

# CSB IAS ACADEMY

THE ROAD MAP TO MUSSORRIE...

PRELIMS EDGE – 2025 – 15/11/2024

## PM JANMAN SCHEME

**Context:** During her speech in commemoration of Janjatiya Gaurav Divas, the President highlighted the role of the PM-JANMAN Scheme.

**PM-JANMAN**

**PM Modi's Guarantee to Tribal Communities**

Launched on **Janjatiya Gaurav Divas** with an outlay of **Rs. 24,000 crore**

**PM Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN)** is aimed at the holistic development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups and improving their socio-economic conditions

Ensuring access of PVTG families to basic facilities such as:

- safe housing
- clean drinking water and sanitation
- improved access to education
- health and nutrition
- road and telecom connectivity

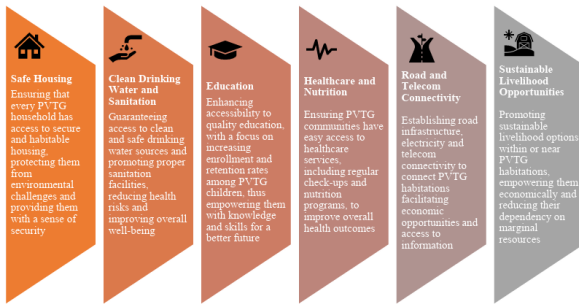
### About PM-Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) Scheme:

- It is an umbrella scheme comprising Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
- Implemented by **Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in collaboration with State govts and PVTG communities.**
- Focus on 11 critical interventions overseen by 9 Ministries for implementation of existing schemes in villages inhabited by PVTGs.
- Allocation of Rs. 24,104 crores for providing necessary support and connectivity to mainstream services and opportunities.

- Of this total outlay, nearly **80% is only for the construction of houses and roads.**
- Rs 15,000 crore has been allocated for next 3 years under **Dvpt. Action Plan for STs (DAPST)** to implement housing component.

- **Covers all 75 PVTGs residing in 18 states and UTs, spread across 220 districts.** Approx. 28 lakh people belong to these tribal groups.
- **4.9 lakh houses** are will be built for PVTGs under PM Awas Yojana.
- It also encompasses access to clean drinking water under **Jal Jeevan Mission**, improved healthcare, education, nutrition, road and telecommunications connectivity, as well as livelihood opportunities.
- Plan also includes the **establishment of Van Dhan Vikas Kendras** for trading in forest produce, off-grid solar power systems for 1 lakh households, and solar street lights.
- **Identification of gaps in its implementation** will be done via physical surveys conducted by state govts.
- **Data is updated on PM Gati-Shakti Portal**, enabling cross-verification by relevant Ministries and State Depts.
- There will be a **performance evaluation via ranking of districts** based on monthly incremental changes in performance indicators.
  - Top three districts & Ministries will be rewarded.

### Focus Areas of PM JANMAN:



The Janjatiya Gaurav Divas is celebrated annually on Nov. 15 to mark the birth anniversary of the tribal freedom fighter, Shri. Birsa Munda.

### PVTGs

- ✓ In 1973, the **Dhebar Commission** established Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) as a distinct category, characterized by a **declining or stagnant population, the use of pre-agrarian technology, economic backwardness, and low literacy.**
- ✓ In 2006, Govt of India renamed the PTGs as PVTGs.
- ✓ There are **75 PVTG communities spread across 18 States and the UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.**
- ✓ Odisha has the highest number of PVTGs (15), followed by Andhra Pradesh (12), Bihar and Jharkhand (9), Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh (7), Tamil Nadu (6), and Kerala and Gujarat (5 each).

Source: *Sky is the limit for development of tribes: President Droupadi Murmu (The Hindu)*

## FOREST RIGHTS ACT, 2006

**Context:** As part of Janjatiya Gaurav Divas, the Union Govt. is holding orientation & awareness campaigns about the Forest Rights Act (FRA).

