

NATION'S SECURITY A COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISE

National security should not be considered a zero-sum game, but a truly collective enterprise, which can provide a global order benefit to all. This statement of Raksha Mantri Rajnath Singh during his address at the 23rd International Conference of Chief Justices of the World in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh is really quite significant and logical. The Raksha Mantri elaborated on the broad thinking enshrined in Article 51 of the Indian Constitution which says, 'The State shall endeavour to promote international peace and security, maintain just and relation between nations, foster respect for international law and encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration'. Rajnath Singh stated that India has adopted these high ideals in spirit and deeds throughout its journey after Independence and has always striven to treat the world as brotherhood and the global community as a family. He added that Article 51 of the Indian Constitution, which insists on the establishment of global peace, is not meant for India alone, but for the whole world. 'It is our moral responsibility to strive to build a world that is safe, secure and just for all times to come. In fact, in India, our leaders and visionaries have always dreamt of a world without borders, where mankind can breathe freely and solve problems together, which would otherwise be considered insurmountable. Many multilateral organisations, such as United Nations Security Council, have been working towards creating a global order. There is a need to elevate it to a level of shared interests and shared security for all,' said Raksha Mantri, while presenting a road map for the future.

Rajnath Singh stressed the need to create a win-win situation for all, which is guided by enlightened self-interest, sustainable and resilient to shocks, instead of a narrow self-interest, not beneficial in the long-run. 'Strong and prosperous India will not be built at the cost of others; rather, we are here to help other nations realise their full potential,' he added. The Raksha Mantri referred to the recent global response to the COVID-19 pandemic, stating that it highlighted the urgent requirement of multinational collaboration in information sharing, situation analysis, as also research, development and production of the vaccine. He termed it as an important lesson, which highlighted the need for greater understanding, connect and cooperative initiatives between institutions and organisations, within and across nations, in handling issues of national and international security. 'The pandemic also gave a chance to us as a country, to put into practice our deeply held belief of 'Vasudeva Kutumbakam', when we undertook landmark initiatives, such as Operation Samudra Setu and Vaccine Maitri. The impact of these initiatives has been very much visible in our bilateral relations with countries in the neighbourhood and beyond,' he said. The Raksha Mantri reiterated that India believes in a multi-aligned policy which is realised through diverse engagements with multiple stakeholders, so that concerns of all are addressed for a prosperous future. He described it as the only way that can lead to shared responsibility and prosperity. 'India does not believe in a world order where few are considered superior to others. Our actions are guided by the very essence of human equality and dignity, which is a part of our ancient ethos and strong moral foundations and give us our political strength. Even our freedom struggle was based on the bedrock of high moral values. Therefore, realpolitik cannot be the fig leaf for being immoral or amoral. Rather, enlightened self-interest of nations can be promoted within the framework of strategic morality, which is predicated on the understanding and respect for the legitimate strategic imperative of all the civilised nations,' said Rajnath Singh.

Increasing plastic pollution & environment

■ DR BANARI LAL

Plastic is a necessary evil. It is estimated that every year the amount of disposed plastics can four times circle the earth. We can't live without plastics as every day we come across plastic in various forms such as bottles, grocery bags, food containers, computer keyboards, plastic mouse, coffee cup lids etc. It is startling to note that billions of tons of plastics are ending up in the oceans. Plastics take thousands of years to decay. Plastic is an incredibly useful material but it is made up of toxic compounds known to cause illness as it is non-biodegradable. Plastics negatively impact the natural environment and create problems for plants, wildlife and human beings. Plastics are poisoning and injuring the marine life. Plastics are disrupting human hormones and causing major life-threatening diseases and early puberty. The exponential growth of plastics is threatening our planet's survival. There is need to reject, reduce and recycle plastics and for this purpose local government should come forward. There is dire need to find out the innovative ways to reduce the plastic pollution. There is urgent need to change the attitude and behaviour of the people towards plastics. It should be noted that in order to make paper bags we need to cut trees which ultimately can affect our lives. The jute or cloth bags can be promoted as the alternatives of plastics bags.

