

APPSC GROUP-I MAINS — STUDY NOTES

MAJOR CHALLENGES — OVERVIEW

Poverty • Unemployment • Agriculture • Industry • Fiscal • Infrastructure

Paper IV — Economy & Development | Day 1 (30 Mar 2026)

SECTION 1: SUMMARISED NOTES

1.1 Introduction — India's Macroeconomic Context

India's performance stands out in a fragile global environment. The First Advance Estimates place FY26 real GDP growth at 7.4% and GVA growth at 7.3%, reaffirming India's status as the fastest-growing major economy for the fourth consecutive year (Economic Survey 2025-26). India's medium-term potential growth is estimated at around 7%, with FY27 projected at 6.8–7.2%.

Yet, beneath these headline numbers lie deep structural challenges that threaten the quality, sustainability, and inclusiveness of growth. This introductory topic provides a panoramic overview of India's major economic challenges — at the national level and specifically for Andhra Pradesh — setting the stage for detailed Paper IV topics that follow.

1.2 Growth Profile — India & AP Compared

Indicator	India (Eco Survey 2025-26)	AP (Socio-Eco Survey 2024-25)
GDP/GSDP at Current Prices	₹324.11 lakh crore	₹16.06 lakh crore
Growth (Current Prices)	9.7%	12.94%
Growth (Constant Prices)	6.4% (FY25); 7.4% (FY26 FAE)	9.24% (2024-25 FAE)
Per Capita Income	₹2,00,162	₹2,68,653
Agriculture GVA Growth	5.9% (FY25); 4.6% (FY26)	10.70% (constant)

Indicator	India (Eco Survey 2025-26)	AP (Socio-Eco Survey 2024-25)
Industry GVA Growth	7.0% H1 FY26	6.58% (constant)
Services GVA Growth	9.1% (FY26 est.); 53.6% of GDP	8.53% (constant); 11.70% (current)
CPI Inflation	1.7% (Apr-Dec 2025) — historic low	CPI-IW: 4.89%; CPI-AL: 5.93%

1.3 Poverty & Inequality

1.3.1 National Picture

India has achieved remarkable poverty reduction. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) as measured by NITI Aayog shows a decline from 55.3% in 2005-06 to 11.28% in 2022-23. The World Bank's revised International Poverty Line (\$3.00/day at 2021 PPP) places India's extreme poverty at 5.3% and lower-middle-income poverty at 23.9% (2022-23). Over 415 million people have been lifted out of multidimensional poverty in the last 15 years (UNDP Global MPI Report).

The general government's social services expenditure (SSE) has risen to 7.9% of GDP in FY 2025-26 (BE), up from 7% in FY 2023-24. However, 97 million children still live in poverty, and regional disparities remain significant.

1.3.2 AP Picture

AP has outperformed many Indian states in poverty alleviation. According to NITI Aayog's MPI Report 2023, AP's MPI score decreased to 0.025 (2019-21) from 0.053 (2015-16) — a 50% reduction in poverty levels. The Headcount Ratio (HCR) as per Planning Commission (2011-12) stood at: Rural 10.96%, Urban 5.81%, Overall 9.20% — significantly below the national figure of 21.92%.

However, challenges persist: regional disparities (tribal districts lag behind), urban-rural divide (rural poverty remains higher due to agriculture dependence and seasonal unemployment), and skill gaps in the transition to a technology-driven economy. The state government has launched the Zero Poverty P4 Initiative to address remaining pockets of deprivation.

1.4 Employment & the Jobs Challenge

1.4.1 National Employment

A total of 56.2 crore people (aged 15 years and above) were employed in Q2 FY26, with approximately 8.7 lakh new jobs created in Q2 compared to Q1 of FY26. The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) for FY24 showed a 6% YoY increase in manufacturing employment — over 10 lakh additional manufacturing jobs. The e-Shram portal has registered over 31 crore unorganised workers as of January 2026, with 54% being women. The National Career Service (NCS) has mobilised approximately 8 crore vacancies.

PLI schemes across 14 sectors have generated over 12.6 lakh jobs as of September 2025. The Labour Codes have formally recognised gig and platform workers, expanding social security coverage. However, the structural challenge remains: the majority of employment is informal, and India's demographic dividend peaks around 2030.

