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2 April 2025



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THE HINDU ANALYSIS

TOPICS COVERED

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India's educational transformation – the true picture

Context

- **India's education system saw stagnation under outdated policies (last updated in 1986/1992).**
- **Rampant corruption, underfunding, political interference, and colonial mindsets plagued the system.**

Background

Pre-2014 Issues:

Deemed University scam (2009) highlighted regulatory failures.

UGC/AICTE acted more as control bodies than enablers.

Textbooks curated history and marginalized India's civilizational knowledge.

India's educational transformation – the true picture

It has been argued that the education system in India has veered off its course in the last 11 years of the Narendra Modi government. In fact, nothing could be further from the truth. The country that witnessed the monumental neglect of the education system by previous governments is deeply aware of the unpleasant truth. While nations across the world reimagined education for a rapidly evolving world, India's educational framework remained trapped in a time capsule, with the last major policy update in 1986, which was marginally amended in 1992. This was a deliberate perpetuation of colonial mindsets accompanied by a move to insulate the country from rapid technological changes taking place in the world.

What past policy was like
Corruption and a governance deficit were the defining features of the country's educational past. Public universities were systematically starved of funds. Unregulated private institutions mushroomed into degree mills. Those who suffer from selective amnesia need to be reminded of the infamous Deemed University scandal of 2009 – university status was granted to 44 private institutions without proper evaluation, with many found guilty of financial irregularities.

Political interference in education was rampant. The University Grants Commission and the All India Council for Technical Education became instruments of control rather than enablers of excellence. Appointments to leadership in universities were based on political loyalty. Textbooks deliberately downplayed the contributions of revolutionaries such as Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Veer Savarkar and others while portraying uncomfortable historical truths about foreign invasions. Historical narratives were carefully curated to serve partisan interests. India's diverse cultural and intellectual traditions were systematically marginalised. All of these contributed toward creating an education system that remained disconnected from India's glorious past and devoid of civilisational ethos.

The National Education Policy of 2020 represents a decisive break from this inglorious past. It is a product of the most extensive democratic consultations in India's policy history. Based on the five pillars of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability, the NEP 2020 is



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is Union Minister of Education

a policy of the people, by the people and for the future of the people.

The focus is empowerment and change

One of its primary objectives is to correct structural inequities inherited from centralised, rigid and elitist frameworks. With this transformative approach, the enrolment of Scheduled Castes (SC) in higher education has increased by 50%, Scheduled Tribes (ST) by 75%, and Other Backward Classes by 54% since 2014-15. Women's empowerment is at the heart of these reforms. Female enrolment across all categories has grown by an impressive 38.8%, crossing 2.18 crore in 2022-23. Among Muslim minority students, female enrolment rose by 57.5%. In the board examinations, the performance of girls has shown steady improvement. In higher education, PhD enrolment among women has increased by a whopping 135%. Today, women in the field of higher education STEM (science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and medicine) constitute 43%, thus shattering the glass ceiling in domains that were dominated by men. Female teachers now constitute 44.23% of the teaching workforce, up from 38.6% in 2014, thus transforming academic leadership landscapes. The data represent a fundamental shift in India's academic ecosystem, with women reclaiming their rightful place in India's intellectual journey.

These gains reflect a fundamental shift in priorities. Per-child government expenditure has increased by 130%, from ₹10,280 in 2013-14 to ₹25,043 in 2021-22. The Government is prioritising early childhood education and foundational learning and numeracy for a child's overall development, cognitive growth, and future learning. Government schools are being upgraded with modern infrastructure, holistic pedagogy and other support systems. With concerted efforts, the number of out-of-school children and also drop-out rates have decreased. The pupil-teacher ratio has improved, and, most importantly, learning outcomes have been steadily improving.

The NEP 2020 has introduced futuristic elements such as coding from middle school, multidisciplinary approaches to problem-solving, and innovation hubs in rural areas. Over 10,000 Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL) are nurturing grassroot-level innovation. The Government has plans to add 50,000 more ATLs with broadband Internet connectivity in schools in the five years

ahead. These initiatives represent a fundamental reimagining of education for India's future.

In higher education, sustainable revenue models have freed universities from resource dependency. India now has 11 universities in the QS World Rankings top 500, a remarkable improvement from the past. Research publications have increased by 88% since 2015, propelling India to 39 in the Global Innovation Index, up from 76 in 2014. The Anusandhan National Research Foundation is nurturing research and innovation in collaboration with industry and academia.

