



Tata Power's Massive Investment in Rajasthan | Rajasthan | 01 Oct 2024

Why in News?

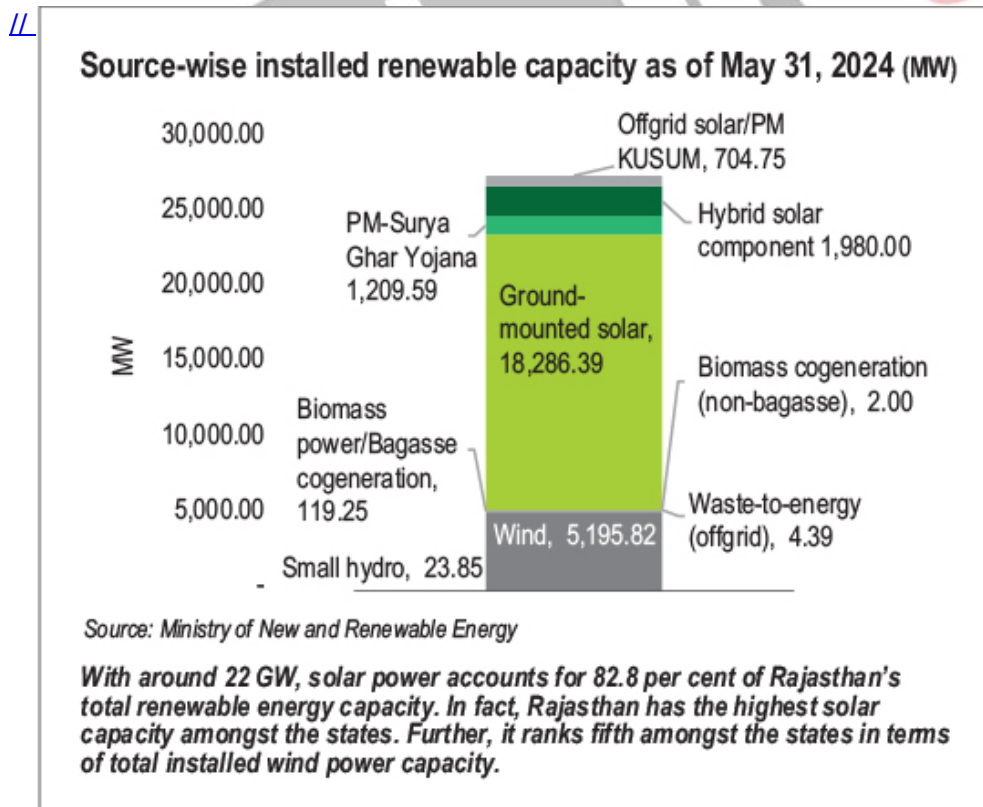
Recently, Tata Power announced a significant investment to support Rajasthan's transformation into a power surplus state with [reliable, clean, and affordable energy](#).

Key Points

Investment Commitment:

Tata Power will invest **Rs.1.2 trillion (\$14.3 billion)** over the next **10 years** in Rajasthan's power sector.

- **Rs.75,000 crore** will be allocated to [renewable energy](#) projects.
- **Rs.20,000 crore** will be invested in modernizing transmission and distribution to reduce energy losses and improve power quality.
- **Rs.10,000 crore** will explore opportunities to develop [nuclear power plants](#).
- **Rs.1,000 crore** will be invested in setting up **1 lakh EV charging points** across the state.
- The plan includes [rooftop solar power](#) for **10 lakh households** under the [PM Surya Ghar Yojana](#).
- The investment is expected to generate over **28,000 direct jobs** in Rajasthan.



PM Surya Ghar Yojana

- **About:** It is a central scheme to promote the adoption of [solar rooftop systems](#) by providing substantial financial subsidies and ensuring ease of installation.
- **Objective:** It aims to provide free electricity to one crore households in India, who opt to install roof top solar electricity units.
- **Implementation Agencies:** The scheme will be executed at **two levels**.
 - **National Level:** Managed by the **National Programme Implementation Agency (NPIA)**.
 - **State Level:** Managed by **State Implementation Agencies (SIAs)**, which are the Distribution Utilities (DISCOMs) or Power/Energy Departments of the respective states or UTs.
- **Role of DISCOMs:** As SIAs, **DISCOMs are responsible for facilitating various measures** to promote rooftop solar adoption, including ensuring the availability of **net metres**, and conducting timely inspections and commissioning of installations.

Nalin Prabhat Appointed as J&K DGP | Jammu & Kashmir | 01 Oct 2024

Why in News?

