

**INTERNAL SECURITY****INS Visakhapatnam**

Recently, the India-made stealth guided-missile destroyer INS Visakhapatnam was formally affiliated to the Visakhapatnam port.

This marks the formal induction of the first of the four 'Visakhapatnam' class destroyers.

- Under the P-15B (Visakhapatnam Class), a total of four warships were planned (Visakhapatnam, Mormugao, Imphal, Surat) to be inducted.
- It is indigenously designed by the Indian Navy's in-house Directorate of Naval Design and constructed by Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders, Mumbai.

**What is INS Visakhapatnam?**

- INS Visakhapatnam is the lead ship of the P15B class of guided missile stealth destroyers and was commissioned on 21st November 2021.
- The ship symbolises India's matured shipbuilding capability and quest for the Make in India initiative towards achieving 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'.
- The crew of the ship abides by her motto 'Yasho Labhasva' - a Sanskrit phrase that translates to 'Attain Glory'. It embodies the indomitable spirit and capability of this mighty ship to achieve success and glory in every endeavour.
- Visakhapatnam class ships are follow-on of the Kolkata class destroyers (P-15A) commissioned in the last decade.
- The ship is on her maiden visit to the port for participating in the Presidential Fleet Review (PFR) and MILAN 2022. The fleet review is a long-standing tradition followed by navies all across the world and it is an assembly of ships at a pre-designated place for the purpose of displaying loyalty and allegiance to the sovereign and the state.

**What are the Features of P15B Ships?**

- These ships are amongst the most technologically advanced Guided Missile Destroyers of the world, with state-of-the-art weapon/sensor package, advanced stealth features and a high degree of automation.
- These ships are equipped with BrahMos supersonic cruise missiles and long-range Surface-to-Air Missiles (SAM).
- The ship has several indigenous weapons systems like medium range Surface-to-Air Missile (SAMs), indigenous torpedo tube launchers, anti-submarine indigenous rocket launchers and 76-mm super rapid gun mount.

**What is the Role of P-15B in the Security of India?**

- The Indian Navy's responsibilities to safeguard a large coastline of 7516 Kms and about 1100 offshore islands along with 2.01 million sq km Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) have been enhanced in the present geopolitical scenario.
- Destroyers like the P-15B class shall play an important role in the larger oceans of the Indo-Pacific, making the Indian Navy a potent force.
- The guided missile Destroyers are deployed for various responsibilities like escort duties with the Carrier Battle Group to protect the Naval fleet against any air, surface and underwater threats.

**GOVERNANCE****Janaushadhi Diwas**

Pharmaceuticals & Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI), under the aegis of Department of Pharmaceuticals is going to celebrate their 4th Jan Aushadhi Diwas. All the activities will be organised within the spirit of "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav" and several events have been planned at 75 locations.

- This will generate awareness about the usages of generic medicines and benefits of Jan Aushadhi Pariyojana.
- The theme of this year's (2022) Janaushadhi Diwas is Jan Aushadhi-Jan Upyogi.

**What is Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP)?**

- PMBJP is a campaign launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals in 2008 under the name Jan Aushadhi Campaign. The campaign was revamped as PMBJP in 2015-16.
- Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) is the implementation agency for PMBJP. The Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of India works under the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilisers. BPPI has also developed the Janaushadhi Sugam Application.

- A medicine is priced on the principle of maximum 50% of average price of the top three brands branded medicines. Thus, the prices of Jan Aushadhi Medicines are cheaper by at least 50% and in some cases, by 80% to 90% of the market price of the branded medicines.

**What is the objective of the PMBJP?**

- To make available quality medicines, consumables and surgical items at affordable prices for all and reduce out of pocket expenditure of consumers/patients.
- To popularise generic medicines among the masses and dispel the prevalent notion that low priced generic medicines are of inferior quality or are less effective. Generic medicines are unbranded medicines which are equally safe and having the same efficacy as that of branded medicines in terms of their therapeutic value.
- To ensure easy availability of the menstrual health services (Janaushadhi 'Suvidha' sanitary napkins) to all women across India.
- Generate employment by engaging individual entrepreneurs in the opening of PMBJP Kendras.

**What is Janaushadhi Kendra?**

- These are the centres from where quality generic medicines are made available to all.
- Bureau of Pharma PSUs in India (BPPI) supports Janaushadhi Kendras as a part of PMBJP.
- The Government has set a target to increase the number of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJKs) to 10,500 by the end of March 2025. As on 31st January, 2022, the number of stores has increased to 8,675.
- Product basket of PMBJP comprises 1451 drugs and 240 surgical instruments. Further, new medicines and nutraceuticals products like protein powder, malt-based food supplements, protein bar, immunity bar, sanitizer, masks, glucometer, oximeter, etc. have been launched.

