



# Anti-Maoist Operation at Kareguttalu Hill

## Why in News?

The [Central Reserve Police Force \(CRPF\)](#) and Chhattisgarh Police recently concluded a **21-day intensive anti-Maoist operation** at the **Kareguttalu Hill (KGH)**, situated on the Chhattisgarh-Telangana border.

- This operation marks a significant breakthrough in India's ongoing struggle to eradicate [Left Wing Extremism \(LWE\)](#) and achieve a **Naxal-free India by 31st March, 2026**.

## Key Points

### Strategic Importance of Kareguttalu Hill

- Kareguttalu Hill, a rugged, hilly terrain about 60 km long and 5-20 km wide, had become a stronghold and unified command centre for major **Maoist outfits like the [People's Liberation Guerrilla Army \(PLGA\) Battalion No. 1](#)**, their most potent military formation.
- The region acted as a refuge for 300-350 armed Maoist cadres, **including weapon manufacturing units of the Technical Department**, facilitating prolonged insurgency in the area.
- The Maoists considered it **impregnable due to its geography and proximity to two states** (Chhattisgarh & Telangana), complicating security forces' operations.

### Objectives and Outcomes of the Operation

- The **primary aim was to dislocate the top Maoist leadership** concentrated at Kareguttalu Hill and dismantle their unified military structure.
  - It is considered the **"largest comprehensive and coordinated anti-Maoist operation"** in Chhattisgarh to date, reflecting increased capacity and resolve of security forces to reclaim inaccessible Maoist bastions.
  - Similar operations in other previously inaccessible regions, such as **Chakarbanda Hilly Region and Boodha Pahad** signal a broader trend of reversing Maoist territorial dominance.
- The operation witnessed 21 encounters over 21 days, **resulting in the elimination of several Maoists, including women cadres**.
- Destruction of weapon manufacturing **units was a major outcome, curbing Maoist capabilities to launch attacks** on security installations, particularly in Bastar.
- The operation **involved coordinated efforts of multiple units such as** the District Reserve Guard, Bastar Fighters, [Special Task Force](#), CRPF's [Commando Battalion for Resolute Action \(CoBRA\)](#) unit, and State Police, showcasing inter-agency synergy.

# State PCS Course



Hindi Medium



English Medium

UPPCS

RAS

MPPSC

UKPCS

BPSC

JKPSC

KPSC

HCS

87501 87501

## People's Liberation Guerrilla Army (PLGA)

- The PLGA was **formed on 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2000**.
- It operates as the armed wing of the Communist Party of India (Maoist), **a banned political organisation in India**.
- The group seeks to overthrow the government through a prolonged civil war.

## Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

- **Inception and Growth:** The CRPF was raised in the year 1939 as the Crown Representative Police in response to political turmoil and unrest in the princely states .
  - In the year 1949, the **name of this force was changed to Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)**.
  - [Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel](#), the then Home Minister, envisioned a multifaceted role for the CRPF and aligned its functions with the emerging needs of the newly independent nation.
- **Special Units:** The CRPF has several special units, including the Rapid Action Force (RAF), CoBRA, VIP security wing and women battalion.

# LEFT WING EXTREMISM

## ABOUT

- ↳ **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

## GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES TO CURB LWE

- ↳ National Policy and Action Plan to address Left Wing Extremism 2015
- ↳ **SAMADHAN Doctrine**
  - ↳ **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
- ↳ **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

## 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.

