

APPSC PULSE — IAS with Dr Ravi

STEP 1: CURRENT AFFAIRS NOTES

18 May 2026 (Monday)

Source: The Hindu & Eenadu — Andhra Pradesh Edition



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AP Technology & Quantum

1. Quantum-Secure Communications Test Bed — SRM-AP + C-DOT + AQV

Source: *The Hindu*, 18/05/2026 | Subject: Technology / Quantum / Cyber Security / Telecommunications

 **APPSC SYLLABUS MAPPING** Paper V: S&T, ICT, Cyber Security, Quantum, Telecom | Paper III: Governance, Digital Infrastructure, Centre-State | Paper II: AP Technology Ecosystem

◇ PRELIMS FOCUS

[ENGLISH]

1. Occasion: World Telecommunication and Information Society Day — CM N. Chandrababu Naidu announced via post on X (Sunday, 18 May 2026).
2. Initiative: First-of-its-kind Quantum-Secure Communications Test Bed focused on secure communications and cyberspace technologies.
3. Partners: SRM University-AP + C-DOT (Centre for Development of Telematics) + Department of Telecommunications (DoT), GoI + Amaravati Quantum Valley.
4. Purpose: Research and testing platform for advanced quantum communication hardware, photonic and optical systems, encryption technologies, secure network infrastructure, and next-generation cyber defence solutions.
5. Context: Follows QRF launch (April 14) — Amaravati Quantum Valley's next landmark initiative.
6. Strategic goal: Promote Make in India technologies, create highly secure digital infrastructure, drive innovation and indigenous technology development.
7. Quantum Valley chain: Roundtable (1 Apr, 30+ companies) → QuAIS (4 Apr) → QRF 1S/1Q (13 Apr) → QRF Launch (15 Apr) → Quantum-Secure Test Bed (18 May) = Complete quantum stack.

[తెలుగు]

1. సందర్భం: ప్రపంచ టెలికమ్యూనికేషన్ దినోత్సవం. CM X ఫోస్ట్ ద్వారా ప్రకటన.
2. చోరవ: తొలి రకమైన క్వాంటమ్-సెక్యూర్ కమ్యూనికేషన్ టెస్ట్ బెడ్.
3. భాగస్వాములు: SRM యూనివర్సిటీ-AP + C-DOT + DoT + అమరావతి క్వాంటమ్ వ్యాలీ.
4. లక్ష్యం: ఫోటోనిక్ & ఆప్టికల్, ఎన్క్రిప్షన్, సురక్షిత నెట్వర్క్, తదుపరి తరం సైబర్ రక్షణ.

◇ MAINS FOCUS

[ENGLISH]

Context

On World Telecom Day, AP CM announced a Quantum-Secure Communications Test Bed — SRM University-AP, C-DOT, DoT, and Amaravati Quantum Valley collaboration. Following April 14 QRF launch, this is AQV's next step. The facility will serve as India's premier research and testing platform for quantum communication hardware, photonic systems, encryption, and next-gen cyber defence. 'The initiative reflects AP's commitment to promoting Make in India technologies and creating highly secure digital infra.'

Background

Quantum-secure communications (QKD — Quantum Key Distribution) uses quantum mechanics to create theoretically unbreakable encryption. Unlike classical encryption (breakable by quantum computers), quantum encryption exploits superposition and entanglement — eavesdropping disturbs the quantum state and is immediately detectable. With India's own 1S and 1Q quantum systems operational at Amaravati, classical encryption infrastructure faces the 'harvest now, decrypt later' threat — adversaries storing encrypted data today to decrypt once quantum computers are powerful enough. C-DOT (Centre for Development of Telematics), India's premier telecom R&D institution under DoT, built India's critical communication infrastructure. Its involvement signals national security applications for the

Test Bed. Photonic systems — using photons (light particles) to transmit quantum-encrypted data — are central to QKD networks.

Key Dimensions

1. Quantum Security — Why Now: National Quantum Mission (₹6,003 crore) identified quantum communications as one of four priority verticals. With QRF (1S + 1Q) operational, AP has platforms that could threaten classical encryption. Building quantum-secure communications concurrently: the same technology that threatens security also provides the solution.

