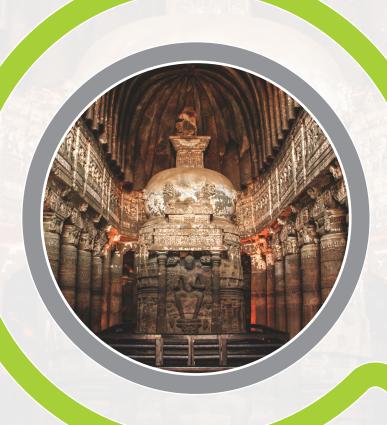


STATE PCS CA CONSOLIDATION MAHARASHTRA



JUNE 2025



C-171/2, Block-A, Sector-15, Noida



641, Mukherjee Nagar, Opp. Signature View Apartment, New Delhi



21, Pusa Road, **Karol Bagh** New Delhi



Tashkent Marg, Civil Lines, Prayagraj, **Uttar Pradesh**



Tonk Road, Vasundhra Colony, Jaipur, Rajasthan



Burlington Arcade Mall, Burlington Chauraha, Vidhan Sabha Marg, Lucknow



12, Main AB Road, Bhawar Kuan, Indore, Madhya Pradesh

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Kolhapuri Chappals

Why in News?

Italian luxury fashion brand Prada has admitted drawing inspiration from traditional Indian handcrafted footwear for its Men's Spring/Summer **2026 sandals**, after facing backlash for not crediting the resemblance to India's GI-tagged Kolhapuri chappals.

Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (MACCIA), in collaboration with artisans, decided to patent Kolhapuri chappals to protect them internationally.



Key Points

- **About Kolhapuri Chappals:**
 - ★ It is handcrafted in Kolhapur (Maharashtra) and nearby districts like Sangli, Satara, and Solapur, dating back to the 12th-13th century, and was originally made for royalty.
 - ★ It is made using vegetable-tanned leather from cow, buffalo, or goat, and is fully handmade without nails or synthetic components
 - ★ It is recognised for its T-strap shape, detailed braiding, and open-toe design, mostly in tan or deep brown shades.
 - ★ It was granted Geographical Indication (GI) status in 2019, covering eight districts in Maharashtra and Karnataka.

- Other GI Tagged Products of Maharashtra:
 - Kasti Coriander (2023)
 - ★ Sangli Raisins (2016)
 - Mangalwedha Jowar (2016)

Geographical Indication (GI) Tag

- About: A GI tag is a name or sign used on certain products that correspond to specific geographical location or origin.
 - ★ The GI tag ensures that only authorised users or those residing in the geographical territory are allowed to use the popular product name.
 - It also protects the product from being copied or imitated by others.
 - ★ A registered GI is valid for 10 years and can be renewed.
 - ★ GI registration is overseen by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- **Legal Framework:**
 - ★ Geographical Indications of **Goods (Registration and** Protection) Act, 1999
 - ★ WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects **Intellectual Property Rights** (TRIPS).















Operation Deep Manifest

Why in News?

Under Operation Deep Manifest, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) seized cargo containers carrying Pakistani-origin goods at Nhava Sheva port in Mumbai.

Key Points

About the Operation:

- ★ The DRI launched the Operation to crack down on illegal imports of Pakistani-origin goods rerouted through third countries, primarily via Dubai, UAE.
 - Following the Pahalgam terror attacks, the Government imposed a total ban on direct or indirect imports or transit of goods originating from Pakistan.
 - Despite this, importers attempted to bypass the ban by mis-declaring the origin and falsifying shipping documents.
- ★ Strategic Enforcement to Protect National Security:
 - Operation Deep Manifest reflects DRI's enforcing commitment to Government's trade policy and securing India's national and economic interests.
 - Through targeted intelligence, interagency coordination, and robust enforcement, DRI continues to safeguard India's economic borders against misuse of trade channels.

Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI)

- The DRI, apex anti-smuggling agency of India, was established on 4th December 1957, and has evolved from the Central Revenue Intelligence **Board** formed in 1953.
- ▼ The DRI, under the <u>Central Board of Indirect</u> Taxes & Customs, Ministry of Finance, investigates and enforces Customs and indirect tax laws.

The Directorate General of **GST Intelligence** (formerly the Directorate General of Anti-Evasion/Central Excise Intelligence) and the Narcotics Control Bureau were created from the DRI before becoming specialized agencies.

Jiyo Parsi Scheme

Why in News?

The Ministry of Minority Affairs held a one-day biometric authentication drive for Jiyo Parsi scheme beneficiaries in Mumbai, Maharashtra to support the Parsi community and address its declining population.

• The successful biometric drive reflects the government's commitment to transparency, accountability, and timely delivery of benefits to the community.

Key Points

About Jiyo Parsi Scheme:

- ★ It is a Central Sector Scheme, launched in
- ★ Offers financial aid for infertility treatments like surrogacy, and post-conception care.
- ★ Provides monthly financial support to Parsi couples with children and dependent elderly members.
- Promotes early marriage, fertility awareness, and family support within the community.

