

Daily SARAANSH

VIKSIT BHARAT@2047: TRANSFORMATIVE REFORMS

India's vision for Viksit Bharat@2047 aims to transform the country into a USD 30 trillion, developed economy by its 100th year of independence, powered by reforms across all sectors. **Following reforms are imperative for India to realise this vision:**

CIVIC – Governance & Bureaucracy Reforms

| C | I | V | I | С |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Cut the Compliance Burden | Institutions for Accountability | Voter & Electoral Reforms | Inclusive Cities & Federalism | Cyber & Digital Public Infra |
| Reduce 69,000+ compliances, implement Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for effective policies. | Modernize bureaucracy with lateral entry, independent Civil Services Board, and faster judicial processes. | Enhance voter education, improve electoral funding transparency. | Build livable cities with affordable housing and better GST cooperation for fiscal discipline. | Expand AI-enabled governance and secure digital infrastructure for inclusive growth. |

LIBERATE – Economic Reforms

| L | Labour & Land | Implement labour codes, streamline land acquisition. | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|--|
| I | Inflation Targeting | Strengthen CPI basket for price stability. | |
| В | Banks & Bankruptcy | Strengthen banking system, speed up IBC resolutions. | |
| E | Ease of Doing Business | Swift implementation of Jan Vishwas Act to decriminalize minor offences. | |
| R | Research & Development | Raise R&D spending to 2% of GDP, involve private players in innovation. | |
| A | Asset Sales | Disinvest loss-making PSUs to unlock capital. | |
| Т | Tax Reform (GST) | Simplify GST and include more sectors like fuel, electricity, and real estate. | |
| E | Empower Consumers & Investors | Improve market transparency, strengthen protection and redressal systems. | |

MADE — Industrial & Manufacturing Reforms

| М | A | D | E |
|---|--|---|--|
| MSMEs & Markets | Atmanirbhar in Defence | Deregulation | Energy & Exports |
| Revive MSMEs, improve credit access, and allow global listings. | Increase defence spending to 3% of GDP, scale domestic production. | Streamline factory paperwork with a single-window system, simplify zoning laws. | Expand renewable energy capacity and promote international standards for high-value exports. |

FARM - Agriculture Reforms

| F | F A | | М |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Finance & Fertility | Agri Markets & Export | Rural Livelihoods | Market & Land Security |
| access, replace subsidies | Expand APMC coverage, allow private procurement, boost agricultural exports. | and ethanol blending for | |

LEARN – Education Reforms

| L | Literacy & Learning | Spend 6% of GDP on education, focus on foundational skills and teacher training. |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| E | Education Regulation | Strengthen higher education regulators, reduce administrative burdens. |
| A | Acquire Skills Early | Integrate vocational training to bridge industry-academia gaps. |
| R | Reach Global Standards | Attract top foreign universities, improve sports infrastructure. |
| N | Nurture Innovation & Digital Learning | Promote digital learning and reforms in testing systems. |

CURE – Health Reforms

| С | U | R | E |
|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| Coverage & Care | Unified Standards | Records & Rights | Encourage Innovation |
| Guarantee Universal Health Coverage under Ayushman Bharat. | | Ensure health data ownership and security under Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA). | Promote domestic MedTech start-ups and create a national trauma care grid. |

GREEN - Environment & Sustainability Reforms

| | G | Green Manufacturing & Hydrogen | Promote eco-friendly industrial practices and green hydrogen adoption. |
|---|---|---|--|
| ١ | R | Renewable Energy & Battery R&D | Expand renewable energy and reduce dependence on energy storage imports. |
| | E | Emissions & Carbon Trading | Develop structured carbon markets and policies to prevent fraud. |
| | E | Environmental Protection & Waste Management | Improve air quality monitoring and e-waste management. |
| ١ | N | Nature & Climate- Resilient Urban Planning | Plan climate-resilient cities under the Smart Cities Mission. |

TRIP - Infrastructure Reforms

| Т | R | I | Р |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Transport Modernisation | Regulate & Rationalise | Infrastructure Indexing | Ports & Logistics |
| Invest in Hyperloop, bullet, and driverless trains, and improve public transport systems. | | infrastructure dashboard | Develop world-class ports, digitized cargo systems, and efficient logistics hubs. |

IDEAS - Tech & Digital Reforms

| I | Invest in AI & Emerging Tech | Expand India's AI ecosystem, invest in domestic cloud and chip fabrication. |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| D | Digital Rights & Consumer Protection | Implement Digital Personal Data Protection Act for secure data management. |
| E | Education & Skills for the Future | Integrate ethics and digital civics into STEM education. |
| A | Audits & Ethics in Technology | Implement ethical AI laws and Tech Impact Assessments for start-ups. |
| S | Security, Crypto & Innovation | Modernize cybersecurity and set clear rules for cryptocurrency. |

INDIA'S PATENT ECOSYSTEM

India's Make in India ambition is closely tied to innovation, and a robust patent ecosystem is essential for this.

