

CHILD DISCIPLINE

Child discipline is a crucial aspect of parenting, focusing on teaching children responsible behavior and self-control. It involves implementing rules and regulations, utilizing rewards and consequences to impart lessons about accountability, expectations, and societal norms. The ultimate aim is to cultivate self-discipline, desirable social habits, and moral values in children.

Discipline is integral to success across various facets of life, including academics, professional endeavors, and personal relationships. Disciplined individuals are esteemed in society, as they demonstrate good manners, respect for time, and obedience to authority figures. There are diverse methods of child discipline, influenced by factors such as the child's age, temperament, and parental beliefs. While some may perceive discipline as synonymous with physical punishment or verbal abuse, effective discipline emphasizes fair and positive reinforcement to encourage appropriate behavior and deter inappropriate actions.

Parents play a pivotal role in instilling discipline in their children. This entails investing time and patience, expressing love, and setting an exemplary standard of behavior. It's crucial for parents to understand that learning new behaviors takes time for children, necessitating a patient and consistent approach to discipline without resorting to impulsive reactions.

Veterinarians: Essential Health Workers'

DR PARVEEN KUMAR

Indian is an agrarian economy and its livestock sector is one of the largest in the world. Animal husbandry is an important component of the economy of the country. Infact this sector is the key driver of rural Indian economy and acts as crucial insurance against the vagaries of crop failure, providing round the year income and wholesome food. India is the largest producer of milk globally with 23.67 percent share in total milk production in the world. In India, about 50 percent of milk is consumed on-farm. Dairy is the single largest agricultural commodity contributing 5 percent of the Indian national economy and employing more than 8 crore farmers directly. Livestock provides livelihood to landless laborers and marginal farmers which own the bulk of livestock. It is reported that livestock seems to have an influence in overcoming the severity of suicidal trend among the Indian farmers by up to 79 percent. Livestock is considered a sign of wealth as the farmers who own livestock are found to be economically better than others. For households with scarce land and other resources, the utility of livestock as a provider of livelihood opportunities is far greater for them. Goat and sheep are known as the poor men's cow or bank on hooves which survive with least resources. Livestock help improves food and nutritional security by providing nutrient-rich food products, generate income and employment and act as a cushion against crop failure, provide draught power and manure inputs to the crop subsector, and contribute to foreign exchange through exports. Entrusted with the responsibility of taking care of this vital sector are the veterinarians.

Veterinarians all over the world are responsible for protecting the production of animals, poultry, and aquaculture industries directly, and the public indirectly, through the prevention, early detection, containment, and eradication of economically important animal species. They have since time immemorial; as animal health practitioners taking care and advocating animal health and welfare, and infact have been safeguarding our environment for future generations. The actions of Veterinarians have not only saved so many lives but have helped mitigate the effects of climate change, ensure proper disposal of medicines, and support responsible use of natural resources (e.g. water and feed) necessary in raising livestock. To acknowledge their contribution and to highlight their efforts towards the well being and health of precious animal resources, world Veterinary day is being celebrated all over the world on a fourth Saturday of every April. The motive of the celebration is to highlight the lives and the hard work carried by the veterinarians all over the world.

History of World Veterinary Day: Back in 1863, Professor John Gamgee of the Veterinary College of Edinburgh invited veterinarians from Europe to attend a meeting. The meeting was about epizootic diseases and a discussion of possible preventive measures. This congress became a World Veterinary Congress. In 1906, at the 8th World Veterinary Congress, the members formed the Permanent Committee whose aim was to serve as an organizational link between congresses. Then, at the 15th Congress in Stockholm, the Permanent Committee and the members saw the need for an international organization and constitution.

Hence, on the next Congress in 1959 held in Madrid, the World Veterinary Association was established. The mission of the World Veterinary Association is to focus on animal health and welfare as well as on the environment and public health. The chosen date for World Veterinary Day holds a special significance. It coincides with the anniversary of the founding of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).

