



drishti

STATE PCS CA

(CONSOLIDATION)

CHHATTISGARH

**NOVEMBER
2024**

Drishti, 641, First Floor, Dr. Mukherjee
Nagar, Delhi-110009

Inquiry (English): 8010-440-440

Inquiry (Hindi): 8750-187-501

Website: www.drishtias.com

Email: help@groupdrishti.in

Content

- Good Governance Conference in Raipur 3
- 56th Tiger Reserve in Chhattisgarh..... 4
- Dhudmaras Village..... 5
- Maoists Encounter in Bastar 6
- Chhattisgarh’s Industrial Policy 2024-29 7
- Report on Status of Gotti Koya Tribals 8
- Irregularities in Hasdeo Mining Clearance 9
- Elephants Electrocuted in Raipur 10
- Chhattisgarh’s 24th Foundation Day 11



Good Governance Conference in Raipur

Why in News?

Recently, At the 2-day Conference on **Good Governance** in **Raipur**, the Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Science and Technology emphasized that the **governance reforms** initiated under Prime Minister **prioritize "ease of living" and transparency.**

GOOD GOVERNANCE

As per World Bank, Good Governance is the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development.

References:

- Bhagavad Gita
- Kautilya's Arthashastra: Welfare of people considered paramount in the role of King
- Mahatma Gandhi emphasised "su-raj" (good governance)
- SDG 16: Improvement in governance, inclusion, participation, rights, and security

Key Attributes (as per Human Rights Council)

- ⌚ Transparency
- ⌚ Responsibility
- ⌚ Accountability
- ⌚ Participation
- ⌚ Responsiveness (to the needs of the people)

8 Principles Given By UN



Good Governance in India - Initiatives

National Good Governance Day: 25th December (coincides with birth anniversary of former PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee)

■ Transparency & Accountability

- ⌚ Right to Information (**Article 19 (1)**) and RTI Act, 2005
- ⌚ E-Governance (Min. Govt. - Max. Governance); Digital India Program
- ⌚ Central Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)

■ Decentralisation and Local Governance

- ⌚ NITI Aayog (Cooperative Federalism)
- ⌚ 73rd and 74th Const. Amendments

■ Citizen Participation and Empowerment

- ⌚ Make in India Initiative, MyGov Platform, RTE Act, 2009

■ Legal Reforms

- ⌚ Model Police Act (2015), e-FIRs, eCourts Project, SUPACE portal

■ Good Governance Index (Prepared by DARPG)

Related Challenges

- ⌚ **Corruption:** India ranked 93/180 on Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2023
- ⌚ **Inequality and Social Exclusion:** India's wealth inequality is at a 60-year high (in 2024) (top 1% owning 40.1% of wealth)
- ⌚ **Inadequate Judicial Infrastructure:** 5 cr+ cases pending in various courts, (~80,000 in the SC alone)

Suggestions

- ⌚ Need to create a secure data platform to engage citizens in policy decisions
- ⌚ AI-powered Grievance Redressal
- ⌚ **Sevottam Model:** Proposed by 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) for public service delivery



Drishti IAS

Note:

Key Points

➤ Event Details:

- Organized jointly by the **Department of Administrative Reforms & Grievance Redressal (DARPG)** and the **Government of Chhattisgarh**.
- Brought together **policymakers, bureaucrats, and experts** to discuss public service delivery reforms.

➤ Decentralizing Governance Discussions:

- The significance of moving **governance discussions beyond central halls of power was emphasized**.
- Conferences held across states ensure solutions **tailored to regional needs and foster collaboration between the Centre and States**.
- Similar events have been conducted in J&K, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, and others, reflecting nationwide outreach.

➤ Landmark Governance Reforms:

- Over 2,000 **obsolete rules have been removed to reduce bureaucratic red tape**.
- **Simplified administrative procedures** by scrapping the requirement for attested documents, reinforcing trust in citizens.
- Introduced face-recognition technology for pensioners, eliminating the need for physical verification.
- **Expanded digitization of pension and family entitlement systems** for timely disbursement.
- **Eliminated interviews for Group B and C posts**, reducing bias and corruption in recruitment processes.

