

# APPSC PULSE — IAS with Dr Ravi

## STEP 1: CURRENT AFFAIRS NOTES

17 May 2026 (Sunday)

*Source: The Hindu & Eenadu — Andhra Pradesh Edition*



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## AP Population & Governance

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### 1. Pillale Sampada & Swarna Andhra-Swachh Andhra

*Source: The Hindu, 17/05/2026 | Subject: Population Policy / Governance / North Andhra / Industrial Development / Environment*

 **APPSC SYLLABUS MAPPING** Paper III: Governance, Population Policy, Social Welfare, Environmental Policy | Paper II: AP Society, North Andhra | Paper IV: AP Economy, Industrial Investment, Employment

#### PRELIMS FOCUS

##### [ENGLISH]

1. Event: CM N. Chandrababu Naidu addressed Swarna Andhra-Swachh Andhra (Clean AP) programme at Narasannapeta, Srikakulam district on Saturday 17 May 2026.
2. Population incentives announced: One-time incentive of ₹30,000 for the 3rd child and ₹40,000 for the 4th child — part of new population management policy to encourage population growth.
3. CM quote: 'Population is the real wealth in the future. The incentives are part of the new population management policy. The State's development is possible only with availability of human resources.'
4. Thalliki Vandanam enhancement hinted: Currently ₹15,000 per child (aimed at encouraging school enrolment). CM hinted at enhancing financial assistance.
5. Reverse migration prediction: CM foresees reverse migration to North Andhra following: Google DC (Visakhapatnam) + ArcelorMittal/Nippon Steel (AM/NS) India (Anakapalli) + GMR Group international airport (Bhogapuram, Vizianagaram).
6. Investment milestone: AP attracted ₹23 lakh crore investments in last 2 years — potential to create 24 lakh job opportunities.

7. Environment: CM appealed for cleanliness, avoid single-use plastic — called it 'a menace.' Hinted at ban.
8. Convoy trimmed: Convoy confined to 4 vehicles — PM's call for fuel conservation.

### [తెలుగు]

1. కార్యక్రమం: CM చంద్రబాబు — శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా నరసన్నపేటలో స్వర్ణాంధ్ర-స్వచ్ఛాంధ్ర కార్యక్రమం.
2. జనాభా ప్రోత్సాహకాలు: 3వ బిడ్డకు ₹30,000 + 4వ బిడ్డకు ₹40,000 — ఒకసారి చెల్లింపు.
3. CM వాక్యం: 'జనాభా భవిష్యత్తులో నిజమైన సంపద. మానవ వనరుల లభ్యత లేకుండా రాష్ట్ర అభివృద్ధి సాధ్యం కాదు.'
4. వెనక్కి వలస: Google DC + AM/NS స్టీల్ (అనకాపల్లి) + GMR విమానాశ్రయం (భోగాపురం) = ఉత్తరాంధ్రకు ఉద్యోగాలు.
5. ₹23 లక్షల కోట్ల పెట్టుబడి: 24 లక్షల ఉద్యోగ సామర్థ్యం.

### ◇ MAINS FOCUS

### [ENGLISH]

### Context

CM Chandrababu Naidu at Narasannapeta, Srikakulam formally announced ₹30,000/₹40,000 population incentives while hinting at Thalliki Vandanam enhancement. He predicted reverse migration to North Andhra based on three industrial anchors: Google DC (Vizag), AM/NS Steel (Anakapalli), and GMR Airport (Bhogapuram). AP has attracted ₹23 lakh crore investments in 2 years with 24 lakh job potential. Programme also emphasised cleanliness, plastic ban, and fuel conservation — connecting economic development with environmental responsibility.

### Background

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Srikakulam — North Andhra's northernmost district — has historically been among AP's most underdeveloped and migration-prone districts. Economy is predominantly agriculture and fisheries with limited industry. Srikakulam's BC population is AP's highest at 80.83% (19 May Eenadu) — meaning economic deprivation disproportionately affects backward communities. The Swarna Andhra-Swachh Andhra programme combines Swachh Bharat principles with AP-specific development messaging. The CM choosing Narasannapeta is deliberate — signalling North Andhra's centrality in AP's development vision. Thalliki Vandanam (Mother's Salutation) provides financial assistance to encourage school enrolment and parental engagement — distinct from Pillale Sampada's population incentives, though both operate in the human capital development space.

