



STATE PCS CA

(CONSOLIDATION)

MADHYA PRADESH

**MARCH
2025**

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All India Police Shooting Competition

Why in News?

The 18th All India Police Shooting (Sports) Competition was held in Indore, Madhya Pradesh from 24 to 29 March 2025.

Key Points

- **About the competition:**
 - This competition was organized in **Revati Range of Indore**.
 - The competition was overseen by the **All India Police Sports Control Board (AIPSCB)**.
 - The competition was organized by Central School of Armament & Warfare Skills (CSWT), Sisupal, Indore from 24 to 29 March 2025.
 - This competition was last organised in **Pune (Maharashtra)** in the year 2019.
 - This competition includes participation of **600 male and female shooters from all over the country**.
 - **17 competitions** were organized in which competitions were held for **204 medals**.
- **Participating teams:**
 - The competition also saw the participation of teams from **the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF)** and various **State Police Forces**, which mainly included:
 - Assam, Haryana, Kerala, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Telangana Police.
 - **Central Forces:** Railway Protection Force (RPF), **Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force (ITBP)**, **Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)**, **Border Security Force (BSF)**, **Assam Rifles (AR)**, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB).

National Deaf Shooting Championship

Why in News?

In the 2nd National Deaf Shooting, Table Tennis and Tennis Championship Madhya Pradesh player **Kushagra Singh Rajawat** won two medals.

- The Championship was held in **Ahmedabad (Gujarat)** from 20 to 24 March 2025.

Key Points

- **Kushagra Singh Rajawat's performance:**
 - **Kushagra Singh Rajawat**, won the **gold medal** in the **50m rifle 3-position event** and the **silver medal** in the **50m rifle prone event** in this championship.
 - His achievement was due to the significant contribution of **Shooting Academy's chief coach Joydeep Karmakar** and assistant coach **Vaibhav Sharma**, who provided guidance in his training.
- **Medals in badminton too:**
 - In this championship, **badminton player Miss Gauranshi Sharma** won **bronze medal** in **badminton singles**.

Green India Expo in Bhopal

Why in News?

The three-day **Green India Expo** concluded on 23 March 2025 in **Bhopal** in which reputed **companies, manufacturers and potential investors from all over the country** participated.

Key Points

- **About the Expo:**
 - The expo was organised by **Imagine Events and Dickey's**.
 - The main objective of this expo was to **promote green energy and entrepreneurship**.
- **Main attractions:**
 - **Solar energy:** A golden opportunity for savings and business.
 - **Freedom from electricity bill:** Benefit of **free electricity for 30 years** on adopting the **solar system**.
 - **Subsidy worth lakhs:** Attractive subsidy on **solar panels and lights** under government schemes.
 - **Wide range of e-vehicles:** Showcasing **electric vehicles** for domestic and commercial use.

Green Energy

- It is a term used for **energy obtained from renewable sources**. Green energy is also often referred to as clean, sustainable or renewable energy.

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- Green energy production **does not emit toxic greenhouse gases** into the atmosphere, which means it has very little (or negligible) environmental impact.
- Green energy sources include electricity produced by solar, **wind, geothermal, biogas, hydroelectricity**, and some eligible biomass sources.

MP Heritages Sites in UNESCO's Tentative List

Why in News?

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has included 4 historical heritage sites of Madhya Pradesh state in its **tentative list of World Heritage Sites**.

Key Points

- **About historical monuments:**
 - **Edicts of Emperor Ashoka:**
 - **Emperor Ashoka's edicts** are among the **oldest written records** in India, dating back to around **2200 years**.
 - These inscriptions not only highlight the **important events** of his reign, but also reflect his policies towards **Buddhism, morality and society**.
 - These contain messages related to **non-violence, kindness, religious tolerance and public welfare**, which reflect the then **administrative outlook and efforts towards social reform**.
 - In Madhya Pradesh these inscriptions are mainly located in **Sanchi (Raisen), Rupnath (Jabalpur), Gujara (Datia) and Panguraria (Sehore)**.
 - **Sixty-four Yogini Temple:**
 - **The Sixty-Four Yogini Temples**, built between the 9th and 12th centuries, are famous for Tantric traditions and their distinctive **circular architecture**.
 - **These temples located in Mitawali (Morena), Khajuraho, Jabalpur, Mandsaur and Shahdol** in Madhya Pradesh are very important from historical and cultural point of view.