➤ Impact of the Reforms:

- Governance reforms aim to **reduce delays, combat corruption, and simplify administrative processes** for citizens.
- Leveraged technology to **enhance efficiency, especially benefiting senior citizens and rural populations**.

56th Tiger Reserve in Chhattisgarh

Why in News?

Recently, **Guru Ghasidas-Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary** in Chhattisgarh has officially been declared as the **56th Tiger Reserve** of the country.



Note:

Key Points

- **About Guru Ghasidas-Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve:**
 - The Guru Ghasidas-Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve spans from **Manendragarh-Chirmiri-Bharatpur, Korea, Surajpur, and Balrampur districts of Chhattisgarh.**
 - Total area is **2,829.38 sq. km**, with core tiger habitat of 2,049.2 sq. km and buffer zone 780.15 sq. km.
 - It is the **third-largest tiger reserve in India**, after **Nagarjunasagar-Srisailem in Andhra Pradesh** and **Manas in Assam.**
- **Conservation and Connectivity:**
 - It forms a landscape complex of approximately 4,500 sq. km with the **Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve** in Madhya Pradesh.
 - It is connected to **Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh** in the west and **Palamau Tiger Reserve, Jharkhand** in the east.
- **Ecological and Faunal Diversity:**
 - Located in the **Chota Nagpur plateau** and partly in the **Baghelkhand plateau**, the reserve features diverse terrains, dense forests, streams, and rivers, providing critical **tiger** habitats.
 - **Zoological Survey of India documented 753 species:**
 - 365 invertebrates (mainly insects).
 - 388 vertebrates, including 230 bird species and 55 mammal species, several of which are threatened.
- Chhattisgarh now hosts **four tiger reserves**, enhancing tiger conservation efforts under **National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) Project Tiger** initiative.

Dhudmaras Village

Why in News?

Dhudmaras, a village in Chhattisgarh's Bastar district, has been selected to **participate in the Best Tourism Village Upgrade Programme (BTVUP)** under the **United Nations Tourism for Rural Development Programme (UNTRDP)** by the **UN World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO).**

- This recognition marks its potential as a hub for **eco-tourism** and sustainable development.

Key Points

- **Dhudmaras Village:**
 - Located in **Kanger Valley National Park (KVNP)**, is surrounded by dense forests, the **Kanger River**, and rich biodiversity, making it a prime eco-tourism destination.
 - KVNP is named after the **Kanger River**, which flows through it. It was designated as a **national park in 1982.**
 - KVNP is home to three notable caves **Kutumbasar, Kailash and Dandak** famous for their **stalagmites** (mineral formations that rise from the floor of a cave) and **stalactites** (mineral formations that hang from the ceiling of a cave).
 - The park is dominated by **Sal, Teak, and Bamboo**, forming a **moist deciduous forest.**
 - It is home to the Dhurwa Tribe, part of the **Gond Tribe**, speak Paarji, a **Gond dialect**. Their lifestyle is closely tied to nature, relying on forests and natural resources for sustenance.
- **Recognition and Support:**
 - As part of the UNWTO's initiative under the BTVUP, Dhudmaras will now receive **assistance to enhance areas like economic sustainability, environmental sustainability, and tourism development**, ensuring long-term growth.
- **UN Tourism for Rural Development Programme:**
 - **About:**
 - UNTRDP promotes **development, inclusion, and innovation** in rural areas through tourism, aiming to combat depopulation and encourage sustainable practices.
 - **Evaluation Criteria:**
 - Villages participating in the program are **evaluated under nine key areas**, which include cultural and natural resources, economic and social sustainability, tourism development, and infrastructure, among others.
- This evaluation ensures that the selected villages meet standards of **sustainability, inclusiveness, and governance.**

Note:

United Nations World Tourism Organisation

- The UNWTO, established in 1975 and headquartered in **Madrid, Spain**, promotes responsible, sustainable, and accessible tourism.
- It has **159 member countries, including India**, it serves as a global forum for tourism policy, advocates the **Global Code of Ethics for Tourism**, and aligns tourism with the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**.
 - **Target 8.9 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** focuses on promoting sustainable tourism that creates jobs and preserves local culture and products.