Parsi Community:

- ★ Parsis are members of the Zoroastrian faith, which follows the teachings of the ancient Iranian prophet Zoroaster (or Zarathustra).
- ★ The Parsis trace their ancestry to Persian Zoroastrians who migrated to India to escape religious persecution following the rise of Islam in Persia.
- Most Parsis live in Mumbai and nearby towns and villages in western India, with smaller populations in Pakistan and Karnataka.











★ While not a Hindu caste, Parsis form a welldefined and close-knit religious community with a strong sense of identity and cultural heritage.

India's Minority Communities

Minority Communities:

- ★ The Central Government determines minority status under the National Commission for Minorities Act (NCMA), 1992, officially recognizing Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jains (added in 2014), and Zoroastrians (Parsis) as minority communities.
- ★ Together, they constitute around 19.3% of India's total population (Census 2011).

• Constitutional Provisions:

- * Article 29 protects minorities' rights to preserve their distinct language, script, and culture, and prohibits discrimination based on religion, race, caste, or language.
- * Article 30 grants minorities the right to establish and manage educational institutions.

Nagpur-Goa Shaktipeeth **Expressway Project**

Why in News?

The state cabinet approved the provision of Rs 20,787 crore to accelerate the Nagpur-Goa Shaktipeeth Expressway project.

Key Points

- Route and Distance: The expressway connects the Maharashtra-Goa border from Pawnar (Wardha district) in the east to Patra Devi (Sindhudurg district) in the west.
 - ★ The total length of the expressway will be 802.6 km.

- Reduced Travel Time: The expressway will significantly **reduce the travel time** from Nagpur to Goa from 18 hours to just 8 hours.
- District Connectivity: The expressway will pass through 12 districts of Maharashtra: Wardha, Yavatmal, Hingoli, Nanded, Parbhani, Beed, Latur, Dharashiv, Solapur, Sangli, Kolhapur, Sindhudurg.
 - ★ The expressway will later be connected to the Konkan Expressway on the Goa-Maharashtra border.
- Religious and Pilgrimage Site Connections: The highway will connect several major religious sites, including Shakti Peethas like Mahur, Tuljapur, Kolhapur, and pilgrimage sites like Ambejogai.
 - ★ It will also link shrines of saints like Mukundaraj Swami, Jogai Devi, and important Jyotirlingas (Aundha Nagnath and Parli Vaijnath).
 - ★ Other sacred places such as Shri Vitthal Rukmini Temple in Pandharpur, Karanja-Lad, Akkalkot, Gangapur, Narsobachi Wadi, Audumbara, and Datta Guru shrines will also be connected.
- Financial and Land Acquisition Details: A loan of Rs 12,000 crore has been approved by **HUDCO** for land acquisition.
 - ★ About 7,500 hectares of land will be acquired from this fund.
- Project Implementation: The Maharashtra Road Development Corporation (MSRDC) will be responsible for implementing the entire project.
- Farmer's Protest: Farmers' protests over the Shaktipeeth highway project, which involves acquiring 8,000 hectares of land, have sparked political concerns. However, despite opposition, the government has continued with land acquisitions.





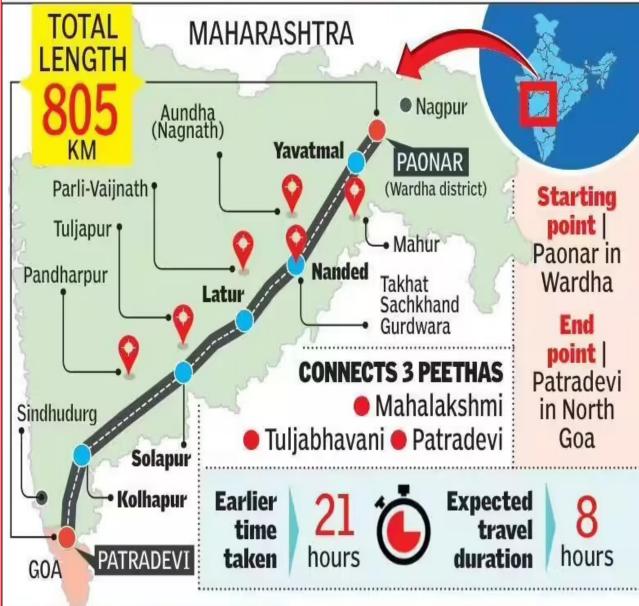








GO GOA FROM NAGE



TOURISM DESTINATIONS: Sewagram, Karanja Lad, Mahur, Aundha Nagnath, Takht Sachkhand Gurudwara, Parli Vajyanath, Ambejogai, Adampur of Saint Balumama, Manalvedha, Kunkeshwar, Narsobachiwadi, Tuljapur, Pandharpur & Patradevi



















7

Establishment of Shahir Sable Research Centre

Why in News?

