

Jammu to host Legends League Cricket matches from Nov 27

IGP Jammu reviews deployment, law & order, security situation at MA Stadium

STATE TIMES NEWS

JAMMU: The Inspector General of Police of Jammu Zone, Anand Jain, on Tuesday chaired a meeting of Jammu based officers of Police, Armed, Security, Traffic, CID and Railways to review the deployment, law & order, security arrangements made by different wings in and around the Maulana Azad Stadium Jammu and on all the routes being used by the players at Jammu.

The officers present in the meeting briefed the IGP Jammu about the arrangements made for enhancing the security, law & order arrangements at Jammu.

During the meeting, the IGP Jammu emphasized on foolproof arrangements in terms of security,



IGP Jammu Zone, Anand Jain chairing a meeting at Jammu on Tuesday.

ty, traffic management, transportation, accommodation and first aid etc. for the cricket player and their team.

IGP Jammu, while briefing the officers, directed them to put adequate security and law and order arrangements during the event.

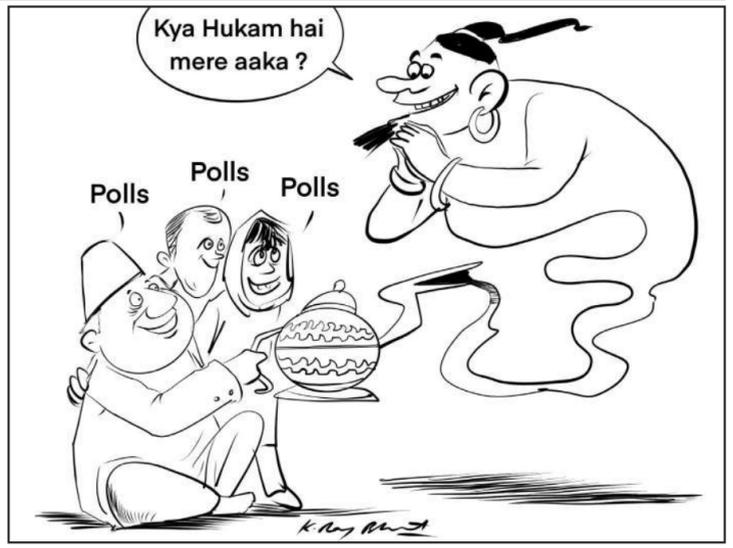
He also directed SSP Jammu to provide necessary assistance to traffic

police where traffic jams are frequent for regulation of traffic as and when need arises so that no inconvenience is caused to the participants also.

The discussions were also held on the aspects pertaining to the security arrangements being extended to the players on their stay at Jammu city. The meeting was attend-

ed by, DIG Traffic Jammu, DIG IRP/AP

Jammu, SSP Jammu, SSP Security, SSP Traffic SSP PCR Jammu, SSP APCR Jammu, SSP Railways. It is reiterated that, as the schedule for the Legends League Cricket will be played four matches out of total 19 at Maulana Azad Stadium here. The first match in Jammu will be played on November 27 followed by second on November 29, third on Nov 30 and fourth match to be played on December 1, 2023.



World Fisheries Day celebrations in Valley

Administration is keen to support, strengthen social security & welfare, generate employment for fishermen: Officials

SHAKEELA ANDRABI

SRINAGAR: World Fisheries Day is celebrated annually on November 21st to highlight the importance of sustainable fisheries management and to draw attention to the crucial role of small-scale fishers in ensuring food security and livelihoods for millions around the world.

In Kashmir Valley The 'World Fisheries Day' was on Tuesday celebrated with full zeal and zest at Trout Fish Farm Mammur, in solidarity with the fishermen and fish farmers of Ganderbal.

The celebration was presided over by ADDC Ganderbal, Mushtaq Ahmed Simnani; SDM Kangan, Scientists from SKUAST (K) and Central University were also present.

Large number of students and farmers were also present on the occasion.

The program was conducted in collaboration with KVK and the Department of Fisheries, Ganderbal.



Appreciating the efforts of the Fisheries department, ADDC Ganderbal applauded the importance of the world Fisheries day and emphasized the need for sustainable fisheries in and around the world.