- In particular **the Chausath Yogini Temple of Mitawali**, due to its **circular structure**, is **considered to be the inspiration for the Indian Parliament House**, which reflects its unique architectural style.
- **Temples of the Gupta period:**
 - Built during the **5th-6th century**, these **Gupta period temples** are a symbol of excellence of Indian architecture and amazing carvings.
 - In their architecture one can see a unique co-ordination of **the craftsmanship, religious beliefs and architectural techniques** of that era.
 - **Located at Udayagiri (Vidisha), Nachana (Panna), Tigwa (Katni), Bhumara (Satna) and Sakor (Damoh)** in Madhya Pradesh, these temples provide living evidence of the excellence of ancient Indian **architecture and craftsmanship**.
- **Forts and palaces of Bundela rulers:**
 - Built with an excellent combination of **Rajput and Mughal architecture**, these **forts and palaces** are a wonderful example of Bundela **craftsmanship and military strategy**.
 - These are not only historically important but also symbolize **the military prowess and cultural heritage of the Bundela kings**.
 - Located at major historical sites of Madhya Pradesh —**Garhkundar Fort, Raja Mahal, Jehangir Mahal (Orchha) and Datia Palace**—these heritage sites still attract tourists with their **grandeur and architectural beauty**.

UNESCO

- UNESCO i.e. '**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**' is a part of the **United Nations**.
- **Headquarters** - Paris (France)
- **Formed** - November 16, 1945
- **Function**- To promote international peace through education, natural and social sciences, culture and communication.
- **Objective** - Its objective is to establish peace and security through international cooperation in education and culture, so that a global consensus can be formed for justice, rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedom described in the Charter of the United Nations.

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Note:

UNESCO Tentative List

- UNESCO's Tentative List is a list of properties that each State Party wishes to consider for nomination.
- As per **UNESCO's Operational Guidelines, 2019**, any monument/site must remain on the provisional list for one year before it can be considered for the final nomination dossier.
- Once the nomination is done, it is **sent to the World Heritage Centre (WHC)**.

Indore's First Green Waste Processing Plant

Why in News?

Under **Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban**, India's first **public-private partnership (PPP)** green waste processing plant has been set up in **Indore, Madhya Pradesh**.

Key Points

- **About the Processing Plant:**
 - **Astronomical Industries Pvt. Ltd.** has partnered with **Indore Municipal Corporation (IMC)** to set up, **operate and maintain the plant**.
 - The plant will process **green waste** such as wood, branches, leaves and flowers into sawdust, which will be **dried, reducing the moisture content to 90%** in 3-4 months.
 - The **sawdust will be used for alternative fuel**, packaging material and biodegradable plates.
- **Environmental Impact:**
 - This initiative will help in **controlling air pollution**, improving the **Air Quality Index (AQI)** and reducing dependence on coal.
 - It will also contribute to enhancing **soil fertility** by producing **fertilizers** from processed sawdust.



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Note:

Swachh Bharat Mission

➤ About:

- The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs launched **Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U)** as a national campaign on **2nd October 2014** with the aim of **promoting sanitation, cleanliness and proper waste management** in urban areas.
- Its objective is to **make the cities and towns across India clean and free from open defecation.**

➤ Achievements of Swachh Bharat Mission:

- In the last 9 years, 12 crore toilets have been constructed, thereby **freeing the country from the scourge of open defecation** and also 75% of the total villages have achieved **Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus status.**
 - Urban India has become Open Defecation Free (ODF), with all 4,715 **Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)** becoming fully ODF.
 - 3,547 ULBs are ODF+ with functional and clean community and public toilets, while 1,191 ULBs are ODF++ with complete faecal sludge management.
 - 14 cities are Water+ certified, which includes treatment of wastewater along with its optimal reuse.

➤ Cheetah relocation project:

- The Cheetah Reintroduction Project in India was formally launched on **17th September 2022**, with the aim of restoring the population of cheetahs in the country, which were declared extinct in 1952.
- The project is implemented by **the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)** in collaboration with the **Madhya Pradesh Forest Department**, **Wildlife Institute of India (WII)** and **cheetah experts from Namibia and South Africa.**

➤ Importance

- **The reintroduction of cheetahs** will strengthen the ecosystem and revive **the grassland ecosystem**, which will also be beneficial for other species.
- **This will help in conserving biodiversity** and establishing balance in **the food chain.**
- **The number of tourists will increase and employment opportunities** will be created, thereby boosting the local economy.

Madhya Pradesh Budget 2025-26

Why in News?

On 12th March 2025, Madhya Pradesh Deputy Chief Minister and Finance Minister presented a budget of Rs 4,21,032 crore for the financial year 2025-26 in the Assembly.

