



# STATE PCS CA CONSOLIDATION CHHATTISGARH



**APRIL  
2025**



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Noida



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New Delhi



21,  
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Karol Bagh  
New Delhi



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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

# Content

• Operation Kagar .....	3
• First Swap Kidney Transplant in Raipur .....	5
• IEDs Recovered in Bijapur .....	5
• Dokra Art of Chhattisgarh .....	7
• Bastar Pandum Programme .....	8
• PM Inaugurates Development Works in Chhattisgarh .....	9
• Most Affected Left-wing extremism-Hit Districts .....	11
• Violation of Article 21 .....	12

## Operation Kagar

### Why in News?

In the backdrop of rising violence and contentious security operations, Telangana's former Chief Minister has **raised concerns over the Central Government's Operation Kagar**.

- ⚡ This operation, aimed at **eliminating Maoist insurgents** in Chhattisgarh, has sparked criticism for its **heavy-handed approach**, especially with allegations of the killing of tribals and youths.

**Note:** The Union Home Minister announced that the central government is working towards a Naxal-free India, **setting a target to eliminate Naxalism by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026**, ensuring that no citizen has to lose their life because of it.

### Key Points

- ⚡ **Operation Kagar:**
  - ✦ Operation Kagar, launched by the Ministry of Home Affairs, is **aimed at eradicating Naxals** and dismantling the political ideology of Maoism.
  - ✦ However, the **operation has been marked by significant casualties** among those Maoists who have refused to surrender to the government.
  - ✦ According to the **South Asia Terrorism Portal**, over 140 Maoists were reportedly killed by security forces in Chhattisgarh in the first three months of 2025.
    - 📎 This figure **already accounts for more than half of the total death toll** in Chhattisgarh for 2024, which stood at 235.
- ⚡ **Impact on Tribals and Local Communities:**
  - ✦ While the government claims Operation Kagar aims to bring peace, its impact on local communities, especially tribals, **has been severe**.
  - ✦ Many tribals have been **caught in the crossfire**, and the government's aggressive approach has intensified local resentment.
  - ✦ The rise in **violence from both Naxals and security forces has deepened tensions** between tribal communities and the

government, fueling calls for **addressing the socio-economic grievances** driving the insurgency, **rather than relying solely on military action**.

### Naxalism

- ⚡ **About:** Naxalism, a form of **Left Wing Extremism (LWE)** inspired by **Maoist ideology**, seeks to overthrow the state through armed rebellion (violence and guerrilla warfare).
  - ✦ The term Naxalism **derives its name from the village Naxalbari in West Bengal**, where an uprising of peasants occurred in 1967 against exploitative landlords.
  - ✦ It has since evolved into a complex insurgency affecting several states across India.
- ⚡ **Indian Maoists:** The **Communist Party of India (Maoist)** is the largest and most violent Maoist group in India. It was formed through the merger of two major Maoist factions:
  - ✦ **CPI (Marxist-Leninist) People's War** and the **Maoist Communist Centre of India**.
  - ✦ The CPI (Maoist) and its organizations were **banned under the UAPA, 1967**.
- ⚡ **Geographic Spread:** The Naxal movement is most active in the "Red Corridor," spanning parts of several Indian states, including **Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra, and Bihar**.

### Causes for Naxalism

- ⚡ **Land Disputes and Exploitation:** The unequal distribution of land and the exploitative practices of landlords, moneylenders, and intermediaries have created significant resentment in rural and tribal areas, fostering the rise of Naxalism.
- ⚡ **Poverty and Lack of Development:** Regions affected by Naxalism suffer from a lack of basic infrastructure such as healthcare, education, and employment opportunities, which **drives marginalised populations towards radical movements**.
- ⚡ **Tribal Displacement:** Industrial and mining projects often displace tribal communities without adequate rehabilitation, **leading to anger, a sense of injustice**, and a deep mistrust of the state, which motivates many to join Naxalite groups.