This joint commemoration beautifully underscores the collaborative efforts of veterinarians across the globe in protecting both animal and public health. The WVA strategically established a yearly theme for World Veterinary Day. This theme serves to highlight a specific facet of veterinary medicine, raising awareness about its importance and showcasing the diverse roles veterinarians play. Nowadays, the World Veterinary Association collaborated with other prominent organization, such as OIE, WHO, and FAO. In 2001, the World Veterinary Association established that there will be a 'World Veterinary Day' celebrated on the last Saturday of April. This year the World Veterinary Day thus falls on April 27 which happens to be the last Saturday of April month. The aim of the World Veterinary Day is to promote the veterinary profession and work on improvement of the animal and human welfare, the environment, food safety, and practices of animal transport and quarantine.

Theme: Each year, there is a different theme of this day. For instance, the first theme of the World Veterinary Association was 'Rabies' in an aim to raise public awareness about vaccinating and spaying dogs as well as preventing rabies. Later on the World Veterinary Association together with the World Organization for Animal Health decided that there should be a World Veterinary Day Award. This practice started in 2008 and its goal is to reward the best contribution to the veterinary profession. The Kenya Veterinary Association was the first to receive this award. In 2019 the theme of World Veterinary Day was 'Value of Vaccination'. The World Veterinary Day theme for 2024 is, 'Veterinarians are essential health workers', emphasizes their crucial role not only in animal health but also in preventing zoonotic diseases and other types of illnesses transferable between animals and humans.

World Veterinary Day is one day of the year completely dedicated to the lovely people that have decided to dedicate their lives to the love, health, and well-being of the animals on this planet. On this day let all of us also commit ourselves to the cause of these lovely creatures who cannot tell us what their problem is. It is also a day dedicated to recognize the efforts of veterinarians all over the world and gives us an opportunity to highlight the importance of veterinarians in maintaining the health and welfare of animals and humans. The day thus also carries a broader significance of promoting animal welfare worldwide.

(The author writes on agriculture and social issues).

Hunar : Vocational Education at Muslim Girl's Doorstep

ER PRABHAT KISHORE

Stage-III: Implementation Stage. The following actions were taken by BEPC/NIOS and the nodal organization to implement the project:

1. NIOS and BEPC in collaboration with the 3 Nodal Organizations have been able to identify altogether 298 Madarsas, Makhtabs and centers in all 37 districts of Bihar, which are affiliated/controlled by these organizations and may be used for the purpose of implementation of the project Hunar, subject to their satisfying changed norms of NIOS.

2. BEPC and NIOS entered into a MOU identifying their respective roles and functions as well as the role and functions of the 3 nodal organizations for the Hunar Programme.

3. After a rigorous exercise, all 13768 girls from 97 Educationally Backward Blocks of 37 district of Bihar have been attached to various Madarsas and Makhtabs controlled by these "3" Nodal agencies.

4. NIOS granted accreditation to these Madarsas and Makhtabs which made them strong bodies.

5. Out of 298 centres, 138 centres having 6967 girls were controlled by Imarat-e-Sharia, 88 centres with 3053 girls were controlled by Edara-e-Sharia and 72 centres with 3748 girls were controlled by Rahmani Foundation.

6. In Hunar-I project, 100% course fee was released by BEPC to NIOS. NIOS provided its share of fund to the 3 nodal agencies. A total of Rs 2,55,00,125/- was released to NIOS as advance and lateron utilization certificate of Rs 2,28,00,875/- was submitted by NIOS.

Certification

NIOS in collaboration with Bihar Education Project Council (BEPC) successfully completed Project Hunar Phase-I by conducting the final theory and practical examination during 13th to 15th June 2009 for 13768 girls enrolled under Hunar Project for the academic year 2008-09 in Bihar (44 in Jute Production, 72 in Bakery & Confectionary, 1053 in Gram Sakhi, 151 in ECCE, 123 in Basic Rural Technology, 231 in Beauty Culture, and 12094 in Cutting and Tailoring). Of these, 11255 girls appeared in the examination and 9232 passed. A special examination (Exam-2) for the girls who failed or could not appear was held on 24 December 2009, in which 2113 girls passed. Thus, a total of 11345 girls were passed in Hunar-I project and provided certificates.

