

Indravati National Park

Why in News?

During ongoing anti-Naxal operations, security forces encountered Maoists in Indravati National Park, located in Bijapur district, Chhattisgarh.

Key Points

- Indravati National Park:
 - It is situated in the Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh.
 - It attained the status of a national park in 1981 and was declared a tiger reserve in 1983 under India's Project Tiger.
 - he Vision • It is named after the Indravati River, which flows from east to west and forms the reserve's northern boundary with Maharashtra.
 - Vegetation:
 - Comprises three major forest types:
 - Moist Mixed Deciduous Forest with Teak.
 - Moist Mixed Deciduous Forest without Teak.
 - Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest.
 - Flora:
 - · Common tree species include teak, achar, karra, kullu, shisham, semal, haldu, arjun, bel, and jamun.
 - - Hosts one of the last populations of rare wild buffalo.
 - Other species include Nilgai, Black Buck, Sambar, Gaur, Tiger, Leopard, Chital, Sloth Bears, and more.
- **Anti-Naxal Operations:**
 - Large-scale operations like Operation Green Hunt, Operation Kagar, Operation Black **Forest**, **etc.**, deploy paramilitary forces to eliminate the Naxalite presence.
 - Increased deployment of <u>Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)</u> and state police, along with specialized forces such as Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) and **Greyhounds (Andhra Pradesh)**, strengthens counter-insurgency efforts in the Red Corridor for long-term security.
- Maoist Casualties:
 - In 2025, 209 Maoists were killed in Chhattisgarh, with 192 deaths reported in Bastar region alone.
 - In 2024, a total of 219 Maoists were killed in the state, including 217 in the Bastar region.

LEFT WING EXTREMISM

ABOUT_

- (9) Originated: 1967 uprising in Naxalbari, West Bengal
- Aim: Societal and political change through revolutionary methods

IDEOLOGY_

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

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE _

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

STATES AFFECTED BY LWE

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

A map of India's Maoist conflict

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

UTTAR
PRADESH

WEST
BENDAL

MADHYA PRADESH

ODISHA

KARNATAKA

ANDHRA PRADESH

Highly affected
Moderately affected
Marginally affected
Marginally affected

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES TO CURB LWE_

- National Policy and Action Plan to address Left Wing Extremism 2015
- SAMADHAN Doctrine
 - S-Smart Leadership

 - 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
- Special Central Assistance (SCA) in Public Infrastructure and Services
- Operation Green Hunt
- Greyhounds (Elite commando force in Andhra Pradesh)
- Bastariya Battalion (local recruits in Chhattisgarh who know the language and terrain that could generate intelligence and conduct operations)

Countering Naxalism - Bandyopadhyay Committee (2006)

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





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