

Centre Approves Proposal to Provide Houses Under PMGAY

Why in News?

The Chhattisgarh government announced that the **Centre has approved its proposal to provide 15,000 houses** under the <u>Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana.</u> These houses will be allocated to surrendered <u>Naxalites</u> and individuals affected by Naxal violence as part of the welfare initiative.

It is emphasized that the scheme aims to include families excluded from the Socio-Economic
 Caste Census 2011 and Awas Plus 2018 lists.

Key Points

- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)
 - About:
 - Launched in 2016, the PMAY-G aims to provide housing for the poorest segments of society.
 - The selection of beneficiaries involves a thorough three-stage validation process, including the Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011, Gram Sabha approvals, and geo-tagging, ensuring that aid reaches the most deserving individuals.
- Under PMAY-G Beneficiaries Receive:
 - **Financial Assistance:** Rs 1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs 1.30 lakh in hilly states, including northeastern states and union territories.
 - Additional Support for Toilets: Rs 12,000 for constructing toilets through convergence with schemes like <u>Swachh Bharat Mission</u> – <u>Gramin (SBM-G)</u> or <u>Mahatma Gandhi National</u> <u>Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)</u> or any other dedicated source of funding.
 - Employment Support: Mandatory provision of 90/95 person-days of unskilled wage employment for beneficiaries through <u>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment</u> <u>Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for house construction.</u>
 - **Basic Amenities**: Access to water, <u>Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)</u>, and electricity connections through convergence with relevant schemes.

Naxalism

- It originated as rebellion against local landlords who bashed a peasant over a land dispute.
 - The rebellion was initiated in 1967, with an objective of rightful redistribution of the land to working peasants under the leadership of Kanu Sanyal and Jagan Santhal.
- Started in West Bengal, the movement has spread across Eastern India; in less developed areas of states such as Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.
- It is considered that Naxals support Maoist political sentiments and ideology.
 - Maoism is a form of communism developed by Mao Tse Tung.
 - It is a **doctrine to capture State power t**hrough a combination of armed insurgency, mass mobilization and strategic alliances.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES TO CURB LWE Originated: 1967 uprising in Naxalbari, West Bengal National Policy and Action Plan to address Left Aim: Societal and political change through Wing Extremism 2015 revolutionary methods SAMADHAN Doctrine IDEOLOGY. S-Smart Leadership Overthrow central government through armed A-Aggressive Strategy revolution (Violence and guerilla warfare) ₿ M- Motivation and Training Establishment of a communist state based on A-Actionable Intelligence D- Dashboard Based KPIs (Key Performance Maoist principles Indicators) and KRAs (Key Result Areas) FACTORS RESPONSIBLE _ H- Harnessing Technology (9) Massive displacement of tribal population; On A-Action plan for each Theatre Due to development projects, mining operations Tribal dissatisfaction; Forest (Conservation) Special Central Assistance (SCA) in Public Act 1980 prohibits tribes from harvesting forest Infrastructure and Services **Operation Green Hunt** Poverty and lack of sustainable means; Greyhounds (Elite commando force in Andhra Driving factors for joining Naxalite movement Lack of effective governance; Insufficient Bastariya Battalion (local recruits in technical intelligence against Naxalism Chhattisgarh who know the language and STATES AFFECTED BY LWE terrain that could generate intelligence and Red Corridor: Experiences severe Naxalismconduct operations) Maoist insurgency The Vision Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, West Countering Naxalism - Bandyopadhyay Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala

HHATTISGARH

A map of India's Maoist conflict

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

Highly affected
Moderately affected
Marginally affected

Committee (2006)

Highlighted the lack of governance, economic, socio-political and cultural discrimination against the tribals

■ Recommended tribal-friendly land acquisition and rehabilitation



