



25 January 2025

Telangana State Regional News

<p>Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union Minister of Power and Housing & Urban Affairs, Manohar Lal Khattar, announced that Telangana will receive more houses than its allocated share under the Central government's flagship Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY). <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) is a credit-linked subsidy scheme initiated to provide affordable housing to low and moderate-income residents across the country. • The newly formed government has approved the proposal to provide 3 crore additional rural and urban houses under PMAY. • The scheme has two components: PMAY-U for the urban poor and PMAY-G and PMAY-R for the rural poor. • Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) 2.0 is the second edition of the Prime Minister's Housing Scheme designed to address the housing shortage among the urban poor. • It aims to assist economically weaker sections and lower-income groups in cities with financing for constructing or purchasing their first homes. • This enhancement will provide a greater risk guarantee on affordable housing loans from banks, housing finance companies, or primary lending institutions to the urban poor. • Under PMAY-U 2.0, financial assistance will be provided to 1 crore urban poor and middle-class families to construct, purchase, or rent houses at affordable costs.
<p>Telangana Education Commission submits draft bill on fee cap in private schools</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Telangana Education Commission (TEC) submitted a draft bill for the regulation of fees in private schools to monitor admission fees charged by unaided schools. • The commission, led by Akunuri Murali, IAS (Retd), Chairperson of TEC, and commission members Prof P L Vishweshwara Rao, Dr Charakonda Venkatesh, and Jyotsna Shiva Reddy, submitted the draft bill to the Telangana Private Unaided School Fee Regulatory and Monitoring Commission.



	<p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TEC drafted the bill after detailed discussions and meetings with various stakeholders, such as parents, teachers, private-aided and unaided school managements, and civil societies. • The commission has proposed various categories of private unaided schools in a scientific manner, depending on location, land, infrastructure, teachers, extra-curricular activities, library facilities and laboratory facilities. Based on this, fee regulation will be implemented.
<p>Godavari-Banakacherla link project</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Telangana government has written to the Union government, urging it not to approve or sanction funds for the Godavari-Banakacherla link project proposed by the Andhra Pradesh government, which aims to utilize flood waters from the Godavari river. <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 geographical area. • 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.
<p>Public distribution system (PDS)</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister Uttam Kumar Reddy announced that 70 percent of Telangana's population will be covered under the Public Distribution System (PDS), with plans to



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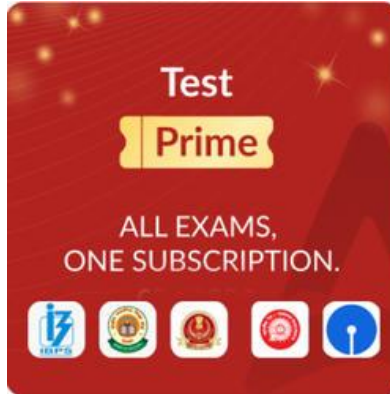


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issue white ration cards to all eligible individuals, benefiting around 40 lakh people statewide.

Key Points:

- The Public distribution system (PDS) is an Indian food Security System established under the **Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution**.
- PDS evolved as a system of **management of scarcity through distribution of food grains at affordable prices**.
- PDS is operated under the **joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments**.
- Under the PDS, presently the commodities namely **wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene are being allocated to the States/UTs for distribution**.
- Some States/UTs also distribute additional items of mass consumption through the PDS outlets such as **pulses, edible oils, iodized salt, spices**, etc.



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