Key Points

➤ About the budget:

- This budget is 15% more than the estimate of Rs 3,65,067 crore for the financial year 2024-25.
- The government aims to increase the budget of Madhya Pradesh to **Rs 2 trillion by the year 2047.**
- In this budget, neither any new tax has been imposed nor any existing tax has been increased.
- Estimated **revenue receipts**: Rs 2.90 lakh crore
- State's own **tax revenue**: Rs 1.09 lakh crore
- Grants-in-aid received from the Centre: Rs 48,661 crore
- 31% increase in **capital expenditure**
- Estimated **fiscal deficit**: **4 per cent of gross state domestic product (GSDP)**

Kuno National Park

Why in News?

On 17th March, 2025 a female cheetah and her four cubs were released in the forest of **Kuno National Park (KNP)**, Madhya Pradesh.

- This takes the total number of cheetahs in **KNP** to 26, including 14 cubs born in India.

Key Points

➤ Kuno National Park:

- **Kuno National Park is a protected area** in Madhya Pradesh, which was given the status of a **national park** in 2018.
- It was established in 1981 as a **wildlife sanctuary.**
- **It is spread across Sheopur and Morena districts** of the state.
- Kuno National Park is the habitat for **cheetahs** relocated from **Namibia and South Africa.**

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➤ **Key provisions:**

- In the budget, special focus was given on points like **Garib Kalyan Mission, Yuva Shakti Mission, Prosperous Farmer Prosperous State and Empowered Women Empowered State.**
- **For agriculture and farmers:**
 - The target is to expand irrigation facilities in the state to reach **100 lakh hectares by the year 2029.**
 - Atal Krishi Jyoti Yojana – Rs 13,909 crore
 - **Prime Minister Krishak Mitra Surya Yojana** – Rs 447 crore
 - Chief Minister Kisan Kalyan Yojana – Rs 5,220 crore
 - **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana** – Rs 2,001 crore
 - Crop procurement bonus payment – Rs 1,000 crore
 - **Chief Minister's Farmer Development Scheme** – Rs. 850 crore
 - Animal husbandry and cow breeding – Rs 505 crore
 - Dairy Development Scheme – Rs 50 crore
- For the poor and welfare schemes:
 - Atal Griha Jyoti Yojana – Rs 7,132 crore
 - Free electricity on agricultural pump and light connections – Rs 5,299 crore
 - Chief Minister Jankalyan (Sambal) Scheme – Rs 700 crore
 - **Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (Ayushman Bharat)** – Rs 1,277 crore
 - PM Janman Yojana (Housing) – Rs 1,100 crore
 - Chief Minister Vrindavan Village Scheme – Rs. 100 crore
 - 17,135 crore rupees for **Jal Jeevan Mission.**
- For the upliftment of women:
 - Under **the Ladli Behna Yojana** the beneficiaries will be linked with **Atal Pension Yojana.**
- Provision of Rs 18,669 crore in the budget for Ladli Behna Yojana.
 - Proposal for **construction of hostel scheme for working women.**
 - **Hostels with 5,772 beds will be built in 4 major industrial cities of the state.**

- Under the food grant to free **the Baiga, Bharia and Saharia families from malnutrition**, Rs 1500 will be transferred into the accounts of 2.20 lakh women.
- **Shramik Seva Maternity Assistance**, Bicycles for Girl Students, Chief Minister Scooty Scheme: Provision of Rs 26,797 crore.
- Provision of **Rs 215 crore for the scheme of providing bicycles to girl students.**
 - **For infrastructure development:**
 - Construction of 1 lakh kilometre of roads and 500 railway over bridges (ROBs) and flyovers in the next **five years.**
 - Target to build 3500 kilometers of new roads and 70 bridges in the year 2025.
 - Launch of '**Reconstruction of Damaged Bridges**' scheme under **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.**
 - **Provision of Rs 100 crore** to facilitate traffic and improve connectivity of villages.
 - Provision of Rs 100 crore for **Chief Minister Majra Tola Road Scheme.**
 - Electric buses will be run in **urban areas.**
 - **For education and health:**
 - **50 tribal students will be sent abroad** for higher education.
 - **400 seats of MBBS and 255 seats of PG Medical College** will be increased.
 - **11 new Ayurvedic colleges** will be established.
 - **A digital university** will be established.
 - **MIT (Medical/Technology Institute)** will be established.
 - **22 new ITI colleges** will be opened.
 - Provision of **Rs 23,533 crore** for **health sector.**
 - **Tourism and Cultural Development:**
 - Dinosaur Fossil Centre will be established in **Dhar.**
 - Construction of **14 monuments at a cost of Rs 507 crore.**
 - **Creation of 'Lok' in Omkareshwar.**
 - **Rs 1,160 crore** for religion, culture and tourism.
 - **30 crores** for Ram Van Path Yatra and **10 crores** for **Shri Krishna Pathay.**