Aujar (Tools/Equipment Provision) Scheme The Chief Minister of Bihar had announced that the State government will provide a grant of Rs. 2500/- from the state fund for equipment kits related to Skill training to every girl who successfully passes the Hunar Programme. A total of Rs 2,83,62,500/- was released to 3 minority institutions for 11345 Hunar pass out girls. This scheme has ensured sustainability to the programme.

Hunar Phase-II (Hunar-II)

After the success of Hunar-I project (Session 2008-09), a target was set to provide skill training to about 50,000 girls from Muslim, SC, ST and EBC communities in Hunar-II (Session 2010-11). It was decided that 50% of these girls would be from Muslim Community and the remaining 50% would be from SC/ST & EBC categories. Keeping in mind huge target and limited number of studies centers of earlier 3 Muslim nodal agencies, it was planned to involve some more eminent NGOs also. But only 19 NGOs were found eligible. So, it was further decided to accredit government middle schools as study centers. Thus, there were 3 types of nodal agencies for Hunar-II project, namely (i) 3 old Muslim controlled agencies (ii) 19 NGOs and (iii) 826 Government Middle Schools.

In Hunar Phase-II, the role of NIOS was limited to only academic support (i.e. availability of reading materials ), for which an MOU was signed between BEPC and NIOS in December 2009. A "Hunar Cell" was constituted under BEPC to organize the Phase-II as well as future phases of Hunar programme in the state. This cell was disbanded in September 2011.

The courses selected for Hunar-II were as follows:- (1)322-Typing Hindi (Rs 1400/-, 1 Year), (2) 323-Typing English (Rs 1400/-, 1 Year), (3) 363-Fruit and Vegetable Preservation (Rs 3000/-, 1 Year), (4) 401-Gram Sakhi (Rs 3500/-, 1 Year), (5) 439-Early Childhood Care and Education (Rs 3000/-, 1 Year), (6) 608- Basic Computing (Rs 1200/-, 6 month), (7) 612-Beauty Culture (Rs 1000/-, 6 Month), and (7) 705-Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making (Rs 2000/-, 6 month).

Since study centers of 3 Muslim Agencies were already in existence with a capacity of about 12,000-13,000 girls. So, 12252 girls were allotted to these agencies for training in Hunar-II phase-I. Of the rest 37794 girls, 3980 were allotted to 3 Muslim Agencies,

5067 to NGOs and the remaining 25747 to Government Schools for Hunar-II Phase-II. All the study centers were accredited by the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS). Some of the NGOs started providing training.

The classes and training of girls of Hunar-II Phase-I were commenced in June 2010 by the 3 Muslim agencies and their examination was conducted on 23rd June 2011 and 24th June 2011, in which 8593 girls passed and 3659 girls either not appeared or failed.

In Hunar-II, BEPC allotted 20% amount of course fee to NIOS for accreditation of study centres and monitoring support and 80% to the implementing nodal agencies for creating infrastructure and organizing training programme. After physical verification and reports from the districts, Rs 1,34,92,400/- were allotted to 3 nodal agencies and Rs 48,96,920/- to NIOS based on the number of girls trained. NIOS was also provided Examination fee per girl.

An amount of Rs 2,14,82,500/- from State Fund for Aujar to girls of Hunar-II phase-I had been transferred by BEPC to its concerned District Level Offices, which was distributed by organising functions to the pass out girls (Rs 2500/- per girl) through Account payee cheques/Draft or in their personal saving bank account opened at zero balance. It was also advised to invite incharge minister of the district as the chief guest in such functions.

On 25th June 2011, a meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Minister, the Human Resource Development, Government of Bihar, in which it was decided that rest 37794 girls of Hunar-II Phase-II would be trained through the newly established Bihar Board of Open Schooling & Examination (BBOSE) and NIOS will now provide only academic support.