1.4.2 AP Employment

AP aims to create 20 lakh jobs over the next five years, offer a monthly unemployment allowance, facilitate entrepreneurship, and open 50 lakh Mudra loan accounts. The APSSDC (AP State Skill Development Corporation) is developing a comprehensive Skill Universe Application and has launched a pilot skill census in Mangalagiri and Thullur Mandals. Key initiatives include the Naipunyam (Digital Universe) platform for career readiness, global placement networks, and a Unified Skill & Employment Tracking System.

The State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) approved eight large and mega industrial projects in FY 2024-25, with a total committed investment of ₹2,45,275 crores, expected to create 65,541 jobs. Swarna Andhra Vision 2047 targets unemployment below 2% and women's workforce participation above 80%.

1.5 Agricultural Challenges

1.5.1 National Agriculture

India's foodgrain production reached a record 3,577.3 lakh metric tonnes (LMT) in AY 2024-25, an increase of 254.3 LMT over the previous year, driven by higher output of rice, wheat, maize, and coarse cereals. Horticulture production reached 362.08 million tonnes, surpassing foodgrain production. Between FY15 and FY24, livestock GVA rose by 195% and fish production increased by over 140%. PM-KISAN has released more than ₹4.09 lakh crore to eligible farmers since inception. The e-NAM platform has onboarded about 1.79 crore farmers, 2.72 crore traders, and 4,698 FPOs across 1,522 mandis. Despite these achievements, agriculture's structural challenge remains: it employs a disproportionately large share of the workforce relative to its GDP contribution, productivity remains below global benchmarks, and farmer indebtedness persists.

1.5.2 AP Agriculture

Agriculture supports 60% of AP's population. The state received 960.3 mm rainfall (June-December 2024), 11.7% above normal (860 mm). Foodgrain production rose to 161.86 lakh tonnes (+12.94%), with paddy production at 127.15 lakh tonnes (+12.95%). AP is India's largest fruit producer, with 18.23 lakh hectares under horticulture producing 365.92 lakh MT (15.6% of national output).

AP ranks 1st in egg production (2,548.74 lakh eggs), 5th in meat production (10.68 lakh MT), and 7th in milk production (139.94 lakh MT). The fisheries sector contributes about 30% of national fish production and 31% of India's shrimp exports. Sericulture generated cocoons worth ₹2,701 crores and raw silk worth ₹2,960 crores in 2024-25.

Key government initiatives include: interest-free loans, Zero-Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) on 25,000 acres, micro-irrigation across 2.05 lakh acres benefiting 75,035 farmers, oil palm expansion by 39,502 acres, and Crop Cultivator Rights Cards (CCRCs) issued to 9,13,283 tenant farmers with ₹2,848.77 crores disbursed.

1.6 Industrial & Manufacturing Challenges

1.6.1 National Industry

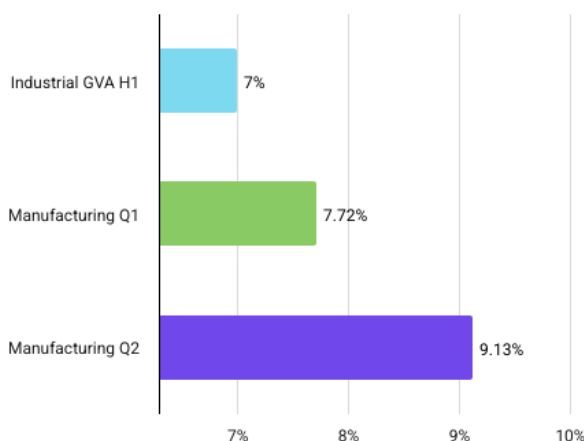
Industrial GVA grew 7.0% in H1 FY26 despite global headwinds. Manufacturing GVA expanded 7.72% in Q1 and 9.13% in Q2 FY26, reflecting structural recovery. PLI schemes across 14 sectors have attracted over ₹2.0 lakh crore of actual investment, generating incremental production/sales exceeding ₹18.7 lakh crore. India's GII rank improved to 38th (2025) from 66th (2019).

The India Semiconductor Mission has approved 10 projects across 6 states involving ₹1.60 lakh crore investment. However, national R&D expenditure at 0.64% of GDP remains inadequate, with business sector contribution at just 41% (compared to China's 77%). The Economic Survey advocates moving from import substitution to scale, competitiveness, innovation, and deeper integration into global value chains.