SDM Kangan praised the efforts put in by all the stakeholders for management and conservation of Fisheries resources in the state of J&K, with particular reference to District Ganderbal.

Earlier, Assistant Director Fisheries Ganderbal, briefed efforts put in by the Department of Fisheries for farmer upliftment and economic upgradation.

In consonance with Yuva

He added that J & K having abundant water resources spread of thousands of hectares prominently including Wular Lake, Mansbal Lake, Dal Lake has great potency for development of fish species like Amar Carp, Common Carp and Trout fish. As per Wular Management & Conservation Authority (WUMCA) 60 percent of fish supply from Kashmir is catered by Wular Lake and is source of livelihood to 9,000 families.

Official said that J&K is the leading producer of trout fish that accounts for 70 percent of trout production in India. They are found in all Nallahs and streams of the valley naturally. The famed ones are Gurez, Kishanganga, Wangath, Sindh, Lidder, Sukhnag etc.

The three types of fish Kashmiris eat are Kashmiri fish-long slim of white colour, second is of black colour (Bilose fish) and trout also white called Zob.

Notably, the Golden

Mahaseer is the state fish of J&K. According to one estimate about 90,000 people derive their livelihood from this pursuit. The fish production JK data is updated yearly and there has been a crop of 25,000 tons during 2022 which is up by 4,000 tons from 21,000 tons in 2021 while as demand for fish is 1.5 lakh tons..

However, this year, J&K Administration has approved Rs.176 crore project to overcome the bottlenecks and boost fish production through research & development.

The project aims to increase fish production and productivity, rate of growth, promote sustainable development for enhancing nutritional security & support, strengthen social security and welfare for fishermen, generate employment, facilitate improving pre-harvest, harvesting and post harvest practices, create value addition, enlarge market reach and coverage and overall increase in economic prosperity.

At J&K Bank headquarters, sensitization programme for banks held on Credit Linked Schemes under HADP



General Manager J&K Bank Syed Rais Maqbool speaking in a meeting.

STATE TIMES NEWS

SRINAGAR: Department of Agriculture Production & Farmers Welfare, J&K, National Informatics Centre (NIC) and Convenor J&K UTLBC (J&K Bank) on Tuesday collaborated together to conduct a sensitization/training programme for Banks/Financial Institutions on Holistic Agriculture Development Programme (HADP) & Credit Linked Schemes that was held at Bank's Corporate Headquarters.

The programme was attended by various representatives from Agriculture Production Department, NIC and Banks while some officials joined the proceedings through video-conferencing from Jammu.

While addressing the participants, General Manager J&K Bank (Convenor UTLBC) Syed Rais Maqbool highlighted the importance of all the stakeholders involved in making the UT Government's HADP a success by ensuring credit linked schemes under this programme reach to every farmer in the UT.

He said, "HADP is very important programme of UT Government with an aim to provide farmers/agriculturalists enough capital/resources to increase/boost their production by utilising modern machinery, fertilizers and other equipment. This is where all of us AP&FWD, NIC and Banks have to put in efforts to take these credit linked schemes under HADP to every nook and corner of the UT and make farmers aware about the benefits of these schemes."

"Moreover, we need to handhold these farmers at every stage so that they opt for modern equipment, effective fertilizers/pesticides and more importantly the right credit facility without hassles. Banks have a huge role to play in helping farmer community to avail these subsidised credit linked schemes," he added.

Secretary (AP&EW Department) Shabnam Kamili said, "Aimed at scripting a positive and fruitful change in agricultural production in next five years, HADP along with its credit-linked schemes is an

ambitious programme of J&K Government. The objective is to increase income of our farmers and rural community which will eventually lead to more stable and surging economy of our UT."

While giving an overview of this flagship initiative Technical Officer AP&FWD Dr Anjum Andrabi stated, "We are hugely dependant on agriculture that contributes around 19% to our GDP. So boosting this sector through modern means and technology was need of the hour."

The programme, he said, was digitally powered. Right from registration to applying for any of the scheme under the programme, all the steps can be taken from comfort of the home. We have tried to make things hassle-free so that aspiring Agripreneurs are encouraged to make most of this facility," he said.