The **Maharashtra government** has announced that it will establish an independent research centre dedicated to studying the state's experimental arts.

• This centre will be named after the legendary Marathi folk artist **Shahir Krishnarao Sable**.

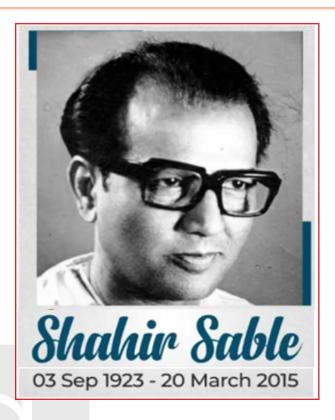
Key Points

Research Centre:

- The new research centre will be located at the P. L. Deshpande Maharashtra Kala Academy in Mumbai.
- ★ The primary aim of the centre is to facilitate in-depth academic research and systematic study of Maharashtra's experimental and folk arts.
 - Maharashtra has a rich and diverse legacy of experimental and folk art forms with great historical and cultural value, including Shahiri, Powada, Jagran, Gondhal, Tamasha, Vag Natya, Dashavatari, Bharud, and Keertan.
- ★ The centre aims to systematically classify, analyse, and academically explore Maharashtra's experimental arts.
- ★ It will serve as a valuable resource hub for undergraduate, postgraduate, and PhD scholars who wish to conduct research in this field.

Shahir Krishnarao Sable:

- ★ He was a legendary Marathi folk artist who played a significant role in preserving and promoting Maharashtra's folk traditions.
- ★ He is best known for composing the iconic song "Jai Jai Maharashtra Majha", which was officially declared the state song in 2023.
- ★ In recognition of his contributions, he was awarded the Padma Shri in 1998.
- ★ He was also an important figure in the Samyukta Maharashtra movement, which advocated for a separate Marathi-speaking state.



Hindi As Third Language in Maharashtra Schools

Why in News?

The Maharashtra government has issued a new directive mandating the <u>teaching of Hindi as a third</u> <u>language</u> in Marathi and English medium schools from Classes 1 to 5.

Key Points

- Hindi as Third Language:
 - ★ The revised government resolution (GR), stated that Hindi will "generally" be the third language.
 - ★ The GR is part of implementing the State Curriculum Framework for School Education 2024, aligned with the <u>National Education</u> Policy (NEP) 2020.
 - Students can opt for another <u>Indian language</u> if at least 20 students per grade in a school make such a request.
 - In that case, the government will provide either a language teacher or online instruction.

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- ★ The directive makes Marathi compulsory across all school mediums and mandates inclusion of the medium of instruction, Marathi, and English under the three-language formula.
- NEP 2020 and the Three Language Formula:
 - ★ NEP 2020 Policy: Mandates that students learn three languages, with at least two being Indian languages.
 - ★ Changes from Previous Policies: Unlike the NEP 1968, which required Hindi, English, and a regional language, NEP 2020 offers flexibility in language choices, allowing states and students to decide their language preferences.
 - ★ Regional Flexibility: The policy promotes multilingualism by respecting cultural and regional diversity, giving states and students the freedom to select languages.

Evolution of the Three Language Formula

- Article 351 of the Constitution: Directs the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language.
- Kothari Commission (1964-66): Introduced the idea of the three-language formula, which was later included in the National Policy on Education (1968).
- NEP 1968: Recommended the use of regional languages in primary and secondary education and advocated for their adoption at the university level as well.
- 1992 Programme of Action: Suggested that the mother tongue or regional language should be the medium of instruction at the pre-school level.
- Right to Education Act, 2009: Stated that, whenever possible, the medium of instruction should be the child's mother tongue.
- NEP 2020: Advocates for using the home language, mother tongue, local language, or regional language as the medium of instruction at least until Grade 5, with a preference for extending this till Grade 8 and beyond.

Maharashtra Cabinet Approves Agri Al Policy

Why in News?

The Maharashtra Cabinet approved the MahaAgri-Al Policy 2025-29, focusing on transforming the agriculture sector with the integration of Al, robotics, drones, and predictive analytics.

Key Points:

- Innovation and Incubation Centres: The policy will establish innovation and incubation centres at four agricultural universities, guided by prestigious institutions such as the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Indian Institute of Science (IISc).
- Funding and Implementation: A fund of Rs 500 crore has been allocated for the first three years of the policy, accompanied by a three-tier administrative structure to ensure efficient execution.
- Global Collaboration and Annual Summit: An independent centre will be established to foster global partnerships, and an annual global summit will be organized to connect with investors, rotating locations across the state.
- Policy Evolution: The policy will be updated every five years to keep pace with rapid advancements in the AI sector.

Servants of India Society (SIS)

Why in News?

Tensions have reignited between **Pune-based Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (GIPE)** and its parent body, the **Servants of India Society (SIS)**, with both parties express concerns regarding financial management matters.

