



STATE PCS CA

(CONSOLIDATION)

MADHYA PRADESH

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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

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Rising Stubble Burning in Madhya Pradesh

Why in News?

Recent data reveals a surge in **stubble burning** in Madhya Pradesh, surpassing traditional hotspots Punjab and Haryana, intensifying **pollution** in Delhi.

Key Points

- **Data Overview:**
 - Madhya Pradesh recorded **536 stubble burning** cases recently, surpassing Punjab (410 cases) and Haryana (192 cases).
 - Increased burning in **Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan** also contributes to **air quality** issues, challenging previous assumptions about pollution sources.
- **Impact on Delhi:**
 - Stubble burning has contributed significantly to Delhi's poor air quality, with projections suggesting an **Air Quality Index (AQI)** rise to 400 by 31st October, 2024.
 - Urgent action is needed across states to manage crop residue burning, potentially through farmer incentives or alternative uses.

Stubble Burning

- **About:**
 - Stubble (parali) burning is a method of removing paddy crop residues from the field to sow wheat from the last week of September to November, coinciding with the withdrawal of **southwest monsoon**.
 - Stubble burning is a process of setting on fire the straw stubble, left after the harvesting of grains, like paddy, wheat, etc. It is usually required in areas that use the combined harvesting method which leaves crop residue behind.
 - It is a common practice in October and November across North West India, but primarily in Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh.

High Court Mandates CCTV with Audio in Police Stations

Why in News?

The Madhya Pradesh High Court has mandated **CCTV** installations in all rooms of police stations.

Key Points

- **Directive for CCTV Installations**
 - Justice G. S. Ahluwalia of the **Madhya Pradesh High Court** directed the state police to install **CCTV cameras** with audio in every room of police stations across the state within three months.
 - The Director General of Police (DGP) must ensure there are no "black spots" (areas not covered by CCTV) in police stations. Failure to comply could lead to contempt of court charges.
- **Data Related to Violence in Custody:**
 - According to **National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)** data, between 2001 and 2018, only 26 policemen were convicted of **custodial violence** despite 1,727 such deaths being recorded in India.
 - Only 4.3% of the 70 deaths in 2018 were attributed to injuries during custody due to physical assault by police.
 - Apart from custodial deaths, more than 2,000 **human rights violation cases** were also recorded against the police between 2000 and 2018. And only 344 policemen were convicted in those cases.

National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB)

- **NCRB was set-up in 1986** under the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)** to function as a repository of information on crime and criminals so as to assist the investigators in linking crime to the perpetrators.
- It is headquartered in **New Delhi**.
- It was set up based on the recommendations of the **National Police Commission (1977-1981)** and the **MHA's Taskforce (1985)**.

Note:



- It was constituted by merging the **Directorate of Coordination and Police Computer (DCPC), Inter-State Criminals Data Branch of CBI, Central Finger Print Bureau of CBI and Statistical Branch of BPR&D.**
- NCRB brings out the annual comprehensive statistics of crime across the country through 'Crime in India' report.
 - **Being published since 1953**, the report serves as a crucial tool in understanding the law and order situation across the country.

Investment Proposals at Rewa Industry Conclave

Why in News?

Recently, the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister announced significant investment commitments during the **Regional Industry Conclave in Rewa**.

Key Points

- **Investment Announcement:** Rs. 31,000 crore worth of investment proposals were announced during the conclave, focusing on the region's industrial growth.
 - The investment promises to create approximately 60,000 jobs.
 - Key sectors include **renewable energy**, manufacturing, and **agriculture**-related industries.
 - The CM emphasized efforts to make Madhya Pradesh a leading industrial hub, highlighting the **state's investor-friendly policies**.
- The government is focusing on infrastructure and industrial parks to attract further investments.

Major Projects in Madhya Pradesh

- **Irrigation Projects:** Upper **Narmada** Project, Raghavpur Multipurpose Project, Basaniya Multipurpose Project (Rs 5500 crores).
- **Micro-Irrigation Projects:** Parasdoh Micro Irrigation Project, Aulliya Micro Irrigation Project (Rs 800 crores).
- **Railway Projects:** Third line projects on Virangana Lakshmi Bai Jhansi – Jakhlaun route, Gauge conversion project, Powarkheda-Jujharpur rail line flyover (Rs 2200 crores).

- **Industrial Projects:** Mega Leather and Footwear Cluster at Sitapur, Garment Industry Plug and Play Park in Indore, Industrial Park Mandsaur, Upgradation of Pithampur Industrial Park (Rs 1000 crores).
- **Coal Sector Projects:** Jayant OCP CHP Silo, NCL Singrauli; Dudhichua OCP CHP-Silo (Rs 1000 crores).
- **Power Sector:** Six substations in Panna, Raisen, Chhindwara, and Narmadapuram districts.
- **Water Supply Projects:** Various **AMRUT 2.0** projects, water supply augmentation in Khargone (Rs 880 crores).
- **Cyber Tehsil Project:** Launched in 55 districts for digital solutions in revenue records and mutation of sale-purchase records.

Simhasth 2028

Why in News?

Recently, Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister announced major development initiatives for **Ujjain** ahead of the **Simhasth Kumbh** in 2028.

Key Points

- CM emphasized that the first priority of the development plan is to cater to the sadhus and spiritual leaders participating in the event.
- He cited **Haridwar** as a **model pilgrimage city** and expressed his desire to replicate its success in Ujjain.
- The plan involves improving infrastructure, enhancing facilities for pilgrims, and ensuring modern amenities without compromising Ujjain's religious and cultural heritage.

