



Daily Current Affairs Encyclopedia

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Andhra Pradesh State Regional News

<p>ASTraM</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Andhra Pradesh police plan to expand the ASTraM system statewide, integrating data from Google Maps and CCTV cameras for enhanced traffic management. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASTraM (Actionable Intelligence for Sustainable Traffic Management), integrates data from Google Maps, My Maps, Ola, Uber and CCTV cameras. It sends real-time alerts to traffic police through WhatsApp and Telegram, coordinated by an integrated command and control room. Originally launched as a pilot project by the NTR district police in collaboration with the Hyderabad-based consultant Arcadis, ASTraM initially targeted traffic management issues but has since expanded to incorporate cloud patrolling.
<p>National Green Tribunal (NGT)</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NGT Southern Zonal Bench in Chennai directed notices to be issued to Dr. Narla Tatarao Thermal Power Station (NTTPS) and AP Pollution Control Board (APPCB) over pollution concerns from the power plant. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGT has been established under the National Green Tribunal Act 2010 for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources. New Delhi is the principal place of sitting of the tribunal and Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata, and Chennai shall be the other four places of sitting of the tribunal. Powers: The NGT has the power to hear all civil cases relating to environmental issues and questions that are linked to the implementation of laws listed in Schedule I of the NGT Act. NGT has appellate jurisdiction to hear appeals as a Court.
<p>Natural Farming</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <p>In Andhra Pradesh, Lambasingi's strawberry farms flourish thanks to natural farming practices and multi-cropping, which enhance soil fertility and increase productivity.</p> <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a production system that prohibits the use of synthetically produced agro-inputs (fertilisers and pesticides).



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instead, it relies on organic material (such as crop residues, animal residues, legumes, bio-pesticides) for “maintaining soil productivity and fertility. • The Government of India has been promoting organic farming in the country through two dedicated national schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and ○ Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North East Regions (MOVCD-NER) since 2015 through state governments. • Other schemes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), The Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), and The All-India Network Programme on Organic Farming under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).
<p>Polavaram Project</p> 	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister for Water Resources Nimmala Rama Naidu stated that Chief Minister N Chandrababu Naidu is committed to completing the Polavaram Irrigation Project by 2027, with the construction of the new Diaphragm Wall progressing rapidly. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an under-construction multi-purpose irrigation project on the Godavari River in the Eluru District and East Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh. • The project has been accorded National project status by the Union Government of India. • Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of Irrigation, Hydropower and drinking water facilities in East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh. ○ The project envisages the generation of 960 MW of hydropower, drinking water supply to a population of 28.50 lacks in 611 villages ○ The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 4.368 lakh ha. ○ The project implements the Godavari-Krishna link under the Interlinking of Rivers project. ○ It envisages the transfer of 80TMC of surplus Godavari water to river Krishna which will be shared between Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra. <p>About Diaphragm Wall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed 1,400-metre-long D-Wall addresses seepage issues, with bentonite being a critical component to enhance the concrete’s plasticity and workability. • This single-structure D-Wall will run parallel to the damaged



	wall, ensuring robust flood resilience and enhanced water retention capacity for the Polavaram project.
PM-JANMAN Scheme	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State government has approved administrative sanction for 76 road projects, benefiting 90 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) habitations, with an estimated cost of Rs 275.07 crore. • Of the total Rs 275.07 crore, the Central government will contribute Rs 163.39 crore, with the State government providing the remaining Rs 111.68 crore under PMJANMAN Batch-1 for 2024-25. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM JANMAN is a government scheme that aims to bring tribal communities into the mainstream. • The scheme (comprising Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes) will be implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in collaboration with the State governments and the PVTG communities. • The scheme is expected to enhance the quality of life and well-being of the PVTGs, by addressing their multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and exclusion, and by recognizing and valuing their unique and valuable contribution to national and global development. <p>Who are PVTGs, or Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PVTGs, or Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, are a category of tribal communities in India that are considered more vulnerable than other tribal groups. ○ The Indian government created the PVTG list to improve the living standards of these endangered groups. ○ The 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in Odisha are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Birhor, Bondo, Chuktia Bhunjia, Didayi, Dongria Kondh, Hill Kharia, Juang, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Soura, Lodha, Mankirdia, Paudi Bhuyan, and Soura.



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