Districts were instructed to complete the following preparatory activities before the commencement of the Hunar-II Phase-II training programme at the Study centres:- (1) Physical verification of girls, (2) Rescheduling of Study Centres (if necessary), (3) Identification of trainers and their orientation, (4) Availability of Study materials to the enrolled girls, (5) Procurement of necessary Equipment/Furniture/Raw materials etc. at study centres. An MOU was signed between Bihar Education Project Council (BEPC) and Bihar Board of Open Schooling and Examination (BBOSE) for the training of

girls of Hunar-II phase-II and future programmes. The Programme was rescheduled as per the funds available in the sub-activity "Learning through open schools" of NPEGEL.

In June-July 2011, forms were invited for enrollment in Hunar-III (Session 2011-12). The courses and its duration were as :- (i) Mushroom Production (1 year), (ii) Bee Keeping (6 month), (iii) Poultry Farming (1 year), (iv) Sericulture Production (1 year), (v) Vermi Composting (6 month), (vi) Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables (6 month), (vii) Beauty Culture (6 month), (viii) Swasthaya aur Saundarya (1 year), (ix) Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making (1 year), (x) Tie & Dye (6 month), (xi) Gram Sakhi (1 year), (xii) Batik (6 month), (xiii) Production & packaging of processed food (1 year), (xiv) Basic Computing (1 year), (xv) Computer Literacy Programme (6 month), and (xvi) Basic Word Processing (1 year). But due to technical reasons, the training could not start at most of the centres.

After physical verification by the districts, around 17353 girls were found to be enrolled in Hunar-II Phase-II and Hunar-III. The Study centres were instructed to complete the prescribed hours of theoretical as well as practical classes. The state owned BBOSE was just established and so no timeline for completion of the trainings and holding examination was followed in this phase of Hunar programme, which resulted in drop out at large number of candidates. Only 10042 girls fill up the forms for final examination held by BBOSE in year 2013, out of which only 7477 pass out. In addition to 20% share of fund BBOSE was also provided Examination fee of Rs 150/- per girl.

In FY 2013-14, the annual budget for centrally sponsored scheme "NPEGEL" has been nullified by the Project Approval Board of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and MHRD, Government of India. As a result, it was not possible to continue the Hunar programme through NPEGEL. After Zero budget in NPEGEL programme, Rs 50000/- per block was proposed by BEPC under the innovative activity of Girls Education (GED) for Hunar; but it was not approved by the appraisal team and MHRD. In November 2013 Bihar Government launched the Hunar-IV programme covering 16 trades through its State Fund in collaboration with BBOSE. In this way the journey of Hunar continues to move forward.

Sam Pitroda's Controversial Remarks viz a viz Congress

OMKAR DATTATRAY

The overseas congress president, senior congress leader and advisor of congress Sam Pitroda has once again given controversial statements about congress. The remarks of Sam Pitroda has exposed congress further and the real face of congress has come to fore. Sam Pitroda says congress's redistribution of wealth is in the interest of people and advocates inheritance tax in India. Mr Pitroda said that the subject of wealth distribution is strictly a policy issue and he feels concerned about Prime Minister Narendra Modi after his remarks on congress manifesto. Chairman of Indian overseas congress Sam Pitroda has backed the congress stand on redistribution of wealth and advocated an inheritance tax in the country. Emphasizing the need for policy towards wealth redistribution, Pitroda elaborated on the concept of inheritance tax prevailing in the US. In America, there is an inheritance tax. If one has dollar 100 million of wealth and when he dies he can only transfer 45% to his children, and 55% is grabbed by the government. That is an interesting law. It says you in your generation, made wealth and you are leaving now, you must leave your wealth for the public, not all of it, half of it, which to me sounds fair said Pitroda. PM slams congress on Pitroda's inheritance tax remark, says its dangerous intention, his children get dollar 10 billion and the public gets nothing. So these are the kinds of issues people will have to debate and discuss. When we talk about redistributing wealth, we are talking about new policies and new programs that are in the interest of the people and not in the interest of the super rich only, he added. Pitroda further said "This is a we do not have a minimum wage in the country. If we come up with a minimum wage in the country saying you must pay so much money to the poor that is the dis-