**What has been the Performance of the PMBJP?**

- In the current financial year 2021-22 (till 31st January, 2022), PMBI has made sales of Rs. 751.42 Crore which led to savings of approximately Rs. 4500 Crore to the citizens.
- This scheme is also providing a good source of self-employment with sustainable and regular earnings.
- Average sales per store per month has grown to Rs 1.50 lacs (including Over-The-Counter & other products) as per a survey.
- Over-The-Counter refers to a medicine that can be bought without a prescription.

**Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission**

Recently, the Union Cabinet has approved the countrywide implementation of the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) with the budgetary allocation of Rs 1,600 crore for five years. Under the mission, citizens will be able to create their Ayushman Bharat health account numbers, to which their digital health records can be linked.

- Ayushman Bharat is a flagship scheme of India which was launched as recommended by the National Health Policy 2017, to achieve the vision of Universal Health Coverage (UHC).

**What is Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission?**

- It was launched in September 2021 by the Prime Minister through a video conference.
- It aims to provide digital health IDs for all Indian citizens to help hospitals, insurance firms, and citizens access health records electronically when required.
- The pilot project of the Mission had been announced by the Prime Minister from the ramparts of the Red Fort on 15th August 2020. The project is being implemented in the pilot phase in six States & Union Territories.
- The National Health Authority (NHA) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare will be the implementing Agency.

**What are the Features of the Mission?**

- **Health ID:**
  1. It will be issued for every citizen that will also work as their health account. This health account will contain details of every test, every disease, the doctors visited, the medicines taken and the diagnosis.
  2. Health ID is free of cost, voluntary. It will help in doing analysis of health data and lead to better planning, budgeting and implementation for health programs.
- **Healthcare Facilities & Professionals' Registry:**

1. The other major component of the programme is creating a Healthcare Professionals' Registry (HPR) and Healthcare Facilities Registry (HFR), allowing easy electronic access to medical professionals and health infrastructure.
2. The HPR will be a comprehensive repository of all healthcare professionals involved in delivering healthcare services across both modern and traditional systems of medicine.
3. The HFR database will have records of all the country's health facilities.
- **Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission Sandbox:**
  1. The Sandbox, created as a part of the mission, will act as a framework for technology and product testing that will help organisations, including private players intending to be a part of the national digital health ecosystem become a Health Information Provider or Health Information User or efficiently link with building blocks of Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission.

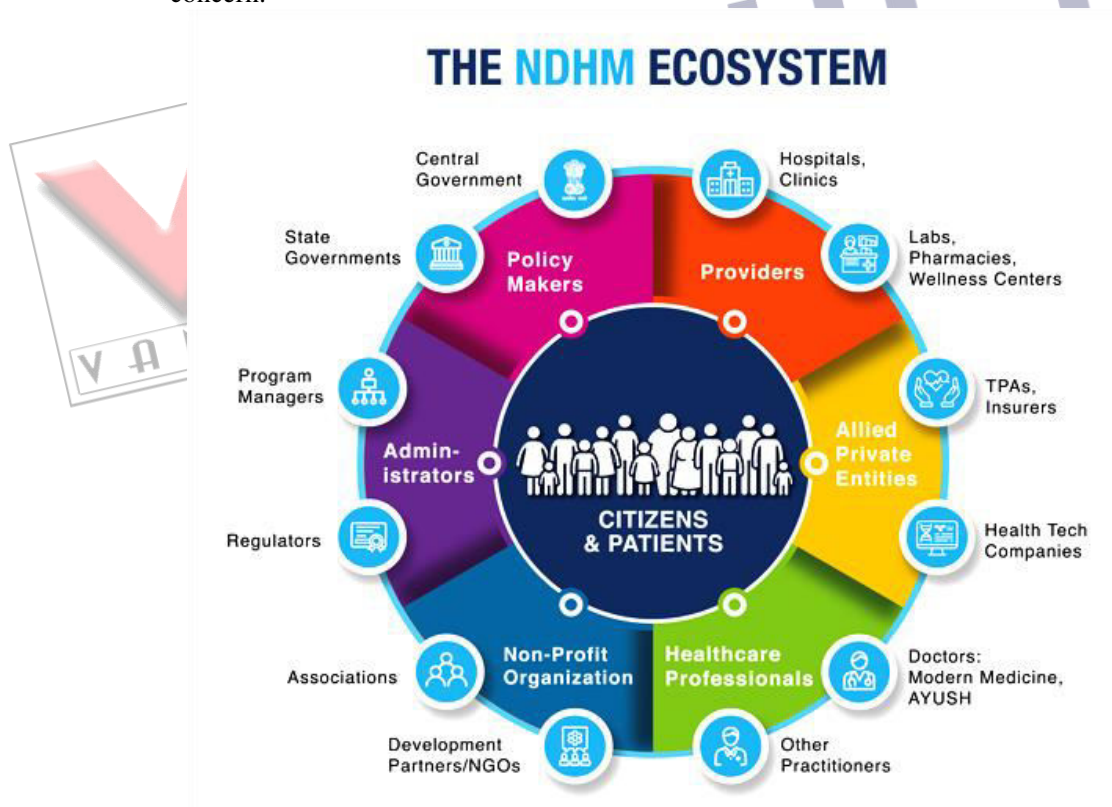
### What are the Benefits and Related Concerns?