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|--|---------------|--|--|
| India's Patent Landscape: Key Trends | | | |
| Patent Filings | \rightarrow | India ranked 6th in global patent filings in 2023. | |
| | \rightarrow | >1 lakh patents granted in FY24 – 17-fold increase since 2015. | |
| | \rightarrow | In last five years, India saw a 44% rise in total IP filings – patents, trademarks, | |
| | | designs, and GIs. | |
| Role of Universities | \rightarrow | Educational institutions like IIT Madras are boosting the patent ecosystem, with IIT-M doubling its patents in 2022-2023. | |
| Growth in Trademarks | 5 → | India ranked 4^{th} globally in trademarks (WIPO 2024), with applications growing from 2 lakh (2016-17) to 4.8 lakh (2023-24). | |

CLOG — Challenges in India's Patent Pipeline

- **℃** Concentrated on Foreign Filings: 74% of patents granted in India are to foreign entities, overshadowing Indian innovation.
- # L Low R&D Investment: India spends just 0.67% of GDP on R&D, limiting the creation of high-quality patents.
- ₩ O Overburdened & Outdated Processes: Patent approval in India takes an average of 58 months, far longer than 20 months in China and 21 months in the US.
- ★ G Gaps in Enforcement: Inadequate IP protection, slow judicial processes, and rising digital piracy hinders safeguarding of creators' rights in India.

National IPR Policy 2016

A comprehensive vision document guiding IPR development in India, fostering innovation and strengthening legal frameworks



KAPILA Kalam Program for

Intellectual Property Intellectual Property
Literacy and
Awareness Campaign
(KAPILA) promotes
innovation culture in
higher education,
enhancing IPR
awareness and
facilitating patent
filings by students
and faculty.



NIPAM

National (IP) (NIPAM) creates widespread IPR reaching grassroots levels and providing online resources for diverse stakeholders



Atal Innovation Mission

and

Promotes innovation entrepreneurship contributing to intellectual property creation through various initiatives.



Incentives/ Awards and Recognition

Eg: National Intellectual Property Awards It recognizes outstanding innovators and innovators and organizations, promoting awareness and encouraging investment in research and development.

REFORM — Strategy to Transform the Patent Ecosystem

- # R—Regulatory & Legal Reforms: Establish dedicated IP courts and review outdated laws (Patents Act, 1970) to facilitate the patenting of emerging technologies like Al.
- E Ecosystem Building: Foster partnerships between academia, industry, and govt to establish innovation hubs and incubators that promote research and patent filings.
- # F—Fuel R&D Investment: Robust tax incentives and venture capital funding to boost private sector investment in R&D.
- # O Optimize Processes: Modernize the patent office with digital portals and use AI for prior-art searches to streamline the patenting process.
- **R** Resource Mobilization: Expand the number of skilled examiners and upgrade patent offices with AI-enabled tools for faster processing.
- # M Mobilize Global Partnerships: Engage in int'l collaborations like with WIPO for cross-border filings and attracting foreign investment.

SATELLITE INTERNET

Starlink has received a Unified Licence to provide satellite internet services in India.

Satellite internet uses orbiting satellites (or mega-constellations) to transmit data between user terminals on Earth and space-based infrastructure. Satellites deployed in 3 mains orbits:

Contextual Reference: Commercial satellite internet services are not yet

operational in India.

| ORBIT | ALTITUDE | LATENCY | COVERAGE | EXAMPLES |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---|-------------------------|
| Geostationary (GEO) | ~35,786 km above equator | High | ~1/3rdof Earth's surface | Viasat Global Xpress |
| Medium Earth Orbit (MEO) | 2,000-35,786 km | Lower than GEO | Requires constellations for global coverage | O3b MEO |
| Low Earth Orbit (LEO) | > 2,000 km | Very low | Smaller coverage per satellite | Starlink |

Key Potential Applications

- 署 Connectivity & Communications: Provides internet in remote areas via compact user terminals.
- 第 Transport & Logistics: Enhances navigation, supports autonomous vehicles, improves logistics, early warning systems, and coordinated disaster response.
- Healthcare & Agriculture: Facilitates telemedicine, remote monitoring, precision farming, and optimized resource use.
- Strategic & Environmental Uses: Aids defense operations, energy exploration, and environmental monitoring.