Maoists Encounter in Bastar

Why in News?

In an anti-insurgency operation in Chhattisgarh's Bastar region, five Maoists were killed and two security personnel were injured.

LEFT WING EXTREMISM

ABOUT

- ④ **Originated:** 1967 uprising in Naxalbari, West Bengal
- ④ **Aim:** Societal and political change through revolutionary methods

IDEOLOGY

- ④ Overthrow central government through armed revolution (Violence and guerilla warfare)
- ④ Establishment of a communist state based on Maoist principles

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

- ④ **Massive displacement of tribal population;** Due to development projects, mining operations
- ④ **Tribal dissatisfaction;** Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 prohibits tribes from harvesting forest resources
- ④ **Poverty and lack of sustainable means;** Driving factors for joining Naxalite movement
- ④ **Lack of effective governance;** Insufficient technical intelligence against Naxalism

STATES AFFECTED BY LWE

- ④ **Red Corridor:** Experiences severe Naxalism–Maoist insurgency
- ④ Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES TO CURB LWE

- ④ National Policy and Action Plan to address Left Wing Extremism 2015
- ④ **SAMADHAN Doctrine**
 - ④ **S-** Smart Leadership
 - ④ **A-** Aggressive Strategy
 - ④ **M-** Motivation and Training
 - ④ **A-** Actionable Intelligence
 - ④ **D-** Dashboard Based KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) and KRAs (Key Result Areas)
- ④ **H-** Harnessing Technology
- ④ **A-** Action plan for each Theatre
- ④ **N-** No access to Financing
- ④ **Special Central Assistance (SCA)** in Public Infrastructure and Services
- ④ **Operation Green Hunt**
- ④ **Greyhounds** (Elite commando force in Andhra Pradesh)
- ④ **Bastariya Battalion** (local recruits in Chhattisgarh who know the language and terrain that could generate intelligence and conduct operations)

Countering Naxalism - Bandyopadhyay Committee (2006)

- Highlighted the lack of governance, economic, socio-political and cultural discrimination against the tribals
- Recommended tribal-friendly land acquisition and rehabilitation

A map of India's Maoist conflict

A crackdown on Maoist rebels has led to a rise in the number of casualties in the country's tribal areas. Here are the regions that are most affected.

- Highly affected
- Moderately affected
- Marginally affected

Drishti IAS

Note:

Key Points

- **Forces Involved in the Operation:**
 - The operation involves personnel from the **Border Security Force (BSF)**, **District Reserve Guard (DRG)**, and **Special Task Force (STF)**.
 - **The Border Security Force (BSF)** is a paramilitary force established in India in 1965 primarily for guarding the country's land borders and maintaining peace and security in border areas.
- **Maoist Casualties in Bastar Region:**
 - **In 2024, a total of 197 Maoist bodies were recovered** in separate encounters across the Bastar region.

District Reserve Guard (DRG)

- The District Reserve Guard (DRG) is a **specialized police unit in Chhattisgarh, established in 2008** to combat **Maoist violence**.
- It consists of **specialized personnel operating** in affected districts, conducting anti-Maoist operations, **search and seizure, and gathering intelligence**.
- The DRG collaborates with other security forces, like the **Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)**, to counter the Maoist insurgency.

Chhattisgarh's Industrial Policy 2024-29

Why in News?

The Chhattisgarh government launched the **New Industrial Policy** on the **State's foundation day**. It introduces **special provisions for surrendered Naxals, women, and the third gender community**, marking a commitment to inclusivity in development.

- New Industrial Policy 2024-29 aligns with the **"Amritkaal: Chhattisgarh Vision@2047"**, aiming to **transform the State into a self-reliant industrial hub**.

