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This Naxal uprising took place on May 26th, 1967 in Naxalbari, a village in West Bengal and spread gradually in the neighboring states of Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Bihar. Today the radical, extreme communists have come to be known as naxals or naxalites informally. The eastern, central and southern parts of the country which are characterized by left wing extremism is dubbed the 'Red Corridor Area' which has engulfed about 105 districts over 09 states as of December 2017.

THE NAXAL THREAT - LawEscort

Suparna Banerjee reviews the book Naxal Violence: The Threat Within in the Autumn 2015 issue of the journal Scholar Warrior

Book Review - Naxal Violence: The Threat Within ...

Other than the conflict in Kashmir, Maoist violence is India's longest-standing internal national security threat. The Maoists are predominantly active in the eastern parts of India, with strongholds in forest areas and places with substantial tribal populations who

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have seen little improvement in their living conditions since Indian independence 70 years ago.

Development for Peace: The Decline of Naxalite Violence in ...

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LWE is no more a "public order" issue, and falls well within the innermost circle of what Justice Hidayatullah calls "three concentric circles" of threats. Given the inter-State and global nature of the threat, the Union Government is duty bound under Article 355 to "protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance."

Naxal Violence: What should be Done to Counter? | IPCS

For last few years Naxalite violence has been considered as grave threat to the internal security of the country. The might of "Lal Salaam" has gripped the backward and economically impoverished...

Naxalism poses threat to the country

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The court's reaction came after Additional Solicitor-General P.S. Patwalia said further investigation was required on the five FIRs filed by them on the violence, and they would need six more ...

Naxal threat hampers CBI probe into Dantewada violence ...

Naxalite movement: the biggest internal security threat to India: Former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh described Naxalism as the most significant threat to internal security being faced by the country. This proposition is true as it highlights India's interior weaknesses, which make India vulnerable to external threats.

Internal Security Issues 103 - Naxalism | Part 3 - Civildaily

The term Naxal derives from the name of the village Naxalbari in West Bengal, where the Naxalite peasant revolt took place in 1967. Naxalites are considered far-left communists, supportive of Maoism. Their origin can be traced to the split in 1967 of the Communist Party of India following the Naxalbari peasant uprising, leading to the formation of the Communist Party of India two years later. Initially, the movement had its epicentre in West Bengal. In later years, it spread to less developed ar

Naxalite - Wikipedia

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By 2009, naxal-related violence was estimated to have spread up to 180 administrative districts (out of a total of 610 districts in the country), spread over nine States – Jharkhand ...

The Naxal challenge to electoral process - The Hindu

Naxal violence feared in elections . S. Harpal Singh ... party in the dissolved Legislative Assembly in Telangana shows the threat perception of the State police. ... of non-agri properties within ...

Naxal violence feared in elections - The Hindu

In the annual report published by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), 10,660 incidents of violence took place in 10 Naxal-hit states, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh which claimed lives of 3,749 people.

MHA report says Naxalites violence shrinking in India ...

A dedicated Naxal Management Division [xcv] headed by an Additional Secretary was brought in within Home Ministry to oversee and provide actionable inputs. The UPA-2 also brought in a Unified Command to further strengthen the ongoing anti-Maoist operations among four worst affected states- Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

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Half a century of India's Maoist insurgency: An appraisal ...

e. The Naxalite-Maoist insurgency is an ongoing conflict between Maoist groups known as Naxalites or Naxals, and the Indian government. The insurgency started after the 2004 formation of the CPI-Maoists - a rebel group consisting of the PWG (People's War Group) and the MCC (Maoist Communist Centre). Their origin can be traced when the Communist Party of India (Marxist) split in 1967, leading to the creation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist).

Naxalite-Maoist insurgency - Wikipedia

It is important to remember, however, that violence in Chhatisgarh is not just from the end of the Naxal insurgency, but from state police forces as well. This is particularly important given that,...

Violence in Chhatisgarh: State or Naxal? - The Diplomat

Stating that there has been a 20-25 per cent drop in Naxal violence in the rebel-affected areas in last 10 to 12 years, Union Home Minister Rajnath Singh on Thursday said though the government...

naxal violence - Latest News on naxal violence | Read ...

A total of 137 people have been killed in 461 incidents of Naxal

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violence this year, the government said on Tuesday. The maximum number of casualties have been reported in Jharkhand - 68, followed...

Naxal Violence: Latest News, Photos, Videos on Naxal ...

Naxal violence has resulted in the death of over 10,000 civilians and displaced 12 million people since 1980s with a significant rise in the number of killings in Naxalism-hit states. Additionally, more than 200 of India's 640 districts are indirectly under Naxal control.

Naxalism or Left Wing extremism is a major internal security threat faced by India. Though Naxalism predates independence, it was limited to small pockets of areas but now has spread to underdeveloped areas from Bihar to Tamil Nadu. It is a well organized underground movement with an ideological base in rural areas spread over in the interior of many states. The Naxal movement is a complex socio- politico- economic phenomenon. Their violent methods against the government officials, law and order agencies and business community are causes, needing immediate and serious attention. This volume is a compilation of five

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papers presented at a workshop organized by CSA in August 2010.