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Note:

- **Urban and Rural Development:**
 - Rs 18,715 crore for urban development.
 - Rs 19,050 crore for panchayat and rural development.
 - Rs 2,000 crore for Simhashta 2028.
 - Rs 100 crore for Chief Minister Vrindavan Gram Yojana.

CAG and Finance Commission

Why in News?

A meeting was held in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh for consultation between **Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (CAG)** and Sixteenth **Finance Commission** on public finance.

Key Points

- **About the Meeting:**
 - It focused on three major areas: Union and State finances, local bodies and public sector enterprises.
 - It provided a **comprehensive framework for making fiscal management, audit, tax policy and public financial management** of the Centre and the States more transparent and effective.
- **Recommendations:**
 - **Decline in State Tax Revenue (SOTR)** : Need for strengthening the tax collection mechanism was emphasized.
 - **Standardisation of fiscal information** : It was proposed to standardise accounting procedures to provide transparent and comparable financial data.
 - The CAG stressed the need for further reforms in areas such as **stamp duty, registration fee and state excise duty**.
 - Also recommended adopting modern technologies like **QR codes** and **sensor-based systems**.
 - It was recommended that states with surplus revenue should create a **Budget Stabilization Fund** to avoid financial instability.
 - **Goods and Services Tax (GST) reforms** recommended strengthening the taxpayer verification process, integration of unregistered units and use of automated data collection and real-time information systems.

Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)

➤ Introduction:

- According to Article 148 of the Constitution , the CAG of India is the head of the **Indian Audit and Accounts Department (IA-AD)**.
- He is **responsible for the safeguarding of public funds and overseeing the financial system** at both the central and state levels.
- The CAG of India is governed by the **Comptroller and Auditor General (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971**, which was significantly amended in the years 1976, 1984 and 1987.

➤ Appointment and Tenure:

- The CAG of India is appointed by **the President of India** by a warrant under his signature and seal.
- The CAG holds office for a **term of six years or till the age of 65**, whichever is earlier.
- The CAG shall be **removed from his office by the President only in the same manner** and on the same grounds as a **Judge of the Supreme Court**.
- The CAG can resign from his office at any time by submitting his resignation to the President.
- After leaving the office, the CAG is not eligible for any other post under the Government of India or any State Government.

➤ Pay and Allowances:

- The **salary of the CAG is determined by the Parliament**, which is equal to the salary of a Supreme Court judge.
- The CAG's administrative expenses, including salary, allowances and pension, are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India , which is not subject to parliamentary vote.
- **Duties and Powers:** The CAG audits the accounts relating to expenditure from the **Consolidated Fund of India and State funds**.
- It also audits the accounts of Government corporations , public sector undertakings and government-financed bodies.
- The CAG submits audit reports to the President , who lays them before Parliament. These reports are scrutinised by **the Public Accounts Committee**.

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Finance Commission

- **Constitutional Basis:** It is a constitutional body established under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution.
 - It is appointed by the President every five years or earlier as the President considers necessary.
- **Composition:** The Commission consists of a **Chairman and four other members** appointed by the President.
 - The Chairman should be a person who has experience in public affairs.
- **Functions and Duties :** The primary function of the Finance Commission is to make recommendations to the President on various financial matters.
- **Distribution of Taxes:** It recommends the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes. This includes allocation of shares among the States from tax proceeds.
- **Grants-in-aid:** The Bill suggests principles for providing grants-in-aid to States from the Consolidated Fund of India.
 - This includes establishing the principles governing grants-in-aid to the states from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Werewolf Syndrome

Why in News?

A teenager suffering from “werewolf syndrome” from **Madhya Pradesh** has created a Guinness World Record for the **hairiest face**.

Key Points

- **Werewolf Syndrome:**
- Werewolf syndrome, also known as **hypertrichosis**, is an **extremely rare genetic condition**, with only 50 cases reported worldwide so far.
- The condition **causes excessive hair growth on certain parts of the body**, especially the face.
- **Types:**
 - **Congenital Hypertrichosis:**
 - It is **present from birth** and is usually due to **genetic causes**.