tribution of wealth. Today, rich people don't pay their peons servants, and home helper's enough but they spend that money on vacation in Dubai and London. When you talk about the distribution of wealth, it is not that you sit on a chair and say I have this much money and I will be distributing it to everybody, Pitroda said. "It's naive to think like that. The PM of a country thinks like that. I have some concerns about his brain," he said when asked to comment on the prime Minister's criticism of congress manifesto. Prime Minister Modi and the BJP have criticized the congress manifesto saying the poll document smacks of appeasement and that if it comes to power it will distribute wealth from the quota of SC, ST and OBC communities. Pitroda also expressed disappointment over Modi equating the congress manifesto for Lok Sabha elections a poll document of erstwhile 'Muslim League'. Pitroda said that he feels ashamed of the prime minister and called him a pathological liar. Slamming the PM over his recent remark 'those who have more children, Pitroda said that fear has set in the minds of BJP after first phase of polls and this has led them towards making such comments. Pitroda's recent comments on inheritance tax triggered a political slugfest on Wednesday with PM Modi attacking congress for planning to impose higher taxes and not wanting people to pass on their hard-earned income to their heirs. Congress distanced itself from Pitroda's remarks and party spokesman jairam Ramesh said former PM Rajiv Gandhi in fact abolished estate duty in 1985. Leading the BJP's attack over senior congress leader Sam Pitroda's comments, Prime Minister Modi alleged the opposition party plans to tax inheritance passed down from parents to their children. The congress has distanced itself from Mr

Pitroda's remarks and said they did not reflect the party's position. Addressing a poll rally at Chhattisgarh's Surguja, the Prime Minister said the congress's dangerous intentions are coming out in the open. Referring to Mr Pitroda he said, "The advisor of the prince of the congress royal family had earlier said that the middle class should be taxed more. Now they have gone further ahead. Now the congress is saying that it will impose an inheritance Tax and tax the inheritance received by the people from their parents. "The wealth you accumulate with your hard work won't pass down to your children. The congress's mantra is during your life time, loot after your death "the PM said taking a cue from Life Insurance Corporation's "Zindagi ke saath bhi, Zindagi ke baad bhi" tagline. "As long as you live, congress's high taxation will make you suffer. When you are dead, they will put the burden of inheritance tax on your children," he said. Mr Pitroda, who leads the overseas wing of the congress is at the centre of a huge row after his remarks during an interview to news agency ANI.

While targeting the prime minister over his allegation that the congress plans to redistribute the nation's wealth and to take away the property and jewellery if it comes to power, Pitroda said the congress's manifesto is well-drafted and accused BJP of making stories. The congress, he said, has always focused on the people at the bottom of the economic pyramid, whether they are OBC's, Muslims and substantially increased in the last ten years, he said. "This doesn't mean that you are going to take your wealth and give it to somebody. This means to create new policies so that the concentration of wealth can be prevented. It is like a Monopoly Act," he said. He then cited a US example that snowballed into a controversy. "In

America, there is an inheritance tax. If one has 100 million USD worth of wealth and when he dies he can only transfer probably 45% to his children, 55% is grabbed by the government. Pitroda said this is a policy issue. "congress party would frame a policy through which the wealth distribution would be better. Soon after the remarks started doing the rounds on social media, the BJP doubled up on its charge against congress. Union Home Minister Amit Shah appealed to people to take Mr Pitroda's remarks seriously. "Their hidden plans have come out in open. People should take note. And congress must withdraw the mention of survey from its manifesto," he said. In fact the manifesto calls for a nationwide socio-economic and caste census to provide the data foundation for affirmative action, but does not mention any wealth redistribution plan. The matter gained steam after the PM alleged in election rallies that congress plans to conduct a survey and put into motion a wealth redistribution plan. He has also claimed that property and jewellery owned by the citizens would be surveyed, taken away and redistributed.