Recently, **senior IPS officer Nalin Prabhat** was appointed as the new [Director General of Police \(DGP\)](#) for **Jammu & Kashmir**.

Key Points

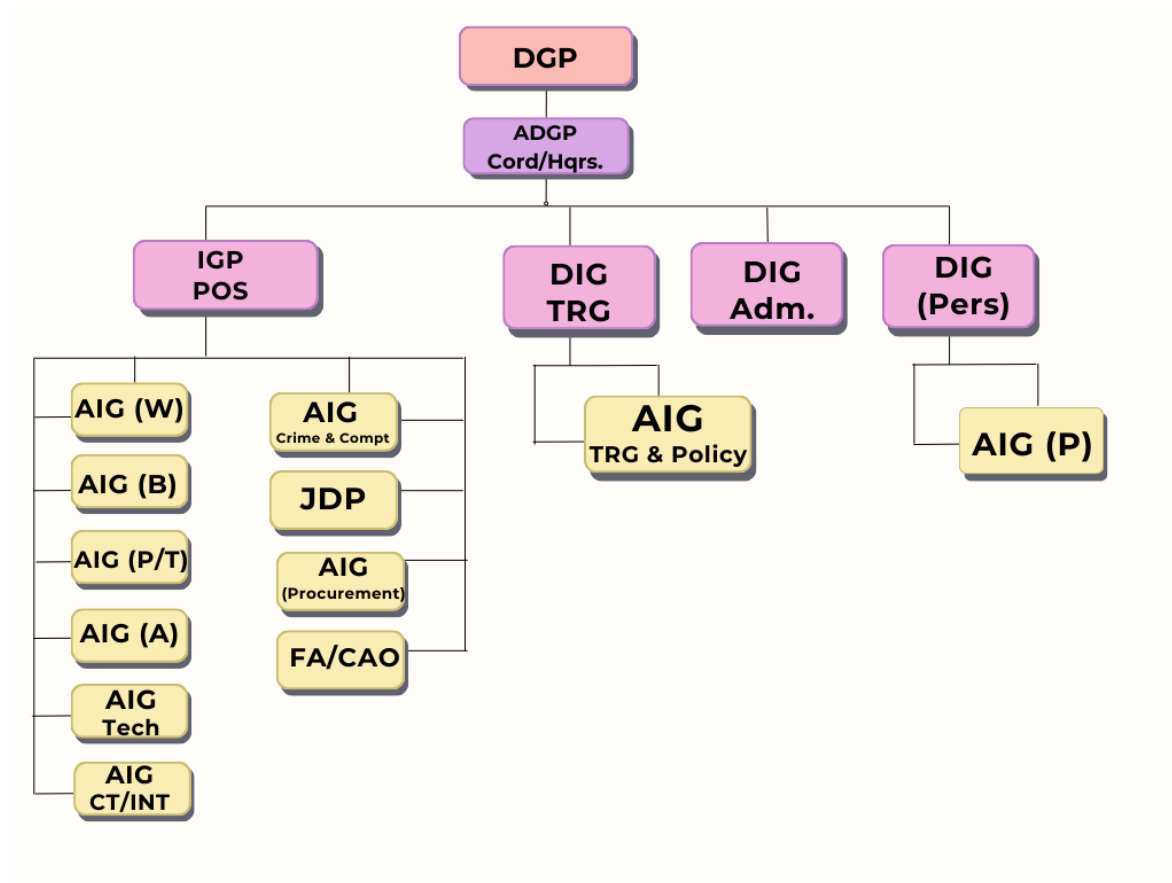
- **New Appointment:**
 - Prabhat is a **three-time Police Gallantry Medal** winner.
 - Prior to his current role, he was the [NSG chief](#) and held top positions in the **CRPF** in J&K, including Special DG and IG (Operations).
 - He headed [Greyhounds](#), an elite **anti-Naxal unit** in Andhra Pradesh.

The Greyhounds

- It is an elite anti-Maoist force raised in **1989** by **IPS officer K.S. Vyas** to combat the growing Maoist threat in Andhra Pradesh.
- The members are well-trained in guerilla and jungle warfare.

National Security Guard (NSG)

- The NSG is a **counter-terrorism unit that formally came into existence in 1986 by an act of Parliament- '[National Security Guard Act, 1986](#)'**.
 - The idea behind raising such force came in the **aftermath of [Operation Blue Star](#) (an Indian military action carried out to remove militant religious leader from the Golden Temple, Amritsar) in 1984**, Akshardham Temple attack and the assassination of former PM Indira Gandhi, for 'combating terrorist activities with a view to protect states against internal disturbances.'