- Scientists believe this is **due to the reactivation of ancient dormant genes** that were responsible for excessive body hair in early human ancestors.
- In this condition, a person **may have excessive hair all over the body or on some specific parts**.

○ Acquired Hypertrichosis

- It **develops after birth** and is **associated with external or internal causes**.

- Possible reasons for this include:

- Certain medications, such as **hair growth stimulants, androgenic steroids, and immunosuppressant drugs**, can aggravate hypertrichosis.
- Certain cancer types and genetic variations may be linked to this condition.
- Certain skin infections and autoimmune diseases are also known to cause this condition.
- Nutritional deficiencies
- Eating Disorders

Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary

Why in News?

In Madhya Pradesh, **Indian wolves** will be fitted with radio collars, which will help in **researching their habitat, diet and behaviour**.

Key Points

- **About:**
 - Three wolves from different packs in the Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary will be fitted with radio collars once permission is received from the National Tiger Conservation Authority.
 - For this, a two-year study was started by the State Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur in February 2024.
- **Objective:**
 - The aim of this research is to know about the life of wolves, their food, habitat, daily routine and co-existence with animals like tigers and leopards.
- **Status of wolves in Madhya Pradesh:**
 - In **2022**, wolves were counted across the country, in which **Madhya Pradesh ranked first with the highest number of wolves**.

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- According to the census, there were a **total of 3170 wolves in India**, out of which 20% i.e. 772 wolves were found in Madhya Pradesh alone.

➤ **Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary:**

- Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary is **the largest wildlife sanctuary** in Madhya Pradesh.
- This sanctuary is spread over an area of about 1197 square km in three districts of Madhya Pradesh, Sagar, Damoh and Narsinghpur.
- This protected area **is located on the banks of two major river basins of India, the Narmada and the Ganges**.
- It is the natural habitat of the Indian wolf (*Canis lupus pallipes*), a subspecies of the grey wolf.
 - In the year 1975, it was given the status of the state's largest sanctuary for the conservation of wolves.
- Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary **is also considered a suitable area for cheetahs**, hence it was given the status of Tiger Reserve a year ago.

National Tiger Conservation Authority

- The **National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)** is a statutory body under the **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**.
- It was **established in the year 2006** by amending the provisions of **the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972**. The first meeting of the Authority was held in November 2006.
- It is the result of the efforts of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) that there has been a significant increase in the number of endangered tigers in the country.

Madhav National Park

Why in News?

On 9th March 2025, the Union Environment Minister declared Madhya Pradesh's **Madhav National Park** as the country's **58th tiger reserve**. It is also the 9th national park in the state to get the recognition.

Key Points

➤ **Madhav National Park:**

- Located in **Shivpuri district**, this national park is **part of the upper Vindhya Hills** and has historically been a hunting ground for the **Mughal emperors and the Maharajas of Gwalior**.
- It was declared a **national park in 1959**.
- The park has a rich ecosystem including **lakes, dry deciduous and thorn forests**, where **tiger, leopard, nilgai, chinkara, four-horned antelope** and various kinds of deer are found.
- It is one of the 32 major tiger corridors in India, managed through the Tiger Conservation Plan under **the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972**.

➤ **Importance:**

- This decision will further **strengthen tiger conservation** efforts under **Project Tiger** and help India play a leading role in **biodiversity conservation efforts**.
- This will help in ensuring an increase in the number of tigers and protecting their natural habitat.
- In December last year, **Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh** was declared the country's **57th tiger reserve** after receiving in-principle approval from the Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Project Tiger

- **Project Tiger is a wildlife conservation initiative in India that was launched in the year 1973.**
- The primary objective of Project Tiger is to **ensure the survival and maintenance of tiger populations in their natural habitats** by creating dedicated tiger reserves.
- Increase in the number of tigers:
 - The **first tiger census in 1972** used the unreliable pug-mark method to count 1,827 tigers.
 - As of 2022, the tiger population is **estimated at 3,167–3,925**, representing a growth rate of **6.1% per year**.
 - India is now home to **three-quarters of the world's tigers**.

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National Awards for Thermal Power Plants

Why in News?

Three **thermal power plants** in Madhya Pradesh have been honored with **the National Award** for their efficient and effective management of **fly ash**.

Key Points

➤ About the Award:

- This award was given to Shri **Singaji Thermal Power Station Dongalia**, **Satpura Thermal Power Station Sarni** and **Amarkantak Thermal Power Station Chachai** of Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company (MPPGCL).
- This honour was given during **the 14th International Housing Conference held in Goa on the theme of Fly Ash Utilisation-2025**.
 - The conference was organised by **Mission Energy Foundation**, a **non-profit organisation**.