Language primacy

Most significantly, the NEP has restored primacy to all Indian languages and knowledge traditions, overcoming the decades of 'English-first' policies. Through the Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) initiative, over 8,000 higher education institutions have adopted IKS curricula. Through the Bharatiya Bhasha Pustak Yojana, 15,000 original and translated textbooks in 22 Indian languages will be published, which will benefit millions of young minds to express themselves in their mother tongues.

The Government's commitment to social justice was reflected in the enactment of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Act, 2019, for reservation of teaching positions in central educational institutions for SCs, STs, and others by treating the 'institution as one Unit' rather than a grossly flawed system of treating 'each Department as one Unit'. Similarly, the Government dispensed with the mischievous practice of declaring 'None Found Suitable' in university recruitments to reject candidates from SC/ST/OBC categories and converting these into non-reserved posts, in the interest of making reservation truly meaningful.

The government remains focused on building a Viksit Bharat wherein education truly liberates and empowers. The decade ahead will witness an educational renaissance that honours India's past while fearlessly embracing the future. India's education system has finally broken free from colonial shadows and ideological captivity. It stands poised to fulfil the dreams of millions of Indians.

This is not merely education reform. It is the intellectual decolonisation that India has awaited for a long time, which will catapult India into the comity of developed nations.





Meaning of NEP 2020

- Marks a **paradigm shift** with five pillars: **Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability, Accountability.**
- Based on **democratic consultation**, it aims to transform education holistically.

Key Impacts

- **Equity Boost:** SC/ST/OBC enrollment ↑ significantly.
 - ◆ Female PhD enrollment ↑ by 135%.
- **Innovation & Research:** 10,000+ Atal Tinkering Labs set up.
 - ◆ India's rank in the Global Innovation Index ↑ from 76 (2014) to 39.
- **Regional Language Promotion:** Indian Knowledge Systems & textbooks in 22 Indian languages introduced.

Positives

- Restoration of India's knowledge traditions.
- Expansion in public funding & school infrastructure.
- Coding, multidisciplinary learning introduced early.

Negatives/Challenges

- **Implementation gap** in rural areas.
- Concerns on **language shift** from English to regional languages.
- **Teacher training** and resource readiness need urgent attention.

Way Forward

- Strengthen monitoring & accountability.
- Ensure equitable access across states.
- Invest in teacher capacity and digital infrastructure.

Conclusion

- NEP 2020 is not just reform—it's intellectual decolonisation.
- India's education is transitioning from control to empowerment, aiming for a Viksit Bharat (Developed India).

SOLVE MCQ

Which of the following is a key feature of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, and how has it impacted India's education system?

- (a) The policy solely focuses on improving higher education and does not address primary or secondary education.
- (b) The NEP 2020 emphasizes democratic consultation and aims to improve access, equity, quality, affordability, and accountability in education, leading to increased enrollment of SC/ST/OBC and female PhD students.
- (c) NEP 2020 reduces the use of regional languages in favor of English for all educational content.
- (d) The policy leads to a complete centralization of the education system, minimizing state-level involvement and decision-making.





Answer: (b) The NEP 2020 emphasizes democratic consultation and aims to improve access, equity, quality, affordability, and accountability in education, leading to increased enrollment of SC/ST/OBC and female PhD students.

Explanation:

The NEP 2020 introduces reforms to address issues of equity, access, and quality in the Indian education system. It has led to significant impacts, including higher enrollment of marginalized communities and an increase in female PhD enrollment by 135%. The policy also encourages the promotion of regional languages and Indian knowledge systems while aiming for a holistic transformation of education.

China-India ties across the past and into the future

Context

- **April 1, 1950:** India became the first nonsocialist country to establish diplomatic ties with the PRC.
- **Despite major setbacks like the 1962 war and border tensions, the relationship has seen phases of normalization and cooperation.**

China-India ties across the past and into the future

Yesterday, April 1, was the 75th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and India. Despite the ups and downs, China-India relations have always surged forward like the Yangtze and the Ganges. Looking back at this extraordinary journey, there are four inspirational factors embedded therein that are worth drawing upon.

