



Rising Rape Crimes in India

For Prelims: [Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita \(BNS\), 2023](#), [Marital rape](#), [Protection of Children from Sexual Offences \(POCSO\) Act, 2012](#), [Zero First Information Report](#), [Two finger tests](#), [National Legal Services Authority](#), [National Crime Records Bureau](#)

For Mains: Rape Crimes, related Challenges and Way Forward, Women's Safety in India and Legal Reforms, Issues Related to Women, Impact of societal norms

Source: [IE](#)

Why in News?

The **surge in rape crimes** across India has reignited demands for **comprehensive legal reforms and changes in societal behaviour** to address sexual violence.

- These incidents have fueled calls for harsher punishments, including the death penalty for rape, and urgent action to create a safer environment for women.

What are the Legal Framework Regarding Rape in India?

- **About:** Rape, according to the [Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita \(BNS\), 2023](#) occurs when a man has sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent, against her will, through coercion, deception, or when the woman is under 18 or unable to consent.
- **Types of Rape in India:**
 - **Aggravated Rape:** Rape committed by someone in a position of authority or trust over the victim (e.g., police officers, hospital staff, or guardians).
 - **Rape and Murder:** When rape leads to the victim's death or a vegetative state.
 - **Gang Rape:** When a woman is raped by multiple individuals simultaneously.
 - **Marital rape:** The term '[marital rape](#)' refers to forceful sexual intercourse between husband and wife **without the consent of either party**.
- **Laws Governing Rape in India:**
 - **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023:** The newly enacted BNS, 2023, which replaces the colonial-era [Indian Penal Code \(IPC\), 1860](#) introduces significant changes in the treatment of sexual offences.
 - The BNS further defines aggravated forms of rape, including [gang rape](#). It imposes harsher punishments for the **gang rape of minors under 18**, including life imprisonment or the death penalty.
 - **Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013:** In 2012, the [Nirbhaya rape case](#) in Delhi led to the introduction of the **Criminal Amendment Act 2013**, which increased the **minimum sentence for rape from seven to ten years**.
 - For cases resulting in the **victim's death or vegetative state, the minimum sentence was increased to twenty years**.
 - Further, the [Criminal Law \(Amendment\) Act, 2018](#) was enacted to prescribe even more stringent penal provisions including the death penalty for the rape of a girl below the age of 12 years.

- **Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012:** Protect children from sexual assault, harassment, and pornography.
- **Rights of Rape Victims in India:**
 - **Right to Zero FIR:** Victims can file a **Zero First Information Report (FIR)** at any police station, regardless of jurisdiction. The FIR will be transferred to the appropriate station for investigation.
 - **Free Medical Treatment:** Under Section 357C of the **Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973 (now replaced as Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023)**, all hospitals must provide free medical treatment to rape victims.
 - **No Two-Finger Test:** No doctor shall possess the right to do **two finger tests** while doing the medical examination, which was deemed a violation of the survivor's dignity.
 - **Harassment-Free and Time-Bound Investigation:** The statement shall be recorded by a women police officer or any other officer at a time and place convenient to the victim.
 - The statement shall be recorded in the presence of the victim's parents or guardian. If the victim is dumb or mentally disabled, an Analyzer Educator social interpreter will be present to understand the sign.
 - **Right to Compensation:** Section 357A of the CrPC mandates compensation for victims, guided by the **National Legal Services Authority's compensation scheme.**
 - **Trial with Dignity and Protection:** Trials should be conducted on camera, with no invasive questions about the victim's sexual history, and by a female judge if possible.

Why is There an Increase in Rape Cases in India?