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💡 **Government Apathy and Repression:** The absence of effective governance, coupled with the denial of essential services and instances of police brutality, including custodial deaths, has **exacerbated local grievances, further fueling the Naxalite insurgency.**

# 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

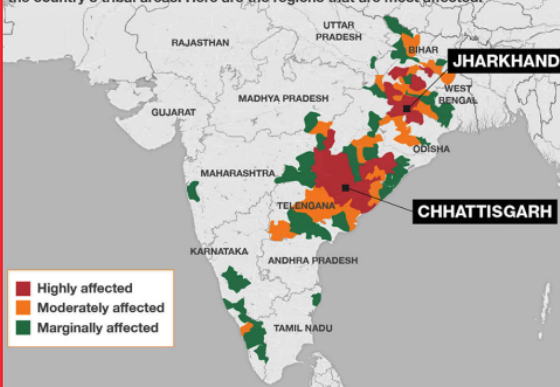
- **Massive displacement of tribal population;** Due to development projects, mining operations
- **Tribal dissatisfaction;** Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 prohibits tribes from harvesting forest resources
- **Poverty and lack of sustainable means;** Driving factors for joining Naxalite movement
- **Lack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

### 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.



## 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



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## First Swap Kidney Transplant in Raipur

### Why in News?

**AIIMS Raipur** has successfully performed its **first Swap Kidney Transplant, or Kidney Paired Donation (KPD)**, becoming the first among the newer AIIMS and the first government hospital in Chhattisgarh to carry out this advanced, life-saving procedure.

### Key Points

#### 💡 Milestone in Advanced Renal Care:

- ✦ AIIMS Raipur conducted its first Swap Kidney Transplant under the guidance of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
- ✦ The Ministry highlighted this as a major step toward expanding access to advanced treatment for patients with **end-stage renal disease (ESRD)**.
- ✦ In a Swap Kidney Transplant (Kidney Paired Donation), **two patient-donor pairs exchange kidneys** when direct donation isn't possible due to **blood group incompatibility**.

#### 💡 AIIMS Raipur as a Regional Leader:

- ✦ AIIMS Raipur has emerged as a pioneer in organ transplantation in central India.
- ✦ It was the first among newer AIIMS to initiate **Deceased Donor Organ Donation and Paediatric Kidney Transplants**.
- ✦ The hospital has performed 54 kidney transplants so far, achieving a 95% graft survival rate and a 97% patient survival rate.

#### 💡 Boosting National Organ Transplant Capacity:

- ✦ Swap transplants can increase overall kidney transplants by up to 15%, as per the **National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO)**.
- ✦ NOTTO has advised all states and Union Territories to implement swap transplant programmes.
- ✦ It also plans to launch a **"One Nation, One Swap Transplant" policy** to streamline and expand these life-saving surgeries across India.

## IEDs Recovered in Bijapur

### Why in News?

**Security forces** recovered five **Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)** planted by **Maoists** in Chhattisgarh's Bijapur district.

### Key Points

#### 💡 IEDs Detection:

- ✦ A joint team of the **Chhattisgarh Armed Force (CAF)** and local police detected five IEDs near Mankeli village in Bijapur district.
- ✦ The team was conducting an **area domination and demining operation** when they uncovered the explosives.

#### 💡 Pattern of Maoist Attacks in Bastar Region:

- ✦ Maoists frequently **plant IEDs along forest roads and dirt tracks** in the interior areas of the Bastar region, which includes Bijapur and six other districts.
- ✦ These traps often target security forces during patrolling, but in several cases, civilians have also suffered casualties.

### 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**.

### Maoism

#### 💡 About:

- ✦ Maoists, also known as **Left-wing Extremists (LWE)** or Naxalites, are a group in India advocating for the overthrow of the government through armed revolution, based on **Maoist ideology**.

#### 💡 Maoist Ideology:

- ✦ The central theme of Maoist ideology is the **use of violence and armed insurrection** as a means to **capture State power**.

