



## Daily Current Affairs Encyclopedia


24 March 2025

### Telangana State Regional News

<p><b>Self Help Group (SHG)</b></p>	<p><b>Why in news?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Telangana government has decided to unify both urban and rural SHGs to promote women's empowerment and poverty alleviation, enhance economic self-reliance, and strengthen the role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs).</li> <li>It aims to bridge this gap by leveraging urban markets as distribution channels for rural SHG products; collaboration is expected to create new economic opportunities, boost rural industries and strengthen financial inclusion.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Self Help Group is a <b>self-governed, peer-controlled information group of people with similar socio-economic backgrounds</b> and a desire to collectively perform a common purpose.</li> <li>An SHG normally <b>consists of not less than five persons (with a maximum of twenty)</b> of similar economic outlook and social status.</li> <li><b>Government Initiatives and Policies Supporting SHGs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)</li> <li>SHG-Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP)</li> <li>Mission for Financial Inclusion (MFI)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD)</b></p>	<p><b>Why in news?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since their launch, Telangana's NCD clinics have detected over 28,000 new cases of diabetes and hypertension.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NCDs are <b>chronic diseases that are not primarily caused by an acute infection and can result in long-term health consequences.</b></li> <li>The <b>main types of NCDs include:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cardiovascular diseases, such as heart attacks and stroke</li> <li>Cancers</li> <li>Chronic respiratory diseases, such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</li> <li>Diabetes</li> </ul> </li> <li>NCDs are caused by a <b>combination of genetic, environmental, physiological, and behavioral factors.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Delimitation</b></p>	<p><b>Why in news?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Telangana Chief Minister Revanth Reddy has urged Prime Minister Narendra Modi to follow the example of the late former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajapayee, and not increase the number of parliamentary seats in the Lok Sabha for another 25 years.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Points:</b></p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delimitation is a constitutional mandate carried out after each Census to readjust the number of seats in Parliament and state Assemblies and redefine constituency boundaries.</li> <li>• <b>Article 82</b> of the Constitution mandates that after each Census, the allocation of Lok Sabha seats must be adjusted based on population changes.</li> <li>• <b>Article 81</b> limits the total number of Lok Sabha members to 550, with 530 from states and 20 from Union Territories.</li> <li>• It also requires that the ratio of seats to the population in each state be as uniform as possible, ensuring that constituencies across the country have roughly equal populations.</li> <li>• <b>Concerns of Southern States Over Delimitation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Southern states fear that delimitation based on the latest population data will reduce their representation in Parliament, weakening their political influence.</li> <li>○ Tamil Nadu CM M.K. Stalin announced an all-party meeting on March 5 to discuss delimitation, calling it a looming threat to southern states.</li> <li>○ He warned that Tamil Nadu could lose parliamentary seats due to its success in family planning.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Tuberculosis (TB)</b></p>	<p><b>Why in news?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women working in multinational corporations (MNCs) are increasingly vulnerable to tuberculosis (TB) due to work-related stress and neglect of proper nutrition, warn pulmonologists on the occasion of World TB Day.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tuberculosis (TB) is a <b>bacterial infection spread through inhaling tiny droplets from the coughs or sneezes of an infected person.</b></li> <li>• It mainly affects the lungs, but it can affect any part of the body, including the tummy (abdomen), glands, bones and nervous system.</li> <li>• India's National TB Elimination Programme is strengthened to meet the goal of ending the TB epidemic by 2025 from the country, five years ahead of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for 2030.</li> <li>• The <b>National Strategic Plan for Tuberculosis Elimination(2017-2025)</b> was developed to achieve the goal.</li> <li>• Though the National Strategic Plan for Tuberculosis Elimination (2017-2025) outlined a paradigm shift in approach and strategy to achieve the ambitious goal, by 2020, it became clear that the NSP will not be able to meet these objectives.</li> <li>• A new <b>National Strategic Plan for Tuberculosis Elimination (2020-2025)</b> to end TB was launched.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Polavaram Project</b></p> 	<p><b>Why in news?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telangana irrigation officials have urged the Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) to discuss the proposed expansion of the Polavaram project by the Andhra Pradesh government to facilitate the Godavari-Banakacherla project.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Points:</b></p>



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- It is an **under-construction multi-purpose irrigation project on the Godavari River in the Eluru District and East Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh.**
- The project has been accorded **National project status by the Union Government of India.**
- **Objectives:**
  - Development of Irrigation, Hydropower and drinking water facilities in East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh.
  - The project envisages the generation of 960 MW of hydropower, drinking water supply to a population of 28.50 lacks in 611 villages
  - The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 4.368 lakh ha.
  - The project implements the **Godavari-Krishna link under the Interlinking of Rivers project.**
  - It envisages the **transfer of 80TMC of surplus Godavari water to river Krishna which will be shared between Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra.**



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