- **Normalisation of Rape:** It refers to a sociological environment where **sexual violence is normalised and excused leading to increased rape cases.** It thrives on a range of behaviours and attitudes.
 - **Rape Jokes:** Humorous remarks about sexual violence that trivialise the severity of such crimes.
 - **Sexist Behaviour:** Actions and attitudes that undermine or demean women, often perpetuate harmful stereotypes.
 - **Victim Blaming:** Holding survivors responsible for the violence they experienced, instead of focusing on the perpetrators.
 - Cultural attitudes persist in blaming victims for their attire, with 68% of judges surveyed in India holding this view. This harmful perspective reinforces a **culture of victim-blaming.**
 - Victims are often shamed and blamed, which **worsens their trauma and discourages them from reporting the crime.** This lack of reporting **contributes to an increase in rape incidents.**
 - This culture not only diminishes their personal freedom but also restricts their opportunities and social standing.
- **Alcoholism:** Alcohol consumption is a significant factor contributing to **higher rape rates.** It impairs judgement and can lead to more aggressive and violent behavior.
- **Misogynistic Representation in Media:** Movies and shows in India often **objectify women, presenting them as mere objects of desire.** This portrayal reinforces harmful stereotypes and behaviors that contribute to rape culture.
- **Sex Ratio Imbalance:** A higher number of **men compared to women** in a population is associated with **increased rape rates.**
 - According to the **2011 Census**, the country's sex ratio was 940 females for every 1,000 males. This **gender imbalance creates a demographic environment where the incidence of sexual violence is higher.**
- **Insufficient Female Police Representation:** India's police force had **11.75% female officers in 2022.** This low percentage means that **women who are victims of sexual assault may struggle to report their cases to female officers,** who are often preferred for handling such sensitive issues.
- **Acceptance of Domestic Abuse:** This normalisation of **domestic violence** extends to a **broader tolerance for sexual violence,** reinforcing harmful behavior patterns and reducing the likelihood of victims seeking help or receiving adequate support.

- **Blaming Victims for Immoral Behaviour:** Women engaging in behaviours deemed "immoral" (such as drinking or late-night outings) **are unjustly blamed for their assaults**, reflecting broader societal issues.
 - This blame **perpetuates a culture that fails to protect women adequately, contributing to an increase in rape crimes.**
 - Some individuals believe that sexual harassment and violence can be avoided by women simply by **modifying their behavior, which shifts the blame onto victims rather than addressing systemic issues.**
- **Advising Silence:** Victims are frequently advised against reporting their assaults, due to fears of societal judgement and personal embarrassment. This silence protects offenders and **perpetuates the cycle of abuse.**

Why are Rape Conviction Rates So Low in India?

- **Low Conviction Rates:** The number of reported rapes remains alarmingly high, with annual reports consistently exceeding 30,000 cases since 2012, except for a decline during the [Covid-19 pandemic](#) in 2020.
 - In 2022, over 31,000 rape cases were reported, reflecting the ongoing severity of the issue. Despite tougher laws, **conviction rates for rape have remained low, fluctuating between 27%-28% from 2018 to 2022 according to [National Crime Records Bureau](#) data.**
- **Systemic Issues:** [Corruption](#) within the legal and law enforcement systems can undermine efforts to address rape cases. Bribery and misconduct can result in cases being mishandled or dismissed.
 - Many incidents of rape are not reported due to fear of retaliation, lack of trust in the system, or perceived inefficacy of the legal process.
- **Socio-Cultural Factors:** Societal attitudes often place undue scrutiny on survivors, leading to victim-blaming and discouraging them from pursuing justice.
 - The **fear of societal rejection and stigma can lead survivors to withdraw from the legal process.**
- **Inconsistent Law Enforcement:** The effectiveness of rape laws in India is frequently undermined by inconsistent application, hampering equitable enforcement.
 - The **BNS, 2023** does not adequately address **sexual crimes against men and transgender persons reflecting a significant gap** in the legal framework and the challenge of ensuring consistent and inclusive law enforcement across the country.
 - [Marital rape remains non-criminalised in India](#), supported by outdated notions of marriage sanctity. This legal loophole perpetuates a culture where **consent within marriage is often ignored**, contributing to the broader problem of rape culture.
- **Poor Evidence Collection:** Inadequate or poor evidence collection and investigation can weaken cases, making it difficult to secure convictions.
 - **Corruption and inefficiency within the police force can exacerbate these issues, leading to poorly handled investigations.**
 - **Example:** The **Hathras case of 2020** revealed serious lapses in policing, including delayed action and mishandling of evidence, highlighting the systemic issues within investigative processes.
- **Ineffective Legal Support:** Many survivors of rape do not receive adequate psychological, legal, or medical support, which can impact their ability to pursue justice effectively.
 - The absence of robust support systems **can make the process of seeking justice more daunting** and less likely to result in a conviction.
- **Judicial System Overload:** The Indian judicial system often faces an overwhelming number of cases, which can lead to delays and **compromises in the quality of justice delivered.**
 - Overburdened courts may struggle to give each case the attention it requires, impacting overall case outcomes.
 - The slow pace of judicial proceedings contributes to prolonged delays in delivering justice. Delays in trials can lead to a weakening of evidence and witness testimonies, which impacts the chances of securing a conviction.
 - **Example:** The **Nirbhaya case**, despite being fast-tracked, took over **seven years to reach a conclusion**, demonstrating inefficiencies in the legal system.

