



## Panchayat Se Parliament 2.0 | Jharkhand | 07 Jan 2025

### Why in News?

Recently, [Lok Sabha Speaker](#) Om Birla inaugurated **“Panchayat Se Parliament 2.0”** aiming to provide women representatives from Panchayati Raj institutions across the country with insights into [the Constitution](#) and parliamentary procedures.

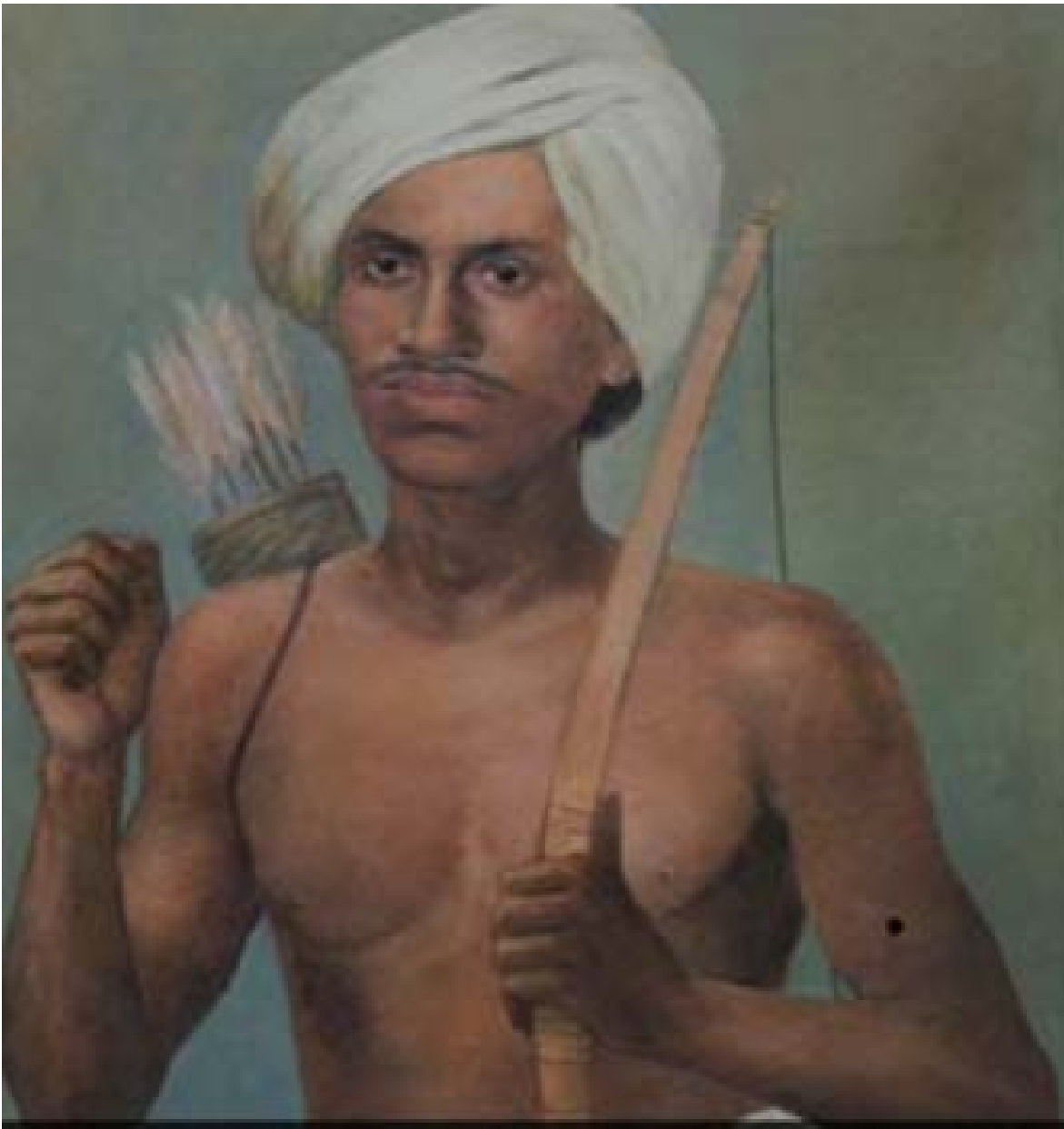
- The event commemorates **the 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of [tribal icon Birsa Munda](#).**