Leaders and their guidance

First, the strategic guidance of our leaders as the 'anchor'. Over the past 75 years, the leaders of the two countries have consistently steered the relationship at critical historical junctures. In 1950, Chairman Mao Zedong and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru made the historic decision of establishing diplomatic ties – India was the first non-socialist country to have diplomatic relations with China. In 1988, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi visited China, and the two sides agreed to "look forward", initiating the normalisation process of bilateral relations. Since 2013, President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi carried out "hometown diplomacy" and two informal meetings, which propelled relations into a period of rapid development. Last October, the leaders met in Kazan, and opened a new chapter in relations.

Second, friendly exchanges and cooperation form the 'foundational fabric' of China-India relations. Looking back through history, our two civilizations have flourished like twin lotuses, interconnected and mutually illuminating. Our two peoples have empathised with and supported each other in the struggle for national independence and liberation. Rabindranath Tagore and Dr. Kotnis have become timeless emblems of the China-India friendship. Since the turn of the century, China and India have forged a strategic and cooperative partnership for peace and prosperity. Under these important frameworks, nearly 50 dialogue mechanisms have been established at all levels and in various fields. Bilateral trade volume has risen from less than \$3 billion (2000) to \$138.5 (2024). Cooperation in culture, education, tourism and other fields has expanded continuously.

Third, bridging differences through dialogue stands as the 'one and only key' of China-India relations. As Prime Minister Modi has said, when two neighbouring countries exist, occasional disagreements are bound to happen. Even within a family, not everything is always perfect. But our focus is to ensure that these differences do not turn into disputes. As two ancient civilisations, China and India both have the wisdom and the capacity to resolve differences through dialogue. Faced with the boundary question left over from



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history, they have established communication channels such as the Special Representative Mechanism on the China-India Boundary Question, and strive to seek a proper solution. At the end of last year, the two sides pushed the border situation back to one of tranquillity through intensive dialogue.

Fourth, working for the future of the world is the "important mission" of relations. President Xi Jinping once said, if China and India speak with one voice, the whole world will listen; and if we join hands, the whole world will pay attention. Historically, the total economic volume of the two countries has long accounted for half of global GDP, making momentous contributions to human progress. After the establishment of diplomatic relations, China and India jointly advocated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and promoted the independence and the unity of Asian and African countries. As vital members of multilateral mechanisms such as BRICS, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) and the G-20, China and India should take the common responsibilities of safeguarding the rights and the interests of developing countries, and upholding multilateralism.

On the ground

As the only two major developing countries and representatives of emerging economies, China-India relations have become one of the world's most crucial bilateral relations. The sound and stable development of bilateral relations serves the fundamental interests of the two peoples, meets the common aspiration of regional countries, and is conducive to world peace, development and prosperity.

Recently, China and India have implemented the important consensus reached by the leaders of the two countries. The two Foreign Ministers have met several times on multilateral occasions. The 23rd Special Representatives' meeting on the China-India Boundary Question and the Vice Minister-Foreign Secretary Dialogue have been held successively, reaching many points of consensus. The two sides maintain communications on issues of mutual concern. There is a good momentum to bilateral economic and trade cooperation. People-to-people exchanges are increasing. In the first quarter of this year, the Chinese Embassy and Consulate-Generals in India have issued over 70,000 visas to Indian citizens. These figures fully demonstrate the strong motivation for exchanges and cooperation between the two countries.

It is the common will of the two peoples and the unstoppable tide of history to advance China-India friendship and cooperation. The

"dragon-elephant tango" is the only right choice for both sides. We should adhere to the important consensus reached by the two leaders, and forge a right path for the two neighbouring major countries to coexist in harmony and develop hand in hand.

Steps for Beijing and New Delhi to take

First, we should build a healthy and stable relationship. Both sides should adhere to the strategic judgment made by the two leaders that "China and India are partners rather than rivals, and [pursue] development opportunities rather than [be] threats to each other". We should uphold the principles of mutual respect, mutual understanding, mutual trust, mutual accommodation and mutual accomplishment. We should handle differences through dialogue, and never allow relations to be defined by the boundary question, or let specific differences affect the overall picture of bilateral ties, so as to ensure that China-India relations always move along the track of sound development.

