



Niyad Nella Nar Initiative

Why in News?

Irkabhatti, located in Narayanpur district in Bastar division, was previously a village where basic needs, especially **education, were unattainable due to the Maoist insurgency.**

- However, through the **state government's 'Niyad Nella Nar' scheme**, focused efforts have been made to improve education, connectivity, and infrastructure.

Key Points

- **'Niyad Nella Nar' Scheme:**
 - The Niyad Nellanar scheme is a **Chhattisgarh government initiative** focused on **providing basic amenities and welfare benefits** to Naxal-affected villages in the state.
 - Niyad Nellanar, meaning **"aapka achcha gaon"** or **"your good village"** is the local **Dandami dialect** (spoken in south Bastar).
 - The scheme aims to improve living standards by offering services for **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).**
 - It focuses on delivering essential facilities like **housing, healthcare, water, electricity, roads, and education** within a kilometer radius of security camps.
 - Families in these villages will receive free gas cylinders under the **Ujjwala scheme**, ration cards, irrigation pumps, free electricity, **Anganwadi**, and certificates of **forest rights**.

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)

- The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) is a **flagship initiative** aimed at providing **clean cooking fuel (LPG)** to rural and economically disadvantaged households.
 - It was launched on **1st May 2016 in Ballia, Uttar Pradesh.**
- The scheme targets families that previously relied on traditional fuels such as **firewood, coal, and cow-dung cakes for cooking.**
- **Health and Environmental Impact:**
 - The use of traditional fuels posed serious health risks, especially for rural women exposed to indoor air pollution.
 - It also contributed to environmental degradation due to deforestation and carbon emissions.
- **Ujjwala 2.0** was launched in **August 2021** as the second phase of the scheme.

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

- **About:**
 - A **PVTG is a sub-classification of a Scheduled Tribe** or section of a Scheduled Tribe that is considered more vulnerable than a regular Scheduled Tribe. The Indian Government created the PVTG list to improve their living.
- **State-wise Distribution:**

- There are **75 PVTGs in India**, with the **highest number—13—in Odisha**, followed by 12 in Andhra Pradesh.
- There are **7 PVTGs in Chhattisgarh**, who live in **17 of the state's 33 districts**.
 - These are **Kamar, Baiga, Pahadi Korba, Abujmadiya, Birhor, Pando and Bhujia**.
 - While the **first five tribes have been declared PVTG by the central government**, the remaining two, **Pando and Bhujia, have been given the tag by the state government**.
- **Article 342(1):** The President with respect to any State/UT (after consultation with the Governor in case of state) may specify the tribes/tribal communities/part of or groups within tribes/ tribal communities as a Scheduled Tribe in that State/UT.
 - Parliament may by **law include in or exclude from the list of STs** specified in a notification issued under article 342(1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

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