### Key Points

- **Aim:**
  - The initiative aims to empower these elected women representatives from [Panchayati Raj institutions](#) by enhancing their knowledge of **constitutional provisions, parliamentary procedures, and governance**, fostering effective leadership.
  - The programme brings together 502 **elected women representatives from [Scheduled Tribes](#)** across 22 States and Union Territories, ensuring inclusivity and diversity.
- **Workshops and Sessions:**
  - The programme includes **interactive workshops and sessions** moderated by experts and [Members of Parliament](#).
  - It is organised by [National Commission for Women \(NCW\)](#) and [Lok Sabha Secretariat](#), in collaboration with **the Ministry of Tribal Affairs**.
- **Guided Tours:**
  - Participants embarked on guided tours of the [New Parliament House](#), [Samvidhan Sadan](#), [Pradhanmantri Sangrahalaya](#), and [Rashtrapati Bhavan](#) to gain a deeper understanding of India's legislative processes and [democratic institutions](#).

### Birsa Munda

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- He was **born on 15<sup>th</sup> November 1875**. He belonged to [the Munda tribe](#).
- He spearheaded an **Indian tribal religious Millenarian movement** during British rule in the **late 19<sup>th</sup> century** across the **tribal belt of modern-day Jharkhand and Bihar**.
- He led [the Munda Rebellion \(Ulgulan\)](#), and his birth anniversary is celebrated as [Janjatiya Gaurav Divas](#).

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## First Instalment of Mainiya Samman Yojana | Jharkhand | 07 Jan 2025

Why in News?

During an event in Ranchi, Jharkhand Chief Minister transferred Rs 11,415.44 crore to 56.62 lakh women under the '[Mukhyamantri Mainiya Samman Yojana](#),' with each receiving Rs 2,500 through [direct benefit transfer \(DBT\)](#).

## Key Points

- **Empowering Women Beneficiaries:**
  - Addressing a **gathering of women from all 24 districts**, the CM emphasized **empowering women to achieve their dreams** independently.
  - The scheme's **potential to enable women** to provide better education, health facilities, and meet their day-to-day needs was highlighted.
  - He encouraged women to **use the funds to buy [nutritious food](#)**, including meat and fish, to combat [anemia](#).
  - The **money could also help women purchase** gas cylinders, clothing for festivals, and school supplies for children, reducing reliance on government food grains.

## Mukhyamantri Mainiya Samman Yojana

- **Launched in August 2024**, it provides Rs 1,000 monthly to women aged **21-50** through **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)**.
- Ahead of Assembly polls, the **financial assistance was increased to Rs 2,500** due to its popularity.

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## Security Personnel Killed in Bijapur | Chhattisgarh | 07 Jan 2025

### Why in News?

Recently, an [improvised explosive device \(IED\)](#) planted by [Maoists](#) killed eight security personnel and a civilian in Chhattisgarh's Bijapur district.

## Key Points

- **About the Incident:**
  - The incident occurred when a joint-operation party was returning from an **anti-Naxal operation** in the [Abujmad forests](#).
  - The deceased included members of [the District Reserve Guard \(DRG\)](#) and [Bastar Fighters](#), both **specialised forces** combating [left-wing extremism](#) in the Bastar region.
- **Government Response:**
  - The Union Home Minister expressed deep condolences, vowing to **[eliminate Naxalism](#) by March 2026**.
  - Chhattisgarh Chief Minister condemned the act, attributing it to Naxalites' frustration with ongoing [counter-insurgency operations](#).

