

# PrepAlpine

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# DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS DATED 19.04.2026

## GS Paper III: Security

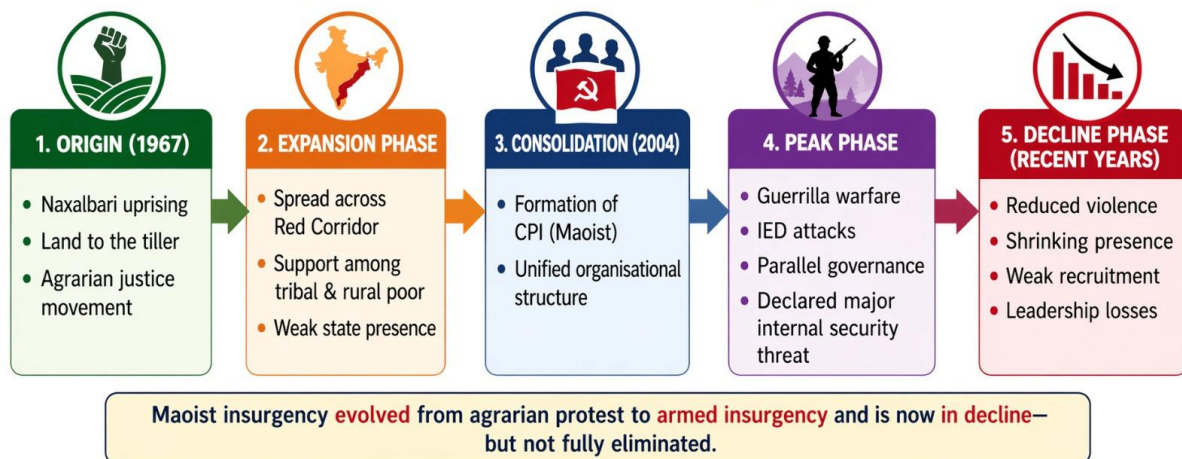
### 1. India's Maoist Insurgency: Decline, but Not Complete End

#### a. Introduction

Left-Wing Extremism (LWE), or Maoism, has been one of India's longest-running internal security challenges. Over the past decade, strong security operations and developmental efforts have significantly weakened the movement.

However, it would be incorrect to say that the problem is fully over. While the armed strength of Maoists is declining, the root causes like poverty, inequality, and governance gaps still exist in some regions. Therefore, the situation today is best understood as a phase of decline—not complete elimination.

### Lifecycle of Maoist Insurgency in India



#### b. Understanding Maoism in the Indian Context

##### Ideological Basis

- Maoism is based on the idea of capturing power through armed revolution.
- It claims to represent peasants, tribal communities, and the poor.

##### Shift in Nature

- Initially focused on social justice and land rights.
- Later became militarised—using violence, extortion, and coercion.
- This reduced its legitimacy among local communities.

#### c. Historical Evolution

##### Origin (1967)

- Began with the Naxalbari uprising in West Bengal.
- Focused on land redistribution — “land to the tiller”.

##### Expansion Phase

- Spread to states like Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand.
- Created a network across central and eastern India — Red Corridor.

##### Consolidation (2004)

- Formation of CPI (Maoist) unified major groups.
- Strengthened organisational structure.

#### d. Conditions that Enabled Growth

##### Governance Deficits

- Weak state presence in remote tribal areas.
- Lack of administrative reach.

##### Socio-Economic Inequality

- Poverty, unemployment, and lack of basic services.
- Poor access to education and healthcare.

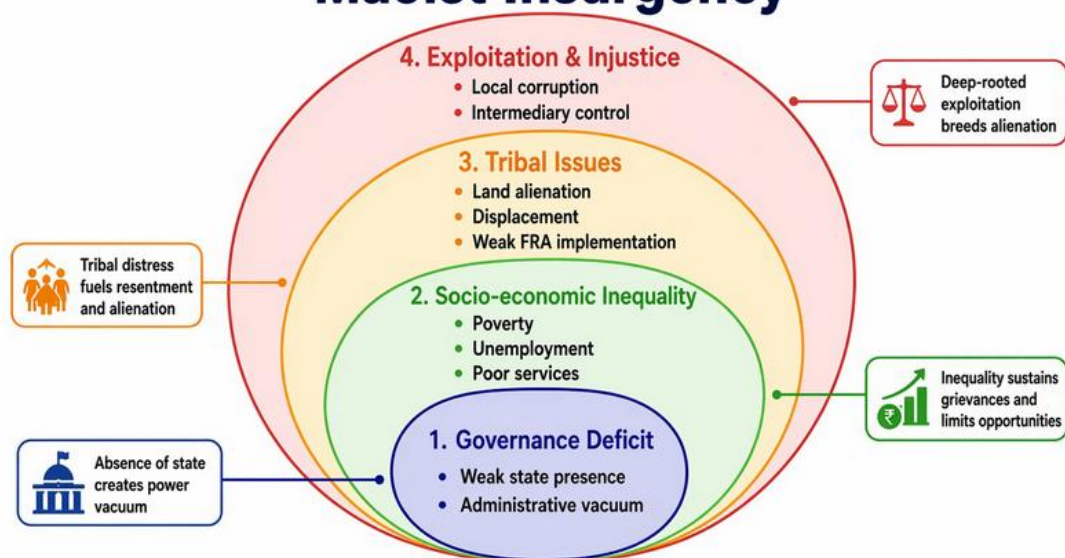
##### Tribal Issues

- Land alienation and displacement.
- Weak implementation of forest rights.

