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(CONSOLIDATION)

CHHATTISGARH

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Ten Naxalites Surrender in Chhattisgarh

Why in News?

Recently, **ten Naxalites** including four minors **surrendered** in **Chhattisgarh's Dantewada district**.

Key Points

- The 815 Naxalites have so far quit violence in the district under the **'Lon Varratu' (return to your home) campaign** launched in **June 2020** by the police.
- **Lone Varratu:**
 - This campaign means **'Come back home'**.
 - This campaign was launched for those Naxalites who intended to leave the path of **red terror and join the mainstream of society**.
 - Under this campaign many **Naxalites left the path of terrorism**.

Naxalism

- The term **Naxalism** derives its name from the village Naxalbari of West Bengal.
- It originated as rebellion against local landlords who bashed a peasant over a land dispute.
- The movement soon spread across Eastern India in less developed areas of states such as Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.
- **Left-wing extremists (LWE)** are popularly known as Maoists worldwide and as **Naxalites** in India.
- **Objective:**
 - They advocate for the overthrow of the Indian government through **armed revolution** and the establishment of a **communist state** based on **Maoist principles**.
 - They view the state as **oppressive, exploitative**, and serving the interests of the ruling elite, and seek to address socio-economic grievances through armed struggle and people's war.

Viksit Chhattisgarh: A Vision For 10 Years

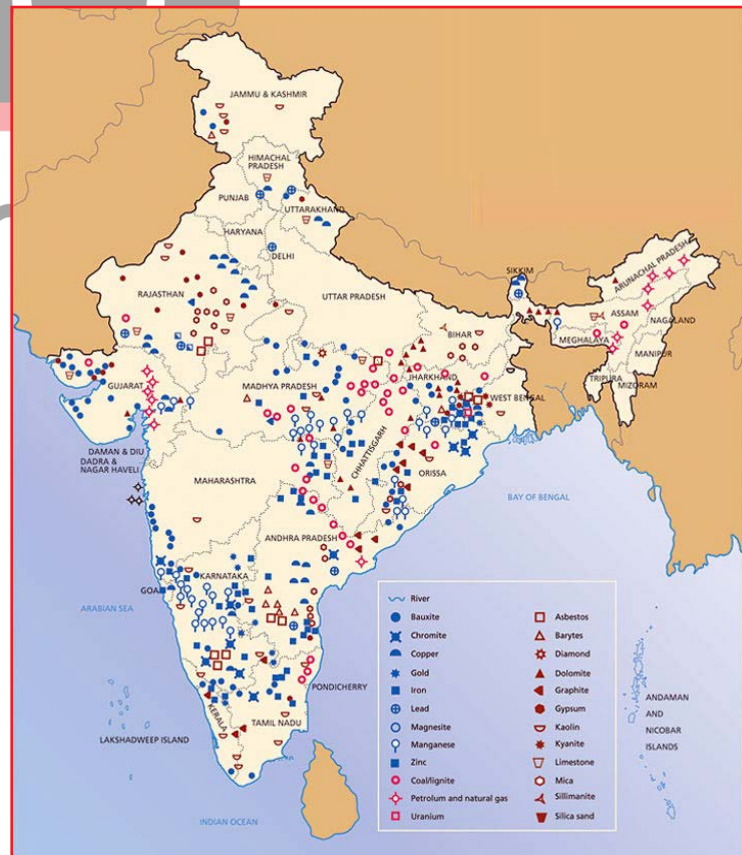
Why in News?

The Chhattisgarh government **organised a two-day 'Chintan Shivir' (ideation camp)** at IIM-Raipur to discuss and strategise plans for the **state's development**.

- Sessions **during the camp were conducted by the NITI Aayog CEO B V R Subrahmanyam** as well as by **G20 Sherpa Amitabh Kant**.

Key Points

- The camp, **aimed at designing and implementing a strategic roadmap for the vision of a 'Viksit Chhattisgarh'**, also featured subject matter experts from across the nation.
 - Viksit Chhattisgarh is in alignment with the idea of **'Viksit Bharat'**, the goal of **developing India by 2047**.
- During the camp, the **abundance of minerals in Chhattisgarh** and the scenic landscapes in the state were highlighted.
 - Importance of **balanced mineral exploitation to benefit the state's economic interests and the development of the tourism industry** in the state was also emphasized.



Note:

Niti Aayog

- The Planning Commission was **replaced by a new institution** – NITI Aayog on 1st January, 2015 with emphasis on 'Bottom –Up' approach to envisage the vision of Maximum Governance, Minimum Government, echoing the spirit of '**Cooperative Federalism**'.
- It has two hubs:
 - Team India Hub acts as an interface between States and Centre.
 - Knowledge and Innovation Hub builds the think-tank acumen of NITI Aayog.

Note:

- The G20 has **no permanent secretariat**. The agenda and work are coordinated by representatives of the G20 countries, **known as 'Sherpas'**, who work together with the finance ministers and governors of the central banks.

