

The Red Corridor States 2022

The area containing the regions of India from central, southern, and eastern parts, covering about 11 states with the major portion in Odisha, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand, is considered the Red Corridor. It is famous in the news for the Maoist revolution.

- The zone is not developed, and individuals residing in this area are economically crushed and cannot even afford the necessities of life.
- The province is the poorest in the country, with surprising levels of poverty and inequality.
- The communities under Maoist influence was trimmed from 90 to 180 in 2019.
- The red corridor states persist in encountering immense political, social, and economic challenges that remain unaddressed.
- The social network is tiered, with feudal and caste diverges.
- The tribal societies in the area have vigorous social group discrepancies, who are interested in brutality and bloodshed in specific areas of the site.

Central States under Red Corridor were Affected by the Naxalite Movement

The Naxalite Group comprises armed executives from India's Communist Party (Maoists). These cover parts of:

- Red Corridor Chhattisgarh
- Telangana
- West Bengal
- Jharkhand
- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Orissa
- Andhra Pradesh
- Bihar

Red Corridor List - Affected Districts of India

Approximately 70 districts across 10 states are impacted by Naxalist extremism as of June 2021. Check out the complete red corridor list and affected communities below.

State	Count of Districts Affected	Affected Districts
West Bengal	1	Jhargram
Telangana	6	Komaram Bheem Asifabad, Mancherial, Adilabad, Bhadradi Kothagudem, Jayashankar Bhupalpally, Mulugu

Jharkhand	16	Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, Dumka, East Khunti, Latehar, Lohardaga, Palamu, Ranchi, Saraikela Kharsawan, West Singhbhum
Andhra Pradesh	5	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari
Madhya Pradesh	3	Mandla, Dindori, Balaghat,
Bihar	10	Banka, Nawada, Aurangabad, Jamui, Munger, Kaimur, Lakhisarai, Gaya, Rohtas, West Champaran
Maharashtra	2	Gadchiroli, Gondia
Chhattisgarh	14	Dhantari, Kondagaon, Bijapur, Dantewada, Balrampur, Gariyaband, Rajnandgaon, Mahasamund, Kanker, Narayanpur, Bastar, Sukma, Kabirdham, Mungeli
Kerala	3	Palakkad, Malappuram, Wayanad
Odisha	10	Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Bargarh, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sundargarh
Total	70	

Red Corridor - Economic Situation

The Red Corridor region is one of the poorest areas in the nation. Areas such as Telangana, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Orissa are poor and experiencing severe economic inequality.

- A vital region feature is a non-diversified economy based solely on the primary industry.
- Agriculture, sometimes increased by mining and forestry, is the mainstay of the economy and often cannot support rapid population growth.
- The region has substantial natural resources such as minerals, forestry, and possible hydropower capacity.
- For example, Orissa states that 92% of nickel, 60% of India's bauxite reserves, 28% of manganese reserves, 28% of iron ore, and 25% of coal are layered societies with a caste-federal border.

Social Condition of Red Corridor

Much of this area is a populated area of tribes (or Adivasi), such as Gond and Santhal. Jharkhand and Bihar have people fighting over caste and tribal differences, and these are

affected by brutality associated with tensions between social groups. Both Chattisgarh and Orissa have a fairly poor tribal population.

What is the Odisha Gap in the Red Corridor?

The Red Corridor is deeply impacted by the Nepal border, touching the northernmost tip of Tamil Nadu. However, the coastal and a few central regions of Odisha show the low activity of Naxalite and depict a high literacy rate and financial diversification.

- It may be better than the states that fall under the red corridor.
- Still, overall, the indicators for the non-coastal areas of Orissa are significantly lower, and the literacy rate for the entire territory is sufficiently below the national average.
- The location of the Red Corridor is adjacent to several states and gives Maoists an advantage.
- Police cooperation is lacking at borders between states and can be easily abused.
- In addition, Maoists take advantage of differences in state government policies such as capitulation, debate, and policy strategy.

The Red Corridor is a threat to internal security. The movement has professed to defend people's rights, but the region's people are seriously affected. The government strives to use the resources available to meet the needs of the people in the area.