IAS WITH DR RAVI
AIM. PREPARE. ACHIEVE

GLOBAL REFERENCE | Book page numbers refer to the chapter volumes.

APPSC GROUP1 PRELIMS

PRELIMS VISUAL EDGE

Economy

Concise illustrated revision

Indian economy and Andhra Pradesh

442	449	6
TOPICS	VISUAL CARDS	CHAPTERS

IAS with Dr Ravi

Global topic reference for the chapter volumes

India: features of a developing economy

Structural change with uneven progress

Income and productivity

- Per capita income = national income ÷ population.
- Low average income can coexist with a large total GDP.



Sectoral shift

- Development usually moves workers from agriculture towards industry and services.
- Output share and employment share are different measures.



Dual economy

- Modern, high-productivity firms coexist with low-productivity informal work.
- Informal employment is not the same as unemployment.



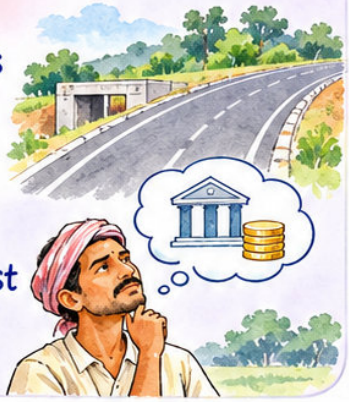
Human development

- Health, education and skills raise productive capacity.
- Economic growth alone does not guarantee equal opportunity.



Structural constraints

- Underemployment, infrastructure gaps and unequal access to finance can limit productivity.
- Regional and social inequalities can persist during growth.



Exam distinction

- **Growth**: increase in real output.
- **Development**: wider improvement in capabilities and living standards.



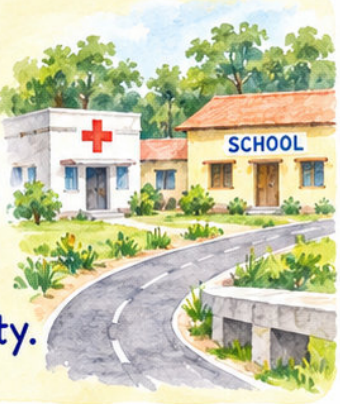
C1.026 | Inclusive growth: participation plus benefit

Inclusive growth: participation plus benefit

Inclusive growth expands productive opportunities and enables excluded groups to participate in and benefit from growth.



It combines job creation, skills, health, education, infrastructure and access to finance with protection against vulnerability.



The Eleventh Plan, 2007–12, foregrounded faster and more inclusive growth; the Twelfth added an explicit sustainability emphasis.



Examples of channels include rural employment guarantees, self-help groups, financial inclusion, nutrition services and accessible education.



Inclusion has social, regional and gender dimensions; aggregate growth can conceal unequal access within a state or household.



Social protection supports people facing risk, while productive inclusion raises earning capacity and participation.



EXAM TRAP: Inclusive growth is broader than cash transfers or poverty relief alone.

C2.001

GDP, GNP, NDP and NNP: definitions and relationships

Four aggregates

- GDP values final production inside an economic territory during a period. Domestic refers to location of production, not the nationality of the producer.
- GNI, traditionally called GNP, equals GDP plus net primary income from the rest of the world. Residency, rather than citizenship, determines national income.



GDP
Gross domestic product
(domestic aggregate)

→ + Net primary income from the rest of the world → **GNI**
Gross national income
(= GNP)
(national aggregate)

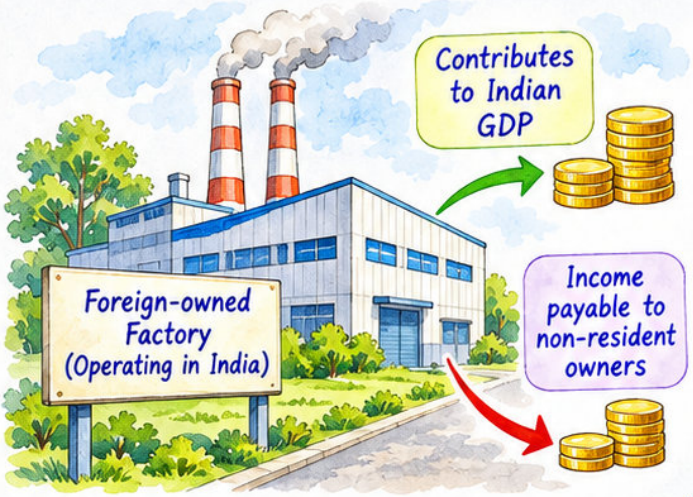
↓ − Consumption of fixed capital (depreciation) → **NDP**
Net domestic product
(domestic aggregate)

NDP → + Net primary income from the rest of the world → **NNI**
Net national income
(national aggregate)

GNI → − Consumption of fixed capital (depreciation) → **NNI**

Conversion ladder

- NDP = GDP − consumption of fixed capital. NNI = GNI − consumption of fixed capital. Depreciation removes the value of fixed assets used up in production.
- With consistent valuation, NNP at factor cost is the traditional textbook national-income aggregate. Modern accounts also publish net national income at market prices.
- A foreign-owned factory operating in India contributes to Indian GDP; income payable to non-resident owners enters the domestic-to-national adjustment.



