



EVOLUTION OF NAXALISM IN INDIA



**Naxalbari (Village)
Siliguri, Darjiling
West Bengal State**

1967

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Calcutta

1969

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West Bengal State

Orissa State

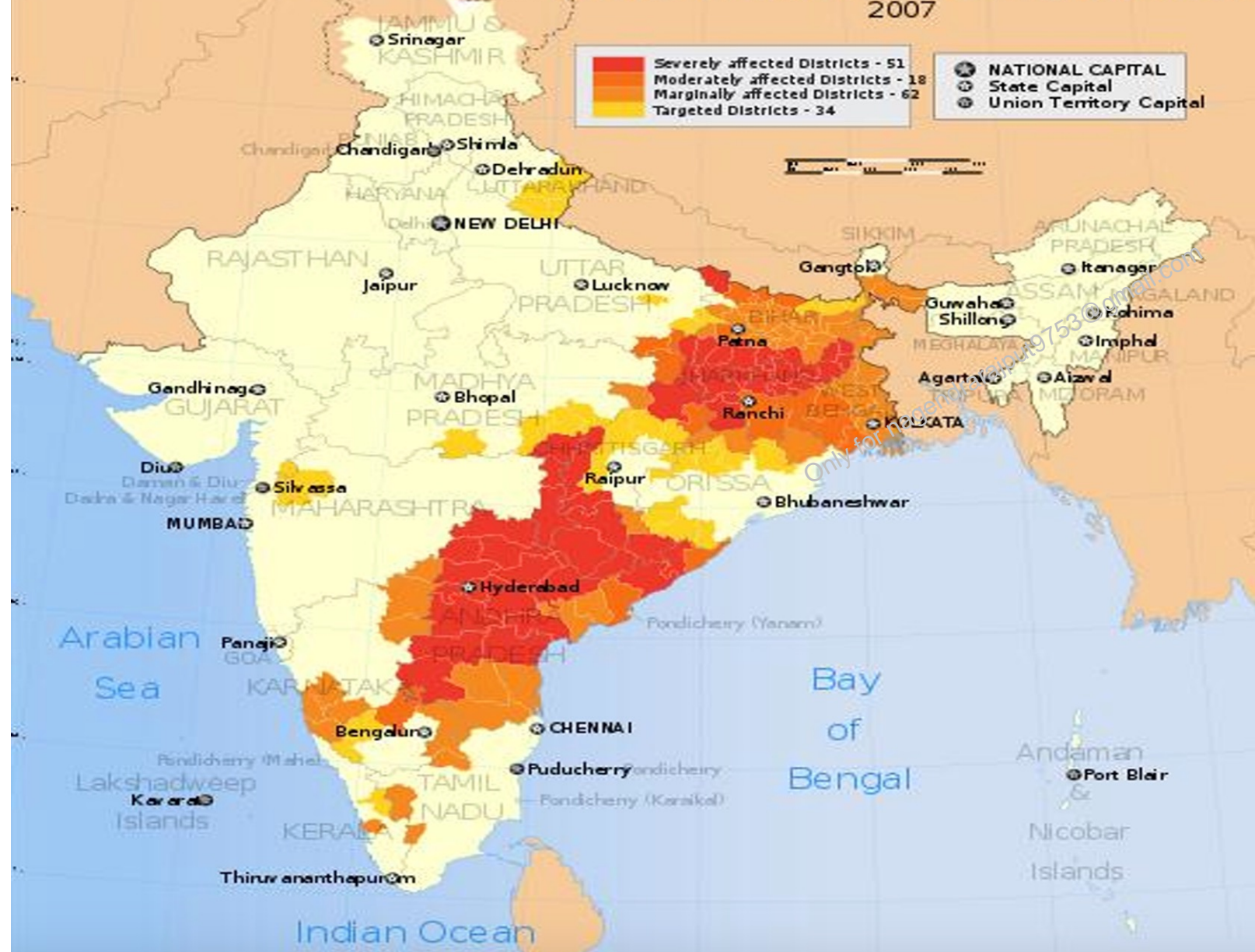
Chhattisgarh State (formerly in Madhya Pradesh)

Andhra Pradesh (Srikakulam Dist.)

