



NAMAN SHARMA
IAS ACADEMY

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1. Generic semaglutide widens access, but comes with risks

Why in the News?

The patent expiry of semaglutide in India has paved the way for domestic pharmaceutical companies to launch generic versions. This development promises to reduce the drug's monthly cost by 30–60%, shifting its accessibility from a niche, expensive treatment to a potentially mass-market solution for diabetes and obesity.



Background

- **The Drug:** Semaglutide is a glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonist. Originally developed for managing Type 2 Diabetes (under brand names like Ozempic), it gained global fame for its significant efficacy in weight management (under the brand name Wegovy).
- **Patent Regime:** Under the Indian Patents Act, 1970, the product patent for semaglutide has expired, opening the legal gateway for generic drug manufacturers to produce and market the drug domestically without infringing intellectual property rights.
- **The 'Magic Drug' Phenomenon:** High-profile endorsements and viral social media trends have positioned semaglutide as a lifestyle drug for rapid weight loss, leading to skyrocketing global demand and a parallel market for off-label use.

Feature

- **Price Reduction:** With domestic players entering the market, prices are projected to drop by 30–60%, from the current branded range of ₹8,000–₹12,000 per month. This makes the drug more accessible to the middle class and potentially viable for public health programs.
- **Market Shift:** The patient demographic is expanding. Doctors report a surge in consultations from non-diabetic individuals seeking the drug purely for cosmetic weight loss, shifting the usage from therapeutic to lifestyle.
- **Sizable Existing Market:** Contrary to assumptions, experts note that the branded version already had a significant user base in India, indicating a pent-up demand that generics will now saturate.

Challenge

- **Quality Control & Manufacturing Integrity:** Semaglutide is a protein-based peptide, similar to insulin. It requires:
- **Strict Cold-Chain Management:** Any break in the cold chain can denature the protein, rendering the drug ineffective or dangerous.
- **High Biosimilar Standards:** Generic versions of biologics (complex proteins) are not identical generics but biosimilars. If substandard products with impurities or incorrect dosing enter the supply chain, they pose severe risks of hypoglycemia, pancreatitis, or allergic reactions.
- **Regulatory Gaps:** The Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) faces challenges in ensuring that every generic entrant adheres to the strict Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) required for injectable peptide drugs.

Ethical & Medical Misuse:

- **Off-label Prescription:** There is a risk of widespread off-label use for mild weight issues in non-obese individuals, leading to unnecessary health risks like gallbladder disease, thyroid tumors, and gastrointestinal issues.
- **Lifestyle vs. Therapy:** The framing of the drug as a "magic" solution undermines the importance of diet and exercise, potentially leading to long-term dependency.
- **Equity vs. Necessity:** A policy dilemma arises: Should subsidized generics be prioritised for diabetic patients (where it is a medical necessity) or for the growing population suffering from obesity (a metabolic disorder)?

Way Forward

- **Strengthening Regulatory Oversight:** The CDSCO must classify generic semaglutide under stringent regulatory pathways, mandating post-marketing surveillance and ensuring compliance with WHO-GMP for cold-chain logistics.
- **Prescription Discipline:** The government, through the National Medical Commission (NMC), should issue strict guidelines to doctors against casual prescription. Semaglutide should ideally be restricted to prescription by endocrinologists or certified diabetologists unless the patient has clear metabolic indications.
- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Given the "magic drug" narrative, public health messaging must clarify the distinction between cosmetic weight loss and medically

indicated treatment. Patients must be educated about the risks of buying unregulated versions online.

- **Inclusion in Treatment Protocols:** The National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) could consider including semaglutide for specific indications (Type 2 Diabetes uncontrolled by other means) to regulate pricing under the Drug Price Control Order (DPCO) and ensure availability in public health facilities.

Conclusion

The entry of generic semaglutide represents a double-edged sword for India's public health landscape. On one hand, it democratizes access to a life-saving diabetes drug and offers a clinical solution to the burgeoning obesity epidemic. On the other hand, it exposes the fragility of India's regulatory framework concerning complex biologics and the ethical risks of medicalising lifestyle aspirations.

2. Impact of West Asia war likely to be felt for a long time, PM tells Lok Sabha

Why in the News?