#### Expected Benefits:

- Ensure ease of doing business for doctors and hospitals and healthcare service providers.
- Enable access and exchange of longitudinal health records of citizens with their consent.
- Create integration within the digital health ecosystem, similar to the role played by the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) in revolutionising payments.
- The mission will improve "equitable access" to quality healthcare as it'll encourage the use of technologies such as telemedicine, and enable national portability of health services.

#### Concerns:

- The lack of a data protection bill could lead to the misuse of data by private firms and bad actors.
- Exclusion of citizens and denied healthcare due to faults in the system are also a cause of concern.



### Way Forward

- The National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) still does not recognize Health as a justiciable right. There should be a push draft at making health a right, as prescribed in the draft National Health Policy, 2015.
- In addition, the failure of a similar National Health Service (NHS) in the United Kingdom must be learnt from and the technical and implementation-related deficiencies must be proactively addressed prior to launching the mission on a pan India scale.

- The standardisation of NDHM architecture across the country will need to find ways to accommodate state-specific rules. It also needs to be in sync with government schemes like Ayushman Bharat Yojana and other IT-enabled schemes like Reproductive Child Health Care and NIKSHAY etc.

### **PRELIMS FACT**

#### **International Intellectual Property Index 2022**

Recently, India has improved its overall International Intellectual Property (IIP) score from 38.4% to 38.6%, and the country is ranked 43rd out of 55 countries on the International Intellectual Property Index.

- International Intellectual Property Index is an annual report compiled by the US Chambers of Commerce.
- This year (2022) the index is topped by the US with 95.4%.

#### **What is the International Intellectual Property Index?**

- The 2020 U.S. Chamber International IP Index titled 'Art of the Possible' creates a template for economies that aspire to become the 21st century, knowledge-based economies through more effective IP protection.
  1. In its eighth edition, the Index maps the IP ecosystem in 53 global economies, representing over 90% of global Gross Domestic Product.
  2. The Index evaluates the IP framework in each economy across 50 unique indicators which industry believes represent economies with the most effective IP systems.
- The indicators create a snapshot of an economy overall IP ecosystem and span nine categories of protection:
  1. Patents,
  2. Copyrights,
  3. Trademarks,
  4. Design Rights,
  5. Trade Secrets,
  6. Commercialization of IP Assets,
  7. Enforcement,
  8. Systemic Efficiency,
  9. Membership And Ratification Of International Treaties.

#### **What is the US Chamber of Commerce?**

- It is the world's largest business federation representing the interests of more than 3 million businesses of all sizes, sectors, and regions, as well as state and local chambers and industry associations.
- The group was founded in April 1912 out of local chambers of commerce at the urging of President William Howard Taft and his Secretary of Commerce and Labour Charles Nagel.

#### **What are Indian Government Initiatives for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Protection?**

- Indian Patent Act 1970
- National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy 2016
- India is also a member of the following important World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)-administered International Treaties and Conventions relating to IPRs.

#### **2.National Science Day 2022**

Recently, the Prime Minister greeted India's scientific community on the occasion of National Science Day (28th February).

#### **What are the Key Points?**

- National Science Day (NSD) is celebrated annually on 28th February to commemorate the discovery of the Raman Effect by Nobel laureate and Physicist CV Raman on this day in 1928.
  1. In 1986, the National Council for Science & Technology asked the Government of India to designate 28th February as NSD.
  2. Since 1987, the event has been celebrated all over the country in schools, colleges, universities and other academic, scientific, technical, medical and research.
- The day aims to propagate the message of the importance of science and its application among the people.
- The purpose of celebrating this day is to enhance scientific temper, popularisation of science and encourage innovative activities by infusing scientific temperament in the masses and to create a positive scientific research culture.