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	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

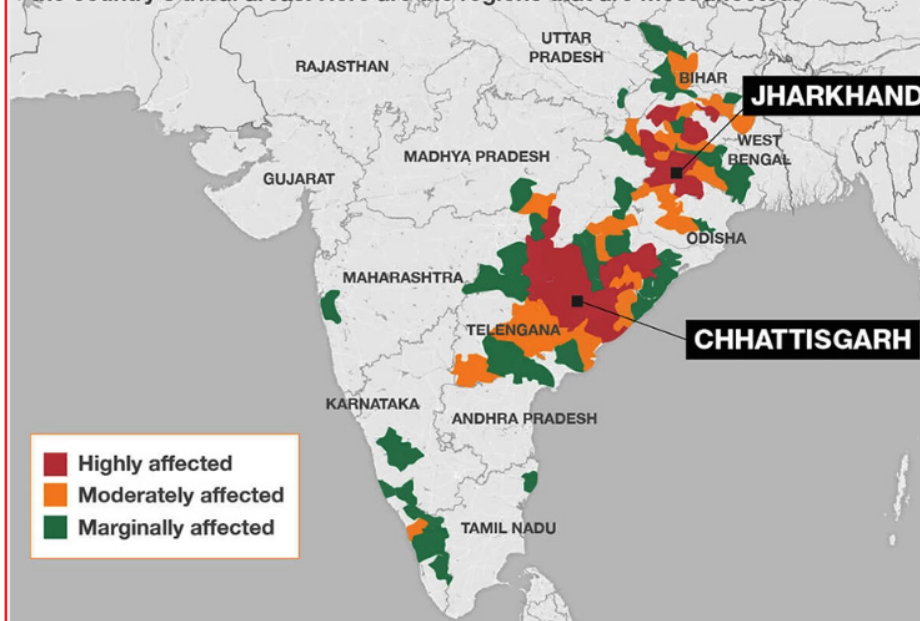
✍ 'Bearing of arms is non-negotiable' as per the Maoist insurgency doctrine.

💡 **Indian Maoists:**

- ✦ The largest and the most violent Maoist formation in India is the **Communist Party of India (Maoist)** formed in 2004.
- ✦ The **CPI (Maoist)** and its front organizations were banned under the **Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967**.
- ✦ Front Organizations are the **off-shoots** of the parent Maoist party, which professes a separate existence to **escape legal liability**.

## 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.



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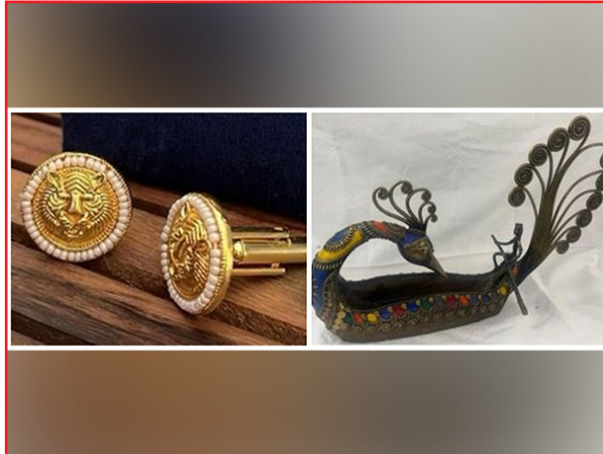


## Dokra Art of Chhattisgarh

### Why in News?

During his visit to Bangkok, the **Prime Minister** of India presented traditional Indian handicrafts to Thai Prime Minister Srettha Thavisin and his spouse.

- Among the gifts was a **Dokra Brass Peacock Boat with a Tribal Rider**—a fine example of **tribal metal artistry** from Chhattisgarh, reflecting India's rich cultural heritage and craftsmanship.



### Key Points

#### About Dokra Art:

- ✦ Dokra is a **form of ancient bell metal craft** practiced by the **Ojha metalsmiths** living in states like **Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal and Telangana**.
  - ✎ The style and also the workmanship of this artisan community varies in different states.
- ✦ Crafted using the **age-old lost-wax casting method**, the sculpture showcases the intricate tribal artistry of Chhattisgarh. Every piece is unique and meticulously handcrafted.
- ✦ The dancing girl of **Mohenjo-Daro (Harappan Civilization)** is one of the earliest dokra artefacts that is now known.
- ✦ **Symbolism and Aesthetic Appeal:**
  - ✎ The peacock-shaped boat, embellished with **intricate designs and vivid lacquer inlays**, embodies elegance, creativity, and **cultural depth**.
  - ✎ The tribal figure gently rowing the vessel captures the essence of **human-nature harmony**—a central motif in Dokra art.

