



STATE **PCS CA** CONSOLIDATION **MADHYA PRADESH**



**APRIL
2025**



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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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Tejaswi Programme

Why in News?

The Madhya Pradesh government has launched the Tejaswi programme to develop entrepreneurial confidence and skills in students.

Key Points

About the Program:

- ✦ A multilateral MoU was signed between the School Education Department to implement Tejaswi Programme, Training Programme, State Open School and partner organizations Udyam Learning Foundation and The Education Alliance.
- ✦ It aims to provide information on self-employment and new industries to students.
- ✦ The government plans to equip the students with vocational skills so that they are able to face the challenges of life and become self-reliant.
- ✦ This programme is in line with the [National Education Policy 2020](#), which focuses on developing vocational competencies and life skills among school students.

Training:

- ✦ Under this programme, a curriculum based on new industries and self-employment has been prepared during school time.
- ✦ In the training program, students will be given information related to experience based work, project work, and innovative business.
- ✦ Special classes will be conducted for class 9 and 11 students in Bhopal and Indore.

Effect:

- ✦ Self-employment and entrepreneurship will be promoted in the state.
- ✦ To increase self-reliance and hard work of the youth.

National Education Policy 2020

- 💡 The National Education Policy 2020 focuses on access, equity, quality, affordability, and accountability in education.
- 💡 Formulated by a committee led by Dr. K. Kasturirangan, it is India's third education policy after 1968 and 1986.
- 💡 It introduces the 5+3+3+4 curriculum model, promotes technology, aims to invest 6% of GDP, and encourages creativity and innovation.

India to Bring Cheetahs from Botswana

Why in News?

To revitalize the cheetah rehabilitation efforts in India, eight cheetahs will be brought from Botswana in two phases.

- 💡 As per the [National Tiger Conservation Authority \(NTCA\)](#), the process is underway to bring more cheetahs from South Africa and Kenya.

Key Points

Rehabilitation of Cheetahs:

- ✦ [Project Cheetah](#), launched in 2022, is India's ambitious initiative to reintroduce the extinct species of cheetahs in the wild.
- ✦ So far, more than Rs. 112 crore has been spent on the project, with about 67% allocated to cheetah rehabilitation activities in Madhya Pradesh alone.
- ✦ Cheetahs will be rehabilitated in the [Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary](#) located in Madhya Pradesh.
 - 📍 Located near the Rajasthan border, Gandhi Sagar will serve as a second home for the cheetahs, following the [Kuno National Park](#).
 - 📍 An inter-state conservation corridor is being developed through an agreement between Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

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Cheetah

Common Name – Cheetah

Scientific Name – *Acinonyx jubatus*

- *Acinonyx jubatus jubatus* (African Cheetah)
- *Acinonyx jubatus venaticus* (Asiatic Cheetah)



Reintroduction of Cheetah to India:

- The "Action Plan for Introduction of Cheetah in India" was released by MoEF&CC at the 19th meeting of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) (January 2022).
 - Such a plan was first proposed in 2009.
- In September 2022, eight cheetahs landed in India from Namibia.
 - The 8 cheetahs have been relocated to the Kuno-Palpur National Park, Madhya Pradesh.
- The relocation of cheetahs to India from Namibia is the world's first inter-continental large wild carnivore translocation project.

Slightly brownish and golden skin; thicker than the Asiatic Cheetahs

More prominent spots and lines on the face

Found all over the African continent

IUCN Red List Status – Vulnerable



African Cheetah

Slightly smaller than the African ones.

Pale yellowish fawn coloured skin – more fur under body, belly specifically.

Found only in Iran; the country claims there are only 12 of them left. Year 1952 – Asiatic Cheetah officially declared extinct from India.



Asiatic Cheetah

IUCN Red List Status – Critically Endangered



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Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary

- It is located in **Madhya Pradesh** on the northern border of Mandsaur and Neemuch districts adjoining Rajasthan.
- It is characterized by **vast open landscapes and rocky terrain**.
- The vegetation includes northern **tropical dry deciduous forest, mixed deciduous forest, and shrubland**.
- The sanctuary is **home to various flora**, including Khair, Salai, Kardai, Dhavda, Tendu, and Palash.
- Its **fauna comprises species such as chinkara, nilgai, spotted deer, striped hyena, jackal, and crocodile**.

National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)

- It is a **statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**.
- It was **established in 2005** following the recommendations of the Tiger Task Force.
- It was **constituted under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972** (amended in 2006) with the powers and functions entrusted to it, it aims to strengthen tiger conservation.

Jal Ganga Sanvardhan Abhiyan in MP

Why in News?

Under the **Jal Ganga Sanvardhan Abhiyan** (Water Ganga Conservation Campaign) in **Madhya Pradesh**, the **"Paani Chaupal"** organised by the Horticulture Department in every village has become a major center of attraction.

Key Points

About Pani Chaupal:

- In these Pani Chaupals, field staff are **educating village farmers about water conservation**, the cultivation of crops that require less water, integrating agriculture with **horticulture for higher profits**, and imparting knowledge about new horticultural techniques.
- Additionally, during the campaign, **online registrations are being made for the benefits of schemes** such as fruit orchards, drip lines, plastic mulching, vegetable areas, spice areas, and flower area expansion plans.

- Under the Prime Minister's Agricultural Irrigation Scheme "Per Drop, More Crop", the **Department of Horticulture and Food Processing** has set a target to provide 76.68 crore rupees worth of sprinkler and drip facilities to 13,500 farmers.

- The **target also includes planting fruit plants on nearly 5,000 hectares**, conducting workshops on appropriate water management **through micro-irrigation** using available water in all development blocks, and ensuring the availability of over 25 lakh fruit-bearing plants for the campaign.

- To fulfill these objectives, farmers are being provided with **information about the online application process at the Pani Chaupal**.

Jal Ganga Samvardhan Abhiyan:

- The campaign, which **began on the banks of the Kshipra River on 30th March 2025**, will **continue until 30th June 2025**.

Objective:

- The main objective is to conserve and revive the water structures (rivers, ponds, wells, stepwells etc.) of the state.
- This also includes a plan to purify dirty water drains under **Swachh Bharat Mission-2.0**.
- Efforts are being made by the urban bodies to ensure the participation of citizens, especially women, in this campaign.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

- The scheme was **launched in the year 2015** with the aim of ensuring adequate availability of water for agriculture, expanding the cultivable area under irrigation, improving water use efficiency and **promoting sustainable water conservation practices**.
- This is a **centrally sponsored scheme** with Centre-State sharing ratio being 75:25.
 - In the case of North-Eastern region and hilly states, **this share is in the ratio of 90:10**.

