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Taming the Naxal-Maoist Violence!

The latest violent assault on security personnel in Chhattisgarh's Dantewada district has shocked the entire nation. Ten police officers and the driver of the vehicle in which security personnel was traveling were killed in the attack planned by the Naxalite-Maoists Group. Internal security experts claim that Naxalite-Maoists frequently conduct their "Tactical Counter Offensive Campaigns" (TCOC) from March to June nearly every year. The most recent major incident occurred on April 3, 2021, when 22 security personnel were killed in an ambush along the border of the Sukma and Bijapur districts. On March 21, 2020, a Naxal ambush in the Minpa neighborhood of the Sukma district resulted in the deaths of seventeen security personnel. Bhima Mandavi, a BJP lawmaker, and four security personnel were killed in an explosion in the Dantewada district on April 9, 2019. 25 CRPF members were killed on April 24, 2017, in the Burkapal attack in the Sukma district. The deadliest Naxal attack, the Tadmetla massacre, which claimed the lives of 76 security personnel, occurred on April 6, 2010.

The government and extreme leftists are at odds in several Indian states as a result of the Naxalite-Maoist insurgency. The South Asia Terrorism Portal reports that 3,335 people died as a result of the conflict between 2010 and 2021. The Naxalite-Maoist insurgency has been going on since the late 1960s, and it has gotten worse recently, with the Maoists now active in at least 10 Indian states. The Maoists support the establishment of a communist state through armed conflict because they contend that the government is run by wealthy elites who oppress the poor. They have committed a variety of violent crimes, including assassinations, bombings, and assaults on law enforcement and security personnel. Over 13,000 people died as a result of the conflict between 1980 and 2021, including security personnel, civilians, and Maoist fighters, according to data from the South Asia Terrorism Portal. Odisha, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh are the states most severely impacted. Significant human rights violations and displacement are two additional humanitarian effects of the conflict. Civilians have reported forced recruitment, extortion, and violence in Maoist-run areas.

The Indian government has taken a number of actions to quell the Naxalite-Maoist insurgency and lessen violence in the affected areas. To carry out anti-Maoist operations, the government has stationed numerous security forces in the affected areas. To combat the Maoists, the security forces have received specialized instruction and tools. In order to carry out counter-insurgency operations, the government has also established a number of special forces, including the CoBRA (Commando Battalion for Resolute Action) in other states and the Greyhounds in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. To address the underlying causes of the conflict, the government has implemented a number of development programs in the affected areas in addition to security measures. These initiatives consist of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), which offers employment opportunities to rural residents, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), which provides healthcare facilities in remote areas, and the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), which aims to provide road connectivity to rural areas.

In addition, the government has introduced a number of surrender and rehabilitation programmes to entice Maoist fighters to give up their weapons and integrate into society. These programmes offer renounced Maoists' employment opportunities, skill development training, and financial support. To find a peaceful resolution to the conflict, the government has also started talking with the Maoist leadership. The Maoists have been invited to participate in negotiations by the government, which has appointed mediators and provided them with a variety of benefits. The government has also established a special intelligence network to collect data on the Maoists and their activities in addition to these measures. In order to organize and carry out anti-Maoist operations, the intelligence agencies collaborate closely with the security forces. Despite these measures, the conflict rages on, and the affected areas are still plagued by violence. Critics who claim that security operations have resulted in human rights violations and increased resentment among the local population have called into question the effectiveness of these measures and development programs' effective implementation. Nevertheless, the government's efforts to quell the Naxalite-Maoist insurgency continue to be complicated and difficult. A well-concerted, coherent, and all-inclusive approach is needed to tame Naxalite-Maoist violence.

-BK



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