

## BHARATGEN – SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

**NEWS:** Recently, The Union Minister of State for Science & Technology has launched ‘Bharat Gen’ at the BharatGen Summit.

### WHAT’S IN THE NEWS?

#### About BharatGen

1. **Definition:**

BharatGen is India’s **first indigenously developed, government-funded, multilingual and multimodal** Large Language Model (LLM), tailored specifically to support and promote **Indian languages, culture, and diversity**.

2. **Multilingual & Multimodal Capability:**

The LLM supports **22 Indian languages** and combines multiple data modalities including **text, speech, and image**, enabling advanced **natural language and AI services** across linguistic and regional contexts.

3. **Developing Institution:**

BharatGen is being developed under the **National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS)** and implemented through the **TIH Foundation for IoT and IoE** housed at **IIT Bombay**.

4. **Supporting Agency:**

The initiative is funded and supported by the **Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India**, as part of its broader digital transformation mission.

5. **Objective:**

The primary goal of BharatGen is to **revolutionize AI and digital solutions across India’s linguistic landscape**, ensuring **regional inclusivity and local relevance** in AI applications.

6. **Execution Mechanism:**

BharatGen’s development is coordinated through a network of **25 Technology Innovation Hubs (TIHs)** established under NM-ICPS, each specializing in a specific technology vertical.

7. **Strategic Pillars:**

The broader mission (NM-ICPS) is anchored on four pillars:

- **Technology Development**
- **Entrepreneurship Promotion**
- **Human Resource Development (HRD)**
- **International Collaboration**

8. **Sectoral Significance:**

BharatGen is expected to empower critical sectors like:

- **Healthcare** (multilingual diagnostics, chatbot consultations)
- **Education** (language-inclusive content, translation tools)
- **Agriculture** (voice-based advisories for farmers in native languages)
- **Governance** (public service delivery using region-specific AI solutions)

9. **Governance and Grievance Redressal:**

BharatGen aims to integrate multilingual AI systems into public platforms such as **CPGRAMS** (Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System), making citizen engagement **more inclusive and accessible**.

## **National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS)**

1. **Launch Year:**

The NM-ICPS was **approved by the Union Cabinet in 2018** to strengthen India's research ecosystem in emerging technologies.

2. **Nodal Ministry:**

It is operated under the **Department of Science & Technology (DST)**.

3. **Mission Aim:**

To develop **cutting-edge platforms** for **Research and Development (R&D)**, **translational research**, **product development**, **start-up incubation**, and **commercialization** in the field of Cyber-Physical Systems.

4. **Establishment of TIHs:**

**25 Technology Innovation Hubs** have been created in **premier academic and research institutes** across India to spearhead vertical-specific research and innovation.

5. **Technology Vertical Areas Include:**

- **Artificial Intelligence (AI) & Machine Learning (ML)**
- **Robotics & Autonomous Systems**
- **Cybersecurity**
- **Big Data & Predictive Analytics**
- **Intelligent Collaboration Systems**
- **Quantum Computing & Quantum Technologies**
- **Advanced Communication Systems**
- **Smart Agriculture & Water Management**
- **Mining Technologies, etc.**

## About Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS)

### 1. Definition:

A **Cyber-Physical System (CPS)** is an integration of **physical processes, computational algorithms, and networked sensors and systems** to enable real-time monitoring and control.

### 2. Functionality:

CPS enables a tight coupling between the **cyber (computational)** and **physical (real-world)** elements, creating systems that **sense, compute, and act** autonomously.

### 3. Applications of CPS:

- **Smart Grids** (for energy optimization)
- **Autonomous Vehicles** (real-time navigation and obstacle detection)
- **Medical Devices** (remote surgeries, health monitoring)
- **Industrial Automation** (smart manufacturing, predictive maintenance)

## About Large Language Models (LLMs)

### 1. Definition:

LLMs are a class of **artificial intelligence models** trained on massive text datasets using architectures like **Transformers**, enabling them to understand and generate human-like language.

### 2. Core Features:

- **Contextual Understanding**
- **Multilingual Processing**
- **Ability to handle unstructured data** across tasks

### 3. Applications of LLMs:

- **Natural Language Understanding (NLU)**
- **Machine Translation and Transcription**
- **Content Generation (text, code, reports)**
- **Conversational Agents (chatbots)**
- **Summarization and Question Answering**
- **Sentiment Analysis and Language Modelling**

## About Internet of Things (IoT)

### 1. Definition:

IoT refers to a **network of interconnected physical devices**, embedded with sensors, software, and connectivity, which enables them to **collect, transmit, and act on data**.

### 2. Use Cases:

- **Smart Homes and Appliances**
- **Wearable Fitness Devices**
- **Industrial Monitoring and Automation**
- **Agricultural Sensors**
- **Connected Vehicles**

## About Internet of Everything (IoE)

### 1. Definition:

IoE is a broader framework that connects **people, processes, data, and things** to create a more **intelligent and adaptive digital environment**.

### 2. Difference from IoT:

- While **IoT focuses on machine-to-machine (M2M)** communication, **IoE includes human-to-machine (M2P) and human-to-human (P2P)** interactions.
- IoE emphasizes **holistic cognition** through enhanced **interconnectivity and automation**.

### 3. IoE Use Scenarios:

- **Smart Cities** (citizen data + smart infrastructure)
- **E-Governance** (integrating citizen feedback with service delivery)
- **Smart Healthcare** (real-time analytics + doctor-patient interactions)

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