

WHAT ARE DEFIBRILLATORS?

According to new research, defibrillators are used in only one out of every ten cardiac arrests where lifesaving devices are available.



About Defibrillators:

- Defibrillators are devices that send an electric pulse or shock to the heart to restore a normal heartbeat.
- They are used to prevent or correct an arrhythmia, an uneven heartbeat that is too slow or too fast.
- If the heart suddenly stops, defibrillators can also help it beat again.
- There are three types of defibrillators: AEDs, ICDs, and WCDs.
 - Automated External Defibrillators (AED):
 - An AED is a lightweight, battery-operated, portable device that checks the heart's rhythm and sends a shock to the heart to restore normal rhythm.
 - The device is used to help people having cardiac arrest.
 - Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillators (ICDs):
 - ICDs are placed through surgery in the chest or stomach area, where the device can check for arrhythmias.
 - Arrhythmias can interrupt the flow of blood from your heart to the rest of your body or cause your heart to stop.
 - The ICD sends a shock to restore a normal heart rhythm.
 - Wearable Cardioverter Defibrillators (WCDs):
 - WCDs have sensors that attach to the skin.
 - They are connected by wires to a unit that checks your heart's rhythm and delivers shocks when needed.
 - Like an ICD, the WCD can deliver low- and high-energy shocks. The device has a belt attached to a vest that is worn under your clothes.
 - Your provider fits the device to your size. It is programmed to detect a specific heart rhythm.

NYAYA VIKAS PORTAL

The Nyaya Vikas Portal has been created for monitoring the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Nyaya Vikas.



About Nyaya Vikas Portal:

- This portal helps in **empowering stakeholders with seamless access to information** about funding, documentation, project monitoring and approval.

Key features of the Nyaya Vikas Scheme

- The **Department of Justice** has been implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Districts and Subordinate Judiciary since 1993-94.
- Under the Scheme, **central assistance is provided to the State Government / UT Administrations for the construction of court halls and residential units** for Judicial Officers / Judges of District and Subordinate Courts.
- The funds sharing pattern under the Scheme for **Centre and State is 60:40 in respect of States** other than North Eastern and Himalayan States.
- The fund's sharing pattern is **90:10 in respect of North Eastern** and Himalayan States and 100% in respect of Union Territories.
- The portal has been created for monitoring the implementation of this Scheme.

PRADHAN MANTRI BHARTIYA JAN AUSHADHI KENDRA

Recently, the Government of India has decided to allow 2000 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) to open Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendras across the country.



About Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendras:

- These are set up under **Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana**,

which was launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, **Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers** in November 2008.

- **Objective:** To provide quality medicines at affordable prices for all, particularly the poor, to reduce out-of-pocket expenses in healthcare.
- These Jan Aushadhi Kendras **provide generic drugs**, which are available at lesser prices but are equivalent in quality and efficacy to expensive branded drugs.
- Jan Aushadhi stores also sell allied medical products commonly sold in chemist shops to improve the viability of running the Jan Aushadhi store.
- **Pharmaceutical & Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI)** has been established under the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Govt. of India, with the support of all the CPSUs for co-ordinating procurement, supply, and marketing of generic drugs through the PMBKs.
- The incentive **amount of Rs.5 lakh** will be provided to set up Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra.

Who can open a Jan Aushadhi Kendra?

- State Governments or any organization / **reputed NGOs**/ Trusts / Private hospitals / charitable institutions / Doctors / Unemployed pharmacists/ individual entrepreneurs are eligible to apply for the new Jan Aushadhi Kendra.
- The applicants shall have to employ one B Pharma / D Pharma degree holder as Pharmacist in their proposed store.

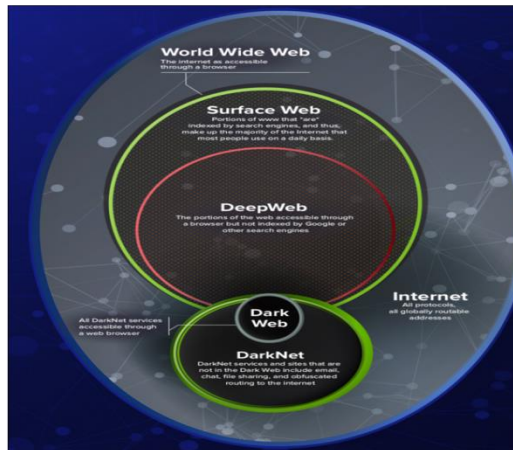
[NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU BUSTS MAJOR DARKNET-BASED LSD SMUGGLING SYNDICATE](#)

Why in news?

- **Narcotics Control Bureau** busted a pan-India drugs trafficking network operating on the dark web with the largest ever seizure of 15,000 LSD blots in one operation.
- LSD or **lysergic acid diethylamide** is a synthetic chemical based-drug and is categorised as a hallucinogen.

- Possession of 0.1 gram of LSD, which is the commercial quantity for the hallucinogenic drug, invites strict legal action under the **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act**.
- The network, which operated in the darknet and used cryptocurrencies for payments, was spread across Poland, the Netherlands, the US and various states in India.

Dark Net



- Dark Net, also referred to as dark web, is a maze of secret websites which can be accessed only through encrypted channels.
- In other words, it is the hidden collective of internet sites only accessible by a specialized web browser.
- It is used for keeping internet activity anonymous and private, which can be helpful in both legal and

illegal applications.

