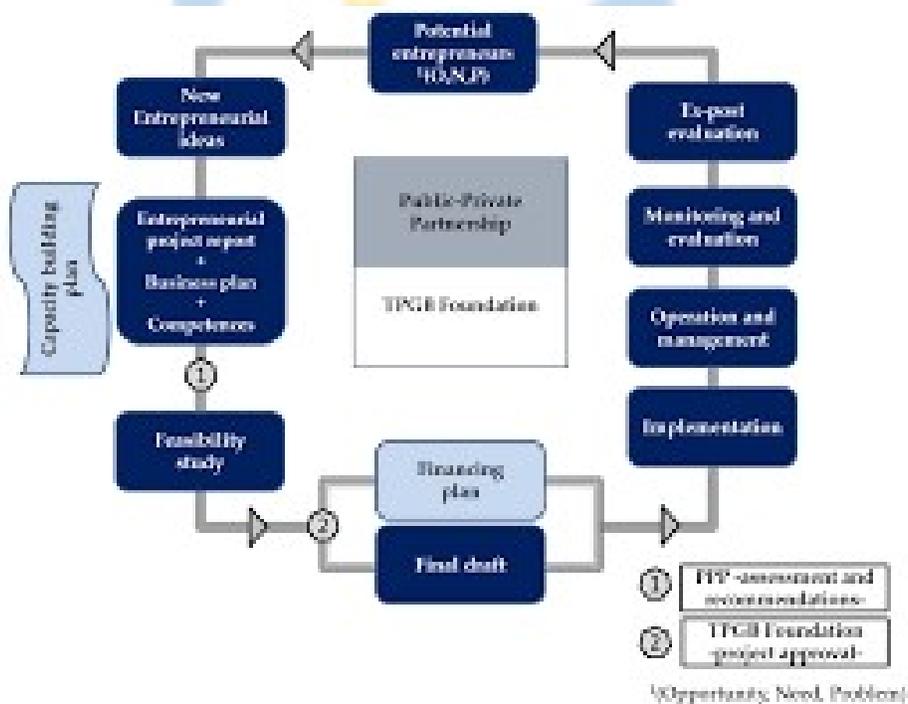


**Date - 24 August 2022**

# Phase II of the Rural Entrepreneur Project



- Recently National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) launched the second phase of Rural Entrepreneur Project in partnership with Sewa Bharti and Yuva Vikas Society.
- The objective of this initiative is to provide functional skills to the youth of India to enable them to multi-skill and earn their livelihood.

## **National Skill Development Corporation:**

- National Skill Development Corporation is a not-for-profit public limited company. It was incorporated on 31st July, 2008 under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (in line with Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013).
- NSDC was set up by the Ministry of Finance as a Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.
- The Government of India, through the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), holds 49% of NSDC, while the private sector owns the remaining 51%.
- It acts as a catalyst in skill development by providing funding to enterprises, companies and organizations providing skill training.

## **Rural Entrepreneur Project:**

- It is a unique multi-skill project, funded by NSDC, which aims to train 450 tribal students in Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand.
- This project is being implemented in six states- Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Gujarat.

## **Importance:**

- There is a dire need to increase ownership at the tribal level to create awareness about such schemes and initiatives.
- Tribal youth have so much power and potential that all we have to do is to utilize their talents in the right places.
- This initiative will provide economic empowerment to our tribal population.

## **Purpose:**

- Growth in rural/local economy
- Increasing employment opportunities
- Reducing migration pressures due to lack of local opportunities
- Conservation of natural resources

## **Implementation of Rural Entrepreneur Project:**

### **First round:**

- Participants from rural and tribal areas of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have been included in the first phase of training.
- The participants were provided with transportation, food and accommodation so that they would not miss out on learning opportunities due to paucity of resources.

