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TODAY'S ANALYSIS

(20 February 2025)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- NAKSHA PROJECT
- AI ACTION SUMMIT: PM MODI'S KEY MESSAGE
- ECONOMIC SURVEY: CHAPTER 2
 - MONETARY & FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA
- MCQs

NAKSHA PROJECT

- The National Geospatial Knowledge based Land Survey of Urban Habitations
 (NAKSHA) is a pilot project launched by the Union Minister of Rural Development
 and Agriculture & Farmers, Government of India.
- It will be implemented in 152 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) across 26 states and 3
 Union Territories (UTs) in India.
- The NAKSHA project was announced in 2024 as part of the Digital India Land
 Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP).
- Its primary goal is to enhance the management of land records in urban areas and ensure accurate land ownership documentation.



• The total cost of the pilot project is estimated at ₹194 crore, fully funded by the Government of India.

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WHAT IS NAKSHA PROJECT

➤ National Geospatial **Knowledge-Based Land Survey of Urban Habitation** (Naksha), is a pilot programme of ministry of rural development's department of land resources, govt of India

Union agriculture and farmers welfare minister Shivrai **Singh Chouhan** launched the

project from Raisen on Tuesday

> The project is for urban settlements in 152 urban local bodies across 26 states and three Union territories

and update land records in urban areas to ensure accurate and reliable documentation of land ownership

➤ Its objective is to **create**

It aims to provide citizens with simple and secure access to their land records through modern technology & digital

means



KEY OBJECTIVES

- Creation & Update of Urban Land Records:
 - NAKSHA aims to create and update urban land records to ensure the accurate and reliable documentation of land ownership.
- **Empower Citizens & Reduce Disputes:**
 - The project will help empower citizens by providing legal documents for land ownership.
 - It will reduce land-related disputes and promote transparency in land transactions.

• Enhance Urban Planning:

 Updated land records will facilitate better urban planning, improving infrastructure and service delivery in urban and semi-urban areas.

Minimize Disputes & Ensure Accessibility:

 By ensuring accurate and easily accessible land records, NAKSHA will help minimize land disputes and conflicts.

Support Sustainable Urban Development:

 The project will provide data to help make informed decisions regarding land use and resource allocation for sustainable urban growth.

TECHNOLOGICAL INTEGRATION

Aerial Surveys:

 The Survey of India will conduct aerial surveys and provide orthorectified imagery to state and UT governments, which will be used for accurate mapping of urban lands.

Web-GIS Platform:

The Madhya Pradesh State Electronic Development Corporation (MPSEDC)
 will develop a Web-GIS platform to manage digital land records efficiently.

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• Storage Infrastructure:

 National Informatics Centre Services Inc. (NICSI) will provide the required storage infrastructure to support the project.

Ground Truthing:

 States and UTs will use aerial imagery to conduct field surveys and ground truthing, which will contribute to the final publication of land records.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Improved Governance:

The project is expected to enhance transparency and efficiency in land record management, contributing to better governance.

• Sustainable Urban Development:

- By enabling informed decision-making, NAKSHA will support sustainable urban development and improve planning processes.
- Significance of Digitizing Land Records:
 - Empowers Citizens: By providing legal and accessible land ownership documents.





- Reduces Disputes: Legal documentation minimizes conflicts, leading to a reduction in judicial burden.
- Enhances Governance: Transparency in land records promotes effective governance and urban planning.
- Boosts Investment: Easier access to land records makes it simpler for businesses to operate, supporting cities as growth centers.

ABOUT DIGITAL INDIA LAND RECORD MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Launched: The National Land Record Modernization Programme (NLRMP) was revamped as DILRMP in 2016.
- Type: A Central Sector Scheme with 100% funding from the Government of India.
- Key Components:
 - Land & Registration Computerization
 - o Revenue Court Digitization
 - Aadhaar Integration (Voluntary)
- Extension: The program's tenure has been extended from 2021 to 2026 for five more years.

KEY INITIATIVES & ACHIEVEMENTS

- Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) or Bhu-Aadhar
- BHOOMI SAMMAN

Achievements under DILRMP:

- 95% of Records of Rights (RoR) have been digitized.
- 68% of cadastral maps have been digitized.
- 95% of land registrations have been computerized.

CONCLUSION

The NAKSHA project is a significant initiative under the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP). By digitizing urban land records, it will improve governance, reduce land disputes, and support sustainable urban development. This pilot project is expected to lay the foundation for a nationwide rollout, ultimately improving transparency and making it easier for citizens and businesses to interact with the land record system.

AI ACTION SUMMIT: PM MODI'S KEY MESSAGE

- On February 11, 2025, Prime Minister Narendra Modi co-chaired the Al Action
 Summit in Paris with French President Emmanuel Macron.
- In his speech, he talked about the **global role of Artificial Intelligence (AI)**, how India can use AI to grow its economy, and the need to focus on **sustainability** and **employment** as AI continues to develop.