## Key Dimensions

- 1. Pillale Sampada Announcement — Policy Confirmed:** The 17 May Narasannapeta announcement confirms ₹30,000/₹40,000 as officially stated figures (complementing the 18 May draft PMP consultation). The Srikakulam choice for announcement is symbolically important: India's highest BC-concentration district (80.83%) and significant out-migration is the first audience for a policy designed to encourage population growth.
- 2. Thalliki Vandanam Enhancement — Human Capital Linkage:** Currently ₹15,000/child. Enhancement connects Pillale Sampada (encourage more children) with Thalliki Vandanam (ensure children receive education). This two-policy architecture — population growth + educational investment — is economically coherent: a larger but uneducated population worsens rather than improves economic outcomes.
- 3. Reverse Migration — Economic Geography Thesis:** Three North Andhra anchors: (a) Google DC Vizag — \$15 billion, 1,000 MW (7 April); (b) AM/NS Steel Anapalli; (c) GMR Airport Bhogapuram. Together these create 'agglomeration economy' — primary employment generating secondary employment (supply chain, services, housing, retail). If all materialise at projected scale, North Andhra could absorb its historical out-migrants.
- 4. ₹23 Lakh Crore Investments — Contextualising:** AP GSDP ~₹15 lakh crore. Investment commitments at 1.5x GSDP in 2 years — if converted to actual capital deployed — would be

transformative. Critical distinction: investment announcements vs actual FDI inflows. SIPB approvals (8 April: ₹39,436 crore) represent committed investments; ₹23 lakh crore includes MoUs and intentions.

**5. Skills Gap Challenge:** Google DC and AM/NS Steel will create high-skilled technology jobs not immediately accessible to Srikakulam's predominantly BC artisan and agricultural workforce. Reverse migration benefiting working class will be indirect — through service sector expansion (hospitality, retail, construction, transport). Skills development bridging the gap is the critical missing link.

**6. Plastic Ban + Swachh Andhra — Governance Philosophy:** Swarna (prosperous) + Swachh (clean) = sustainable development framework. Plastic ban hint connects to Plastic Waste Management Rules 2022 and SDG 12. CM's interaction with sanitation workers — addressing them directly — reflects the human dignity dimension of governance.

### Critical Analysis

The Narasannapeta event is simultaneously a population policy announcement (Pillale Sampada), economic vision statement (₹23 lakh crore, reverse migration), environmental governance signal (plastic ban, Swachh Andhra), and social governance moment (sanitation worker interaction, convoy discipline). Srikakulam's choice — AP's highest BC concentration (80.83%) and most out-migration-prone district — carries deliberate political and developmental messaging.

Pillale Sampada's announcement in Srikakulam raises a nuanced policy question: are financial incentives targeting the right population? Wealthier families with lower TFRs may be more incentive-responsive; poorer families in Srikakulam already have higher fertility but face the greatest child-rearing challenges. A differentiated incentive structure — higher incentives in districts with lower TFR — would be more targeted than uniform state-wide cash transfer. Going forward: link reverse migration projections to skills gap analysis; design Pillale Sampada with district-specific targeting; integrate Thalliki Vandanam enhancement with primary school infrastructure investment in North Andhra.