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Prime Minister Excellence Awards

Why in News?

On the occasion of **National Civil Services Day** (21 April 2025), the **Prime Minister** of India awarded the **Prime Minister's Excellence Award-2023 to the Revenue Department** of Madhya Pradesh for the "Cyber Tehsil Initiative".

Key Points

About Cyber Tehsil initiative:

- ✦ This initiative has been successful in making the land transfer services in the state completely **digital, effective** and **citizen-friendly**.
- ✦ The **integrated system** manages the courts and ensures **quick** and **fair** disposal of cases.
- ✦ This initiative has increased **transparency** and **citizens** can now track the status of their mutation case through the **Results and Customer Management System (RCMS)** portal .
 - ✍ More than **1 lakh 50 thousand** cases have been **settled** in the state .
- ✦ The workload of name transfer cases at tehsil offices has reduced by 25%.
- ✦ **Real-time updates** , integration of **Web GIS** , digital platforms like **Sampada** and **SARA** have further **smoothened the process**.
- ✦ The initiative has received **national appreciation** and other states like **Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar and Jharkhand** have shown interest in adopting it.

Web GIS

- ✦ It refers to the use of **Geographic Information Systems (GIS)** through the internet, allowing for the **sharing, visualization, and analysis of geospatial data online**.
- ✦ It enables users to access and interact with maps and spatial data remotely, fostering collaboration and wider dissemination of information.

National Civil Service Day

Introduction:

- ✦ It is celebrated **every year on 21 April all over India**. This day is dedicated to **expressing gratitude to all the officers** who work in various public departments of the country and keep the administrative system of India running smoothly.
- ✦ Also, this day serves to remind civil servants that their primary responsibility is to serve the citizens of the country.
 - ✍ Civil servants, especially those in higher administrative positions, play a vital role in formulating and implementing policy decisions.
 - ✍ IAS, IPS and other high ranking officers often work at the grassroots level to solve problems related to citizens.

Objective:

- ✦ The Government of India celebrates Civil Services Day every year with the **aim of enabling civil servants to re-dedicate themselves to their service** and renew their commitment to public service.
- ✦ This day was chosen because in **1947, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the first Home Minister of independent India** , while addressing the administrative service officers at Metcalfe House in Delhi, **called them the 'steel frame of India'** .
- ✦ This term underlines that civil servants are the strong pillars of the administrative system.

PM Mitra Textile Park in MP

Why in News?

India's first integrated textile park will be established in **Dhar district** of Madhya Pradesh under **PM MITRA Yojana**.

Key Points

About Textile Park:

- ✦ The total cost of the park is **Rs. 2100 crore** and it will be developed at **Bhainsola village** in **Dhar district** .

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- ✦ The park will be equipped with **state-of-the-art facilities** like a **20 MLD water plant** based on **Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) technology**, a **solar energy-based power plant**, “**plug and play**” factory units, and **residential complex for workers**.
- ✦ It aims to create an integrated textile system with all the activities like **spinning, weaving, processing, dyeing, garmenting etc.** taking place within the same premises.
- ✦ All construction work is targeted to be completed in **14 months**, making it **the fastest developing textile park in India**.
- ✦ So far, investment proposals worth **Rs 10,000 crore** have been received under this project.
- ✦ This will create **employment opportunities for lakhs of youth** and **strengthen the economy of the state**.
- ✦ This will give impetus to **Make in India, Vocal for Local** and **Self-reliant India** campaigns.

PM Mitra Yojana

Introduction:

- ✦ The **PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel Park (MITRA)** scheme was launched by the Ministry of Textiles in the year 2021 to strengthen the Indian textile industry.
- ✦ ‘PM Mitra’ Park will be developed in **Public Private Partnership (PPP)** mode through a **Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)** owned by the Central and State Governments.
- ✦ Each ‘Mitra’ park will have an **incubation centre, common processing house and a common effluent treatment plant** and other textile related facilities like design centre and testing centre.
- ✦ An incubation centre is an organisation that helps entrepreneurs develop their businesses and solve problems, especially in the early stages, by providing a range of business and technical services, initial seed funding, laboratory facilities, mentors, networks and linkages.
- ✦ This ‘**Special Purpose Vehicle**’/Master Developer will not only develop the industrial park but also maintain it during the concession period.

Financing:

- ✦ Under the scheme, the Central Government will provide development capital support of **Rs 500 crore** for each **Greenfield ‘Mitra’ park** and **Rs 200 crore** for each **Brownfield park** for development of common infrastructure.
- ✦ Greenfield refers to a completely new project that is to be started from scratch, while a **brownfield project** is one on which work has already been started.

Tiger Reserve Buffer Zone Development Scheme

Why in News?

The Madhya Pradesh government has given approval of Rs 145 crore for the new scheme “**Development of Buffer Areas of Tiger Reserves**” for the financial years 2025-26 to 2027-28.

Key Points

About the Scheme:

- ✦ This scheme will be implemented in **the buffer areas** adjoining the **9 tiger reserves of the state**.
- ✦ It aims to reduce **human-wildlife conflict** and promote environmental sustainability while ensuring the safety of **tigers** and other wild animals.
- ✦ The following works will be undertaken under the scheme:
 - 📎 **Chainlink fencing will be constructed in sensitive areas** to prevent human-wildlife conflict.
 - 📎 Necessary steps will be taken for **the protection of wild animals and fire safety**.
 - 📎 **Pastures and water sources** will be developed so that natural resources are available to animals.
 - 📎 **Arrangements will be made for treatment and health check-up of wild animals** so that the spread of diseases can be prevented.

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- ✎ The skills of the local citizens will be upgraded by providing them training so that alternative means of livelihood can be created for them .
- 💡 In the last 4 years, the number of tigers in the state has increased from 526 to 785 , which is a major achievement in the field of wildlife conservation.

