





Daily Current Affairs Encyclopedia



02 Aug 2024 Telangana State Regional News

Jishnu Dev Varma - New Governor of Telangana State	 Context: Jishnu Dev Varma was sworn in as the Governor of Telangana. Governor Powers and Functions: The Governors of the State is the state's constitutional leader, chosen for a five-year term by the President of India, as stated in Article 154 of the Indian Constitution. The governor's name appears on all executive decisions made by the state, as they are the designated leaders of the state governments. Although the governor is the de facto head of the state government, in actuality, he or she is bound to follow the chief minister's, the popularly elected council of ministers, recommendations.
	 The governor has several authorities, such as: Appointing the state government's ministers, including the chief minister State legislature dissolution Appointing judges to the state supreme court Pardoning and providing reprieves Choosing a union territory's deputy governor or administrator Serves as chancellor of the state university.
Sub-Categorisation of SCs for Quotas: A 59-Year Struggle	Context: • The Supreme Court granted states the authority to sub-categorise reservations among Scheduled Castes (SCs), marking the conclusion of a prolonged struggle for access and equality for Madigas and other Backward SC communities.
	 Background and Key Figures: Manda Krishna Madiga: A prominent leader in the fight for SC sub-categorisation, Madiga's relentless efforts included several dramatic protests, including a series of fasts-unto-death. Hyderabad: Central to the struggle, this city witnessed numerous rallies and demonstrations advocating for sub-categorisation, with the terms A, B, C, and D becoming significant in the









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Major Events and Milestones 1965:

August 25: The B.N. Lokur Committee recommended revising SC and ST lists, including potential de-scheduling of relatively advanced communities like Malas in Andhra Pradesh, though it lacked concrete recommendations.

1994:

June 7: Establishment of the Madiga Reservation Porata Samithi (MRPS) in Prakasam district, Andhra Pradesh, to advocate for sub-categorisation.

September 10: Andhra Pradesh Government appointed Justice Ramachandra Raju to study SC reservation implementation.

1997:

May 28: Justice Raju's report led to the issuance of an ordinance dividing 57 SCs into 4 groups (A, B, C, D) based on backwardness and establishing separate quotas.

2000:

April 1: Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes (Rationalisation of Reservations) Act came into effect, categorising SC reservations.

2004:

November 5: A Supreme Court bench ruled against categorisation, stating that states lacked the power to categorise SCs.

2007:

May 21: Central government appointed Justice Usha Mehra's commission.

2008:

May 1: Usha Mehra Commission supported classification and recommended a Constitutional amendment.

2020:

August 27: Justice Arun Mishra's judgment referred the matter to a larger Bench.

2024:

August 8: The Supreme Court's ruling allowed states to sub-categorise SC reservations, finalizing a long-standing









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			issue.
Mucherla to 'Fourth City'	Become	Hyderabad's	 Context: Telangana Chief Minister A. Revanth Reddy has announced plans to develop Mucherla as the "fourth city" in the Hyderabad capital region, alongside Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and Cyberabad.
			 Key points: Focus Areas: The new city will focus on investments, entertainment, sports, and academia, with the goal of becoming a major hub for these sectors.
			 Development Projects: Infrastructure and Facilities: The government plans to establish a world-class skill development university and a sports university in Mucherla. An international cricket stadium will also be constructed. Health and Education: The city will feature advanced medical facilities to transform it into a health hub, alongside institutions for education and skill training. Relocation and Connectivity: The National Academy of Construction will be relocated to Mucherla. Additionally, Metro Rail and MMTS connectivity will be extended to enhance accessibility.
MG NREGA			 Context: The Union government has identified significant lapses in the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Telangana. These lapses have prompted the Centre to call for a thorough review of the state's expenditure and implementation strategies.
			 About: The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, which is formerly known as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was introduced on 7th September 2005. The act is aimed at generating employees and social security in India. The act aims to cover all districts of India except the district which have a 100% urban population.

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History of MGNREGA:
In 1991 , the P.V Narashima Rao
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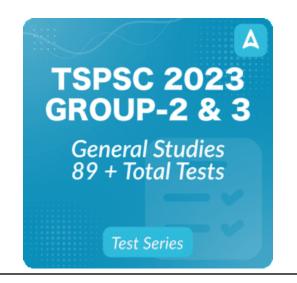
government proposed a pilot scheme for generating employment in rural areas with the following goals:

- Employment Generation for agricultural labour during the free season.
- Infrastructure Development
- Enhanced Food Security
- This scheme was called the Employment Assurance Scheme which later evolved into the MGNREGA after the merger with the Food for Work Programme in the early 2000s.

Objectives of MGNREGA:

Objectives of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are as follows:

- Providing 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to rural unskilled labour
- better economic security
- Reducing migration of labour from rural to urban areas.



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