# LEFT WING EXTREMISM

## ABOUT

- ↳ **Originated:** 1967 uprising in Naxalbari, West Bengal
- ↳ **Aim:** Societal and political change through revolutionary methods

## IDEOLOGY

- ↳ Overthrow central government through armed revolution (Violence and guerilla warfare)
- ↳ Establishment of a communist state based on Maoist principles

## FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

- ↳ **Massive displacement of tribal population;** Due to development projects, mining operations
- ↳ **Tribal dissatisfaction;** Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 prohibits tribes from harvesting forest resources
- ↳ **Poverty and lack of sustainable means;** Driving factors for joining Naxalite movement
- ↳ **Lack of effective governance;** Insufficient technical intelligence against Naxalism

## STATES AFFECTED BY LWE

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

## GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES TO CURB LWE

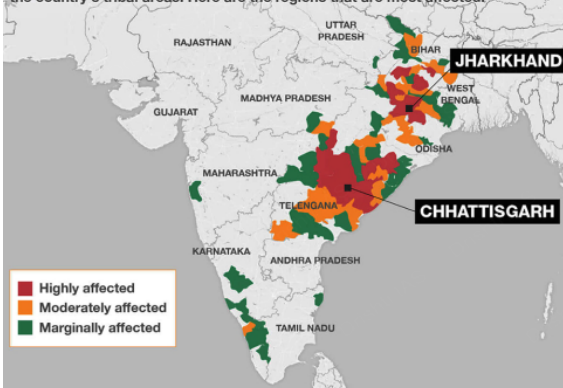
- ↳ National Policy and Action Plan to address Left Wing Extremism 2015
- ↳ **SAMADHAN Doctrine**
  - ↳ **S-** Smart Leadership
  - ↳ **A-** Aggressive Strategy
  - ↳ **M-** Motivation and Training
  - ↳ **A-** Actionable Intelligence
  - ↳ **D-** Dashboard Based KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) and KRAs (Key Result Areas)
  - ↳ **H-** Harnessing Technology
  - ↳ **A-** Action plan for each Theatre
  - ↳ **N-** No access to Financing
- ↳ **Special Central Assistance (SCA)** in Public Infrastructure and Services
- ↳ **Operation Green Hunt**
- ↳ **Greyhounds** (Elite commando force in Andhra Pradesh)
- ↳ **Bastariya Battalion** (local recruits in Chhattisgarh who know the language and terrain that could generate intelligence and conduct operations)

### 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

## 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.



## Improvised Explosive Device

- An **improvised explosive device (IED)** is a **homemade bomb** designed to destroy or incapacitate targets, commonly **used by criminals, terrorists, and insurgents in various forms**.
- IEDs can be delivered through multiple means, including vehicles, placement by individuals, or roadside concealment, and **gained prominence during the Iraq War** that began in 2003.



	Common uses	Common form	Known IED use
<b>High explosives</b>			
Ammonium nitrate and fuel oil (ANFO)	Mining and blasting <sup>2</sup>	Solid	Oklahoma City bombing
Triacetone Triperoxide (TATP)	No common uses; mixed from other materials	Crystalline solid	2005 bombings in London
Semtex, C-4	Primarily military	Plastic solid	Irish Republican Army bombings
Ethylene glycol dinitrate (EGDN)	Component of low-freezing dynamite	Liquid	Millennium Bomber, intended for Los Angeles airport, 1999
Urea nitrate	Fertilizer	Crystalline solid	World Trade Center 1993
<b>Low explosive</b>			
Smokeless powder	Ammunition	Solid	Olympic Park bombings

## Illegal Mining Operation in Haryana | Haryana | 07 Jan 2025

### Why in News?

- Recently, the mining mafia allegedly injured [Haryana State Enforcement Bureau](#) officers during an inspection of an [illegal mining operation](#) in **Ghata Shamshabad village, Nuh district**.