Economic Survey India FY26

India Economic Survey: Industrial Growth H1 FY26

Industrial GVA grew 7.0% in H1 FY26 despite global headwinds. Manufacturing GVA expanded 7.72% in Q1 and 9.13% in Q2 FY26, reflecting structural recovery. PLI schemes across 14 sectors have attracted over ₹2.0 lakh crore of actual investment, generating incremental production/sales exceeding ₹18.7 lakh crore. India's GII rank improved to 38th (2025) from 66th (2019).



₹18.7 lakh crore

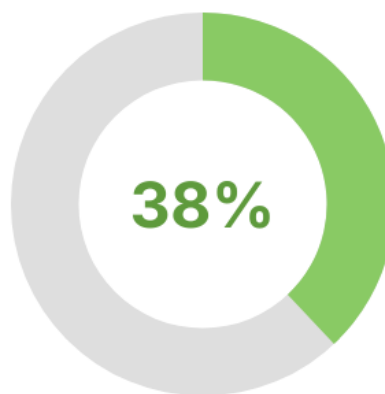
Manufacturing GVA Growth

Period	Q1 FY26	Q2 FY26
Manufacturing GVA Growth	7.72%	9.13%

R&D Expenditure

Category	Value
National R&D (% of GDP)	0.64%
Business Sector R&D	41%

India's GII Rank (2025)



(Improved from 66th in 2019)

1.6.2 AP Industry

Manufacturing contributes approximately 11% to AP's GSDP. The state has introduced Industrial Development Policy (4.0) 2024-29, MSME & Entrepreneur Development Policy (4.0) 2024-29, and an Electronics Manufacturing Policy. Priority sectors include automobiles, pharmaceuticals, textiles, food processing, green energy, EVs, and semiconductors.

AP is developing three key industrial corridors under the National Industrial Programme. The SIPB approved eight large/mega projects with ₹2,45,275 crores committed investment and 65,541 expected jobs. AP boasts the nation's third-longest coastline, six operational ports, abundant minerals, strong agriculture base, and surplus electricity.

1.7 Fiscal Challenges

1.7.1 National Fiscal Position

The Centre's fiscal management earned three sovereign credit rating upgrades in 2025 (Morningstar DBRS, S&P, R&I). Revenue receipts rose from 8.5% of GDP (FY16-20) to 9.2% in FY25. Direct tax base expanded: ITR filings rose from 6.9 crore (FY22) to 9.2 crore (FY25). GST collections April-December 2025 stood at ₹17.4 lakh crore (+6.7% YoY). Effective capital expenditure rose from 2.7% of GDP pre-pandemic to 4% in FY25.

India reduced its general government debt-to-GDP ratio by about 7.1 percentage points since 2020. However, the combined fiscal deficit of state governments edged up to 3.2% in FY25, reflecting emerging pressures on state finances. GNPA's reached a multi-decadal low of 2.2% (September 2025). Forex reserves stood at \$701.4 billion (January 2026), covering 11 months of imports and 94% of external debt.

1.7.2 AP Fiscal Position

AP's fiscal position reflects significant stress. In FY 2024-25 (RE): Total revenue comprised Own Tax ₹94,967 crores, Own Non-Tax ₹7,018 crores, and Central Transfers ₹89,157 crores. Total Expenditure was ₹2,49,418 crores. Revenue Deficit stood at ₹48,311 crores and Fiscal Deficit at ₹73,362 crores. Total Debt is estimated at ₹5,64,488 crores.

In the previous year FY 2023-24, Revenue Deficit was ₹38,683 crores and Fiscal Deficit ₹62,720 crores — showing a widening trend. The state operates 29,796 Fair Price Shops covering 1.48 crore PDS beneficiaries. CPI for Industrial Workers increased by 4.89% and CPI for Agricultural Labourers by 5.93% in 2024-25. Male agricultural labourers' daily wage rose 5.65% to ₹561; female labourers' wage rose 2.58% to ₹398.

1.8 Infrastructure — National Achievements

The government's capital expenditure increased 4.2 times from ₹2.63 lakh crore (FY18) to ₹11.21 lakh crore (FY26 BE). National highways expanded ~60% from 91,287 km (FY14) to 1,46,572 km (FY26). High-speed corridors increased ten-fold from 550 km to 5,364 km. Railways reached 69,439 route km with 99.1% electrification. India became the world's 3rd largest domestic aviation market with airports increasing from 74 (2014) to 164 (2025).

