



Date – 3 June 2022

Jal Jeevan Mission



- So far 50% of rural households in India have been covered under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).
- At the time of the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission in 2019, only 3.23 crore households i.e. 17 percent of the rural population had access to drinking water through taps.

Performance under the scheme:

- Goa, Telangana, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Puducherry and Haryana have already made significant achievements by reaching 100% household tap water.
- Punjab, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Bihar have more than 90 percent coverage and are making rapid progress towards achieving 'Har Ghar Jal' status.

About Jal Jeevan Mission:

- Under the 'Jal Jeevan Mission', it is envisaged to supply 55 liters of water per person per day through Functional House Tap Connections (FHTC) to all rural households by the year 2024.
- This campaign is being implemented by the Ministry of Jal Shakti.
- It was launched in 2019.

This mission ensures the achievement of the following objectives:

- Functionality of existing water supply systems and water connections.
- Sustainable agriculture along with water quality monitoring and testing.

- Combined use of protected water.
- Increase in drinking water sources.
- Drinking water supply system, gray water treatment and its reuse.

Under this the following works are included:

- Prioritizing installation of Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) in quality affected areas, villages in drought prone and desert areas, villages under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), etc.
- To facilitate functional tap connections to schools, Anganwadi centres, Gram Panchayat buildings, health centres, wellness centers and community buildings.
- Technological interventions to make water-quality problem areas pollution-free.

Execution:

- The 'Jal Jeevan Mission' is based on a community approach to water and includes comprehensive information, education and dialogue as a key component of the mission.
- The objective of this mission is to create a mass movement for water, through which it becomes everyone's priority.

- 90:10 for the Himalayan and North Eastern States, by the Center and the States for this mission; in the ratio of 50:50 for other states; And for the Union Territories 100% financial assistance will be provided by the Central Government.

Swadeep Kumar

Prevention of Money Laundering Act



- Recently, the Enforcement Directorate has arrested Delhi Health Minister and senior Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) leader Satyendar Jain in connection with his alleged involvement in the 'Hawala transaction' case under the 'Prevention of Money Laundering Act'. Act – PMLA) under criminal provisions.

About 'Prevention of Money Laundering Act':

- The 'Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA)' was enacted as a response to India's global commitment to combat the menace of money laundering (including the Vienna Convention).

Objectives of the Act:

- The 'Prevention of Money Laundering Act' (PMLA) was enacted in the year 2002 to curb money laundering (the process of converting black money into white) and to provide for confiscation of money-laundering property was implemented in.

There are mainly three objectives of PMLA:

- Preventing and controlling money laundering.
- Forfeiture of property received out of money laundering.
- Dealing with any other issue related to money laundering in India.

Dispute Redressal:

- Under the Act, the 'Adjudicating Authority' is appointed by the Central Government. This authority decides whether the property attached or confiscated is related to 'money laundering'.
- The Adjudicating Authority shall not be bound by the procedure laid down by the 'Code of Civil Procedure, 1908' but shall be

guided by the principles of natural justice and shall act subject to other provisions of PMLA.

Appellate Tribunal:

- An Appellate Tribunal appointed by the Government has been empowered to hear appeals against the orders of the 'Adjudicating Authority'. An appeal can also be made against the orders of the Tribunal to the appropriate High Court.

Special Court:

- Under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA), a provision has been made for the establishment of a special court by the central government.

Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Act, 2012:

- Under the Amendment Act, the concept of 'reporting entity' has been included which would include a banking company, financial institution, intermediary etc.
- Under PMLA, 2002, there was a provision to impose a fine of up to Rs 5 lakh, but this upper limit has been removed by the Amendment Act.

- Under the Amendment Act, provision has also been made for temporary attachment and confiscation of property of any person involved in money laundering activities.

Swadeep Kumar

Caste based census in Bihar



- Recently, in the all-party meeting held in Bihar, it has been unanimously decided to start the 'Caste-based Census' very soon.

