

### JAL JEEVAN MISSION (JJM)

Under Azadi ka Amrit Kaal, JJM celebrates a new milestone of ensuring safe and clean drinking water through taps to more than 12 Crore rural households of the country.



#### About Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM):

- **Mission Objective:** To ensure HarGharJal (piped water supply) to all rural households by 2024 under the Jal Jeevan Mission.
  - As on date, 5 States (Goa, Telangana, Haryana, Gujarat and Punjab) and 3 UTs (Puducherry, D&D and D&NH and A&N Islands), have reported 100% coverage. Himachal Pradesh at 98.35%, followed by Bihar at 96.05%, are also poised to achieve saturation in the near future.
  - Working on the motto of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas aur Sabka Prayas, Jal Jeevan Mission is **marching towards achieving the SDG 6, i.e., safe and affordable water to all**, through provision of safe water through taps to all households, schools, anganwadis and other public institutions, in rural areas.
- **Executing agency:** Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation under the Jal Shakti Mantralaya.
- **Strategy:**
  - This Mission will focus on integrated demand and supply side management of water at the local level, including creation of local infrastructure for source sustainability like rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and management of household wastewater for reuse in agriculture.
  - The Mission will converge with other Central and State Government Schemes to achieve its objectives of sustainable water supply management across the country.
- **Funding Pattern:**
  - The fund sharing pattern is in the proportion of:
    - 50:50 between Centre and States,
    - 90:10 for Himalayan and North-Eastern States.
    - In case of UTs, 100% funding is provided by the Central government.

## SAGAR PARIKRAMA

The Union Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has recently announced the commencement of Phase-V of the Sagar Parikrama initiative.



### About Sagar Parikrama:

- It aims to address the challenges faced by fishers and stakeholders while uplifting their economic prospects through various fisheries schemes and programs, such as Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) & Kisan Credit Cards (KCC).
- Sagar Parikrama is an evolutionary journey envisaged in the sea across the coastal belt demonstrating solidarity with all fisherfolk, fish farmers and concerned stakeholders as a spirit of 75th Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying.
- The Parikrama shall be accompanied by the State Fisheries officials, Fishermen representatives, Fish-Farmers entrepreneurs, stakeholders, professionals, officials and Scientists from across the nation.
- The Phase-V journey will encompass six locations across the states of Maharashtra and Goa. During the journey, fishermen, coastal fishers, fish farmers, and young fishery entrepreneurs will receive certificates and sanctions related to the PMMSY, KCC, and State Schemes.
- Phase III covers mainly the coastal areas of Maharashtra and Gujrat. The Phase –I and Phase- II programmes of ‘Sagar Parikrama’ has been organized in March 2022 and September 2022 respectively.

## NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL



For giving fresh impetus to deliverables under the flagship Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), seven major field studies are being carried out by National Productivity Council (NPC).

## Why in News?

- The NPC is conducting field studies in seven areas such as best practices in **fish marketing system** of Andhra Pradesh and dissemination through workshop; **agro-climatic zone-specific mapping of innovative fishing practices** for enhancing production and productivity in Upper Gangetic Plain Region etc.
- It will help strengthen the mechanism of delivery of the central scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY).

## National Productivity Council:

- It is an **autonomous organization** under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), **Ministry of Commerce & Industry**.
- It was **set up in 1958**.
- **Objectives:**
  - To **promote innovation-led productivity** in a sustained manner in **all spheres of national economy** through a holistic and inclusive approach by addressing the triple bottom line – **Economic, Environmental and Social**.
  - To **propagate productivity consciousness** and culture amongst Govt., Business and Society.
  - To act as a **total solution provider for Industry, Services, and Agriculture sectors** for augmenting productivity through Training, Consultancy and Research wherever needed through alliances and partnerships.
- It is a **constituent of the Tokyo-based Asian Productivity Organisation (APO)**, an **Inter-Governmental Body** of which the Government of India is a **founding member**.

## Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)

- PMMSY is being **implemented by the Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (FAHD), Government of India**.
- PMMSY is a scheme to **bring about Blue Revolution through sustainable and responsible development** of fisheries sector in the country at an estimated investment of Rs. 20,050 crores.
- PMMSY is being **implemented in all the States and Union Territories since FY 2020-21**.