Power sector: installed capacity rose 11.6% to 509.74 GW (November 2025); DISCOMs recorded a positive PAT of ₹2,701 crore in FY25 for the first time; AT&C losses reduced from 22.62% (FY14) to 15.04% (FY25). Renewable energy constitutes 49.83% of total power generation capacity. India ranks 3rd globally in overall RE and solar capacity. Tele-density reached 86.76% and 5G covers 99.9% of districts. Over 81% of rural households have clean tap water under Jal Jeevan Mission. India became the 4th nation to achieve autonomous satellite docking (SpaDeX).

1.9 External Sector — Strategic Positioning

India's total exports reached a record \$825.3 billion in FY25 (+6.1% YoY). Services exports hit an all-time high of \$387.6 billion (+13.6%). India's share of global merchandise exports nearly doubled from 1% to 1.8% (2005-2024), while services export share more than doubled from 2% to 4.3%. India remained the world's largest recipient of remittances at \$135.4 billion in FY25. Gross FDI inflows reached \$64.7 billion (April-November 2025). India ranked 4th globally in Greenfield investment announcements (2024) and emerged as the largest destination for Greenfield digital investments (2020-24).

SECTION 2: KEY DIMENSIONS TO COVER

These are the important sub-topics and angles an examiner can frame questions from.

1. **Growth vs Development:** Why 7.4% GDP growth does not automatically mean inclusive development. AP's per capita income (₹2,68,653) exceeds national average (₹2,00,162), but poverty pockets persist.
2. **Poverty Measurement:** Lakdawala (calorie-based), Tendulkar (₹972/1407 monthly), Rangarajan (₹1407/2100 monthly), MPI (health + education + living standards). AP MPI = 0.025 vs national trend.
3. **Employment Structure:** 56.2 crore employed nationally; 31 crore unorganised on e-Shram (54% women). AP targets 20 lakh jobs + unemployment below 2% by 2047.
4. **Agriculture: Structural Trap:** Record foodgrain (3,577.3 LMT national; 161.86 LMT AP) yet low productivity. AP: 60% population dependent. Horticulture now exceeds foodgrain production nationally.
5. **Manufacturing Ambitions:** PLI: ₹2L Cr invested, ₹18.7L Cr production, 12.6L jobs. AP manufacturing = 11% GSDP. SIPB approved ₹2,45,275 Cr projects. GII 38th.
6. **Fiscal Consolidation:** Centre: 3 rating upgrades, GST ₹17.4L Cr, capex 4% GDP. AP: Revenue Deficit ₹48,311 Cr, Fiscal Deficit ₹73,362 Cr, Debt ₹5,64,488 Cr.
7. **Infrastructure:** NHs +60%, airports 74→164, RE 49.83% of power, DISCOMs first-ever profit, 5G 99.9% districts, SpaDeX.
8. **External Sector:** Exports \$825.3B (record), services \$387.6B, remittances \$135.4B, forex \$701.4B. India = 3rd in Global South for trade diversification.
9. **AP-Specific:** Swarna Andhra 2047 (GSDP >\$2.4T, PCI >\$42K). Industrial corridors. Skill census pilot. Zero Poverty P4 Initiative.
10. **Disciplined Swadeshi:** Economic Survey's three-tiered framework: critical capabilities → strategic resilience → strategic indispensability.

SECTION 3: PRELIMS MUST-REMEMBER FACTS

Crisp factual points from official surveys. Memorize these.