**💡 VALUE ADDITION** Constitutional: Art 21 (Right to Life — livelihood, health) | Art 42 (Maternity relief) | Art 47 (Nutrition & public health) | Art 51A(g) (Protect environment) | Plastic Waste Management Rules 2022 || SDGs: SDG 8 (Decent Work — 24 lakh jobs, reverse migration) | SDG 11 (Swachh Andhra) | SDG 12 (Plastic ban) | SDG 3 (Maternal health) || North Andhra Industrial Ecosystem: Google DC \$15bn (Vizag, 7 Apr) + Wari Battery ₹8,175 cr (Anakapalli, 17 Apr) + AM/NS Steel (Anakapalli) + GMR Airport (Bhogapuram) + SIPB ₹39,436

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## [తెలుగు]

### సందర్భం

CM నరసన్నపేట స్వచ్ఛాంద్ర-స్వచ్ఛాంద్ర కార్యక్రమంలో ₹30,000/₹40,000 ప్రకటించారు. తల్లికి వందనం పెంపు సూచన. ₹23 లక్షల కోట్ల పెట్టుబడులు — 24 లక్షల ఉద్యోగ సామర్థ్యం. Google DC + AM/NS స్టీల్ + GMR విమానాశ్రయం = ఉత్తరాంధ్రకు వెనక్కి వలస. ప్లాస్టిక్ నిషేధ సూచన.

### ముఖ్య అంశాలు

- 1. పిల్లల సంపద ధృవీకరణ:** నరసన్నపేటలో అధికారిక ప్రకటన. శ్రీకాకుళం (BC 80.83%) = ఈ పాలసీ మొదటి ప్రేక్షకులు.
- 2. వెనక్కి వలస అగ్లోమరేషన్:** Google DC + AM/NS + GMR = ప్రాథమిక + ద్వితీయ ఉద్యోగాలు → 30 సంవత్సరాల వలస ధోరణి తిరుగుబాటు సాధ్యం.
- 3. నైపుణ్య అంతరం:** అధిక-నైపుణ్య ఉద్యోగాలు → శ్రీకాకుళం BC కార్మికులకు ప్రత్యక్ష అందుబాటు పరిమితం. సేవా రంగం ద్వారా పరోక్ష ప్రయోజనం.

### విమర్శనాత్మక విశ్లేషణ

బహు-కోణ కార్యక్రమం. నిరూపిత పెట్టుబడి → ఉద్యోగం → వలస వ్యూహం. నైపుణ్య-అంతర వంతెన తప్పనిసరి. జిల్లా-నిర్దిష్ట పిల్లల సంపద ప్రోత్సాహక నిర్మాణం అవసరం.

☞ Value Addition కోసం English సెక్షన్ చూడండి

## AP Finance & Fiscal Policy

### 2. AP Revenue ₹1,78,076 Crore — 2025-26 Actuals & Fiscal Analysis

Source: Eenadu, 17/05/2026 | Subject: State Finance / Fiscal Policy / Revenue / GST / Deficit / Governance

📌 **APPSC SYLLABUS MAPPING** Paper IV: AP Economy, State Finance, Taxation, Fiscal Policy  
| Paper III: Governance, Financial Management, Centre-State Fiscal Relations

#### ◇ PRELIMS FOCUS

##### [ENGLISH]

1. Total revenue collected (2025-26 actual): ₹1,78,076 crore.
2. Own tax revenue actual: ₹1,42,926.19 crore (85.80% of estimate ₹1,66,573.09 crore).
3. Revenue estimate vs actual gap: Estimate ₹2,17,976.53 crore. Actual ₹1,78,076 crore. Shortfall ~₹39,900 crore.
4. Revenue deficit: ₹48,731.61 crore (actual) vs estimated ₹33,185.97 crore — exceeded estimate by ~₹15,546 crore (146.84% of estimate).
5. Revenue expenditure actual: ₹2,26,806.60 crore vs estimate ₹2,51,162.50 crore (under-spent by ~₹24,356 crore).
6. GST actual: ₹49,486.25 crore vs estimate ₹57,477.15 crore — shortfall ₹7,990.90 crore.
7. State excise duty shortfall: Actual ₹18,251.96 crore vs estimate ₹27,097.26 crore — shortfall ₹8,845.30 crore.
8. Vehicle services charges: ₹40,587.10 crore actual vs estimate ₹40,807.28 crore — nearly met (99.46%).
9. Own sources deficit: ₹26,018.62 crore — 66.11% of loans raised. Loans: ₹81,532.89 crore (102.01% of estimate).