Key Points

- **Policy Objectives:**
 - The policy aims to **foster economic growth** while empowering marginalized groups, ensuring all citizens have an opportunity to participate and benefit from development.

Key Initiatives:

- **Special Provisions:**
 - A dedicated incentive package includes **entrepreneurship training and financial support**, offering **surrendered Naxals opportunities for a fresh start** and meaningful community involvement.
 - **Tailored training programs and government-backed financial aid** empower members of the **third gender community** to establish their own enterprises, breaking long standing social and economic barriers.
 - Targeted initiatives include investment concessions, tax exemptions, and financial assistance, along with skill-based training to **promote self-employment and business management among women**.
- **Economic Development Measures:**
 - The **policy increases grant subsidies** from 18%-20% to 30%-35%, substantially supporting new enterprises and small businesses.
 - A **Rs 50 crore fund** is designated to **assist start-ups** in translating innovative ideas into sustainable businesses.
 - The **"Single Window System 2.0"** digitizes approvals across departments, simplifying permissions, licenses, and registrations to make investment processes more efficient and attractive.
 - Incentives **support small, medium, and large industries** with a focus on logistics, new industrial zones, and cluster development, building a robust business ecosystem across the State.
 - The policy prioritizes **pollution-free industries**, particularly in **Electric Vehicle** manufacturing and sustainable product development, aligning growth with environmental responsibility.

Single Window System (SWS) 2.0

- It offers over **100 facilities** from **16 departments** on its portal.
- The **applicant only needs to log in once** and will not need to reapply. If any department needs information during the process, the applicant can find out by logging in.
- No need to contact any office offline. Payment can be made through **e-challan**. Departmental officers have been given IDs and passwords to address applications.

Note:

Report on Status of Gotti Koya Tribals

Why in News?

The **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes** has asked the Union Home Ministry and Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Odisha to submit a detailed report on the status of the **Gotti Koya tribals**, who were displaced from Chhattisgarh due to **Maoist violence**.

Key Points

- **Background and Displacement Challenges:**
 - The Commission received a petition in March 2022 highlighting that **Gotti Koya tribals, who fled Chhattisgarh** in 2005 due to Maoist violence, now face significant difficulties in neighboring states.
 - Tribal rights activists report around **50,000 Gotti Koya tribals displaced**, now residing in 248 settlements across Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Maharashtra.
- **Concerns:**
 - The **Telangana government** reclaimed land from internally displaced **Gotti Koya families** in at least 75 settlements, affecting their livelihoods and increasing vulnerability.
 - According to the officials, **Gotti Koyas, being migrants from Chhattisgarh, do not qualify as Scheduled Tribes** in Telangana and thus lack forest rights there.
 - The Commission asked the **Director of the Centre for Economic and Social Studies** and **Forest Department representatives** to present findings from surveys conducted in Gotti Koya settlements in Telangana.
- **Government Data on Displaced Tribals:**
 - The government informed Parliament that **tribal families from Chhattisgarh are unwilling to return** despite rehabilitation programs.
 - According to the Union Minister of State for Tribal Affairs, 10,489 individuals from 2,389 families were displaced due to **Left-Wing Extremism** in Sukma, Bijapur, and Dantewada districts.

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

- **About:**
 - It was set up in 2004 by amending Article 338 and by inserting a new article 338A in the **Constitution** through the **89th Constitution Amendment Act, 2003**. Hence, it is a constitutional body.
 - By this amendment, the erstwhile National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was replaced by two separate Commissions namely:
 - **National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)**
 - **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)**
- **Objective:**
 - Article 338A inter-alia gives powers to the NCST to oversee the implementation of various safeguards provided to **Scheduled Tribes (STs)** under the Constitution or under any other law for time being in force or under any other order to the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards.
- **Composition:**
 - It consists of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and 3 other Members who are appointed by the **President** by warrant under his hand and seal.
 - At least **one member should be a woman**.
 - The Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson and the other Members **hold office for a term of 3 years**.