Tiger Reserves of Madhya Pradesh:

S.No.	Tiger Reserve	Tiger Reserve Notification Year	Location (District)
1.	Kanha Tiger Reserve	2007	Mandla & Balaghat
2.	Pench Tiger Reserve	2007	Seoni
3.	Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve	2007	Umaria
4.	Satpura Tiger Reserve	2007	Narmadapuram
5.	Panna Tiger Reserve	2007	Panna
6.	Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve	2011	Sidhi
7.	Veerangana Durgavati Tiger Reserve	2023	Damoh & Sagar
8.	Ratapani Tiger Reserve	2024	Raisen & Sehore
9.	Madhav Tiger Reserve	2025	Shivpuri

OBC Reservation in MP

Why in News?

A hearing was held in the Supreme Court on the issue of providing 27% reservation to Other Backward Classes (OBC) in Madhya Pradesh.

Key Points

- 💡 **OBC Reservation Status :**
 - ✦ OBCs get **27% reservation** in central government jobs and educational institutions .
 - ✦ In 1953, the Kalelkar Commission was set up, which brought the first instance of recognition of backward classes beyond Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) at the national level.
 - ✦ In 1980, the Mandal Commission report estimated the OBC population at 52% and identified 1,257 communities as backward classes.
 - ✎ To remove the inequality, it suggested increasing the existing quota (earlier applicable only to SC/STs) from 22.5% to 49.5%, with reservation expanded to include OBCs.
 - ✎ Following these recommendations, the Central Government implemented the reservation policy under Article 16(4), reserving 27% of seats in the Central Civil Services for OBCs.
- 💡 The policy was also extended to Central Government educational institutions under Article 15(4).
 - ✦ In 2008, the Supreme Court intervened to ensure that these benefits reach the most disadvantaged and directed the Central Government to exclude the “creamy layer” (advanced classes) among OBCs from the benefits of the reservation policy.
 - ✦ In the year 2018, the 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act provided constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) .

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- ✎ It elevated the NCBC from its previous status as a statutory body under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, giving it greater power and recognition to protect the interests of backward classes, including OBCs.

Mukhyamantri Kanya Vivah Yojana

Why in News?

The **Chief Minister** of Madhya Pradesh approved amendments to make the **Mukhyamantri Kanya Vivaah/ Nikah Scheme** more effective and transparent.

Key Points

About the Scheme:

- ✦ The Mukhyamantri Kanya Vivaah Yojana was started by the Social Justice and Disabled Welfare Department of the Madhya Pradesh Government in the year 2006. This scheme is implemented through the **Deendayal Antyodaya Mission**.
- ✦ Its objective is to provide financial assistance to destitute, poor, abandoned and widowed girls by organizing mass marriage/nikah programs.

About the Amendments:

- ✦ Under the scheme, **verification on the BPL portal** has been made mandatory, which will ensure transparency of eligibility.
- ✦ **Mass marriage/Nikah programmes** will now be organised as per **division wise annual cyclical calendar**.
- ✦ **A minimum of 11 and a maximum of 200 marriage couples** will be included in each conference.
- ✦ **The applications** will be scrutinized at the body level, and **Aadhaar based e-KYC (Electronic Know Your Customer)** of the bride and groom has been made mandatory.
- ✦ The amount of **financial benefit** has been fixed at **Rs 55,000 per bride**:
 - ✎ Rs 49,000 will be given directly to the bride through **cheque/ Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)**.

- ✎ **Rs 6,000 will be given to the concerned body** for organizing the event.

Effect:

- ✦ This revised scheme will improve the **identification of eligible beneficiaries** and bring **transparency in the distribution of benefits**.
- ✦ This will strengthen the **social security of girls and the morale of their families**.
- ✦ **The role of local bodies** will be strengthened and with the **participation of social organizations** the program will take the form of a mass movement.

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme

- ✎ **Objective** : The scheme is designed to aid faster flow of information and funds to the beneficiaries and to reduce fraud in the distribution system.
- ✎ **Implementation** : It was launched by the Government of India on January 1, 2013 as a mission to reform the government delivery system.
 - ✦ The old version of the **Public Financial Management System (PFMS)** of the Accountant General's Office i.e. 'Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System' was chosen as a platform for direct benefit transfer.
- ✎ **Components of DBT**: The primary components for implementation of Direct Benefit Scheme include beneficiary account verification system; integrated, stable payment and settlement platform with **RBI**, **NPCI**, public and private sector banks, Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative Banks (viz. Core Banking Solution of banks, settlement systems of RBI and Aadhaar Payment System of NPCI etc.).
 - ✦ Aadhaar is not mandatory in DBT schemes. Since Aadhaar provides unique identification and is useful in targeting the intended beneficiaries, Aadhaar is given priority and beneficiaries are encouraged to have Aadhaar.

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Stubble Burning Crisis in Madhya Pradesh

Why in News?

In April 2025, Madhya Pradesh emerged as the leading state in wheat **stubble burning** incidents. In response, the MP administration enforced strict measures such as the **imposition of penalties** on farmers for stubble burning.

Key Points

Current Scenario in the State:

- According to the **Indian Agricultural Research Institute's (IARI) Consortium for Research on Agroecosystem Monitoring and Modeling from Space (CREAMS)** dashboard, 17,534 incidents of wheat stubble burning have been recorded in Madhya Pradesh so far in 2025.

Indore alone witnessed 1,240 such incidents, with 770 farmers fined ₹16.7 lakh cumulatively.

- The state government, invoking **Section 19(5) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981**, has banned stubble burning and authorised district administrations to take strict action.

Section 19(5): If the State Government, after consulting the **State Pollution Control Board**, believes that burning any material (other than fuel) in an air pollution control area **may cause or is likely to cause air pollution**, it can issue a notification in the Official Gazette to prohibit the burning of that material in the specified area.

Penalties Imposed (Based on Landholding):

- Up to 2 acres:** ₹2,500 per incident
- 2–5 acres:** ₹5,000 per incident
- More than 5 acres:** ₹15,000 per incident

Reasons for Rise in Stubble Burning:

- Push for Summer Moong Cultivation:**

Farmers have increasingly **adopted summer moong in districts like Narmadapuram (previously Hoshangabad), Raisen, Vidisha, Dewas, Harda, and Sehore** as a third crop after wheat and paddy.

Since canal water is available until May, farmers can easily irrigate moong crops. **However, they get very little time to clear the wheat stubble before sowing.** Thus, burning the residue becomes **the fastest and cheapest method** to prepare fields.

Inadequate Subsidy Support:

Farmers in Madhya Pradesh receive only **40% subsidy** on **Crop Residue Management (CRM)** machines.

In contrast, **Punjab offers up to 80% subsidy** for cooperative societies and 50% for individual farmers.

