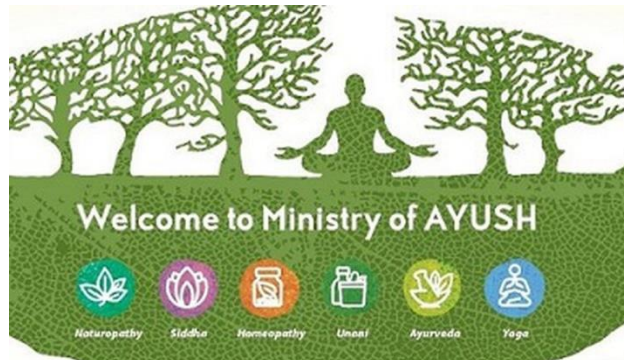


## CURRENT AFFAIRS= 02-11-2020

### STRATEGIC POLICY & FACILITATION BUREAU (SPFB)



**Ministry of AYUSH and M/s Invest India will form a collaboration to set up a strategic policy unit called “Strategic Policy & Facilitation Bureau (SPFB)” to facilitate planned and systematic growth of the Ayush Sector.**

This Bureau will support the Ministry in strategic and policy making initiatives

that shall help pave the way to reach the full potential of the Sector and stimulate growth and investment.

As a partner in the project, M/S Invest India would collaborate extensively with the Ministry to frame the work plan of the Bureau and define its short-and long-term targets.

#### **The activities to be undertaken by the SPFB would include :**

Knowledge Creation and Management,

Strategic & Policy-Making Support,

State Policy Bench marking: Undertaking State Policy bench marking to formulate uniform guidelines/regulations regarding AYUSH sector in India,

Investment Facilitation: Follow up and facilitation of investment cases and MoUs, and coordination among different Department, organisations and States.

Issue Resolution: Invest India would work with companies and other institutions on issue resolution across States and among various sub-sectors.

### CHHATTISGARH



**Chhattisgarh celebrated its foundation day on November 1, 2020. This was the 21st foundation day of Chhattisgarh. The State came into existence on November 1, 2000 after being carved out of Madhya Pradesh.**

#### **About:**

- A demand for separate Chhattisgarh was raised in 1924 by the Raipur Congress unit and was also later discussed in the annual session of the Indian Congress at

Tripuri.



- Later on, 1990`s saw more activity for the creation of a new state. **Chadulal Chadrakar formed a political forum known as Chhattisgarh Rajya Nirman Manch.** This forum successfully organized region-wide bandhs and rallies, which were supported by major political parties including the Congress and the BJP.
- The Congress Government of Madhya Pradesh took the first institutional and legislative initiative for the creation of Chhattisgarh. On March 18, 1994, a resolution demanding a separate Chhattisgarh was tabled and unanimously approved by the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha.
- In 1998, the BJP led Union government drafted a bill for the creation of a separate state of Chhattisgarh from sixteen districts of Madhya Pradesh.
- This bill for a separate Chhattisgarh was passed in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, paving the way for the creation of a separate state of Chhattisgarh.
- The President of India gave his consent to The Madhya Pradesh Reorganization Act 2000 on August 25, 2000 and on November 1, 2000, the state was bifurcated.

### Reasons for creation:

Madhya Pradesh was reorganized with the creation of Chhattisgarh, constituting the seven eastern districts of the old state.

The new state has a substantial tribal population, but the Chhattisgarh movement was not driven by tribal demands, as was the creation of Jharkhand.

The division here is rooted in caste distinctiveness, with upper peasant Brahmins and Kurmis leading the movement for a separate state.

There was clear acceptance, within Chhattisgarh and outside that Chhattisgarh had a distinct socio-cultural regional identity that had evolved over centuries.

Rich in mineral wealth and an important rice-producer, Chhattisgarh has resented its disproportionate contribution in revenues to any return it has received from the state

### MANSAR LAKE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



In a move to increase tourism, Jitendra Singh, Union Minister of Development of North Eastern

Region, inaugurated the Mansar Lake Development Plan in Jammu and Kashmir.



### **About:**

The project is eyed to attract almost 20 lakh tourists every year and create employment for 1.15 crore man-days with an income generation of ₹800 crore per year.