## **Second Step:**

- The second phase of the pilot project started in Ranchi is being implemented by Yuva Vikas Society through Seva Bharti Kendra.
- National Skill Development Corporation under the aegis of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has assisted in setting up of laboratories and classrooms through Sector Skill Councils (SSCS) at Sewa Bharti Kendra Skill Development Centre.

## **The training under the project will be used in the following job roles that are relevant to the local economy.**

- Electrician and Solar PV Installation Technician.
- Plumbing and Masonry.
- Repair and maintenance of two wheelers.
- IT/ITES with e-Governance.
- Agricultural mechanization.

## **Initiatives taken by the government for skill development:**

- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
- Employment fair.
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK).
- Capacity building plan.
- School Initiatives and Higher Education.
- India International Skill Centers (IISCs).
- Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT).

YOJNA IAS

Swadeep Kumar

# Tomato flu: Kerala



- Recently, some parts of Kerala have reported cases of children below the age of five getting infected with tomato flu.

## **Tomato Flu:**

- This infection is named 'tomato flu' because red blisters appear on the patient's body which gradually increase to the size of a normal tomato and the person suffering from it suffers a lot.
- 'Tomato flu' is caused by Coxsackievirus A16.
- It belongs to the Enterovirus family.
- Enteroviruses are an old and important group of RNA viruses.
- Humans are the only host for enteroviruses (NPEVs).
- This infectious disease is caused by an intestinal virus that is rare in adults because they usually have an adequate immune system to defend against the virus.

## **Infection:**

- Tomato flu is highly contagious and children are at increased risk of exposure to tomato flu because viral infections are common in this age group and are more likely to spread through close contact.
- If the outbreak of tomato flu in children is not controlled, it can spread to adults and transmission can lead to serious consequences.

## **Symptoms:**

- The primary symptoms seen in children with tomato flu are similar to those of chikungunya, including high fever, rash, and severe joint pain.
- Like other viral infections, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration, joint swelling, body aches and general influenza-like symptoms have been observed in dengue.

## Remedy:

- This flu is self-limiting and there is no specific medicine for it.
- The treatment of tomato flu is similar to the treatment of chikungunya, dengue, hand, and foot and mouth disease.
- Patients are advised to self-isolate, rest, drink fluids and take a warm water sponge to relieve irritation and rash.

Swadeep Kumar

## Need for Police Reforms: IPC 1861



### Indian Penal Code 1861:

- The main objective of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1861 was to ‘use the police as a weapon of repression’ and to strengthen the British hold on India.
- Prevention and investigation of crime was never the priority of the British. Most of the British police constables were illiterate and were not even paid a ‘living salary’.
- The reforms suggested by the Fraser Commission (1902-03) were not accepted.

**However, the Indian Penal Code has undergone several changes since independence:**

### With reference to women:

### Prohibition of social evil of dowry:

- The Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in 1961.
- Section 498A (cruelty by husband and his relatives) and section 304B (dowry death) were included in the ‘Evidence Act’ by some amendments.
- Custodial harassment and sexual harassment have been considered as a violation of fundamental rights.

### **With reference to children:**

- The definition of rape has been broadened and offenses related to sexual assault have been made more stringent.
- Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act'2012 i.e. 'Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act, 2012 – POCSO', and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 have been enacted.

### **In terms of business:**

#### **Ease of Doing Business:**

- Electronic documents and signatures have been given legal recognition under the Information Technology Act 2000 to facilitate online transactions and to investigate cybercrime.

#### **Against Discrimination:**

- The 'Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act', was enacted in the year 1989.
- Some provisions of IPC section 377 have been removed, giving relief to the LGBTQ+ community.

#### **Against Terrorism:**

- The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was set up in 2008 (after the deadly 26/11 terrorist attacks in Mumbai) to investigate and prosecute crimes affecting national security.

#### **For Individuals:**

- The 'right to privacy' has been recognized as a fundamental right.
- The 'Sedition' (Section 124A) Act, is currently under the scrutiny of the Supreme Court.