What are the Implications of Rising Rape Cases?

- **Restrictions and Safety Concerns: Women already face significant restrictions on their movement and independence due to societal norms and safety concerns.**
 - The rising number of **rape cases further limits their freedom, as fear of violence constrains** their ability to travel and participate in public life.
- **Impact on Workplace Dynamics:** Increasing sexual offences in workplaces can deter women from pursuing or remaining in careers, impacting gender diversity in companies.
 - Companies may face difficulties in **recruiting and retaining female employees** if workplace safety and harassment issues are not adequately addressed.
 - Survivors of rape may face challenges in maintaining employment or pursuing career opportunities due to trauma or stigma.
- **Economic Consequences: The need for medical treatment and psychological support for survivors adds to healthcare costs.**
 - These expenses can strain **public health resources** and affect the economic stability of individuals and families.
 - The economic impact of sexual violence can extend to families and communities, **affecting overall productivity.**
- **Erosion of Trust:** The prevalence of rape can **erode public trust in law enforcement and the justice system**, leading to a sense of insecurity and disillusionment.
- **Reinforcement of Gender stereotypes:** Rising rape cases can reinforce harmful gender stereotypes and discriminatory attitudes, perpetuating gender inequality and limiting women's opportunities.

Way Forward

- **Legal Reforms:** Evidence suggests that harsher punishments, like the death penalty, are unlikely to prevent sexual violence. **The Laws should focus on the certainty of punishment rather than its severity.** With conviction rates in rape cases under 30% in India, the real issue lies in the **efficiency and fairness of the judicial process rather than the harshness of the penalty.**
 - Additionally, there should be **increased awareness campaigns about the consequences of rape and the associated punishments** to deter potential offenders, as many people are **not aware of the legal repercussions.**
 - Implementing the [2013 Justice Verma Committee Report](#) recommended significant reforms, including police reforms to address rape crimes and the **criminalization of marital rape**, many of these recommendations remain unimplemented.
- **Changing Societal Attitudes:** Educating society about **consent and respectful behaviour is crucial.** This includes rejecting rape jokes and **challenging victim-blaming attitudes.** Promoting empathy and support for survivors can help shift public perceptions.
- **Media Responsibility:** Media outlets should be held accountable for the portrayal of women. Content that objectifies or demeans women should be criticised and regulated.
- **Comprehensive Health/Sex Education:** Schools and colleges should incorporate thorough **sex education programs.** This education should address **consent, respect, and the harmful effects of pornography.**
- **Support for Victims:** Creating a supportive environment for survivors, where they are not judged or blamed, is vital. Providing mental health resources and legal aid can help survivors recover and seek justice.

Conclusion

Rape is a severe crime that damages individuals and erodes societal values and safety. While India's legal framework strives to support and protect victims, significant challenges persist. To foster a safer society, it is crucial to enforce laws rigorously, educate the public, and transform societal attitudes towards sexual violence. **Ensuring justice for survivors and holding perpetrators accountable is vital for creating a more just and secure environment for all women.**

Read more: [Persistent Issue of Violence Against Women in India](#)

Drishti Mains Question:

Q. In light of the surge in rape cases in India, evaluate the impact of legal reforms. Suggest strategies to tackle systemic issues and shift societal attitudes for better survivor support and conviction rates

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

Mains

Q. We are witnessing increasing instances of sexual violence against women in the country. Despite existing legal provisions against it, the number of such incidences is on the rise. Suggest some innovative measures to tackle this menace. **(2014)**

Anti-Submarine Warfare Launch

Source: [PIB](#)

Recently, **Malpe and Mulki**, the fourth and fifth ships of the **Eight [Anti-Submarine Warfare \(ASW\) Shallow Water Craft \(SWC\)](#)** project, being **built by M/s Cochin Shipyard Ltd**, for the **[Indian Navy](#)**, were launched in **Kochi**.

- **INS Mahe, INS Malvan, and INS Mangrol** were unveiled in 2023.
- The **Mahe-class ASW SWC** have been named after **strategically significant ports along India's coastline**.
- The ASW SWC ships are equipped with indigenously developed, state-of-the-art underwater sensors, and are envisaged to undertake **anti-submarine operations in coastal waters** as well as **Low Intensity Maritime Operations and Mine Laying Operations**.
 - They can achieve a maximum speed of **25 knots with endurance of up to 1800 nautical miles**.