##### Exploitation and Injustice

- Exploitation by local officials and intermediaries.
- Maoists filled the vacuum with parallel systems — courts, governance.

## Structural Causes Behind Growth of Maoist Insurgency



#### e. Peak of the Insurgency

##### Extent of Influence

- Spread across multiple states (Red Corridor).
- Controlled remote forest areas.

##### Nature of Activities

- Guerrilla warfare, ambushes, IED attacks.
- Violence against civilians and security forces.

## **National Impact**

- Declared the biggest internal security threat at one point.

## **f. Recent Decline of the Movement**

- **Shrinking Presence:** Now limited to a few pockets, mainly central India.
- **Reduced Violence:** Significant fall in number of attacks.
- **Weak Recruitment:** Fewer youth joining the movement.

## **g. Factors Behind the Decline**

### **Strengthened Security Response**

- Specialised forces e.g., CoBRA units.
- Better intelligence and coordination.

### **Leadership Disruption**

- Arrests and killings of top leaders.
- Created organisational instability.

### **Expansion of State Presence**

- Roads, schools, and welfare schemes reached remote areas.
- Reduced Maoist influence.

### **Decline in Recruitment**

- Improved education and communication.
- Youth less attracted to armed struggle.

### **Internal Divisions**

- Conflicts within leadership.
- Reduced unity and effectiveness.

### **Loss of Ideological Appeal**

- Democratic processes and welfare policies reduced support.

## **h. Is the Insurgency Over?**

### **From Security Perspective**

- Maoist strength is severely weakened.
- Close to collapse in military terms.

### **From Socio-Political Perspective**

- Issues like land rights and displacement still exist.
- Governance gaps remain in some areas.

The insurgency is declining, but the conditions that created it are not fully resolved.

## **i. Possibility of Revival**

### **Low Probability of Large-Scale Revival**

- Strong security system.
- Weak leadership and support base.

#### **Risk of Localised Resurgence**

- Grievances among tribal communities.
- Poor rehabilitation of surrendered cadres.
- Excessive use of force by authorities.

### **j. Security–Development Balance**

#### **Role of Security Measures**

- Control violence and maintain order.
- Prevent regrouping of extremists.

#### **Role of Development**

- Address root causes like poverty and inequality.
- Build trust among local communities.

#### **Need for Integration**

- Security provides short-term stability.
- Development ensures long-term peace.

### **k. Way Forward**

#### **Consolidate Security Gains**

- Continue targeted operations.
- Prevent regrouping.

#### **Rehabilitation of Cadres**

- Provide jobs, training, and reintegration.

#### **Strengthen Tribal Rights**

- Proper implementation of FRA and PESA.

#### **Improve Governance and Development**

- Focus on roads, healthcare, education, and jobs.

#### **Ensure Human Rights Compliance**

- Avoid excessive force.
- Maintain public trust.

#### **Promote Democratic Participation**

- Strengthen local institutions.
- Increase political inclusion.

### **Conclusion**

India's Maoist insurgency has reached a stage where its military strength is significantly reduced. However, lasting success depends on addressing the deeper issues that led to its rise.

True resolution will come not just from security victories, but from inclusive development, responsive governance, and integration of tribal communities into the democratic system.

The decline of Maoism is not the end of the story—it is an opportunity to build a more just and inclusive system that prevents such conflicts from emerging again.

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## Reader's Note — About This Current Affairs Compilation

Dear Aspirant,

This document is part of the PrepAlpine Current Affairs Series — designed to bring clarity, structure, and precision to your daily UPSC learning.

While every effort has been made to balance depth with brevity, please keep the following in mind:

### 1. Orientation & Purpose

This compilation is curated primarily from the UPSC Mains perspective — with emphasis on conceptual clarity, analytical depth, and interlinkages across GS papers.

However, the PrepAlpine team is simultaneously developing a dedicated Prelims-focused Current Affairs Series, designed for:

- factual coverage
- data recall
- Prelims-style MCQs
- objective pattern analysis

This Prelims Edition will be released separately as a standalone publication.

### 2. Content Length

Some sections may feel shorter or longer depending on topic relevance and news density. To fit your personal preference, you may freely resize or summarize sections using any LLM tool (ChatGPT, Gemini, Claude, etc.) at your convenience.

### 3. Format Flexibility

The formatting combines:

- paragraphs
- lists
- tables
- visual cues

—all optimised for retention.

If you prefer a specific style (lists → paras, paras → tables, etc.), feel free to convert using any free LLM.

### 4. Monthly Current Affairs Release

The complete Monthly Current Affairs Module will be released soon, optimized to a compact 100–150 pages — comprehensive yet concise, exam-ready, and revision-efficient.

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