Simhastha Kumbh

- The **Simhastha Kumbh Mela** is a Hindu religious festival held every 12 years in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, India.
 - The festival is named after the Simha constellation of the zodiac, as it is celebrated when Jupiter enters Leo.

Note:

Madhya Pradesh Receives Rs. 14,000 Crore Tax Devolution

Why in News?

Recently, Madhya Pradesh received a **Rs. 14,000 crore** boost in **tax devolution** from the central government ahead of Diwali, improving fiscal space for the state.

Key Points

➤ How Tax is Devolved in India:

- The **Finance Commission** determines the division of **central tax revenues** between the Union and states, recommending how much each state should receive.
- **Articles 270-275** of Indian Constitution outline how taxes are shared, ensuring states get a **share of central taxes** for financial stability.

➤ Current Status of Tax Devolution in India:

- Financial devolution refers to the transfer of financial resources and decision-making powers from the central government to the states.

- Article 270 of the Constitution outlines the distribution of net tax proceeds between the Union government and the States.
- The **Finance Commission (FC)**, constituted every five years, provides recommendations for the vertical distribution of funds from the central government's divisible pool of taxes (excluding cess and surcharge).
- Additionally, it offers a formula for the horizontal allocation of these funds among individual states.
- Apart from the share of taxes, States are also provided **grants-in-aid** as per the recommendation of the FC.
 - The **16th Finance Commission**, chaired by **Dr Arvind Panagariya**, has been tasked with making recommendations for the period 2026-31.

➤ **Criteria for Devolution Among States:** Currently, the share of States from the divisible pool (vertical devolution) stands at 41% as per the **recommendation of the 15th FC**.

The criteria for horizontal devolution among States over the last five FCs

Criteria	11th FC 2000-05	12th FC 2005-10	13th FC 2010-15	14th FC 2015-20	15th FC 2021-26
Income Distance	62.5	50	47.5	50	45
Population (1971 Census)	10	25	25	17.5	-
Population (2011 Census)	-	-	-	10	15
Area	7.5	10	10	15	15
Forest cover	-	-	-	7.5	-
Forest and ecology	-	-	-	-	10
Infrastructure index	7.5	-	-	-	-
Fiscal discipline	7.5	7.5	17.5	-	-
Demographic performance	-	-	-	-	12.5
Tax effort	5	7.5	-	-	2.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Note:



Madhya Pradesh

Mining Conclave, 2024

Why in News?

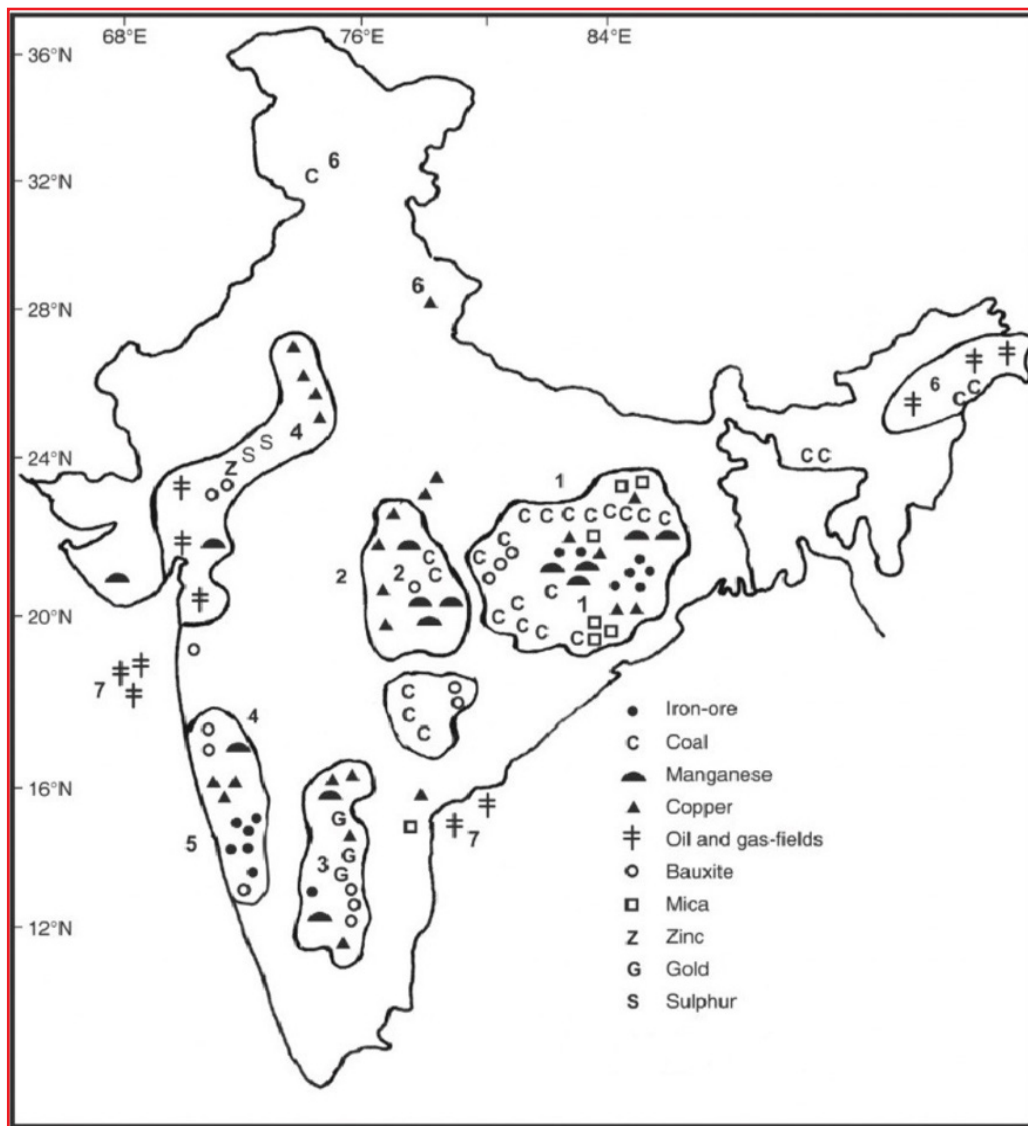
Recently, the **Madhya Pradesh Mining Conclave, 2024** was organized to attract investments in the mining and energy sectors, with discussions on sustainable practices and technological advancements.