Read More: [Indian Navy ASW SWC Project](#)

Anusandhan National Research Foundation

Source: [HT](#)

Recently, the first meeting of the governing board of the **[Anusandhan National Research Foundation \(ANRF\)](#)** was chaired by the **Prime Minister**.

- It focused on initiatives to **enhance India's research capabilities** and establish a strong **research culture** across institutions.
- **Partnerships for Accelerated Innovation and Research (PAIR), the Mission for Advancement in High-impact Areas (MAHA), and ANRF Centres of Excellence (ACE)** are

planned to be launched during the meeting.

- **PAIR** aims to foster **new partnerships** established between **top-tier institutions** and **academic institutions** where research capabilities are limited.
 - It will operate under a **Hub and Spoke framework**.
- **MAHA is designed to accelerate research in key strategic and emerging areas through priority-driven, solution-focused research.**
 - The immediate priority areas for support under MAHA are **EV Mobility and Advanced Materials**.
- **ANRF Centres of Excellence** will create a **world-class research environment** with state-of-the-art infrastructure to support **cutting-edge research** in various fields.
- ANRF has been established under the **Anusandhan National Research Foundation Act, 2023** to seed, grow, and foster a culture of research and innovation throughout the country.

Read More: [National Research Foundation](#)

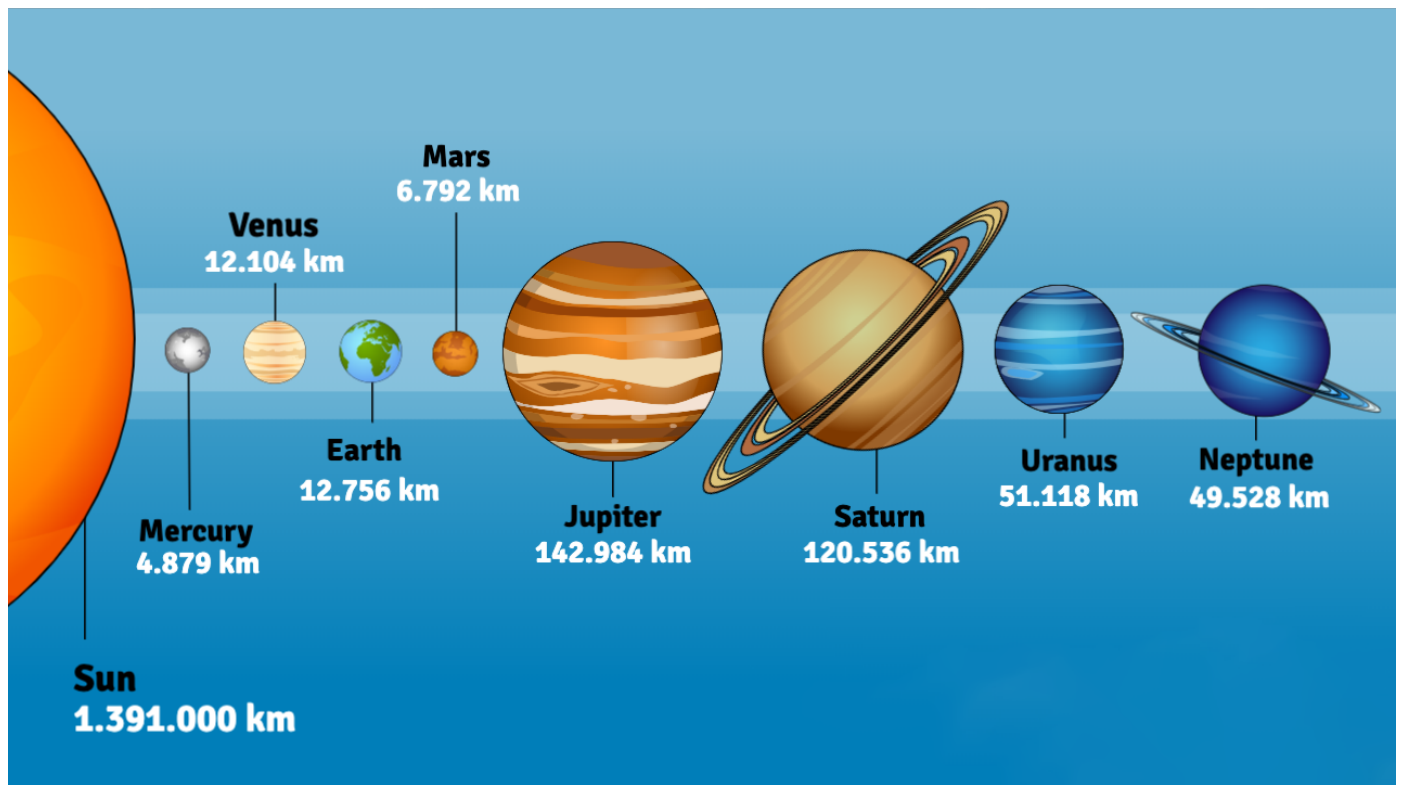
Mercury's South Pole

Source: IT

Recently, The **joint European-Japanese BepiColombo mission** successfully conducted its **fourth Mercury flyby**, advancing the spacecraft closer to orbit around the innermost planet in the solar system.