Key Points

- Servants of India Society (SIS):
 - **★** About
 - Established on 12th June 1905, in Pune by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, along with G.K. Devadhar, A.V. Patwardhan, and N.A. Dravid.

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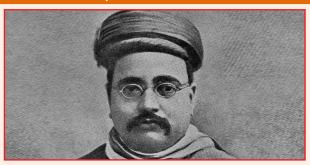


- Gokhale envisioned the Society as a platform to train committed individuals who would serve the nation with a spirit of dedication and service.
- The Society aimed to promote political education, constructive agitation, and constitutional methods to further India's national interest.
- Members were viewed as missionaries of Indian nationalism, working for the upliftment of the people.

★ Prominent Members and Contributions:

- Early members included influential nationalists like V.S. Srinivasa Sastri, Hriday Nath Kunzru, and A.V. Thakkar.
- The Society made notable contributions to <u>India's independence movement</u>, and its ideals continue to shape Indian public life.
- The Society played a key role in shaping India's freedom struggle by nurturing leaders committed to non-violence, reform, and constitutionalism.

Gopal Krishna Gokhale



Early Life and Education:

- ★ Gopal Krishna Gokhale was born on 9th May 1866 in Maharashtra.
- ★ He belonged to the first generation of Indians to receive a university education and graduated from Elphinstone College in 1884.
- Gokhale was deeply influenced by Western political thought, especially the ideas of John Stuart Mill and Edmund Burke.
- ★ He considered Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade his mentor and was regarded as Ranade's "Manas Putra" (spiritual son).

Political Career and Reform Work:

- ★ He became a senior leader of the <u>Indian</u> <u>National Congress</u> and played a vital role in its moderate faction.
- ★ In 1905, he founded the Servants of India Society to promote education, social reform, and constitutional methods for achieving self-rule.
- ★ Through his roles in the Congress, legislative councils, and civil society, Gokhale persistently advocated for social and political reforms.

Mentorship to Mahatma Gandhi:

- Gokhale was a mentor to <u>Mahatma Gandhi</u>, especially after Gandhi's return from South Africa.
- He introduced Gandhi to the realities of Indian society and politics and helped shape his early views on reform and nationbuilding.

Legislative Contributions:

- His testimony before the Welby Commission on India's finances earned him national acclaim.
- Gokhale's budget speeches in the Central Legislative Council stood out for their depth and statistical rigor.
- ★ He played a key role in the formulation of the Morley-Minto Reforms (1909), which expanded Indian participation in governance.

• Legacy and Death:

- ★ Gokhale was known as a scholar-statesman and is often hailed as India's greatest liberal leader of his time.
- ★ He passed away on 19th February 1915.

29th Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC)

Why in News?

The Union Minister for Finance and Corporate Affairs chaired the **29**th meeting of the Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) in Mumbai, Maharashtra.

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Key Points

About FSDC:

- ★ The FSDC is a non-statutory apex council established by an executive order in 2010. It functions under the aegis of the Ministry of Finance.
- ★ The idea for creating the FSDC was first recommended by the Raghuram Rajan Committee on Financial Sector Reforms in 2008.
- ★ It is chaired by the Union Finance Minister and includes the heads of financial sector regulators such as the RBI, SEBI, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), and Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) and Chief Economic Adviser (CEA) among others.

★ Key Objectives:

- To monitor macroeconomic and financial sector developments.
- To assess and manage systemic risks that may threaten financial stability.
- To enhance inter-regulatory coordination among key financial sector regulators.
- To foster financial sector development and promote financial inclusion across the country.

Financial Stability and Development Council

The FSDC, set up in 2010, is a body consisting all regulators and the Ministry of Finance. It is the highest forum in matters relating to financial stability. The Council is chaired by the Union Finance Minister



- Deliberations of the 29th FSDC Meeting:
 - ★ Focus on Macro-Financial Stability:
 - The FSDC discussed key issues concerning macro-financial stability and India's preparedness to manage associated risks.

The Council emphasised vigilance in light of both domestic and global macroeconomic trends.

★ Cybersecurity and Resilience Strategy:

- Based on the analysis of sectoral cybersecurity preparedness and the Financial Sector Assessment Programme (FSAP) 2024–25 recommendations, the FSDC proposed a financial sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.
- The aim is to strengthen the cyber resilience framework across financial regulators and institutions.

Note: The Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) is a periodic assessment jointly conducted by the IMF and World Bank in countries with significant financial sectors, which aims to comprehensively analyse financial stability and sector development.

India underwent its first FSAP in 2011-12 and the second in 2017 and India's third FSAP is scheduled for 2023-24, with reports expected to be published by February 2025.

New Flatworm Species Discovered in Pune

Why in News?

A new regenerating flatworm species, *Dugesia* punensis, has been discovered in the Pashan Lake, Pune.

• The findings, published in the Records of the Zoological Survey of India, mark India's first discovery of a new planarian species since 1983.