Beliefs about security are based on threat perceptions in the environment. Assessing security is a cognitive process based on the repertoire of beliefs that make up a person's subjective view of reality. The issue of security can, therefore be considered in political, societal, and economic terms. Changing security beliefs are based on global trajectories and the realignment of transnational environments. For the last two decades, the international community has been concerned by the emergence of non-state actors waging war against the state in ways hitherto unknown in conventional warfare. Widespread transnational terrorism and other anti-national movements have spurred the need to reconcile national security concepts and perspectives, in order to enable domestic development, growth and harmony. India has been a victim of various kinds of security threats, both internal and external. The United States of America has also faced major security threats, which reached new proportions with the terrorist attacks of 9/11. In strategic terms, international cooperation is vital to fight terrorism. India and the USA, being among the world's largest democracies with strong federal structures, have great potential to work together and collaborate effectively to combat such threats. With these considerations in mind, the CPPR-

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Centre for Strategic Studies decided to conduct its first international conference on ``National Security Management in Federal Structures: Perspectives from India and the United States.`` The focus was on the federal framework of the two countries and the best way forward to tackle security issues in the emerging political and economic scenarios at the federal level. The themes and deliberations of this conference highlighted the significance of national security in federal structures. The participants examined current Indo-US policies and threw light on new security dimensions, both from an academic as well as a practitioner's perspective. This book is a compilation of the resource proceedings of the Conference which has been contributed by eminent strategists, academicians, policy makers etc.

Fourth in the annual series, this volume reviews the transformative changes which have emerged in the armed conflicts in South Asia in 2010, several of these with long and convoluted histories, including the conflicts in Jammu & Kashmir, northeast India and the Naxalite movement in central India; as also issues of autonomy in Balochistan, the FATA region in Pakistan, the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh, and the Terai foothills in Nepal. The book examines whether armed conflicts have transformed since their inception; or only

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metamorphosed into the sullen acceptance that could usher future violence. While conflicts in South Asia have been interspersed with peace efforts, the book looks at the complex trajectories that such attempts have taken. Specifically, it identifies three regions where most significant transformative trends were witnessed in South Asia in 2010: conflict-ridden Sri Lanka, Af-Pak and the Naxalite regions of India.

Unconventional war is an umbrella term which includes insurgencies, counter-insurgencies, terrorism and religious conflicts. Insurgencies and communal conflicts have become much more common in this region since 1947, and more people have died in South Asia due to unconventional wars than conventional warfare. The essays in this volume are organized in two sections. While the first section deals with insurgencies, counter-insurgencies and terrorism; the second section covers the religious aspects of the various intra-state conflicts which mar the multi-ethnic societies of South Asia.

Each year, this annual gives readers an in-depth and up-to-date account of India's external and internal threats in a deteriorating global security environment. It shows that while partnerships with some countries have strengthened, anxieties persist with others such

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as China and Pakistan. Similarly, India has not been able to cope with the challenges of internal security emerging from violence in Kashmir, insurgency in the northeast, to mention a few. A unique series with contributions from academics, political commentators and military personnel.

This book examines the major armed conflicts in South Asia – in India (with special reference to the Northeast, Jammu & Kashmir and the Naxalites), Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. Designed as an annual series, the articles cover a set of issues across volumes. Each article provides a brief historical sketch of the emergence of armed conflict and outlines its various phases. The roles, objectives and strategies of the major state, non-state and international actors are critically evaluated.

The third edition of the South Asia Defence and Strategic Year Book offers an analysis of defence, economic and social issues that impact regional security in South Asia. The wide ranging perspectives give a deep insight into the factors and linkages that impact the emerging international relations of the region, with particular emphasis on India which is an economic, military and political powerhouse with an expanding footprint in the World. South Asia is a region that is rife

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with geopolitics. By virtue of its population and location, it is a reflection of the challenges of the interconnected, integrated and interdependent world. Its security environment is relatively unsettled and is a reason for both hope and despair. Its issues, which have international as well as regional relevance, have their own dynamics and trends that need a deeper understanding. The Year Book aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the security environment in the region by focusing on an in-depth analysis of military capabilities and strategic imperatives obtaining in the region. Apart from outlining the general security environment, detailed military balance, trends in weapon systems and technology, defence industry, missile and nuclear capabilities and terrorism issues have been highlighted. Growing strategic linkages and independence of nation states make it imperative to consider the region as a whole to incorporate a holistic approach. The Year Book also contains studies on China and other Southeast Asian nations to that effect. Thus the underlying theme of this publication is to enable 'understanding through information'. While the threat of terrorism remains at the forefront of most analyses, the move towards popular and democratically elected governments in South Asia has not eclipsed the existing challenges to governance in all the countries of the region. Poverty and economic disparities, coupled with ethnic and social divisions, have created

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political and social fault lines that have been exploited by non-state actors with their own agendas. Thus we hope to promote peace through understanding by delineating the issues of concern in the region.

Papers presented at the National Workshop on the Naxalite Movement, held at Chennai during 28-29 January 2005.

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