1. India GDP FY26 (FAE): Real growth 7.4%, GVA growth 7.3%. FY27 projected 6.8–7.2%. Potential growth ~7%. (Eco Survey 2025-26)
2. AP GSDP 2024-25 (FAE): ₹16.06 lakh crore at current prices (growth 12.94%); ₹8.73 lakh crore at constant prices (growth 9.24%). (AP Survey)
3. Per Capita Income: AP ₹2,68,653 vs All India ₹2,00,162. AP exceeds national average. (AP Survey)
4. CPI Inflation India: 1.7% (Apr-Dec 2025) — lowest since CPI series began. AP: CPI-IW 4.89%, CPI-AL 5.93%. (Both Surveys)
5. Services: 53.6% of India's GDP in H1 FY26. GVA share at historic high 56.4% (FAE FY26). (Eco Survey)
6. Private Consumption: 61.5% of GDP in FY26 — highest since 2012. Gross Fixed Capital Formation: 30% of GDP. (Eco Survey)
7. MPI: Nationally 55.3% (2005-06) → 11.28% (2022-23). AP: 0.053 (2015-16) → 0.025 (2019-21) = 50% reduction. (Both Surveys)
8. AP Poverty HCR (2011-12): Overall 9.20% (Rural 10.96%, Urban 5.81%). National: 21.92%. (AP Survey)
9. World Bank revised IPL: India's extreme poverty 5.3%, lower-middle-income poverty 23.9% (2022-23). (Eco Survey)
10. Employment: 56.2 crore employed Q2 FY26 (+8.7 lakh over Q1). e-Shram: 31 crore registered (54% women). (Eco Survey)
11. PLI schemes: ₹2.0 lakh crore investment, ₹18.7 lakh crore production, 12.6 lakh jobs across 14 sectors. (Eco Survey)
12. AP SIPB: 8 mega projects approved, ₹2,45,275 Cr investment, 65,541 jobs expected. Manufacturing = 11% GSDP. (AP Survey)
13. Foodgrain: India 3,577.3 LMT (AY 2024-25, +254.3 LMT). AP: 161.86 lakh tonnes (+12.94%). Paddy: 127.15 LMT (+12.95%). (Both)
14. AP Agriculture: Largest fruit producer. 1st eggs (2,548.74 lakh), 5th meat, 7th milk. 30% of national fish, 31% shrimp exports. (AP Survey)
15. AP tenant farming: CCRCs issued to 9,13,283 farmers; ₹2,848.77 Cr disbursed to 2,00,409 farmers. (AP Survey)

16. Fiscal — Centre: Revenue receipts 9.2% of GDP. GST ₹17.4L Cr (Apr-Dec). ITR filings 6.9 Cr → 9.2 Cr. 3 rating upgrades. (Eco Survey)
17. Fiscal — AP: Revenue Deficit ₹48,311 Cr; Fiscal Deficit ₹73,362 Cr; Total Debt ₹5,64,488 Cr (FY25 RE). (AP Survey)
18. Exports: India total \$825.3B (FY25, record). Services \$387.6B (+13.6%). Remittances \$135.4B (world's largest). (Eco Survey)
19. Forex: \$701.4 billion (Jan 2026). 11 months import cover. 94% of external debt. GNPA's 2.2% (multi-decade low). (Eco Survey)
20. Infrastructure: NHs 91,287→1,46,572 km. Airports 74→164. Power 509.74 GW. RE 49.83%. DISCOMs PAT ₹2,701 Cr (first time). (Eco Survey)
21. Semiconductor: 10 projects, ₹1.60 lakh crore investment, 6 states. India = 4th nation for satellite docking (SpaDeX). (Eco Survey)
22. Swarna Andhra 2047: GSDP >\$2.4 trillion; PCI >\$42,000; Unemployment <2%; Women WFP >80%; Skilled workforce >95%. (AP Survey)

SECTION 4: MAINS MUST-WRITE POINTS

Structured points for descriptive answers. Each can form a paragraph in your Mains answer.

- 1. Fastest-Growing Yet Challenged:** India is the fastest-growing major economy for the fourth consecutive year (7.4% FY26), with private consumption at 61.5% of GDP and investment at 30%. AP's GSDP grew even faster at 9.24% (constant prices). However, growth has not translated proportionally into formal employment, agricultural productivity remains low relative to workforce share, and fiscal pressures — particularly at the state level — constrain development spending.
- 2. Historic Poverty Reduction:** India's MPI collapsed from 55.3% to 11.28% in 17 years. AP achieved a 50% MPI reduction (0.053 → 0.025). AP's HCR at 9.20% is less than half the national 21.92%. Yet, the World Bank's revised IPL shows 23.9% of India still in lower-middle-income poverty. AP's Zero Poverty P4 Initiative and targeted tribal district interventions are the next frontier.
- 3. Agriculture: Record Output, Persistent Distress:** National foodgrain production hit 3,577.3 LMT and horticulture (362.08 MT) now surpasses foodgrain. AP produced 161.86 LMT foodgrain and is India's largest fruit producer. Yet, 60% of AP's population depends on agriculture for livelihood. The structural gap between workforce share and GDP contribution remains the core challenge. AP's ZBNF, micro-irrigation (2.05 lakh acres), and tenant farmer CCRCs (9.13 lakh issued) represent innovative responses.
- 4. Industrial Recovery with Structural Gaps:** Manufacturing GVA grew 7.72%/9.13% in Q1/Q2 FY26 nationally. PLI schemes have attracted ₹2 lakh crore investment and generated 12.6 lakh jobs. AP's SIPB approved ₹2,45,275 crore projects. However, manufacturing's share of GDP/GSDP remains stagnant (~17% national, ~11% AP). R&D at 0.64% of GDP is grossly inadequate. The Economic Survey's call for moving from import substitution to scale and innovation is urgent.
- 5. Fiscal Consolidation vs State Stress:** The Centre achieved three rating upgrades and fiscal deficit consolidation, with revenue receipts at 9.2% of GDP and GST generating ₹17.4 lakh crore. However, AP faces a widening fiscal challenge: Revenue Deficit grew from ₹38,683 Cr (FY24) to ₹48,311 Cr (FY25 RE); Total Debt reached ₹5,64,488 Cr. The state's own tax revenue (₹94,967 Cr) covers only 38% of total expenditure (₹2,49,418 Cr), making AP heavily dependent on central transfers.
- 6. Infrastructure as Growth Catalyst:** India's infrastructure transformation is remarkable: highways +60%, airports from 74 to 164, power capacity 509.74 GW, RE at 49.83%, DISCOM profitability for the first time, and SpaDeX demonstrating space capability. AP