Second, we should develop a mutually beneficial relationship. Both China and India are at a critical stage of national development and revitalisation. It is our common goal to develop the economy and improve people's livelihood. China is actively promoting high-quality development and India is committed to realising the vision of a "Viksit Bharat 2047". We should strengthen the alignment of our development strategies, resume and promote exchanges and cooperation in various fields, and push forward the modernisation of the two countries.

Third, we should forge an internationally cooperative China-India relationship. As important members of the Global South, China and India have the responsibility to jointly safeguard the legitimate rights and the interests of developing countries. They should also promote an equal and orderly multipolar world and a universally beneficial and inclusive economic globalisation. As the rotating president of the SCO, China is willing to work with all parties including India to jointly hold a SCO summit, featuring friendship, solidarity and fruitful outcomes, and lead the SCO into a new stage of high-quality development featuring stronger solidarity, coordination, dynamism and productivity.

I believe that under the strategic guidance of the leaders of the two countries and with the joint efforts of people from all walks of life, China and India will move forward steadily along the path of jointly achieving national development and rejuvenation and promoting the building of a community with a shared future for mankind.





Key Highlights

- **Leadership Role:** From Nehru-Mao to Modi-Xi, top-level diplomacy has shaped the trajectory.
- **Economic Growth:** Trade grew from **\$3 billion (2000)** to **\$138.5 billion (2024)**.
- **Dialogues & Mechanisms:** Over **50 dialogue platforms**, including the **Special Representatives'** talks on border issues.

Strategic Significance

- **Global South Unity:** Both nations are major voices in BRICS, SCO, G20.
- **Shared Goals:** Economic development, regional peace, and a **multipolar world**.
- **Cultural Bonds:** Legacy of **Tagore, Dr. Kotnis**, and civilizational exchange.

Positives

- Border situation recently stabilized through dialogue (e.g., Oct 2024 border pact).
- Visa issuance and people-to-people contact rising.
- Agreement to **not let border define ties**.

Challenges

- **LAC Dispute:** Unresolved border issues can trigger flare-ups.
- **Trade Imbalance:** India imports more; China promises to buy more Indian products.
- **Trust Deficit:** Strategic rivalry in Indo-Pacific and infrastructure in South Asia.

Way Forward

1. **Stable Relations:** Focus on mutual respect & not let border dominate ties.
2. **Economic Synergy:** Align India's Viksit Bharat 2047 with China's high-quality development.
3. **Global Cooperation:** Push joint agenda in SCO, BRICS, G-20 for Global South.

Conclusion

The **"Dragon-Elephant Tango"** reflects a pragmatic approach—compete where needed, cooperate where possible. **Dialogue over discord** is the path to regional and global stability.

Six districts 'most-affected' by left-wing extremism: Shah

Context

- Union Home Minister Amit Shah announced that 'most-affected' LWE districts reduced to 6 (from 12).
- Govt aims to eradicate Naxalism by March 31, 2026.

Six districts 'most-affected' by left-wing extremism: Shah

Four of the districts are in Chhattisgarh and one each in West Bengal and Maharashtra; the Union government is determined to uproot Maoist groups for good by 2026, says Home Minister

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

In significant changes to the red corridor in the country, the number of districts "most-affected" by left-wing extremism has reduced to six from 12, Union Home Minister Amit Shah said on Tuesday.

In a post on X, Mr. Shah said the Modi government was building a "Sashakt (strong), Surakshit (safe), and Samridh (prosperous) Bharat" with a ruthless approach to Naxalism and relentless efforts for all-pervasive development. "Bharat is determined to uproot Naxalism for good by March 31, 2026," he said.

According to the Home Ministry, the number of districts affected by Naxalism has reduced to 18 from the earlier 38.

"Among these, the number of most-affected districts has reduced to six from 12, number of districts of concern has also come down to six from nine, and number of other affected districts has also been reduced from 17 to six," the Home Ministry said in a statement.



Red alert: Security personnel after their encounter with Maoists at the Farsegarh jungle in Bijapur in Chhattisgarh in February. PTI

The six most-affected districts are Bijapur, Kanker, Narayanpur, and Sukma in Chhattisgarh; West Singhbhum in Jharkhand; and Gadchiroli in Maharashtra.

