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TN CA 07 Aug 2024

<p><b>Centre for Innovation in Governance</b></p>	<p><b>Context:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Centre for Innovation in Governance is a pioneering initiative by the <b>TN govt. aimed at revolutionizing public administration.</b></li><li>• Established to <b>foster a culture of innovation</b>, it serves as a platform to identify, incubate, and implement creative solutions to complex governance challenges.</li></ul> <p><b>Key Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Promoting innovation:</b> Encouraging a mindset of experimentation and risk-taking within the bureaucracy.</li><li>• <b>Identifying problem areas:</b> Pinpointing critical issues hindering effective governance.</li><li>• <b>Developing innovative solutions:</b> Creating and testing novel approaches to address identified problems.</li><li>• <b>Building capacity:</b> Equipping government officials with the skills to innovate and implement new ideas.</li><li>• <b>Collaborating with stakeholders:</b> Fostering partnerships between government, private sector, and civil society</li></ul>
<p><b>India hosts its 1st-ever multinational air drill</b></p>	<p><b>Context:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• India made history by hosting the inaugural multi-nation air combat exercise, <b>Tarang Shakti.</b></li><li>• It was held in <b>Sulur, Tamil Nadu, and Jodhpur, Rajasthan.</b></li><li>• This exercise <b>brought together fighter jets and military aircraft from over 10 countries, including major powers like France, Germany, UK, and Spain.</b></li></ul> <p><b>Tarang Shakti:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The primary objective of Tarang Shakti was to enhance military interoperability and strengthen strategic partnerships.</li><li>• By conducting complex aerial maneuvers and sharing best practices, participating nations aimed to improve their combat readiness and coordination capabilities.</li><li>• This landmark event signifies India's growing stature on the global military stage and its</li></ul>



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	commitment to fostering stronger defense ties with other countries.
<b>Dravidian model of governance</b>	<p><b>Context:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>TN CM has directed the planning commission to hold a mega conference in Chennai to discuss objectives and achievements of Dravidian model governance.</li></ul> <p><b>Dravidian Model of Governance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Dravidian model of governance is characterized by its <b>emphasis on social justice, rational thought, and economic development.</b></li><li>It is rooted in the principles of the Dravidian movement, which aimed to uplift marginalized sections of society.</li></ul> <p><b>Key features of the Dravidian model include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Social Justice:</b> Prioritizing the welfare of marginalized communities through affirmative action, education, and healthcare initiatives.</li><li><b>Economic Development:</b> Fostering industrial growth, infrastructure development, and agricultural advancements for overall prosperity.</li><li><b>Rationalism:</b> Promoting scientific temper and critical thinking over superstition and tradition.</li><li><b>State Autonomy:</b> Advocating for strong state rights within the federal structure</li></ul>
<b>Mangrove restoration</b>	<p><b>Context:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>TN is making gradual strides in restoring its mangrove forests.</li><li>While progress is evident, especially in districts like <b>Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, and Cuddalore, the overall mangrove cover remains limited at 44.94 sq km.</b></li><li>Despite challenges, ongoing restoration efforts are crucial for coastal protection, biodiversity, and carbon sequestration.</li><li>There's significant potential for expanding mangrove coverage in untapped areas, which could yield substantial ecological benefits for the state.</li></ul> <p><b>Mangroves:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Mangroves are salt-tolerant trees and shrubs that thrive in coastal areas.</b></li></ul> <p><b>Major Types of Mangroves</b></p>



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- While there are many mangrove species, they can be broadly classified based on their growth patterns:
- **True Mangroves:** These are the most salt-tolerant species and are exclusively found in mangrove forests.
- Examples include **Rhizophora (red mangroves), Avicennia (white mangroves), and Laguncularia (black mangroves).**
- **Semi-Mangroves:** These species can tolerate saline conditions but are also found in other habitats.
- They often grow on the fringes of mangrove forests.
- **Examples include Bruguiera and Ceriops.**
- **Associate Mangroves:** These plants are not as tolerant of salinity but thrive in the vicinity of mangroves.
- They often play a supporting role in the ecosystem. **Examples include Acrostichum (mangrove fern) and Heritiera (sundari).**

**Key Adaptations**

- **Salt Exclusion:** They can filter out salt through their roots or leaves.
- **Aerial Roots:** These help in oxygen intake, as soil conditions are often anaerobic.
- **Prop Roots:** These provide support in soft, muddy soils.
- **Viviparity:** Some species produce seedlings that germinate while still attached to the parent tree, increasing survival chances

**Mangrove Restoration:**

- Mangrove restoration is the process of **reviving mangrove forest ecosystems in areas where they have been damaged or destroyed.**
- These vital coastal ecosystems provide numerous benefits, including:
- **Coastal protection:** Acting as natural barriers against erosion and storm surges.
- **Biodiversity:** Supporting a rich array of plant and animal life.
- **Carbon sequestration:** Storing significant amounts of carbon dioxide.
- **Fisheries support:** Serving as nurseries for fish and other marine species.

Human-Elephant Conflict

**Context:**

- To mitigate the growing issue of elephant



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encroachment into human settlements near Anthiyur forest, the **Divisional Forest Officer (DFO)** has proposed the construction of a **30-kilometer-long trench**.

- This barrier aims to prevent elephants from leaving the forest and entering nearby villages, reducing human-wildlife conflict and ensuring the safety of both humans and animals.
- The **project is part of a larger plan to establish the Thanthai Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary**, consolidating several forest ranges into a protected area.

### Trenches:

- Trenches are physical barriers used to deter elephants from entering human settlements and agricultural lands.
- The idea is to create a wide, deep ditch that elephants cannot easily cross.

### Human- Wildlife Conflicts:

- Human-wildlife conflict occurs when interactions between humans and wildlife lead to negative outcomes, such as loss of life, property, or livelihoods.
- This can happen due to various reasons, including:
  - **Habitat loss:** As human populations grow and expand, natural habitats are destroyed or fragmented, leading to increased encounters between humans and wildlife.
  - **Resource competition:** Wildlife may raid crops, livestock, or compete for water resources, leading to conflict with humans.
  - **Human encroachment:** Expanding human settlements and infrastructure development can disrupt wildlife behavior and lead to conflict.

### Mitigation :

- To mitigate this, governments have implemented various policies:
  - **Wildlife Protection Acts:** These laws provide legal frameworks for wildlife conservation, prohibiting hunting, establishing protected areas, and imposing penalties for violations.
  - **Habitat Conservation:** Efforts to protect and restore wildlife habitats reduce encounters with humans, minimizing conflict.
  - **Community Involvement:** Engaging local communities in conservation efforts, providing



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compensation for crop damage, and promoting sustainable livelihoods can reduce tensions.

- **Conflict Mitigation Measures:** This includes using deterrents like electric fences, early warning systems, and providing livestock protection.
- **Financial Support:** Governments often allocate funds for research, conflict resolution, and compensation to affected communities.
- **Awareness Campaigns:** Educating the public about wildlife behavior and coexistence can prevent conflicts.