✎ Crafted from brass, the sculpture naturally acquires a rich patina over time, enhancing its **vintage charm and historical appeal**.

- ✎ More than just a decorative piece, it honours **India's tribal heritage**, reflecting a fusion of simplicity, artistic expression, and a profound connection to nature.
- ✦ **Gold-Plated Tiger Motif Cufflinks:**
  - ✎ The Prime Minister of India gifted the spouse of the Thai Prime Minister a pair of **gold-plated cufflinks** featuring an **intricate tiger motif adorned with pearls**.
- ✎ The striking tiger face symbolises power, authority, and regal charm.
  - ✎ Delicate **Meenakari** detailing—a **traditional enamel craft from Rajasthan and Gujarat**—adds vibrant colour and artistry to the design.
- ✎ **India's Active Role at the BIMSTEC Summit:**
  - ✦ The Prime Minister of India took part in the **BIMSTEC Summit held in Bangkok**, where he lauded the adoption of the **BIMSTEC Bangkok Vision 2030** and the **BIMSTEC Maritime Transport Agreement**.
  - ✦ He reiterated India's strong commitment to **deepening collaboration** across key areas such as **regional connectivity, trade, technological innovation, and disaster management** in the Bay of Bengal region.

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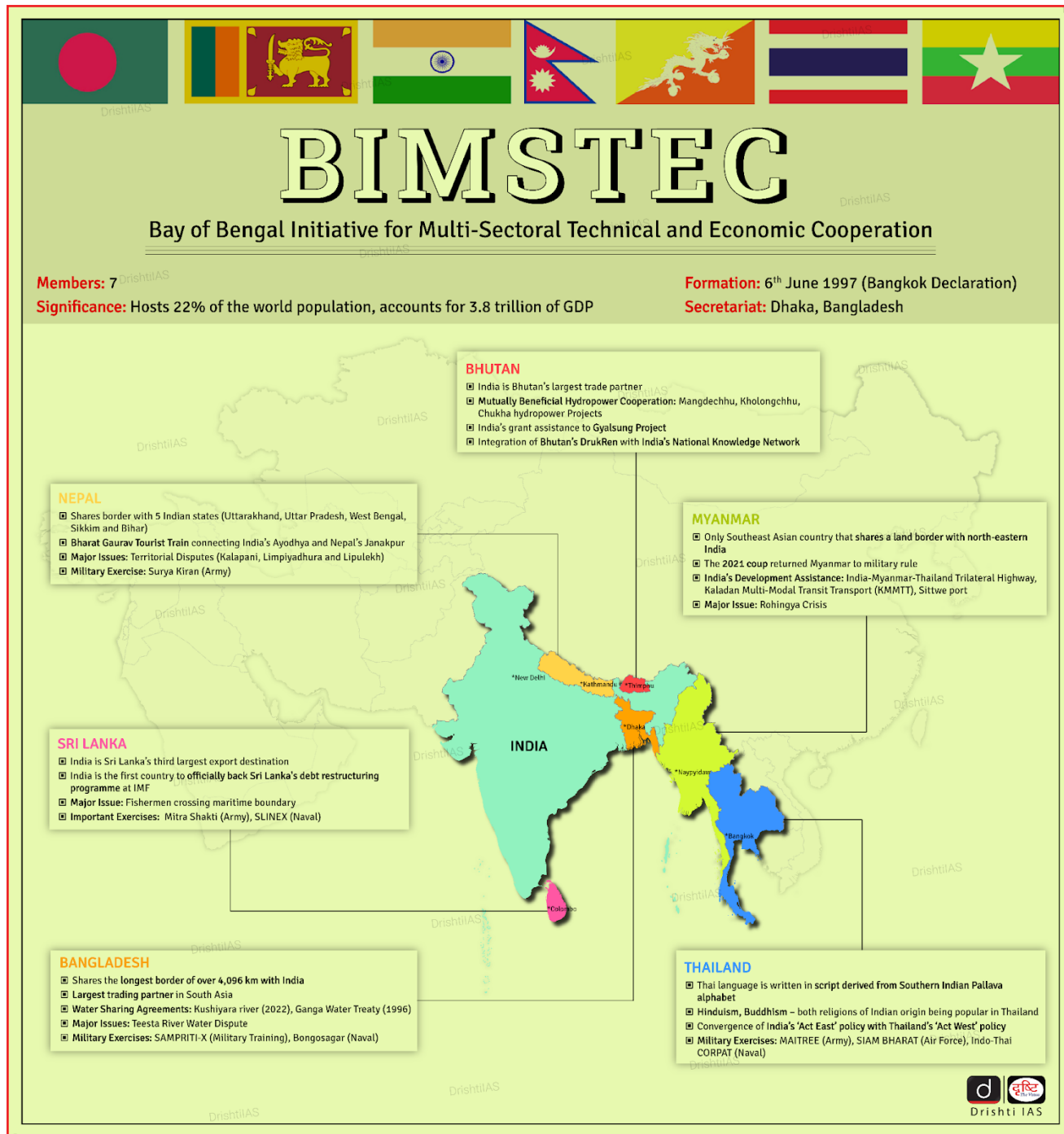