Exam trap ⚠ Do not subtract all imports to convert GDP into GNP; adjust net primary income instead.

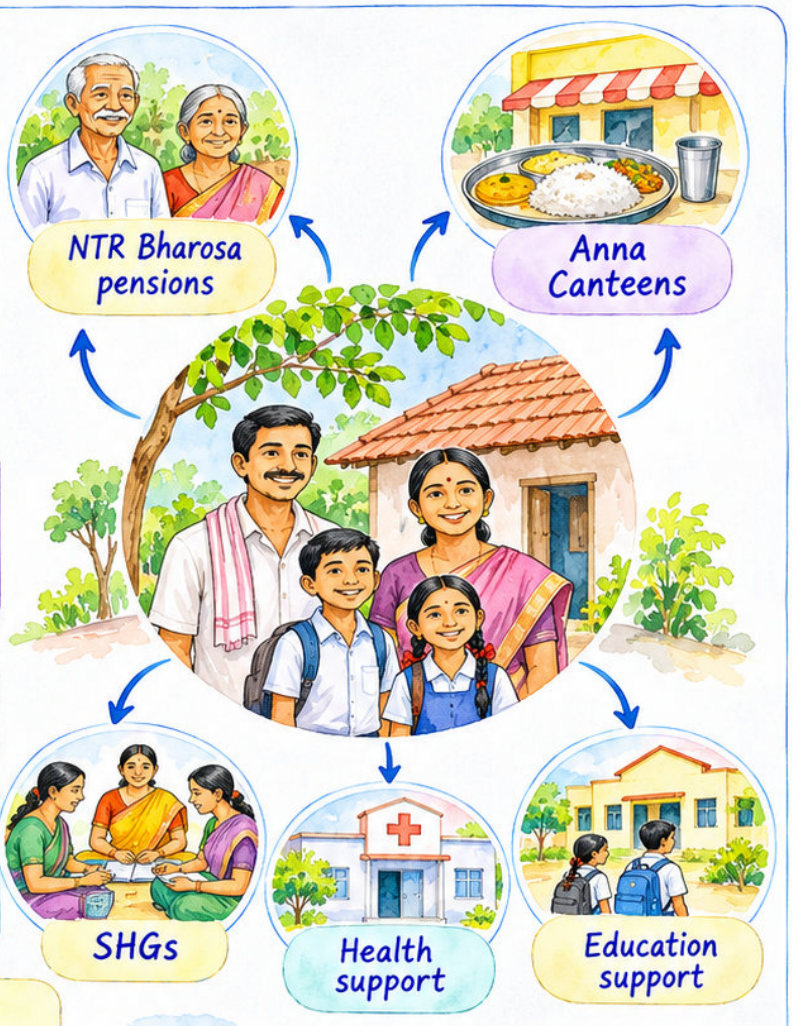
C2.051 | Andhra Pradesh poverty eradication and welfare schemes

C2.051

Andhra Pradesh poverty eradication and welfare schemes

Revision facts

- AP's Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) supports rural women's self-help groups; MEPMA supports urban poverty-reduction and community institutions.
- SHGs combine savings, internal lending, bank linkage and collective livelihood activities.
- NTR Bharosa pensions provide social assistance to eligible categories. Anna Canteens provide subsidised meals. Education and health support strengthen household capabilities.
- Livelihood support includes farm diversification, processing, small enterprises and job-linked skills. Transfers protect consumption; productive assets and employment strengthen earning capacity.
- Pension eligibility follows state scheme rules, not automatic classification under a national poverty line or MPI.





Exam trap | State welfare eligibility is not automatically identical to a national monetary-poverty or MPI classification.

C3.026 | Acquisition and land-record modernisation

Acquisition and land-record modernisation

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, replaced the 1894 acquisition law.



It combines compensation with rehabilitation and resettlement, and generally provides for Social Impact Assessment subject to applicable exceptions.