Koya Tribe Conflict Over Sacred Mahua Flowers

Why in News?

In **Godavari valley**, the **Koya tribe** faces a cultural crisis as raids by the **Special Enforcement Bureau** threaten their cherished tradition of **Mahua liquor consumption**.

Key Points

- Mahua, a tropical tree scientifically known as **Madhuca longifolia**, plays a crucial role in the traditions of different tribal groups in India.
 - Among the Koya community, the tree is revered and plays a significant role in various ceremonies. The blossoms emerge in the beginning of summer and are mainly utilised for making alcohol.
 - Dried flowers are a key source of revenue for those who gather them. In the Godavari Valley, the Koyas produce **cooking oil from Mahua nuts**.
- It is a **prominent forest tree in tribal areas of Bastar (Chhattisgarh)** and plays an important role in the rural economy.
- The mahua flowers are a **rich source of sugars** and are said to contain **vitamins, minerals and calcium**.
- The flowers are fermented and distilled yielding spirituous liquor also known as '**country beer**'.

- An **estimated 90% of the annual production** of Mahua flower is used in the process of brewing beverages.



Koya Tribe

- 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.
- The Koya 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**.
- **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 Koya belong to one of **five sub-divisions called gotrams**. **Every Koya is born into a clan**, and he cannot leave it.
 - The Koyas have a **patrilineal and patrilocal family**. The family is called "Kutum". The **nuclear family** is the predominant type.
 - **Monogamy** is prevalent among the Koyas.

Note:

- The Koya practice their **own ethnic religion**, but also worship a number of **Hindu gods and goddesses**.
- **Many 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.
- Koyas either bury or **cremate the dead**. They erect menhirs in memory of the dead.
- Their main **festivals are Viji Pandum** (seeds charming festival) and **KondalaKolupu** (festival to appease Hill deities).
- Koyas perform a robust, **colourful dance called Permakok (Bison horn dance)** during festivals and marriage ceremonies.

Protests in Chhattisgarh

Why in News?

In a violent protest, numerous members of the **Scheduled Caste Satnami community** in Chhattisgarh's **Baloda Bazar district** burned a section of the collectorate building, damaged vehicles, and had conflicts with the police to **demonstrate against the violation of their religious site, Jaitkham**.

Key Points

- The **Jaitkham**, also known as the **Victory Pillar**, holds significant importance for the **Satnami community** in Chhattisgarh.
 - It is a revered **religious symbol representing the triumph of good over evil** and the spiritual heritage of the community.
 - Located at the Amar Gufa, the Jaitkham (religious pillar) is a **place of worship and a focal point for cultural and religious gatherings**, embodying the identity and history of the Satnami people.
- The protest stems from the incident when the Jaitkham religious site of the Satnami community in Giroudhpuri town, Baloda Bazar district, was attacked.
 - Satnami community members see its desecration as a profound disrespect and an attack on the community's beliefs and traditions.

Satnami Community

- The Satnamis of Chhattisgarh were a group of people, who formed a **socio-religious movement in Bengal** during the British period.
- The movement was founded and led by **Ghasi Das** of **Bilaspur district** and he was thought to be an untouchable leather worker.

GPS Tracking For Medicine Delivery

Why in News?

In order to strengthen its supply chain and facilitate smooth delivery of medicines, the **Chhattisgarh Medical Services Corporation Limited (CGMSCL)**, responsible for **procuring and distributing quality tested drugs** and medical equipment to government health facilities in the state, has announced deployment of **Global Positioning System (GPS)** based tracking system.

Key Points

- In its latest order, CGMSCL has mandated the installation of GPS enabled devices on all its vehicles. The **GPS data coupled with the in-house DPDMS application enables easy tracking of any shipment** from warehouse to facilities, thus determining accurate location and estimate approximate time of delivery.
- CGMSCL over the years **has taken several initiatives to strengthen its supply chain primarily by augmenting the features of its in-house software DPDMS** (Drug Procurement and Distribution Management Information Systems), increasing efficiency of its warehouses and by operating vehicles for medical supplies to all hospitals.
- One of the key objectives of CGMSCL is **to ensure availability of required medicines at the right place**.
 - GPS based vehicle tracking system aims to aid store in-charges, warehouse managers and top management **with features like real-time tracking, Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA) and proof of delivery**.

Note:

Global Positioning System (GPS)

- The GPS was **initiated by the US Department of Defense in 1973**.
- GPS operates through satellite-transmitted radio signals at specific frequencies (L1 and the L2 frequencies at 50 bits/second), **received and triangulated by GPS receivers, enabling precise location determination in three dimensions of space and one of time**.

Naxal's Encounter in Chhattisgarh

Why in News?

Recently, six naxalites were killed in an encounter with security personnel in **Chhattisgarh's Narayanpur district**.

- The operation targeted Naxalites in forests near **Kutul-Farasbeda and Kottameta villages**.

