



15 March 2025

Andhra Pradesh State Regional News

<p>Makhana</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientists and progressive farmers have been encouraged to explore waterbodies suitable for 'Makhana' cultivation. • A training session was held at Bhimavaram focusing on the cultivation of high-value flower varieties, value-added products, and opportunities in both export and domestic markets. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foxnut, commonly known as Makhana, is an important aquatic crop. • It is grown in stagnant perennial water bodies like ponds, land depressions, oxbow lakes, swamps and ditches. • It is a plant of tropical and subtropical climate. • Makhana plant is considered as native of South-East Asia and China, but distributed to almost every part of the world. • Required climatic conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Temperature: 20°C to 35°C ○ Relative humidity :50% to 90% ○ Annual rainfall: 100 cm to 250 cm ○ Soil: Smooth loamy soil • In India it is mainly distributed in the states of Bihar, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Odisha, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh but commercially produced in few states only. • Bihar in India is the leading state in its production and processing. It is estimated that Bihar accounts for more than 80 percent of total Makhana production in the country.
<p>Samagra Shiksha Scheme</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To address language barriers among tribal students, the Andhra Pradesh government, through Samagra Shiksha, is implementing the Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education (MTBMLE) programme since 2019-20 academic year. • The Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education programme is operational in 1454 schools in eight districts, covering six tribal languages of Savara, Sugali, Konda, Koya, Kuvi and Adivasi Oriya. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samagra Shiksha is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class 12. • The scheme has been prepared with the broader goal of improving school effectiveness measured in terms of equal opportunities for schooling and equitable learning outcomes. • It subsumes the three Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan



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(SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) and was launched in 2018.

PM Suryaghar scheme

Why in news?

- Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu announced in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday that under the PM Suryaghar scheme, an additional subsidy of ₹20,000 would be provided to Backward Classes (BCs) for installing solar rooftops, on top of the central government's subsidy.

Key Points:

- 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:**
 - Free electricity for households.
 - Reduced electricity costs for the government.
 - Increased use of renewable energy.
 - Reduced carbon emissions.

NTR Vaidya Seva scheme

Why in news?

- Health, Medical, and Family Welfare Minister Y Satya Kumar Yadav informed the Legislative Council that Rs 1,745.60 crore has been paid under the NTR Vaidya Seva scheme since June 5, 2024.

Key Points:

- The Dr. Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao Vaidya Seva scheme is a health insurance program in Andhra Pradesh that **provides financial assistance to the poor**.
- The scheme provides up to **₹25 lakhs in coverage per family per year**.
- **Eligibility**
 - BPL families identified by the Civil Supplies Department are eligible.
 - People with a photo and name on a BPL ration card and suffering from certain diseases are also eligible.
- The scheme offers **free medical tests in government hospitals, free follow-up medicines for 138 procedures, and a postoperative sustenance allowance**.

Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ)

Why in news?

- The recent remarks made by Tourism Minister Kandula Durgesh, calling for a relaxation of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) regulations, have faced strong criticism from the Human Rights Forum (HRF).



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Key Points:

- The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) refers to the **areas along India's coast that are subject to specific regulatory measures to prevent ecological damage and ensure sustainable development.**
- For the purpose of protecting and conserving the coastal and marine environment, the **Ministry of Environment issued the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 1991 under the Environment Protection Act, 1986.**
- The CRZ Notification 1991 was superseded by CRZ Notification, 2011 and Island Protection Zone (IPZ) Notification, 2011 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- These regulations **aim to manage coastal and island zone activities in a way that protects coastal ecosystems, minimises coastal erosion, and safeguards the livelihoods of coastal communities.**



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