



Most Affected Left-wing extremism-Hit Districts

Why in News?

The Union Home Minister announced that the number of most affected [Left-Wing Extremism](#)-hit districts has dropped from 12 to six, marking significant progress toward a **Maoist-free nation**. He reaffirmed the government's commitment to **eliminating Maoism from the country by 31st March 2026**.

Key Points

- **Reduction in LWE-Hit Districts:**
 - The number of most-affected LWE districts has reduced from 12 to just 6.
 - The central government is **committed to making Bharat Sashakt (strong), Surakshit (safe), and Samridh (prosperous)** through a tough stance against [Naxalism](#) and focused development.
- **Intensified Anti-Maoist Operations:**
 - Chhattisgarh has witnessed a surge in **anti-insurgency operations**.
 - In 2024, 219 Maoists were eliminated, compared to 22 in 2023 and 30 in 2022, marking a sharp increase in counter-insurgency efforts.
 - Key Maoist strongholds, including **Bastar, Dantewada, Bijapur, Kanker, Narayanpur, Kondagaon, and Sukma**, remain the epicenter of insurgency.
 - Thousands of security personnel have been deployed in the ["Red Corridor"](#) to dismantle Maoist hideouts and fortifications.
- **Government's Multi-Pronged Strategy:**
 - The central government aims to eradicate Maoism by 31 March 2026, through sustained **military action and socio-economic development**.
 - Infrastructure projects, including roads and other developmental initiatives, are being implemented in insurgency-hit areas.

LEFT WING EXTREMISM

ABOUT

- ④ **Originated:** 1967 uprising in Naxalbari, West Bengal
- ④ **Aim:** Societal and political change through revolutionary methods

IDEOLOGY

- ④ Overthrow central government through armed revolution (Violence and guerilla warfare)
- ④ Establishment of a communist state based on Maoist principles

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

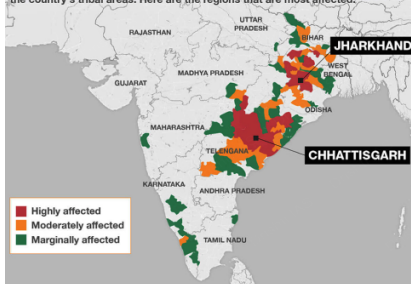
- ④ **Massive displacement of tribal population;** Due to development projects, mining operations
- ④ **Tribal dissatisfaction;** Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 prohibits tribes from harvesting forest resources
- ④ **Poverty and lack of sustainable means;** Driving factors for joining Naxalite movement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

STATES AFFECTED BY LWE

- ④ **Red Corridor:** Experiences severe Naxalism–Maoist insurgency
- ④ 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.



GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES TO CURB LWE

- ④ National Policy and Action Plan to address Left Wing Extremism 2015
- ④ **SAMADHAN Doctrine**
 - ④ **S-** Smart Leadership
 - ④ **A-** Aggressive Strategy
 - ④ **M-** Motivation and Training
 - ④ **A-** Actionable Intelligence
 - ④ **D-** Dashboard Based KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) and KRAs (Key Result Areas)
- ④ **H-** Harnessing Technology
- ④ **A-** Action plan for each Theatre
- ④ **N-** No access to Financing
- ④ **Special Central Assistance (SCA)** in Public Infrastructure and Services
- ④ **Operation Green Hunt**
- ④ **Greyhounds** (Elite commando force in Andhra Pradesh)
- ④ **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



Drishti IAS