2. C-DOT Partnership — National Security Dimension: C-DOT works under DoT with deep links to India's strategic communications (BSNL, defence networks). Its involvement signals the Test Bed has national security applications beyond academic research — potentially feeding into India's National Quantum Communication Network.

3. Photonic Systems — Hardware Manufacturing: Quantum communications require: single-photon sources, photon detectors, quantum repeaters, optical fibre with quantum-grade specifications. The Test Bed develops this hardware — building domestic manufacturing capability. Aligns with Make in India for strategic technology.

4. AQV Ecosystem Completion: Quantum Valley now has: computing (QRF 1S + 1Q) + startup incubation (QuAIS, 100+ startups) + skills (1.5 lakh students) + drone/space city + Quantum-Secure Communications Test Bed. Complete ecosystem: compute → applications → communications → cyber security.

5. World Telecom Day — Diplomatic Signalling: Announcing on ITU's World Telecom Day gives international visibility. 'Trusted digital infrastructure' phrase carries specific resonance in India's stance on secure telecom (5G vendor decisions, undersea cable policy).

Critical Analysis

The Test Bed positions AP at the intersection of two converging technological revolutions: quantum computing (threatens existing security) and quantum communications (provides the solution). C-DOT involvement ensures output feeds into national security systems — giving AP a permanent role in India's strategic technology infrastructure. Critical question: whether AQV's academic ecosystem (SRM-AP) can

generate the specialised talent (quantum physicists, optical engineers, cryptographers) at scale. India faces the same challenge in quantum as in semiconductors: institutional capability without adequate human capital. Going forward: establish dedicated Quantum Communications Engineering programme at SRM-AP; create AP Quantum Security Policy; pursue ITU observer status; develop 10-year roadmap from test bed → pilot → state-wide quantum-secure government communications.

🔗 VALUE ADDITION Constitutional & Policy: National Quantum Mission (₹6,003 cr, 2023-31) | DoT mandate (Art 19 — communications) | IT Act 2000 (Sec 43A — data security) | CERT-In guidelines || SDGs: SDG 9 (Indigenous technology development) | SDG 16 (Secure digital governance) | SDG 17 (Academia-government-C-DOT partnership) || AQV Chain: Roundtable (1 Apr) → QuAIS (4 Apr) → QRF 1S+1Q (13 Apr) → QRF Launch (15 Apr) → Test Bed (18 May) = Full quantum stack || Institutions: C-DOT | DoT | SRM University-AP | AQV | National Quantum Mission (DST) | CERT-In | ITU

[తెలుగు]

సందర్భం

CM అమరావతి క్వాంటమ్ వ్యాలీ తదుపరి మైలురాయి: SRM-AP + C-DOT + DoT సహకారంతో తొలి రకమైన క్వాంటమ్-సెక్యూర్ కమ్యూనికేషన్స్ సెప్టెంబర్ బెడ్. QRF ప్రారంభం తర్వాత AQV పూర్తి పర్యావరణ వ్యవస్థగా రూపాంతరం.

ముఖ్య అంశాలు

- 1. క్వాంటమ్ భద్రత — ఇప్పుడేందుకు:** NQM (₹6,003 కోట్లు) + QRF (1S+1Q) ఒకేచోట. 'Harvest now, decrypt later' ముప్పు + QKD పరిష్కారం రెండూ AP లో.
- 2. C-DOT ప్రాముఖ్యత:** జాతీయ భద్రతా సమాచార మౌలి నిర్మించిన సంస్థ. జాతీయ క్వాంటమ్ కమ్యూనికేషన్ నెట్వర్క్లోకి AP అవుట్పుట్ అందే అవకాశం.
- 3. AQV పర్యావరణ వ్యవస్థ పూర్తి:** కంప్యూటింగ్ + స్టోర్జీజ్ + నైపుణ్యాలు + కమ్యూనికేషన్ భద్రత = సమగ్ర క్వాంటమ్ హబ్.

విమర్శనాత్మక విశ్లేషణ

రెండు సాంకేతిక విప్లవాల కూడలి. నిపుణుల మానవ వనరుల సవాలు = సెమీకండక్టర్ మాదిరిగా. SRM-AP లో క్వంటమ్ కమ్యూనికేషన్స్ ఇంజనీరింగ్ కోర్సు + 10 సంవత్సరాల రోడ్మ్యాప్ అవసరం.

