

DOCTOR'S DAY

Doctors profession and dedication for the selflessness with which they are serving the people tirelessly an appreciable work. Every year 1st July is celebrated as Doctor's Day in India. Actually, this day is the birthday of the country's great doctor and Bharat Ratna Dr. BC Roy. This day is dedicated to him only.

Dr. BC Roy was not only a brilliant doctor; but also a great social worker, good politician, freedom fighter. He was also the second Chief Minister of West Bengal. Dr. BC Roy spent his whole life in the service and treatment of the people.

Doctors have the most important contribution in keeping the society healthy. It is not even a few months since the bad phase of the corona pandemic, when doctors treated people day and night without worrying about their lives. During this, many doctors themselves came under the grip of Corona and sacrificed their lives while saving the patients. Doctors had a big responsibility to get the country out of this serious epidemic. Doctor fought as the biggest warrior to defeat Corona. We say health is wealth means health is your real wealth. And if you stay healthy, it is the doctor who makes sure.

Importance of every individual in nation building

SHYAM SUDAN

We are living in that landscape of blue planet which is second most populous habitat for super creation of God i.e humans. No doubt after China we are the only nation of the world which is most densely populated. Undoubtedly we are very fortunate that God has selected this holy land for our birth. Because this is the land of great sages, saints, sages, philosophers and great visionary personalities. We are living in incredible India which was on the seat of world leader (Vishav Guru) in its past time zone. This is the land of Swami Vivekananda, a great philosopher of his era who awaken the world by his guidance and knowledge. Guru Nanak Dev Ji who brought enlightenment to entire mankind to this great nation. Also the half naked Faqir, Mahatma Gandhi walked on this holy land barefooted to spread the message of truth and non violence.

But ironically, reality is that now we are gradually losing our old age prestige and incredible glory of our nation. Now, we believe in the concept of secessionist framework of our society.

Once, there was a time, as mentioned in our Vedic texts that there were generally four sections of our society i.e Brahmins, Kshatriya, Vaishyas and Shudras.

The duty and work of each section of that society was different. But everyone was feeling contented and devoted towards his duty. We can say that dignity of labour was the paramount virtue of that time.

But, in today's changing era, due to advancement in technology and modernization we are facing the problem of dignity of labour.

Now, in our country we are facing the problem of dignity of labour: Only those jobs and people are considered superior who are on higher hierarchical level. Only their viewpoint and visionary design have weightage in our society. Those who belongs to lower hierarchical level generally ignored and asked to keep quiet. It is a bitter reality of our country that we give weightage to those who are on high posts and ignore other lower human resource. However, there is no doubt that we have selected the only superior and refined human resources for our higher level but it doesn't mean that others subordinates and lower level workers have no knowledge and vision. We generally ignore the visionary points of our lower level professional. This, ignoring culture of our society generally does harm to our society. This Babu culture is gradually creating gap between our professional. For the development of a nation there is a need of contribution of all its habitants.

In a beehive there is contribution of all to manufacture honey and save it. Only queen and drone cannot bring the desirable result. Similarly, for the development of a nation there is need of contribution of all with dignity. And it is required that the dignity of every profession must be given due weightage and recognition.

We are blindly following the culture of west. But the bitter reality is that they are giving proper and due recognition to dignity of labour to all profession. There is no egoistic behavior in their life style. Every professional perform his duty with sincerity and professional dignity. But in our nation, we generally ignore the sacrifices and professional devotion of our subordinates. We believe in the concept that only boss is right. We can't give weightage and importance to the subordinate worker of our society. We generally give respect and honour to those professional who are on higher post and level. But the reality is that the contributions of our subordinates is equally important for the success of any program and project. However in recent government, even the prime minister of our nation personally took several initiatives of praiseworthy nature. He coined the status of Safaiwala from Kudawala, from Apahij to Divayangs etc. No doubt these small but of utmost nature of revolution can change the lifestyle of millions of aggrieved people. Now we feel that brooming is also a work of dignity. Even the bureaucrats are enjoying in this event. Such things are very mandatory for our society to change the perspective of our orthodox professional. Dignity of labour is needed at every platform and in every profession to give honour and respect to every worker. When we give honour and respect to every profession the problem of class, caste and section automatically get vanished from our society. We can't segregate the caliber and potential of human based on their profession and position. Each and every individual has its role and contribution in the development of this Nation.