Districts of concern

The districts of concern, where additional resources need to be intensively provided beyond the severely affected districts, are Alluri Sitarama Raju in Andhra Pradesh; Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh; Kalahandi, Kandhamal, and Malkangiri in Odisha; and Bhadrachali

Kothagudem in Telangana.

The other affected districts are Dantewada, Gariband, and Mohla-Manpur-Ambagarh Chowki in Chhattisgarh; Latehar in Jharkhand; Nuapada in Odisha; and Mulugu in Telangana.

Financial assistance

The most-affected districts and the districts of concern are given financial assistance of ₹30 crore and ₹10 crore, respectively, by the Government of India under the Special Central Assistance scheme to fill

the gaps in public infrastructure. Special projects are also provided to the districts as per the requirement, the Ministry said.

"The rapid improvement in the LWE scenario in the last one year is primarily due to the establishment of new security camps in the insurgency-affected core areas and development-oriented works such as expansion of roads, transport facilities, water, electricity and other welfare schemes of the government reaching the villagers," it added.





Background

- LWE (Naxalism) emerged in the 1960s as a movement for tribal/marginalized rights but turned violent.
- Impacted over **90 districts at its peak**, forming the so-called 'Red Corridor'.

Current Status

- Most-Affected (6 districts):
 - ♦ Chhattisgarh: Bijapur, Kanker, Narayanpur, Sukma
 - ♦ Jharkhand: West Singhbhum
 - ♦ Maharashtra: Gadchiroli
- **Districts of Concern: 6 & Other Affected: 6**
- Total LWE-affected districts: **Reduced from 38 to 18**

Positives

- Drop in violence & territory controlled by Maoists.
- Security camps, road-building, welfare schemes improving access & governance.

Challenges

- Risk of resurgence if development gaps persist.
- Difficult terrain still poses operational hurdles.

Way Forward

- Sustain security operations
- Accelerate tribal development
- Ensure community participation & grievance redressal

Tackling the disinformation threat in India

Context

- WEF Global Risks Report 2025 ranks disinformation as the top short-term global threat.
- Rise of AI-generated content and societal divides is worsening misinformation globally.

Background

- India has 900+ million internet users and a deeply diverse society.
- Decline in trust in legacy media has shifted news consumption to social media, increasing exposure to unverified content.

Key Issues

- **Political Manipulation:** Deepfakes, fake narratives shared by official accounts.
- **Societal Harm:** Riots, lynchings, and polarisation driven by viral misinformation.
- **Foreign Influence:** Disinformation campaigns by China since Doklam (2017); 300+ apps banned.
- **Platform Responsibility:** India, a largest market for Meta (Facebook, WhatsApp), but lacks strong regulatory action.





Tackling the disinformation threat in India

The World Economic Forum's (WEF) Global Risks Report 2025 underscores misinformation and disinformation as the highest ranked short-term global threat. The WEF defines "global risk" as an event that can adversely affect a sizeable portion of the population, the global GDP, and natural resources. The rapid rise of AI-generated content, algorithmic biases, and deep societal divides are making it harder than ever to separate facts from deception.

Information disorder

India, poised to surpass 900 million Internet users, would find itself vulnerable without proper policy implementation to combat disinformation, with its diverse political and social landscape creating fertile ground for manipulated narratives, voter influence, and economic disruption. The crisis isn't just political; it fuels consumer boycotts, economic conflicts, and international tensions. Adding to the chaos, public trust in legacy media is dwindling, and both political actors and non-state entities are exploiting this gap to push propaganda. With trust in mainstream media declining, citizens are relying more on social media for news. This shift has resulted in a significant number of users forwarding unverified information, often believing it to be accurate simply because it comes from friends or family. With former U.S. President Joe Biden's warning of an emerging "tech oligarchy", the world's largest democracy shouldn't wait any further to come up with important policy changes such as the European Union's Digital Services Act to combat Disinformation and Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference (FIMI).