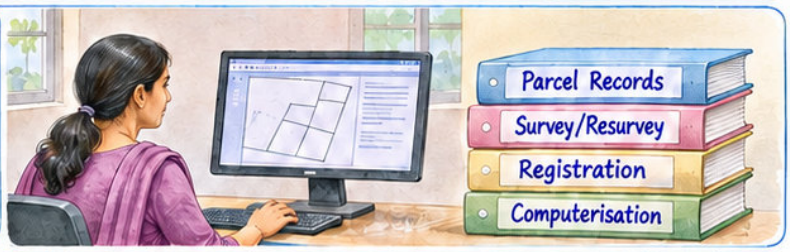
Consent requirements under the central framework include 80% of affected families for specified private-company acquisitions and 70% for specified PPP acquisitions.



Compensation uses statutory market-value rules, applicable multipliers and solatium; "four times rural value" is a maximum framework description, not every case's automatic award.



Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme integrates records computerisation, survey/resurvey and registration-related improvements.



Mutation updates revenue records following a change; registration records a transaction; conclusive title is a different legal concept.



ULPIN is a unique parcel-identification initiative, often called Bhu-Aadhaar.



EXAM TRAP

Compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement are related but separate entitlements.

C3.051 | Logistics and connectivity policy

Logistics and connectivity policy

PM GatiShakti National Master Plan launched in 2021 to coordinate infrastructure planning through a geospatial platform.



National Logistics Policy launched in 2022 to improve logistics efficiency through processes, digital systems and coordination.



Multimodal transport links road, rail, waterways, ports and air cargo; the best mix depends on distance, cargo and reliability.



Sagarmala focuses on port-led development; Bharatmala focuses on road corridors and connectivity.



Dedicated Freight Corridors separate substantial freight movement from mixed passenger-freight railway traffic, improving capacity and reliability.



ULIP integrates selected logistics information systems; a digital platform does not itself build physical infrastructure.



Major ports fall under central jurisdiction; non-major ports are administered under state arrangements.



Logistics cost includes transport, storage, inventory and handling, not freight charges alone.



EXAM TRAP

"Major port" is an administrative category, not simply a port with high cargo volume.

Indian financial system: structure and regulators

Core facts

- The financial system comprises institutions, markets, instruments and infrastructure.
- RBI: banking, monetary policy, foreign exchange and payments. SEBI: securities. IRDAI: insurance. PFRDA: regulated pensions. IFSCA: IFSC financial services.



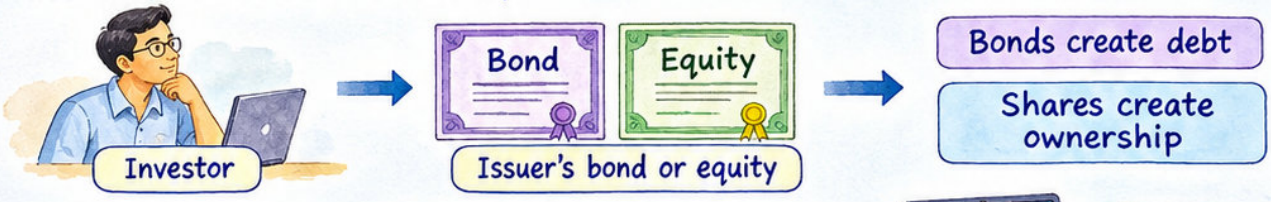
RBI	SEBI	IRDAI	PFRDA	IFSCA
banking, monetary policy, foreign exchange and payments	securities	insurance	regulated pensions	IFSC financial services

How it works

- **Bank finance:** saver → deposit claim on bank → bank loan to borrower.



- **Market finance:** investor buys an issuer's bond or equity. Bonds create debt; shares create ownership.



- Clearing corporations manage clearing and settlement; depositories record electronic securities.



Exam trap

- A bank distributing insurance does not make the policy a bank deposit.



C4.050 | Tax reform committees and historical milestones

Tax reform committees and historical milestones

Core facts

- Wanchoo committee: direct-tax evasion and administration.
- Chelliah Tax Reforms Committee: broader bases, simpler rates and structural reform.
- Kelkar task forces (2002): direct/indirect tax modernisation; Shome's TARC: tax administration reform.



How it works

- Lower complexity can reduce avoidance opportunities and compliance costs.
- Base broadening and better administration can improve collections without raising every rate.
- GST's constitutional framework came through the 101st Amendment, followed by operational launch in July 2017.

Committee	Problem	Proposed solution
Wanchoo committee Chelliah Tax Reforms Committee Kelkar task forces (2002)	Direct-tax evasion and administration.	☑ Broader bases ☑ Simpler rates ☑ Structural reform ☑ Tax administration reform



GST's constitutional framework came through the 101st Amendment, followed by operational launch in July 2017.