'Khaki Mein Sthitpragya' Released | Uttarakhand | 01 Oct 2024

Why in News?

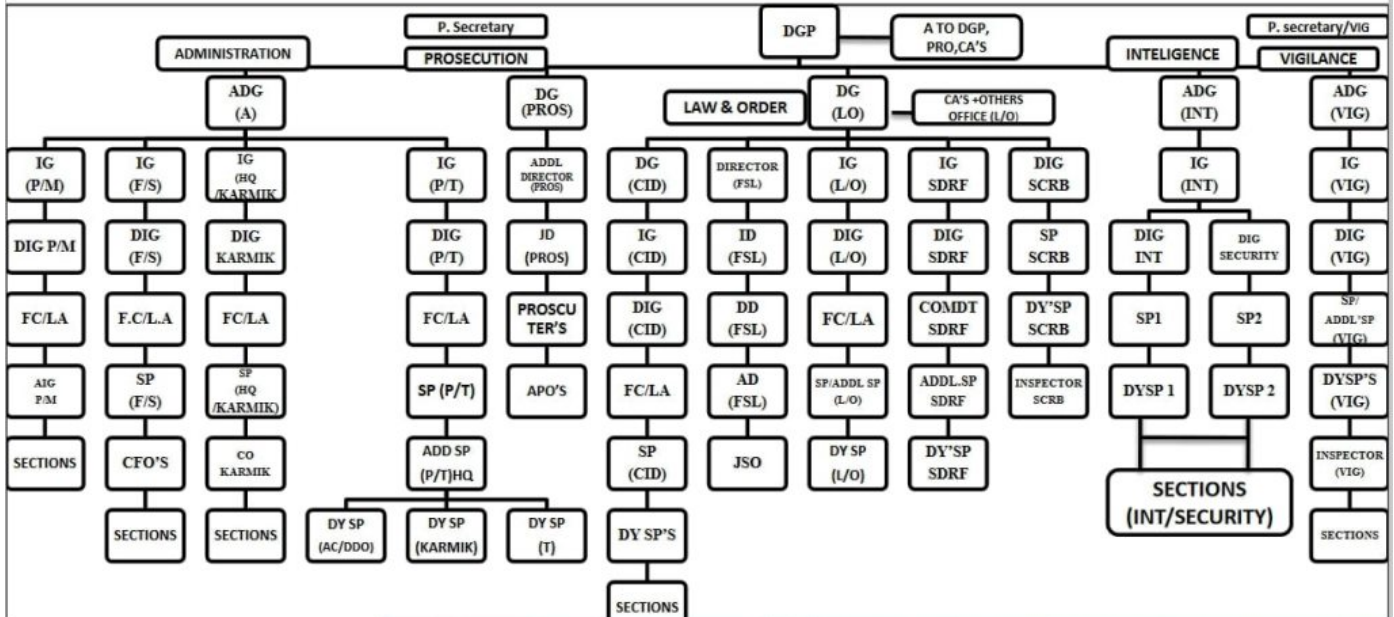
Recently, the Chief Minister of Uttarakhand released the book *Khaki Mein Sthitpragya* written by former DGP of Uttarakhand, Anil Raturi.

Key Points

▪ Book Release:

- The book *Khaki Mein Sthitpragya* was released by **CM Pushkar Singh Dhami** at the **IRDT auditorium** in Dehradun.
- The book is based on Anil Raturi's **memoirs and experiences** during his service as an IPS officer.
- The book presents **challenges, experiences, and memories** from Raturi's **three-and-a-half decades** in service.
- It aims to guide **new police officers** in dealing with challenges through **patience, strong willpower, and dedication**

ORGANISATION CHART



Negligence in Gang Chart Approval | Uttar Pradesh | 01 Oct 2024

Why in News?

Recently, the Uttar Pradesh government informed the [Allahabad High Court](#) about transferring the [District Magistrate](#) of Amroha for negligence in approving gang charts without proper justification violating the **Uttar Pradesh Gangster and Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Rules, 2021**.