benefits from three industrial corridors, six operational ports, and surplus electricity.

Converting this infrastructure into manufacturing and employment growth is the next challenge.

7. **External Resilience:** Record exports (\$825.3B), services dominance (\$387.6B), world's largest remittances (\$135.4B), and \$701.4B forex reserves demonstrate India's external strength. The 'Disciplined Swadeshi' framework — progressing from self-reliance to strategic indispensability — represents the Economic Survey's vision for India's global integration strategy.
8. **AP's Dual Challenge:** AP must simultaneously manage inherited fiscal stress (debt ₹5.64 lakh crore, widening deficits) while investing in growth (Swarna Andhra 2047 targets GSDP >\$2.4 trillion). The state's advantages — per capita income above national average, largest fruit producer, fisheries powerhouse, Google \$15B data centre, three industrial corridors — provide the foundation. Execution of skill development (20 lakh jobs target), agricultural transformation (ZBNF, micro-irrigation), and fiscal discipline will determine success.

SECTION 5: VALUE ADDITION

Use these to enhance your Mains answers with Constitutional, SDG, scheme, and comparative dimensions.

SDG Linkage

- SDG 1: No Poverty — MPI reduction, social protection, Zero Poverty P4 Initiative.
- SDG 2: Zero Hunger — Record foodgrain production, PM-KISAN, PDS coverage.
- SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth — Employment generation, PLI, skill development.
- SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure — PLI, semiconductor mission, GII rank 38th.
- SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities — Regional disparities, MGNREGS, financial inclusion.