### Key Points

- About the Incident:**
  - The State Enforcement Bureau team **sustained injuries from the stone pelting** and narrowly escaped.
  - Police registered an [First Information Report \(FIR\)](#) against 22 unidentified individuals under [the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita](#) and other laws.
- Illegal Mining:**
  - About:**
    - Illegal mining is the extraction of minerals, ores, or other valuable resources from land or water bodies **without the necessary permits, licenses, or regulatory approvals** from government authorities.
    - It can also involve the violation of environmental, labor, and safety standards.
  - Issues:**
    - Environmental Degradation:**
      - It can lead to deforestation, soil erosion, and water pollution and can result in **the destruction of habitats for wildlife**, which can have serious ecological consequences.
    - Hazards:**
      - Illegal mining often involves the **use of hazardous chemicals such as mercury and cyanide**, which can pose serious **health risks to miners** and nearby communities.
    - Loss of Revenue:**
      - It can lead to a **loss of revenue for governments** as miners may not pay

- appropriate taxes and royalties.
- This can have significant economic impacts, particularly in countries where natural resources are a major source of revenue.
- Human Rights Violations:**
  - Illegal mining can also result in [human rights violations](#), including forced labor, child labor, and exploitation of vulnerable populations.

# BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA (BNS), 2023

*BNS 2023 replaced Indian Penal Code 1860, incorporating 358 sections (511 in IPC), maintaining most of the IPC provisions, introducing new offences, eliminating court- struck-down offences, and enhancing penalties for various offences.*

### New Offences

- ✘ **Promise to Marry:** Criminalising “deceitful” promises to marry
- ✘ **Mob Lynching:** Codify offences linked to mob lynching and hate-crime murders
- ✘ Ordinary criminal law now covers **Organized Crime** and **Terrorism**, including a broader scope for terror financing in BNS compared to UAPA
- ✘ **Attempt to Suicide:** Criminalises attempts to commit suicide with intent to compel or restrain any public servant from discharging official duty
- ✘ **Community Service:** Added as possible form of punishment

### Deletions

- ✘ **Unnatural Sexual Offences:** Section 377 of the IPC, which criminalised homosexuality among other “unnatural” sexual activities repealed completely
- ✘ **Adultery:** Offence of adultery omitted in consonance of apex court judgement
- ✘ **Thugs:** Section 310 of IPC fully omitted
- ✘ **Gender Neutrality:** Some laws dealing with children modified to bring gender neutrality

### Other Modifications

- ✘ **Fake News:** Criminalisation of publishing false and misleading information
- ✘ **Sedition:** Introduced under a new name ‘deshdroh’ with wider definition
- ✘ **Mandatory Minimum Sentence:** In several provisions, mandatory minimum sentences prescribed which may limit scope for judicial discretion
- ✘ **Damage to Public Property:** Carry a graded fine (i.e. fine corresponding to the amount of damage caused)
- ✘ **Death by Negligence:** Elevates punishment for causing death by negligence from two to five years (for doctors - 2 yrs imprisonment)

### Key Issues

- ✘ **Criminal Responsibility Age Discrepancy:** Criminal responsibility starts at seven, extendable to 12 based on maturity, potentially conflicting with global recommendations
- ✘ **Inconsistencies in Child Offense Definitions:** It sets child age below 18, but age criteria for offenses like rape differ, causing inconsistency
- ✘ **Retention of IPC Provisions on Rape and Sexual Harassment:** Maintains IPC provisions on rape and sexual harassment, omitting **Justice Verma Committee's 2013** suggestions for gender-neutral rape and recognizing marital rape as an offense.

 Drishiti IAS

## PM Invited to Attend National Games in Uttarakhand | Uttarakhand | 07 Jan 2025

### Why in News?

Recently, the Uttarakhand Chief Minister invited the Prime Minister to attend [the National Games](#), which will be held in the state **from 28<sup>th</sup> January to 14<sup>th</sup> February 2025**. This is the **first time Uttarakhand is hosting the event**.

### Key Points

- **Gifts Presented to the PM:**
  - The Chief Minister presented a shawl made by **Malari artisans** from Chamoli district and a **replica of Narayan Ashram** to the Prime Minister during their meeting.

## ▪ About the Projects:

### ◦ Development Updates:

- He informed the Prime Minister about ongoing development projects in Uttarakhand.
- He highlighted the fast-paced progress on **the first phase of the Rishikesh-Karnprayag rail line project.**
- He also mentioned the completion of the survey for **the Tanakpur-Bageshwar rail project.**
- He updated the Prime Minister on the [Jal Jeevan Mission's progress](#) in Uttarakhand.
  - He also proposed **closing the old Rishikesh railway station** and operating all trains from the **new Yoga Nagari railway station.**
  - It was suggested that the land of the old station be repurposed for a new road system to improve traffic flow.