#### **Institutional Change:**

##### **Moving to the Inquisitorial System:**

- By making judicial inquiry into custodial death and custodial rape mandatory, an attempt has been made to merge some elements of the interrogation system into the prevailing hostile system.
- Kolkata, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai, Lucknow and Noida 'Police Commissionerate System' has been implemented.

##### **Reform instead of retaliation:**

- The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, has been enacted with the aim of reforming the offenders rather than punishing them.
- The power to arrest has been reduced, the use of handcuffs has been banned.

- The presence of a lawyer is allowed during the interrogation.
- CCTV cameras have been installed in police stations.
- 'Human rights bodies' have been allowed to keep a constant watch.

### **Limitations of Reforms:**

- The police are still accused of being 'brute force'.
- The 'lack of faith' doesn't seem to end.
- Guidelines on police reforms were issued by the Supreme Court in Prakash Singh v Union of India (2006) but their implementation has been poor.
- Despite 'Police' being a state subject, so far no state government has given due attention to police reforms.
- The directive to separate investigation from law and order has not been implemented in the true sense by the states and union territories.
- Any State or Union Territory has declared 'Soli J. The Model Police Act prepared by 'Sorabji' has not been adopted.

### **Comprehensive Power of District Magistrate:**

- In Uttar Pradesh, 'District Superintendent of Police' is not able to transfer his station in-charge without the permission of the District Magistrate.
- Despite the directions of the Supreme Court, the performance assessment report of a Superintendent of Police is still written by the District Magistrate.

### **Solution:**

- Additional funding and training.
- Improving soft skills and ensuring fair investigation.
- There is a need to prevent unwanted and mechanical arrests.
- To reduce the burden on prisons, more offenses can be made bailable and more offenses can be brought under the purview of 'crime mitigation'.
- Use of technology and forensic techniques should be encouraged to enhance the quality of evidence.
- There is a need to set up a special wing to deal with new types of crime.

### **Conclusion:**

- The police should be accountable to its constitutional goal of establishing the rule of law.

**Swadeep Kumar**

## Reinvigorating the Chabahar port: Union Minister of Ports, Shipping & Waterways Sarbananda Sonowal visited Chabhar port on August 20.

**Prelims:** Current events of national and international importance.

**Mains:** India and its Neighborhood- Relations; Bilateral, Regional and Global Groupings and Agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests; Effect of Policies and Politics of Developed and Developing Countries on India's interests.

### **Chabhar port:**

- Chabhar port is located in Iran's southeastern Sistan and Baluchestan province.
- It is located on the **Makran coast on the Persian Gulf** occupied a unique location as ships, tankers etc. avoided the "chicken neck" on the Gulf of Hormuz.
- It is the only deep-sea port located on the edge of the Indian Ocean in Iran with direct ocean access.



### **Timelines of Chabhar plan:**

- First agreement for Chabhar was signed by then **Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 2003** with three fold objectives.
- **Zaranj -Delaram Highway** constructed during Manmohan Singh's government in **2009** connecting the trade route from the border of Iran to Herat and Kabul in Afghanistan's South.

- **PM Modi's visit in 2016** to Tehran led to signing of agreement between India and Afghanistan to develop Chabahar port, as well as the trilateral agreement for trade through Chabahar.
- Recently on the occasion of "**Chabahar Day**" function, India clarified it's vision of making the **Shahid Beheshti port** a "a transit hub" and link it to the **International North South Trade Corridor (INSTC)**, that also connects to Russia and Europe.