OPEN SOURCE AI & BIAS FREE MODELS

Open-Source AI Models

- Global Context of Open-Source AI: PM Modi called for countries around the world to work together on open-source AI.
- Open-source AI means that AI tools and models are freely available to the public.
- This allows anyone to use, change, or share them, unlike proprietary AI, which is controlled by large tech companies like OpenAI and Google.
- China's DeepSeek Model: PM Modi highlighted China's DeepSeek, a free and open-source AI model that is disrupting more expensive, closed models like OpenAI's GPT-3.
- DeepSeek has attracted global attention because of how it is freely available for use and modification.
- Western Al Models: Unlike DeepSeek, Al systems from the West are usually closedsource, meaning people can't use or change them.
- Some experts have raised concerns that this could cause problems with transparency and bias in these systems.

Bias-Free Al Models

- Bias in Al: PM Modi pointed out the need for Al models that do not have any biases,
 as many models are built using data that might reflect the biases of the creators. This
 can lead to unfair results.
- Indian Context: All models built in the West might not be suitable for India, as they
 may not understand the country's diverse languages and cultures.
- They might give answers that are not accurate or relevant for India.
- Funding for Indian Models: To address this, the Indian government is funding AI
 research that is designed specifically for India's diverse needs, including languages
 and societal differences.

SUSTAINABILITY IN AI: ENERGY DEMANDS & GREEN POWER

Energy Demands of Al

- Al's High Energy Consumption: As Al technology gets more advanced, especially with deep learning models, it will need more computing power.
- This will lead to an increase in energy consumption for data centers. Data centers
 are already responsible for about 1% of global electricity usage, and this will likely
 grow as Al continues to expand.



• Green Energy for Al Development: PM Modi stressed that Al should be developed using clean energy from sources like solar, wind, or nuclear power, to ensure that the growing energy needs of Al do not harm the environment.

Nuclear Energy as a Solution

- Nuclear Energy: PM Modi suggested that nuclear energy could be a good solution for meeting the increasing energy demands of AI, as it is clean and does not add to carbon emissions.
- Global Sustainability Disagreements: His comments came when countries like the
 US and UK were hesitant to support the Paris Al Summit declaration because of
 disagreements over the wording about sustainability and inclusivity in Al.

Efficient AI Design

- Optimizing Al Efficiency: PM Modi also talked about the need for Al systems to be more efficient.
- All models should use fewer resources, be smaller, and have a lower carbon footprint, to minimize their impact on the environment.

IMPACT OF AI ON JOBS

- PM Modi's Optimism: While many people are worried that Al will replace jobs, PM
 Modi expressed optimism.
- He said that AI will not eliminate jobs, but rather change the way we work, making work more productive and rewarding.
- Technological Displacement vs. Transformation: Instead of fearing job losses, PM
 Modi said the focus should be on adapting to the changing world of work, where AI will help humans, not replace them.

SKILLING & RESKILLING FOR THE FUTURE

- Upskilling the Workforce: PM Modi called for upskilling and re-skilling programs to help workers learn new skills that will be needed in an Al-powered world.
- As Al automates certain tasks, workers must be ready for new roles.
- National Skill Development Initiatives: India has several programs, such as the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Skill India Mission, which help individuals gain the skills necessary to work in jobs where AI can assist them.

CONCERNS AS PER ECONOMIC SURVEY

- Job Uncertainty: The Economic Survey 2023-24 raised concerns that AI could cause
 uncertainty in India's job market, especially in low-skill sectors like BPO and
 customer service, which are at risk of being automated.
- Vulnerable Workforce: Many workers in semi-skilled and unskilled jobs could lose their jobs due to AI, and the government is aware of this challenge.

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR JOB TRANSITION

- Building Robust Institutions: The Economic Survey suggested creating institutions that can help workers move into new jobs in higher-skilled areas, like healthcare, education, and advanced manufacturing, where AI can support human work rather than replace it.
- Al-Driven Employment Creation: Despite the risks, there is hope that Al will create
 new job opportunities in fields like Al development, machine learning, and
 automation engineering.

WORKFORCE GAP IN AI SKILLS

- Al Skill Gap in India: A recent QS study found that India is facing a skills shortage
 in Al.
- While businesses are eager to hire people with AI expertise, there aren't enough qualified candidates.
- Critical Skills Gap: Employers are particularly looking for skills in machine learning, data science, and Al infrastructure, but there is a shortage of people with these abilities, leading to a gap between what employers need and the skills available in the workforce.