Prime Minister Narendra Modi briefed the Lok Sabha on the escalating West Asia crisis, emphasising its prolonged impact on India's energy security, diaspora safety, and economic stability. He called for a united parliamentary response and outlined the government's preparedness measures amid growing regional instability.



Background

- **Geographical Proximity & Dependency:** West Asia (Gulf region) is India's strategic neighbourhood. It supplies approximately 80% of India's crude oil and 50% of its natural gas needs. The region also hosts nearly 1 crore Indian expatriates, making it critical for remittances (approx. \$50 billion annually) and energy security.
- **Strategic Chokepoints:** The Strait of Hormuz, through which 20% of the world's oil passes, is vital for India. Any disruption directly impacts Indian oil imports, freight costs, and inflation.
- **Historical Context:** India has traditionally maintained a delicate balancing act in West Asia, engaging with all stakeholders (Israel, Iran, and the Gulf monarchies) under the "Look West" policy, prioritising energy security and diaspora welfare without taking sides in regional rivalries.

Feature

Diplomatic Engagement:

- The Prime Minister has personally spoken to leaders of key West Asian nations to de-escalate tensions.
- India continues to advocate for "dialogue and diplomacy" over conflict, maintaining its consistent stance on peaceful resolution.

Energy Security Preparedness:

- **Strategic Reserves:** India currently has 5.3 million tonnes (MT) of strategic petroleum reserves, with plans to expand to 6.5 MT.
- **Refining Capacity & Diversification:** India has significantly increased refining capacity over the past decade and is diversifying crude sources to reduce dependence on a single region.
- **Coal & Fertiliser Stocks:** Adequate coal stocks for power plants and fertiliser arrangements for kharif sowing have been ensured to mitigate any supply chain disruptions.

Diaspora Protection:

- Over 3.75 lakh Indians have been safely evacuated from conflict zones (including Iran) through missions like Operation Devi Shakti and similar efforts.
- The government has secured assurances from regional leaders regarding the safety of Indian nationals.

Condemnation of Unlawful Acts:

- India explicitly condemned attacks on commercial ships and obstruction of international waterways, reaffirming its commitment to the freedom of navigation under international law.

Challenge

- **Energy Price Volatility:** Prolonged conflict could lead to sustained high crude oil prices, widening India's current account deficit (CAD), weakening the rupee, and fueling imported inflation, impacting fiscal management and household budgets.
- **Diaspora Safety & Evacuation Logistics:** With nearly one crore Indians in the region, a full-scale conflict would pose immense logistical challenges for mass evacuation, akin to the complexity of the 1991 Gulf War evacuation but on a larger scale.
- **Strategic Balancing Act:** India's long-standing policy of strategic autonomy is tested when its key partners are on opposing sides of the conflict. Any perceived tilt could damage bilateral relationships crucial for trade, investment, and counterterrorism cooperation.

- **Supply Chain Disruptions:** Beyond oil, West Asia is a key trade corridor. Disruptions to shipping routes (Red Sea, Hormuz) impact Indian exports (agriculture, textiles, pharmaceuticals) and the import of essential commodities like fertilisers and LPG.

Way Forward

- **Diversification of Energy Sources:** Accelerate efforts to diversify crude oil imports from non-traditional sources (e.g., the U.S., Guyana, Russia) and aggressively scale up the share of renewable energy, electric mobility, and green hydrogen to reduce structural dependency on fossil fuels.
- **Strengthening Strategic Reserves:** Fast-track the expansion of strategic petroleum reserves to 6.5 MT and explore setting up additional facilities. Enhance coordination between the Ministry of Petroleum, Indian Oil Corporation, and private refiners for dynamic stockpiling.

Multilateral & Bilateral Diplomacy:

- Utilise platforms like I2U2 (India-Israel-UAE-USA) and the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) to secure maritime chokepoints.
- Maintain a calibrated, principled stance-advocating for de-escalation, adherence to international maritime law, and protection of civilians-to retain credibility with all stakeholders.
- **Enhanced Diaspora Management:** Institutionalise rapid response mechanisms for expatriate evacuation, including pre-positioning of naval assets (INS ships) in the Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea. Strengthen the Madad portal and consular support systems.
- **Domestic Economic Resilience:** Maintain buffer stocks of food grains and fertilisers, and strengthen monetary policy tools to counter imported inflation. Promote alternative trade routes (e.g., International North-South Transport Corridor) to mitigate risks.