Key factors leading to unity in diversity

TARA CHAND BHAGAT

Unity in Diversity means Aneka Mein Aekta is a centuries old wise aphorism in our vast country which is hardly found in the history of any other country in the world. What are the supportive factors that are responsible for unity in diversity in our country? Following are the main factors stand for unity in diversity are hereby elaborated one by one. As our country is considered to be one of the old and primitive civilisation among the civilizations of the world. Its civilization is based on traditional cultures, customs, various religions, faiths, beliefs, different languages and dialects. Different races, different regions some main languages have been incorporated in the 8th Schedule.

Despite being so many different languages to be spoken by the people living in different regions, states, UTs across the vast country do have firm belief and high spirit in the national unity. The native people always believe that right from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Arunachal Pradesh to Rann of Kutch our vast country popularly known as Bharat is One. So many languages being spoken all over India have been recognised Constitutionally that shows a sign of Unity.

A renowned national writer Iqbal had wonderfully said describing India as, Sare Jahan se Acha Hindustan Hamara; Hum Bulbule Hain Iski Yeh Gulistan Hamara; Mazhab Nahii Sikhata Apas Mein Bair Rakhta; Hindhi Hai Hum Vatan Hai Hindustan Hamara. Kuch Baat Hai Ki Hasti Mitati Nahin Hmari; Sadiyon Raha Hai Dushman Doaray Zamahan Humara. Hinduism, Muslims, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism are the main religions over which the crores of people have got full religious freedom to propagate their respective religions and there is not at all my interference into any religion.

Besides other crores of people have their faith upon the religious Baanis of their Gurus. Notwithstanding keeping the different religious views, faiths unity in diversity is never shaken with amongst the people.

Yet another factor that leads toward National Unity is the different cultures of the people. Cultures of the people never stand on the progressive way of National Unity. All the people of India are advanced culturally. Each and every culture has been flourishing in itself traditionally since times immemorial. Kashmiri, Ladakhi, Dogri, Punjabi, Pahari, Gujarati, Rajasthani are the cultures of North India whereas seven sister states' Christianity culture is dif-

ferent from other parts of the country.

South Indian culture is also worth-mentioning. Bengali culture is spreading over in West Bengal as well as in Bangladesh also.

Customs also play a very constructive role in the maintenance of National Unity and never allow any interference into the affairs of other custom whatever the ways are adopted of celebrating the different customs. Some people have the custom of worshipping the rising Sun; some worship the setting Sun. Some believe in both situations, some worship full moon whereas some believe in the worship of new moon without any interference. Chhath Pooja in Bihar state is the glaring example worshipping the Sun God. Different people have different customs believing in God's existence. Garba, in the home state of PM Modi is very famous festival, Bihu in Assam, and various types of tribal dances. Baisakhi festival with the celebrations of Bhangra in Punjab. Regional festivals become supportive factor and thus helpful for the development of National Unity in Diversity whereas there are certain festivals which have been going to be celebrated throughout the whole country for centuries together amongst the people irrespective of caste, creed, colour, religion, region. The festival of Deepwali, Dussehra, Eid, Holi, Lohri are celebrated with pump and show enthusiastically among all walks of life. Independence Day i. e. celebrated on the Day of 15 August each year and 26th of January popularly known as Republic Day on which our own Constitution came into existence replacing foreign British Law. Such national colourful festivals/events full of enjoyment promote national spirit of sense amongst all the citizens of India. These two festivals are not only celebrated nationally but also internationally in many countries across the globe.

Yet another unique factor includes Indian as well as foreign races such as Portuguese, Franceses, Anglo Indians, Bangladeshi, Burmese, Sudanese and many more have been citizen of India legally like those of our Indians who too have been living in foreign countries have become citizens of USA, Canada, Australia, England, South Africa and France.

They also play a role in the formation of Govt. at the centre and thus are contributing towards progress of the country.

While framing of the Constitution the chief architect, being chairman of the Drafting Committee has used his foresightedness brilliance to be sought their wise and lofty views of other members of the committee, drafted the Constitution in a very unique man-

ner specifying that the Indian Constitution would become unitary at the time any external threat of war poses against its integrity and sovereignty whereas it normally remains federal in its natural structure during the period of normalcy. Indian democracy which is considered the biggest democracy rather mother of democracy in the world is being run nicely, democratically in accordance with the provision of the constitution that has proved itself to be a unique one, which forges unity in Diversity amongst all.