CONCLUSION

PM Modi's speech at the **AI Action Summit** laid out India's vision for the future of AI. He emphasized the need for **open-source**, **bias-free AI models** that reflect India's diverse **culture** and **languages**, and the importance of using **green energy**, especially **nuclear power**, to power AI systems sustainably.

ECONOMIC SURVEY: CHAPTER 2 MONETARY & FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA (PART 3)

Technological Innovations in Banking:

Historical Context: Over the past several decades, banks have consistently adapted to the latest technological innovations to redefine customer interactions (how banks communicate and engage with customers).

Key Milestones:

- 1960s: Introduction of ATMs (Automated Teller Machines, machines that allow customers to withdraw cash and perform other banking functions without human assistance).
- 1970s: Introduction of electronic card-based payments (payments made through debit or credit cards powered by electronic systems).
- 2000s: Widespread adoption of 24/7 online banking (the ability to access banking services at any time via the internet).
- 2010s: Rise of mobile banking (using smartphones and other mobile devices to perform banking tasks).

• Current Era: The world is now in the artificial intelligence (AI)-powered digital age

(an era driven by technologies like AI and machine learning) due to decreasing

data storage (storing data digitally) and processing costs (costs associated with

computing power), greater accessibility (ease of access to technology), and

connectivity (availability of networks that enable devices to communicate with

each other).

Benefits of AI: These innovations can lead to higher automation (processes carried out automatically using technology) and often enhance human decision-making speed and accuracy when managed properly to mitigate risks (the potential for loss or negative outcomes).

INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES WRT AI

- OECD Principles: The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
 (OECD) has outlined core principles governing the use of AI, which include:
 - Inclusive growth (economic growth that benefits everyone),
 - o Respect for the rule of law (ensuring laws are followed in Al use),
 - Transparency and explainability (being clear about how AI works and its decisions).





- Robustness and safety (ensuring Al systems are strong and secure),
- Accountability (ensuring those who use Al are responsible for its actions).
- Hiroshima Al Process: The Hiroshima Al Process Comprehensive Policy
 Framework, established in December 2023, includes a set of guiding principles and a
 code of conduct, marking a significant step towards a coordinated global approach for the responsible development of Al.

AI GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

- RBI Initiatives: Establishing a robust Al governance is the first and crucial step in addressing the challenges that come with the implementation of Al systems in banking.
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has proactively engaged with regulated entities and experts to assess ongoing developments and effectively communicate its expectations through multiple engagement forums.
- Regulatory Sandbox: The RBI has created a regulatory sandbox (a controlled environment for testing new technologies) focusing on innovative technology products/services.

FREE-Al Committee: The RBI announced the establishment of a committee to create
 a Framework for Responsible and Ethical Enablement of Artificial Intelligence

 (FREE-Al) in the financial sector, to ensure that Al is used in a responsible and ethical
 manner.

INSOLVENCY & BANKRUPTCY CODE

- Purpose: The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016 is a comprehensive insolvency resolution framework aimed at addressing financial distress (situations where an entity cannot meet its financial obligations) and NPAs.
- Resolution Plans: By September 2024, 1,068 resolution plans were approved under the Code, resulting in creditors recovering ₹3.6 lakh crore—161% of liquidation value (the amount realized from selling assets in case of liquidation) and 86.1% of fair value (the estimated value of assets under normal market conditions).
- Liquidation: By September 2024, 79 corporate debtors (CDs) were closed under liquidation, with claims of ₹1.4 lakh crore and a liquidation value of ₹4,678.2 crore, yielding ₹3,674.1 crore.



MCQs

- Consider the following statements about the NAKSHA Project and mark the correct one:
 - 1. It is co funded by the Central, State & Local Government.
 - 2. Its primary goal is to enhance the management of land records in urban areas.
 - (A) Only 1
 - (B) Only 2
 - (C) Both 1 & 2
 - (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (B)

- Consider the following statements wrt Digital India Land Record Management Program (DILRMP) and mark the correct one:
 - 1. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
 - 2. Aadhar Integration is mandatory for the land owner.
 - (A) Only 1
 - (B) Only 2
 - (C) Both 1 & 2
 - (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (D)



- 3. Consider the following statements and mark *how many* of them are correct?
 - 1. Open Source AI models are prone to be more biased.
 - 2. DeepSeek is a closed source AI model.
 - 3. Open Source AI models are freely available to the public.
 - (A) Only 1 statement is correct.
 - (B) Only 2 statements are correct.
 - (C) All the statements are correct.
 - (D) None of the statements are correct.

Ans. (A)

4. Which of the following entity have launched Framework for Responsible and Ethical Enablement of Artificial Intelligence (FREE-AI)?

- (A) OECD
- (B) Ministry of Science & Tech, Gol.
- (C) Al Action Summit
- (D) RBI
- Ans. (D)