#### **Main Objectives of Chabhar plan:**

- Build India's first offshore port.
- Project Indian infrastructure prowess in the Gulf.
- Circumvent trade through hostile neighbor Pakistan by building long term, sustainable sea trade route.
- Find an alternative land route to Afghanistan after the defeat of the Taliban in 2001.
- Provide Central Asia with an alternate route to the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

#### **Significance of Chabhar port/plan:**

- It will become **Gateway for Indian trade** with Europe, Russia and CIS [Commonwealth of Independent States] countries.
- Port has the potential to develop into one of the most important commercial hubs in the region due to its geographic proximity to countries such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India as well as its status as a key transit center on the burgeoning International North-South Transport Corridor.
- Chabahar has simple trade procedures with other countries, as it is one of the few places in Iran that is exempt from U.S. sanctions.
- It will help in **India's "Look West" policy**, where India wants to improve its engagement with west Asian countries as well as with Afghanistan, Iran and Central Asian Republics (CARs),
- Chabahar opens directly into the Indian Ocean, and is a deep water port and it is a mere 1000 km from Kandla on the Gujarat coast. So, it will help Indian ships to bypass Dubai and reach Chabahar directly.
- India and Iran has shared objective of stability and security of Afghanistan as well as Iran is important to India for its energy requirements. So, Chabhar plan will help Indian firms in exploration and

development of new oil fields and improve strategic partnership between both countries.

- It will help India to address security concerns vis a vis China and Pakistan as China is building Gwadar port in Pakistan.

### **Road Blocks in India's Chabhar plan:**

- **Geopolitical road-block:** Specially Iran's relationship with western countries, particularly United States.
  - Increased in western sanctions against Iran put the Chabahar project on the back-burner.
  - Trump administration put paid to India's plans by walked out of the JCPOA in 2018 hampering India's plan by slapping new sanctions on dealing with Iran. Hence, Modi government "**zeroing out**" all its oil imports from Iran, causing a strain in ties.
  - Even special "**carve-out**" on sanctions for Chabahar, by U.S. was not sufficient as it has been difficult to source equipment for the port construction from infrastructure companies that continue to fear secondary sanctions, as well as to engage shipping and insurance companies for trade through Chabahar.
- Hostile Taliban takeover of Afghanistan in August 2021 put an end to the humanitarian aid of wheat and pulses that, was being sent to Kabul via Chabahar. When India restarted wheat aid to Afghanistan this year, it negotiated with Pakistan to use the land route instead.

**Conclusion and Way forward:** Since, there are so many competing interests over Chabahar India require sustained and nuanced diplomacy to sustain the momentum.

**Sharad**

**5G**

**Prelims:** Current events of national and international importance; General Science.

**Mains:** Science and Technology- Developments and their Applications and

Effects in Everyday Life; Indigenization of Technology and Developing New Technology; Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, Robotics.

### What is 5G?

- 5G is the 5th generation mobile network. It is a new global wireless standard after 1G, 2G, 3G, and 4G networks.
- 5G enables a new kind of network that is designed to connect virtually everyone and everything together including machines, objects, and devices.
- 5G has **higher performance and improved efficiency** as it will deliver higher multi-Gbps peak data speeds, ultra low latency, more reliability, massive network capacity, increased availability, and a more uniform user experience to more users. empower new user experiences and connect new industries.
- 5G is designed for **forward compatibility** i.e. the ability to flexibly support future services that are unknown today.



### What are the previous generations of mobile networks?

- **First generation - 1G, 1980s:** 1G delivered analog voices
- **Second generation - 2G, Early 1990s:** 2G introduced digital voice (e.g. CDMA- Code Division Multiple Access).
- **Third generation - 3G, Early 2000s:** 3G brought mobile data (e.g. CDMA2000).

- **Fourth generation - 4G LTE, 2010s:** 4G LTE ushered in the era of mobile broadband.

### **Who invented /owns 5G?**

- No one company or person owns 5G, but there are several companies within the mobile ecosystem that are contributing to bringing 5G to life.

### **What underlying technologies make up 5G?**

- 5G is based on **OFDM (Orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing)**, a method of modulating a digital signal across several different channels to reduce interference.
- 5G uses the 5G NR air interface alongside OFDM principles.
- 5G uses wider band width technologies such as sub-6 GHz and mm Wave.