Key Points

➤ Objective of the Conclave:

- Aimed at boosting investments in **mining, oil, gas**, and related industries in Madhya Pradesh.

- Focuses on sustainable mining practices, regulatory frameworks, and adopting advanced technologies for efficient resource utilization.
- **Strategic & Technical Discussions:**
 - Topics include **coal, energy, limestone, cement**, and mineral beneficiation.
 - Highlights new technologies like drone solutions for mine operations and innovations in mineral processing.
- **Madhya Pradesh's Mineral Wealth:**
 - The state is rich in minerals like coal, limestone, and diamonds.
 - Madhya Pradesh holds **90% of India's diamond reserves**, making it a hub for the diamond business with five identified blocks for development.



Note:

Madhya Pradesh: Emerging as India's Mining Capital

Why in News?

Recently, Madhya Pradesh is positioning itself as a leader in the **Indian mining sector**, leveraging its vast mineral wealth and infrastructure.

Key Points

- **Mineral Wealth:**
 - Madhya Pradesh is the only state **producing diamonds**, and leading in manganese, copper, limestone, and coal.
 - **Panna diamond mine** produces 1 lakh carats annually, with the Bunder Block holding 32.2 million carats.
 - Madhya Pradesh led the country in mineral block auctions, with **78 blocks auctioned in 2022-23 and received top awards for mineral auctions.**
 - State boasts 5.1 lakh km of roads, **7 airports, and 6 inland depots.**
 - The District Mineral Fund has completed over **7,500 projects for local development.**
- **Investment Opportunities:**
 - Two-day conclave on mining **17th -18th Oct, 2024** to discuss technology (AI/ML) and energy.
 - Madhya Pradesh will also be focusing on **coalbed methane (CBM) and national gas** grid connection.

Diamond Industry in India

- India is the world's largest cutting and polishing center for diamonds, accounting for over 90% of polished diamond manufacturing globally.
 - According to Indian Minerals Yearbook 2019, diamond fields of India are grouped into four regions:
 - Central Indian tract of Madhya Pradesh, comprising Panna belt.
 - South Indian tract of Andhra Pradesh, comprising parts of Anantapur, Kadapa, Guntur, Krishna, Mahabubnagar and Kurnool districts.

- Behradin-Kodavali area in Raipur district and Tokapal, Dugapal, etc. areas in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh.
- Eastern Indian tract mostly of Odisha, lying between **Mahanadi** and **Godavari valleys.**
- In 2022, India ranks first among the top exporters in cut & polished diamonds.

Madhya Pradesh's Excellence in Central Scheme Implementation

Why in News?

Recently, Madhya Pradesh has emerged as a national leader in effectively executing **Central Government schemes**, showcasing strong performance across sectors like housing, agriculture, health, and infrastructure.

Key Points

- **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban & Rural):** Aims to provide affordable housing for all through the urban and rural branches.
 - **Urban:** 97.58% of the target achieved with 8.2 lakh houses built.
 - **Rural:** 95.43% completion with 36.25 lakh houses constructed.
- **Jal Jeevan Mission:** Ensures safe drinking water to every rural household by 2024.
 - Achieved 87.53% of its target by providing 72.89 lakh tap connections.
- **Ayushman Bharat Scheme:** Provides health coverage of Rs. 5 lakhs to economically vulnerable families.
 - Issued 4.02 crore cards (85.83% of target) to ensure health insurance coverage.
- **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana:** Aims to provide rural connectivity to unconnected habitations.
 - Achieved 99.98% of the rural road construction target by building 72,965 km.
- **PM Kisan Samman Nidhi:** Provides financial support to farmers with Rs. 6,000 per year.
 - 100% achievement, benefitting 83.83 lakh farmers.

Note:

- **PM Jeevan Jyoti Insurance Scheme:** Provides life insurance coverage to individuals aged 18-50 years.
 - 93 lakh beneficiaries receiving the scheme's benefits (100% target achieved).
- **PM Swamitva Yojana:** Aims at providing rural land ownership rights through property cards.
 - 23.5 lakh Swamitva cards issued, with 100% drone surveys conducted in 43,130 villages.
- **Bharat Net Yojana:** Digital connectivity initiative to provide high-speed internet in rural areas.
 - 100% achievement by laying optical fiber cables in 20,422 gram panchayats.
- **Soil Health Card Scheme:** Provides farmers with information on the soil quality of their land.
 - Distributed 7.79 lakh soil health cards (77.96% achievement).
- **Kisan Credit Card Scheme:** Ensures timely access to credit for farmers.
 - Issued 65.83 lakh credit cards (100% achievement).
- **Atal Pension Yojana:** Focuses on providing pension security to unorganized sector workers.
 - 100% beneficiaries covered, providing pensions to 26.15 lakh individuals.
- **PM Swanidhi Yojana:** Aims to provide working capital loans to street vendors.
 - 157.25% target achieved, providing benefits to 11.74 lakh beneficiaries.
- **AMRUT Sarovar Scheme:** Focuses on creating water reservoirs for water conservation.
 - Constructed 5,839 ponds, exceeding the target of 3,900 ponds.

- **Focus on Women's Empowerment:** During the event, he strongly advocated for women's empowerment, stressing the role of women in Madhya Pradesh's social and economic development.
- **Job Opportunities for Women:** The new textile unit is expected to generate employment, particularly for **women, promoting financial independence.**
- **Government Support:** CM reiterated the state government's commitment to creating job opportunities for women across various sectors.
- **Boost to Local Economy:** The establishment of the textile unit is seen as a key initiative to boost the local economy and enhance livelihoods.
- **Encouraging Women's Participation:** The CM encouraged more women to take advantage of these opportunities, emphasizing their contribution to industrial and societal progress.

Constitutional Measures for Women's Socio-Economic Empowerment

- **Article 14:** Guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of the laws, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, religion, sex and place of birth.
- **Article 15(3):** Allows the State to make special provisions for women and children.
- **Article 16:** Provides equal opportunities in matters of public employment.
- **Article 39(d):** Calls for equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- **Article 42:** Directs the State to make provisions for ensuring just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.

Madhya Pradesh CM Bats for Women's Empowerment

Why in News?

Recently, Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister emphasized **women's empowerment** during the inauguration of a textile unit in **Ujjain district**.

Key Points

- **Inauguration of Textile Unit:** CM inaugurated a new textile unit in the **Ujjain district**, highlighting the significance of industrial growth for **employment**.

Madhya Pradesh CM To Woo Investments in Hyderabad

Why in News?

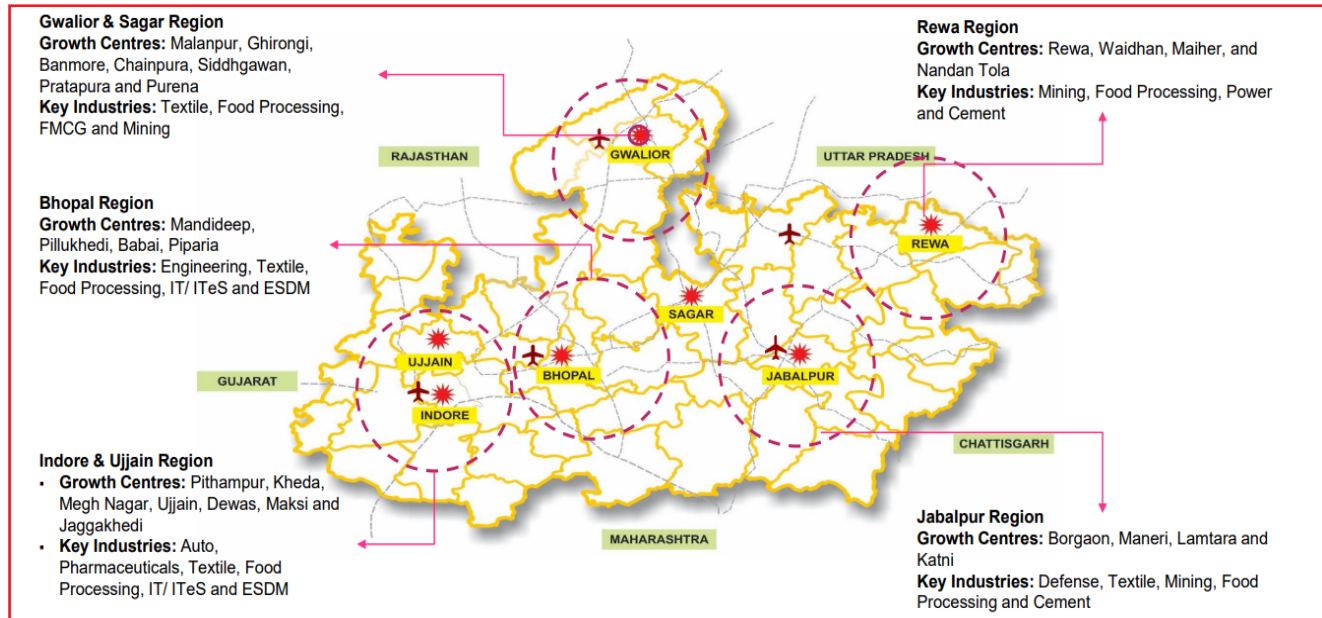
Recently, Madhya Pradesh CM visited **Hyderabad** to attract investments and promote the **state's industrial potential**.

Key Points

- **Investment Promotion in Hyderabad:** CM visited Hyderabad to seek investments in Madhya Pradesh, focusing on strengthening the state's industrial landscape.

Note:

- **Meeting with Industry Leaders:** He held discussions with prominent business leaders and industrialists, presenting opportunities for investment in sectors like textiles, pharmaceuticals, and information technology.
- **Highlighting Madhya Pradesh's Strengths:** CM emphasized Madhya Pradesh's favorable **business environment, citing its strategic location, robust infrastructure, and business-friendly policies.**
- **Government's Proactive Approach:** The CM reassured investors of the state government's commitment to providing necessary support, including incentives, ease of doing business, and policy assistance.
- **Boost to Local Employment:** The investments are expected to boost employment opportunities, particularly in key sectors like manufacturing and technology.
- **Focus on Sustainable Growth:** CM stressed the importance of **sustainable development** in the state's growth strategy, encouraging investments in **eco-friendly** and innovative industries.
- **Future Collaborations:** The visit is expected to pave the way for future collaborations between Madhya Pradesh and companies based in Hyderabad, enhancing the state's industrial prospects.



Madhya Pradesh: DRI seizes 112 kg Mephedrone

Why in News?

Recently, the **Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI)** busted an illegal mephedrone factory in Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh, seizing a large quantity of **narcotics**.

Key Points

- **DRI Operation in Jhabua:** The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) uncovered an illegal factory manufacturing mephedrone in Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh.
 - The operation led to the seizure of **112 kg of mephedrone**, a synthetic drug, with a high street value.
 - Multiple individuals involved in the illegal drug manufacturing and distribution network were arrested during the operation.
- **Impact on Drug Trafficking:** The bust is considered a significant blow to narcotics trafficking in the region, as mephedrone is a popular illegal drug in the market.

Note:

- **Continued Vigilance:** Authorities have increased vigilance and are monitoring the area to prevent further **illegal drug activities in the region.**
- **Mephedrone and its Risks:** Mephedrone, also known as “meow meow” or “MD,” is a highly addictive synthetic drug, with severe health risks, making its illegal production a priority for law enforcement to tackle.

Mephedrone

- It is also known as **4-methylmethcathinone, 4-MMC and 4-methylephedrone.**
- It is a synthetic stimulant drug of the **amphetamine and cathinone classes.**
- Other names: drone, M-CAT, white magic, ‘meow meow’, and bubble.
- It has a role as a **xenobiotic** and an environmental contaminant.
- It has been linked to a range of adverse effects on both physical and mental health.
- Users commonly report increased alertness, euphoria, and enhanced sociability, but these positive effects come at a cost.
- **Health impacts:**
 - Anxiety, paranoia, nausea, and insomnia are among the negative side effects experienced by individuals under the influence of this synthetic stimulant.
 - Prolonged use of Mephedrone has been associated with more severe consequences, including cardiovascular issues, hallucinations, and even instances of aggressive behaviour.
 - The drug’s impact on mental health raises concerns about its potential for addiction and long-term psychological harm.
- It is banned in India under the **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.**

Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary to be Declared a Tiger Reserve

Why in News?

Madhya Pradesh’s **Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary**, located near Bhopal, is set to become the state’s 8th **tiger reserve.**

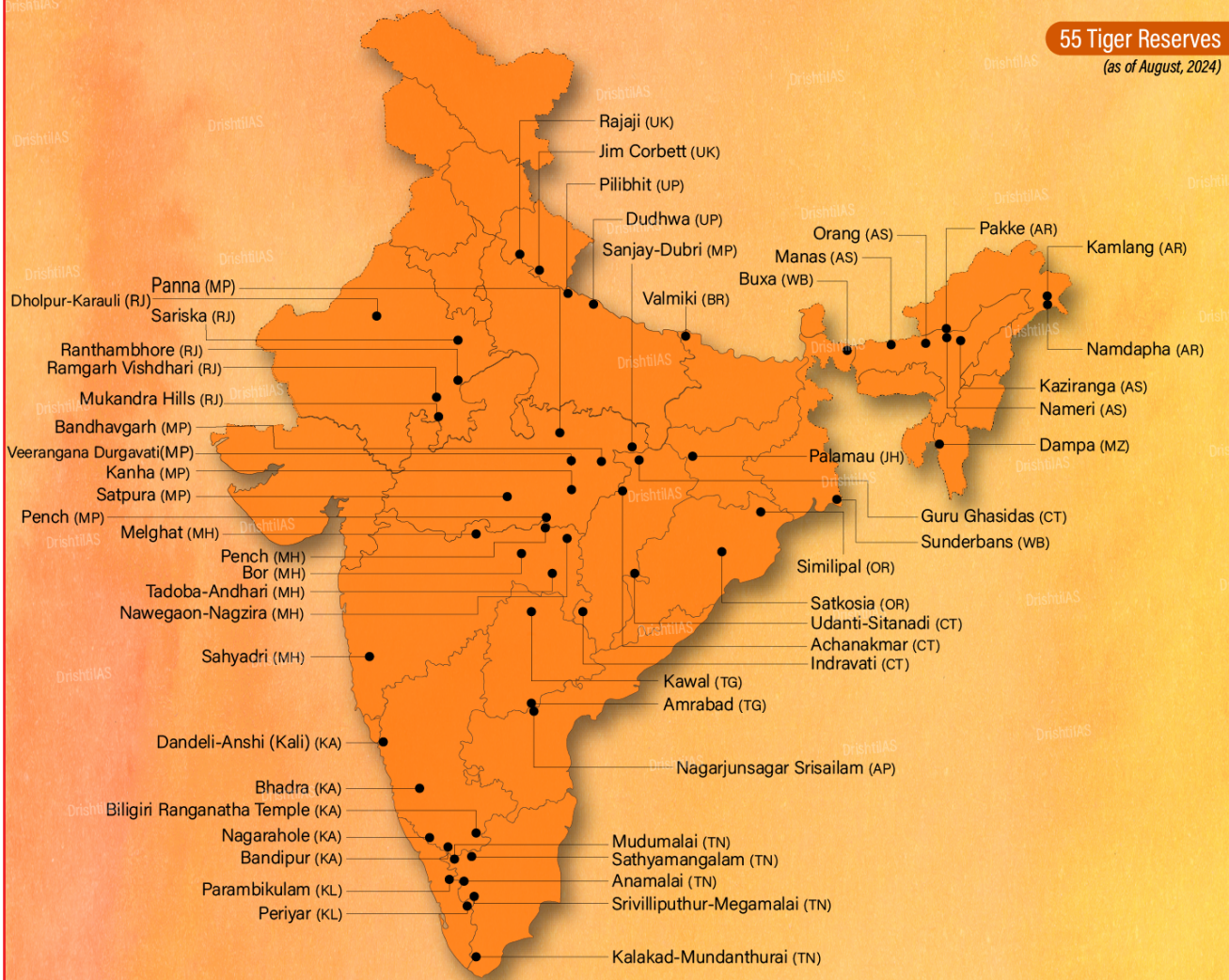
Key Points

- **Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary:** The sanctuary, known for its rich biodiversity and cultural significance, has met all the requirements of the **National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)** and is awaiting final approval at the state wildlife board meeting.
- **Location and Area:** Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary covers approximately **3,500 sq km in the Raisen, Sehore, and Bhopal districts.** Of this, 1,500 sq km will be designated as the core tiger area, while 2,000 sq km will serve as a buffer zone.
- **Tiger Population:** The sanctuary is home to about **40 tigers, with an additional 12 tigers** regularly moving within the forest areas near Bhopal.
- **Tourism and Economy:** The designation as a tiger reserve is expected to boost tourism and improve the local economy through increased government funding.
- **Safety Measures:** To prevent tiger deaths due to accidents and poaching, 25 overpasses and underpasses will be constructed, and villages in the core area will be relocated.
- **Biodiversity:** Apart from tigers, the sanctuary supports a variety of **wildlife, including leopards, hyenas, jackals, and various herbivores such as chital, sambar, and nilgai.** It also hosts more than 150 bird species, making it a haven for birdwatchers.
- **Historical and Cultural Significance:** The sanctuary houses the **Bhimbetka rock shelters**, a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**, and several historical landmarks, adding cultural value to the region.

Note:

Tiger Reserves

55 Tiger Reserves
(as of August, 2024)



FACTS

- A State Government, on the recommendation of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, notify an area as a tiger reserve.
- Largest Tiger Reserve (Core Area): Nagarjunsagar Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh).
- Smallest Tiger Reserve (Core Area): Orang (Assam).
- Reserve with Highest Tiger Density: Corbett (Uttarakhand) (All India Tiger Estimation 2018).
- State with Maximum Tigers: Madhya Pradesh (All India Tiger Estimation 2018).



Sampada 2.0: A Fully Digital and Secure E-Registry System

Why in News?

Recently, Madhya Pradesh became the first state in India to launch a state-of-the-art e-registry system named **Sampada 2.0**, making document registration fully digital and secure.

Note:

Key Points

- **Sampada 2.0:**
 - Sampada 2.0 is a new version of the document registration software and mobile app.
 - Madhya Pradesh is the first state to fully digitalize the document registration process.
 - The system eliminates the need to visit Sub-Registrar offices for registration, making the process hassle-free and paperless.
- **Aadhar-Linked Security:**
 - The entire system is linked to **Aadhar** to ensure the security of documents and personal information.
 - Signatures are replaced by OTP verification through Aadhar-linked mobile numbers.
 - All notifications, including registry links, will be sent to users via WhatsApp, email, and Aadhar-linked mobile numbers.
- **Three Options for Registration:**
 - **Video KYC:** Parties can register documents from home using a video link.
 - **Through Service Provider:** Documents can be registered via a registered service provider.
 - **At Sub-Registrar Office:** Parties can choose to visit the Sub-Registrar office for registration.
- **Unique Features of Sampada 2.0:**
 - **Geo-Tagging:** Properties will be identified using **geo-tagging**, and valuation and stamp duty details will be fetched automatically.
 - **Paperless Process:** No physical prints will be provided. Instead, registries will be sent as PDF files through email and WhatsApp.
 - **No Witnesses Required:** The new system does away with the requirement for witnesses during registration.
 - **Real-Time Data Integration:** Information from various departments (**Revenue, Town Planning,**

Municipal Corporation) will be fetched automatically for property details.

- **Automatic Mutation:** Registries will be sent digitally for automatic name change (mutation), streamlining the mutation process.

Silicosis Tragedy in Panna Mining Community

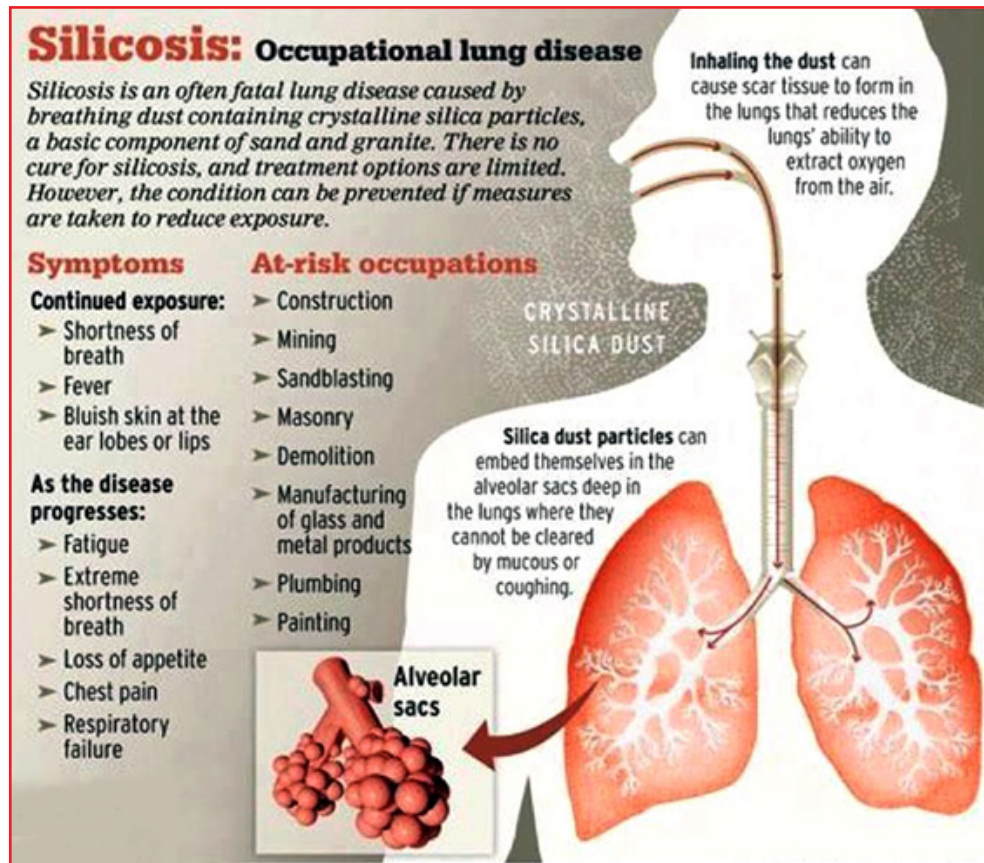
Why in News?

The devastating impact of mining continues to claim lives in Panna, with families grappling with silicosis misdiagnosed as **tuberculosis**.

Key Points

- **Silicosis:**
 - A fatal lung disease caused by inhaling fine silica dust, common in mining industries.
 - Symptoms include chronic cough, shortness of breath, and fatigue, often mistaken as tuberculosis.
 - Since 2014, five family members have died, suspected from silicosis.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):**
 - TB is caused by a bacterium called **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**, belonging to the Mycobacteriaceae family consisting of about 200 members.
 - Some of Mycobacteria cause diseases like TB and **Leprosy** in humans and others infect a wide range of animals.
 - In humans, TB most commonly affects the lungs (pulmonary TB), but it can also affect other **organs (extra-pulmonary TB)**.
 - TB is a very ancient disease and has been documented to have existed in **Egypt as early as 3000 BC**. It is a treatable and curable disease.

Note:



Best Tourism Villages Award

Why in News?

Recently, three villages in Madhya Pradesh were recognized for their sustainable tourism efforts on [International Tourism Day \(27th September\)](#).

Key Points

> Awarded Villages:

o Pranpur:

- **Category:** Craft
- Notable for its weaving tradition with 243 households involved in handloom production.
- Artisans craft items from bamboo, wood, stone, jewelry, and clay.
- Infrastructure improvements include locally sourced stones for visitor access.
- Features a "Handloom Cafe" and an amphitheater for cultural performances.

o Sabarvani:

- **Category:** Responsible Tourism

- Transformed into a tourism hub since 2019, hosting over 300 international tourists.
- Offers cultural experiences like traditional cuisine and participation in local agricultural practices.
- Attractions include Anhoni Hot Spring, Ghoghra Waterfall, and proximity to [Satpura National Park](#).
- Activities for tourists include bullock cart rides, cow milking, and trekking on Monakhedi Hill.

o Ladpura Khas:

- **Category:** Responsible Tourism.
- Known for its community engagement and promotion of local traditions.

> Best Tourism Villages Competition 2024:

- o It was launched by the **Ministry of Tourism, Government of India**, to promote sustainable practices.
- o It aimed to identify villages preserving cultural and natural heritage.
- o A total of 36 villages recognized across eight categories.

Note:



International Tourism Day

- **History:** World Tourism Day was first celebrated in 1980 by the **United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)**, and raises awareness about the social, cultural, and economic importance of tourism.
 - The day marks the adoption of UNWTO's statutes in 1975, signifying its official establishment five years later.
 - UNWTO advocates for tourism as a driver of economic growth, inclusive development, and environmental sustainability while supporting the sector in advancing knowledge and policies worldwide.
 - UNWTO comprises **160 Member States (including India)**, 6 Associate Members, 2 Observers, and over 500 Affiliate Members.
 - Headquartered in Madrid, Spain.

MP Cabinet Honors Tribal Queen

Why in News?

Recently, the Madhya Pradesh Cabinet held a meeting in **Singrampur, Damoh** district, on **5th October, 2024**, to honor the **500th birth anniversary of 16th-century tribal queen Rani Durgavati**.

Key Points

- **Rani Durgavati Shri Anna Protsahan Yojana:**
 - The Cabinet approved additional financial assistance of up to Rs. 3,900 per hectare for millet farmers under the **Rani Durgavati Shri Anna Protsahan Yojana**.
 - This is in addition to the minimum purchase price, with the State already providing Rs. 1,000 per quintal through **direct benefit transfer (DBT)**.
- **Rani Durgavati Memorial and Garden:**
 - A committee was approved to develop a **Rani Durgavati Memorial and Garden** in Jabalpur at a cost of Rs.100 crore.
 - The project will develop a **24-acre area on Madan Mahal hill** and involve several state ministers from **Panchayat, Public Works, Tribal Affairs, and Culture & Tourism**.

- **Madhya Pradesh Jain Welfare Board:**
 - The Cabinet approved the formation of the **Madhya Pradesh Jain Welfare Board** for the **social, educational, and economic empowerment** of the Jain community.
 - The Board will alternate leadership every two years between members of the **Shwetambar and Digambar sects**.
- **Short-Term Crop Loans for Farmers:**
 - The government decided to continue providing **short-term crop loans at 0% interest** through cooperative banks for the year **2024-25**.

Rani Durgavati

- **Rani Durgavati, born in 1524 in Mahoba's Chandela dynasty** (present-day Uttar Pradesh, near the border with Madhya Pradesh), was a symbol of India's self-determination.
 - Chandelas were known for building the famous Khajuraho temples in the 11th century.
- She married Dalpat Shah, the son of **Gond King Sangram Shah, and ruled the kingdom of Garha-Katanga after the death of her husband in 1550** with great vigor and courage.
 - The Kingdom of **Garha-Katanga included the regions of Narmada Valley** and parts of Northern Madhya Pradesh.
 - Gond tribe is a prominent tribe in central India known for their rich cultural heritage and resilience.
- As per the government's documentation, the queen and her generals managed the affairs of the kingdom for 16 years.



Note:

Kishore Kumar Samman

Why in News?

Recently, the Madhya Pradesh government announced that filmmaker **Rajkumar Hirani** will be honored with the prestigious **Kishore Kumar Samman 2023**.

Key Points

- **Notable Films:**
 - Hirani is known for directing iconic films such as **3 Idiots, PK, Sanju, Munna Bhai MBBS, Dunki** etc.
 - The award ceremony will take place on **13th October, 2023**, in **Khandwa**, Kishore Kumar's hometown.
 - It coincides with the **death anniversary** of the legendary singer.
- **Significance of the Award:**
 - This year marks the **20th anniversary** of Hirani's directorial debut with **Munna Bhai MBBS**, a film that transformed Bollywood storytelling.
 - The **Kishore Kumar Samman** has previously honored notable personalities in Indian cinema, including **Amitabh Bachchan, Dilip Kumar, Manoj Kumar, Dharmendra, Shatrughan Sinha**.

Kishore Kumar Samman

- The Kishore Kumar Samman is an award given by the **Madhya Pradesh government to recognize contributions to Hindi cinema**.
 - **The award is given in the following fields:** Acting, Screenplay, Songwriting, and Direction.
- The award includes a prize of **Rs 5 lakh, a plaque, and a shawl-shripal**. The award is given in memory of the famous playback singer and versatile artist, Kishore Kumar.
- **Kishore Kumar** was a **playback singer, actor, music director, lyricist, film producer, film director, screenwriter, and composer**. He was a skilled imitator, interpreter, and innovator. He used colorful timbral effects, electric organs, and other atypical instruments in his accompaniments.

Madhya Pradesh Classifies Heatwaves as Disasters

Why in News?

The Madhya Pradesh government has classified **heatwaves** as **natural disasters**, enabling compensation for victims.

Key Points

- **Financial Assistance:**
 - Individuals who suffer fatalities due to **heatwaves** will receive **compensation** similar to that provided for other natural calamities like floods and earthquakes.
- **Legal Framework:**
 - Heatwaves have been officially notified as a local disaster under the **Madhya Pradesh Disaster Management Act of 2005**, following directives from the **central Ministry of Home Affairs**.
 - This regulation will take effect in **summer 2025**.
- **Casualties and Health Impact:**
 - Recent heatwaves in northern India resulted in **114 fatalities** and over **40,000 suspected heatstroke cases** reported from March 1 to June 19, 2024.
 - The highest number of heatstroke deaths were recorded in **Uttar Pradesh (37), Bihar (17), Rajasthan (16), and Odisha (13)**.
- **Nature of Heatwaves:**
 - Heatwaves are characterized by excessively high temperatures and high humidity, typically occurring from **April to June**.
 - They pose serious health risks, including **heatstroke** and **dehydration**, and can severely impact agriculture, water supply, and public health.

Heat Waves

- **About:**
 - Heatwaves are prolonged periods of excessively hot weather that can cause adverse impacts on human health, the environment, and the economy.
 - India, being a tropical country, is particularly vulnerable to heatwaves, which have become more frequent and intense in recent years.

Note:

➤ Criteria for Declaring Heat Wave in India:

- **Plains and Hilly Regions:**
 - Heat wave is considered if the maximum temperature of a station reaches at **least 40°C or more for Plains and at least 30°C or more for Hilly regions.**
 - **Based on Departure from Normal Heat Wave:** Departure from normal is 4.50°C to 6.40°C.
 - **Severe Heat Wave:** Departure from normal is >6.40°C.
 - **Based on Actual Maximum Temperature Heat Wave:** When actual maximum temperature ≥45°C.
 - **Severe Heat Wave:** When actual maximum temperature ≥47°C.
 - If the above criteria are met in at least 2 stations in a Meteorological subdivision for at least two consecutive days, it is declared so on the second day.
- **Coastal Areas:**
 - When maximum temperature departure is **4.50°C or more from normal**, a heat wave may be described provided the actual maximum temperature is **37°C or more.**

New Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh

Why in News?

Senior IAS officer **Anurag Jain** has been appointed as the new **Chief Secretary** of Madhya Pradesh.

Key Points

➤ Appointment:

- Anurag Jain has been appointed as the **35th Chief Secretary** of Madhya Pradesh.
- He is a senior IAS officer from the **1989 batch.**
- He held the position of Joint Secretary in the **Prime Minister's Office (PMO).**
- Before this appointment, Jain was serving as the **Secretary in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways** on central deputation.
- He was awarded the **Prime Minister's award in 2023** for his outstanding work.

Chief Secretary

- The Chief Secretary is the highest-ranking civil servant in a state government, responsible for the overall administration and coordination of government functions.
- **Appointment:** The Chief Minister selects the Chief Secretary, who is usually an IAS officer. The Chief Minister may consult with the Union government, ministerial colleagues, or the cabinet, but this is not mandatory.
- **Role and Responsibilities:**
 - **Administrative Head:** Acts as the principal advisor to the Chief Minister and oversees the administration of the state government.
 - **Coordination:** Ensures coordination among different departments and agencies within the state government.
 - **Policy Implementation:** Responsible for the implementation of government policies and programs at the state level.
 - **Liaison:** Acts as a liaison between the state government and the central government.

Note:

Key Points

Details

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Summary

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