Key Points

- **Case Background:**
 - The matter arose from a writ petition filed to quash an FIR lodged against him under **Section 3(1) of the UP Gangsters and Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Act, 1986**.
 - The petitioner contended that neither the Superintendent of Police (SP) nor the DM of Amroha recorded satisfaction while approving the gang chart.
 - **A Gang chart** is a document that contains details about an accused's criminal history and other relevant information in cases related to the **Uttar Pradesh Gangsters and Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Act, 1986**.
- **High Court's Observations:**
 - A bench comprising **Justice Vivek Kumar Birla** and **Justice Arun Kumar Singh Deshwal** noted that the SP-Amroha and DM-Amroha did not record satisfaction while preparing the gang chart, as required by **Rule 16(2) of the 2021 Rules**.
 - The Allahabad High Court noted that the DM's actions were contrary to both the 2021 Rules and the guidelines set by the HC in the **Sanni Mishra vs State of UP case**.
 - The court labeled this as "**sheer negligence**," noting similar cases from Amroha where officials did not properly prepare gang charts according to the rules.
- **Court's Final Decision:**
 - The court refrained from issuing direct action against the officers and left the decision to the state government.

The Uttar Pradesh Gangsters and Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Act, 1986

- **Purpose:** To prevent gang-related and anti-social activities.
- **Scope:** Targets individuals involved in organized crime, violent offenses, or habitual criminals.
- **Provisions:**
 - Defines “gang” and “gangster” in legal terms.
 - Allows authorities to take preventive action, including detaining suspects.
 - Allows the attachment of properties obtained through criminal activities.
 - The act empowers district magistrates and police to approve gang charts (a formal record of an individual’s gang-related activities).

UP Gangster and Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Rules, 2021

- **Purpose:** Provides detailed guidelines for implementing the UP Gangsters Act.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - **Recording Satisfaction:** The competent authority, usually the District Magistrate, must record satisfaction while forwarding and approving gang charts.
 - **Joint Meetings:** Mandates joint meetings between the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate before approving a gang chart.
 - **Due Process:** Specifies procedural guidelines to ensure the preparation of gang charts is thorough and based on concrete evidence.

Haryana's Electoral History | Haryana | 01 Oct 2024

Why in News?

Haryana, a small yet politically significant state, has a history of frequent political defections, and its electoral landscape is influenced by key families and caste dynamics.

Key Points

- **Birth of Haryana (1966):**
 - Haryana was carved out of undivided Punjab on **November 1, 1966**.
 - **Bhagwat Dayal Sharma**, a former Labour Minister of Punjab, was appointed the first CM.
 - Initially, Haryana had 54 seats, increased to **81 in 1967, and 90 by 1977**.
- **Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram Phenomenon (1967):**
 - **Origin of Expression:** Gaya Lal, an Independent MLA, switched parties multiple times in a single day.
 - **Impact:** The term "**Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram**" became a popular descriptor for political turncoats in India.
- **Political Dominance of Key Leaders:**
 - **Bansi Lal (1968-1975):** A Jat leader from Bhiwani, Bansi Lal held power **until the [Emergency](#)**.
 - **Devi Lal (1977):** Led Janata Party to victory post-Emergency; ousted by Bhajan Lal in 1979.
 - **Bhajan Lal's Influence (1980-1982):** Aligned with Indira Gandhi’s Congress, stayed in power despite frequent party shifts.
 - **Lok Dal Dominance:** Devi Lal's Lok Dal, in alliance with BJP, gained a majority in 1987.
 - **V P Singh Era:** Devi Lal supported V P Singh’s anti-corruption campaign, becoming Deputy PM, with son Om Prakash Chautala taking over Haryana.

- **Chautala's Multiple Terms:** Om Prakash Chautala served as CM multiple times between 1989 and 1991.
- **Hooda's Era (2005-2014):** Bhupinder Singh Hooda from Congress led the government, focusing on the Rohtak region.
- **BJP's Rise (2014):** BJP won 47 seats, making Manohar Lal Khattar the first non-Jat CM of Haryana.
- **Current Political Landscape (2024):**
 - **Rural-Urban Divide:**
 - **Urban Regions:** Gurugram, Faridabad, Panipat have more industry and non-farming sectors.
 - **Rural Belt:** Central and southern areas like Rewari, Jind, Bhiwani, dominated by farming, with significant Jat population.
- **Jat Belt Concerns:**
 - **Farmers' Protests:** Resentment against farm laws, later repealed.
 - **Agniveer Scheme:** Concerns about job security for soldiers.
 - **Wrestlers' Protest:** Anger over sexual harassment allegations against a BJP leader.
 - **Unemployment:** Youth dissatisfied with job opportunities.
- **Urban Regions:** Focus on infrastructure, employment, and governance.
- **Caste Dynamics:**
 - **OBC Influence:** Both BJP and Congress are courting OBC voters; Congress proposes a caste census and enhanced reservation limits.
 - **Jat-Dalit Coalition:** Congress is attempting to bridge historical divides between Jats and Dalits for electoral gains.

PDF Reference URL: <https://www.drishtiias.com/statepcs/01-10-2024/print>