### ◦ Rishikesh as an Iconic City:

- The Chief Minister expressed gratitude for selecting Rishikesh as an iconic city for river rafting.
- He requested Centre's support for [the Haridwar-Rishikesh Ganga Corridor and Sharda Corridor project](#) due to limited state resources.

### ◦ Geothermal Energy Project:

- He shared that an MoU is proposed with **the Iceland Embassy** for exploiting [geothermal energy in Uttarakhand.](#)
- He confirmed receiving the necessary no-objection letters from [the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy,](#) and **Ministry of External Affairs.**
- He also requested technical and financial support for the project to help Uttarakhand contribute to [the zero carbon emission goal by 2070.](#)

### ◦ Road Transport Proposals:

- The Chief Minister sought clearance for various road transport proposals sent to the Ministry of Road Transport. These include:
  - Rishikesh Bypass
  - Haridwar Bypass (Package 2)
  - [Dehradun-Mussoorie Connectivity](#)
  - Dehradun Ring Road
  - Champawat Bypass
  - Lalkuan, Haldwani, and Kathgodam Bypass
  - [Manaskhand Project](#)

## National Games

### ▪ Background:

- The Olympic movement, which garnered the attention of the nation in **the 1920s,** **includes the National Games.** The **National Games** in India were first envisioned as the Indian Olympic Games with the goal of promoting Olympic sports in the nation.
  - The **first edition** of the [Indian Olympic Games](#) at Lahore in an undivided Punjab in 1924.
  - The Indian Olympic Games were named as **National Games** beginning in 1940. This competition sets athletes from several Indian states with one another in a variety of sporting disciplines.

### ▪ Objectives:

- They are held for the benefit of Indian athletes, sports organisations etc.
- They help in raising awareness among **states/UT's** about the necessity of developing internationally grade sports infrastructure.
- It attempts to attract a wide number of youths to participate in sports activities.
- It aims to inculcate sports culture in individuals from all walks of life and educate them on the value of sports in building a healthy society.

### ▪ Jurisdiction:

- The duration and the regulations of the National Games are entirely within the jurisdiction of [the Indian Olympic Association.](#)

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# Tigress Found Dead in MP's Reserve | Madhya Pradesh | 07 Jan 2025

## Why in News?

Recently, the **carcass of a four year-old tigress** in **the Pench Tiger Reserve (PTR)** in Madhya Pradesh's Seoni district. The officials suspect **poaching** to be the cause of death.

## Key Points

- **Carcass Discovery:**
  - The carcass was found in the **Kurai area** of Pench Tiger Reserve (PTR).
  - The officials confirmed that **the tigress died due to electrocution.**
- **Poaching Investigation:**
  - A case has been registered, and authorities are working to arrest unidentified poachers involved in the incident.
  - Initial investigations suggested that poachers attempted **unsuccessfully to chop off the tigress's paws.**
  - Following a post-mortem, the carcass was disposed of according to **National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)** guidelines.

## Pench Tiger Reserve (PTR)

- PTR is the **joint pride of both Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.**
- The Reserve is located in the **southern reaches of the Satpura hills in the Seoni and Chhindwara districts in Madhya Pradesh**, and continues in **Nagpur district in Maharashtra** as a separate Sanctuary.
  - It was declared a **National Park** by the Government of Maharashtra in 1975 and the identity of a **tiger reserve** was granted to it in the year 1992.
  - However, PTR **Madhya Pradesh was granted the same status in 1992-1993.** It is one of the major **Protected Areas of Satpura-Maikal ranges of the Central Highlands.**
- It is among the sites notified as **Important Bird Areas (IBA) of India.**
  - The IBA is a programme of Birdlife International which aims to **identify, monitor and protect a global network of IBAs for conservation** of the world's birds and associated diversity.