

Though the threat of insurgency has reduced in the country, but its potency in some areas still exists.

Analyse.

→ According to the data provided by the ministry of home affairs, the rate of insurgency has reduced from 96 districts to 41 districts over the past 10 years.

→ However certain areas still house the Maoist groups in areas like Budha Pahar in Chattisgarh where joint co-operation of states are required to eradicate such agents.

Factors that support the presence of insurgency



presence of Maoist →

- ① geographical factor like dense forests in the region of Kerala, Odisha, Chattisgarh makes surveillance difficult.
- ② insurrection of more people from neighboring areas.
- ③ funds from anti national sources.

Effects of presence of Maoist

- increased effect of radicalisation
- disrupt law and order.
- interrupts the internal security of the nation.
- lack of safety of neighborhood communities like tribal group and communities.



## ways to tackle

- more fund allocation to the CAPF guarding the naxalite area.
  - use of heron drones - that have the capability to monitor and identify maoist groups under the dense forest.
  - more skill training to the armed forces and technology access.
  - Involve the tribal communities and groups to tackle the maoist and naxalite.
  - Demarcate areas as 'district of concern'.
- However looking at the current position of Indian forces in eradicating the extremists has been at a appreciable rate.
- more such stringent law and security camps around the area may further help to mitigate the left over extremists in the country.