➤ Award Category:

- Satpura Thermal Power Station and Amarkantak Thermal Power Station were given this award in the **category of less than 500 MW installed capacity**.
- Whereas this award was given to Shri Singaji Thermal Power Station in the **category of more than 500 MW installed capacity**.
- Shri Singaji Thermal Power Station has made sustainable and effective use of more than 100 percent fly ash.

Fly Ash

➤ About:

- Fly ash is a pollutant typically **produced by coal-fired power plants**, carried by gases expelled from the combustion chamber.
- It is collected from the expelled gases by electrostatic precipitators or bag filters.
- **Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP)** is defined as a filter device used to remove fine particles such as smoke and dust from a flowing gas.
- This device is often used for **air pollution** control activities.

➤ Combination:

- Fly ash contains significant amounts of **silicon dioxide (SiO₂)**, **aluminium oxide (Al₂O₃)**, **ferric oxide (Fe₂O₃)** and **calcium oxide (CaO)**.

➤ Application:

- It is used in concrete and cement products, road base, metal recovery and mineral filler etc.

➤ Harmful effects:

- Fly ash particles are toxic air pollutants. They can cause heart disease, cancer, respiratory disease, and stroke.

Bhimbetka

Why in News?

Chairman of **the 16th Finance Commission**, along with his members, visited **the UNESCO World Heritage Site Bhimbetka**. During the visit, he closely examined the state's historical heritage and India's rich cultural legacy, appreciating its grandeur.

Key Points

➤ About the Visit:

- He observed the **artistic and historical significance of the themes of the Bhimbetka rock paintings** (mass dance, hunting, war, etc.) and the **mineral colours** used in them (ochre, red, white).
- The Commission was also informed about the proposed **'Rock Art Eco Park Museum'**.

➤ Bhimbetka:

○ Location:

- It is **situated south of Bhopal in the Vindhya mountain range** of Madhya Pradesh, where there are rock shelters with more than **500 rock paintings**.
- Bhimbetka caves were **discovered by V.S. Wakankar in the year 1957-58**.
- It was declared a **UNESCO World Heritage Site in the year 2003**.

○ Time period:

- The oldest paintings are estimated to be **30,000 years old** and are still preserved due to their location inside caves.

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- The paintings of Bhimbetka date back to the Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Chalcolithic, Early Historic and Medieval periods.
- However most of the paintings are from **the Mesolithic era**.
- **Painting Technique:**
 - It uses various colours obtained from natural resources like **red ochre, purple, brown, white, yellow and green etc.**
- **Themes of the paintings:**
 - Everyday life of prehistoric men is often depicted in **stick-like human figures**.
 - Various animals such as **elephants, bison, deer, peacocks and snakes** are depicted.
 - Hunting scenes and battle scenes with men at arms.
 - Simple geometric designs and symbols.

Finance Commission

- **Introduction**
- **About:**
 - The Finance Commission is a **constitutional body**, constituted under **Article 280** of the Constitution.
 - Its main objective is to **ensure equitable allocation of revenue resources between the Union and the States**.
 - It is a **quasi-judicial body**, which provides **fair and balanced recommendations in financial matters**.
- **Constitution and tenure:**
 - The Finance Commission is **constituted by the President every five years or mid-term as required**.
 - The Commission works to **maintain fiscal balance and strengthen cooperative federalism**.
 - Its **recommendations are helpful in establishing financial coordination** at all levels of government.
- **Historical perspective:**
 - The **first Finance Commission was constituted in 1951**.
 - Till now 15 Finance Commissions have been constituted and currently the 16th Finance Commission is functioning.

National Lok Adalat

Why in News?

On 8 March 2025, the State Legal Services Authority ordered the organization of the **National Lok Adalat** in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.

Key Points

- **About the issue:**
 - In this National Lok Adalat, an opportunity was **provided to settle** the pending cases of power theft and irregularities under **Section 135 of the Electricity Act 2003** through **mutual agreement**.
 - The **Energy Minister** appealed to the consumers to **contact the concerned electricity office to avoid legal action** and avail the rebate.
- **Scope and eligibility:**
 - **Low pressure category** domestic, agricultural, non-domestic up to 5 kilowatt and industrial consumers up to 10 horse power will come under this scheme.
 - Only **those consumers who are involved in electricity theft/unauthorized use for the first time** will get the exemption.
 - Consumers who have already **received relief from Lok Adalat/Court** will not get relief again.
 - No rebate will be given on **the outstanding amount of normal electricity bills**.

