

High Court Postpones Hearing on Wild Elephants | Madhya Pradesh | 16 Jan 2025

Why in News?

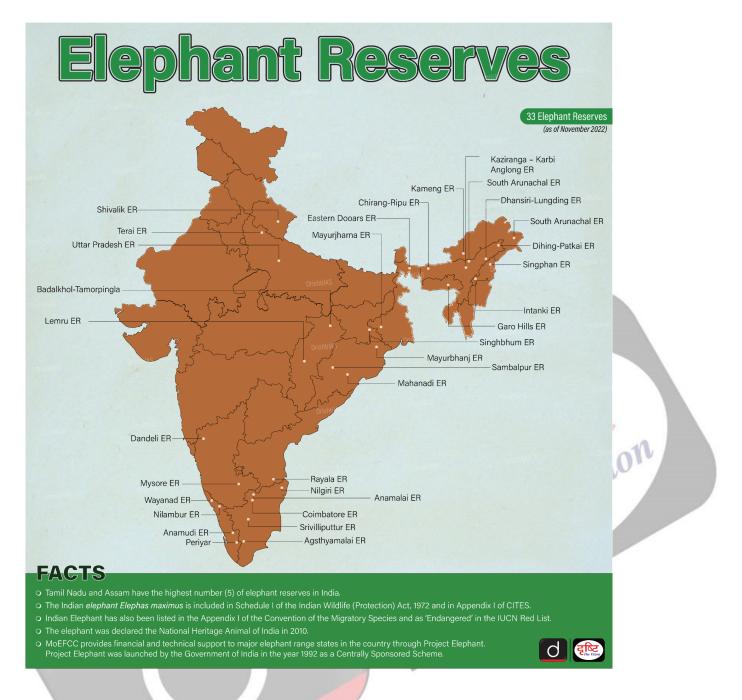
A division bench of the Madhya Pradesh (MP) High Court, postponed the hearing of a Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

 The PIL seeks protection and proper care of wild elephants straying from Chhattisgarh to Madhya Pradesh.

Key Points

- The MP High court instructed that the case be presented before the regular bench hearing the matter.
 - In the previous hearing before the bench headed by the <u>Chief Justice</u>, the state government informed the court that a committee, comprising a **chairman** and **six experts**, was constituted to examine the issues raised in the petition regarding the protection and well-being of wild elephants entering the jungles of Madhya Pradesh from Chhattisgarh.
- The petitioner presented a list of experts in controlling wild elephants before the court.
 - The state government requested time to consult experts from outside the state, as suggested by the petitioner.
- During a previous hearing the petitioner raised the issue of the **death of 11 wild elephants** in the **Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve** area, stating that there is no expert in the state of MP to control the wild elephants.

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Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve

- It is located in the Umaria district of Madhya Pradesh and is spread over the Vindhya hills.
 - It holds significant historical importance, evidenced by the presence of the renowned <u>Bandhavgarh Fort</u>, along with numerous caves, rock paintings, and carvings throughout the protected area.
- In 1968, it was designated as a national park and in 1993 was declared a tiger reserve.
- It is known for the <u>Royal Bengal Tigers.</u>
 - Other important prey species consist of <u>chital</u>, sambhar, <u>barking deer</u>, nilgai, <u>chinkara</u>, <u>wild pig</u>, chowsingha, <u>langur</u> and <u>rhesus macaque</u>.
 - Dependent upon them are the major predators like <u>tiger</u>, <u>leopard</u>, wild dog, <u>wolf</u> and jackal.

Clay Rudraksha Garlands | Madhya Pradesh | 16 Jan 2025

Why in News?

Madhya Pradesh has become a leading state for <u>women's empowerment</u> and sustainable craftsmanship with the rising popularity of clay Rudraksha garlands.

• This is skillfully crafted by women artisans using the soil from the Narmada River.

Key Points

- The women's empowerment and sustainable craftsmanship, spearheaded by the <u>Madhya</u> <u>Pradesh Tourism Board (MPTB)</u>, has not only celebrated local artistry but also opened new avenues of employment for women.
- As part of MPTB's Safe Tourist Places for Women initiative, women and girls in the Sanchi cluster receive clay art training through the 'Maati Kala Shilp' scheme.
 - The training programme emphasizes a balance between preserving **traditional clay craft methods** and incorporating modern techniques.
 - Women artisans are taught soil preparation, moulding, drying, finishing, and quality control processes to meet market demands.
- Over 200 women have been trained in various clay techniques, both fired and unfired, allowing them to produce a diverse range of items, including <u>Sanchi stupas</u>, diyas, ornamental vessels, animal figurines, and toys.
- The initiative has significantly boosted the livelihood of women in Sanchi, where many now earn a stable monthly income of ₹14,000 to ₹15,000.
- The artisans have also expanded their reach beyond Sanchi to cities like Bhopal and Jabalpur, receiving recognition and encouragement from various quarters.
 - A key milestone in their success came when a private hotel chain began ordering approximately **2,000 garlands per month.**
- Currently, the women's group has scaled production to around 5,000 garlands monthly and continues to explore new market opportunities with the support of MPTB.

Narmada River

Narmada River	INDIA
	INDIA
S S	MADHYA PRADESH
GUJARAT	Bhopal Narmada Japalbur
Baroda Maheshwar	Narmada Bargi
Sardar	Omkareshwar
Surat Sarovar	MADHYA PRADESH
CAMBAY	No the

About:

- The **Narmada River** (also known as Rewa) serves as a traditional boundary between North and South India.
- It is 1,312 km west of its origin from the **Amarkantak peak of Maikal mountain**. It flows into the **Gulf of Khambhat.**
- It drains a large area in **Madhya Pradesh** besides some areas in the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- It is a West flowing river of the peninsular region flowing through a rift valley between the <u>Vindhya Range</u> on the north and the <u>Satpura Range</u> on the south.
- Tributaries:
 - The predominant tributaries from the right are **Hiran, Tendori, Barna, Kolar, Man, Uri, Hatni** and **Orsang.**

The Vision

- The predominant left tributaries are **Burner**, **Banjar**, **Sher**, **Shakkar**, **Dudhi**, **Tawa**, **Ganjal**, **Chhota Tawa**, **Kundi**, **Goi**, and **Karjan**.
- Dams:
 - The Major dams on the river include **Omkareshwar** and **Maheshwar dams.**

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