Gotti Koya Tribe

- Gotti Koya are one of the few **multi-racial and multi-lingual tribal communities** in India.
- They live in the forests, plains, and valleys on **both sides of the Godavari River**, in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, **Chhattisgarh**, and Odisha.
- They are said to have migrated to central India from their original home in **Bastar, northern India**.
- **Language:**
 - The Koya language, also called **Koyi**, is a **Dravidian language**. It is closely related to **Gondi** and has been **strongly influenced by Telugu**.
 - Most Koyaspeak either Gondi or Telugu, in addition to Koyi.

Note:

- **Occupation:**
 - Traditionally, they were **pastoralists and shifting cultivators**, but now-a-days, they have **taken to settled cultivation** supplemented by **animal husbandry and seasonal forest collections**.
 - They grow Jowar, Ragi, Bajra, and other millets.
- **Society and Culture:**
 - All Gotti Koya belong to one of **five subdivisions called gotrams**. Every Gotti Koya is born into a **clan**, and he cannot leave it.
 - They have a **patrilineal and patrilocal family**. The family is called “Kutum”. The nuclear family is the predominant type.
 - **Monogamy** is prevalent among the Koyas.
 - They practice their **own ethnic religion**, but also worship a number of **Hindu gods and goddesses**.
 - **Many Gotti Koya deities are female**, the most important being the “mother earth.”
 - They **maintain community funds and grain banks at the village level** to help the needy families and provide food security.
 - They either bury or **cremate the dead**. They erect menhirs in memory of the dead.
 - Their main **festivals are VijjiPandum** (seeds charming festival) and **KondalaKolupu** (festival to appease Hill deities).
 - They perform a robust, **colourful dance called Permakok (Bison horn dance)** during festivals and marriage ceremonies.

Irregularities in Hasdeo Mining Clearance

Why in News?

The **Chhattisgarh State Scheduled Tribe Commission (CSSTC)** has identified irregularities in the **environmental clearance process** for the **Parsa coal mine** located in Surguja, Chhattisgarh.

- CSSTC has recommended the **revocation of forest clearance** for this **mining project**, situated in **Hasdeo**, a **biodiversity-rich region**.

Key Points

- **About CSSTC:**
 - The Chhattisgarh government **formed the Tribal Advisory Council** to recommend policies related to **Scheduled Tribes**.

- Some of the **tribes in Chhattisgarh** include the **Gonds** of Bastar, Baiga tribes, Pahari korwa tribes, Abhuj Maria, BisonHorn Maria, Muria, Halbaa, birhors tribes, Bhatra, and Dhurva.
- The **Chief Minister** of Chhattisgarh is the **Chairman** of the Council, and the Minister of Tribal and Scheduled Caste Development Department is a member.
- **Findings of the CSSTC:**
 - **Irregularities in Environmental Clearance:** The Commission discovered that the **environmental clearance** for the Parsa coal mine, mandated to be obtained only with gram sabha consent, was **secured using forged documents**.
 - **Alleged Misuse of District Administration:** The Commission’s letter stated that the mining company allegedly manipulated district officers and employees to obtain environmental clearance and permission for forest land diversion for the coal mine.
 - The Commission highlighted that such actions infringe on the rights of gram sabhas, recognised as autonomous entities under the **Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution**.
 - **Complaint from Tribal Villages:** The Commission’s **investigation was prompted by a complaint in 2021** from 41 residents of Salhi, Hariharpur, and Fatepur villages, alleging that forged gram sabha documents had been used for the project.
- **Demand for Cancellation and Legal Action:**
 - Following the CSSTC report, the **Chhattisgarh Bachao Andolan (CBA)**, which leads **anti-mining protests in Hasdeo**, called for the cancellation of the mine’s forest and environmental clearances.



Note:


Hasdeo Arand Forest

- Hasdeo Arand, a sprawling forest in the **northern part of Chhattisgarh** is known for its **biodiversity and its coal deposits**.
- The forest falls under **Korba, Surgapur and Surguja districts** with significant tribal population.
- The **Hasdeo river, a tributary of Mahanadi**, flows through it.
- Hasdeo Arand is the **largest un-fragmented forest in Central India** consisting of **pristine Sal (Shorea robusta) and teak forests**.
- It is a **noted migratory corridor** and has a significant **presence of elephants**.