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## Bastar Pandum Programme

### Why in News?

- The Union Home Minister addressed the Bastar Pandum festival in Dantewada, Chhattisgarh, celebrating tribal heritage while highlighting ongoing efforts to eradicate Naxalism and ensure holistic development of the region.

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### Key Points

- 💡 **Cultural Recognition and Bastar Pandum:**
  - ✦ The Bastar area of Chhattisgarh is known for its tribal culture, tradition, customs and diverse tribal cuisine.
    - 📌 Bastar Pandum is being organized to revive this rich tribal art and culture of Bastar and bring it in front of the country and abroad.
  - ✦ Under this three-day program, competitions were organized in seven disciplines including **tribal dance, folk song, tribal drama, musical instruments, costumes, jewelry, crafts and cuisine**.
    - 📌 It will be celebrated in twelve categories next year, and tribal people from across the country will participate.
- 💡 **Fight Against Naxalism:** The address highlighted:
  - ✦ **Government Target:** Naxalism-free India by March 2026.
  - ✦ **Village Incentive Scheme:** Villages declared Naxal-free will receive **Rs. 1 crore** as development fund.
- 💡 **Governance & Development Initiatives:**
  - ✦ Promotion of Tribal Identity and History: **GI Tagging** and "Vocal for Local" initiative for tribal products.
  - ✦ **National Recognition of Tribal Freedom Fighters:**
    - 📌 Honouring **Veer Gundadhur** of Bastar
    - 📌 **Birsa Munda's** birth anniversary declared as **Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas**
    - 📌 The 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary year as **Janjatiya Gaurav Varsha** was celebrated on 15 November 2024.

## PM Inaugurates Development Works in Chhattisgarh

### Why in News?

The Prime Minister laid the foundation stone, launched construction, and dedicated multiple **development projects** worth over Rs 33,700 crore in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh.

### Key Points

- 💡 **Development Initiatives:**
  - ✦ The PM **announced a series of developmental projects** aimed at accelerating Chhattisgarh's progress.
  - ✦ These initiatives include **housing for the underprivileged, improved infrastructure** in education, transportation, and energy sectors, and enhanced connectivity.
  - ✦ He emphasized that these projects would not only improve public convenience but also generate employment opportunities.
  - ✦ He highlighted the fulfillment of homeownership dreams for three lakh poor families under the **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)**.
- 💡 **Supporting Farmers and Ensuring Transparent Governance:**
  - ✦ He reaffirmed the government's commitment to Chhattisgarh's farmers and women, ensuring the fulfillment of past promises.
  - ✦ He announced the **clearance of two years' pending bonuses to paddy farmers** and the procurement of paddy at increased **Minimum Support Price** rates.
- 💡 **Chhattisgarh's 25th Anniversary: "Atal Nirman Varsh"**
  - ✦ As Chhattisgarh enters its Silver Jubilee year, PM declared 2025 as "**Atal Nirman Varsh**," dedicated to the **legacy of Atal Bihari Vajpayee**.
  - ✦ He emphasized that the newly launched infrastructure projects align with the long-term vision for the state's prosperity.
- 💡 **Expanding Infrastructure in Tribal Regions:**
  - ✦ He highlighted the progress made in enhancing connectivity, transportation, and public services in **remote tribal areas**.
  - ✦ He **inaugurated new railway projects** and marked the **complete electrification of Chhattisgarh's rail network**.
  - ✦ He emphasized the government's commitment to ensuring essential services like education and healthcare reach underserved communities.