📌 Value Addition కోసం English సెక్షన్ చూడండి



AP Population & Demography

2. 'Pillale Sampada' — Population Management Policy

Source: The Hindu, 18/05/2026 | Subject: Population Policy / Demography / TFR / Social Welfare / Governance

📌 **APPSC SYLLABUS MAPPING** Paper III: Governance, Social Policy, Population Management
| Paper II: AP Society, Demographics | Paper IV: AP Economy, Human Resources, Labour

◇ PRELIMS FOCUS

[ENGLISH]

1. Policy name: 'Pillale Sampada' (Children are Wealth) — AP's new population management policy.
2. TFR data: AP's TFR has declined from 2.10 to 1.50. National average TFR = 1.9. Replacement level = 2.1. AP well below both.
3. Policy shift: Major shift from population control to population promotion.
4. Draft introduced: Draft Population Management Policy introduced in AP Legislative Assembly on 5 March 2026.
5. Financial incentives: ₹30,000 upon birth of 3rd child. ₹40,000 upon birth of 4th child (proposed).
6. Process: Government to hold extensive consultations and gather public opinion before implementing.
7. Rationale: Falling TFR → severe shortage of human resources and economic stagnation in future. Population management = strategic necessity for workforce availability and sustained development.
8. MP endorsement: TDP MP Tenneti Krishna Prasad — CM Naidu 'first thinks as an economist and then as a politician.'
9. Global context: Japan, China, European nations facing shrinking populations. South Indian states all below replacement level.

[తెలుగు]

1. పాలసీ పేరు: 'పిల్లలే సంపద' — AP కొత్త జనాభా నిర్వహణ పాలసీ.
2. TFR డేటా: AP TFR 2.10 నుండి 1.50 కి. జాతీయ సగటు 1.9. భర్తీ స్థాయి 2.1.
3. ఆర్థిక ప్రోత్సాహకాలు: 3వ బిడ్డకు ₹30,000. 4వ బిడ్డకు ₹40,000.
4. శాసనసభలో ముసాయిదా: 5 మార్చి 2026. విస్తృత సంప్రదింపుల తర్వాత అమలు.

◇ MAINS FOCUS

[ENGLISH]

Context

AP's TFR has fallen from 2.10 to 1.50 — well below the national average (1.9) and replacement level (2.1). 'Pillale Sampada' proposes financial incentives (₹30,000 for 3rd child, ₹40,000 for 4th), introduced as draft PMP in Assembly on 5 March 2026. Fundamental policy reversal: from decades of population control to active population promotion. Public consultations will precede implementation.

Background

India's demographic dividend has a lifecycle. States that reduced fertility rapidly — especially South Indian states — are now approaching the 'demographic trap': ageing population with insufficient replacement workforce. AP at TFR 1.50 is among India's lowest. Globally: Japan's TFR 1.26, South Korea's 0.72. These countries spend billions trying to reverse fertility decline with limited success. AP's early intervention — at 1.50 rather than sub-1.0 — is strategically important. The draft Population Management Policy (PMP), introduced in Assembly on 5 March 2026, is the formal legislative foundation of 'Pillale Sampada.'

Key Dimensions

1. **TFR 1.50 — Demographic Emergency:** Replacement level 2.1. AP at 1.50 = 29% below replacement. Without intervention, AP's population begins absolute decline within 20-30 years.

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Workforce shortages emerge within 15 years as working-age cohort ages and insufficient youth enter the labour market.

2. Policy Reversal — Historical Significance: For decades, population policy focused on family planning and fertility reduction. AP reversing this — offering cash for 3rd/4th child — represents a fundamental paradigm shift. Mirrors Japan (baby bonus), South Korea (₩2 crore/child), Hungary (lifetime tax exemption for mothers of 4+). Success of these programmes: mixed.

3. ₹30,000/₹40,000 — Economic Analysis: The amounts are modest compared to actual child-rearing cost (₹25-50 lakh over 18 years). Economic research: financial incentives work better at the margin for families already considering larger families. A more comprehensive package (childcare support, parental leave, education guarantees) would be more effective than cash alone.

