

DRG Jawan Killed, Three Injured in Maoist IED Blast in Chhattisgarh

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— Categories: Crime



A District Reserve Guard (DRG) jawan was killed, and three others sustained injuries on Monday morning when an improvised explosive device (IED) planted by Maoist insurgents detonated in Bijapur district, Chhattisgarh. The incident occurred during an anti-Maoist operation in the Indravati National Park area, a known hotspot for insurgent activity, highlighting the ongoing risks faced by security forces in the region.

The injured personnel received initial medical treatment in the forest before being evacuated to nearby medical facilities for further care. Authorities have not disclosed additional details regarding the identities of the affected jawans or the precise circumstances of the operation, citing operational security concerns. Local officials confirmed that the response to the blast was immediate and coordinated to minimize further casualties.

The DRG, established in 2008 as a specialized wing of the Chhattisgarh Police, plays a critical role in counter-insurgency operations against left-wing extremist groups. Composed largely of local recruits, the unit is often referred to as the “son of the soil,” a recognition of its intimate knowledge of regional terrain and communities. DRG personnel are frequently deployed in high-risk areas to conduct intelligence-driven operations, forest patrols, and targeted interventions against Maoist networks.

This attack underscores the persistent threat posed by improvised explosive devices and ambushes in Naxal-affected areas. Despite years of counterinsurgency efforts, security forces continue to face complex operational challenges. The use of IEDs by insurgents remains a preferred tactic due to their ability to inflict maximum damage and disrupt operations, necessitating constant vigilance and adaptation by the DRG and other law enforcement agencies.

Security analysts note that the incident also illustrates the strategic importance of local knowledge and community engagement in counter-insurgency operations. The DRG’s composition of local recruits allows for more effective navigation of dense forests and remote regions, which are often used by Maoist groups as operational bases. The sacrifices of

these personnel remain critical to maintaining the integrity of state-led initiatives to restore peace and order in insurgency-affected zones.

The state government has reaffirmed its commitment to supporting security forces through enhanced training, better equipment, and improved intelligence networks. In addition, coordination with central paramilitary units continues to be strengthened to ensure rapid response capabilities and minimize the impact of insurgent attacks on personnel and civilians.

While the immediate focus remains on the recovery of the injured and ensuring the safety of all deployed personnel, long-term strategies aim to reduce the operational freedom of Maoist groups. Efforts include intensified surveillance, community development programs, and infrastructure improvements in affected districts, which are designed to undermine insurgent influence and promote economic stability.

In conclusion, the recent IED blast in Bijapur serves as a stark reminder of the dangers confronting India's counter-insurgency forces. The death of one DRG jawan and injuries to three others highlight both the human cost and operational challenges of combating Maoist extremism.

Strengthening security measures, supporting frontline personnel, and sustaining strategic operations remain essential to restoring peace and securing the region against future threats.