Key Satellite Internet Projects

- Starlink SpaceX (LEO)
- Qianfan or G60 Starlink Constellation China (Planned, LEO)
- OneWeb Eutelsat, France (2nd largest satellite constellation)
- Project Kuiper Amazon (LEO)

GOLDEN DOME MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM

The US has finalized the design of the Golden Dome, an advanced multilayered missile defense system that uses satellite-based sensors and interceptors to intercept missiles during the boost phase.

Global Missile Defence Systems

| SYSTEM | RANGE (KM) | FEATURES |
|------------------------|------------|--|
| Iron Dome (Israel) | 70 | Intercepts rockets and drones targeting populated areas; radar-based detection |
| S-400 Triumph (Russia) | 400 | Multi-missile system; engages stealth aircraft, cruise missiles, and multiple targets |
| Barak-8 (Israel/India) | 70-100 | Land and naval system; 360° protection against aircraft, missiles, and UAVs |
| HQ-9 (China) | 125 | Inspired by S-300; intercepts UAVs , aircraft, ballistic and cruise missiles |

PERSONALITY IN NEWS:

AUROBINDO GHOSE



- Born: 15th August 1872, Calcutta
- Died: 5th December 1950, Pondicherry
- **∺ Revolutionary** Career: Advocated radical nationalism; Criticized Congress' moderate approach in New Lamps for Old; Arrested in the Alipore Bomb Case (1908) - defended by Chittaranjan Das
- 第 Spiritual Contributions: Founded Sri Aurobindo Ashram (1926), collaborated with The Mother (Mirra Alfassa) to establish Auroville
- **Literary Works:** The Life Divine, Savitri, Essays on the Gita, The Synthesis of Yoga, Defense of Indian Culture
- ★ Journals & Movements: Contributed to Bande Mataram, Jugantar, Karmayogi; Associated with **Anushilan Samiti**
- 器 Legacy: Early proponent of India as a Vishwa Guru, emphasizing spiritual leadership, decolonization, and pride in Indian civilization

PLACE IN NEWS:

DIBRU-SAIKHOWA NATIONAL PARK



7 NATIONAL PARKS IN ASSAM

- 6th : Raimona National Park (Notified in 2021)
- 7th : Dihing Patkai National Park (Notified in June 2021)

DSNP is witnessing ecological changes due to native (simalu, ajar) and invasive plant species (Chromolaena odorata, Parthenium, etc.).

- 器 Location: Assam, bounded by Brahmaputra and Lohit Rivers (north), Dibru River (south).
- 署 Vegetation & Climate: Semi-evergreen, deciduous, largest Salix swamp forest in northeast India. Tropical monsoon climate.
- ★ Key Species: Only habitat of feral horses in India, Bengal florican (critically endangered), hog deer (endangered), and swamp grass babbler (endangered)
- **# Protected Status: Biosphere Reserve** (1997), Important Bird Area (IBA)

US-RUSSIA ALASKA SUMMIT

The summit ended without a final agreement, leaving the Russia-Ukraine conflict unresolved. The potential impacts of the failure of this summit include:

- 第 Geopolitical Impact: Complicates global diplomatic efforts and prolongs the uncertainty around the Russia-Ukraine conflict, with concerns over security guarantees, territorial concessions, and the NATO's role.
- # Disruption in India-US Trade Ties: The US is targeting countries like India (which imports 35-40% of its oil from Russia) to reduce Russia's oil revenue (US imposed a 50% tariff on Indian exports).
 - A proposed 500% tariff bill in the US Congress could target nations aiding Russia's war economy.

ESCHERICHIA COLI BACTERIA

Researchers have genetically engineered E. coli bacteria (gram negative) into self-powered chemical sensors.

- **♯ Unlike fragile, costly enzyme-based biosensors**, this whole cell ▮▮ biosensor is cheaper, robust, self-repairing, and functions well in complex environments.
- # Applications: Can detect water toxins, monitor pollution, assess health risks, integrate with portable electronics, and advance bioelectronics.

Most E. coli strains are harmless, but Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC) can cause severe illness, transmitted through contaminated meat, milk, and vegetables.



