



23 January 2025

Andhra Pradesh State Regional News

<p>PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana & PM-KUSUM Scheme</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Andhra Pradesh Chief Secretary K. Vijayanand has instructed the officials to create awareness among the people on Pradhan Mantri Surya Ghar and Pradhan Mantri-Kusum schemes in the State. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> About PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a government scheme launched on February 15, 2024, that aims to provide free electricity to households in India. Under the scheme, households will be provided with a subsidy to install solar panels on their roofs. The subsidy will cover up to 40% of the cost of the solar panels. The benefits of the scheme include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free electricity for households. Reduced electricity costs for the government. Increased use of renewable energy. Reduced carbon emissions. About PM-KUSUM Scheme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PM-KUSUM Scheme was launched in 2019 for de-dieselisation of the farm sector and enhancing the income of farmers. It is aimed at ensuring energy security for farmers in India, along with honouring India's commitment to increase the share of installed capacity of electric power from non-fossil-fuel sources to 40% by 2030 as part of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). The scheme aims to add Solar capacity of about 34,800 MW by March 2026 with the total Central Financial support of Rs 34,422 crore. Nodal Ministry: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) Under the Scheme, a central government subsidy upto 30% or 50% of the total cost is given for the installation of standalone solar pumps and also for the solarization of existing grid-connected agricultural pumps.
<p>Election Commission of India (ECI)</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Election Commission of India (ECI) has designated



	<p>the Jana Sena Party (JSP) as a ‘recognised regional party’ and reserved the ‘glass tumbler’ symbol for it.</p> <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Election Commission of India (ECI) is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering Union and State election processes in India. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Part XV (Article 324-329): It deals with elections and establishes a commission for these matters. • The body administers elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies in India, and the offices of the President and Vice President in the country. • It is not concerned with the elections to panchayats and municipalities in the states. For this, the Constitution of India provides for a separate State Election Commission. • Allocation of Symbols: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The Election Commission of India (ECI) is responsible for the allotment of symbols. ◦ This is done under The Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968. ◦ This rule is meant to provide for specification, reservation, choice and allotment of symbols at elections in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies, for the recognition of political parties. ◦ Symbols can be either reserved, meaning they are exclusive to a recognised political party, or ‘free’. ◦ The EC publishes lists specifying the parties and their symbols through a notification in the Gazette of India.
<p>World Economic Forum (WEF)</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the third day of his visit to Davos 2025, Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu addressed meetings with industrialists from various sectors. He attended the World Economic Forum 2025 along with several ministers. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WEF is an international not-for-profit organization, focused on bringing the public and private sectors together to address the global political, social, and economic issues. • It was founded in 1971 by Swiss-German economist and Professor Klaus Schwab in a bid to promote global



	<p>cooperation on these most pressing problems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland
NIRCA	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A genome editing laboratory has been launched at NIRCA in Rajamahendravaram. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The renaming to NIRCA reflects a new mandate that expands research beyond tobacco. • The institute will now focus on four additional commercial crops – turmeric, chilli, castor, and ashwagandha. • This shift aims to diversify agricultural research and enhance the agricultural sector's sustainability. • NIRCA will concentrate on four primary areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ R&D: Innovating to enhance crop yields and quality. ○ Sustainability: Promoting eco-friendly practices and climate resilience. ○ Training: Offering skill-enhancing programs for farmers and professionals. ○ Market Linkage: Connecting farmers with markets for crop commercialization.
Pallavas dynasty	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A set of five copper plates discovered with a family in Karnataka is expected to alter the genealogy of the Pallava dynasty. • The text on the copper plates is written in Sanskrit and early Telugu-Kannada (Archaic variety) characters of the 5th-6th century C.E., <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pallavas dynasty ruled parts of present-day South India from 275 AD to 897 AD. • The Pallavas Dynasty were offshoots of the Satavahana Kingdom, where the Pallavas served as feudatories. • The Pallavas Dynasty established their empire in Tondaimandalam, with Kanchipuram as its capital. • The Pallavas Dynasty dominated until the end of the ninth century AD when the Imperial Cholas captured and annexed Tondaimandalam. • The Pallavas Dynasty became a dominant power during the reigns of Mahendravarman I (571 AD—630 AD) and Narasimhavarman I (630 AD—668 AD). They controlled the Telugu and northern parts of the Tamil



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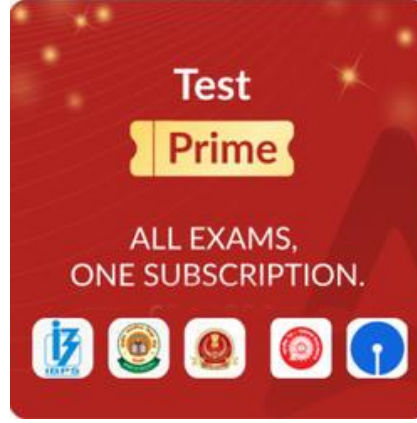
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