Note: Planarians are aquatic flatworms known for their remarkable regenerative abilities, earning them the title 'immortal under the edge of a knife'.

Key Points

• About *Dugesia punensis*:

- ★ The species has a spotted dark brown dorsal surface and a light brown back.
- ★ The ventral side is pale, and the eyes appear bright black, enclosed in auricular grooves.
- ★ Body length ranges from 8mm to 12mm.
- ★ Features include slightly reduced auricles, an elongated pharynx, and a long gonopore.
- ★ The eggs are circular and reddish in appearance.

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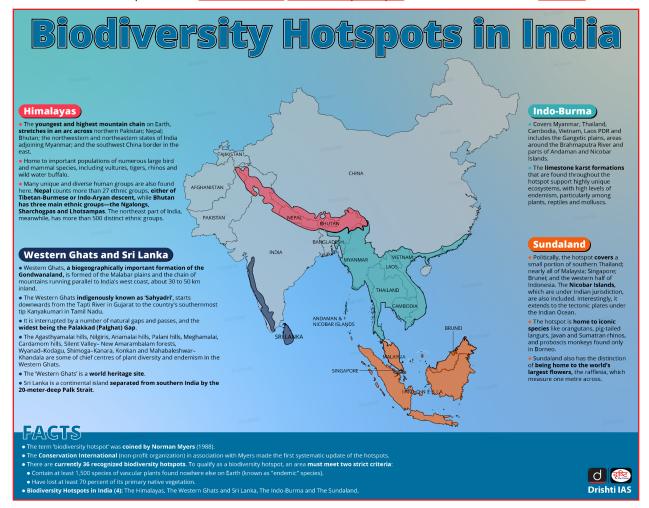


Feeding and Regeneration:

- It feeds on chicken liver.
- ★ Even after starvation for 15-20 days, the worm regenerates completely within 10-13 days.
- * Researchers observed that Dugesia punensis is morphologically more delicate compared to known species.

• Ecological Significance:

- The discovery underscores Pashan Lake's role as a vital habitat for endemic species.
- ★ Pashan Lake is part of the Western Ghats biodiversity hotspot
 and serves as a critical wetland habitat.



Tamhini Wildlife Sanctuary

Why in News?

The Maharashtra Forest Department partnered with Microsoft and Pune-based CYDA (Centre for Youth Development and Activities) to address the eco-restoration project in the Tamhini Wildlife Sanctuary.

Key Points

- About Tamhini Wildlife Sanctuary:
 - Located 70 km from Pune, Tamhini Wildlife Sanctuary is known for its lush biodiversity and scenic landscapes.
 - It was declared a Wildlife Sanctuary in January 2013.









- ★ Situated along the crest of the Western Ghats, the sanctuary features popular eco-tourism spots like Andharban forest, Plus Valley, and Devkund.
- It attracts a high number of visitors during the monsoon season, especially trekkers, birders, and nature lovers.
- Biodiversity:
 - Mammals: Home to 28 mammal species, including the endangered Kondana Soft-furred Rat (Millardia kondana).
 - Birds: Hosts 150 bird species, including 12 species endemic to India.
 - Butterflies and Reptiles: Records show 72 butterfly species and 18 species of reptiles.
 - Invertebrates and Flora: Includes 33 invertebrate species and a variety of rare and interesting plant life.

Notable Species:

- The Indian Giant Squirrel (Shekaru), Maharashtra's state animal, is commonly seen here.
- The forests support rich bird life and endemic insect populations, making it a vital habitat for biodiversity conservation.













Powai Lake

Why in News?

In Maharashtra, **locals launched a campaign to save Powai Lake**, aiming to raise awareness about pollution and the spread of invasive weeds like **hyacinths**.

Key Points

- About the Powai Lake:
 - Location and Origin:
 - Powai Lake is an artificial lake located in the northern suburbs of Mumbai.
 - It was constructed in 1891 by building a dam across the Mithi River between two hillocks.
 - Hydrological Features:
 - The catchment area of the lake spans approximately 600 hectares.
 - At its full supply level, the lake covers a water spread area of about 220 hectares.
 - The lake water is primarily used for nonpotable purposes such as gardening and industrial activities.

Current Environmental Concerns:

- In recent years, over 40% of the lake has shrunk due to urban pressures.
- The lake's condition has worsened with the rapid expansion of residential, commercial, and industrial zones around it.
- The discharge of <u>untreated sewage and</u> <u>solid waste</u>, particularly from nearby slums and residential settlements, has severely impacted water quality.
- Inclusion Under the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP):
 - In 1995, the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoE&F), under the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP), assessed the deteriorating condition of Powai Lake.
 - As a result, Powai Lake was selected as one of ten major lakes in India identified for restoration and ecological improvement.

Restoration Efforts:

The revival programme for Powai Lake was fully funded by NLCP.

