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09 November 2023 – Daily Current Affairs


<p>State Sports Science centre</p>	<p>In News: State sports science centre works will start soon, says Udhayanidhi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Youth Welfare and Sports Development Minister Udhayanidhi Stalin said the works of Tamil Nadu Sports Science Centre at Jawaharlal Nehru Sports Stadium would start soon. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• TASC is about shaping the future of sports science in the state• It is also about exploring the cutting-edge techniques and innovations that can take our athletes to new heights.
<p>Algal bloom wiping out marine life in Thoothukudi</p> 	<p>In News:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A large number of fish and sea organisms were found dead along a 2 km stretch of the seashore between Tharuvaikulam Beach and Pattinamaruthur. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Researchers say the deaths could have been triggered by the algal bloom phenomenon in the sea. <p>Characteristics of Algal bloom:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The surge in Noctiluca scintillans population, a single-celled phytoplankton, depletes the dissolved oxygen in the water causing temporary hypoxic conditions• It in turn leads to death of both mobile and sessile organisms in the sea and also fish species in the sea.• These microalgae also clog the gills of fish
<p>About Algal Bloom</p>	<p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Algal blooms, the rapid growth of microscopic algae in water bodies, have become a global environmental concern.• While some algal blooms are natural occurrences, human activities, such as excessive nutrient runoff from agriculture and wastewater treatment plants, have significantly increased their frequency and



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	<p>severity.</p> <p>Environmental Impacts of Algal Blooms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced Oxygen Levels: As algae die, they decompose, consuming oxygen in the water. This can lead to fish kills and disrupt aquatic ecosystems. Toxic Effects: Some algal blooms produce toxins that can harm fish, wildlife, and humans. These toxins can cause skin irritation, respiratory problems, and even death. Economic Impacts: Algal blooms can damage fisheries and recreational activities, impacting local economies. <p>Addressing Algal Blooms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing Nutrient Runoff: Implementing effective agricultural practices, such as proper fertilizer application and manure management, can help reduce nutrient pollution. Improving Wastewater Treatment: Upgrading wastewater treatment facilities can minimize nutrient discharge into waterways. Monitoring and Alerting: Regular monitoring of water bodies for algal blooms can help identify potential problems early on, allowing for timely intervention. Public Awareness: Educating the public about the causes and consequences of algal blooms can encourage responsible behavior to protect water quality.
<p>TN forms panel on wild boars after Kerala allows culling</p> 	<p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state government has constituted a 19-member committee, which includes forest officials, scientists and farmers Aim is to tackle the growing problem of wild boar menace. The committee is headed by Chief Wildlife Warden Srinivas R Reddy, will be meeting shortly and visit the field to get first-hand information on the gravity of the problem and suggest mitigation measures. The DMK government had made an announcement while presenting the agriculture budget 2023-24 in the Tamil Nadu assembly that it would find a solution to the wild boar problem soon.
<p>The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act</p>	<p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1994) was enacted to establish a three-tier



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Panchayat Raj system in the state.

- This legislation replaced the earlier Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 and aligned with the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992.

Key Points:

1. **Formation and Constitution:** The act outlines the formation and constitution of village panchayats, panchayat union councils, and district panchayats.
2. **Powers and Functions:** It defines the powers and functions of these panchayats, aiming to increase people's participation and make them institutions of self-government. The act also focuses on improving the implementation of rural development programs.
3. **Taxation and Finance:** The act covers taxation and financial matters related to panchayats.
4. **Licenses and Permissions:** It addresses licenses, permissions, and penalties related to various activities within the panchayat system.
5. **Grama Sabha:** The act emphasizes the role of the Grama Sabha, which is a village-level assembly, in decision-making and governance.



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