Delays and Policy Gaps:

Delayed access to fertilisers and high costs of CRM machines mean many small and marginal farmers have no alternative but to burn residue.

Farm leaders contend that many stubble fires are **not always intentional** and may be triggered by natural causes such as extreme heat, lightning strikes, or electrical faults.

They argue that the government is **unfairly penalising farmers without first ensuring the availability of viable alternatives** for crop residue management.

State Response and Reforms:

- The Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare has **directed local administrations to ensure machine availability** and raise awareness about the harmful effects of burning.

- The **recently approved Anna Data Mission** aims to tackle structural issues like crop residue management, technology access, and alternative **cropping models**.

Alternatives to Stubble Burning:

- Use of Technology:** The **Turbo Happy Seeder (THS) machine**, which can uproot the stubble and also sow seeds in the area cleared. The stubble can then be used as mulch for the field.

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Stubble Burning

About:

- ✦ Stubble burning is the practice of burning agricultural residues left in the field after harvesting, typically done in the winter months to clear the land for sowing the next crop.
- ✍ A common example of this practice is burning crop residues after paddy harvest to prepare the field for wheat sowing, which is typically done in October and November across North West India, primarily in Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh.
- ✦ It is usually required in areas that use the combined harvesting method, which leaves crop residue behind.

Effects of Stubble Burning:

- ✦ Releases harmful gases like methane (CH_4), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Volatile Organic compounds (VOC) and carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, forming toxic smog.
- ✦ Pollutants undergo transformations, forming smog that adversely affects human respiratory health.
- ✦ Destroys essential soil nutrients, reducing overall fertility.
- ✦ High temperature from burning leads to moisture loss and kills beneficial soil microbes.

- ✦ The Peetha was established in the year 1935 by Swamiji Maharaj with the cooperation of Raja Shatrugit Singh Bundela of Datia.

Prasad Scheme

- ✦ 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation' was launched by the Ministry of Tourism in the year 2014-15 with the objective of holistic development of identified pilgrimage sites.
- ✦ In October 2017, the scheme was renamed as National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (ie 'PRASAD').
- ✦ After the closure of the HRIDAY scheme of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, development of heritage sites was included in the PRASHAD scheme.
- ✦ Several religious towns/sites have been identified for development under PRASAD Scheme such as Amaravati and Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh), Kamakhya (Assam), Parashuram Kund (Lohit district, Arunachal Pradesh), Patna and Gaya (Bihar) etc.
- ✦ Implementing Agency: The projects identified under this scheme will be implemented through agencies identified by the concerned State/UT Government.
- ✦ Financing Mechanism: The Central Government provides 100% funding for project components undertaken for public financing.
- ✦ The scheme seeks to leverage voluntary funding available for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for better sustainability of the projects.

Prasad Scheme

The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has approved an amount of ₹44.24 crore under the PRASAD Scheme of the Central Government to make Maa Pitambara Peeth a major religious tourist destination of the state.

Key Points:

About Pitambara Peetha:

- ✦ Pitambara Peeth is a Hindu temple complex which also includes an ashram, located in Datia city of Madhya Pradesh.
- ✦ The Shri Vankhandeshwar Shivalinga located here is believed to be from the Mahabharata period. This temple is one of the major centers of Shakti Sadhana.

Chief Minister's Ladli Behna Scheme

Why in News?

The Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister announced that funds under the Ladli Behna Yojana will be transferred from Mandla district and disbursed regularly around the 15th of each month.

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Key Points

About the Scheme:

- ✦ **Objective:** The main objective of Ladli Behna Yojana is to economically empower the women of Madhya Pradesh .
 - ✍ Under the Ladli Behna Yojana, so far Rs. 1553 crore has been transferred to the accounts of 1.27 crore women beneficiaries.
- ✦ With the state government **increasing the amount to Rs. 3000 per month**, more women will now be able to take advantage of this and improve their economic condition.
- ✦ **Beginning:** This scheme was launched by the state government in May 2023 and under this, married women between 21 and 60 years of age **were initially given assistance of Rs 1000**. Which was later increased to Rs 1250 per month.
- ✦ Ladli Behna Yojana is included among the biggest **DBT schemes** of the state.
- ✦ **Eligibility and Rules:**
 - ✍ The annual income of the woman's family **should be less than Rs 2.5 lakh**.
 - ✍ No member of the family holds a **government job**.
 - ✍ Apart from this, the family **should not have more than 5 acres of land or tractor or four-wheeler**.

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme

- ✦ **Objective :** The scheme is designed to aid faster flow of information and funds to the beneficiaries and to **reduce fraud in the distribution system**.
- ✦ **Implementation :** It was **launched by the Government of India on January 1, 2013** as a mission to reform the government delivery system.
 - ✦ The old version of the **Public Financial Management System (PFMS) of the Accountant General's Office** i.e. 'Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System' was chosen as a platform for direct benefit transfer.

- ✦ **Components of DBT:** The primary components for implementation of Direct Benefit Scheme include beneficiary account verification system; integrated, stable payment and settlement platform with **RBI , NPCI , public and private sector banks, Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative Banks (viz. Core Banking Solution of banks, settlement systems of RBI and Aadhaar Payment System of NPCI etc.)**.
- ✦ **Aadhaar not mandatory:** Aadhaar is **not mandatory in DBT schemes** . Since Aadhaar provides unique identification and is useful in targeting the intended beneficiaries, Aadhaar is preferred and beneficiaries are encouraged to have Aadhaar.

Parth Scheme

Why in News?

Parth Scheme (Parth - Police Army Recruitment Training & Skills) will be implemented by the Sports and Youth Welfare Department as a pilot project in 9 major cities of Madhya Pradesh from May 1 2025 .

Key Points

About the Scheme:

- ✦ The initial launch of this **scheme was done in January 2025**.
- ✦ This scheme will be implemented as a **pilot project in Bhopal, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Rewa, Morena, Shahdol, Sagar, Indore and Ujjain** .
- ✦ **50 youth will be selected** from each city , thus a total of **450 youth** will be benefited.
- ✦ **Training:**
 - ✍ This scheme will provide **complete training to the youth** for recruitment in army, police and paramilitary forces. The training will include:
 - Physical fitness studies
 - **Written Exam Coaching** (General Knowledge, Maths, English etc.)
 - personality development
- ✦ **Structure:**
 - ✍ **Division level training centers** will be established, which will be run by the **District Sports and Youth Welfare Officer**.

