



# Maoists Encounter in Chhattisgarh

## Why in News?

Recently, Seven **Maoists** were **killed in a gun battle** with security forces in **Abujhmad forests** along the **Dantewada-Narayanpur border** in Chhattisgarh.

## Key Points

- **Major Anti-Maoist Operation:**
  - **Forces Involved:** The operation was executed by the **District Reserve Guard (DRG)** from Kondagaon, Bastar, Narayanpur, and Dantewada, along with the **State's Special Task Force (STF)** and the **Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)**.
  - **Focus Area:** The operation targeted **Abujhmad, a dense forested region covering Bijapur, Dantewada, and Narayanpur districts**, known for Maoist activity.
    - In October 2024, Abujhmad witnessed the largest-ever encounter in Chhattisgarh's history, resulting in the deaths of 38 Maoists.
  - **Recovered Items:** A **large cache of weapons and daily-use items was seized**, while no casualties were reported among the security forces.
  - **Yearly Progress:** Police records show that since 13th December 2023, **217 Maoists have been killed in Bastar**, nearly half in Abujhmad under the **Maad Bachao Aandolan (Save Maad Campaign)**.

## District Reserve Guard (DRG)

- The District Reserve Guard (DRG) is a **specialized police unit in Chhattisgarh, established in 2008** to combat **Maoist violence**.
- It consists of **specially trained personnel operating** in affected districts, conducting anti-Maoist operations, **search and seizure, and gathering intelligence**.
- The DRG collaborates with other security forces, like the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), to counter the Maoist insurgency.

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# LEFT WING EXTREMISM

## ABOUT

- 1. Originated: 1967 uprising in Naxalbari, West Bengal
- 2. Aim: Societal and political change through revolutionary methods

## IDEOLOGY

- 1. Overthrow central government through armed revolution (Violence and guerilla warfare)
- 2. Establishment of a communist state based on Maoist principles

## FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

- 1. Massive displacement of tribal population; Due to development projects, mining operations
- 2. Tribal dissatisfaction; Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 prohibits tribes from harvesting forest resources
- 3. Poverty and lack of sustainable means; Driving factors for joining Naxalite movement
- 4. Lack of effective governance; Insufficient technical intelligence against Naxalism

## STATES AFFECTED BY LWE

- 1. Red Corridor: Experiences severe Naxalism-Maoist insurgency
- 2. Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala

## GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES TO CURB LWE

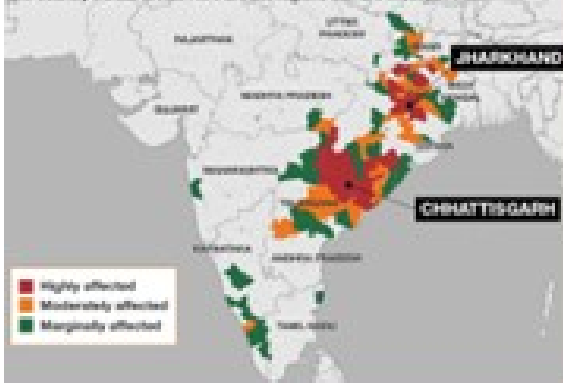
- 1. National Policy and Action Plan to address Left Wing Extremism 2015
- 2. SAMADHAN Doctrine
  - 1. S- Smart Leadership
  - 2. A- Aggressive Strategy
  - 3. M- Motivation and Training
  - 4. A- Actionable Intelligence
  - 5. D- Dashboard Based KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) and KRAs (Key Result Areas)
  - 6. H- Harnessing Technology
  - 7. A- Action plan for each Theatre
  - 8. N- No access to Financing
- 3. Special Central Assistance (SCA) in Public Infrastructure and Services
- 4. Operation Green Hunt
- 5. Greyhounds (Elite commando force in Andhra Pradesh)
- 6. Bastariya Battalion (local recruits in Chhattisgarh who know the language and terrain that could generate intelligence and conduct operations)

### Countering Naxalism - Bandyopadhyay Committee (2006)

- 1. Highlighted the lack of governance, economic, socio-political and cultural discrimination against the tribals
- 2. Recommended tribal-friendly land acquisition and rehabilitation

### A map of India's Maoist conflict

A crackdown on Maoist rebels has led to a dip in the number of casualties in the country's tribal areas. Here are the regions that are most affected.



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