Pushed into firefighting mood over Pitroda's remarks, the congress distanced itself from the senior leaders remarks and stressed that its manifesto does not mention what BJP is alleging. senior leader Jairam Ramesh posted on X, "Sam Pitroda has been a mentor, friend, philosopher and guide to many across the world, including me. This does not mean that Mr Pitroda's views are always of congress's. To cut a long story short it can be said that there should be no inheritance tax as proposed by Sam Pitroda and talked in the congress manifesto.

(The author is a columnist, social and KP activist)

YOUR COLUMN INHERITANCE TAX

Dear Editor,

Politics is hotbed of controversies and mutual recriminations. Sam Pitroda's Inheritance Tax remarks have created ripples in political circles. Pitroda is the head of the Indian Overseas Congress. He has made reference to the United States saying that it has the concept of Inheritance Tax. It means 55 per cent of the wealth is handed over to the government upon death and 45 per cent is left to the children.

Congress has distanced itself from the statement of Pitroda. The party made it clear that it is not the official view of the Congress. He allegedly backtracked on his view after he was directed to do so by the party high command. Soon he started to blame the media to cover up his 'mistake'. Pitroda stated that his view was distorted. He not only kicked up a controversy by raising the Inheritance Tax but also blamed the other side with the statement that it was twisted to deflect attention from the core issues. Obviously, this is a damage control exercise. By and large, politicians do not agree for Inheritance Tax because it is they who are largely affected if this law is reintroduced in India. Pitroda's volte-

face can be seen in his statement that he only mentioned Inheritance Tax in the US only as an example in normal conversation on TV. Common people have little to worry because the large concentration of wealth is in the hands of the law makers.

Moreover the concept of inheritance Pitroda referred to, is to part with more than 50 per cent of wealth in favour of government. If it is assumed that this law is introduced on the lines of the US laws, the level of corruption goes up by leaps and bounds so that the wealth left to the children must be not less than the present 100 per cent even if 55 per cent of the wealth is (to be) handed over to government upon death.

Shashi Tharoor came to the rescue of Pitroda saying that the Congress party manifesto does not contain anything promising introduction of Inheritance Tax. Further, Tharoor pacifies Pitroda also by telling the public that everyone is entitled to his views. Freedom of speech and expression has been guaranteed in the Constitution.

But it is being grossly abused by the politicians. While exercising the freedom of speech and expression, people forget that the "words are pearls and words are deaths".

There are many laws to check the unbridled growth of wealth. If these laws are properly implemented, the growth of wealth through unfair means can be effective-

ly checked. Congress party has been hit out for the suggestion by Pitroda. Both Prime Minister and the Home Minister have come down heavily on Pitroda's remarks. Pitroda's suggestion has come in the back drop of wealth redistribution among the people as contemplated by the Congress party. "Hua to Hua" was the response by Pitroda to anti-Sikh riots in 1984.

Pitroda had considered that Ram Mandir was not a real issue. He has the habit of putting his foot in the mouth. The Inheritance Tax law introduced in 1953 in the name of estate duty, was abolished in India by late Rajiv Gandhi in 1985 "To save their (people's) money from going to the government". Property tax is paid by the people every year. So long as the tax on property is collected, there is no need for Inheritance Tax. Estate tax is also known as death tax. Thankfully 'birth tax' has not come on statue book. People should have the liberty to earn wealth through right path. Property made through right path should be passed on to the descendants. Desire to make property can motivate the people to work hard. The only thing is that the legitimate tax has to be collected from people in full if the government should be stilled from the plan of introducing taxes in newer and newer names. Unfortunately the other constituents of I.N.D.I.A. bloc are tight-lipped on the remarks of Pitroda.

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