With prominent politicians and national parties' social media accounts actively sharing deep fakes and unverified information, India is grappling with an



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This challenge goes beyond technology; it is a test of shared democratic values and threatens our collective ability to uphold truth, unity, and equality

escalating information disorder. As a rising global power, India has faced persistent Chinese disinformation threats since the 2017 Doklam standoff, prompting the ban of over 300 Chinese apps, including TikTok, to curb foreign interference. A study by the Indian School of Business and the CyberPeace Foundation reveals that political disinformation accounts for 46%, followed by general issues (33.6%) and religious content (16.8%). Platforms such as Weibo, operating within China, have been actively trying to propagate a distorted image of India. The risks could escalate if Meta ends fact-checking partnerships, as seen in the U.S. The youth dividend of India is facing a growing threat from false information, as a survey report revealed. The Global Risks Report 2025 perceives that people in high-income countries are more concerned about disinformation risks in the coming years than those in lower-income nations with some exceptions. If Indian citizens fail to recognise how disinformation deepens political and societal divides, the consequences could be severe for the democratic and social fabric.

Recommended measures

The Global Risks Report 2025 recommends measures such as upskilling developers working with algorithms, improving public awareness and digital literacy, and ensuring accountability through supervisory boards and AI councils to oversee Generative AI practices. Initiatives like Shakti - India Election Fact-Checking Collective, and the Deepfake Analysis Unit, played a role in tackling disinformation during the 2024 general elections. With almost 400 million Facebook and over 500 million WhatsApp users, India stands as the largest market for social media platforms. By capitalising on this market power, regulatory bodies can push big tech towards positive policy changes to tackle disinformation,

such as audits and transparency actions for Very Large Online Platforms with more than 45 million users, similar to the EU's Digital Services Act. However, caution is needed, as there is a risk that ill-intentions could also escalate surveillance, potentially compromising democratic safeguards, with both censorship and surveillance highlighted as global risks in the WEF report. Platforms should be mandated with regular risk assessment. Adequate funding should be allocated for advancing cybersecurity research and innovation. Transparent content moderation policies must be implemented to address misleading content that threatens public health, safety, or democracy, with strict enforcement of non-discrimination rules. Online ads must disclose funding sources and target audiences to prevent malicious actors from spreading false narratives. Expanding public awareness initiatives, such as the Reserve Bank of India's Financial Literacy Campaign with Amitabh Bachchan, is essential for fostering critical thinking and societal resilience. Collaboration among civil society groups, fact-checkers, and regulators is crucial to create evidence-based policies for information integrity. A support system for independent research on disinformation and FIMI is necessary, along with stronger laws to protect journalists. With the global nature of disinformation, cross-border coalitions must be established for a coordinated global response.

This challenge goes beyond technology; it is a test of our shared democratic values and threatens our collective ability to uphold truth, unity, and equality. As the world's largest democracy, India must set an example of diversity and resilience in a growingly polarised global digital world. The real question isn't just about fighting falsehoods, but also about ensuring that we safeguard our unity in diversity.

Impact & Consequences

- Undermines Democracy: Misleads voters, promotes hate, fuels political divides.
- Economic Risk: Boycotts, fake health news affecting public safety.
- Global Security: Cross-border misinformation strains diplomatic ties.

Positive Measures Taken

- Fact-Checking Initiatives: e.g., Shakti Collective, Deepfake Analysis Unit.
- App Bans: To reduce foreign propaganda.
- Awareness Drives: Like RBI's financial literacy campaign with Amitabh Bachchan.





Recommendations/Way Forward

- Implement a Digital Services Act-like framework (EU model).
- Mandate platform audits, risk assessments, and AI councils.
- Promote digital literacy, transparency in ad funding, and non-discrimination in moderation.
- Create global coalitions for cross-border disinformation response.
- Ensure safeguards against surveillance and censorship abuse.

Conclusion

India must balance tech innovation with information integrity, lead global democratic responses, and protect its unity in diversity in the digital age.

SOLVE MCQ

Which of the following measures has been taken in India to combat the growing threat of disinformation?

- (a) Launching fact-checking initiatives like the Shakti Collective and establishing units to analyze deepfakes.
- (b) Banning all social media platforms to prevent the spread of misinformation.
- (c) Allowing unverified content to circulate without any restrictions on social media platforms.
- (d) Creating a global coalition to regulate the use of AI technology for content generation.

Answer: (a) Launching fact-checking initiatives like the Shakti Collective and establishing units to analyze deepfakes.

Explanation:

India has taken several steps to address the disinformation threat, including fact-checking initiatives such as the Shakti Collective and the Deepfake Analysis Unit. These measures aim to curb the spread of false narratives, misinformation, and harmful content. Additionally, India has banned several apps associated with foreign disinformation campaigns.