Mansar Lake is situated 62 km from Jammu. It is a lake fringed by forest-covered hills, over a mile in length. Surinsar-Mansar Lakes are designated as Ramsar Convention in November 2005.

Mansar is of immense importance from Pilgrimage as well Heritage point of view beyond being the most scenic attraction due to vast Mansar Lake and its flora and fauna.

## **CENTRAL VISTA REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT**



**In a Supreme Court hearing (October 27), Senior Advocate Shyam Divan argued about the discrepancies in the process of the Central Vista Redevelopment project.**

### **About:**

**What is Central Vista?** The Central Vista is a 3 km stretch in the heart of New Delhi that runs from the Rashtrapati Bhavan to India Gate. It is flanked by large green spaces and significant structures such as Parliament, the Secretariat buildings and the National Archives.

- **What is the redevelopment project?** The Central government is redeveloping the three-km-long Central Vista and Parliament. A common Central secretariat will be constructed for all ministries that are currently spread over many buildings across Delhi.
- **What are the government's deadlines?** The new Parliament has to be ready by March 2022 the 75th year of India's Independence. The revamped Central Vista, complete with public amenities and parking, has to be ready by November 2021 and the new common Central secretariat by March 2024.
- **What will happen to existing buildings?** The Parliament House and North and South Blocks will not be demolished, but their usage may change. The rest of the buildings that came up post-1947, including Shastri Bhavan and Krishi Bhavan, are



likely to be demolished.



### **Need of project:**

- The Parliament House and the North and South Blocks were built by the British between 1911 and 1931. Post-1947, the government of independent India added office buildings such as Shastri Bhavan, Krishi Bhavan and Nirman Bhavan. These buildings do not have the facilities and space required today.
- While the British-built buildings are not earthquake-proof the buildings that came up after 1947 are prone to fires. The new buildings are expected to have a lifespan of 150 to 200 years. They would be energy-efficient and modern workspaces. The revamp would represent a ‘New India’.

### **BANDHU**



**Union Minister of State for Education launched a self-help website – Bandhu – for students of IIT Bombay.**

#### **About:**

Bandhu has been designed in conjunction with the counsellors at IIT Bombay along with external experts.

- It addresses challenges ranging from adjustment to college life, academic stress, and mental health. Bandhu has curated reads, motivational alumni journeys, expert podcasts and tools for self-exploration.
- Project Bandhu was initiated by alumni of the Class of 1992, as a part of their silver jubilee reunion in 2017. They pledged to support IIT Bombay and help students enhance their emotional well-being. The self-help website is one of the first steps in this direction.

### **ANDHRA PRADESH FORMATION DAY**



**Andhra Pradesh Governor paid floral tributes to Sri Potti Sriramulu on the occasion of 'Andhra Pradesh Formation Day.**

**Background: DAR committee**

**Also known: Linguistic provinces**

committee.

- **Appointed in:** 1948.
- It was appointed to examine the demands for creation of linguistic states.
- **It opposed the creation of linguistic states on the ground of regionalism might threaten nationalism.**
- The report was opposed by supporters of linguistic states and agitations started in many places.
- However, public opinion was not satisfied especially in the South. Therefore, **JVP Committee** was appointed in Dec. 1948 to examine the question afresh. JVP committee also advised against creation of linguistic states.

### **Important Info :**

#### **Creation of Andhra Pradesh:**

- Against the recommendations of Dhar Commission and JVP Committee popular movements for state's reorganization on linguistic basis began all over the country. One such movement was **Vishal-Andhra Movement** – a movement for separate Andhra; it was led by Potti Sriramulu.
- The Vishal-Andhra movement demanded that Telugu speaking areas of Madras province should be separated and made into a separate Andhra province. But the Central govt. vacillated.
- Its leader Potti Sriramulu went on an indefinite fast in oct 1952 and died after 56 days.
- This unleashed unrest and violence in Telugu speaking regions.
- The govt. finally gave in and agreed to the demand for a **separate Andhra state** which came into existence in 1953. Simultaneously, Tamil Nadu was created as a Tamil speaking state.
- After this demand from other states started coming.
- And for this purpose **states reorganization commission** was appointed in 1953 by Nehru.