Key Points

- Those naxalites belonged to the **People's Liberation Guerrilla Army (PLGA)**.
 - **PLGA** serves as the armed wing of the **Communist Party of India (Maoist)**, a banned political organisation in India.
 - The group seeks to overthrow the government through a prolonged people's war.
- This marks the second major success of the **"Maad Bachao Abhiyan" (anti-Naxalite operation)** by Narayanpur police within a week.
- The operation has contributed to reducing violence and fear in the **Abhujmaad region**, which had been affected by Naxal violence for 40 years.
- The operation involved personnel from the **state police's District Reserve Guard, Special Task Force (STF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police, and Border Security Force**.
- **Women commandos** also played a crucial role in the operation.

Red Corridor

- The **Red Corridor** is the region in the **central, eastern and southern** parts of India that experience severe **Naxalism–Maoist insurgency**.
- The **States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala** are considered **Left Wing Extremism (LWE)** affected.

Border Security Force (BSF)

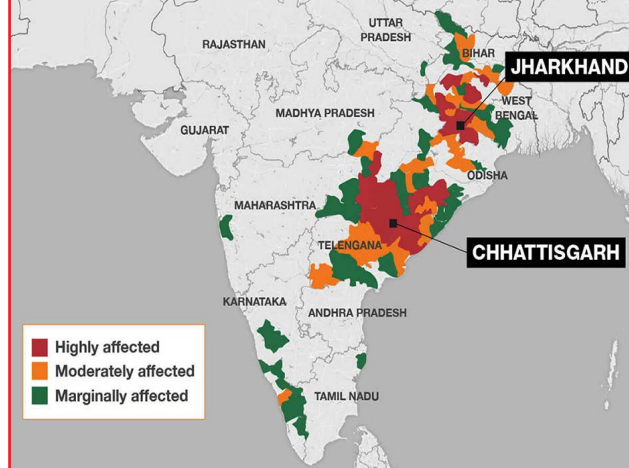
- The **BSF** is meant to secure India's borders with its neighbouring nations and is empowered to arrest, search and seize under a number of laws, such as the **Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) of 1973, the Passports Act 1967, the Passport (Entry into India) Act 1920, and the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (NDPS), 1985 etc.**

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

- The **ITBP** is a specialised mountain force of India, which was established in 1962, soon after the India-China war which was initially meant for deployment along the India-China border.
- **ITBP** was initially **raised under the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) Act, 1949**. However, in 1992, parliament enacted the **ITBP Act** and the rules were framed in 1994.

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.



Note:

Mob Lynching

Why in News?

Recently, two **cattle transporters** were found dead, and a third was severely injured after being allegedly attacked by a mob in Raipur, Chhattisgarh.

- The victims were transporting cattle from **Mahasamund to Raipur**.

Key Points

- **Mob lynching** is a term used to describe the acts of targeted violence by a large group of people.
- The violence is tantamount to offenses against **human body or property or both public as well as private**.
- The mob believes that they are punishing the victim for doing something wrong (not necessarily illegal) and they take the law in their own hands to punish the purported accused without following any rules of law.
- Related Issues:
 - Mob lynching is a violation of **human dignity, Article 21 of the Constitution**, and a gross infringement of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**.
 - Such incidents violate the **Right to Equality and Prohibition of discrimination**, which are enshrined in **Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India**.

Fake Indian Currency Seized in Chhattisgarh

Why in News?

Recently, Security forces found a large stash of **Counterfeit Indian currency** belonging to **Naxalites** and equipment for printing them in **Sukma district** of Chhattisgarh.

Key Points

- The police claim that **Naxalites have been using fake currency notes** in the weekly markets of **remote areas in Bastar region** for a while, **deceiving innocent tribal people**.
 - During a site search, security personnel found **fake currency in denominations of Rs 50, Rs 100, Rs 200, and Rs 500** along with a **colored printing**

machine, a black and white printer, an inverter machine, 200 bottles of ink, four printer cartridges, nine printer rollers, and six wireless sets with chargers and batteries.

- Personnel belonging to the **Central Reserve Police Force's 50th battalion, District Reserve Guard (DRG), Bastar Fighters** and district force were involved in the operation.

Counterfeit Money

- Counterfeiting, manufacture of false money for gain, **a kind of forgery in that something is copied so as to defraud** by passing it for the original or genuine article.
- Because of the value conferred on money and the high level of technical skill required to imitate it, counterfeiting is singled out from other acts of forgery and is treated as a separate crime under **section 489A of the Indian Penal Code**.
- Counterfeiting is the oldest technique used by **fraudsters to cheat unsuspecting individuals of their money**.

Central Reserve Police Force

- Originally constituted as the **Crown Representative Police in 1939**, it is **one of the oldest Central paramilitary forces**.
- After Independence, with the enactment of the CRPF Act on December 28, 1949, it transformed into the **Central Reserve Police Force**.
- It is one of the premier **Central Armed Police Forces of India** (under the **Ministry of Home Affairs**) for internal security.

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.



Note:



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Key Points

Details

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Summary

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