4. Demographic Divide — Delimitation: Parliamentary seats allocated based on population. South Indian states that controlled fertility will lose seats relative to high-fertility northern states when delimitation is conducted. 'Pillale Sampada' reflects this political economy awareness.

5. Gender Equity Concerns: Any fertility-encouraging policy must ensure: maternal healthcare guarantees, extended paid maternity leave (12-month parental leave from 10-Point Plan, 5 April), accessible childcare, employment protections for mothers. Women's economic participation and reproductive autonomy must be central, not peripheral.

6. Public Consultation — Good Governance: Holding extensive consultations before implementing is significant. Population policy touches deeply personal decisions — reproductive autonomy, religious beliefs, economic calculations. The consultation model follows Participatory Governance framework (73rd/74th Amendment spirit) and avoids coercive approach.

Critical Analysis

'Pillale Sampada' is demographically necessary but socially complex. Economic rationale is sound: AP cannot achieve 15% GSDP growth (17 April), sustain pension obligations, or maintain political representation with a rapidly shrinking population. Japanese and European experience validates the urgency — those countries wish they had intervened earlier at TFR 1.50 rather than sub-1.0.

However, financial incentives alone are questionable. Global evidence shows comprehensive support packages (childcare infrastructure, workplace flexibility, housing support, education guarantees) more

effective than cash transfers. ₹30,000/₹40,000 amounts, while symbolically important, are economically marginal relative to child-rearing costs. Gender equity dimension requires careful policy design. Going forward: design comprehensive package beyond cash; conduct gender impact assessment before finalisation; explore employer tax incentives for hiring mothers; consider regional differentiation — higher incentives in districts with lowest TFR; establish Population Commission with 5-year review cycles.

📌 VALUE ADDITION Constitutional: Art 21 (Reproductive rights) | Art 42 (Maternity relief — DPSP) | Art 47 (Nutrition & public health — DPSP) | 73rd/74th Amendment (public consultation) || SDGs: SDG 3 (Target 3.7: universal reproductive healthcare) | SDG 5 (Gender Equality — reproductive rights) | SDG 8 (Workforce sustainability) || Policy Evolution: NPP 2000 (stabilisation goal) → National Family Planning → POSHAN 2.0 → AP Pillale Sampada 2026 (promotion goal) = Complete reversal || Cross-ref: 10-Point Plan (5 Apr) — 12-month parental leave | 15% GSDP target (17 Apr) — workforce demand | BC Population (today Topic 3) — demographic context || Institutions: AP Population Commission (proposed) | National Commission on Population | UNFPA | SRS (TFR data) | NFHS | MoHFW

[తెలుగు]

సందర్భం

AP TFR 2.10 నుండి 1.50 కి — జాతీయ సగటు 1.9, భర్తీ స్థాయి 2.1 కంటే తక్కువ. 'పిల్లలే సంపద' — ₹30,000/₹40,000 ప్రోత్సాహకాలతో జనాభా నిర్వహణ. శాసనసభలో 5 మార్చి 2026 ముసాయిదా. విస్తృత సంప్రదింపుల తర్వాత అమలు.

ముఖ్య అంశాలు

- 1. TFR 1.50 — జనాభా అత్యవసర స్థితి:** భర్తీ స్థాయికి 29% తక్కువ. 20-30 సంవత్సరాల్లో సంఖ్య తగ్గడం. 15 సంవత్సరాల్లో కార్యాచరణ వనరుల కొరత.
- 2. జనాభా విభజన — రాజ్యాంగ ప్రభావం:** సీట్ల పరిమితీకరణ జనాభా ఆధారంగా. సంతానాన్ని నియంత్రించిన దక్షిణ రాష్ట్రాలు రాజకీయ ప్రాతినిధ్యం కోల్పోతాయి.
- 3. లింగ సమానత్వం:** ఎక్కువ సంతానం ప్రోత్సాహం = మహిళల ఆర్థిక భాగస్వామ్యం + ఆరోగ్యం + స్వయంప్రతిపత్తిపై జాగ్రత్తగా రూపొందించాలి.