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- ✎ Rural youth coordinators and departmental staff will assist in the training program.
- ★ This scheme is **completely self-reliant**, the government has not allocated a separate budget for it.
- ✎ The scheme will be operated through **fixed fees** to be charged from the participants.
- ★ **Objective:**
 - ✎ To **physically prepare** the youth of the state for police and army recruitment.
 - ✎ To provide them discipline, self-confidence and leadership skills through **sports training**.
 - ✎ **Increasing employment opportunities** by providing **skill-based training**.
 - ✎ To **promote sports culture** in the state and **institutionalize sports activities** at the school level.

CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES (CAPF)

The CAPF includes the seven security forces in India functioning under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Assam Rifles (AR)

- 🕒 **Origin:** 1835, as militia called 'Cachar Levy'
- 🕒 **Erstwhile objective:** To protect British Tea estates
- 🕒 **Current Objectives:**
 - 🕒 Conducting anti-terrorist operations in NER
 - 🕒 Ensuring security at India-China and India-Myanmar borders
- 🕒 **Imp Role in:**
 - 🕒 Sino-India War 1962
 - 🕒 Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) to Sri Lanka (1987)

Due to long association with tribal belts, Assam Rifles are also called 'Friends of the North East'

Border Security Force (BSF)

- 🕒 **Origin:** 1965
- 🕒 **Objectives:**
 - 🕒 Securing land borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh
 - 🕒 Also performing Anti-Infiltration in Kashmir Valley
 - 🕒 Counter Insurgency in NER
 - 🕒 Anti-Naxal Operations in Odisha and Chhattisgarh
- 🕒 **Wings:** Air wing, marine wing, an artillery regiment, and commando units

BSF is India's First Line of Defence and the world's largest border guarding force

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

- 🕒 **Pre-Independence Origin:** 1939 (Crown Representative's Police)
- 🕒 **Post Independence:** 1949 - under CRPF Act, became Central Reserve Police Force
- 🕒 **Objective:** Crowd control, riot control, counter militancy/insurgency operations, etc.

CRPF is the principle central police force for internal security

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

- 🕒 **Origin:** 1962
- 🕒 **Objectives:**
 - 🕒 Deployed on border from Karakoram Pass (Ladakh) to Jachep La (Arunachal Pradesh) (~3488 km of Indo-China Border)
 - 🕒 Manning Border Outposts on altitudes 9000 ft - 18700 ft in Western, Middle and Eastern sectors of Indo-China Border

ITBP is India's specialised mountain force & the first responder to natural disasters

National Security Guard (NSG)

- 🕒 **Origin:** 1984 (came into being in 1986), following Operation Blue Star
- 🕒 **Objectives:** Counter-terrorism unit/Federal Contingency Force
- 🕒 **Task-oriented Force - Two complementary elements:**
 - 🕒 Special Action Group (SAG)
 - 🕒 Special Ranger Groups (SRG)

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

- 🕒 **Origin:** 1963
- 🕒 **Objectives:**
 - 🕒 Guarding Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders
 - 🕒 Enhance border security, curb trans-border crimes, prevent unauthorised entry/exit, halt smuggling, etc.

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

- 🕒 **Origin:** Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968
- 🕒 **Objectives:** Ensuring security of major critical infrastructure installations

CISF is the sole CAPF unit with a specialised fire wing



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Farmers Welfare Mission

Why in News?

The **Chief Minister** of Madhya Pradesh approved the launch of the 'Krishi Kalyan Mission (KKM)'.

Key Points

About the Mission:

- ✦ The objective of this mission is to increase farmers' income, make agriculture climate-resilient, adopt **sustainable agricultural practices**, conserve biodiversity and traditional agricultural knowledge.
- ✦ This mission will also work towards **nutrition and food security**, as well as **providing fair prices to the farmers for their produce**.
- ✦ Under this mission, schemes prevalent in the departments of **Farmer Welfare and Agricultural Development**, **Horticulture** and **Food Processing, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairy**, Cooperation, Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection will be integrated.

Key Goals:

- ✦ 1.5 times increase in agricultural mechanization.
- ✦ 75% increase in capital investment in the agriculture sector.
- ✦ Taking **organic/natural farming** to 10% of the area.
- ✦ Increasing **crop insurance coverage to 50%**.
- ✦ **Micro irrigation** area up to 20%.
- ✦ **Solar energy pumps** to farmers under **Urjadata scheme**.
- ✦ 50% increase in livestock productivity.

Administrative structure:

- ✦ The Chief Minister will be the chairman of the **general body of the mission**, while the Chief Secretary will head the executive committee.
- ✦ **At the district level, the mission** will be operated under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate.

Agriculture sector in Madhya Pradesh

- 💡 According to government data, Madhya Pradesh has made remarkable progress in the **agricultural sector**. While **agricultural productivity** was **1,195 kg per hectare** in the year **2002-03**, it increased to **2,393 kg per hectare** in the year **2024**, which shows an increase of 200 percent.
- 💡 Similarly, **crop production** has also registered a significant increase - it was **224 lakh metric tonnes** in the year **2002-03**, which increased to **723 lakh metric tonnes** in the year **2024** i.e. an increase of 323 percent.
- 💡 The agricultural growth rate of the state has also been remarkable. While it was **3 percent** in the year **2002-03**, it has increased to **9.8 percent** in the year **2024**.
- 💡 Additionally, the agriculture budget has also increased substantially— from **Rs. 600 crore** in **2002-03**, it has increased to **Rs. 27,050 crore** in **2024**.
- 💡 Currently, the agriculture sector contributes 39 per cent to the **state's gross domestic product (GDP)**.

Vulture Conservation and Breeding Centre

Why in News?

Vultures raised by Madhya Pradesh Forest Department at **Vulture Conservation and Breeding Centre, Kerwa Bhopal** were released for the first time in their **natural habitat 'Halali Dam forest area'**.

Key Points

Release of the Vultures:

- ✦ All the vultures have been fitted with **solar powered GPS-GSM trackers (Ornitrack-25)**.
 ⚙ So that their **movement patterns** and **housing use** can be monitored.
- ✦ **Vulture Conservation Breeding Centre** was started in the year 2014 in collaboration with **Van Vihar** and **Bombay Natural History Society** for the conservation of vultures in Madhya Pradesh.