Environmental and climate literacy is the engine not only for creating the environmental and climate laws and policies but also to promote green technologies. It is worthwhile to mention here that our Earth planet is losing the 15 billion trees every year i.e. around 56 acres of forest in every minute.

Many species are going extinct rapidly. With our efforts we can protect hundreds of species. Lack of environment education has led man to be harsh to nature.

There is dire need to empower everybody with the knowledge to inspire action in defense of environmental protection. Environmental quality is an integral part of development. Without environmental ethics development is simply undermined. Natural resources are the wealth of any nation. Presently they are facing environmental hazards due to many reasons. Sustainable development is focused on any kind of betterment that should not harm the environment so that the well being of future generations is guaranteed and the harmonious relationship environment and development is sustained. The process of sustainable development tries to build social and economic progress satisfying the needs and values of the social groups without foreclosing future options. Rio-Earth Summit (1992) highlights the view that socio-economic development and environment protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing processes. Recently, the healthy rural environment has encountered divergent environmental hazards as an addition to their existing issues of social and economic hardships. Such threats badly affect the local community which is the impetus behind research for alternative sources such as cultivation in marginal lands. It constitutes a growing class of environment refugees. Sustainable rural development is felt as a necessary intervention to fight against poverty, unemployment and other complicated problems in rural areas. Sustainable rural development can promote growth and equity simultaneously and also promote the development of democratic process at the grass root level by creating awareness on social forestry, soil conservation, population control, protection of tanks, rural energy management, biodiversity, popularization of eco-friendly activities etc. Sustainable rural development on the one hand benefits local people and safeguards the flora and fauna of a particular region on the other. At this stage common property resources are important but they are being neglected. They should be protected and organized through people's participation. Common property resources can generate more employment opportunities in rural areas.

The sustainability of development for the rural people should dexterously and lucratively aim at motivating the people to get involved in community action and to ensure their participation in diverse and numerous environmental protection and optimum utilization of natural resources. Committed involvement of each and every one is expected in this process.

Environment protection is an essential part of development.

Without adequate environment protection, development is useless. It has been estimated that by 2030 food production will need to double and industrial output and energy use will increase three times

in the world and five times in the developing nations. This growth can bring the risk of appalling environmental damage. It can also bring with it better environmental protection, clean air water and eradication of poverty. Environmental damage affects the present and future human welfare.

It affects human health and reduces agricultural productivity. Some problems are associated with the lack of economic development, inadequate sanitation, clean water, air pollution from biomass burning. Plastic pollution, illegal cutting of forests is a matter of great concern. The lack of appropriate technology for maximum utilization of the raw materials, poor silvi-cultural practices, low recovery, low budgetary provision for forest operations have all hampered effective management. As a result, fuel wood, timber, pole wood and carving wood are being exploited at unsustainable levels.

Ecological degradation of wetlands together with pollution has resulted in the loss of flora and fauna. The high amount of fertilizers and other inputs required in agriculture for increasing the productivity has led to the degradation of the environment.

Despite decades of warning about pollution and efforts to control it, people are still being exposed to toxic pollutants.

Pollution from agricultural land caused by leaching of nitrogen fertilizers has been detected in the ground water in many areas.

In Haryana, for example, some well water is reported to have nitrate concentration ranging from 114 mg / l to 1800 mg / l far above the national standard 45 mg / l. Government should monitor and implement policies to reduce pollution and environment degradation and safeguard the natural system that supports renewable resources. Action should be taken for achieving a sustainable future.

Environment is one of the most important pillars of sustainable development. There is a need to establish a sustainable development process in rural India. Environmental aspect assumes great significance in growing deforestation, soil erosion, land degradation, water pollution, biodiversity loss and the like which continue to worsen economic development in rural India.