- It is designed to address critical gaps in the fisheries value chain from fish production, productivity and quality to technology, post-harvest infrastructure and marketing.
- 

## GLOBAL REPORT ON INTERNAL REPLACEMENT 2023

The number of internally displaced people (IDPs) around the world reached 71 million as of the end of 2022, according to the recently published Global Report on Internal Replacement 2023.



### About Global Report on Internal Replacement 2023:

- It is released by the Norwegian Refugee Council's Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).
- Internal displacement refers to people forced to move inside their own borders and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre's report didn't take into account those who left for different countries.

### Highlights of the 2023 Report:

- The number of internally displaced people (IDPs) around the world reached 71.1 million as of the end of 2022, an increase of 20 per cent from the previous year.
  - Conflict and violence triggered 28.3 million internal displacements worldwide.
  - The conflict in Ukraine triggered nearly 17 million displacements.
  - 32.6 million people were displaced due to disasters, an increase of 40 per cent from 2021 largely the result of the effects of La Niña which continued for a third consecutive year.
  - Of the total disaster displacement, 98 per cent were triggered by weather-related events like floods and storms.
  - India recorded the fourth largest disaster displacement, with 2.5 million displacements.
  - Pakistan had the highest number of disaster displacements in the world in 2022, at 8.16 million.
- 

## WHAT IS MINIMUM IMPORT PRICE (MIP)?



The Central Government recently introduced the Minimum Import Price (MIP) for apples in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K).

**About Minimum Import Price (MIP):**

- **What is MIP?** MIP is a temporary measure to provide protection to domestic farmers from predatory pricing of imports. Below this price, import of the commodity is not allowed.
- **Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)** is an arm of the commerce ministry which frames rules related to exports and imports.

**MIP for Apples:**

- It aims to protect their interests by **preventing tax-free imports of apples from other countries**, ensuring a level playing field for the local apple industry.
- According to the policy, **any apple costing less than Rs 50 per kg cannot be imported.**
- **Benefits:**
  - It will help **stabilize apple prices in the local market** by reducing the oversupply of cheap imported apples.
  - This stability will **enable local farmers to fetch better prices for their produce.**

---

## SANCHAR SAATHI PORTAL

Union Minister of Communications recently launched a citizen-centric Sanchar Saathi portal today.



**About Sanchar Saathi portal:**

- The portal aims to provide various reforms and services related to mobile connections and telecommunications.
- It has been developed by **C-DoT** under the **Department of Tele-communications (DoT)** to **prevent frauds** such as identity theft, forged KYC, banking frauds etc.
- The portal **allows mobile phone users** to:
  - Check the connections registered on their names,

- Report fraudulent or unrequired connections,
- Block the mobile phones which are stolen/lost,
- Check IMEI genuineness before buying a mobile phone,
- The **three reforms are being introduced** as part of the portal's framework:
- **CEIR (Central Equipment Identity Register)**: It enables the **tracking and blocking of lost or stolen phones** anywhere in the country.
- **Know your mobile connections**: It allows users to **check the number of mobile connections issued in their name** by logging in using their mobile number. This feature helps identify any unauthorized or unwanted connections, which can be blocked immediately.
- **ASTR (Artificial Intelligence and Facial Recognition powered Solution for Telecom SIM Subscriber Verification)**: This AI-based technology facilitates mobile connection analysis and includes features such as IMEI-based phone theft information messaging to law enforcement agencies and the owner. It also enables **blocking of any number associated with a particular IMEI and the tracking** of stolen mobile devices.
- The portal and its reforms aim to **enhance transparency, security, and accountability** in the telecom sector.

---

## THE DEMAND FOR A KUKI HOMELAND

### Why in news?

- Recently, Manipur's 10 Kuki-Zomi MLAs demanded a separate administration under the Constitution.
- This demand was made days after clashes between Manipur's Kuki-Zomi tribes and the majority Meitei community that left more than 70 people dead.