Conclusion

The West Asia crisis underscores the vulnerability of India's energy-dependent economy and its deep-rooted people-to-people ties with the region. The Prime Minister's statement reflects a dual approach: immediate crisis management through diplomacy and evacuation, and long-term structural resilience through energy diversification and strategic reserves.

3. Centre launches AI skilling drive with Google, YouTube

Why in the News?

The Union Minister for Information & Broadcasting and Electronics & IT launched three initiatives-National AI Skilling Initiative (in partnership with Google and YouTube), MyWAVES (a citizen creator platform), and in-built satellite tuners for DD Free Dish-aimed at democratizing technology, boosting the creative economy, and aligning with the Budget emphasis on the "orange economy."

Background

- **Creative Economy as a Policy Priority:** The 2025-26 Union Budget highlighted the "orange economy"-industries driven by creativity, culture, technology, and intellectual property-as a key pillar for employment generation and economic growth, particularly for youth and women.
- **India's Digital Ecosystem:** With over 900 million internet users and the world's largest data consumption per user, India has a burgeoning creator economy. Platforms like

YouTube host over 10,000+ Indian creators with millions of subscribers, yet formal skilling in AI tools remains limited.

- **AI Proliferation:** Generative AI tools (like Gemini, ChatGPT, and Vertex AI) are rapidly transforming content creation, journalism, broadcasting, and media production. However, there exists a skills gap between traditional creative professionals and AI-augmented workflows.
- **DD Free Dish Reach:** Doordarshan's Free Dish is India's largest free-to-air DTH platform, reaching over 4 crore households, primarily in rural and semi-urban areas. Expanding its accessibility through built-in TV tuners aligns with digital inclusion goals.

Feature

National AI Skilling Initiative (with Google & YouTube)

- Target: Training 15,000 youth free of cost through the Indian Institute of Creative Technologies (IICT).
- **Phased Approach:**
 - Phase I (March–June 2026): Foundational AI learning via Google Career Certificates and Google Cloud Generative AI pathways, including courses on AI Essentials, Prompting Essentials, and Generative AI Leader Path.
 - Phase II (July–December 2026): Advanced project-based specialisation for creative industry professionals, focusing on storytelling, YouTube best practices, and hands-on training with AI tools like Gemini 3 and Vertex AI.
- **Significance:** This marks a public-private partnership (PPP) model in emerging technology skilling, leveraging Google's technical expertise and YouTube's creator ecosystem.

MyWAVES: Citizen Creator Platform

- A platform integrated with WAVES OTT (the government's OTT initiative) that allows citizens to create, upload, and share content.
- Objective: To decentralise content creation beyond established media houses, giving local creators—especially from Tier 2/3 cities and rural areas—a national platform.
- Alignment: Complements the "Creators' Corner" scheme and promotes India's cultural and regional diversity.

In-built Satellite Tuners for DD Free Dish

- Mandating an advanced Electronic Programme Guide (EPG) and in-built satellite tuners in television sets.
- Impact: Eliminates the need for external set-top boxes for accessing DD Free Dish, reducing costs for consumers and expanding free-to-air television access to remote and economically weaker sections.
- Democratisation: Makes technology "more affordable and accessible," aligning with the Prime Minister's vision of technology democratisation.

Challenge

- **Digital Divide:** Despite India's large internet user base, access to high-speed connectivity, devices capable of running advanced AI tools, and digital literacy remains uneven across rural-urban and gender lines. Skilling initiatives risk benefiting urban, already-privileged youth disproportionately.
- **Quality & Certification:** While Google Career Certificates are globally recognised, the program's long-term effectiveness depends on industry acceptance of these certifications and placement linkages to ensure skilling translates into sustainable livelihoods.

- **Infrastructure for AI Training:** Advanced AI training requires robust cloud infrastructure, updated hardware, and continuous mentorship. Scaling such training to 15,000 participants while maintaining quality and hands-on exposure is a logistical challenge.
- **Platform Governance:** MyWAVES, being a government-backed creator platform, must navigate issues of content moderation, freedom of expression, and misinformation while ensuring it does not compete unfairly with private OTT platforms. Clear guidelines on intellectual property rights and content ownership will be critical.

