maladministration.
- **Bridging Trust Deficit**
 - NGOs and Civil Society Groups to curb propaganda and aware
 - Formation of Self Help Groups