- This marks a significant milestone for BepiColombo, as it provided the **first-ever glimpse of Mercury's elusive South Pole**.
- This will help prepare the spacecraft for its **upcoming mission to orbit Mercury**, which has been **delayed to November 2026**.
- **BepiColombo Mission:**
 - It is a joint **European Space Agency (ESA)** and **Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)** mission to Mercury, **launched in October 2018**.
 - It is an ambitious and complex mission designed to **study Mercury's surface, composition, magnetic field, and its interaction with the solar environment**.
- **Mercury:**
 - It is the **nearest to the Sun** and also the **smallest planet** in our solar system.
 - Although Mercury is closest to the Sun, it is **not the hottest planet**. That distinction goes to Venus, due to its thick atmosphere.
 - It has **no satellite** of its own.
 - It takes **88 Earth days to complete a rotation**.

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Read more: [Mission to Mercury](#)

76th Anniversary of Accession of Hyderabad

For Prelims: [Accession of Hyderabad](#), [Operation Polo](#), [Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel](#), [Princely State](#), [Razakars](#), [Indian National Congress](#), [United Nations](#), [International Court of Justice](#), [Constituent Assembly](#), [British paramountcy](#).

For Mains: Integration of Hyderabad and other princely states to Indian Union, Role of different leaders in the integration process.

Source: [DH](#)

Why in News?

Recently, **17th September 2024** marked the **76th anniversary** of the [accession of Hyderabad](#) to independent India.

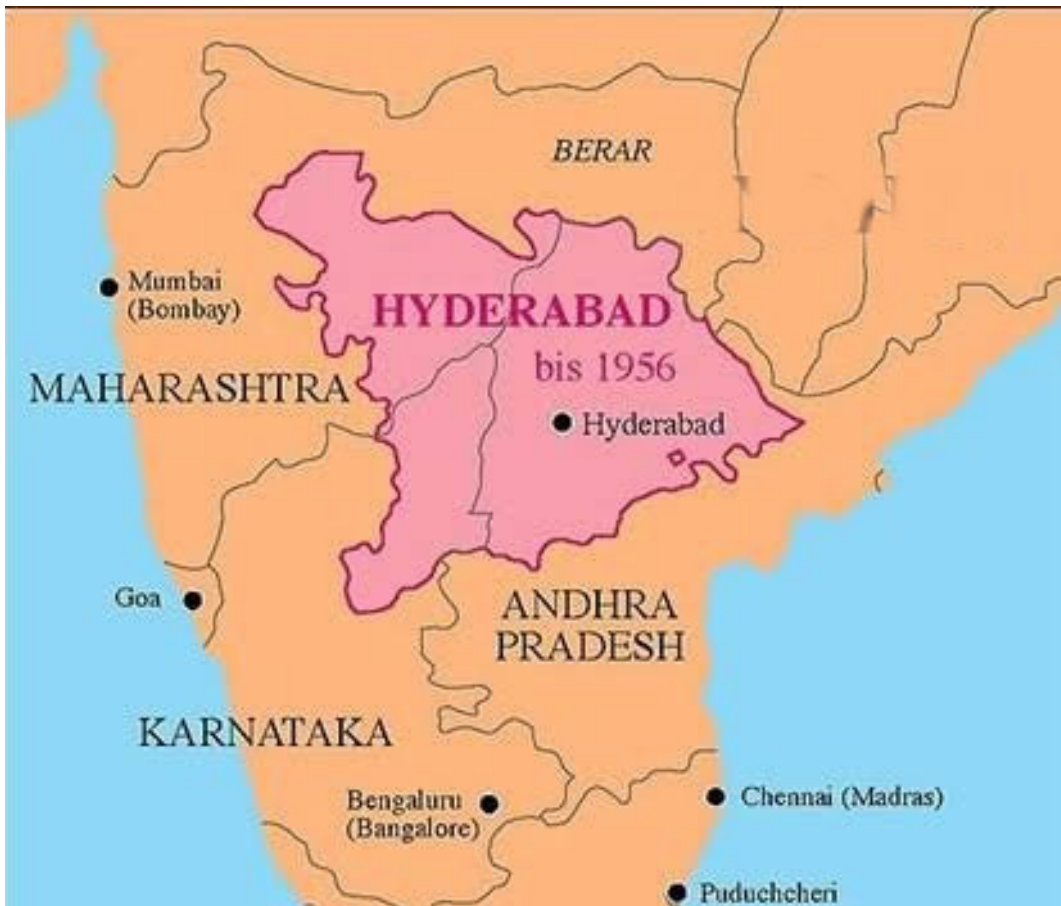
- [Operation Polo](#) was launched to prevent Hyderabad from becoming a **security threat** to the Indian Union.

