

Left-Wing Extremism in India

In the review meeting on LWE, the Union Home Minister has termed <u>Left-Wing Extremism (LWE)</u> as one of the **major internal security threats** faced by the nation.

However, events of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) violence came down from 2258 in 2009 to 833 in 2018.

Left-Wing Extremism

- LWE organizations are the groups that try to **bring change through violent revolution.** They are against democratic institutions and use violence to subvert the democratic processes at ground level.
- These groups prevent the developmental processes in the least developed regions of the country & try to misguide the people by keeping them ignorant of current happenings.

Declining Numbers

It was because of the never-ending successful efforts of our security forces that the number of related incidents, deaths & their geographical spread came down in the past decade.

Sr. No.	Parameters	2009	2018
1	No. of incidents	2258	833
2	Deaths (Civilians & Security Forces)	1005	240
3	Number of affected districts	96 (in 2010)	60

Government Strategy to Curb LWE

- **SAMADHAN doctrine** is the one-stop solution for the LWE problem. It encompasses the entire strategy of government from short-term policy to long-term policy formulated at different levels. SAMADHAN stands for-
 - S- Smart Leadership,
 - A- Aggressive Strategy,
 - M- Motivation and Training,
 - A- Actionable Intelligence,
 - D- Dashboard Based KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) and KRAs (Key Result Areas),
 - **H-** Harnessing Technology,
 - A- Action plan for each Theatre,
 - N- No access to Financing.
- The national strategy to counter LWE was formed in 2015 as a multipronged approach to combat LWE. Its main aim was to ensure participatory governance and protection of the rights of local tribals, inter alia.
- Intelligence sharing and raising of a separate 66 Indian Reserved Battalion (IRBs) was done by the government to curb the menace of LWE organizations.

Development of LWE Affected Areas

- Few schemes being implemented by the government for LWE affected areas are:
 - **Special Central Assistance (SCA)-** for filling critical gaps in public infrastructure and services of emergent nature.
 - **Road Connectivity Project-** for construction of 5,412 km roads.
 - Skill Development- for construction of 47 ITIs (01 ITI per district) and 68 Skill Development Centers (02 SDCs per district) by 2018-19.
 - Education Initiatives- for building new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) & Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) where they are not present. It is also planned to open more schools under the Eklavya model.
 - Installation of Mobile Towers- for endless telecom connectivity.
 - **Financial inclusion-** for ensuring the presence of banking facilities within 5 km to all citizens residing in LWE affected areas.

Way Forward

- Though the number of incidents of **LWE violence has come down** in the recent past, continued efforts and focus are needed in eliminating such groups.
- Innovative measures are required to be employed in preventing IED (Improvised Explosive Device) related incidents which have caused significant casualties in recent years.
- States play a vital role in maintaining law and order. So, emphasis should be laid on the capacity-building and modernization of the local police forces. Local forces can efficiently and effectively neutralize the LWE organizations.
- States should rationalize their surrender policy in order to bring innocent individuals caught in the trap of LWE in the mainstream.
- States also need to adopt a focused time-bound approach to completely eliminate LWE groups and ensure all-round development of the affected regions.
- For the holistic last-mile development of "New India", it is necessary to get rid of the menace of such radicalized groups, & the synergized efforts of the Centre and the States are crucial in achieving the same.

Source: PIB

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