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Sr. No.	Name of the Vulture Species	IUCN status	Pictorial Representation
1.	Oriental White-backed Vulture (Gyps Bengalensis)	Critically Endangered	
2.	Slender-billed Vulture (Gyps Tenuirostris)	Critically Endangered	
3.	Long-billed Vulture (Gyps Indicus)	Critically Endangered	
4.	Egyptian Vulture (Neophron Percnopterus)	Endangered	
5.	Red-Headed Vulture (Sarcogyps Calvus)	Critically Endangered	
6.	Indian Griffon Vulture (Gyps Fulvus)	Least Concerned	
7.	Himalayan Griffon (Gyps Himalayensis)	Near Threatened	
8.	Cinereous Vulture (Aegypius Monachus)	Near Threatened	
9.	Bearded Vulture or Lammergeier (Gypaetus Barbatus)	Near Threatened	

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About the Vultures Species in India:

- ✦ It is **one of the 22 species** of large scavenger birds that live predominantly in the **tropics and subtropics**.
- ✦ They act an important function as nature's garbage collectors and help to keep the environment clean of waste.
 - ✍ They also play a valuable role in keeping **wildlife** diseases in check.
- ✦ **India is home to 9 species of Vulture** namely the Oriental white-backed, Long-billed, Slender-billed, Himalayan, Red-headed, Egyptian, Bearded, Cinereous, and the Eurasian Griffon.
 - ✍ Most of these 9 species are at **risk of extinction**.
- ✦ **Bearded, Long Billed and Oriental White Backed** are protected under **Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972**. The rest are protected under 'Schedule IV'.
- ✦ **Dangers:**
 - ✍ Toxins like **Diclofenac** which is used as a medicine for animals.
 - ✍ **Loss of natural habitats** due to anthropogenic activities.
 - ✍ Food shortages and contaminated food.
 - ✍ Current from **power lines**.

Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS)

- ✦ BNHS is an **all-India wildlife research organisation**, promoting nature conservation since the year **1883**.
- ✦ The objective of BNHS is to **conserve nature, mainly biodiversity**, through action based on **research, education and public awareness**.
- ✦ BNHS also organises and conducts nature trails and camps for the general public.

Ammonia Gas Leak

Why in News?

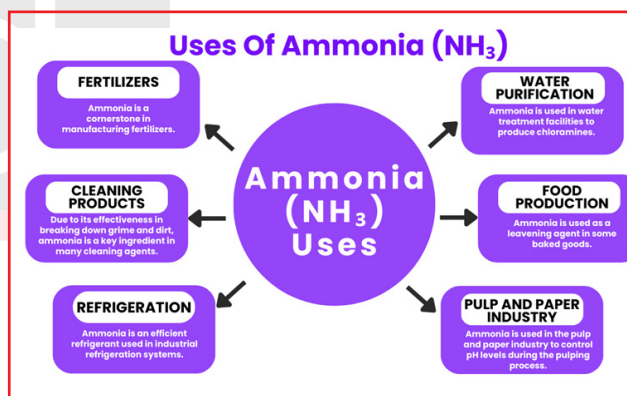
An **ammonia gas** leak at an ice factory in Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh, raised concerns among residents.

Key Points

About Ammonia:

- ✦ **Ammonia (NH₃)** is a **colourless gas** with a **pungent odor** that is widely used in **industry and occurs naturally in the environment and the human body**.
- ✦ It is produced by the **Haber-Bosch process** ($N_2 + 3H_2 \rightarrow 2NH_3$) at high temperature and pressure in the presence of a catalyst.
- ✦ Its concentrated form is **corrosive and can cause burns or explosions at high temperatures**. It is stored as a **compressed liquid**.
- ✦ It is **highly soluble in water** and forms **ammonium hydroxide** on contact with **water**.
- ✦ It has **9 times higher energy density than Li-ion batteries** and **3 times higher than compressed hydrogen**, making it a promising **carbon-free energy carrier**.

Major Applications:



25th Wildlife Sanctuary of Madhya Pradesh

Why in News?

The Madhya Pradesh government has announced a new **wildlife sanctuary** in Sagar district, named **Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Sanctuary**.

Key Points

About the Sanctuary:

- ✦ Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Sanctuary will be spread over **258.64 sq km** reserved forest area

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of North Sagar Forest Division, Tehsil Banda and Shahgarh Forest of Sagar district .

- ✦ This sanctuary is dedicated to **Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar**. With this addition there are 25 wildlife sanctuaries in the state .

Importance:

- ✦ Declaring this area as a sanctuary will ensure the safety and protection of the wildlife living here like **leopard, jackal, chital, nilgai** etc.
- ✦ **Illegal hunting** and **deforestation** will be controlled.
- ✦ Biodiversity will increase.
- ✦ New opportunities for **natural tourism** will open up in the state .

Ambedkar Jayanti

Why in News?

The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh paid tribute to **Bharat Ratna** Baba Saheb **Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar** on his 134th birth anniversary.

Key Points

About Dr. Ambedkar :

✦ Introduction:

- ✎ Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was **born in the year 1891** in **Mhow, Central Province** (now Madhya Pradesh).
- ✎ He is considered the **Father of the Indian Constitution** and was the **first Law Minister of India**.
- ✎ He was the **Chairman of the Drafting Committee** of the Constitution.
- ✎ He was a **famous politician** who fought for the rights of Dalits and other socially backward classes.

✦ Contribution:

- ✎ He led the **Mahad Satyagraha** in **March 1927** against Hindus who were protesting against the decision of the municipal board.
- ✎ He participated in all the **three Round Table Conferences**.
- ✎ In the year 1932, Dr. Ambedkar signed the **Poona Pact** with **Mahatma Gandhi** , in

which he gave up the idea of demanding a separate electorate for the Depressed Classes (**Communal Award**).

- ✎ His ideas presented before the Hilton Young Commission laid the foundation of the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)**.

✦ Adoption of Buddhism:

- ✎ He **resigned from the cabinet in 1951** due to differences over the Hindu Code Bill.
- ✎ He converted to **Buddhism** and **died on December 6, 1956 (Mahaparinirvana Day)**.
- ✎ **Chaityabhoomi** is located in Mumbai, which is known as **B.R. Ambedkar Memorial**.
- ✎ In the year 1990, he was awarded India's highest civilian honour, **Bharat Ratna** .