What are the Key Highlights of the Accession of Hyderabad to India?

- **Background of Hyderabad:** Hyderabad was a large **landlocked princely state** in south India, covering present day **Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka**, and the Marathwada region

of Maharashtra.

- The **population** was primarily **Hindu (87%)** while its ruler, **Nizam Osman Ali Khan**, was Muslim, supported by a Muslim elite.
- The **Nizam** and the **Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen**, a pro-Nizam Muslim party, pushed for Hyderabad's independence, wanting the state to be on **par with India and Pakistan**.
- **Nizam's Declaration of Independence:** In **June 1947**, **Nizam Osman Ali Khan** issued a firman declaring Hyderabad's intention to remain **independent** after British India's transfer of power.
 - **India rejected** this arguing that Hyderabad's location was **strategically important** to India's national security.
 - A temporary **Standstill Agreement** (to maintain status quo) was signed to buy time, but Hyderabad still did not accede to India.
- **Hyderabad's Moves Toward Independence:** The Nizam had provided **Rs. 200 million to Pakistan** and stationed a **bomber squadron** there, intensifying Indian suspicions.
 - Hyderabad banned **Indian currency**, **imported arms from Pakistan** and **expanded its military forces**, particularly the **Razakars militia**.
 - Australian aviator **Sidney Cotton** was hired by the Nizam to **smuggle weapons** into Hyderabad.
- **Role of the Razakars:** The Razakars, a militia aligned with the **Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen (All India Council for Unity of Muslims)** and led by **Qasim Razvi**, acted to protect the Muslim ruling class against any **uprisings**.
 - The Razakars' violent suppression of opposition, including atrocities against Hindus, heightened tensions.
 - They also targeted **Hyderabad Muslims** who favoured merging with India.
- **Political Agitation:** Internally, Hyderabad faced a **Communist uprising in Telangana**, a peasant revolt that the Nizam could not quell, weakening his position further.
 - The **Hyderabad State Congress**, affiliated with the **Indian National Congress**, launched a political agitation for **Hyderabad's integration** with India.
- **International Appeals:** The Nizam sought **British support** and later attempted to involve **US President Harry Truman** and the **United Nations**, but his efforts were unsuccessful.
 - After Mountbatten's efforts for a negotiated settlement failed, in **August 1948**, the Nizam appealed to the **UN Security Council** and the **International Court of Justice**, fearing an imminent Indian invasion.
- **Operation Polo (Hyderabad Police Action):** **Sardar Patel** was getting **anxious** as the negotiations with the Nizam **dragged on**.
 - On **13th September 1948**, the Indian Army launched "**Operation Polo**," a military operation of Hyderabad, citing internal law and order concerns.
 - It was referred to as "**Police Action**" because it was an **internal matter** of India.
 - On **17th September 1948**, the Nizam formally **surrendered** after dismissing Prime Minister **Mir Laik Ali** and his cabinet.



What is the Significance of Hyderabad's Accession to India?

