

CATKing GD-WAT-PI Super 30

Impact of Naxalites on public in present-day scenario:

Naxalites:

A Naxal or Naxalite is a member of any political organization that claims the legacy of the Communist Party of India, founded in Calcutta in 1969. Communist Party of India (Maoist) is the largest existing political group in that lineage today in India.

Naxalbari Uprising:

In 1967 CPI(M) participates in polls and forms a coalition United Front government in West Bengal with Bangla Congress. This leads to schism in the party with younger cadres, including the Charu Majumdar, accusing CPIM of betraying the revolution.

Term Naxalite comes from a small village by name "Naxalbari" in W.Bengal-where a section of CPI (M) led by Kanu Sanyal and Jangal Santhal initiated a violent uprising in 1967.

The ideology of Naxalites is essentially, anti-establishment, anti-capitalism.

Naxal ideology is to bring about a 'New Democratic Revolution', launch protracted People's War, establish base areas, organise People's Army, and undertake militant mass movements. However this naxal ideology, with its Marxist-Leninist jargon, is beyond the comprehension of the rank and file. They are attracted to naxals who promise to uphold their interests against the prevailing injustices of the establishment – harassment by petty government functionaries, extortion by policemen, and callousness of officers in addressing their grievances.

What are the top three steps that law enforcement agencies have to take to eradicate naxalism?

Three steps could be building the capabilities of state police forces so that they can take on the challenge posed by the People's Liberation Guerrilla Army with minimal assistance from the Central Armed Police Forces, improving ground level intelligence and ensuring better inter-state and Centre-state coordination, and winning the hearts and minds of people in the affected areas through a package of welfare measure

Impact of Naxalites on public in present-day scenario:

As many as 12,000 people have lost their lives in Maoist violence over the last two decades, including 2,700 personnel of the security forces.

According to a statistics prepared by the home ministry, those killed include 9,300 civilians who were either murdered by the Naxals, after being labelled as 'police informers', or were caught in the crossfire and became victims.

However, the violence perpetrated by the Naxals has declined by 25% in the last three years, notwithstanding occasional reverses suffered by the security forces. Casualties to security forces also dropped by as much as 42% during May 2014-April 2017 as compared to May 2011-April 2014, a home ministry official said.

CATKing GD-WAT-PI Super 30

The April 24 assault on a CRPF road-opening party that claimed lives of 25 personnel was the deadliest since the April 2010 attack in Dantewada, also in Chhattisgarh, in which 76 personnel were killed.

The elimination of Naxal cadres rose by a sharp 65% and the the number of extremists surrendering recorded an increase of 185%, the official said.

The home ministry officials said currently, 90% of Maoist activity was limited to 35 districts, though they have a hold over pockets in 68 districts in 10 states.

To tackle the menace of left-wing extremism, the central government has launched the 'National Policy and Action Plan' comprising security, development and ensuring rights and entitlements of the local communities. Under this plan, as many as 307 fortified police stations were constructed in Naxal-hit areas in last three years.

Besides, 1,391 km roads were constructed in some of the most difficult areas under the road requirement plan phase-I. A total of 5,412 km of additional roads were approved for construction in nine Naxal-hit areas at a cost of Rs 11,725 crore.

While 2,187 mobile towers were installed for improving telephone connectivity in re mote areas, 2,882 more are in the process of installation.

Altogether 358 new banks were opened, 752 ATMs were installed and 1,789 post offices were approved for opening in these Maoist-affected states as part of the government's plans to improve financial inclusion in 35 worst hit districts.

The home ministry has already approached the finance ministry for additional funds for extension of several development schemes which were executed in Naxal-hit states.

The security-related expenditure (SRE) scheme, special infrastructure scheme (SIS), integrated action plan (IAP) and a few other schemes will be extended for a few more years if the finance ministry's approval is received.

Terrorism:

Terrorism in India, according to the Home Ministry, poses a significant threat to the people of India. Terrorism found in India includes ethno-nationalist terrorism, religious terrorism, left wing terrorism and narco terrorism

India subdivides terrorism in four major groups:

1. Ethno-nationalist terrorism – This form of terror focuses either (a) on creating a separate State within India or independent of India or in a neighboring country, or (b) on emphasising the views/response of one ethnic group against another. Violent Tamil Nationalist groups from

CATKing GD-WAT-PI Super 30

India to address the condition of Tamils in Sri Lanka, as well as insurgent tribal groups in North East India are examples of ethno-nationalist terrorist activities.

2. Religious terrorism – This form of terror focuses on religious imperatives, a presumed duty or in solidarity for a specific religious group, against one or more religious groups. Mumbai 26/11 terror attack in 2008 from an Islamic group in Pakistan is an example of religious terrorism in India.
3. Left-wing terrorism – This form of terror focuses on economic ideology, where all the existing socio-political structures are seen to be economically exploitative in character and a revolutionary change through violent means is essential. The ideology of Marx, Engel, Mao, Lenin and others are considered as the only valid economic path. Maoist violence in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are examples of left wing terrorism in India.
4. Narcoterrorism – This form of terror focuses on creating illegal narcotics traffic zones. Drug violence in northwest India is an example of narco-terrorism in India.

Victims of terrorism can be either Defence forces (Pulwama attack, Pathankot attack etc) or Civilians (1993 Mumbai train blasts, 26/11 Mumbai attacks, 2005 Delhi Bombings) or strategic high level attacks such as the 2001 parliament attack.

A few prominent terror groups are Jaish-E-Mohammed, Lashkar-E-Taiba, Indian Mujahideen, LTTE etc

For a lot of Pakistan based terror groups, they proclaim that the agenda of their terror is to capture Kashmir from India.

Riots:

List of important Indian riots and their reasons:

- 1984 anti-sikh riots (Assassination of Indira Gandhi)
- 1990 Hyderabad riots (Part demolition of Babri Masjid)
- 2002 Gujarat Riots (The burning of a train in Godhra on 27 February 2002, which caused the deaths of 58 Hindu pilgrims karsevaks returning from Ayodhya triggered the violence.)
- 2013 Muzzafarnagar riots
- 2017 Baduria riots (Facebook post by class 11 student)
- 2017 Northern India riots (Rape conviction of Gurmeet Ram Rahim Singh)

Fake news and hate speeches play an important role in instigating riots and invoking the sentiments of general public.