- Restoration work was officially launched in April 2002.
- The programme was implemented by the Bombay Municipal Corporation (BMC), now known as the <u>Brihanmumbai</u> <u>Municipal Corporation (BMC).</u>

National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP)

- Until 2012–13, the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) extended financial support to States and Union Territories under two separate schemes:
 - National Wetlands Conservation Programme (NWCP) – for identified wetlands, including some lakes.
 - National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) for urban and peri-urban lakes.
- To ensure better coordination and prevent duplication of efforts, the NWCP and NLCP were merged in February 2013.
- The merged initiative is now known as the National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA), a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at the integrated conservation of all aquatic ecosystems.

Water Hyacinth



- Water hyacinth, scientifically known as Eichhornia crassipes Mart. (Pontederiaceae), is an aquatic weed common in waterbodies across South Asia, including India.
- This is not an indigenous species but was introduced to India during British colonial rule as an ornamental aquatic plant from South America.
- The plant **produces beautiful purple flowers** that have **high aesthetic value**.

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Independent Commission for STs in Maharashtra

Why in News?

The Maharashtra government approved the formation of a separate Scheduled Tribes (STs) Commission. The move aligns with the central government's model of separate commissions for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and STs.

This move is expected to enhance the autonomy, authority, and effectiveness of these bodies.

Key Points

- Independent Commission for STs:
 - 51st Tribal Advisory Committee recommended establishing a separate and independent Commission for Tribals in the state.
 - ★ The Maharashtra Cabinet has granted inprinciple approval to confer Constitutional status on the proposed SC and ST commissions.
 - Additionally, Rs 4.20 crore has been sanctioned for administrative expenses, including infrastructure and salaries for commission members.
 - The composition of this Commission will be similar to that of the Maharashtra Commission for SCs, comprising one Chairperson and four non-governmental members.

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)

- Formation: NCST was set up in 2004 by amending Article 338 and by inserting a new Article 338A in the **Constitution** through the **89**th **Constitution** Amendment Act, 2003. Hence, it is a constitutional body.
 - By this amendment, the erstwhile National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was replaced by two separate Commissions: the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), and the NCST.
- Objective: Article 338A inter-alia gives powers to the NCST to oversee the implementation of various safeguards provided to **Scheduled Tribes** (STs) under the Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any other order to the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards.

National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)

- NCSC is a constitutional body that works to safeguard the interests of the scheduled castes (SC) in India.
- Article 338 of the constitution of India deals with this commission:
 - ★ It provides for a National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with duties to investigate and monitor all matters relating to safeguards provided for them, to inquire into specific complaints and to participate and advise on the planning socio-economic of their process development etc.

Clean Plant Programme

Why in News?

At India's first international Agri Hackathon in Pune, the Union government unveiled the 'Clean Plant Programme', aimed at providing disease-free horticultural plants to farmers, beginning with Maharashtra.

The initiative aims to boost agricultural productivity by offering healthy plants for crops like grapes, oranges, and pomegranates.

Key Points

- About the Agri Hackathon:
 - ★ International Agri Hackathon served as the largest platform for fostering dialogue and accelerating innovation in agriculture.
 - ★ The event was jointly organised by the Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, along with other institutions of Pune.
 - ⋆ Objective:
 - It addresses the challenges posed by a growing population, climate change, and agricultural uncertainties, envisioning a future where agriculture can transform lives.
 - It seeks to harness the potential of innovation to build sustainable and scalable agricultural solutions.













About the Clean Plant Programme:

- ★ The programme will be launched with an investment of Rs 300 crore, with a focus on Maharashtra, where the programme will start in Pune (Grapes), Nagpur (Oranges), and Solapur (Pomegranates).
 - Maharashtra has emerged as horticulture hub of India, driven by consistent government efforts and the innovative spirit of its farmers.

Key Features of the Programme:

- Disease-Free Plants: Farmers will receive plants that are free from diseases, increasing productivity and reducing crop loss.
- Financial Support for Nurseries: The government will provide funding for large and medium-sized nurseries to support the production of disease-free seedlings.
 - Large nurseries will receive Rs 3 crore, while medium-sized ones will receive Rs 1.5 crore.
- Production of Seedlings: The initiative aims to produce 8 crore disease-free seedlings annually, benefiting farmers across the nation.
- ★ India aims to collaborate with countries like Israel and the Netherlands to enhance the Programme's impact.

Lab to Land Initiative:

- ★ To bridge the gap between research and practice, the government has launched the 'Lab to Land' initiative to directly connect agricultural scientists with farmers.
- ★ Under this 16,000 agricultural scientists across the country will work closely with farmers and agriculture departments to transfer critical knowledge on production, disease diagnosis, and agricultural best practices.

