



Daily PIB Summary

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1. COAL PRODUCTION COMMENCES FROM URTAN & DHIRAULI MINES IN MADHYA PRADESH



Key Highlights

- I. Commercial coal production started at:
 - A. Urtan Mine
 - B. Dhirauli Mine

Objectives

- Increase domestic coal production
- Reduce dependence on imported coal
- Support power generation and industrial demand

Expected Benefits

- Enhanced fuel supply for thermal power plants
- Employment generation in mining regions
- Economic development and infrastructure growth

Significance

- I. Supports:
 - A. Energy security

- B. Industrial growth
- C. Self-reliance in the coal sector

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Coal Sector in India

- I. Coal remains a major source of:
 - A. Electricity generation in India
- II. Important for:
 - A. Thermal power plants
 - B. Steel and cement industries

Commercial Coal Mining

- I. Government reforms introduced:
 - A. Commercial coal mining auctions
 - B. Greater private sector participation
- II. Aim:
 - A. Enhance efficiency and domestic production

Madhya Pradesh and Coal

- I. Madhya Pradesh has significant:
 - A. Coal reserves and mining activity

Energy Security

- I. Ensuring reliable domestic energy supply is critical for:
 - A. Economic growth
 - B. Industrial development
 - C. Infrastructure expansion

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Mines:** Urtan and Dhirauli.
- **State:** Madhya Pradesh.
- **Sector:** Coal mining.
- **Purpose:** Domestic coal production.

- **Importance:** Energy security and industrial supply.
- **Benefit:** Employment and economic activity.
- **Way Forward:** Promote efficient and sustainable mining practices.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Resource:** Coal
- **Sector:** Energy and mining
- **State:** Madhya Pradesh
- **Use:** Thermal power generation
- **Policy trend:** Commercial coal mining
- **Goal:** Energy self-reliance
- **Challenge:** Sustainable mining practices

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Coal is a major source of electricity generation in India.
2. Commercial coal mining reforms aim to increase domestic coal production.
3. Madhya Pradesh has no significant coal reserves.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a)

2.NHRC, INDIA HOLDS CONFERENCE OF SHRCs, SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS & SPECIAL MONITORS



Key Objectives

- Enhance coordination among human rights institutions
- Discuss challenges in protection and promotion of human rights
- Improve monitoring and grievance redressal mechanisms

Participants

- SHRC representatives
- NHRC Special Rapporteurs
- Special Monitors and officials

Key Discussion Areas

- Human rights protection frameworks
- Best practices in monitoring and reporting
- Vulnerable groups and rights protection
- Institutional cooperation and accountability

Significance

- I. Strengthens:

- A. Human rights governance ecosystem in India
- II. Encourages:
 - A. Better coordination between national and state-level institutions
 - C. Rule of law and democratic governance

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

- I. National Human Rights Commission:
 - A. Statutory body established for protection and promotion of human rights
- II. Established under:
 - A. Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs)

- I. Function at state level to:
 - A. Address human rights issues and complaints

Special Rapporteurs & Special Monitors

- I. Experts appointed to:
 - A. Monitor specific human rights issues
 - B. Conduct investigations and reporting

Importance of Human Rights Institutions

- I. Ensure:
 - A. Accountability
 - B. Protection of vulnerable groups

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Organization:** NHRC.
- **Mode:** Virtual conference.
- **Participants:** SHRCs, Special Rapporteurs, Special Monitors.
- **Focus:** Human rights protection and coordination.
- **Law:** Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
- **Importance:** Institutional strengthening and accountability.
- **Way Forward:** Improve coordination and responsiveness of human rights bodies.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **NHRC:** National Human Rights Commission
- **Law:** Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- **SHRC:** State Human Rights Commission
- **Role:** Human rights monitoring
- **Focus:** Accountability and protection
- **Mechanism:** Investigation and reporting
- **Goal:** Rights-based governance

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. NHRC was established under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
2. State Human Rights Commissions function at the state level to address human rights issues.

3. Special Rapporteurs may be appointed to monitor and report on specific human rights concerns.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1 only

Answer: (a)

3.PROMOTING 'GRASSROOTS INNOVATORS' CAN STRENGTHEN RURAL ECONOMY & REDUCE REGIONAL IMBALANCE: DR. JITENDRA SINGH



National Innovation Foundation

Who are Grassroots Innovators?

- I. Individuals or communities developing:
 - A. Local, low-cost, and practical solutions to everyday problems

Key Objectives

- Encourage rural innovation and entrepreneurship
- Support locally relevant technologies
- Promote self-reliance and livelihood generation

Areas of Innovation

- Agriculture and irrigation
- Renewable energy
- Rural healthcare and sanitation
- Small-scale machinery and local technologies

Significance

- I. Enhances:
 - A. Rural productivity
 - B. Employment opportunities
 - C. Regional economic balance
- II. Encourages:
 - A. Inclusive and sustainable development

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Grassroots Innovation

- I. Refers to:
 - A. Innovation originating from ordinary citizens, farmers, artisans, and local communities
- II. Often based on:
 - A. Indigenous knowledge and local experience

Role in Rural Development

- I. Helps address:
 - A. Local development challenges
 - B. Productivity and resource constraints
- II. Encourages:
 - A. Decentralized economic growth