Lok Adalat

- **Introduction:**
- The term 'Lok Adalat' means '**People's Court**' and is based on **Gandhian principles**.
- According to **the Supreme Court**, this is an old form of **adjudication system prevalent in ancient India** and continues to be valid even today.
- It is one of the components of **the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system** which provides informal, inexpensive and speedy justice to the common people.
- The **first Lok Adalat camp was organized in the year 1982 in Gujarat** as a voluntary and conciliation agency for decisions without any statutory backing.

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Note:

- In view of its growing popularity over time, it was given statutory status under **the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987**. This Act makes provisions for the organisation and functioning of Lok Adalats.

Naxalites To Be Eradicated in Madhya Pradesh

Why in News

The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh organized a high-level meeting to fulfill the resolution of **Naxal-free India by the year 2026** and gave necessary guidelines.

Key Points

- **Government Commitment:**
 - The Chief Minister clarified that **the state government is serious and active to completely eradicate Naxalism** in Madhya Pradesh.
- **Instructions:**
 - The efforts of the state government should be **coordinated for the economic and social progress** of the residents of Naxal-affected areas.
 - To enhance communication facilities, priority should be given to installation of mobile towers.
 - Approval should be given for an increase in **Hawk Force strength** to establish new security camps.
 - Eradication of **the Maoist problem** from the state should be given top priority and concerted efforts should be made for this.
 - In order to facilitate transportation in remote areas of Naxal-affected districts, the ongoing road construction work should be completed soon.
 - Apart from this, the Chief Minister has directed to keep a **strict vigil on Naxal activities** and to review it regularly at the level of Police Headquarters and District Administration.
- **Coordination between States:**
 - The meeting discussed **joint efforts by Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**, reflecting growing inter-state cooperation to combat Naxalism.

Naxalism

- **Introduction:**
 - The term **Naxalism** originated from the **Naxalbari village of West Bengal**.
 - It began as a **revolt against local landlords** who had beaten up a farmer over a land dispute.
 - The movement soon spread to less developed areas of eastern India like **Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh**.
 - **Left Wing Extremists (LWE)** are known as Maoists across the world and Naxalites in India.
- **Objective:**
 - They advocate the **overthrow of the Indian government through armed revolution and the establishment of a communist state** based on Maoist principles.
 - They view the state as oppressive, exploitative and serving the interests of the ruling elite and seek to redress socio-economic grievances through armed struggle and people's war.

42nd National Senior Rowing Championship

Why in News?

The **42nd National Senior Rowing Championship** is being organized in **Bhopal** from **3rd to 7th March 2025**. More than 500 players from across the country are participating in it.

Key Points

- **About:**
 - This competition is being organized at the **State Water Sports Academy, Boat Club** located in Bhopal.
- **Objectives:**
 - This competition is being organized with the **aim of promoting water sports** and giving a new platform to the youth.
- **Format of the competition:**
 - **14 events** are being organised in this competition, which also includes 2 events of **Para Single Scull Women and Men category**.

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- The competition will conclude on **7th March 2025**, with all finals being held.
- A total of more than **500 players** from **27 teams** are participating in it, which shows the wide level of the competition.

Rowing sport

➤ About:

- Rowing is a sport in which athletes propel a special type of boat with the help of **oars**. It differs from other water sports because in this **the rower's** back is to the direction of the boat's movement.

➤ History:

- Rowing originated as a **mode of transportation** in ancient **Egypt, Greece, and Rome**.
- As a sport it dates back to the 17th and 18th centuries, with the **Oxford–Cambridge University Boat Race** held in the **United Kingdom**, inaugurated in 1828.

➤ Competition Distance:

- Rower athletes compete over **2,000 metres** either individually or in teams of 2, 4 or 8.

➤ Types of rowing:

- **Double sculls:** Each athlete holds a rudder in each hand.
- **Sweep rowing:** The athlete handles a single rudder with both hands.

Police Water Sports Competition

Why in News?

The **24th All India Police Water Sports Competition** was organized in **Bhopal**.

Key Points

➤ About the competition:

- A total of **557 participants** from **22 states, union territories, and central armed forces** competed in the event, including 132 women athletes.
- The event featured **27 competitions**, including canoeing, kayaking, and rowing. Teams from various states and **paramilitary forces** showcased their skills, vying for a total of 360 medals.

- The competition was **hosted by Madhya Pradesh Police**.