Status of Horticulture Sector in India

- As of 2023, India is the 2nd largest producer of fruits and vegetables.
- The Indian horticulture sector contributes about 33% to the agriculture Gross Value Added (GVA) making a very significant contribution to the Indian economy.
- **Government Initiatives Related to Horticulture:**
 - ★ Mission for Integrated Development of **Horticulture (MIDH)**
 - ★ National Horticulture Mission (NHM)
 - ★ Horticulture Mission for North East & **Himalayan States (HMNEH)**
 - Central Institute for Horticulture (CIH)
 - Horticulture Cluster Development **Programme**

Astrolabe Excavated at Raigad Fort

Why in News?

The Archaeological Survey of India and the Raigad **Development Authority** jointly unearthed a 'Yantraraj' (astrolabe) during an excavation at Raigad, the capital fort of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

The excavation also uncovered a variety of artefacts, including Shivrai coins minted by Shivaji Maharaj, clay and glass utensils, as well as weapons and lamps.













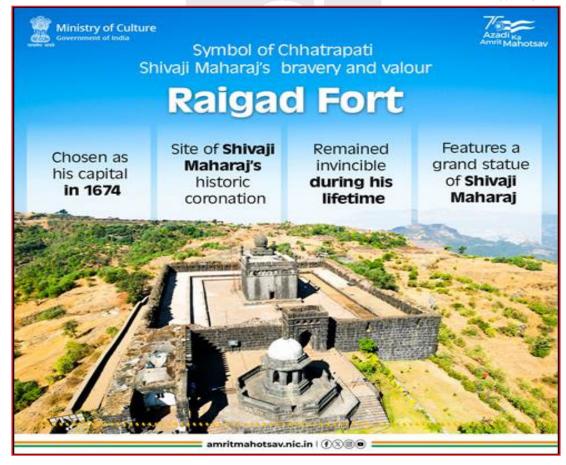


Key Points

- Key Features of the Astrolabe:
 - ★ The astrolabe is rectangular, made of copperbronze, and dated Shaka 1519 (1597 CE).
 - ★ It was in use during Raigad's renovation in 1656 and at the time of Shivaji Maharaj's coronation in 1674.
 - ★ The instrument's upper surface has inscriptions in the Sanskrit language and in <u>Devanagari</u> <u>script</u>, with two animal engravings—likely a tortoise or snake—at the centre.
 - ★ It features the inscribed words "mukh" (head) and "poonchh" (tail), likely used to align with the north-south orientation.
 - Such astrolabes were commonly used by astrologers and navigators to track stars and calculate directions.
 - This discovery affirms that Raigad Fort, like other Maratha strongholds, was strategically planned, integrating

advanced knowledge of astronomy to aid its construction, defense, and administration.

- About Raigad Fort (Raigad District):
 - ★ Significance: On 6th June, 1674 CE a grand coronation ceremony of Shivaji Maharaj was held on Raigad post, during which he attained the title of "Chhatrapati".
 - ★ The fort served as the second capital of Shivaji Maharaj and played an important role in the administration and expansion of the Maratha Kingdom.
 - It is part of the 12 forts nominated for <u>UNESCO</u> <u>World Heritage</u> under the title "Maratha Military Landscapes of India".
 - It is the classic example of Maratha architecture and best representation of the capital fort on a hill, showcasing wellintegrated design with the terrain and advanced structural typologies.



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Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj



About:

★ Born on 19th February 1630, at Shivneri Fort, Pune was a visionary leader from the Bhonsle clan and the founder of the Maratha Empire, known for resisting the Mughal Empire and striving for self-rule.

Major Battles:

- ★ Battle of Pratapgad (1659), Battle of Pavan Khind (1660), Sacking of Surat (1664), Battle of Purandar (1665), Battle of Sinhagad (1670), and Battle of Sangamner (1679).
- ★ The Wagh nakh (tiger claw-shaped), was used by Shivaji to kill Afzal Khan in the 1659 Battle of Pratapgad.

• Titles:

Chhatrapati, Shakakarta, Kshatriya Kulavantas, and Haindava Dharmodhhaarak.

Administration:

- Centralized administration with the Ashtapradhan (Council of Eight Ministers), abolished the Jagirdari System, implemented the Ryotwari System, and built a strong naval force for coastal defense.
 - Shivaji is renowned for his innovative warfare tactics, guerrilla influenced subsequent rulers and shaped Maratha **Military** Landscapes.

Bharat Gen: India's First Indigenous AI Model

Why in News?

Union Minister for Science & Technology launched 'Bharat Gen'—India's first indigenously developed, government-funded, Al-based Multimodal Large Language Model (LLM) for Indian languages, at the **BharatGen Summit.**

India has emerged as a global leader in AI, with platforms like the Centralised Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) serving as international benchmarks for citizen engagement and effective grievance redressal.

Note:

- LLMs are large general-purpose language models capable of solving common language problems such as text classification, question answering, and text generation.
- These models are trained on massive datasets to understand patterns, structures, and relationships within human language.