- The Nodal Agency to support celebration of NSD is the National Council for Science & Technology Communication (NCSTC) of the Ministry of Science and Technology.
- Theme 2022: "Integrated Approach in science and technology for Sustainable Future".
- The theme focuses on a four-fold integrated approach for a sustainable future which are
  1. Extended scientific intervention encompassing engineering
  2. Medical and other institutions.
  3. Extra scientific integration involves identification of the needs of other ministries like Jal Shakti, Railways, among others.
  4. Extended science driven all inclusive approach integrating startups and industry.

#### **Who was CV Raman?**

- Chandrashekhara Venkata Raman was a physicist from Tamil Nadu.
- His work in the field of light scattering earned him the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1930.
- This phenomenon was named the Raman effect.
- In 1954, he was honoured with India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna.

### **DAILY ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE**

**Qns. The transformative potential of Artificial Intelligence in governance must be harnessed to bridge the gap between the state and the citizens as well as to improve service delivery. (250 words)**

#### **Introduction**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the branch of computer science concerned with developing machines that can complete tasks that typically require human intelligence. The growing use of artificial intelligence in public policy is perhaps the most important thing to track about India's governance.

#### **Body**

##### **Background on India's artificial intelligence journey**

- India's National Programme for AI, which was developed by NITI Aayog, defines artificial intelligence for social good (and for all) as its goal.
- One of its first steps towards this goal has been the development of PARAM SIDDHI AI, the country's largest High Performance Computing (HPC) supercomputer.
- This is ranked among the top 100 supercomputers in the world.
- Some of the key areas where India first wants to deploy artificial intelligence are health, agriculture, education, manufacturing and the financial sector.
- Thus, the national Jal Shakti Ministry has been using internet of things (IoT)-based sensors to monitor water availability and flow in 6,00,000 villages, and the Tamil Nadu administration has used AI-based screening (through a mobile app called e-Paarwai) to check for cataract problems in patients.

##### **AI in public service delivery**

- Reducing fraud and error in the tax and benefits systems: Governments today can benefit from the application of anomaly detection to benefits claims and tax rebates.
- **Examine service delivery processes:** Many public services are becoming digital, creating electronic footprints of the business processes in operation.
  1. The use of process mining, a technology which uses timestamps to identify workflows, can be used to understand the flows of citizens through public services.
  2. This can help understand where there are bottlenecks, where processes are going awry, and where digital services are failing.
- **Efficiently allocate resources:** Resource allocation is paramount in delivering effective public services, whether it is the management of intensive-care beds or the maintenance of the road and rail network.
  1. Eg: During covid pandemic, bed allocation, detecting outbreak in communities were all modelled using artificial intelligence.
  2. The ability to predict need before it occurs allows managers to make better decisions; giving them this capability will become increasingly important in the public sector.
- **Precision farming:** Accurate weather prediction, information dissemination on right time to harvest, even identifying any pest infestation using image processing are use cases in Agriculture. Government can provide these services to farmers.
- These are just some of the examples of how AI is beginning to impact public services. As governments seek to speed up the pace of implementation, we can look forward to increased

benefits because of this approach. Governments that form a clear data strategy, complete with AI implementation guidelines and ethical framework, are well placed to realize these gains and increase public trust. In a time of scepticism towards government around the world, AI is an opportunity to redefine what public services can deliver.

### Conclusion

- Governments are just starting to explore the potential of AI to transform public services. It is crucial to design systems to capture the right data at the outset, so that AI can be deployed efficiently. This will all be made possible by tailoring systems to the subject matter at hand, with the help of policy-makers, public servants and data scientists, all working together to fully realize the benefits of this technology.

### DAILY QUIZ

Q1. Consider the following statements:

1. The power of Judicial Review comes from the Constitution of India itself.
2. The power of judicial review is evoked to protect and enforce the fundamental rights guaranteed in Part III of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2**
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Q2. Consider the following statements about Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana:

1. It was launched in 2021 as a flagship maternity benefits programme of the Government of India.
2. It is a centrally sponsored scheme being executed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only**
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Q3. Consider the following statements:

1. A green bond is a fixed-income instrument designed specifically to support specific climate-related or environmental projects.
2. The Climate Action Network is the largest green bond issuer in 2021.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only**
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Q4. Which of the following recently declared as India's first OECM (other effective area-based conservation measures) site?

- a. Vanaparvam Biodiversity Park
- b. Aravalli Biodiversity Park**
- c. Panchavati Biological Park
- d. Yamuna Biodiversity Park

Q5. Consider the following statements about the Istanbul Convention:

1. The treaty is the world's first binding instrument to prevent and tackle violence against women.
2. The convention was adopted by the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers in 2021.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only**
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2