Elephants Electrocuted in Raipur

Why in News?

The Chhattisgarh **High Court** has reprimanded the **state energy department officials** for **negligence** following the electrocution of three **elephants** in Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh.



ELEPHANT

4 Main Species of Elephant

Species	Found in	IUCN Red List Status	Habitat
Indian	Asia	EN (CITES - Appendix I, WPA - Schedule I)	Subtropical broadleaf forest, tropical broadleaf moist forest, dry forest, grassland
Sumatran	Asia	CR	Broadleaf moist tropical forests
Savanna (Bush)	Africa	EN	All sub-Saharan Africa except for Central Africa's dense tropical forest
Forest	Africa	CR	Dense Tropical Forests

Indian Elephant (*Elephas maximus*)

Largest Land Mammal on Asian Continent
National Heritage Animal of India

- **Top 5 Indian States by Maximum Elephant Population:**
(As per elephant census 2017)
 - Karnataka > Assam > Kerala > Tamil Nadu > Odisha
- **Social Structure:**
 - Female elephants are more social than males; form herd (generally 5-7)
 - Led by the oldest female, the 'matriarch'
 - Males usually live alone

- **Threats:**
 - Habitat Fragmentation
 - Poaching for Ivory
 - Human-Elephant Conflict
 - Mistreatment in Captivity
- **Conservation Efforts:**
 - Gaj Sookhna App (2022)
 - Gaj Yatra (2017)
 - Hathi Mere Sathi campaign (2011)
 - National Elephant Corridor project (2005)
 - Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) Programme (2003)
 - Project Elephant (1992)

Key Points

- **Court's Decision:**
 - A division bench directed the energy department to submit affidavits detailing the incident. The officials were asked to provide an account of the circumstances surrounding the elephants' deaths in Raigarh's **Gharghoda Forest Range** and to outline preventive measures to avoid future occurrences.

Note:

- Preliminary investigations revealed that **forest department staff had repeatedly warned the local electricity department** about the **dangerously low 11 kV transmission line**.
 - However, no action was taken to address the issue, ultimately leading to the elephants' deaths.
- **Emphasis on Wildlife Safety:**
 - Taking up the matter **suo motu**, the court emphasized the **importance of wildlife protection and conservation**, underscoring the need for responsible management in areas inhabited by wildlife.
- **Elephant Fatalities in Chhattisgarh:**
 - According to the state forest department, Chhattisgarh has reported over **70 elephant deaths in the past six years due to various causes**, with 13 of these due to electrocution in 2024.

Chhattisgarh's 24th Foundation Day

Why in News?

Chhattisgarh is celebrating its **24th Foundation Day** with a series of vibrant events, highlighting the state's cultural richness and achievements.

Key Points

- **Formation:**
 - Chhattisgarh was established on **1st November, 2000**, from 16 districts of Madhya Pradesh.
 - It is the **10th largest state in India**, covering an area of 1,35,190 sq km.
- **Economy:**
 - Chhattisgarh is a major hub for steel and electricity production, contributing approximately **15% of India's total steel output**.
 - Known as "**Dhan Ka Katora**" (**Bowl of Rice**), agriculture employs around 80% of the workforce, primarily focused on rice cultivation.
- **Geography:**
 - The state shares borders with **Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh**.
 - Raipur serves as the capital of Chhattisgarh.
 - Chhattisgarhi is the native language, while Hindi is widely spoken.
- **Tribal Diversity:**
 - Key tribes include **Gonds, Baigas, Halbas, and Kamars**, contributing to the state's rich cultural tapestry.
- **Festivals:**
 - Notable festivals include **Bastar Dussehra, Madai Festival**, and **Koriya Mela**, reflecting the vibrant tribal traditions.



Note:

