



# STATE PCS CA

(CONSOLIDATION)

MADHYA PRADESH

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# Content

● Mukhyamantri Bal Ashirwad Yojana .....	3
● Madhya Pradesh Hosts 4 <sup>th</sup> Regional Industry Conclave .....	3
● Detonators Explode on Railway Track .....	4
● Indore - Ujjain Highway .....	5
● New Tourist Destinations .....	5
● Cyber Tehsil .....	6
● Diamond Mining in Panna .....	7
● Sanchi Stupa .....	7
● MP Revives Pittu: Street Sport .....	8
● Delimitation Commission of Madhya Pradesh .....	9
● Rewa Airport .....	9
● Vande Metro Projects.....	10
● Ladli Behna Yojana .....	10
● Surrogacy Insurance Limit Raised.....	10
● Indore-Manmad Rail Project .....	11
● Proposed Two New Districts .....	12



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## Mukhyamantri Bal Ashirwad Yojana

### Why in News?

In the wake of the **Covid-19 pandemic**, thousands of children in Madhya Pradesh faced the devastating loss of their parents.

- The state government promised **financial aid** and **free education** for **Madhya Pradesh's Covid orphans**, but many of these commitments remain unfulfilled, leaving the children in distress.

### Key Points

- In May 2021, the then-Chief Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan announced that children who lost their family's sole earning member to **Covid-19** would receive **Rs.5,000 per month** and **free education**.
- This initiative aimed to provide some relief to the affected families and ensure that the children could continue their education without financial burdens.
  - Despite these promises, many beneficiaries have not received financial assistance for over a year.
- The government had introduced two schemes for these children: the **Sponsorship Scheme** and the **Mukhyamantri Bal Ashirwad Yojana**. Under these schemes, each child was entitled to **Rs. 5,000 per month**.
  - However, the disbursement of funds has been inconsistent, with many children not receiving any money since January 2023.
- The children were also promised **Ayushman Bharat cards** to cover their healthcare costs.
  - However, many of these cards have not been activated, leaving the children without the promised medical support.

## Madhya Pradesh Hosts 4<sup>th</sup> Regional Industry Conclave

### Why in News?

The **fourth edition of the Regional Industry Conclave** is taking place today, September 27, 2024, in the Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh.

- This significant event aims to **attract investments** and **foster equitable growth** in the **Bundelkhand region**.

### Key Highlights:

- Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Mohan Yadav will engage in **sectoral sessions** and hold **one-on-one discussions** with industrialists.
- The conclave will feature various sectoral sessions focusing on **petrochemicals, plastics, agriculture, food processing, dairy, MSMEs, startups**, and the **local cottage industry**, particularly the **bidi industry**. These sessions aim to address industry-specific challenges and opportunities.
- The **Chief Minister** will virtually inaugurate and lay the foundation stones for several new and proposed projects.
  - These include the **proposed land allotment** for regional offices, the **Bhoomi Pujan** of the **MP Industrial Development Corporation (MPIDC)**, and the inauguration of **District Investment Promotion Centres** in multiple districts.
- A detailed action plan for the **bidi industry** will be discussed, along with strategies for marketing and processing local products under the **'One District-One Product' initiative**.
- This conclave is a pre-event for the **"Invest Madhya Pradesh-Global Investor Summit-2025,"** scheduled to be held in Bhopal on **7-8 February, 2025**.
  - The summit aims to position Madhya Pradesh as a favorable investment destination.

### One District One Product (ODOP)

- ODOP is an initiative to **boost economic growth** at the district level by promoting and branding one product from each district of the country.
  - The idea is to leverage the **local potential, resources, skills, and culture of each district** and create a unique identity for them in the **domestic and international markets**.
- Over **1000 products** have been selected from all **761 districts** in the country. The initiative covers a wide range of sectors, including **textiles, agriculture, processed goods, pharmaceuticals, and industrial items**.
- Also, multiple ODOP products were displayed at the **World Economic Forum** in January 2023 in the Indian Pavilion at Davos in Switzerland.

Note:

## Detonators Explode on Railway Track

### Why in News?

A **military special train** was briefly halted after **10 railway detonators exploded** on the tracks near **Sagphata**, between **Neapanagar and Khandwa stations** in **Madhya Pradesh**.

- The incident has prompted an investigation by the **Railway Protection Force (RPF)** to determine the **cause and potential motives** behind the placement of the detonators.

### Key Points

- The detonators, described as “**harmless**” by railway officials, are typically used to alert train drivers of potential obstructions or dangers on the tracks.
  - These devices produce a **loud noise** when triggered by the pressure of a **train engine**, serving as a warning signal.
  - Their unexpected presence on the tracks during the passage of a military train has raised significant security concerns.
  - The RPF is currently investigating the incident from all angles, including the possibility of sabotage or mischief.
  - This incident has highlighted the need for **heightened security measures** along railway tracks, especially those used by military trains.
- **Detonators:**
  - A **detonator** is a device used to trigger an **explosive material**, initiating a controlled explosion.
  - Detonators are crucial components in **mining, demolition, military applications**, and other **industrial uses** where controlled explosions are required.
  - **There are different types of detonators, such as:**
    - **Electrical Detonators:** These are triggered by an electric current and are commonly used in mining and construction. They consist of a small charge that ignites the main explosive.
    - **Non-Electrical Detonators:** These use other means, such as a shock tube or a fuse, to initiate the explosion without requiring electricity.

- **Electronic Detonators:** These advanced devices allow for **precise timing of the explosion** and are often programmable.

### Railway Protection Force (RPF)

- The RPF is an armed force under the control of the **Union Ministry of Railways**, tasked with protecting railway property, passenger areas, and passengers.
- Originally part of the **Watch and Ward set-up of Private Railway Companies in 1881**, it was reorganised into a statutory body under the **RPF Act, 1957**.

### Popular Explosives

- **Dynamite:** Dynamite is a type of explosive mainly made by mixing **nitroglycerin** with an absorbent material such as clay.
  - This **mixture stabilizes** the highly volatile **nitroglycerin**, making it safer to handle and transport.
- **Ammonium Nitrate:** Ammonium nitrate is an inorganic compound consisting of **ammonium ions (NH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrate ions (NO<sub>3</sub>)**.
  - It's commonly used as an agricultural fertilizer, but it can also be used as an explosive in certain conditions, particularly when combined with a fuel source.
- **TNT (trinitrotoluene):** TNT is an organic compound derived from **toluene**, an **aromatic hydrocarbon**.
  - TNT is a **yellow, odourless solid** that is relatively stable and insensitive to shock and friction, making it a popular choice as an explosive used in military shells, in industrial uses, and in underwater blasting.
- **TNE (Trinitroethylen):** TNE is an **organic nitrate compound**. It has been used as an explosive but is less common compared to other explosives like TNT.
- **RDX (Royal Demolition explosive):** RDX is an organic compound, in appearance it is a white powder and is very explosive widely used in military and civilian applications due to its high explosive power and stability.
  - It is also known as cyclonite or hexogen.

Note:

## Indore - Ujjain Highway

### Why in News?

Recently, the President of India inaugurated a key **infrastructure** project, **Indore -Ujjain highway** in Madhya Pradesh, focusing on transportation and infrastructure.

### Key Points

- **Indore-Ujjain Highway Foundation:**
  - The President laid the foundation stone for the six-lane highway between Indore and Ujjain, estimated to cost Rs. 1,692 crore.
  - The highway, approved in February 2024, aims to reduce the travel time between the two cities from 60 minutes to 35-40 minutes.
  - This project is set to be completed in 2.5 years, targeting the decongestion of traffic ahead of the **2028 Simhastha Kumbh**.
- **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.

#### Maha Kumbh

- Kumbh Mela comes under **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)'s Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity**.
- It is the largest peaceful congregation of pilgrims on earth, during which participants bathe or take a dip in a sacred river.
  - It takes place on the banks of the **Godavari river** in Nashik, the **Shipra river** in Ujjain, the Ganges in Haridwar, and the confluence of the Ganges, Yamuna, and the mythical **Saraswati river** in Prayagraj. The confluence is referred to as the 'Sangam'.
- As it is held in four different cities in India, it involves different social and cultural activities, making this a culturally diverse festival.

- The over month-long fair is marked by the construction of a massive tented township, complete with cottages, huts, platforms, civic facilities, administrative and security measures.
  - It is organized immaculately by the government, the local authorities and the police.
- The mela is especially renowned for the presence of an extraordinary array of religious ascetics enticed from remote hideaways in forests, mountains and caves.

## New Tourist Destinations

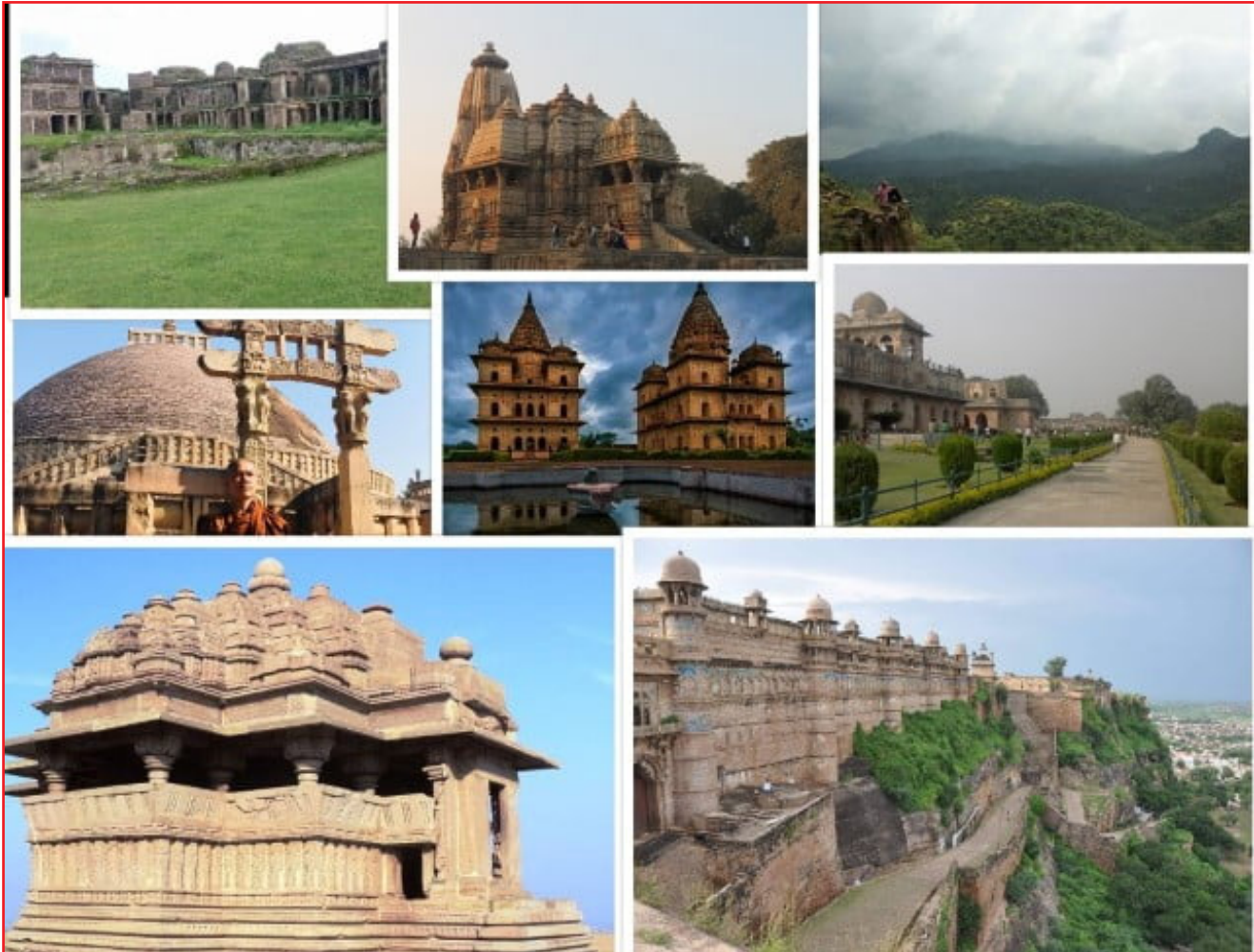
### Why in News?

**Madhya Pradesh Government** has recently been promoting lesser-known **tourist spots** to offer unique experiences and handle the increasing number of visitors.

### Key Points

- **Development of Offbeat Destinations:**
  - The state is developing **50 new offbeat tourist destinations** to attract travelers seeking peaceful and less crowded places.
  - This initiative is aimed at dispersing tourism across the state, allowing visitors to explore hidden jewels and lesser-known areas of Madhya Pradesh.
- **Focus on Sustainability and Responsible Tourism:**
  - Madhya Pradesh is building a sustainable tourism ecosystem with a focus on green, clean, and safe environments.
  - The **Pachmarhi hotel**, entirely managed by women, reflects the state's leadership in responsible tourism and women empowerment.
- **Boosting Employment and Women Participation:**
  - Over 40,000 women are being trained for tourism-related jobs as part of this initiative, contributing to employment generation in the state.
- **Heritage and Natural Beauty:**
  - Known for its archaeological, geological, and cultural marvels, Madhya Pradesh is enhancing its tourism appeal nationally and internationally by promoting these offbeat destinations.

Note:



## **Cyber Tehsil**

### **Why in News?**

**Cyber Tehsil** is a **digital governance initiative** implemented by the **Revenue Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh** to streamline and modernize land-related administrative processes.

### **Key Points**

- **Statewide Expansion:** Launched as a pilot on **1<sup>st</sup> June 2022**, now implemented across all **55 districts**.
- **Purpose:** Digitizes land registration and mutation processes, reducing manual intervention and improving transparency.
- **Paperless System:** Land mutation is fully automated and online, starting automatically after property registration.

- **Quick Resolution:** Entire process completed within **15 days**, ensuring fast and efficient service.
- **Automatic Case Generation:** Mutation cases are automatically registered via the **Inspector General of Registration and Stamps (IGRS)** portal, cutting down manual delays.
- **Digital Delivery:** Updated land records are sent directly via **email or WhatsApp**.
- **Court Case Reduction:** Resolves **2 lakh** of **14 lakh mutation cases** without requiring court appearances, easing the judicial burden.

### **Inspector General of Registration and Stamps (IGRS)**

- IGRS is a key official in **charge of managing and overseeing the registration** of documents and the stamping process in a state.
- The IGRS **supervises the registration of various legal documents** such as property deeds, marriage certificates, and other important documents.

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- Ensures that the registration process adheres to legal requirements and standards set by the state.
- Manages the collection of stamp duty, which is a tax imposed on certain documents.
- Ensures compliance with stamp duty regulations and takes action against violations.

## Diamond Mining in Panna

### Why in News?

Recently, **Panna** district in **Madhya Pradesh**, a well-known **diamond mining hub**, announced an auction of rough **diamonds**.

### Key Points

- **Panna's Diamond Industry:**
  - Panna has been a diamond mining center for centuries.
  - The district's diamond deposits have **dwindled due to over-mining**, making large discoveries rare.
  - Mining serves as an alternative income source for the **largely tribal population**, with modest daily earnings of **Rs. 250-300**.
- **Legal Issues:** Most of the remaining diamond deposits are located in **protected forest areas**, restricting mining activities. The government is exploring legal solutions to expand operations.
  - **Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957:** **MMDR Act, 1957** governs mineral exploration and extraction in India. It grants the central government the authority to control mineral resources.
    - When one finds a diamond, notify the local authorities, such as the **District Collector or relevant mining department**, about the diamond.
      - Comply with regulations under the **Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957**, and the rules set by the **Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS)**.
  - **Mineral Concession Rules, 1960:** **These rules** provide the detailed procedures for obtaining mining leases and licenses.
    - Diamonds found on government land or within licensed mining areas, rights may belong to the

government or the mining leaseholder, subject to the **Mineral Concession Rules, 1960**.

- **Distinction:** Despite land ownership, the extraction of minerals requires separate permits from the government, and ownership of minerals may differ from land ownership.

### Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957

- **Regulation of Mineral Resources:**
  - The Act governs the exploration, extraction, and regulation of mineral resources in India, providing the central government with authority to control and manage these activities.
- **Licensing and Lease:**
  - It establishes the framework for granting licenses and leases for mineral exploration and mining, including procedures for obtaining mining rights.
- **Control and Compliance:**
  - The Act mandates adherence to prescribed standards and regulations for mineral extraction, ensuring environmental protection and proper management of resources.
- **Central Government Authority:**
  - The central government has the power to issue directives and enforce regulations related to the development and regulation of mineral resources, including the collection of mineral royalties and fees.

## Sanchi Stupa

### Why in News?

Recently, India's External Affairs Minister visited the **replica** of the **East Gate of Sanchi Stupa** standing in front of **Humboldt Forum museum** in Berlin, Germany.

### Key Points

- **Construction of Sanchi Stupa:** It was built by **Ashoka** in the **third century BC**.
  - Its construction was overseen by **Ashoka's wife Devi**, who hailed from the nearby trading town of **Vidisha**.
  - The development of the Sanchi complex was supported by patronage from Vidisha's **mercantile community**.

Note:

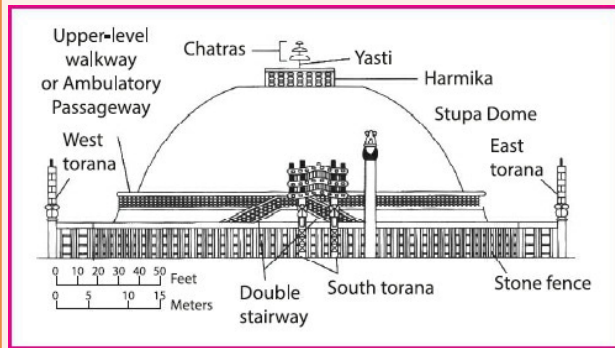


- **Expansion:** During the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC (**Shunga period**), the stupa was enlarged with sandstone slabs, a **circumambulatory walkway**, and a **harmika** with a **chattra** (umbrella).
  - From the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, four stone gateways or **toranas** were added, adorned with detailed carvings depicting Buddhist iconography and stories.
- **Rediscovery of Sanchi Stupa:** It was in abject ruins when it was **discovered** by British officer **Henry Taylor** in **1818**.
  - **Alexander Cunningham** led the **first formal survey** and excavations at Sanchi in **1851**.
- **Preservation Efforts:** In **1853**, **Sikander Begum of Bhopal** offered to send Sanchi gateways to **Queen Victoria**, but the removal plans were delayed due to the **1857 revolt** and transportation issues.
  - In 1868, the Begum renewed the offer, but the colonial authorities declined it, opting for **in-situ preservation**. A **plaster cast** of the eastern gateway was created instead.
  - The site was restored to its present condition by **Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)** director-general **John Marshall** in the **1910s** with funding from the begums of nearby Bhopal.
    - Marshall's efforts led to the creation of a **museum** in **1919** at the site to preserve artefacts and manage conservation.

#### Architecture of Sanchi Stupa:

- **Anda:** It is a **hemispherical mound** built on earth.
- **Harmika:** **Square railing** on top of the mound. It is believed to be the living place of god.
- **Chattra:** It is the **umbrella** built on the top of the dome.
- **Yashti:** It is the **central pillar** supports a triple umbrella structure called chattra.
- **Railing:** It **surrounds the stupa**, demarcating the sacred area and providing a physical boundary between the holy space and the external environment.
- **Pradakshinapatha (Circumambulatory Path):** It is a **walkway around the stupa** that allows devotees to walk in a clockwise direction as a form of worship.
- **Torana:** Torana is a monumental **gateway or entrance** structure in Buddhist stupa architecture.

- **Medhi:** It refers to the **base** which forms a platform on which the main structure of the stupa stands.



- **UNESCO Recognition:** Sanchi Stupa was inscribed as a **UNESCO World Heritage site** in 1989.

## MP Revives Pittu: Street Sport

### Why in News?

Recently, the Madhya Pradesh government has added Pittu to the sports calendar of all Madhya Pradesh colleges for the academic year **2024-25**.

### Key Points

- **Aim:** To revive **Pittu**, a **traditional Indian game**, believed to have been played by **Lord Krishna** as mentioned in the **Bhagavata Purana**.
- **Game Structure and Rules:**
  - Pittu is played on a **26m x 14m** field with **two teams of six players each** (four substitutes allowed per team).
  - The game consists of two halves, each lasting **10 minutes**.
  - The striker team knocks over a stack of seven coloured tiles (Pittu) and must reassemble it, while the defending team tries to prevent this.
- **Significance:**
  - Pittu is believed to have originated in the **southern Indian subcontinent**.
  - Revival of Pittu is part of the MP government's effort to teach students about Lord Krishna's life and connect them with **Madhya Pradesh's heritage**.
  - The game gained renewed attention after the Prime Minister mentioned it in his **Mann ki Baat** speech in **January 2021**.

Note:



- Pittu was demonstrated during the **National Games** and even had a **Lagori World Cup** in 2015-16.

## Delimitation Commission of Madhya Pradesh

### Why in News?

Recently, the Madhya Pradesh government formed a **delimitation commission** to re-examine administrative boundaries and improve public access to services.

### Key Points

- **Delimitation Commission Formation:**
  - Aim to improve public access to services and address existing anomalies.
    - Districts like Sagar, **Ujjain**, Indore, and Dhar face administrative difficulties due to their size.
- **Delimitation:**
  - The process involves fixing the number of seats and boundaries of territorial constituencies, including the reservation of seats for **Scheduled Castes (SC)** and **Scheduled Tribes (ST)**, based on data after every **decennial census**.
  - The Constitution of India **mandates delimitation after each census**.
    - **Article 82** mandates the **readjustment of seats for the Lok Sabha**, while **Article 170** provides for the same exercise at the state level. The process is performed by a powerful body called the **Delimitation Commission**, appointed by the **President of India** at the central level.
  - **State governments** also appoint a Delimitation Commission to adjust the boundaries of **districts and divisions to improve administrative efficiency**.
    - The high-powered commission is headed by an officer appointed by the state government. Its orders have a force of law and **cannot be called into question before any court** in India.
  - Delimitation Commissions have been set up **four times** — 1952, 1963, 1973 and 2002 under the Acts of 1952, 1962, 1972 and 2002.
    - The first delimitation exercise was carried out by the President (with the help of the **Election Commission**) in **1950-51**.

## Rewa Airport

### Why in News?

Recently, **Rewa Airport** in Madhya Pradesh received operational license approval from the **Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)**, marking a significant step toward enhancing regional connectivity and economic growth.

### Key Points

- With the addition of Rewa, Madhya Pradesh now has **6 airports**, the others being located in Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, and Khajuraho.
  - Rewa is known for its **cultural and historical landmarks**, and the airport will make these attractions more accessible, potentially drawing in more visitors and businesses.
- This airport development aligns with the **PM's vision** of a '**Developed India-Developed Madhya Pradesh ('Viksit Bharat Viksit Madhya Pradesh')**', ensuring that it becomes a cornerstone for the development of the **Vindhya region**.

### Major Projects under Viksit Bharat Viksit Madhya Pradesh

- **Irrigation Projects:** Upper **Narmada** Project, Raghavpur Multipurpose Project, Basaniya Multipurpose Project (Rs 5500 crores).
- **Micro-Irrigation Projects:** Parasдох 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 Mandasaur, 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.

Note:

### Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)

- It is an attached office of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
- It is the **regulatory body in the field of Civil Aviation** primarily dealing with safety issues.
- It is **responsible for regulation of air transport services to/from/within India** and for enforcement of civil air regulations, air safety and airworthiness standards.
- It also co-ordinates all regulatory functions with the **International Civil Aviation Organisation**.

## Vande Metro Projects

### Why in News?

Recently, the Madhya Pradesh government announced the introduction of "**Vande Metro**" projects in key urban areas of Madhya Pradesh during a development review meeting in Indore.

### Key Points

- **Vande Metro Initiative:** Capable of reaching speeds up to 160 km/h, doubling the current metro rail's maximum speed of 80 km/h.
  - Aim is to enhance commuting efficiency and reduce travel times.
- The metro network will be extended to Ujjain ahead of the **Simhastha Kumbh Mela** in 2028, to accommodate millions of visitors.

### Simhastha Kumbh Mela

- Celebrated when **Jupiter ascends into the Leo quarter of the zodiac or the Simha constellation** along the **Shipra river**.
- **Significance:**
  - The river Shipra, in **Ujjain**, is believed to enhance life due to the presence of the divine nectar.
  - The **Kumbh Mela** is held to commemorate this event.
  - Millions of devotees gather at the ghats of the **Shipra River** for a holy dip.

## Ladli Behna Yojana

### Why in News?

Recently, Madhya Pradesh CM Mohan Yadav announced the 'second gift' under the **Ladli Behna Yojana**.

### Key Points

- **Mukhyamantri Ladli Behna Yojana** launched across the state on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2023, to promote **women's economic self-reliance**, continuous improvement in the **health and nutrition of women** and their dependent children, and to strengthen their decisive role in the family.
- Currently, women receive **Rs 1250 per month** under this scheme.
- Women aged **21 to 60 years** are benefiting from this scheme.
- The effective role of **women in taking decisions** at the family level will also be encouraged.
- The scheme is administered by the **Department of Women and Child development**.

## Surrogacy Insurance Limit Raised

### Why in News?

Recently, the Madhya Pradesh government has increased the insurance coverage for surrogacy policies for women to Rs 10 lakh.

### Key Points

- The government has raised the insurance coverage for surrogacy from **Rs 2 lakh to Rs 10 lakh for women undergoing surrogacy**.
- In MP126 institutions **ART (Assisted Reproductive Technology Bank, ART Level -1 Clinic, ART Level -2 Clinic and Surrogacy)** are registered under the **State Assisted Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Regulation Act 2021**.
- **Surrogacy:** It is an arrangement in which a woman (the surrogate) agrees to carry and give birth to a child on behalf of another person or couple (the intended parent/s).
  - A surrogate, sometimes also called a gestational carrier, is a woman who conceives, carries and gives birth to a child for another person or couple (intended parent/s).
  - **Altruistic Surrogacy:** It involves no monetary compensation to the surrogate mother other than the medical expenses and insurance coverage during the pregnancy.

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- **Commercial Surrogacy:** It includes surrogacy or its related procedures undertaken for a monetary benefit or reward (in cash or kind) exceeding the basic medical expenses and insurance coverage.
- The Centre modified the **Surrogacy (Regulation) Rules, 2022**, allowing surrogacy with one gamete from the intending couple and permitting single women to use self-eggs and donor sperm.

#### Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021

##### ➤ Provisions:

- Under the Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021, a woman who is a widow or a divorcee between **the age of 35 to 45 years or a couple**, defined as a legally married woman and man, can avail of surrogacy if they have a medical condition necessitating this option.
  - The intended couple shall be a legally married Indian man and woman, the man shall be between the **ages of 26-55 years** and the woman shall be between the **ages of 25-50 years**, and shall not have any previous biological, adopted, or surrogate child.
- It also bans commercial surrogacy, which is punishable with a jail term of 10 years and a fine of up to **Rs 10 lakhs**.
- The law allows **only altruistic surrogacy** where no money exchanges hands and where a surrogate mother is genetically related to those seeking a child.

## Indore-Manmad Rail Project

### Why in News?

Recently, the **Indore-Manmad Railway Project** has been approved, marking a historic milestone for railway development in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

### Key Points

- **Project Overview:** The project covers **309 kilometers (out of which 170.056 km will be covered in Madhya Pradesh and 139.376 km in Maharashtra)** with a total cost of **Rs. 18,036.25 crore**.
  - It will link Indore in Madhya Pradesh to Manmad in Maharashtra, connecting important districts (**Barwani, Khargone, Dhar, and Indore**) and enhancing regional connectivity.

- **Economic and Social Benefits:** Expected to generate direct employment during construction and after completion in underdeveloped districts like **Barwani and Khargone**, and enhance logistics for industries.
  - Railway line will greatly benefit the **Scheduled Tribe** communities in the **Malwa and Nimar regions**, driving positive change and opening new opportunities.
- **Agricultural Impact:** Improves transportation for **onion-producing** hubs (**Nashik, Dhule, and Nandurbar**) and other agricultural products.
- **Religious Tourism:** The rail line will facilitate easier access to major religious sites, including **Jyotirlingas**, promoting religious tourism.
- **Project Funding and Contributions:** Madhya Pradesh will contribute Rs.1,362.80 crore (**10% of the state's share**), while Maharashtra will not contribute financially. The remaining funds are provided by the **Central Government**.
- **Central Support:** Central Government has supported the project under the **PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan**.

#### PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan

- **Aim:** To ensure integrated planning and implementation of infrastructure projects in the next four years, with focus on expediting works on the ground, saving costs and creating jobs.
  - The Gati Shakti scheme will subsume the **Rs 110 lakh crore National Infrastructure Pipeline** that was launched in **2019**.
  - Besides cutting logistics costs, the scheme is also aimed at increasing cargo handling capacity and reducing the turnaround time at ports to boost trade.
  - It also aims to have **11 industrial corridors** and two new **defence corridors** - one in **Tamil Nadu and other in Uttar Pradesh**. Extending 4G connectivity to all villages is another aim. Adding 17,000 kms to the gas pipeline network is being planned.
  - It will help in fulfilling the ambitious targets set by the government for **2024-25**, including expanding the length of the national highway network to **2 lakh kms**, creation of more than **200 new airports, heliports and water aerodromes**.

Note:



## Proposed Two New Districts

### Why in News?

Recently, Madhya Pradesh Government has been preparing to create new districts, potentially including **Bina from Sagar district and Junnardeo from Chhindwara district**, which would bring the **total to 57 districts**.

### Key Points

- **Bina:** A significant railway junction and industrial town located on the **Malwa Plateau** in Sagar district.
- **Junnardeo:** A tehsil in Chhindwara district with ongoing efforts to grant it district status. If made a district, it may include Parasia and other assembly constituencies.
- **Recent District Formations:**
  - **Maihar:** Became the **55<sup>th</sup> district in September 2023** after being separated from Satna district. It has two assembly constituencies and three cement factories.
  - **Pandhurna:** Became the **54<sup>th</sup> district**, created by merging **Pandhurna and Sausar tehsils** from Chhindwara district, known for **pulse crops**.

- **Mauganj:** Became the **53<sup>rd</sup> district on 15<sup>th</sup> August 2023** after separating from Rewa district, consisting of four tehsils and two assembly constituencies.

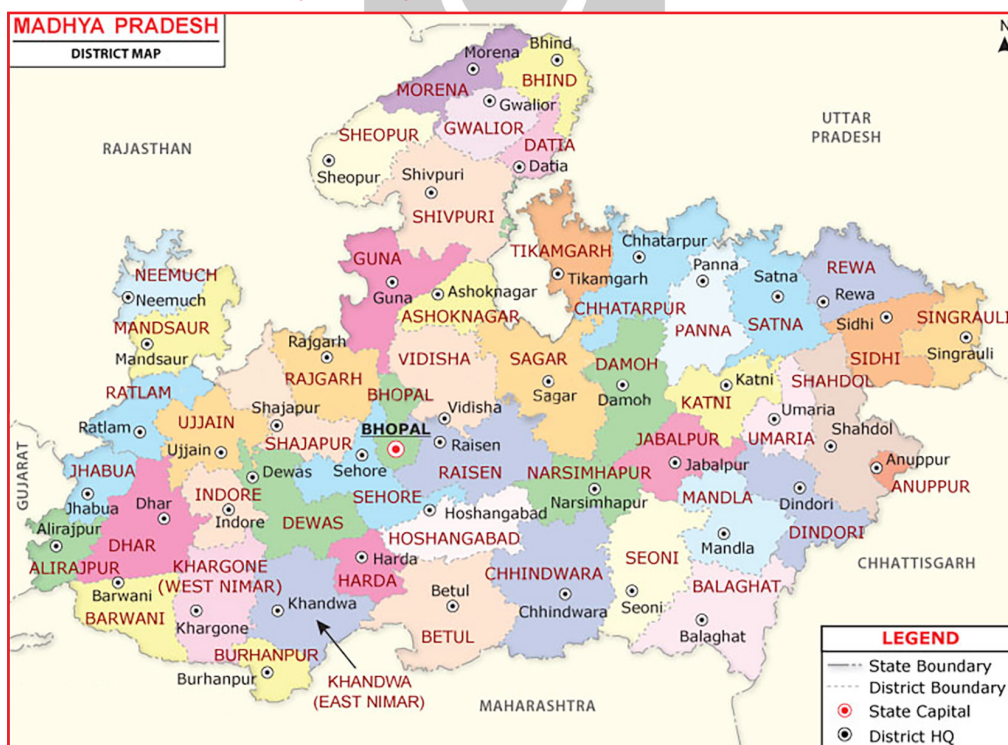
### ➤ Benefits of Creating Smaller Districts:

- Smaller districts facilitate easier development, better communication between the public and administration, **faster implementation of government schemes**, and improved law and order.
- Financial independence and improved access to essential services like roads, electricity, and water.

- **Proposed New Districts:** **Nagda** from Ujjain and **Chachaura** from Guna district are proposed new districts, with discussions initiated during Kamal Nath's government.

### Malwa Plateau

- The plateau is of volcanic origin and its name, **"Malwa,"** is derived from the **Sanskrit word "malav,"** referring to part of the abode of **Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth**.
- The Malwa Plateau is situated in **north-central India**, covering central Madhya Pradesh and southeastern Rajasthan. It is **bordered by the Madhya Bharat Plateau, Bundelkhand Upland, Vindhya Range, and Gujarat Plains**.



Note:



**Key Points**

**Details**

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Lined area for Details.

**Summary**

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