





14 January 2025


### Andhra Pradesh State Regional News

<p><b>World Economic Forum (WEF)</b></p>	<p><b>Why in news?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The State government announced that Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu, along with Ministers Nara Lokesh and T.G. Bharath will attend the World Economic Forum-2025 in Davos, Switzerland, from January 20 to 24.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WEF is an <b>international not-for-profit organization, focused on bringing the public and private sectors together to address the global political, social, and economic issues.</b></li> <li>It was <b>founded in 1971</b> by Swiss-German economist and <b>Professor Klaus Schwab</b> in a bid to promote global cooperation on these most pressing problems.</li> <li>The first meeting of WEF was held more than five decades ago in Davos, which has been the home of the annual gathering almost ever since, also becoming the shorthand for the event.</li> <li><b>Headquarters:</b> Geneva, Switzerland</li> </ul>
<p><b>Chenchus</b></p> 	<p><b>Why in news?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Chenchus of Penukumadugu have lived in the dense Nallamala forests for centuries; however, their inability to keep up with the relentless pace of modernisation has led to dwindling work opportunities under the MGNREGA.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Chenchus are a <b>Telugu-speaking food-gathering tribe living in the Nallamala forests of Andhra Pradesh.</b></li> <li>They are listed as <b>Scheduled Tribe in Andhra Pradesh.</b></li> <li>They are a <b>conservative tribal group and have not made many changes in their lifestyle or tried to adapt to modernity.</b></li> <li>The Chenchu live life with exemplary simplicity.</li> <li>Most of them still gather food from the forest and roam in it to find things to meet their needs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The bow and arrow and a small knife are all the Chenchus possess to hunt and live.</li> <li>The Chenchus collect forest products like roots, fruits, tubers, beedi leaf, mohua flower, honey, gum, tamarind and green leaves and make a</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



	<p>meagre income from it by selling these to traders and government cooperatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Chenchu village is known as “Penta”. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Each penta consists of a <b>few huts that are spaced apart and are grouped together based on kinship pattern.</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Chenchus have been associated with the <b>famous Srisailam temple (dedicated to Lord Shiva and Devi Brahmaramba) in Andhra Pradesh, situated at the heart of Chenchu land.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Cockfighting</b></p> 	<p><b>Why in news?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rooster fights or cock fights mark the beginning of Sankranti celebrations in Andhra Pradesh, despite warnings from the police.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A cockfight is a <b>blood sport, held in a ring called a cockpit.</b></li> <li>• Cockfighting in India primarily takes place in <b>January, coinciding with Makar Sankranti.</b></li> <li>• The practice is widespread in <b>coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh, including Krishna, Guntur, East Godavari and West Godavari districts, despite being illegal in India.</b></li> <li>• <b>Roosters</b> are specially bred for cockfights, with knives and blades tied to their legs. The fight typically results in the death of one of the birds.</li> <li>• In <b>January 2018, the Supreme Court allowed the sport to be held in a traditional way, without the use of knives and blades and without gambling or betting.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Mission LiFE</b></p>	<p><b>Why in news?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The A.P. Chief Secretary K. Vijayanand emphasized the government's commitment to the phased rollout of Mission LiFE.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mission LiFE, or Lifestyle for Environment, is an India-led global mass movement to <b>nudge individual and community action to protect and preserve the environment.</b></li> <li>• It was launched by the Indian Prime Minister at the <b>26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26)</b> in Glasgow in November 2021.</li> <li>• It emboldens the spirit of the <b>P3 model, i.e. Pro Planet People.</b></li> <li>• It will showcase <b>sustainable goals and climate actions</b> taken by countries and individuals around the</li> </ul>



	world.
<p><b>Polavaram Project</b></p> 	<p><b>Why in news?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The construction of a new Diaphragm Wall (D-Wall) at the Polavaram project, costing an estimated Rs 990 crore, is expected to commence after Sankranti.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is an <b>under-construction multi-purpose irrigation project on the Godavari River in the Eluru District and East Godavari District</b> in Andhra Pradesh.</li> <li>• The project has been accorded <b>National project status by the Union Government of India.</b></li> <li>• <b>Objectives:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Development of Irrigation, Hydropower and drinking water facilities in East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh.</li> <li>○ The project envisages the generation of 960 MW of hydropower, drinking water supply to a population of 28.50 lacks in 611 villages</li> <li>○ The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 4.368 lakh ha.</li> <li>○ The project implements the <b>Godavari-Krishna link under the Interlinking of Rivers project.</b></li> <li>○ It envisages the <b>transfer of 80TMC of surplus Godavari water to river Krishna which will be shared between Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra.</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>



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