✦ Important Works:

✎ Magazines:

- Silent Hero (1920)
- 'Outcast India' (1927)
- Equality (1929)
- The Public (1930)

✎ Books:

- Destruction of caste system
- Buddha or Karl Marx
- The Untouchables: Who They Were and How They Became Untouchables
- Buddha and his Dhamma
- The rise and fall of Hindu women

✎ Organization:

- Outcast Welfare Association (1923)
- Independent Labour Party (1936)
- Scheduled Castes Federation (1942)

National Highway Projects in Madhya Pradesh

Why in News?

Union Minister for Road Transport and Highways inaugurated and laid the foundation stone of **10 National Highway projects** worth Rs **5800 crore** in **Dhar district** of Madhya Pradesh .

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Key Points

About the Project:

- ✦ According to the Union minister, infrastructure works worth **Rs 3 lakh crore** will be completed in a year.
- ✦ Better roads reduce **logistics costs**, thereby boosting “**Make in India**” and an **export-oriented economy**. National highways are also a strategic asset for **defence preparedness**.

Make in India Initiative

- ✦ **Launched in 2014**, Make in India aims to transform the country into a leading **global manufacturing and investment destination**.
- ✦ It is led by the **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)**, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.
- ✦ This initiative is an open invitation to potential investors and partners from across the world to participate in the growth story of ‘New India’.
- ✦ Make in India has **achieved significant success in 27 sectors**, including strategic areas of manufacturing and services.

Folk Dance Artist Ram Sahai Pandey

Why in News?

On 8th April 2025, Padma Shri awarded folk dance artist Ram Sahay Pandey passed away in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh.

Key Points

About Ram Sahai:

- ✦ He was **born on 11 March 1933** in Maddhar Patha village of Sagar district.
- ✦ He **belonged to an agriculturist Brahmin family** and was the youngest of four siblings.
- ✦ He got Rai dance recognized in 24 countries and **established the Bundelkhandi Lok Nritya Natya Kala Parishad**.
- ✦ In the year **2022**, he was awarded **Padma Shri**.
- ✦ Apart from this, in the year 1980 he was awarded the **title of ‘Nritya Shiromani’**.

Rai Dance



- ✦ Rai dance is the **most famous dance of Bundelkhand**.
- ✦ This dance is especially performed on **special occasions like marriages and birth celebrations**.
- ✦ Both men and women dance in it. The **women who perform the Rai dance** are called **Bednis** and the **men are called Mridangdhari**.
- ✦ Women tie ghungroos to their feet and dance to the beats of the Mridang. During this time men and **women also sing Desi Swaang**.
- ✦ Rai dance not only keeps the cultural heritage alive but also reveals the hidden folk art and traditions which symbolize the rich cultural heritage of Bundelkhand.
- ✦ The **Bedia tribe in Madhya Pradesh** performs this folk dance.
- ✦ It is also performed by women of the **Ahir tribe** on the occasion of the birth of a child in the Vaishya community.

Chief Minister's Sugam Transport Service

Why in News?

In the cabinet meeting held under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, approval was given for starting the Chief Minister Sugam Transport Service for the cities and rural areas of Madhya Pradesh.

Key Points

Objective:

- ✦ The main objective of this scheme is to establish a convenient, safe and well-organized

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passenger transport system for the passengers in the cities and rural areas of Madhya Pradesh.

- ✦ Under this scheme, bus services will be expanded on rural and ordinary routes, allowing people to travel easily and providing them regular, safe and accessible transport facilities.

✦ **Financial Sanction and Structure:**

- ✎ An amount of Rs 101 crore 20 lakh has been sanctioned for this project .
- ✎ A holding company will be formed at the state level under the **Companies Act, 2013** , which will integrate the control of the seven divisional companies.
- ✎ New regional companies will be formed for Rewa and Gwalior and a three-tier structure will be created to monitor these companies.

✦ **Use of assets and resources:**

- ✎ The movable and immovable assets used by the city transport companies, such as bus terminals and bus stops, will be developed in a coordinated manner by the holding company.
- ✎ The properties developed by Municipal Corporation and other authorities will be valued and their amount will be paid by the Transport Department.

✦ **Amendments to the rules:**

- ✎ In-principle approval has been given for necessary amendment in Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1994 so that adjustments can be made in the rules related to transportation.
- ✎ Public-private partnership (PPP) model will be adopted for bus operations , through which private bus operators will be systematically regulated.

The Companies Act, 2013

- ✎ The Companies Act, 2013 came into force in India on 30 August 2013.
- ✎ This Act serves as a guide for all matters right from formation of companies in India to their dissolution.

- ✎ **'National Company Law Tribunal' (NCLT)** has been **established** under the Companies Act .

- ✎ It is noteworthy that the Companies Act, 2013 itself introduced the concept of **'One Person Company'** .

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Model

- ✎ PPP project means a long term agreement between the government or any of its statutory bodies and the private sector for any project.
- ✎ Under this agreement, infrastructure services are provided for a fee. In this, usually both the parties together form a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) , which works to implement the project.
- ✎ Today , the PPP model is being promoted for investment in many important sectors of infrastructure such as roads, railways, renewable energy, ports, airports, pipelines and urban infrastructure sector etc.

✎ Benefit-

- ✦ By adopting the PPP model the projects are completed at the right cost and on time.
- ✦ Due to timely completion of work through PPP, the income from the scheduled projects also starts on time, which also leads to increase in the income of the government.
- ✦ The capacity of the economy can be enhanced by increasing the productivity of labour and capital resources in completing projects.
- ✦ The quality of work done under the PPP model is better than government work and the work is done as per the planned schedule.

Jal Ganga Samvardhan Abhiyan

Why in News?

The Jal Ganga Samvardhan Abhiyan has been launched for the conservation and revival of water sources, including rivers, ponds, wells, and stepwells within the urban areas of Madhya Pradesh.

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Key Points

💡 About the campaign:

- ✦ This campaign started on the banks of Kshipra River on 30 March 2025 and will continue till 30 June 2025.

💡 Objective:

- ✦ **Conservation of water sources** : The main objective of Jal Ganga Abhiyan is to conserve and revive the water structures (rivers, ponds, wells, stepwells etc.) of the state.
- ✦ This also includes a plan to purify dirty water drains under **Swachh Bharat Mission-2.0**.
- ✦ **Promoting public participation** : In this campaign, efforts are being made by the urban bodies to ensure the participation of citizens, especially women.
- ✦ **Events on various religious and cultural occasions** : During the campaign, events like cultural programmes, plantation and tree planting will be organized on special days like Ganga Dussehra (5th June) and Bat Savitri Purnima.
- ✦ Through these events the importance of water structures and nature will be highlighted.
- ✦ **Conservation and enhancement of natural resources** : In this campaign, there is a plan to create green belts around water structures and the soil excavated during the digging of water structures will be given to farmers, so that natural resources can be used better.