The dark web vs. the deep web

- Both the dark and deep web share one thing in common: Neither can be found in search engine results.
- The difference between them primarily lies in how their content is accessed.
- Deep web pages can be accessed by anyone with a standard web browser who knows the URL.
- Dark web pages, in contrast, require special software with the correct decryption key, as well as access rights and knowledge of where to find the content.

How Dark Net operates?

- The darkweb operates in secrecy using **The Onion Router (ToR)**.
- ToR is free and open-source software for enabling anonymous communication.
- It is an Internet based system to prevent eavesdropping and traffic analysis attacks.
- Experts say darknet is very tough to penetrate owing to its end-to-end encryption.

- The access to darknet is possible only through specialized browsers like Tor, Freenet, I2P and Tails to surf the darknet anonymously.
- The privacy-centric browser like Tor routes the web page requests through proxy servers thus making your IP address untraceable.

Use of Dark Net



- Nowadays, darknet has become a hidden platform meant for the sale and purchase of much of the contraband items like
 - drugs, arms, pornographic content and other illegal activities.
- Due to its ability to provide an anonymous cover, the platform has become a safe haven for criminals dealing in every kind of illegal activity.
- The matter gets complicated with the evolution of cryptocurrencies like bitcoin.
- **It is also used by people who require privacy for entirely legal reasons.**
 - E.g., the exchange of proprietary business information or communication by political activists.
 - Darknet helps to protect the right to freedom of information and online privacy of individuals and is therefore often used by journalists and other activists.
- One ethical use for the dark web is for law enforcement and threat intelligence agencies.
- These types of professionals may search the dark web for signs of cybersecurity or data breaches, illegal activity, scams or other emerging threats.

Legality of accessing the dark web in India

- **Accessing the dark web is legal in India.** The Indian government does not recognize it as an illegal activity.
- However, this doesn't mean one is free to do whatever he/she wants.
- Various activities like child pornography, buying guns, pistols, rifles, drugs, etc. are considered to be illegal.

- Hence, the dark web is not illegal. It is the activity or the intent of a person that is taken into account while using the dark web.

Regulatory Challenges

- The biggest challenge with respect to regulation of the dark web is its encryption technique and anonymity.
- Apart from the strong encryption techniques, most financial transactions on the dark web are performed in cryptocurrencies which provide further anonymity.
- The trans-border nature of the dark web further complicates the matter.
- Ensuring **right to freedom of information and online privacy** while eliminating the illegal activities thriving on dark web is a challenge.

What India is doing?

- In August 2021, at the BRICS meeting, India discussed the misuse of the darknet for drug trafficking during a webinar conference of BRICS nations.
 - The group of nations will soon be coming up with a solution.
- A comprehensive legislative policy to deal with this domain is being discussed.
 - It was deliberated upon in 56th All-India DGP-IGP Conference being held at UP Police headquarters, Lucknow.

SOCIAL JUSTICE MINISTRY REPORT ON MANUAL SCAVENGING

Why in news?

- The Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has said that only 508 districts out of the total 766 districts in the country have declared themselves manual-scavenging free.
- The data was revealed in a booklet the Ministry has prepared to outline its achievements under the current government since 2014.

NAMASTE Scheme

- NAMASTE stands for **National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem**.
- It has been launched with an objective to ensure safety and dignity of sanitation workers in urban India as well as providing sustainable livelihood to these workers.



CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK



- **Ministries involved:** It is launched as a joint initiative of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).
- **Implementing agency -** National Safai Karamchari Financial Development Corporation (NSKFDC) would be implementing agency for NAMASTE.
- **Coverage:** Five hundred cities (converging with AMRUT cities) will be taken up under this phase of NAMASTE. It will be implemented for the period 2022-26.

Aim

- Zero fatalities in sanitation work in India
- All sanitation work is performed by skilled workers
- No sanitation workers come in direct contact with human faecal matter
- Sanitation workers are collectivized into SHGs and are empowered to run sanitation enterprises
- All Sewer and **Septic tank sanitation workers (SSWs)** have access to alternative livelihoods

Components

- **Extending Insurance Scheme Benefits**
 - These workers and their families will be covered under the Ayushyaman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY).
 - The premium for AB-PMJAY for those identified SSWs families who are not covered earlier shall be borne under NAMASTE.
- **Livelihood Assistance**
 - The Action Plan will promote mechanization and enterprise development.
 - Identified SSWs and their dependants will be given counselling on available livelihood choices and an opportunity to acquire alternative skills, if they so desire. The worker may choose to explore an alternative livelihood option or an entrepreneurial venture
 - An SSW may choose to continue working in the sanitation sector, thereby becoming eligible for receiving capacity building training.
- **Saturation with Social Security Schemes' benefits**

- The identified SSWs and their family members will be extended benefits of all the social security schemes.
 - **Other assistance**
 - The scheme will include capital subsidies of up to ₹5 lakh on sanitation machinery costing up to ₹15 lakh and interest subsidies on loans.
 - Interest rates will be capped between 4-6% for the beneficiaries.
 - The scheme also provides for training the workers in the use of these machines, during which time a stipend of up to ₹3,000 per month will be provided.
 - **NAMASTE scheme**
 - The scheme for rehabilitation of manual scavengers has now been merged with the NAMASTE scheme for 100% mechanisation of sewer work.
 - The guidelines for this scheme are yet to be finalised, according to the Ministry.
 - The **FY 2023-24 Union Budget** showed no allocation for the rehabilitation scheme and ₹100 crore allocation for the NAMASTE scheme.
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