Officials from NIC that has designed and curated the HADP portal gave a power-point presentation of the workflow regarding registration, application and other steps required for availing the credit schemes.

Team Jammu, City Police release album on ill-effects of drug abuse 'Nasha Maut Di Khed'

STATE TIMES NEWS

JAMMU: Encouraged by the overwhelming response of the people in its war against menace of drugs, Chairman, Team Jammu, Zorawar Singh Janwal along with SP City, North, Kulbir Handa and Mahant Rajesh Giri today jointly released a song on drug abuse "Nasha Maut Di Khed" during a function organized at Press Club of Jammu, here.

Presented by Sai Production, the song "Nasha Maut Di Khed" has been sung by budding singer Rajveer Manni, written by Sonu Raipuria, music by Ashh K, directed by K K Malhotra, project by Sahil Mahajan, concept by Prerna Sharma with star cast Akash, Meenakshi Sharma, Vivak Mehra, Vansh



Chairman, Team Jammu, Zorawar Singh Janwal and other dignitaries releasing album.

Mehra, Rahul Sharma and Rajveer Manni and produced by Pathan Darbar.

The song conveys heartrending story of death of youth due to suspected drug overdose with wailing parents under utter shock and giving message to have a watch on their wards while they are out of

homes either in School or Colleges.

While speaking on the occasion, Zorawar Singh Janwal, Chairman of the Team Jammu, asserted that they would take their war to the logical conclusion with the support of the people. "The way people, especially the

youth, are coming forward in our campaign has encouraged us", he said and reiterated commitment of the Team Jammu to liberate youth of Jammu region from the yoke of drugs.

SP City North, Kulbir Handa, emphasized on the need of counselling of the

present on the occasion. youth involved in drug addiction. He also gave tips to people how to deal with youth who unfortunately become drug addicts. He advised parents to develop cordial relations with the children and involve them in every day today activity.

Congratulating young artists for their outstanding performance in the album, Mahant Rajesh Bittu, urged the young artists to become part of Team Jammu's campaign against drug menace and contribute selflessly to the society to save the younger generation from the menace drugs. Ajay Mathur, Yashpal Yash, Surinder Sharma, Sanjay Verma, Avinash Sharma, Ashok Kumar and Karandeep Thakur were among others present on the occasion.

Iron is Hot-PAK is weak-UNSC has failed to get POJK vacated- time for NDA-III to strike for POJK

Since not paid Claims for Properties Displaced POJK DPs 1947 request for getting vacated POJK areas POJK DPs ask how long they will have to wait for their return to "parental" hearths in POJK?

DAYA SAGAR

How 'concernedly' the issues / demands related to Families displaced from occupied areas of India state of J&K (POJK) POJK DPs 1947 have been handled by governments could well be sensed from the fact that so far even no any regular registration of POJK DP 1947 families has been done by any government and when ever required/ enquired no firm figure has been conveyed as regards the families displaced from POJK in 1947 and having found shelter in other parts of India. For instance Secretary to J&K Government (Rehabilitation -1974 Department), Jammu in response to views sought vide communication No. RS5 (18)/78-Com. II dated 27 July, 1979 by a Rajya Sabha Committee on Petitions (Bachchan Singh Panchi on behalf of Jammu Kashmir Sharmartha Action Committee) had Vide letter No. RAHAB-9/II/79 dated 27.11.79 summarised the data on displaced families as like "there was no formal registration of these DPs and the only considered registration is that of declaration forms filed in response to notice (by GOI) inviting applications (only from those families who had moved out from POJK areas during Sept 1947 - Dec 1950, those whose income was less than

Rs.300 /pm and those whose head of family too had moved out along with family) for ex gratia grant in 1960 of Rs.3500 per family. The number of total applications received was mentioned 31696.