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10. Total deficit vs estimate: Estimated ₹33,185.97 crore. Actual ₹48,731.61 crore — 146.84% of estimate.

### [తెలుగు]

1. మొత్తం రాబడి (2025-26 వాస్తవం): ₹1,78,076 కోట్లు.
2. స్వంత పన్ను రాబడి: ₹1,42,926.19 కోట్లు — అంచనా ₹1,66,573 కోట్లకు 85.80%.
3. రాబడి లోటు: ₹48,731.61 కోట్లు — అంచనా ₹33,185.97 కోట్లకు 146.84%.
4. GST వాస్తవం: ₹49,486.25 కోట్లు — ₹7,991 కోట్ల లోటు.
5. రాష్ట్ర ఎక్సైజ్ సుంకం: ₹18,251.96 కోట్లు — ₹8,845 కోట్ల లోటు.
6. రుణాలు: ₹81,532.89 కోట్లు (అంచనాలో 102.01%). స్వంత మూలాల లోటు ₹26,018.62 కోట్లు — రుణాల్లో 66.11%.

### ◇ MAINS FOCUS

### [ENGLISH]

### Context

AP's 2025-26 actual revenue of ₹1,78,076 crore fell short of the ₹2,17,976.53 crore estimate by approximately ₹39,900 crore. Revenue deficit reached ₹48,731.61 crore — 146.84% of estimated ₹33,185.97 crore. Two major shortfalls: GST (₹7,991 crore below estimate) and State Excise Duty (₹8,845 crore below estimate). Own-source deficit of ₹26,018.62 crore financed by loans — representing 66.11% of ₹81,532.89 crore borrowed (102.01% of loan estimate).

### Background

AP's fiscal architecture is shaped by three structural factors: (1) Post-bifurcation legacy — APRA 2014 created a state without Hyderabad's revenue base, leaving AP with a structurally weaker tax base. (2)

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Inherited fiscal obligations — ₹4,600 crore burden from previous government (power purchase agreements, pending payments — 17 April edition). (3) GST devolution dependency — AP's fiscal health sensitive to national economic performance and GST council decisions. Revenue deficit means day-to-day spending financed from borrowings — fiscally unsustainable. FRBM Act mandates progressive elimination of revenue deficit. AP's ₹48,731 crore deficit (vs ₹33,185 crore estimate) means fiscal consolidation path slipped significantly in 2025-26.

## Key Dimensions

- 1. Revenue Shortfall — Structural vs Cyclical:** Two components: structural (AP's tax base weaker than estimated — GSDP growth not fully translating into revenues) and cyclical (commodity prices, trade activity, industrial output). Excise duty shortfall (₹8,845 crore) potentially a policy choice: if government reduced alcohol availability as social policy, excise revenue would fall. This dimension needs examination — deliberate policy trade-off vs revenue target miscalibration.
- 2. GST Shortfall ₹7,991 Crore — SGST & Devolution:** GST revenue comes from: (a) State GST on goods/services within state; (b) Central devolution based on Finance Commission formula. Disaggregating SGST vs devolution gap is critical: SGST gaps require economic stimulation; devolution gaps require Central engagement.
- 3. Revenue Deficit ₹48,731 Crore — FRBM Concern:** Revenue deficit at 146.84% of estimate is serious. FRBM norms: revenue deficit should be zero. ₹48,731 crore of day-to-day spending financed by borrowings creates debt spiral: borrowings incur interest → adds to future revenue expenditure → widens future deficits. 66.11% of loans covered revenue gaps, not capital creation.
- 4. Revenue Expenditure Under-spend ₹24,356 Crore:** Actual (₹2,26,806 crore) was ₹24,356 crore below estimate. Under-spend reflects: delayed project implementation, deliberate expenditure compression for cash flow management, pending bills. Pending bills not counted as expenditure = hidden fiscal stress — future obligations not in current deficit figures.
- 5. Investment Pipeline — Fiscal Resolution Path:** If ₹23 lakh crore investment commitments convert to actual capital deployed over 5-7 years — Google DC, battery manufacturing (₹8,175 crore), SIPB projects (₹39,436 crore), semiconductor units — they generate GST, corporate tax, payroll taxes, stamp duty. Could structurally close the fiscal gap. Critical question: conversion rate and timing.