Centre launches AI skilling drive with Google, YouTube

Part of initiatives unveiled by Ashwini Vaishnaw to boost creative economy; a citizen creator platform, and in-built satellite tuners in television sets for access to DD Free Dish launched

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Union Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw on Monday unveiled three new initiatives aimed at strengthening India's media, broadcasting, and digital sector and promoting the "orange economy", or the creative economy.

The creative economy includes industries where economic value is generated primarily from creativity, culture, technology, and intellectual property.

The three initiatives are named the National AI Skilling Initiative in partnership with Google and YouTube through the Indian Institute of Creative Technologies (IICT); MyWAVES, a citizen creator platform on WAVES OTT; and the rollout of advanced Electronic Programme Guide and in-built satellite tuners in television sets for enhancing access to DD Free Dish services.

Key media and entertainment industry representatives, the head of YouTube India along with senior Ministry officials took part in the event.

Underscoring Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of democratising tech-



Union Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw says the initiatives will make technology more affordable and accessible. SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

nology, Mr. Vaishnaw said the initiatives will make technology more affordable and accessible. He said that with in-built satellite tuners and an advanced programme guide, citizens can now access content easily without additional equipment.

He described MyWAVES as a powerful platform for content creators, enabling them to create, upload, and share content.

Referring to the Union Budget announcements, he underlined the government's commitment to promoting the "orange economy" and supporting the creative sector.

The Union Minister said under the National AI Skilling Initiative, being implemented with the support of YouTube, about 15,000 youth will be trained without levying any fee.

He spoke about the "Creators' Corner" scheme and urged content creators to actively use Doordarshan and platforms such as MyWAVES to showcase India's rich culture and regional diversity.

Speaking about the partnership's impact, YouTube India managing director Gunjan Soni said: "We believe that AI has the potential to open up remarkable opportunities for India's

dynamic creative economy. Through our collaboration with the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and IICT, we aim to equip creators and professionals with the skills required to master the tools of the future, leverage AI to tell more compelling stories... expand their reach to new audiences, and play a role in shaping the future of media."

The AI skilling programme will be conducted in two phases – Phase I from March 23 to June 30 2026, and Phase II from July to December 2026.

The first phase will focus on foundational AI learning at scale through Google Career Certificates and Google Cloud Generative AI learning paths. Participants will undergo courses such as AI Essentials, Prompting Essentials, Introduction to Generative AI, and Generative AI Leader Path.

The second phase will involve advanced, project-based specialisation for the creative industry. The curriculum will include modules on the art of storytelling, YouTube best practices, and advanced training using AI tools such as Gemini 3 and Vertex AI.

- **Television Manufacturing Compliance:** Mandating in-built satellite tuners requires coordination with TV manufacturers. Ensuring cost compliance without passing on significant price increases to consumers is a regulatory balancing act.

Way Forward

- **Targeted Outreach & Inclusivity:** The AI skilling program should incorporate reserved seats for women, SC/ST, and aspirants from rural areas. Partnerships with Common Service Centres (CSCs) and community radio stations can help extend training to remote locations.
- **Industry Integration & Livelihood Support:** Link the skilling program with industry internships, apprenticeships, and gig economy opportunities in media, advertising, and digital production. Establish a creator economy task force to map job roles and career pathways.
- **Strengthening the IICT:** The Indian Institute of Creative Technologies should evolve into a centre of excellence for AI in creative industries, developing localised curricula, vernacular content, and research on AI ethics, bias, and copyright issues in generative AI.
- **Regulatory Clarity for Creator Platforms:** MyWAVES should operate under a clear framework for content rights, monetisation, and dispute resolution to attract creators while safeguarding against misuse. It can serve as a complementary platform to private OTTs rather than a competitor.
- **Standardisation & Consumer Awareness:** For in-built satellite tuners, the Ministry should work with the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) to ensure quality benchmarks and launch awareness campaigns to educate consumers, especially in rural areas, about the feature's utility.

Conclusion

The three initiatives-National AI Skilling, MyWAVES, and in-built satellite tuners- represent a cohesive strategy to operationalise the vision of a technology-led creative economy. By bridging the skills gap in AI, democratizing content creation, and expanding free-to-air broadcasting, the government is attempting to position India not merely as a consumer of technology but as a creator of AI-augmented cultural and digital goods.

4. The evolving diagnostic landscape for tuberculosis

Why in the News?