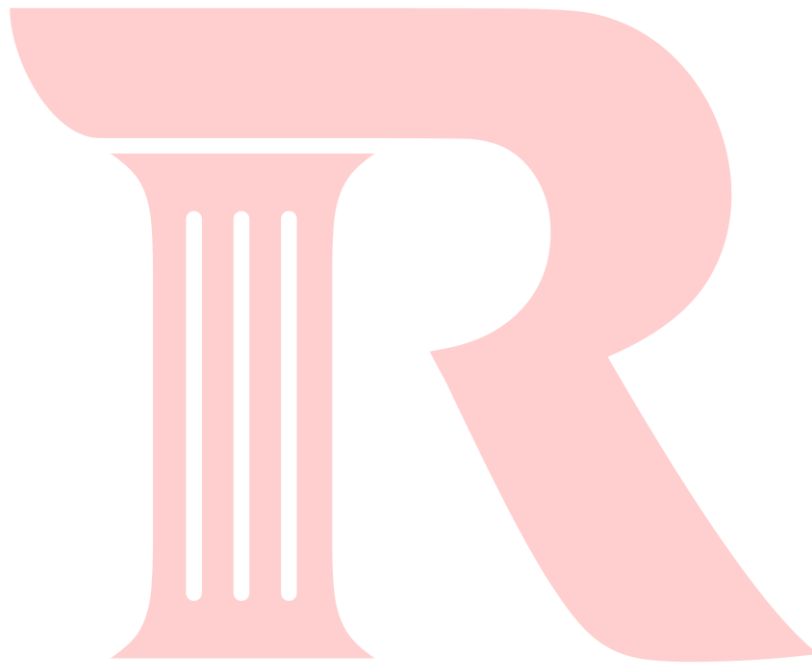
Scheme & Policy Framework

- PM-KISAN: ₹4.09 lakh crore released to farmers since inception. 21 instalments. (Eco Survey)
- PLI Schemes (14 sectors): ₹2L Cr investment, ₹18.7L Cr production, 12.6L jobs. (Eco Survey)
- e-NAM: 1.79 Cr farmers, 2.72 Cr traders, 4,698 FPOs, 1,522 mandis across 23 states. (Eco Survey)
- PMJDY: 55.02 crore accounts (36.63 crore rural/semi-urban). PMMY: ₹36.18L Cr disbursed. (Eco Survey)
- Jal Jeevan Mission: 81% rural households with clean tap water (October 2025). (Eco Survey)
- AP: ZBNF 25,000 acres; Micro-irrigation 2.05L acres; CCRCs to 9.13L tenant farmers; SIPB ₹2.45L Cr. (AP Survey)
- AP Super Six: ₹1,500/month for women (19-59), 20 lakh jobs, free bus travel for women.

Comparative Perspective

- India vs China: China's manufacturing ~27% of GDP vs India's ~17%. China's R&D 2.4% vs India 0.64%. India leads in services; China in manufacturing. (Eco Survey)
- India's Trade Diversification: 3rd in Global South per UNCTAD (2025). Trade diversity score higher than all Global North economies. Merchandise share 1% → 1.8%; Services 2% → 4.3%. (Eco Survey)
- AP vs All India: AP GSDP growth 9.24% > India 6.4% (constant). AP PCI ₹2,68,653 > India ₹2,00,162. But AP fiscal deficit/GSDP ratio exceeds comfortable levels. (Both Surveys)

- AP vs Telangana: Post-bifurcation, AP rebuilding from revenue deficit base while Telangana retained Hyderabad's IT economy. AP's agricultural strength (largest fruit producer, fisheries leader) vs Telangana's services strength.



SECTION 6: QUICK REVISION BOX

Last-minute glance. Each line is a keyword trigger to recall the full concept.

▶ India GDP FY26 = 7.4%; FY27 = 6.8-7.2%	▶ AP GSDP = ₹16.06L Cr (12.94% current)
▶ AP PCI ₹2,68,653 > India ₹2,00,162	▶ CPI India = 1.7% (historic low)
▶ MPI: India 55.3%→11.28%; AP 0.053→0.025	▶ AP HCR = 9.20% vs India 21.92%
▶ Employed 56.2 Cr Q2 FY26; e-Shram 31 Cr	▶ PLI: ₹2L Cr invested, 12.6L jobs
▶ Foodgrain: India 3,577 LMT; AP 161.86 LMT	▶ AP: #1 fruits, #1 eggs, 30% fish
▶ Centre: 3 rating upgrades, GST ₹17.4L Cr	▶ AP: FD ₹73,362 Cr, Debt ₹5,64,488 Cr
▶ NHs +60%; Airports 74→164; RE 49.83%	▶ Exports \$825.3B; Forex \$701.4B
▶ Semiconductor: 10 projects, ₹1.60L Cr	▶ AP SIPB: ₹2,45,275 Cr, 65,541 jobs
▶ PM-KISAN: ₹4.09L Cr released	▶ AP CCRCs: 9.13L tenant farmers
▶ Art. 38,39,41 = DPSP on equality/work	▶ Swarna AP 2047: GSDP >\$2.4T, PCI >\$42K

SECTION 7: RECOMMENDED SOURCES

These two official documents are your primary sources. Supplement with textbooks for concepts.

Source	What to Read	Why
Economic Survey 2025-26 (PIB Highlights)	State of Economy; Fiscal; External; Agriculture; Industry	Official national data — all numbers in these notes sourced here
AP Socio-Economic Survey 2024-25	All 12 chapters + Annexures	Official AP data — GSDP, fiscal, agriculture, poverty, industry

Source	What to Read	Why
AP Budget 2025-26 & 2026-27	Budget Speech, FRBM Statement	AP fiscal deficit, debt, scheme allocations
Ramesh Singh — Indian Economy	Ch. 1–3: Growth, Development, Poverty	Conceptual framework for exam answers
India Year Book (latest)	Economy, Agriculture, Industry chapters	Updated scheme outcomes and institutional data
NITI Aayog MPI Report 2023	National & State MPI rankings	Multi-dimensional poverty data for comparative answers