The common property resources which are mostly natural must be protected for

overall growth of the rural areas.

The natural resources should be protected for overall growth of the rural areas. Such efforts not only lead to optimum utilization of natural resources but also generate more employment for the rural people.

This initiative requires people's participation. For instance, afforestation activities cannot be successful without the help of local communities. The relationship between development and environment is well established. This requires the awareness on environmental issues.

People's participation plays an inevitable role for the protection of environment. Afforestation and arresting of deforestation can be carried with the help of local people. Protection of environment is mainly in the hands of the people. People's participation is imperative need. All the stakeholders should understand the present environmental crisis and find out suitable solutions to tackle this awful situation.

The dictum, prevention is better than cure is more related to the present day's environmental issues as it is directly proportional to man's survival problems. A multifarious strategy needs to be formulated to protect the environment through community participation. A renowned environmentalist Anil Agarwal proposed a seven-point environment agenda for India. One of them is "Rural development should become holistic, at the same time, village ecosystem should be protected."

It will help to an evergreen revolution in agriculture where productivity can be increased without any harm to social and economic fabric. Thus, the holistic approach towards environment protection is needed.

On this particular day, let us pledge to do whatever we can to do to protect our environment. We can avoid using our car on this day and save petrol and free the atmosphere from some pollution. We can recycle the papers and stop using plastic bags.

We should make collective efforts to protect the environment. Proper legislation and the enhancement of ecological consciousness through education are the best ways to solve the problem of plastic pollution.

(The author is Head, KVK Reasi, Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology-Jammu).

GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR JAMMU AND KASHMIR SERVICES SELECTION BOARD

Hema Complex, Sector -3, ChanniHimmat, Jammu/Zamzam Complex Rambagh, Srinagar

www.jkssb.nic.in

Notice

Subject: Release of Admit Cards to the candidates for Computer Based Written Test (CBT) scheduled to be held on 29th November, 2022, for the posts of different Departments, advertised vide Advertisement Notification No.s 04, 05, 06, 07 of 2020 & 01, 02, 03, 05 of 2021.

1. The Jammu and Kashmir Services Selection Board (JKSSB) is conducting the Computer Based Written Test (CBT) Examination for various categories of posts whose detail is given in Annexure "A".

2. Admit Cards for the candidates whose examination is scheduled for 29th November, 2022 shall be hosted on JKSSB's official website (www.jkssb.nic.in) w.e.f. 22nd November, 2022 to 25th November, 2022. This Admit Card is issued only to inform the candidates about the Exam City, Exam Date and Exam Time for the candidate.

3. Final/Level-2 Admit Card would be released three (03) days prior to the exam date i.e 26th November, 2022, depicting the Name and Address of Exam Centre and can be downloaded from JKSSB's official website (www.jkssb.nic.in) at that time.

4. Candidates can download their Admit Cards from the website using their Application ID and Date of Birth. They must read the instructions contained therein, carefully.

5. In case of any difficulty in downloading / issues related to Admit Card, candidate(s) may contact the JKSSB Help-Desk at 0191-2461335 (Jammu) / 0194-2435089 (Srinagar) or write to JKSSB at helpdesk.jkssb@gmail.com. Help-Desk will activate on 22nd November, 2022 till 28th November, 2022, during office hours.

6. The candidature of candidates claiming eligibility by misrepresentation/concealment of any material facts, impersonation, fraud, etc. shall be liable for cancellation and disciplinary action, as deemed appropriate.

7. The Board reserves the right to cancel the candidature of any candidate at any stage at which he/she is found ineligible.

8. The candidates are intimated that there shall be negative markings for wrong answers (0.25 for each wrong answer) attempted in the said examinations. The detailed criteria of Selection and Syllabi for the said posts has already been notified and are available on the official website of

the Board (www.jkssb.nic.in). 9. The candidates are also advised to be in touch with the JKSSB's official website (www.jkssb.nic.in) for the latest updates on the examinations and Admit cards will not be sent by post.