Ahead of World Tuberculosis Day (March 24), the WHO recommended new near point-of-care molecular tests, endorsed tongue swab sampling and sputum pooling strategies, and reaffirmed the role of AI-enabled portable chest X-rays. These developments mark a transformative decade in TB diagnostics, with significant implications for India's goal of TB elimination by 2025.

Background

- **India's TB Burden:** India accounts for approximately 27% of the global TB burden, with an estimated 2.7 million cases annually. Despite progress under the National Tuberculosis

Elimination Programme (NTEP), challenges of underdiagnosis, delayed diagnosis, and drug-resistant TB persist.

- **Traditional Diagnostics:** For decades, India relied on sputum smear microscopy, a technique with low sensitivity (50–60%) and an inability to detect drug resistance. This led to missed cases, particularly among children, HIV-positive individuals, and those with extrapulmonary TB.
- **Shift in Policy:** In 2016, India began scaling up molecular testing (CBNAAT), followed by the indigenous Truenat in 2020. The current focus is on decentralising diagnostics, integrating AI, and expanding the diagnostic "toolbox" to achieve universal access to accurate, rapid testing.

Feature

WHO Recommendations (March 2024)

- **Near Point-of-Care Molecular Tests (nPOC-NAAT):** Portable, infrastructure-light molecular tests suitable for primary care settings.
- **Tongue Swab Sampling:** Non-sputum-based testing, particularly useful for children, the elderly, and those unable to produce sputum.
- **Sputum Pooling Strategies:** Enhances testing efficiency at scale by pooling samples, reducing costs and turnaround time.

AI-Enabled Portable Chest X-ray (CXR)

- **Community Screening:** NTEP has deployed hundreds of portable CXR machines in mobile vans under the Pradhan Mantri TB Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan, enabling active case-finding in remote areas.
- **AI Interpretation:** AI algorithms now assist in identifying suspicious lesions, reducing dependency on radiologists and enabling opportunistic screening across public and private facilities.

Expansion of Molecular Testing

- **Decentralisation:** Molecular testing (CBNAAT, Truenat) is being scaled up across districts, though access remains uneven.
- **Drug Resistance Testing:** Efforts are underway to reduce turnaround time for first-line and second-line drug susceptibility testing (DST) to ensure timely initiation of appropriate treatment.

Indigenous Innovation

- Indian innovators have contributed significantly to the global TB diagnostic market, with tools like Truenat now being used internationally. The focus is now on scaling these innovations domestically.

Challenge

Uneven Access to Molecular Testing

- Despite policy shifts, upfront molecular testing is not yet universal. Gaps persist in sputum collection, transportation, and turnaround time, especially for:
 - Hard-to-reach areas (tribal, hilly, and remote regions)
 - Vulnerable populations (elderly, persons with disabilities, urban slum dwellers)

Asymptomatic TB Burden

- The National TB Survey revealed that a significant proportion of TB cases are asymptomatic, rendering symptom-based screening insufficient. AI-enabled CXR addresses this, but requires seamless linkage to confirmatory testing.

Diagnostic Cascades & Attrition

- Patients screened positive on CXR often face attrition due to:
 - Delays in sputum collection
 - Long turnaround times for results
 - Loss to follow-up between screening and treatment initiation

Special Populations

- Children: Unable to produce sputum; low bacillary load; stool-based testing remains under-researched in India.
- Extrapulmonary TB (EP-TB): Accounts for nearly 25% of India's TB burden but remains difficult and expensive to diagnose, leading to catastrophic costs and poor outcomes.
- Latent TB Infection (LTBI): India is scaling up TB preventive therapy (TPT), but cost-effective biomarkers to identify those at highest risk of progression are lacking.

Health System Integration

- Effective use of AI requires capacity building at service delivery levels.
- Diagnostic tools must be integrated across public and private sectors, with robust referral mechanisms for non-TB findings (e.g., lung cancer detected on CXR).

Way Forward

Diagnostic Network Optimisation (DNO)

- Conduct systematic DNO to determine the optimal mix and placement of tools (AI-CXR, nPOC-NAAT, CBNAAT, Truenat) based on geographic, demographic, and epidemiological contexts.
- Establish a diagnostic cascade that is accessible, affordable, and person-centred.

