



25 January 2025

Andhra Pradesh State Regional News

<p>Important Days: National Voters' Day (NVD)</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The students of Acharya Nagarjuna University (ANU) organized a rally to promote awareness about the importance of exercising voting rights, in observance of National Voters' Day. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On January 25, 2024, the Election Commission of India celebrated its 75th year of service to the Nation. It has been celebrated every year since 2011, across the country to mark the foundation day of the Election Commission of India, i.e. 25th January 1950. Purpose: The main purpose of the NVD celebration is to create electoral awareness amongst citizens and encourage them to participate in the electoral process. Dedicated to the voters of the country, the National Voters' Day is also used to facilitate enrolment of voters, especially the newly eligible young voters. NVD 2025 theme - 'Nothing Like Voting, I Vote For sure'.
<p>ISRO to launch its 100th mission</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is preparing for its 100th launch from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota, set to occur on January 29 with the launch of the GSLV-F15 NVS-02 mission. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NVS-02 will be the second satellite in the series of 2nd-generation navigation satellites and the 9th satellite in the Navigation with Indian Constellation (NavIC). NavIC consists of a constellation of 7 satellites (First-generation Satellites) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NVS-01 (the first 2nd generation satellite was launched in May 2023) Launch vehicle: GSLV Mark II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NVS-02 will likely have two kinds of payloads - navigation payload and ranging payload. What is NavIC? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NavIC (Navigation with Indian Constellation) is the independent stand-alone navigation satellite system of India. It was earlier known as IRNSS (Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System).



<p>Places in news: Amaravati</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Administration and Urban Development (MAUD) Minister P Narayana announced that tenders for all Amaravati construction projects will be finalized by the end of January, with work set to commence in February. • The capital development projects included iconic structures like a 48-storey GAD Tower, an 8-storey High Court building (20.32 lakh sq ft), and a 250-metre-high Assembly (11.22 lakh sq ft), along with 4,053 flats for officials. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The city of Amaravati is the legislative capital of Andhra Pradesh which lies close to the Krishna river and has a huge green landscape. • It is on the southern banks of the Krishna river in Guntur district and is a recently constructed planned city after the Andhra Pradesh split. <p>About Krishna River:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of water inflows and river basins, Krishna is the fourth largest river after Ganga, Godavari, and Brahmaputra. • Total Length: 1300 km • Its principal tributaries joining from the right are the Ghatprabha, the Malprabha, and the Tungabhadra, whereas those joining from the left are the Bhima, the Musi, and the Munneru.
<p>Godavari-Banakacherla link project</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Telangana government has called upon the Centre to halt the Andhra Pradesh government's Godavari-Banakacharla project, which aims to divert 200 TMC of water from the Godavari basin under the Godavari-Krishna-Penna linking scheme. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The primary objective of this project is to transfer water from the Godavari River to the Krishna Basin. • This will help in ensuring a steady water supply to areas that often face water shortages, especially in the drought-prone Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. • The project connects the Godavari River (one of India's largest rivers) to the Banakacherla region, which lies in the Krishna Basin. <p>About Godavari River:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is India's second-longest river after the Ganga and the third-largest in India, drains about 10% of India's total

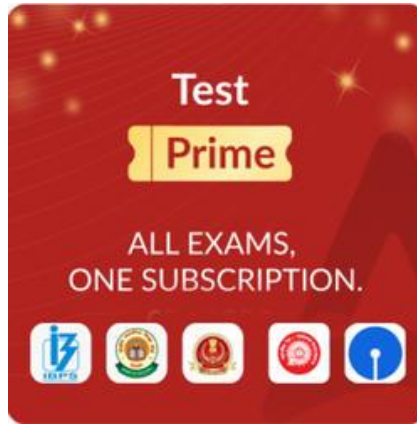


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	<p>geographical area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is also called `Dakshina Ganga`, which translates into South Ganges River. • The origin of the Godavari River is in Brahmagiri Mountain at Trimbakeshwar in the Nashik district of Maharashtra. • It runs for a length of about 1,465 kilometers. • Tributaries: The principal tributaries of the river are the Pravara, the Purna, the Manjra, the Penganga, the Wardha, the Wainganga, the Pranhita (combined flow of Wainganga, Penganga, Wardha), the Indravati, the Maner, and the Sabri.
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