విమర్శనాత్మక విశ్లేషణ

జనాభాపరంగా అవసరమైనది కానీ సామాజికంగా సంక్షిప్తమైనది. ₹30,000/₹40,000 సంకేతాత్మకం — పెంపకం ఖర్చుకు (₹25-50 లక్షలు) పోలిస్తే తక్కువ. వ్యాపక మద్దతు ప్యాకేజ్ + లింగ ప్రభావ మూల్యాంకనం తప్పనిసరి.

📌 Value Addition కోసం English సెక్షన్ చూడండి



AP Population & Demography

3. AP BC Population Data — రాష్ట్ర జనాభాలో సగం బీసీలే

Source: Eenadu, 18/05/2026 | Subject: Social Justice / BC Welfare / Demography / Governance / Social Survey

🔗 **APPSC SYLLABUS MAPPING** Paper III: Social Justice, Welfare, Reservation Policy, Governance | Paper II: AP Society, History (social reform) | Paper IV: AP Economy, Human Development

◇ PRELIMS FOCUS

[ENGLISH]

1. Total AP population: 5.31 crore. BC population: 2.68 crore = 50.59% — more than half.
2. BC categories: 5 categories — BC-A, BC-B, BC-C, BC-D, BC-E. Total 138 castes.
3. Category-wise: BC-A: 51 castes (15.14%) | BC-B: 27 castes (32.12%) | BC-C: 8 castes (1.7%) | BC-D: 45 castes (67.42%) | BC-E: 14 castes (5.08%).
4. Highest BC% district: Srikakulam — 80.83% (19.29 lakh). Numerically highest BC: Alluri Sitarama Raju.
5. BC-A concentration: Srikakulam, Kurnool, Anantapuram districts.
6. BC-D concentration: Kakinada, Nelluru, Mannym districts (highest BC-D populations).
7. Data origin: BC caste survey conducted before 2021 elections during previous government administration. Data released by present government.
8. BC-E total: 84.72 lakh. BC-D: 82.88 lakh. BC-B: 67.42 lakh. BC-C: 1.7 lakh — smallest category.

[తెలుగు]

1. మొత్తం AP జనాభా: 5.31 కోట్లు. BC జనాభా: 2.68 కోట్లు = 50.59%.

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2. BC వర్గాలు: 5 వర్గాలు — A, B, C, D, E. మొత్తం 138 కులాలు.
3. అత్యధిక BC% జిల్లా: శ్రీకాకుళం — 80.83% (19.29 లక్షలు).
4. BC-ఎ: 84.72 లక్షలు. BC-డీ: 82.88 లక్షలు. BC-సి: 1.7 లక్షలు — చిన్న వర్గం.

◇ MAINS FOCUS

[ENGLISH]

Context

AP's BC caste survey data, conducted before the 2021 elections using village/panchayat secretariat staff, released by the present government. Key findings: AP total population 5.31 crore, of which 2.68 crore (50.59%) belong to BCs across 5 categories and 138 castes. Srikakulam has highest BC% at 80.83%. Data provides empirical foundation for BC reservation policy, welfare targeting, and social justice governance.

Background

BC reservations in AP are constitutionally grounded (Art 15(4), Art 16(4)) and governed by the AP BC Commission. Classification into 5 categories reflects historical social gradation within BCs. The BC survey was unprecedented in scope — capturing caste-wise distribution across all 26 districts. The present government making this public serves: transparency, policy targeting, and evidence base for OBC sub-classification (Supreme Court Davinder Singh 2024 mandate). BC data also feeds into the national OBC census debate — AP now has state-level data before a national socio-economic caste census is completed.

Key Dimensions

1. 50.59% BC — Policy Significance: When more than half the state's population belongs to BCs, Art 16(4) mandate for 'adequate representation' carries enormous weight. AP provides 34% BC reservation in government services — one of India's highest. The 50.59% data strengthens the case and makes any reduction politically and constitutionally untenable.

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2. BC-D Dominance (67.42%): 45 castes in BC-D, largest sub-category by population share. Internal dynamics within BC politics: BC-D communities have disproportionate political, economic, and numerical weight.