Similarly Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs one hundred eighty third report problems being faced by refugees and displaced persons in J&K (presented to Rajya Sabha on 22nd December, 2014) (laid on the table of Lok Sabha on 22nd December, 2014) at Para 1.3 says "Displaced Persons from POJK of 1947. 1.3.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs apprised the Committee that in the wake of Pakistani aggression in Jammu and Kashmir in 1947, mass exodus of population from Pak occupied area of Kashmir (POK) took place. The Ministry of Home Affairs also stated that as per the available records, 31,619 families were registered with the Rehabilitation Organisation, out of which 26,319 families opted to settle down within the State itself and 5,300 families settled outside the State of J&K (Delhi 1,901 families, Maharashtra 123 families, Rajasthan 495 families and other States 2,781 families). Out of 26,319 families, around 22,719 families opted to settle in rural areas, whereas

3,600 families settled in urban areas. However, no claims for compensation in lieu of the properties left behind by these displaced persons were invited by the Government of India as POJK was treated as an integral part of India. The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 are not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir". The same report at 1.1 Introduction 1.1.1 also says "The background note as furnished by the Ministry of Home Affairs states that at the time of partition which was followed by tribal invasion, more than 7000 families crossed to this side of the LoC and International Border from PoJK and the then Western Pakistan. Later on, during Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971, nearly 10,000 families got dislocated from 47 villages of Chhamb area," maybe there is some type error where it said ", more than 7000 families crossed to this side of the LoC and International Border from PoJK".

The same report at para 2.3.4 says "The representatives of PoJK (Chhamb) made the following submissions before the Committee:- (i) The migrants should be registered. 31,600 families were registered while 9,500 families were not registered as they could not fulfill the condition. The properties which were lost have not been compensated.....". Whereas per unofficial quotes in 1947/48 atleast over 40000 to 42000 families were displaced from the areas of J&K state illegally occupied by Pakistan in 1947 (Wadhwa Committee report is also quoted as having referred the numbers as.....). POJK DPs 1947 were/are told by GOI that in case property claims are paid, India can lose claim on POJK areas. So when government of India in 1960 invited applications for providing Rs.3500 per family as ex gratia / had decided not to pay any claims for properties / assets left behind the displaced families were not in balanced state of mind to make the needed demands / representations to specifically secure their interests. Due to continued uncertainty POJK DPs 1947 have fallen back in employment / trade/ higher education. No special / regular support for trade / education/ employment has been provided to these 'Permanent Resident' /State Subjects of J&K all these years.



No any rehabilitation specials were provided to them at the time of displacement (and even after that) except that an amount of Rs.5.5 lakh per family has been sanctioned by GOI in 2016 for payment to POJK DPs 1947 as one time final settlement for any claims that may be there. Before that only an ex gratia was provided in kind/cash to some of POJK DP families somewhere in mid 1960. In case someone tries to find the equivalent of left behind assets / properties /claims of even just Rs.3500 in cash in kept in bank in 1947 with 10 percent interest compounded just quarterly would have been worth app Rs.31,90,471.87 in 2016 the year when one time full & final settlement amount of just Rs.5.5 Lakh /family was sanctioned in 2016. Those who may try to justify one time settlement amount of Rs.5.5 Lakh per family of 1947 times pleading that Rs.3500 per family had already been paid in mid 1960s (say averaged in 1965) must understand that Rs.3500 of 1965 if are taken for recovery would have become only app Rs 5,39,183.53 in 2016 and even on that basis claim for left over assets of Rs. 3500 of 1947 would still ride of Rs.3500 as of 1965 by another Rs. 26.51 lakh. More over it has not been fair to pay compensation of same amount to all families.

How disappointing has been the condition of 1947 POJK DPs could be well read from the fact that the POJK DP 1947 subjects / their leadership accepted to receive even just Rs.5.5 Lakh per family of 1947 times as full and final one time settlement for the assets left behind. Imagine what could be the amount due otherwise due to a family which had left behind assets for which claim in 1947 could be even just Rs.10000/only? Some family may have left behind assets worth Rs.1000 in 1947 and some may have left behind assets worth Rs.100,000. A Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs even at Para 3.2.4.3 of one hundred eighty third report problems being faced by refugees and displaced persons in J&K (Presented to Rajya Sabha on 22nd December, 2014) (laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 22nd December, 2014) as one Time Compensation it was said that The Committee desires that one time compensation of Rs. 30 Lakh per family may be included in the package and Ministry may ensure that the package is finalized but got paid only Rs.5. 5Lakh per 1947 family.

To be Continued (The author is a Sr Journalist & analyst of J&K Affairs. dayasagr45@yahoo.com).