- **Unity and Integrity of India:** The integration of Hyderabad into India, despite opposition from the Nizam and Razakars, **strengthened** the Indian Union's **unity, integrity and stability**.
- **Triumph of Secularism:** It was not only a significant **political victory** but also a triumph of **secularism**, as it highlighted the support of Indian Muslims for integration with India.
 - Involvement of Indian Muslims on India's side created a **positive impression** across the country.
- **Prevented Further Crisis:** Despite ongoing talks, Hyderabad's government continued importing arms, preparing for conflict.
 - Immediate military operation prevented an **insurgency-like situation** which might have spiralled across decades with help of foreign powers.
- **Use of Force: Arms imports** and involvement of **foreign powers** increased the **urgency** for India to resolve the Hyderabad issue, which was now seen as a potential **security threat**.
 - **Operation Polo** showed that India would **not shy away** from using force for its national interests.
- **India's Successful Diplomacy:** India's combination of **diplomatic, military, and logistical strategies**, especially the **stymieing of arms supplies**.
 - E.g., Efforts of **V.K. Krishna Menon**, then Indian High Commissioner in London, literally **starved Hyderabad of weapons**.

What was the Role of Sardar Patel in Integration of Princely States?

- **Role in Interim Government (2nd September 1946):** Sardar Patel was allocated the **Home, States and Information & Broadcasting portfolios**, setting the stage for his crucial role in India's administration even before independence.
- **Nehru's Acknowledgement:** A fortnight before independence, on **1st August 1947**, JL Nehru invited Patel to join his cabinet, referring to him as the **"strongest pillar of the Cabinet."**
- **Collaboration with Lord Mountbatten:** Patel and **Mountbatten** worked closely, using a combination of **diplomacy and pressure** in convincing the princes to accede to India.
 - They warned **Princely States** of the perils of independent existence.

- **Creation of States Department (5th July 1947):** Patel organised the **States Department** and appointed **V.P. Menon as its Secretary**.
 - The department aimed to secure the **accession of states in defence, foreign affairs, and communications**, and maintain **Standstill Agreements** for common interests.
- **Carrot and Stick Approach:** Patel charged with **negotiating accession**, adopted a **conciliatory and diplomatic stance**, balancing pressure with reassurance.
 - E.g., India closed all its borders to **Junagadh** and **stopped** the movement of **goods, transport and postal articles** which forced Junagarh to invite the Government of India to take control.
 - Later, a **plebiscite** was held in which **99% of the population** voted to **join India**.
- **Appeal for Friendship and Equality:** Patel invited the princes to join independent India **as friends**, emphasising that it was preferable to **make laws together as equals**, rather than establish treaties as separate entities.
- **Integration's Impact on India's Territory:** While India lost **3.6 lakh square miles of territory** and 81.5 million people during Partition, it **gained 5 lakh square miles** and 86.5 million people through the **integration of princely states**.



What was the Role of Other Leaders in Integration of Princely States?

- **Lord Mountbatten:** Mountbatten played a key role in **persuading reluctant monarchs** to accede to the Indian Union.
 - Princes believed he could guarantee that independent India would adhere to any agreements because he was appointed as the **first Governor-General of India**.
- **JL Nehru:** Nehru's approach was more **confrontational**.
 - In **January 1947**, he **rejected the divine right of kings** and by May 1947, he declared that any princely state that refused to join the **Constituent Assembly** would be treated as an **enemy state**.
- **C. Rajagopalachari:** C. Rajagopalachari argued that British control over princely states was based on reality, not an agreement, so it would **naturally transfer** to independent India as the British successor.
- **Congress as an Organisation:** The Congress asserted that the princely states were **not sovereign entities** and could not opt for independence after **British paramountcy** ended.

Conclusion

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's leadership was crucial in **integrating 562 princely states** into India, blending **diplomacy and decisive action**. **Operation Polo** secured Hyderabad's accession, adding 212,000 square kilometres and 17 million people. Government data highlights Patel's efforts in expanding India's territory by 5 lakh square kilometres post-Partition, solidifying his role as the **"Iron Man of India."**

Drishti Mains Question:

Q. Evaluate the significance of Hyderabad's accession to India in 1948. Critically analyse the role of Sardar Patel in the successful integration of Hyderabad through Operation Polo?

