

Centre Approves Proposal to Provide Houses Under PMGAY | Chhattisgarh | 02 Dec 2024

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 <u>Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011</u>, <u>Gram Sabha</u> approvals, and <u>geo-tagging</u>, ensuring that <u>aid</u> 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 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for house construction.
 - **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 through 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 N- No access to Financing 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 (S) 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)

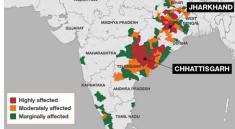
- Red Corridor: Experiences severe Naxalism-Maoist insurgency
- Schhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala

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.

UTAN
PRACESH

WHARKHANE



Countering Naxalism - Bandyopadhyay Committee (2006)

- Highlighted the lack of governance, economic, socio-political and cultural discrimination against the tribals
- Recommended tribal-friendly land acquisition and rehabilitation





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