➤ Objective:

- The main objective of this competition was to **promote the physical and mental health of police, paramilitary forces and other security services personnel**.
- The event also aimed to foster mutual cooperation and camaraderie among different states and security forces while inspiring athletes to enhance their skills.

Tribal Surveillance in MP

Why in News?

Forest rights activists and lawyers across the country criticized the **Madhya Pradesh government** for issuing a **discriminatory executive order against tribal and forest dwellers**, allowing search and surveillance of 'infamous hunting communities' in various forest circles.

Key Points

➤ Order Lacks Legal Basis:

- A forest rights activist called **the order draconian** and stated that it lacks any legal foundation.
- He highlighted that the British colonial administration had once categorized certain tribes as criminals under **the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871**, which was repealed after independence and led to their denotification.

➤ The Government Order:

- On 29th January 2025, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Madhya Pradesh, issued an order for:
 - Extensive search and surveillance of **nomadic tribes**, including the **Pardhi community**, a **Scheduled Tribe** in Madhya Pradesh.
 - Targeted search operations in the forest circles of Narmadapuram, Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul, Bhopal, Jabalpur, and Balaghat.
 - Use of dog squads to conduct searches at the homes of nomadic tribes.
 - Mandatory documentation of the denotified tribes' presence at the nearest police station.

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- Surveillance of tribal traders selling household plastic items, bedsheets, herbs, and plants in tiger corridors.

➤ Colonial Mindset and Legal Violations:

- It was pointed out that **the Forest Department is stereotyping nomadic tribes as habitual criminals**, which contradicts multiple Supreme Court judgments.
- Experts argue that the order violates rights under **the Forest Rights Act, 2006**, which ensures:
 - Right to reside and cultivate forest land
 - Access to forest produce
 - Community tenure rights over habitats
 - Seasonal resource access for nomadic and pastoralist communities
 - Protection Under SC/ST Act & Potential Legal Repercussions
- Tribal rights also receive protection under **the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989**.

Pardhi Tribe

- It is found mostly in **Maharashtra and parts of Madhya Pradesh**.
- The word Pardhi is derived from the **Marathi word 'Paradh'** meaning hunting and the **Sanskrit word 'papardhi'** meaning the game to be hunted.
- They speak **mixed dialects of Rajasthani and Gujarati**, mainly **Wagdi and Pardhi languages**.
 - These languages are grouped in the **Bhil languages** of the **western Indo-Aryan language group**.

Madhya Pradesh Economy to Reach USD 2.1 Trillion by 2047

Why in News?

According to a recent **Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) report**, Madhya Pradesh's economy has the potential to reach **USD 2.1 trillion by the year 2047-48**, from the current figure of around USD 164.7 billion.

Key Points

➤ Key Highlights of the Report:

- **About:**
 - The report titled "**Envisioning Madhya Pradesh's Economy @ 2047**" outlines a vision for economic

development, identifying key sectors, policy interventions and investment opportunities **that will drive the state's transformation**.

- **Basis:** The report is based on extensive data analysis and stakeholder consultations, including inputs from industry leaders, policy makers and academic experts.

- It serves as a framework to unlock the full economic potential of Madhya Pradesh, **ensuring sustainable growth, employment generation and enhanced competitiveness**.

○ Four Key Areas of the Report:

- Expansion of transport **infrastructure** such as the development of multi-modal logistics parks and air cargo hubs.
- Skill development and establishment of skill parks to increase the availability of skilled workforce.
- Enhancing the efficiency of **Single Window System (SWS) for ease of doing business**.
- **Schemes to expand MSMEs**, such as concessional credit facilities, improving market access and technological upgradation.

○ Recommendations of the Report:

- According to the **CII Director General**, with a proactive state government committed to promoting investment and accelerating growth, **Madhya Pradesh is well positioned to increase its contribution to India's GDP** from the current **4.6% to 6.0% by 2047-48**.
- Further, the report emphasises that Madhya Pradesh will **need to focus on manufacturing and industrial expansion** to achieve its ambitious development goals.
- **Contribution of Agriculture and Manufacturing:**

- The agriculture sector currently **contributes 43% to Madhya Pradesh's economy**, while the share of **manufacturing must increase from 7.2% to 22.2% by 2047** to sustain long-term growth.

Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)

- CII is a **non-governmental, not-for-profit**, industry-led and industry-managed organisation.
- It works to create and sustain an environment conducive to **India's growth by partnering with industry, government** and civil society through advisory and consultative processes.
- It was **established in 1895** and its headquarters is in **New Delhi**.



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Note:

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Summary

Key Points

Details

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Summary