Background:

- Two proposals by the Bihar Legislature demanding a 'caste based census' have already been rejected by the central government. The central government says the 'caste-based census' will be a "divisive exercise".
- However, the central government has also said that "states can conduct caste census on their own if they want".

How has the 'caste-related' details been collected so far?

- As per the prevailing practice, the 'Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes' details are collected by the enumerators as a part of the census, whereas, the details of other castes are not collected.
- Under the core method of census, all citizens provide 'self-declared' information to the 'enumerator'.
- Till now, the 'Backward Class Commissions' in different states have been doing their own calculations to find out the population of backward castes.

What type of caste data are published in the census?

- In independent India, data on only Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been published in every census conducted between 1951 and 2011. The details of other castes have not been published in the census.
- However, prior to this, caste data was published in every census conducted till the year 1931.

About Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011:

- The Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) conducted in the year 2011 was an important program to obtain data about the socio-economic status of different communities.

It had two components:

- First, a survey of rural and urban households and ranking of these households on predetermined parameters, and
- Second 'Caste Census'.
- However, the details of the economic status of the people in rural and urban households were released by the government only. The caste data has not been released yet.

Difference between 'Census' and 'Socio-Economic and Caste Census':

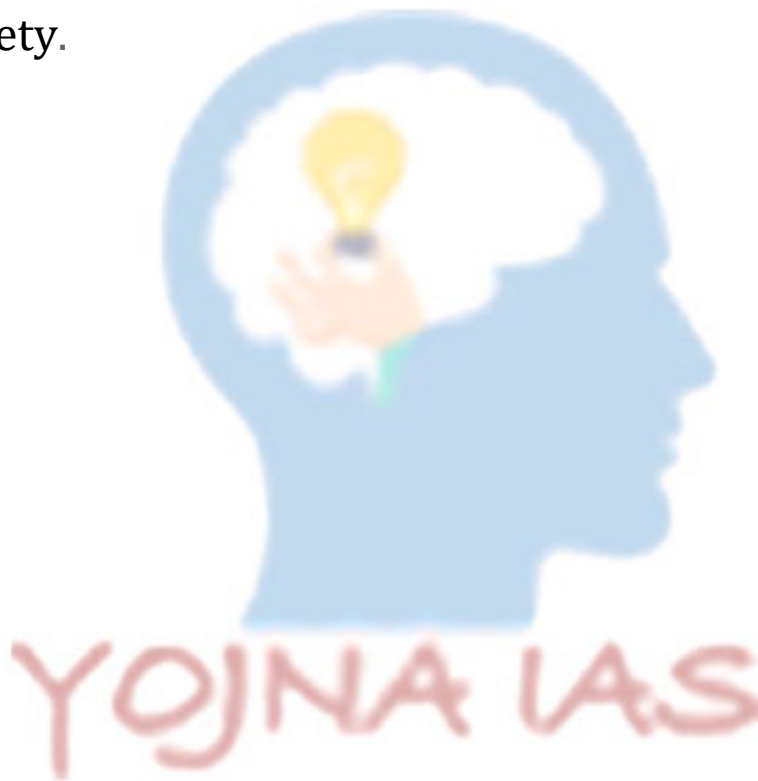
- Census provides a picture of India's population, while 'Socio-Economic and Caste Census' (SECC) is a tool to identify state-aided beneficiaries.
- 'Census' comes under the 'Census Act of 1948' and all its data is considered confidential, whereas all personal information given under SECC, government departments to provide benefits to families and/or available to be used to prevent.

Advantages of Caste Census:

- The exact number of population of each caste will help in formulating the reservation policy to ensure equal representation to all.

Related concerns:

- There is a possibility that the caste census will create resentment among some sections and some communities will demand higher or separate quota for themselves.
- It is reportedly believed that merely by labeling individuals as belonging to a caste, the caste-system can always be maintained in the society.



Swadeep Kumar