### Rights for the dwellers

What the Forest Rights Act, 2006, entails



Residents of Gunduribadi village in Odisha's Nayagarh district get ready for mapping their land boundaries for the Forest Rights Act implementation. • SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

- Tenurial security over the forestland under occupation prior to December 13, 2005
- Recognition of community right over forest and forest products
- Protection and conservation of community forest resources
- Conversion of all forest villages and habitation located inside the forestland into revenue villages
- In situ rehabilitation of displaced persons evicted without compensation prior to December 13, 2005
- Recognition of ancestral domain (habitat) right to

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups

- Seasonal access to nomadic, pastoral and semi-nomadic communities over forestland

- Conversion of all leases granted by erstwhile governments, zamindars and king into permanent land records

### About STs and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act of 2006 (also called FRA 2006):

- It recognizes and vests forest rights and occupation in Forest land in **Forest Dwelling STs (FDST)** and **Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFD)** who have been residing in such forests for generations.
- Forest rights can be claimed by **any member or community who has for at least 3 generations (75 years) prior to 13<sup>th</sup> December, 2005** primarily resided in forest land for livelihood needs.
- It strengthens the **conservation regime** of the forests while ensuring livelihood and food security of FDST and OTFD.
- **Gram Sabha** is the authority to initiate process for determining the nature and extent of **Individual Forest Rights (IFR)** or **Community Forest Rights (CFR)** or both that may be given.
- The Act identifies **four types of rights**:
  - **Title rights:** Gives FDST and OTFD right to ownership to land farmed by tribals or forest dwellers (but max. 4 hectares). Ownership is only for land that is actually being cultivated and no new lands will be granted.
  - **Use rights:** Rights of the dwellers extend to extracting minor forest produce, grazing areas etc.
  - **Relief and development rights:** Rehabilitation in case of illegal


eviction/forced displacement and to basic amenities, subject to restrictions for forest protection.

- **Forest management rights:** Rights to protect, regenerate, conserve or manage any forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use.

- Nodal Agency: **Tribal Affairs Ministry**

#### Rationale behind FRA 2006:

- Forest management policies in both colonial and post-colonial India did not recognize the **sympiotic relationship of STs with the forests**, reflected in their dependence on the forest and their traditional wisdom in conservation of the forests. Therefore, the Act was enacted to **undo this historic injustice** and empower the forest dwellers.

 As of 2023, 22 lakh individual land titles and 1.1 lakh community titles have been accorded to tribal and forest dwellers. In the same period, 45 lakh claims to title have been received.

Source: Ministry of Panchayati Raj to organize Special Gram Sabha-cum-Orientation Programme in PESA and FRA villages (PIB)

## UDAN SCHEME

**Context:** The Union Govt. has been starting seaplane services in North Eastern states under the ambit of the UDAN Scheme.



## UDAN SCHEME

#### About UDAN Scheme:

- The scheme was launched by the **Ministry of Civil Aviation** for regional

airport development and regional connectivity enhancement.

- It is a **part of the National Civil Aviation Policy 2016** and is applicable for a period of 10 years.
- Aim: Expand access to **air travel for Tier 2 & Tier 3 cities** and shift traffic pattern away from Metro routes.

#### Key Features:

- Under the scheme, airlines have to **cap airfares for 50% of the total seats at Rs. 2,500 per hour** of flight.
- This would be achieved through:
  - Financial stimulus/concessions from Central & State govts.
  - **Viability Gap Funding (VGF)** - A govt grant provided to bridge gap between cost of operations and expected revenue.
  - **Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF)** was created to meet VGF requirements of the scheme.

#### Phases of the Scheme:

- **Phase 1** was launched in 2017 to connect underserved and unserved airports in the country.
- **Phase 2** was launched in 2018 to expand air connectivity to more remote and inaccessible parts.
- **Phase 3** was launched in Nov 2018 to enhance air connectivity to hilly and remote regions of the country.
- **Phase 4** was launched in Dec 2019, with a focus on connecting islands and other remote areas of the country.
- **Phase 5** launched in April 2023 with a focus on Category-2 (20-80 seats) and Category-3 (>80 seats) aircrafts with no restriction on distance between origin and destination.

#### Achievements of the Scheme:

- The number of **operational airports has gone up to 141 from 74** in 2014.

- **68 underserved and unserved destinations** which include 58 Airports, 8 Heliports & 2 Water Aerodromes have been connected.
- **425 new routes** initiated, with air connectivity to 29 States/UTs.
- **More than 1 crore passengers** have availed the benefits of this scheme.