### Background

- The demand for a separate Kukiland dates back to the late 1980s, when the first and largest of the Kuki-Zomi insurgent groups, the Kuki National Organisation (KNO), came into being.
- The demand has surfaced periodically ever since.

- In 2012, it became increasingly clear that the demand for a separate Telangana state would be accepted. At that time, an organisation called the Kuki State Demand Committee (KSDC) announced a movement for Kukiland.
- **Demand**
- The KSDC claimed 12,958 sq km, more than 60% of Manipur's 22,000 sq km area, for Kukis and Kukiland.
- The territory of Kukiland included:
  - the Sadar Hills (which surround the Imphal valley on three sides),
  - the Kuki-dominated Churachandpur district, Chandel, which has a mix of Kuki and Naga populations, and
  - parts of Naga-dominated Tamenglong and Ukhrul.
- Unlike the Naga demand for a separate country, Kukis are only seeking a separate state within the Indian Union.

## Reasons behind the demand of Kukiland

- **Historical**
- The KSDC and sections of the Kuki-Zomi community have maintained that the tribal areas are yet to be a part of the Indian Union.
- They have contended that after the defeat of the king of Manipur in the 1891 Anglo-Manipur war, the kingdom became a British protectorate.
- However, the lands of the Kuki-Zomi were not part of the agreement.
- **The idea of the Zale'n-gam, or 'land of freedom'**
- As per the Kuki-Zomi people, the Kuki Zale'n-gam sprawled across a large part of India's Northeast and contiguous areas in present day Myanmar.
- Under the Treaty of 1834, the British handed over a significant chunk of this land to Burma to appease the Ava or Burmese king.
- According to the KNO, the Zale'n-gam included the area up to the Chindwin River in Myanmar.
  - It covered the bordering regions of India, the areas around the Nantalit river in northern Myanmar, and stretched to the Chin state in the south.

- In India, the Kuki homeland included:
  - the hill districts of **Manipur**, including the Naga areas, Kanjang, Akhen, Phek, and parts of Dimapur in **Nagaland**,
  - Karbi-Anglong, North Cachar Hills, and Halflong in **Assam**, and **Tripura**, as well as parts of the **Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh**.
- Over the years though, **this imagination of the homeland has shrunk to that of a state** created out of the hill areas of Manipur, including those dominated by the Naga tribes.
- **Identity and Cultural Preservation**
  - Manipur has a diverse ethnic population with Meitis controlling the Valley, Nagas on the surrounding hills and Kukis interspersed in between.
  - The Kuki community has a distinct cultural identity, language, and history.
    - The Kukis are Manipur's third major ethnic group, after the majority Meitei Hindus and the Naga tribes.
  - Hence, the community is demanding a separate state to preserve their identity and culture.
- **Clash with Naga group**
  - The community has alleged that Naga insurgent groups have been attempting to grab Kuki lands for decades.
  - During the Naga-Kuki clashes of 1993 more than 1,000 Kukis were killed, and many times that number were displaced.
- **Socio-economic development**
  - Some Kuki groups believe that a separate state would provide them with political power and control over their own resources which are largely controlled by the Meiteis.
  - This would allow them to achieve socio-economic development.
- **Administrative Autonomy:**
  - Kuki organizations argue that a separate state would enable them to make decisions on matters such as governance, law and order etc., based on their specific needs and aspirations.
- **Recent violence in Manipur**
  - Days after the tribal Kuki community clashed with the Meiteis on May 3, the demand for separate Kuki State has resurfaced.





# CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK



- A ‘tribal solidarity march’ was organised against the Manipur High Court’s direction to the State to take steps towards granting ST status to the non-tribal Meitei community.
  - Violent clashes broke out at various places in Manipur during the course of this march.
  - At least 71 people were killed and thousands were displaced in the violence.
  - The clashes prompted the state government to issue shoot-at-sight orders, enforce a curfew and ban internet services.
  - All the 10 Kuki MLAs (out of 60) in Manipur, including two state ministers, have raised the demand for a separate administration and separation from the state.
  - These MLAs alleged that the violence that started on May 3 was perpetrated by majority Meiteis.
  - It is tacitly supported by the existing government of Manipur.
- 