**6. 15% GSDP Target — Fiscal Reality Check:** 15% GSDP growth (17 April) will itself generate higher tax revenues — positive feedback loop. But FRBM and credit rating agencies require credible path from ₹48,731 crore deficit toward zero. Investment pipeline must begin generating revenues at scale for this path to materialise.

### Critical Analysis

AP's 2025-26 fiscal outcome reveals significant revenue pressure — ₹39,900 crore total shortfall, ₹48,731 crore revenue deficit, two-thirds of borrowings absorbed into revenue gaps rather than capital creation. Inherited fiscal stress (₹4,600 crore burden) compounded by structural weaknesses (post-bifurcation revenue base, GST dependency).

The excise duty shortfall (₹8,845 crore) warrants specific investigation — if it reflects harm-reduction policy, it represents a principled trade-off that should be explicitly acknowledged and offset through other revenue sources. Going forward: commission independent fiscal stress assessment; prioritise excise duty rationalisation with social impact evaluation; publish multi-year FRBM consolidation roadmap; engage 16th Finance Commission for enhanced grants; accelerate SIPB project implementation to bring forward tax revenue generation.

**💡 VALUE ADDITION** Constitutional & Legal: Art 280 (Finance Commission) | Art 293 (State borrowing — Central consent if outstanding loans) | FRBM Act 2003 (revenue deficit elimination) | AP FRBM Act | APRA 2014 (revenue deficit grants to AP) || SDGs: SDG 16 (Fiscal transparency) | SDG 17 (Centre-State fiscal cooperation) | SDG 8 (Fiscal space for development) || Fiscal Architecture: Revenue Receipt = Own Tax + Non-Tax + Central Transfers | Revenue Deficit = Revenue Expenditure – Revenue Receipt | FRBM: Revenue Deficit → 0; Fiscal Deficit ≤ 3% GSDP || Institutions: AP Finance Dept | CAG | 16th Finance Commission | RBI (State Finance reports) | GST Council

### [తెలుగు]

### సందర్భం

AP 2025-26 వాస్తవ రాబడి ₹1,78,076 కోట్లు — అంచనా ₹2,17,976 కోట్లకు ~₹39,900 కోట్ల లోటు. రాబడివ్వ లోటు ₹48,731 కోట్లు — అంచనాకు 146.84%. GST లోటు ₹7,991 కోట్లు. ఎక్సైజ్ సుంకం లోటు ₹8,845 కోట్లు.

## ముఖ్య అంశాలు

**1. నిర్మాణాత్మక vs చక్రీయ లోటు:** విభజన తర్వాత పన్ను మద్దతు బలహీనత + వారసత్వ భారం = నిర్మాణాత్మక. ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులు = చక్రీయ.

**2. రాబడివ్య లోటు — FRBM ఉల్లంఘన:** రోజువారీ వ్యయం రుణాల ద్వారా. FRBM: సున్నా లక్ష్యం. రుణ స్పిల్ ప్రమాదం.

**3. పెట్టుబడి పైప్ లైన్ పరిష్కారం:** ₹9.36 లక్షల కోట్ల పెట్టుబడి → GST + పేరోల్ + స్టాంప్ → రాబడి రూపాంతరం. అమలు వేగం + మార్పిడి రేటు కీలకం.

## విమర్శనాత్మక విశ్లేషణ

గణనీయమైన రాబడి ఒత్తిడి. వారసత్వ ఒత్తిడి + నిర్మాణాత్మక బలహీనతల సమ్మేళనం. స్వతంత్ర వాస్తవ ఒత్తిడి మూల్యాంకనం + 16వ ఆర్థిక సంఘంతో నిశ్చితార్థం + SIPB అమలు వేగం + పారదర్శక FRBM రోడ్ మ్యాప్ ముందుకు దశలు.

📌 Value Addition కోసం English సెక్షన్ చూడండి