#### Status of India's Aviation Sector

- ✓ **Among the fastest-growing aviation markets** globally – it is a major growth engine to make India a **USD 5 trillion economy by 2028**.
- ✓ **Over the past 6 years** - domestic passenger traffic has grown annually at **14.5%** and **international passenger traffic has grown at around 6.5%**.
- ✓ Domestic passenger traffic projected to rise to **16 crores in FY 23/24** and to **35 crores by 29/30**.
- ✓ **Fleet size**, which rose from **400 to more than 700 in the last ten years**, is set to move upwards of **2,000 by 2035**.
- ✓ In **2023 alone**, **1,622 commercial pilot licences** were issued.
- ✓ **Number of airports** has doubled from **74 in 2014 to 148 in 2023**.

Source: Union Minister of Civil Aviation Shri Kinjarapu Rammohan Naidu attends Seaplane Demo launch in Meghalaya (PIB)

## PLACES IN NEWS

### Nigeria



- PM Narendra Modi is currently on an official visit to Nigeria.
- Nigeria is officially known as the Federal Republic of Nigeria.
- It is a country in **West Africa**.
- It is situated between the **Sahel** in the north and the **Gulf of Guinea** in the south in the Atlantic Ocean.
- It is the **most populous country in the African continent** and the world's 7th-most populous country.
- Nigeria shares borders with:
  - **Niger** in the North.
  - **Chad** in the North-East.
  - **Cameroon** in the East.
  - **Benin** in the West.
- Nigeria has long suffered from political instability, and **militant groups such as Boko Haram and Al-Shabab** frequently clash with the government.

## TERMS IN NEWS

### BASIC Countries



- The BASIC group was formed as the result of an agreement signed by **Brazil, South Africa, India and China** on 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2009.
- The signatory nations **committed to acting together at the annual United Nations Climate Change Conferences (UNFCCC COP)**.
- BASIC is one of several groups of nations working together to fight climate change and carry out **negotiations within the UNFCCC**.
- Other than BASIC, there are the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the group of countries of Central Asia, Caucasus, Albania and Moldova (CACAM), etc.
- Brazil, South Africa, India and China put together has one-third of the world's geographical area and nearly 40% of the world's population.
- The BASIC nations aim to urge developed nations across the world to pay their fair share towards climate adaptation and mitigation, in line with the principle of **CBDR (common but differentiated responsibilities)**.

### Indian Ocean Dialogue (IOD)



- The IOD was established during the 13<sup>th</sup> Council of Ministers' meeting in November 2013 in Perth, Australia.
- It is a **flagship initiative of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)**.
- IORA is an inter-governmental body which was **established in 1997**. The IORA Secretariat is based in **Mauritius**. It became an **observer to the UN General Assembly & African Union** in 2015.
- The IOD is a platform for strategic discussions focused on security, economic, and geopolitical issues in the Indian Ocean Region.

#### Purpose of the Indian Ocean Dialogue:

- **Strengthening Maritime Security:** Enhance coordination on maritime freedom and security, crucial for trade routes and energy supply.
- **Economic and Environmental Cooperation:** Support trade, blue economy, and address climate change impacts on the region.

## PRACTICE QUESTIONS

**Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the civil aviation sector in India:**

1. The UDAN Scheme was launched as part of the National Civil Aviation Policy of 2016.

2. In the last 10 years, the number of operational airports in India have doubled.
3. 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in the civil aviation sector in India.

**Which of the above statements are correct?**

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 1 and 3
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Q2. Consider the following statements regarding Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs):**

1. The Kaka Kalelkar Commission set up in 1953 was the first body to classify PVTGs distinctly.
2. The maximum concentration of PVTGs is found in the North Eastern states of India.
3. A declining or stagnant population is one of the criteria used to identify PVTGs.

**How many of the above statements are correct?**

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

**Q3. The “BASIC Countries” grouping, often seen in the news, is related to which of these objectives?**

- (a) Expanding the access to and affordability of renewable energy
- (b) Pursuing reforms within the IMF and the World Bank
- (c) Secure climate change mitigation funding from developed nations
- (d) Increase co-operation in military and national security matters

**Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the Forest Rights Act of 2006:**

1. The Act provides recognition to both individual forest rights and community forest rights.
2. The District Panchayat is the authority to determine the nature and extent of forest rights.
3. The nodal agency for the Act's implementation is the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

**How many of the above statements are correct?**

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

**Q5. Consider the following nations located in Africa:**

1. Nigeria
2. Niger
3. Gabon
4. Benin
5. Cameroon
6. Namibia
7. Togo

**Which of these nations share a maritime border with the Gulf of Guinea?**

- A. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7
- B. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7
- C. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7
- D. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

**Answers:**

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. B