



18 March 2025

### Andhra Pradesh State Regional News

<p><b>Andhra Pradesh sets sail with major maritime projects</b></p>	<p><b>Why in news?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andhra Pradesh is making major strides toward becoming a key player in India's maritime future with major investments in four greenfield ports.</li> <li>• These new ports—Mulapeta in Srikakulam, Ramayapatnam in Nellore, Machilipatnam in Krishna, and Kakinada SEZ—are set to transform the State's maritime infrastructure, backed by a Rs 400 crore allocation in the FY 2025-26 budget.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andhra Pradesh has a coastline of 1,053 km and aims to unlock a \$20 billion blue economy by 2035.</li> <li>• Investments have been allocated for several port projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ₹100 crore for land acquisition at Mulapeta (Bhavanapadu) in Srikakulam.</li> <li>○ ₹50 crore for Kakinada SEZ.</li> <li>○ ₹150 crore for Machilipatnam.</li> <li>○ ₹100 crore for the first phase of Ramayapatnam.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The combined cost of these projects is ₹17,689.26 crore.</li> <li>• The target capacity for these projects is 145 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) by 2030.</li> <li>• These new ports will complement the existing maritime infrastructure of Andhra Pradesh, including Visakhapatnam Port.</li> <li>• Visakhapatnam Port handled 41.79 million tonnes of cargo in the first half of 2024 alone.</li> </ul> <p><b>What are Greenfield ports?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenfield ports are new port facilities built on undeveloped land, offering the opportunity for modern, efficient infrastructure and infrastructure planning from the ground up.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Diarrhoea</b></p>	<p><b>Why in news?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recently, a diarrhoea outbreak in Gopalapuram mandal, East Godavari district, has led to the hospitalisation of 25 people, with patients receiving treatment at the Gopalapuram Community Health Centre.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diarrhoea is defined as the <b>passage of three or more loose or liquid stools per day</b> (or more frequent passage than is normal for the individual).</li> <li>• <b>Clinical Types:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Acute Watery Diarrhoea</b> – lasts several hours or days, and includes cholera;</li> <li>○ <b>Acute Bloody Diarrhoea</b> – also called dysentery; and</li> <li>○ <b>Persistent Diarrhoea</b> – lasts 14 days or longer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Contaminated Food and Water:</b> Contamination with human faeces, for</li> </ul>



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	<p>example, from sewage, septic tanks and latrines, is of particular concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diarrhea can be prevented by improved sanitation, clean drinking water, and hand washing with soap.</li> </ul>
Heat waves	<p><b>Why in news?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe heatwave conditions are likely to impact 35 mandals, including 8 in Srikakulam, 15 in Vizianagaram district, and 12 in Parvathipuram Manyam district.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heat waves are prolonged <b>periods of excessively hot weather</b> that can cause adverse impacts on human health, the environment, and the economy.</li> <li>• In India IMD defines heatwave based on the following criteria.</li> <li>• <b>Physiography of regions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Plain</b>– The maximum temperature recorded at a station is 40 degrees Celsius or more.</li> <li>○ <b>Coast</b>- The maximum temperature recorded at a station is 37 degrees Celsius or more.</li> <li>○ <b>Hills</b>- The maximum temperature recorded at a station is 30 degrees Celsius or more.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Based on Departure from Normal Temperature</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Heat Wave</b>- Departure from normal is 4.5°C to 6.4°C</li> <li>○ <b>Severe Heat Wave</b>- Departure from normal is &gt;6.4°C</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
MGNREGA	<p><b>Why in news?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deputy Chief Minister Pawan Kalyan has stated that over ₹250 crore worth of graft in the NREGS was unearthed in Andhra Pradesh during the period from 2019 to 2024.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MGNREGA is the abbreviation for the <b>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005</b>.</li> <li>• It is a law passed by the Indian government in 2005 that guarantees the <b>"right to work"</b> to rural citizens of India.</li> <li>• Under this, the government assures a <b>minimum of 100 days of unskilled manual work to an adult member of an eligible rural household</b>.</li> <li>• The main objective of the MGNREGA is to <b>provide employment to rural citizens and improve their economic conditions</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Eligibility Criteria:</b> For receiving the benefits of the MGNREGA Scheme, the following eligibility criteria are to be met by the applicant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Citizen of India</li> <li>○ 18 years of age at the time of application</li> <li>○ Rural Household</li> <li>○ Willing to do unskilled work</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Guaranteed Employment:</b> The MGNREGA program guarantees 100 days of unskilled employment to all willing rural citizens, at the government-set minimum wage.</li> </ul>
Swarna	<p><b>Why in news?</b></p>



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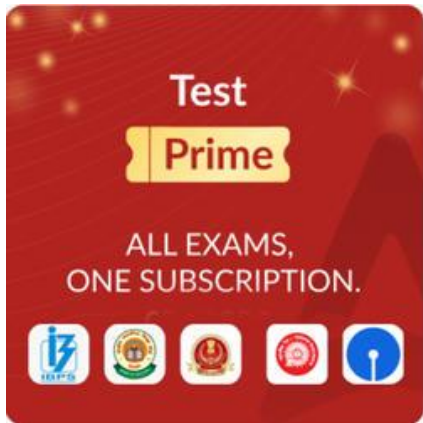
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### Andhra@2047

- Chandrababu Naidu's Swarna Andhra Vision aims to achieve a ₹308 lakh crore economy by 2047. The state government has formulated this vision along the lines of the Centre's Viksit Bharat initiative to achieve more than 15% annual growth in the state.

#### Key Points:

- Goal:** The Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) aims to transform the state into a \$2.4 trillion economy by 2047, with a per capita income target of \$43,000.
  - According to Swarnandhra Vision 2047, the heart of the vision lies a powerful promise captured in three words -- '**Arogya, Aishwarya, Ananda**' (**Health, Wealth, Happiness**).
- Initiative:** To achieve this, GoAP is developing a comprehensive roadmap under the "Swarna Andhra@2047" initiative.
- Alignment:** This initiative aligns with the national vision of "Viksit Bharat@2047," which aims to make India a developed country by 2047.
- Growth Target:** The state is aiming for an annual growth rate of 15% to realize this transformation.
- About Viksit Bharat 2047'**
  - The 'Viksit Bharat 2047' agenda is a **comprehensive vision plan by the Government of India, aiming to transform India into a developed nation by the year 2047, marking the 100th anniversary of its independence.**
  - The vision **encompasses various aspects of development, including economic growth, social progress, environmental sustainability, and good governance.**
  - The four pillars of Viksit Bharat are **Yuva (Youth), Garib (Poor), Mahila (Women) and Kisan (Farmers).**



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