Institutional Support

- I. Organizations such as:
 - A. National Innovation Foundation support grassroots innovators
- II. Promote:
 - A. Documentation
 - B. Scaling and commercialization of innovations

- **Benefit:** Inclusive development
- **Sector:** Rural technology
- **Goal:** Balanced regional growth
- **Approach:** Indigenous and low-cost solutions

Regional Imbalance in India

- I. Differences in:
 - A. Infrastructure
 - B. Industrialization
 - C. Income and opportunities across regions
- II. Rural innovation can help:
 - A. Bridge developmental gaps

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Theme:** Grassroots innovation.
- **Focus:** Rural economy strengthening.
- **Goal:** Reduce regional imbalance.
- **Approach:** Local innovation and entrepreneurship.
- **Sector:** Rural development and technology.
- **Institutional support:** National Innovation Foundation.
- **Way Forward:** Expand funding, incubation, and market access for rural innovators.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Grassroots innovation:** Local problem-solving innovation
- **Institution:** National Innovation Foundation
- **Focus:** Rural entrepreneurship

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Grassroots innovations often emerge from local communities and practical experiences.
2. Grassroots innovation can contribute to rural development and employment generation.
3. Regional imbalance refers only to climatic differences between states.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a)

4. "INDIA REMAINS ONE OF THE SAFEST AND MOST INCLUSIVE HOMES FOR MINORITIES": UNION MINISTER KIREN RIJJU



Key Themes Highlighted

- Protection of minority rights
- Cultural and religious diversity
- Inclusive governance and social harmony

India's Approach

- Equal rights and constitutional protections for all citizens
- Promotion of pluralism and multicultural coexistence

Significance

- I. Reinforces India's image as:
 - A. A democratic and diverse society
- II. Emphasizes:
 - A. Unity in diversity as a core national principle

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Minorities in India

- I. Minority communities may include:
 - A. Religious and linguistic minorities
- II. Protected under:
 - A. Constitutional and legal safeguards

Constitutional Provisions

Article 14

- Equality before law

Article 15

- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth

Article 29 & 30

- Protection of cultural and educational rights of minorities

India's Diversity

- I. India is home to:
 - A. Multiple religions
 - B. Languages
 - C. Ethnic and cultural groups
- II. The concept of:

- A. "Unity in Diversity" is central to Indian society

Inclusive Governance

- I. Government programmes aim to:
- Promote social justice
 - Educational opportunities
 - Welfare and empowerment of marginalized communities

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Minister:** Kiren Rijiju.
- **Theme:** Minority inclusion and safety.
- **Focus:** Constitutional values and diversity.
- **Key principle:** Unity in Diversity.
- **Constitutional safeguards:** Articles 14, 15, 29, 30.
- **Importance:** Social harmony and democratic values.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen inclusive development and equal opportunity frameworks.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Article 14:** Equality before law
- **Article 15:** Non-discrimination
- **Articles 29 & 30:** Minority cultural and educational rights
- **Theme:** Unity in Diversity
- **Focus:** Inclusive governance
- **Concept:** Constitutional protection of minorities
- **Goal:** Social harmony and equality

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Article 14 of the Indian Constitution guarantees equality before law.
2. Articles 29 and 30 relate to cultural and educational rights of minorities.
3. India's constitutional framework discourages cultural diversity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a)

5.PROJECT CHEETAH: INDIA'S LANDMARK WILDLIFE RESTORATION INITIATIVE SHOWS STRONG PROGRESS



What is Project Cheetah?

- I. India's programme to:

- A. Reintroduce cheetahs into suitable habitats
- II. Implemented primarily at:
 - A. Kuno National Park

- II. Involves relocation of cheetahs from:
 - A. African countries such as Namibia and South Africa

Objectives

- Restore ecological balance
- Enhance grassland ecosystems
- Promote biodiversity conservation

Key Progress

- Successful adaptation of relocated cheetahs
- Improved habitat management and monitoring
- Growth in conservation infrastructure and scientific tracking

Significance

- First intercontinental translocation of large wild carnivores into India
- Boosts wildlife conservation and eco-tourism potential

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Cheetahs in India

- I. Cheetah were declared extinct in India in:
 - A. 1952
- II. Main reasons:
 - A. Hunting
 - B. Habitat loss
 - C. Decline of prey base

Project Cheetah

- I. Launched in:
 - A. 2022

Kuno National Park

- I. Located in:
 - A. Madhya Pradesh
- II. Selected due to:
 - A. Suitable habitat and prey availability

Importance of Wildlife Reintroduction

- I. Helps:
 - A. Restore ecosystems
 - B. Improve biodiversity
 - C. Revive ecological functions

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Project:** Project Cheetah.
- **Location:** Kuno National Park.
- **Animal:** Cheetah.
- **Goal:** Wildlife restoration and biodiversity conservation.
- **Approach:** Species reintroduction.
- **Importance:** Ecological balance and grassland conservation.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen habitat management and long-term monitoring.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Species:** Cheetah
- **Status in India:** Extinct in 1952 (historically)
- **Project launch:** 2022
- **Park:** Kuno National Park
- **State:** Madhya Pradesh
- **Focus:** Wildlife reintroduction

- **Goal:** Biodiversity restoration

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Project Cheetah aims to reintroduce cheetahs into India.
2. Kuno National Park is located in Madhya Pradesh.
3. Cheetahs were officially declared extinct in India in 1952.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1 only

Answer: (a)