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Prelims

Q. With reference to Indian history, which of the following statements is/are correct? (2021)

1. The Nizamat of Arcot emerged out of Hyderabad State.
2. The Mysore Kingdom emerged out of Vijayanagara Empire.
3. Rohilkhand Kingdom was formed out of the territories occupied by Ahmad Shah Durrani.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 3 only

Q. For the Karachi Session of Indian National Congress in 1931 presided over by Sardar Patel, who drafted the Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme? (2010)

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Telangana unveils AI City project

[Source: BL](#)

The **Telangana government** plans to build an **AI City** with the aim to **become a global hub for [Artificial Intelligence](#)**.

- The AI City will serve as a hub for **research, development, and application, driving pioneering advancements** in the field of Artificial Intelligence.
 - Additionally, an **AI School will be established within the city** to cultivate expertise and foster education in AI.
- The **Telangana AI Mission**, in collaboration with [Nasscom](#), will assist the government in the implementation of the AI framework **to prevent the misuse of AI technologies**.
- The government will collaborate with private players to establish **Centres of Excellence**, aimed at advancing AI in critical and emerging sectors within the state.
 - It aimed to **foster talent development and skill enhancement among the youth**, benefiting over 2.5 lakh students and professionals.
 - The government will partner with the [Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab \(J-PAL\)](#), a **global research center, to establish an AI Research Lab**, which will leverage AI to enhance governance services and processes.

Artificial Intelligence(AI)

AI is the simulation of human intelligence in machines programmed to think and learn like humans, capable of problem-solving, reasoning, and adapting to new information.

AI Timeline - Major Milestones

- 1950s** Turing Test Proposed; First AI Programs Developed
- 1956** Dartmouth Conference Coins "Artificial Intelligence"
- 1960s** Eliza Chatbot Created; Early Neural Networks Emerge
- 1996** Deep Blue - a Chess-Playing Program
- 2012** Deep Learning Breakthrough in Image Recognition
- 2014** Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) Introduced
- 2020** GPT-3 Demonstrates Advanced Language Generation
- 2022** Chatgpt Launches, Bringing Conversational AI to Masses
- 2023** Generative AI Boom; Major Tech Companies Release AI Models



Applications of AI

- ↳ **Healthcare:** Personalised medicine
- ↳ **Finance:** Algorithmic trading
- ↳ **Transportation:** Autonomous vehicles
- ↳ **Marketing & Customer Service:** Targeted advertising, chatbots
- ↳ **Education:** Adaptive learning systems, personalised tutoring
- ↳ **Agriculture:** Crop monitoring
- ↳ **Cybersecurity:** Threat detection
- ↳ **Energy:** Smart grid management, consumption forecasting

Concerns

- ↳ Deepfakes & misinformation
- ↳ Algorithmic bias
- ↳ Automation & job displacement
- ↳ Privacy issues
- ↳ Data ownership & liability issue
- ↳ Ethical decision-making complexes

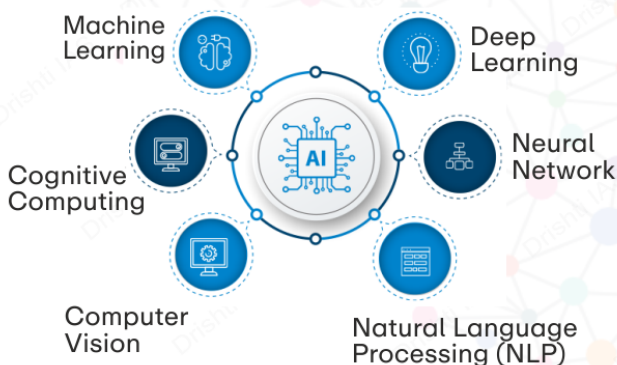
Regulating AI

- ↳ **Global Partnership on AI (GPAI)** launched in 2020
- ↳ **Bletchley Declaration (2023):** Enhance Global Collaboration on AI
- ↳ **G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration (2023):** Harnessing AI responsibly for good and for all
- ↳ **Hiroshima AI Process (2023)** by G7

India and AI

- ↳ **National Strategy For AI 2018**
- ↳ **AI For All:** Self-learning online program
- ↳ **GPAI Summit 2023** hosted by India
- ↳ **IndiaAI Mission 2024**
- ↳ **US India Artificial Intelligence (USIAI) Initiative:** AI cooperation in critical areas
- ↳ **AIRAWAT** (AI Research, Analytics and Knowledge Assimilation Platform): Supercomputer

KEY COMPONENTS OF AI



Read More: [IndiaAI Mission](#)