Strengthening Implementation Research

- Field-test new tools (tongue swabs, nPOC-NAAT, AI-ultrasound for EP-TB) through robust implementation research that matches the pace of innovation.
- Generate India-specific evidence on cost-effectiveness, feasibility, and utility in real-world settings, particularly for low-bacterial-load and asymptomatic individuals.

Streamlining Procurement & Regulation

- Ensure all new diagnostics undergo rigorous review by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and a comprehensive Health Technology Assessment (HTA) addressing clinical, social, economic, and ethical concerns.
- Develop streamlined procurement pathways for both public and private sectors to prevent fragmentation and ensure quality.

Leveraging AI for Opportunistic Screening

- Install AI algorithms in digital X-ray machines across public and private facilities to enable opportunistic screening for TB and other respiratory disorders, reducing diagnostic delays.
- Build health system capacity to interpret and act on AI-generated alerts.

Focus on Vulnerable & Hard-to-Reach Populations

- Strengthen sputum collection and transport mechanisms, leveraging mobile vans, community health workers (ASHAs), and cold-chain logistics.

- Conduct systematic microplanning to refine screening efforts in urban slums and tribal areas.

R&D Priorities

- Children: Invest in implementation research on stool-based testing and non-sputum biomarkers.
- EP-TB: Pilot AI-enabled portable ultrasound alongside molecular testing; assess cost-effectiveness.
- Latent TB: Develop affordable, easy-to-use biomarkers to identify high-risk individuals for targeted TPT.
- Post-TB Morbidity: Focus on early diagnosis to reduce long-term lung damage and post-treatment sequelae.

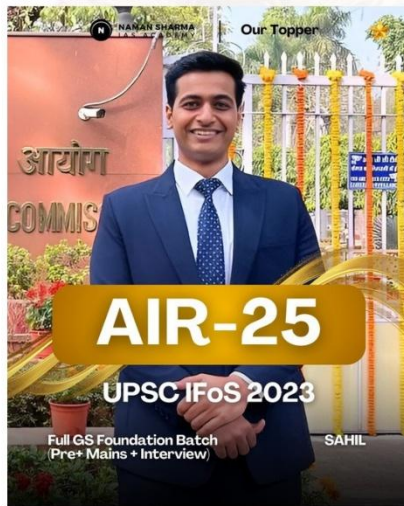
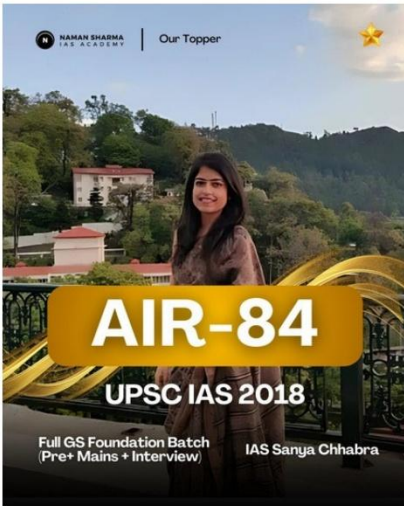
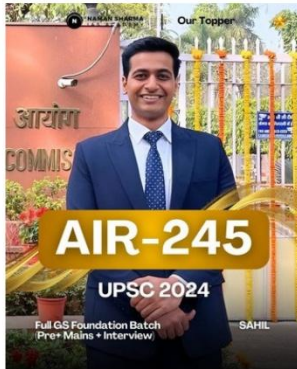
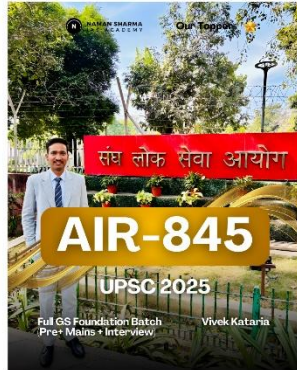
Conclusion

The TB diagnostic landscape is undergoing a paradigm shift—from a one-size-fits-all, microscopy-dependent approach to a comprehensive toolbox of AI-enabled screening, near point-of-care molecular testing, and non-sputum sampling. For India, this evolution presents an unprecedented opportunity to accelerate progress toward TB elimination. However, technology alone is insufficient. Success will depend on strategic implementation research, equitable access, integration across public-private sectors, and a relentless focus on vulnerable populations.



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