10. Stepwise procedure to download JKSSB E-Admit Card:

- To download E-Admit Card, first visit the official website of JKSSB, i.e., www.jkssb.nic.in, ii. On the homepage, there will be an option to download E-Admit Card. iii. On that page, click on the link/button - "LOGIN".
- Enter log-in credentials, i.e., Username and Password.
- Username will be your Application ID & Password will be your DOB in YYYYMMDD format, vi. On successful completion of above step, your basic details will be shown, kindly verify the details, in case of any mismatch, please contact helpdesk via call or email. vii. Click on the 'View and Print E-Admit Card' button, viii. The JKSSB E-Admit Card will appear on the screen, ix. Note: The E-Admit Cards will be issued in two Levels:

• Level-1 City Intimation:- This E-Admit card will be issued 07 days before the exam date to inform the exam city, exam date and exam time to the candidate.

• Level-2 Final E-Admit Card:- This Final E-Admit Card will be issued 03 days prior to the exam date, depicting the Exam Centre Name and Address.

• CANDIDATE MUST BRING THE PRINTED COPY OF THE LEVEL-2 E-ADMIT CARD ON THE DAY OF EXAMINATION.

x. Download and Print your JKSSB E-admit card.

DIP/J-11807/22

Dt. 18-11-22

Sd/-
Reyaz Ahmad Malik (JKAS)
Controller of Examinations
JK & Services Selection Board

Annexure "A"

Posts / Items for which Computer Based Written Test (CBT) Examination scheduled on 29th November, 2022						
S.No.	Advt. No.	Item No.	Department	Name of the post	Cadre of the post	Total posts
1.	05 of 2021	690	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Jammu	11
2.	05 of 2021	691	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Samba	07
3.	05 of 2021	692	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Kathua	20
4.	05 of 2021	693	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Udhampur	12
5.	05 of 2021	694	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Reasi	07
6.	05 of 2021	695	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Doda	05
7.	05 of 2021	696	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Kishtawar	09
8.	05 of 2021	697	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Ramban	04
9.	05 of 2021	698	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Rajouri	10
10.	05 of 2021	699	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Poonch	6
11.	05 of 2021	700	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Srinagar	11
12.	05 of 2021	701	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Ganderbal	4
13.	05 of 2021	702	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Budgam	05
14.	05 of 2021	703	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Anantnag	15
15.	05 of 2021	704	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Pulwama	08
16.	05 of 2021	705	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Kulgam	12
17.	05 of 2021	706	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Baramulla	29
18.	05 of 2021	707	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Kupwara	17
19.	05 of 2021	708	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Bandipora	05
20.	05 of 2021	709	Horticulture	Horticulture Technician Grade IV.	Shopian	01
						Total 198
21.	01 of 2021	004	Jal Shakti	Junior Stenographer	Kashmir	1
22.	01 of 2021	005	Jal Shakti	Junior Scale Stenographer	Jammu	3
23.	01 of 2021	006	Jal Shakti	Junior Scale Stenographer	Jammu	1
24.	01 of 2021	114	Information	Steno Typist	UT	2
25.	01 of 2021	019	Horticulture	Junior Stenographer	Jammu	2
26.	01 of 2021	064	Horticulture	Junior Stenographer	Kashmir	6
27.	01 of 2021	109	Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	Junior Scale Stenographer	UT Cadre	15
28.	02 of 2021	247	General Administration Deptt.	Junior Stenographer	UT	17
29.	02 of 2021	306	Health & Medical Education	Junior Stenographer	Udhampur	1
30.	02 of 2021	479	Revenue	Jr. Scale Stenographer	Udhampur	2
31.	02 of 2021	494	Revenue	Jr. Scale Stenographer	Doda	2
32.	02 of 2021	437</				