1980 - 1995

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India Naxal Affected Districts 2007



EXTENT OF NAXALISM IN INDIA

The geographical spread of the violence has also reduced:

180 Districts: 10 states

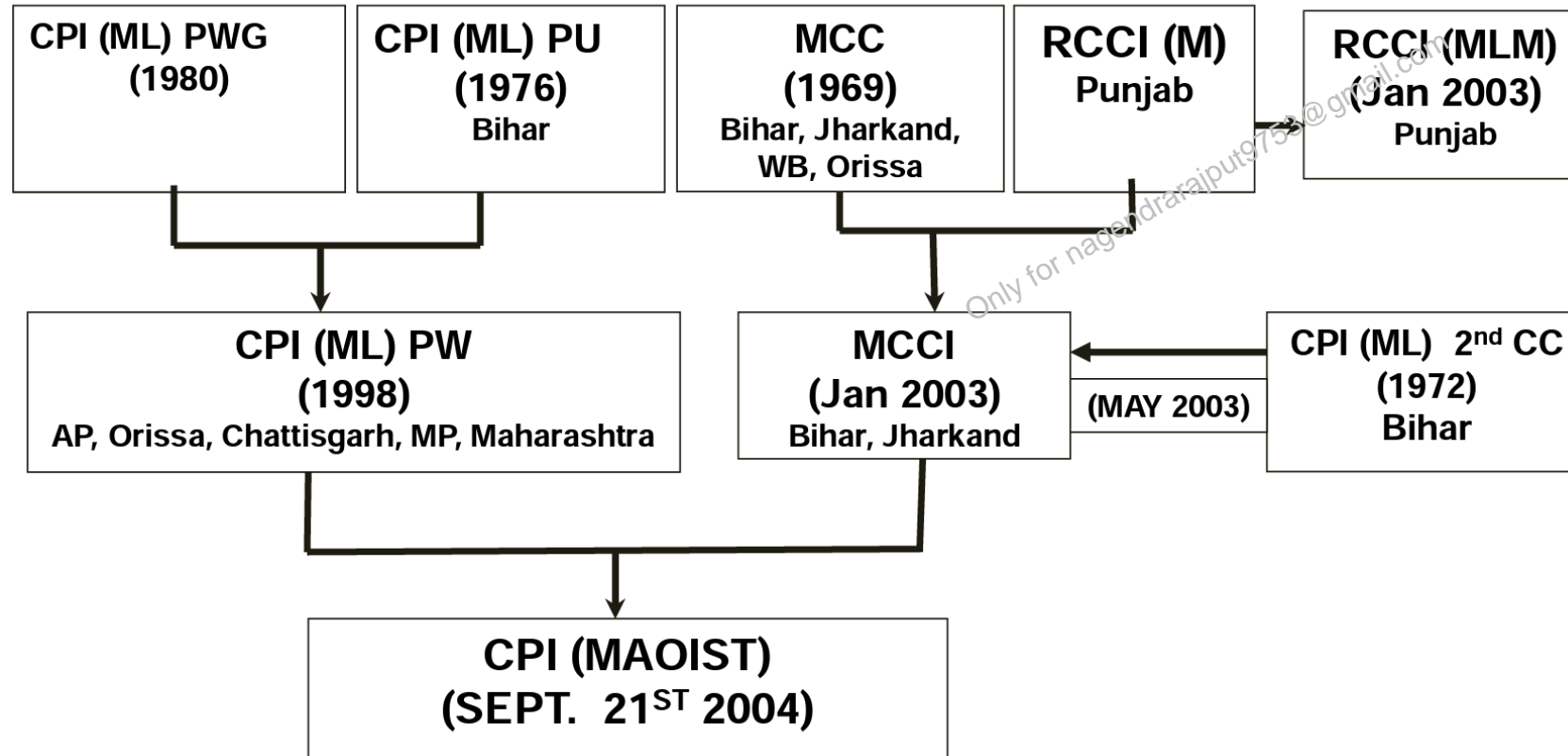
as **only 46 districts reported LWE related violence in 2021** as compared to **96 districts in 2010**.

Main Incidents: Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana

The incidents of LWE violence have reduced by 77% from all time high of 2258 in 2009 to 509 in 2021.

Similarly, the resultant deaths (Civilians + Security Forces) have reduced by 85% from all time high of 1005 in 2010 to 147 in 2021.

FORMATION OF CPI (MAOIST)



RCCI: Revolutionary
Communist Centre of India
CPI(ML) Party Unity
CPI(ML) People's War
Group
Maoist Communist Centre

Article 244 of the Indian Constitution relates to the administration of scheduled area and tribal areas. Analyse the impact of non-implementation of the provisions of the Fifth schedule on the growth of Left Wing extremism.

The persisting drives of the government for development of large industries in backward areas have resulted in isolating the tribal population and the farmers who face multiple displacements with Malkangiri and naxalbari foci, discuss the corrective strategies needed to win the left wing extremism (LWE) doctrine affected citizens back into the mainstream of social and economic growth.