

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

In recent statement from "Home minister Amit Shah" have stated that the Maoist affected districts (ie) from 96 districts in 10 states have dropped down to 40 districts.

This statement can be considered as a good progress in stopping the extremist ideology.

• Insurgency: It is a violent attempt to take over the government.

• Most of the Maoist are now scattered & cornered to remote & dense forest area. Mainly located in Central & East of Central India.

• Presence of Maoist is mostly seen in ~~recent~~ recent years

South Bastar, Chattisgarh
|
Andhra-Odisha border
Some parts of Jharkhand.

• Threats posed ::

• As yet the Maoist are ~~per~~ pursuing the violent approach ignoring the democratic one → which is constitutionally accepted.

- Due to the violence erupting not only the armed forces (or) ~~security forces~~ ^{maoist's} ~~forces~~ lives are in danger but the people of the tribal community is also ~~affected~~ ^{per caught} during cross fire.

Points to be focused:

- Welfare schemes should be increased in these regions for the tribal people.
- Centre should support the state in augmenting its resources to handle welfare schemes & arranging secured life for them.
- Security oriented approach in tackling this issue should be avoided and a holistic way of inculcating ~~set~~ social safety of the people also should be considered.
- Government should educate the tribal & civil activist to promote peace.