Exam trap

A committee recommendation is not an enacted rate or an implemented administrative reform.

C5.001 | Geographic profile of residuary Andhra Pradesh after 2014

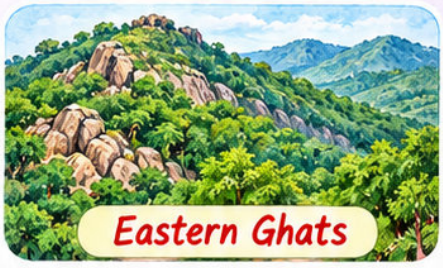
Geographic profile of residuary Andhra Pradesh after 2014

Residuary Andhra Pradesh lies on the Bay of Bengal and borders Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Its reported area is 1,62,970 sq km.



The main physical settings are coastal plains, the discontinuous Eastern Ghats and the interior plateau.







Krishna–Godavari alluvial deltas support irrigated agriculture.

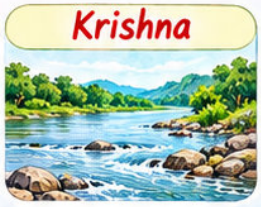


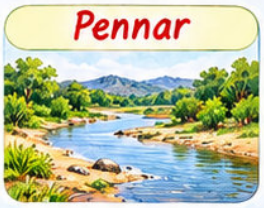
Rayalaseema has extensive dryland and hard-rock groundwater settings.

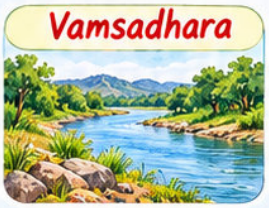


Major rivers include Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Vamsadhara and Nagavali.











Coastal fishing, aquaculture and ports coexist with cyclone, flood and salinity risks.



PRELIMS DISTINCTION

Physiographic divisions, economic regions and administrative districts are different classifications.

C5.026 | Impact of water disputes on irrigation in AP

Impact of water disputes on irrigation in AP

Irrigation disputes commonly concern dependable-flow assessment, allocation, storage, seasonal releases, drinking-water priority, hydropower and new-project approval.



Article 262 enables parliamentary legislation for interstate water disputes; tribunals adjudicate under the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act. APRA adds specific institutions for the successor states.

An allocation is a legal entitlement; a release is an operational action; actual use is measured withdrawal or consumption. These quantities need not be equal during drought.



Lift schemes consume energy, while gravity canals rely on elevation; both require distribution and maintenance.





PRELIMS DISTINCTION

Installed pumping capacity does not itself create a legal water entitlement.

C5.076 | Housing for the poor in AP

Housing for the poor in AP

Housing policy combines land availability, construction finance, infrastructure and tenure security. Rural and urban housing programmes have different eligibility and delivery frameworks.



PMAY-G addresses eligible rural households; PMAY-U and its successor framework address urban housing needs through specified components.



A sanctioned house, a house under construction, a completed structure and an occupied serviced home are different measures.



Water, sanitation, electricity, drainage and transport determine habitability. Land titles and beneficiary verification affect security and access; construction assistance alone does not guarantee affordable ongoing living costs.



The February 2026 Budget proposed ₹6,357 crore for Housing and another six lakh completed houses during 2026-27.



EXAM TRAP: House sanctions are not completed, occupied homes.

C6.026 | Rayalaseema demands arising from bifurcation

Rayalaseema demands arising from bifurcation

Rayalaseema's post-bifurcation concerns connect regional development, irrigation security, employment, industry and the location of public institutions.



The Reorganisation Act explicitly refers to incentives for Rayalaseema and north coastal Andhra Pradesh within backward-region support.



The region's development needs should be distinguished from competing political demands about the location of administrative or judicial functions.



A political demand is not an enacted entitlement; identify the legal provision or government decision before calling it an official commitment.



EXAM TRAP: The statutory backward-area support provision does not automatically endorse every regional political demand.

IAS WITH DR RAVI

AIM. PREPARE. ACHIEVE

APPSC GROUP 1 PRELIMS

PRELIMS VISUAL EDGE

Your companion for easy revision

One place for quick revision
and clearer concepts.

VISUAL NOTES | SUBJECT-WISE SECTIONS
PAPER I + PAPER II | EASY-TO-FOLLOW INDEXES

Revise with focus. Prepare with confidence.

REGULAR FEE INR 2,499

OFFER FEE INR 1,299

Get ready for APPSC Group 1 Prelims

Scan to enrol in Prelims Visual Edge.
Open the course in the IAS with Dr Ravi app.

Contact: 91000 06330 | 91000 06335

support@iaswithdrravi.com | iaswithdrravi.com