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### Strengthening Chhattisgarh's Energy Sector:

- ✦ PM laid the foundation stone for **National Thermal Power Corporation Limited's Sipat Super Thermal Power Project Stage-III** (Rs 9,790 crore) and **Chhattisgarh's first Super Critical Thermal Power Project** (Rs 15,800 crore).
- ✦ He dedicated three power transmission projects under **POWERGRID** (Rs 560 crore) to the nation, aiming to enhance the state's energy infrastructure.
- ✦ The initiatives aim to make Chhattisgarh self-reliant in power generation and meet growing energy demands.

### Advancing Renewable Energy and Clean Fuel Initiatives:

- ✦ PM launched **Bharat Petroleum's City Gas Distribution project** (Rs 1,285 crore) across multiple districts.
- ✦ He also inaugurated **Hindustan Petroleum's Visakh-Raipur Pipeline Project** (Rs 2,210 crore) to improve fuel supply efficiency.
- ✦ He introduced the '**PM Suryagarh Muft Bijli Scheme**,' allowing households to generate solar power and eliminate electricity costs.

### Enhancing Road and Railway Connectivity:

- ✦ The PM laid the foundation stone for **seven railway projects (108 km)** and inaugurated **three completed railway projects (111 km)**, totaling Rs 2,690 crore.
- ✦ He launched multiple national highway projects to improve connectivity in tribal and industrial areas, strengthening economic and social integration.

### Elevating Education and Skill Development:

- ✦ The PM inaugurated 130 **PM SHRI Schools** across 29 districts, enhancing education infrastructure.
- ✦ He launched **the Vidya Samiksha Kendra (VSK) at Raipur** to enable real-time monitoring of education programs.

### Addressing Historical Neglect and Combating Naxalism:

- ✦ He emphasized initiatives like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Ayushman Bharat, and PM Jan Aushadhi Kendras to support tribal communities.

- ✦ He announced the **"Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Utkarsh Abhiyan,"** allocating Rs 80,000 crore to uplift 7,000 tribal villages.
- ✦ He introduced the **"PM Janman Yojana,"** focusing on infrastructure development in 2,000 particularly vulnerable tribal group settlements.

#### PM JANMAN Scheme

- ✦ **Launch:** PM JANMAN was launched on **15th November 2023**, a day also celebrated as **Janjatiya Gaurav Divas**.
- ✦ This initiative augments the **Pradhan Mantri-PVTG Development Mission** announced in India's 2022-23 Union Budget.
- ✦ **Objective:** The objective of the scheme is to enhance the socio-economic conditions of **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)** by providing comprehensive development interventions.
- ✦ **Beneficiaries:** The scheme targets **75 PVTG communities across 18 states and 1 Union Territory (Andaman & Nicobar Islands)** as its beneficiaries.
- ✦ **Nodal Ministry:** The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal ministry responsible for the implementation of the scheme in collaboration with **9-line Ministries/ Departments**, and the respective **state governments**.

#### PM Surya Ghar-Muft Bijli Yojana

- ✦ **About:** It is a **central scheme** to promote the adoption of **solar rooftop systems** by providing substantial financial subsidies and ensuring ease of installation.
- ✦ **Objective:** It aims to provide **free electricity to one crore households** in India, who opt to install roof top solar electricity units.
  - ✦ The households will be able to get **300 units of electricity free every month**.
- ✦ **Implementation Agencies:** The scheme will be executed at **two levels**.
  - ✦ **National Level:** Managed by the **National Programme Implementation Agency (NPIA)**.
  - ✦ **State Level:** Managed by **State Implementation Agencies (SIAs)**, which are the Distribution Utilities (DISCOMs) or Power/Energy Departments of the respective states or UTs.

