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05 February 2025

Telangana State Regional News

<p>Appointment of Additional Judges</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Supreme Court collegium approved the proposal to appoint five additional judges from the Madras and Telangana high courts as permanent judges. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The President of India appoints additional judges to High Courts under Article 224 of the Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 224 of the Indian Constitution provides that if by reason of any temporary increase in the business of a High Court or by reason of arrears of work therein, it appears to the President that the number of the Judges of that Court should be for the time being increased, the President may appoint duly qualified persons to be additional Judges of the Court for such period not exceeding two years as he may specify. The President may appoint additional judges for a temporary period of up to two years if the court's business increases or there is a backlog of work. The President makes these appointments in consultation with the National Judicial Appointments Commission. Additional judges cannot hold office after they turn 62 years old.
<p>Greenfield airports</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Union government told Rajya Sabha that it has not received any proposals for site clearance from the Telangana state government or airport developers for greenfield airports under the GFA policy. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenfield airports are aviation facilities built on undeveloped land or empty fields from scratch. They are designed to reduce environmental impact and improve connectivity. Development of a Greenfield airport is governed under the Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008. Some other greenfield airports that have been approved by the Government of India include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Navi Mumbai, Shirdi, Vijayapura, Hassan, Shivamogga, Dabra (Gwalior), and Noida



<p>Telangana Caste Survey</p>	<p align="center">(Jewar).</p> <p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state Legislative Assembly unanimously passed a resolution urging the Union government to adopt the Telangana model and conduct a survey covering socio-economic, educational, employment, political, and caste factors to better understand the dynamics of various castes. • Conducted across 50 days, the survey reached over 35 million individuals. • It marks the population distribution among various caste categories, with Backward Classes (BC) making up the majority. • This data aims to enhance welfare schemes and improve job opportunities for underrepresented groups. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey Overview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Telangana government conducted a comprehensive Socio Economic, Educational, Employment, Political, and Caste survey. ○ It covered 3,54,77,554 individuals and 96.9% of households. ○ The process involved 94,863 enumerators and 9,628 supervisors across 94,261 enumeration blocks. ○ Data entry was performed by 76,000 operators within 36 days. • Population Breakdown <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ According to the survey, Backward Classes constitute 56.33% of the population. ○ Scheduled Castes (SC) account for 17.43% while Scheduled Tribes (ST) make up 10.45%. Other Castes (OC) account for 15.79%.
<p>Tax Devolution</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Union government has released Rs 1.76 lakh crore to Telangana from 2020-21 to January 2025 under various categories, including tax devolution, centrally sponsored schemes, GST shortfall loans, and additional central assistance for EAPs, as informed by Union Minister of State for Finance Pankaj Chaudhary in the Lok Sabha. • The highest funds were allocated under tax devolution, totaling Rs 97,401.63 crore. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax devolution refers to the distribution of tax revenues between the central government and the

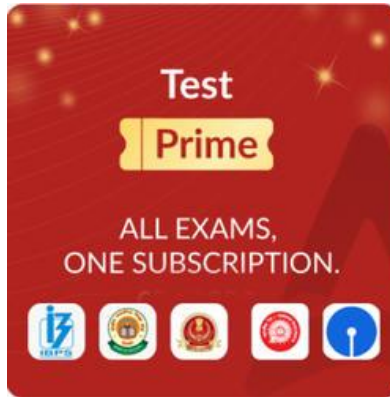


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	<p>state governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a constitutional mechanism established to allocate the proceeds of certain taxes among the Union and the states in a fair and equitable manner. • Article 280(3)(a) of the Constitution of India mandates that the Finance Commission (FC) has the responsibility to make recommendations regarding the division of the net proceeds of taxes between the Union and the states. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vertical Devolution – Share of states from divisible pool ○ Horizontal Devolution – Distribution among the states from the share allocated to states, based on various criteria.
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