### **How is 5G better than 4G?**

#### **There are several reasons that 5G will be better than 4G:**

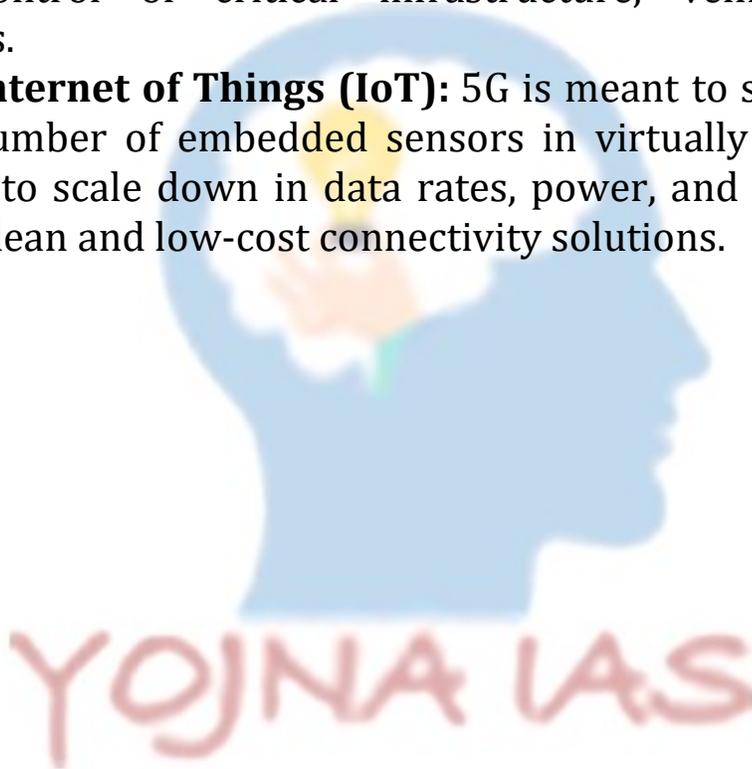
- **5G is faster than 4G:** 5G can be significantly faster than 4G, delivering up to 20 Gigabits-per-second (Gbps) peak data rates and 100+ Megabits-per-second (Mbps) average data rates.
- **5G has more capacity than 4G:** 5G is designed to support a 100x increase in traffic capacity and network efficiency.
- **5G has significantly lower latency than 4G:** 5G has significantly lower latency to deliver more instantaneous, real-time access: a 10x decrease in end-to-end latency down to 1ms.
- **5G is a unified platform that is more capable than 4G:** While 4G LTE focused on delivering much faster mobile broadband services than 3G, 5G is designed to be a unified, more capable platform that not only elevates mobile broadband experiences, but also supports new services such as mission-critical communications and the massive IoT. 5G can also natively support all spectrum types (licensed, shared, unlicensed) and bands (low, mid, high), a wide range of deployment models (from traditional macro-cells to hotspots), and new ways to interconnect (such as device-to-device and multi-hop mesh).
- **5G uses spectrum better than 4G:** 5G is also designed to get the most out of every bit of spectrum across a wide array of available spectrum regulatory paradigms and bands—from low bands below 1 GHz, to mid bands from 1 GHz to 6 GHz, to high bands known as millimeter wave (mm Wave)

## Where is 5G being used?

5G is used across three main types of connected services, including enhanced mobile broadband, mission-critical communications, and the massive IoT.

- **Enhanced mobile broadband:** 5G mobile technology can usher in new immersive experiences such as VR and AR with faster, more uniform data rates, lower latency, and lower cost-per-bit.
- **Mission-critical communications:** 5G can enable new services that can transform industries with ultra-reliable, available, low-latency links like remote control of critical infrastructure, vehicles, and medical procedures.
- **Massive Internet of Things (IoT):** 5G is meant to seamlessly connect a massive number of embedded sensors in virtually everything through the ability to scale down in data rates, power, and mobility—providing extremely lean and low-cost connectivity solutions.

**Sharad**



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