Key Points

About Bharat Gen:

- ★ Bharat Gen is a part of the National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS) and aims to create AI that is ethical, inclusive, multilingual, and deeply embedded in Indian values and ethos.
 - It is implemented through the **Technology** Innovation Hubs (TIH) Foundation for IoT (Internet of Things) and IoE (Internet of Everything) at IIT Bombay.
- ★ The project integrates text, speech, and image modalities, offering seamless AI solutions in 22 Indian languages.
- ★ It aims to transform sectors like healthcare, education, agriculture, and governance by delivering region-specific AI solutions.

Al and Education:

BharatGen echoes the inclusive spirit of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which promotes interdisciplinary learning, helping students combine technical and social sciences for better innovation and employability.









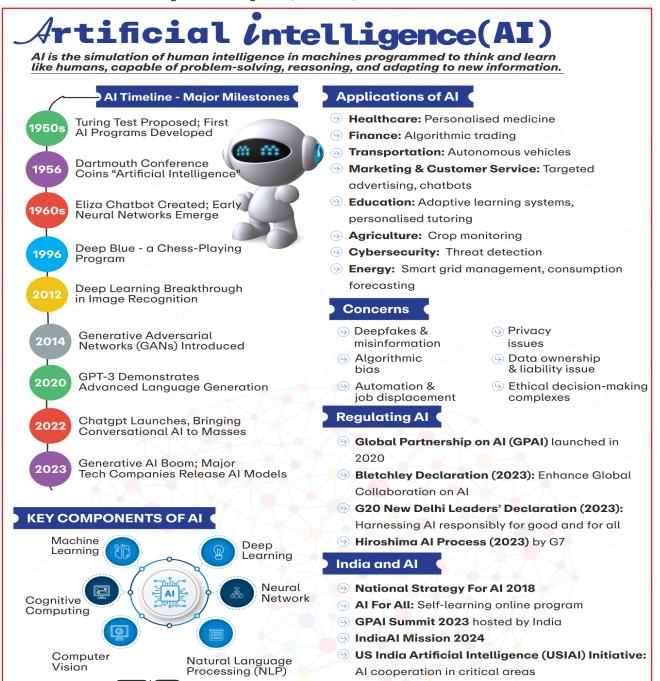


Launch of Generative AI Hackathon 2025:

★ The summit also marked the launch of the Generative AI Hackathon 2025, inviting students to tackle real-world challenges using AI.

MoUs at the Summit:

★ The BharatGen Summit hosted major Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) exchanges to deepen collaboration across government agencies, academia, and research institutions.



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Mains Test Series 2025



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IAS Current
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Assimilation Platform): Supercomputer

AIRAWAT (AI Research, Analytics and Knowledge

Drishti Learning



National Mission-Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems

About:

- ★ It was launched in 2018 by the Ministry of Science and Technology with an outlay of Rs. 3,660.00 crore for a period of five years to encourage innovation in new age technologies.
- ★ It covers the entire India which includes Central Ministries, State Governments, Industry and Academia.

Objectives:

- ★ The NM-ICPS is a comprehensive Mission which would address technology development, application development, human resource development & skill enhancement, entrepreneurship and startup development in Cyber Physical System (CPS) and associated technologies.
- ★ The Mission aims at the establishment of 15 Technology Innovation Hubs (TIH), six Application Innovation Hubs (AIH) and four Technology Translation Research Parks (TTRP).
- ★ These Hubs & TTRPs will connect to Academics, Industry, Central Ministries and State Government in developing solutions at reputed academic, R&D and other organizations across the country in a hub and spoke model.
- ★ The Hubs & TTRPs have four focused areas along which the Mission implementation would proceed, namely:
 - Technology Development,
 - # HRD & Skill Development,
 - Innovation, Entrepreneurship & Startups Ecosystem Development, and
 - International Collaborations.

Dharavi Project Master Plan Approved

Why in News?

The **Maharashtra government** approved the master plan for the **Dharavi redevelopment project**, emphasizing that it should be developed in an environmentally friendly and integrated manner while preserving its original concept.

Key Points

Pharavi Redevelopment Plan (DRP):

- ★ The Dharavi Redevelopment Plan is a joint venture between the Adani Group and the Maharashtra government.
- ★ The redevelopment plan aims for an integrated approach development encompassing residential, commercial, and industrial aspects.
- ★ The redevelopment plan's floor space index of over 4 indicates a significant intensity of land use, emphasizing the multi-dimensional nature of the project.
- ★ This project highlights the public-private partnership aspect in addressing urban redevelopment challenges.

Concerns:

- ★ Many residents have expressed concerns about the future of small-scale manufacturing units and informal industries, which form the economic backbone of Dharavi.
- ★ Concerns have also been raised regarding the lack of public consultation and the absence of a clear rehabilitation roadmap.
- ★ However, the government has emphasized that the top priority of the project should be the rehabilitation of local artisans and those running small-scale businesses.

About Dharavi:

- **Dharavi** is the **biggest slum cluster of Asia** that lies on prime property right in the middle of Mumbai.
- ★ It was founded in 1882 at the time of the British Raj.













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