As our national leader late Netaji Subas Chandra Bose, who was a true patriot fought against the British rulers tooth and nail called upon the Indian people with following forceful words, "Tum Mujhe Khoon Do, Main Tumhe Azadi Doonga." His words were too forceful to be forgotten for the national Cause of Unity in Diversity are still thrill having the same high spirit if a Netaji were very alive even today and oftenly used such words in the battle field to instill high spirit in the minds of all armed personnel of the army, air force and naval force of the Indian Union.

Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, acclaimed not only to be a great national poet but also got international fame when he wrote a national song "Jana Gana Mana" in which he has touched each and every state North, South, East, West dimensionally forging Unity in Diversity.

Sarjoni Naidu who is popularly known as nightingale of India wrote so many poems instilling into high spirit among the common masses resultantly national protests were lodged against the tyrannical rule of the Britishers. Mahatma Gandhi who was a weak and fragile bodied person proved to be a very strong one who led the Indian masses against the foreign rulers in the Shape of peaceful protests called as Civil Disobedience Movement, was really a great call that carried great force to liberate India from the shackles of foreign yoke. Crores of Indian people irrespective of Caste, creed, colour, religion, region obeyed the Mahatma'sclarion call, a rousing call to action and rose against the foreign rulers, laid down their precious lives' sacrifices at the altar of Unity in Diversity and ultimately India got Independent on the day of 15th of August, 1947 which has been written as "A Red Letter Day" in the history of India and our vast country is getting continue its Unity in Diversity till its 'Amrit Kaal' of 75 years of Independence which is praise worthy during the able premiership of Narendra Modi who has held our prestize high throughout the world and more so would lead the whole world to be a Vishavguru.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH COOPERATIVES

DR. PARVEEN KUMAR

Natural vehicles of collaborative partnership and prosperity for all; contributing to economic, social and environmental sustainability across regions and economic sectors, the worth of cooperatives can be understood from the statement of first Primeminister of India Late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, 'My outlook is to convulse India with the Cooperative Movement or rather with cooperation to make it, broadly speaking, the basic activity of India, in every village as well as elsewhere; and finally, indeed, to make the cooperative approach the common thinking of India.' The Cooperatives can be defined as, 'an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically controlled enterprise'. Co-operatives' open membership model affords access to wealth creation and poverty elimination. This result from the co-operative principle of members' economic participation: 'Members contribute equitably to, and democratically control, the capital of their co-operative'. Because co-operatives are people centered not capital centered, they do not perpetuate, nor accelerate capital concentration and they distribute wealth in a more fair way.

Since their inception, these voluntary and democratic institutions of masses have to their credit many important success stories. These institutions have given the much desired push to the economic growth of the economy and resulted in inclusive development of the excluded one. The success of the white revolution in the country has been due to these cooperatives. The white revolution made the country the world's largest producer of milk and milk products. Everyone today is familiar with The Anand Milk Union Limited (AMUL); a huge organization of milk producing cooperatives.

Cooperative Movement In India: India being an agricultural country set the example through the world's biggest cooperative movement in the world. Initially the cooperative movement in the country was as a result of the exploitation of the weaker and the downtrodden from the clutches of proffit hungry businessmen. In India, it can be studied into two

phases viz. co-operative Movement in pre-Independence era and co-operative movement in

post-Independence era. In fact, the term cooperative societies owe its existence to the farmers of Poona and Ahmednagar who spearheaded an agitation against the money lenders who were charging exorbitant rates of interest. The then British government came forward and passed three acts known as the Deccan Agriculture Relief Act (1879), the Land Improvement Loan Act (1883) and the Agriculturists Loan Act (1884). But a structuralized cooperative move came with enactment of the Cooperative Credit Societies Act, 1904. In 1919, cooperation became a provincial subject and the provinces were authorized to make their own cooperative laws under the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. This categorization carried on to Government of India Act, 1935. In 1942, Government of British India enacted the Multi-Unit Cooperative Societies Act to cover Cooperative Societies with membership from more than one province. Hence, we can say that the Cooperatives Movement was awakening movement for peasants and farmers as well as agriculture and its allied activities.