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### Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan

- Originally named the **PM Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan (PM-JUGA)**, is an umbrella scheme to implement existing schemes across 63,000 Scheduled Tribe-majority villages.
  - Dharti Aaba refers to **Birsa Munda**, a 19th-century tribal leader and anti-colonial icon from Jharkhand.
- The initiative aims to **address critical gaps in social infrastructure, health, education, and livelihood** through 25 interventions implemented by various 17 Ministries and Departments of the Government of India.

### 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 **Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G)** or **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)** 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, **Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)**, and electricity connections through convergence with relevant schemes.

## Most Affected Left-wing extremism-Hit Districts

### Why in News?

The Union Home Minister announced that the number of most affected **Left-Wing Extremism**-hit districts has dropped from 12 to six, marking significant progress toward a **Maoist-free nation**. He reaffirmed the government's commitment to **eliminating Maoism from the country by 31st March 2026**.

### Key Points

#### Reduction in LWE-Hit Districts:

- The number of most-affected LWE districts has reduced from 12 to just 6.
- The central government is **committed to making Bharat Sashakt (strong), Surakshit (safe), and Samridh (prosperous)** through a tough stance against **Naxalism** and focused development.

#### Intensified Anti-Maoist Operations:

- Chhattisgarh has witnessed a surge in **anti-insurgency operations**.
- In 2024, 219 Maoists were eliminated, compared to 22 in 2023 and 30 in 2022, marking a sharp increase in counter-insurgency efforts.
- Key Maoist strongholds, including **Bastar, Dantewada, Bijapur, Kanker, Narayanpur, Kondagaon, and Sukma**, remain the epicenter of insurgency.
- Thousands of security personnel have been deployed in the **"Red Corridor"** to dismantle Maoist hideouts and fortifications.

#### Government's Multi-Pronged Strategy:

- The central government aims to eradicate Maoism by 31 March 2026, through sustained **military action and socio-economic development**.
- Infrastructure projects, including roads and other developmental initiatives, are being implemented in insurgency-hit areas.

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## Violation of Article 21

### Why in News?

The Chhattisgarh **High Court** ruled that **no one can force a woman to undergo a virginity test**, as it violates **Article 21 of the Constitution**, which guarantees her **fundamental right** to life, liberty, and dignity.

### Key Points

#### Background of the Case:

- ✦ A **petitioner sought a virginity test for his wife**, alleging she was in an illicit relationship.
- ✦ He challenged a family court order which had rejected his request.

#### Court's Stand on the Virginity Test:

- ✦ The High Court ruled that **no woman can be forced to undergo a virginity test**.
- ✦ It stated that such a **test violates Article 21**, which guarantees dignity and personal liberty.
  - 📎 **Allowing a virginity test would violate fundamental rights, natural justice, and a woman's dignity.**
- ✦ The High Court reaffirmed that the right to personal liberty under Article 21 is absolute and non-derogable.

### Article 21- Protection of Life and Personal Liberty

- 💡 No person shall be deprived of his **life or personal liberty** except according to **procedure established by law**.
- 💡 This fundamental right is available to **every person, citizens and foreigners alike**.
- 💡 **Article 21** provides two rights:
  - ✦ Right to life
  - ✦ Right to personal liberty
- 💡 **The Supreme Court of India** has described this right as the 'heart of fundamental rights'. This implies that this right has been provided against the State only.
  - ✦ The state here includes not just the government, but also, government departments, local bodies, the legislatures, etc.
  - ✦ The right to life is not just about the right to survive. It also entails being able to live a complete life of dignity and meaning.
- 💡 Case Laws:
  - ✦ **AK Gopalan Case (1950)**: Until the 1950s, **Article 21** had a bit of a narrow scope. In this case, the **SC** held that the expression '**procedure established by law**', the Constitution, has embodied the British concept of **personal liberty** rather than the American '**due process**'.
  - ✦ **Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)**: This case overturned the Gopalan case judgement. The idea of **personal liberty in Article 21** has a wide scope including many rights, some of which are embodied under **Article 19**, thus giving them '**additional protection**'. The court also held that a law that comes under Article 21 must satisfy the requirements under Article 19 as well.
  - ✦ That means **any procedure under law** for the **deprivation of life or liberty of a person** must not be unfair, **unreasonable or arbitrary**.



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## Key Points

## Details

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## Summary

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# Summary