3. Srikakulam 80.83% — Uttarandhra Pattern: North coastal AP (Srikakulam 80.83%, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam) has highest BC concentrations — predominantly artisan, fishing, agricultural communities (weavers, potters, fishermen). Uttarandhra's development backwardness makes this data critical for targeted welfare allocation.


4. Sub-Classification Imperative: Supreme Court's Davinder Singh (2024) upheld states' power to sub-classify BC reservations. With 138 castes across 5 categories, sub-classification — which castes are underrepresented in government services relative to population — becomes the critical policy input. AP survey data enables this evidence-based exercise.

5. National OBC Census Context: Bihar caste survey (2023) and demand for national OBC census are live political issues. AP now has state-level BC census data. AP can serve as a model for other states and lead the national conversation on evidence-based OBC policy.

6. Data Release — Transparency & Political Economy: Previous government conducted survey but reportedly did not fully release. Present government releasing = transparency. But also carries political implications — BC communities will assess whether population share is proportionally reflected in welfare spending, jobs, and political representation.

Critical Analysis

BC population data release is both a transparency milestone and governance imperative. 50.59% confirms BC welfare is central to AP's development agenda. District-wise distribution enables precision welfare targeting. Sub-classification is the most consequential long-term implication — 138 castes, Davinder Singh mandate, evidence-based exercise. Politically difficult but constitutionally mandated. Going forward: commission BC Underrepresentation Study mapping 138 castes against government service representation; develop district-level BC welfare allocation indices; accelerate sub-classification exercise; share AP's survey methodology with national government as OBC census model.

 **VALUE ADDITION** Constitutional: Art 15(4) + Art 16(4) (BC reservations) | Art 340 (National BC Commission) | State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh (2024 SC — sub-classification upheld) | Indra Sawhney (1992)

— 27% OBC, creamy layer) || SDGs: SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) | SDG 16 (Inclusive governance) | SDG 1 (Targeting poorest BCs) || Policy Evolution: Kaka Kalelkar (1953) → Mandal (1980) → Indra Sawhney (1992) → NCBC (2017 constitutional) → Davinder Singh (2024 sub-classification) → AP BC Survey release (2026) || Institutions: AP BC Commission | NCBC | NSSO (methodology) | Delimitation Commission | AP Panchayat Raj

[తెలుగు]

సందర్భం

AP మొత్తం జనాభా 5.31 కోట్లు. BC జనాభా 2.68 కోట్లు (50.59%) — సగం పైగా. 5 వర్గాలు, 138 కులాలు. 2021 ఎన్నికలకు ముందు సర్వే — ప్రస్తుత ప్రభుత్వం బహిర్గతం. శ్రీకాకుళం అత్యధిక BC%: 80.83%.

ముఖ్య అంశాలు

- 1. 50.59% BC — పాలసీ ప్రాముఖ్యత:** రాష్ట్ర జనాభాలో సగం పైగా BCలు. Art 16(4) 'తగిన ప్రాతినిధ్యం' భారీ ప్రాముఖ్యత. AP 34% BC రిజర్వేషన్.
- 2. ఉప-వర్గీకరణ:** Davinder Singh (2024) నిర్ధారణ. 138 కులాల్లో ప్రభుత్వ సేవల్లో తక్కువ ప్రాతినిధ్యం = ఉప-వర్గీకరణ లక్ష్యాలు.
- 3. జాతీయ OBC జనగణన:** AP = బీహార్ తర్వాత రాష్ట్ర-స్థాయి BC డేటా కలిగి ఉంది. జాతీయ OBC జనగణన డిమాండ్లో AP మోడల్.

విమర్శనాత్మక విశ్లేషణ

BC జనాభా డేటా విడుదల పొందడం మైలురాయి. ఆధారాల-ఆధారిత ఉప-వర్గీకరణ — Mandal తర్వాత BC సాంఘిక న్యాయంలో అత్యంత ముఖ్యమైన పురోగతి. BC అండర్ రిప్రెజెంటేషన్ అధ్యయనం + జిల్లా-వారీ BC సంక్షేమ సూచిక + ఉప-వర్గీకరణ ముందుకు దశలు.

📌 Value Addition కోసం English సెక్షన్ చూడండి