💡 Guidelines and Implementation:

- ✦ To treat the dirty water drains found in water structures after diversion under Swachh Bharat Mission-2.0.
- ✦ Provision of drinking water facility at important places in the city.
- ✦ Establishment of rain-water harvesting system in colonies.
- ✦ Arrangements for repairing leakage so that water is not wasted.
- ✦ To prepare Jaldoot, Jal Mitra and Amrit Mitra.

?

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

💡 Introduction:

- ✦ This was a massive people's movement, whose aim was to create a clean India by the year 2019. The foundation of the Swachh Bharat Mission was laid on the occasion of 2 October 2014 (Gandhi Jayanti). This mission covers all rural and urban areas.
- ✦ The urban component of this mission is implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and the rural component is implemented by the **Ministry of Jal Shakti**.

💡 Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban:

✦ Step 1:

- 📎 The programme includes elimination of open defecation, conversion of insanitary latrines to flush toilets, elimination of manual scavenging, municipal solid waste management and behaviour change of people with regard to healthy hygiene practices.
- 📎 The mission aims to cover 1.04 crore households, provide 2.5 lakh community toilets and 2.6 lakh public toilets, and build a solid waste management facility in every city.
- 📎 As a required support for construction of community toilets, up to 40% of the cost of construction of community toilets will be provided by the Central Government as **Viability Gap Funding (VGF)** /One-time Grant. As per SBM guidelines, States/UTs will provide an additional 13.33% for the said component.
- 📎 North-eastern states and **special category states** will have to contribute only 4%. The funds will have to be arranged by the urban local body through innovative mechanisms. The estimated cost per seat of a community toilet is Rs 65,000.

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✦ Step 2:

- ✍ SBM-U 2.0 envisages making all cities 'garbage free' and ensuring grey water management in all cities other than those covered under 'AMRUT', converting all urban local bodies into ODF+ and cities with population less than 1 lakh into ODF++, so as to achieve the goal of safe sanitation in urban areas.
 - The mission focuses on segregation of solid waste at source, use of principles of 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle), scientific processing of all types of municipal solid waste and remediation of old dumpsites for effective solid waste management. The outlay of SBM-U 2.0 for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 is about Rs 1.41 lakh crore.

Finance Commission Grants

Why in News?

The Central Government has distributed **Fifteenth Finance Commission** grants to **Rural Local Bodies (RLBs)/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)** in five states (Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland and Punjab) during the financial year 2024-25.

Key Points

💡 About the grant:

- ✦ These grants are provided in two installments every financial year and are released by the Ministry of Finance based on the recommendations of the **Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation)**.
- ✦ As the first installment, Madhya Pradesh has been allocated a non-linked grant of **Rs 651.7794 crore**.
- ✦ **Use of Grants:**
- ✦ **Unrestricted Grants:** These grants enable local self-government institutions (RLBs/PRIs) to meet location-specific requirements under **29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution**, except salaries and establishment costs.
- ✦ **Tied Grants:** These funds must be used for the following purposes:
 - ✍ Maintaining **sanitation and ODF (open defecation free) status**, which includes household waste management, human excreta and faecal sludge treatment.
 - ✍ Drinking water supply, rain water harvesting and water recycling.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

- 💡 The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** granted constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions and established a uniform structure (three tiers of PRIs), elections, reservation of seats for **Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women** and a system of transfer of funds and functions and officers of the PRIs.
- 💡 Panchayats operate at three levels: **Gram Sabha** (village or group of small villages), **Panchayat Samitis** (block councils) and **Zilla Parishad** (at the district level).

Aakanshi Yuva

Why in News?

The Madhya Pradesh government has decided to give the status of '**Aakanshi Yuva**' to the unemployed youth of the state to motivate them towards self-employment and entrepreneurship.

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Key Points

💡 About the Move:

- 💡 According to the Minister of State, the aim of the Government is that **the unemployed youth of the State should raise their aspirations** for Government and non-Government jobs and they should actively participate in the job search by getting **registered in the Employment Exchange**.
 - ✦ This step is to inspire those youth who can move towards self-employment based on their capabilities.
- 💡 The number of unemployed youth in Madhya Pradesh is shown to be more than 29.37 lakh on the state's employment portal.
- 💡 The state government is trying to provide employment to aspiring youth through self-reliance and entrepreneurship.
- 💡 He also informed that through **the Global Investors Summit**, Madhya Pradesh has received investment proposals worth more than **Rs 30 lakh crore**, which is **expected to generate employment for 21 lakh youth**.

Unemployment

💡 Introduction:

- ✦ Unemployment refers to a situation where people who are able to work are actively looking for employment but are unable to find suitable jobs .
- ✦ An unemployed person is one who is part of the labour force and has the required skills but currently lacks gainful employment .
- ✦ Basically an unemployed person is one who is able to work as well as willing to work and is actively looking for employment .

💡 Types of unemployment:

- ✦ **Structural unemployment:** This form of unemployment, rooted in the gap between the skills possessed by the workforce and the requirements for available positions , highlights systemic issues in the labour market.
- ✦ **Cyclical unemployment:** This is a result of the business cycle, where unemployment rises during recessions and falls with economic growth, reflecting the sensitivity of job availability to macroeconomic conditions.
- ✦ **Frictional Unemployment/Transitional Unemployment:** Also called transitional unemployment, which arises from the natural transition between jobs, this type refers to the temporary period that individuals spend searching for new employment opportunities.
- ✦ **Underemployment:** Underemployment, though not total unemployment, is a concept that refers to individuals working in positions that underutilize their skills or provide insufficient working hours, leading to a feeling of economic inefficiency.
- ✦ **Hidden unemployment:** Refers to individuals who are not actively looking for employment due to desperation or other factors, but may potentially enter the job market if conditions improve.
- ✦ **Disguised unemployment:** It arises because there are more workers working in a factory or on land than required. Hence productivity per unit of labour will be low.



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Summary

Key Points

Details

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Summary

Summary