Our first Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru too had strong faith in the cooperative movement. This was reflected in his speech in international seminar on cooperative leadership in

South-East Asia he had said "But my outlook at present is not the outlook of spreading the cooperative movement gradually, progressively, as it has done. My outlook is to convulse India with the Cooperative Movement or rather with cooperation to make it, broadly speaking, the basic activity of India, in every village as well as elsewhere; and finally, indeed, to make the cooperative approach the common thinking of India. Therefore, the whole future of India really depends on the success of this approach of ours to these vast numbers, hundreds of millions of people".

History of Intl. Day of Cooperatives: The earliest record of a co-operative comes from Scotland in March 14, 1761. In 1844 a group of 28 artisans working in the cotton mills in north of England established the first modern co-operative business. International Co-operative Day is an annual celebration of the co-operative movement observed on the first Saturday in July since 1923 by the International Co-operative Alliance. On 16 December 1992, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) passed a

resolution 47/90, proclaiming the first Saturday of July 1995 to be the International Day of Cooperatives, marking the centenary of the establishment of the International Co-operative Alliance. Since then, the International Day of Cooperatives is celebrated every year. The date of the celebration of the International Day was chosen to coincide with the already existing International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) International Cooperative Day with has been celebrated since 1923. In 1994, the United Nations General Assembly adopted another resolution 49/151 of 23 December 1994 on cooperatives, which not only called on governments and international agencies to, 'consider fully the potential of cooperatives for contributing to the solution of economic, social and environmental problems in formulating national development strategies; and consider reviewing legal and administrative constraints on the activities of cooperatives with a view to eliminating those constraints that are not applied to other businesses and enterprises'.

THEME: Co-operatives around the world celebrate the International Day of Cooperatives in various fashions and each year the organizing institutions agree on a specific theme for the celebrations. This year 2023 the theme for the day is 'Cooperatives for Sustainable Development'. We are midway of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and cooperatives can be a potent tool in accelerating progress towards the SDGs. According to Ariel Guareo, the President of the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA), 'At the mid-point of the 2030 Agenda, efforts need to be deepened, and this can only be done with more cooperation. Enterprises responsible for organizing the production and distribution of goods and services must prioritize people and the planet. Cooperatives have been demonstrating this for almost 200 years.'

Cooperatives In The Post Independence Era: The post independence era in the country also saw the cooperatives becoming an integral part of Five-Year Plans. In 1958, the National Development Council (NDC) had recommended a national policy on cooperatives and also for training of personnel and setting up of Co-operative Marketing Societies. In 1984, Parliament of India enacted the Multi-State

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Fish Farming-A Sunrise Sector in J&K

DR. BANARSI LAL

India possesses 2.4 per cent of the global land area and sustains 17.74 per cent of the world population. There is huge potential of aquaculture, inland and marine fisheries in India. In India fish farming is a flourishing sector and a very important economic activity. This sector engages over 14.50 million people at the primary level. This sector transformed from traditional to commercial scale and has led to 11- fold increase in just six decades. This sector registered an overall annual growth rate of about 4 per cent. This sector has contributed around 0.91 per cent to the National Gross Domestic Production (GDP) and 5.23 per cent to the agricultural GDP. Besides meeting the national protein demand and livelihood, fisheries also earn foreign exchange to the tune of over US\$ 5.51 billion. This justifies the importance of this sector on the country's food, economy and livelihood security. India constitutes about 6.30 per cent of the global fish production and 5 per cent of global trade. India has attained the second largest fish producing and second largest aquaculture producing nation in the world. This sector has been named as the "Blue revolution". Considering the limited scope of the capture fisheries from coastal waters and natural inland waters like rivers and estuaries, emphasis on aquaculture and culture based fisheries from reservoirs and floodplain wetlands has been given to meet the targeted fish requirement.

Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir serves a congenial habitat for a variety of fish species due to large number of cold water resources. J&K is blessed with Rivers like the Chenab, Indus, Jhelum along with lakes like Dal lake, Wular lake, Manasbal

lake and Mansar lake. In J&K the first batch of 10,000 eggs of trout arrived from the United Kingdom in the year 1899 but all of them perished. Department of Fisheries was created in 1903 in J&K to promote the fish farming. J&K produces more than 20,00 thousands tonnes of fish production because of adoption of modern aqua cultural practices. Kashmir region produces more than 80 per cent of the fish production and Jammu has also emerged as a major producer of animal product. The fish production data of four decades reflects increasing trend of production in all commercially important species of both the provinces. Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir is known as the tourist destination due to its munificence of blossoms and magnanimity of resorts. This UT is holding huge water spread area of around 57000 hectares out of which about 24000 hectares are in the shape of lakes, marshy areas and reservoirs and 23000 hectares in the shape of river systems. Temperate and sub-tropical zones of J&K offer a potential resource for the development of cold and warm water fisheries including Trouts, Schizothoracines, Indian major carps and Chinese carps. In Jammu region Jammu district leads in fish production, followed by Kathua and Udhampur. In Kashmir region Baramulla district leads in fish production. Union Territory of J&K has immense potential in fish farming. There is need to upgrade the technical knowledge of fish farmers and modern technologies on fish farming should be provided to them. There is need to build a roadnap to mitigate the fish requirement in J&K.

Major objectives of blue revolution is to fully tap the total fish potential of the country both in the

inland and the marine sector and triple the production, to transform the fisheries sector as a modern industry with special focus on new technologies and processes, to double the income of the fishers and fish farmers with special focus on increasing productivity and better marketing, post-harvest infrastructure including e-commerce and other technologies and global best innovations. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries has accordingly restructured the scheme by merging all the ongoing schemes under an umbrella of Blue Revolution. To provide focused development and management of fisheries, covering inland fisheries, aquaculture and marine fisheries including deep sea fishing, mariculture and all activities undertaken by the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB).

India is blessed with varied potential resources in the form of rivers and canals, floodplain lakes, ponds and tanks, reservoirs and brackish water. The marine fisheries resources are estimated at 4.41 million metric tonne and their activities spread along the country's long coastline of 8118 km contributed by 9 coastal states, Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep islands with 2.02 million square km Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) after declaration of the EEZ in 1976 and the continental shelf area of 0.53 million sq.km. With sovereign rights on the EEZ, India has also acquired the responsibility to conserve, develop and optimally harness the marine living resources within this area. In terms of revenue, some of the high value species such as Tunas that occur in the oceanic waters are yet to be optimally harvested. The marine fisheries development

has its major thrust areas on research on biology of commercially important species and monitoring their stocks for proper management; judicious exploitation and conservation; conducting exploratory surveys and mapping of the productive fishing grounds, locating new areas and resource through the application of remote sensing and carrying out environmental studies related to fisheries, better harvesting technologies including the design of various fishing crafts, gears, fishing techniques, methods of landings and post-harvest processing and utilization. Further, the use of mechanical fishing accessories, ancillary fishing equipment and electronic testing devices of practical value in fishing operation were added to improve the catch per unit effort (CPUE). National Policy on Marine Fisheries, 2016 (NPMF) recommends that the overall strategy of the NPMF, 2016 will be based on the pillars of sustainable development, principle of subsidiarity, partnerships, intergenerational equity and precautionary approach.

Research and development efforts in the last five decades have greatly improved average fish yields in the country making carp culture an important economic activity. Indian Major Carps (IMC) Rohu (Labeo rohito), Catla (Catla catla), Mrigal (Cirrhinus mrigala) were the principal species cultured in ponds since ages. Species like Labeo calbasu, L. gonius, L. bata, Puntius pulchellus, P. sarana, P. bolus and Cirrhinus cirrhosa are considered to be important species due to their production potential, high market price and consumer preference. Catfishes have great commercial importance, Magur (Clarias batrachus) and Singhi (Heteropneustes fossilis) are the two air-breathing candidate species

for culture. Several other non-air breathing catfishes like Mystus senegalaha, Pungasiuspungasius, Wallago attu, Ompak pabda are also being cultured in view of the high consumer preference. The giant freshwater prawn, (Macrobrachium rosenbergii) is the largest and fastest growing species among freshwater prawns. The development of hatchery technology for M. rosenbergii and later, for Indian river prawn, M. malcolmsonii has opened up new possibilities freshwater aquaculture.

Integrated fish farming is the combination of two or more separate farming systems where the waste from one subsystem is utilized for sustenance of the other. For example, fish-pig /poultry/ducks farming. The system provides considerable potential and scope for augmenting production and also offers an enormous scope for employment generation and rural economy. The country possesses significant water bodies both in Himalayan region and Western Ghats, which hold large populations of both indigenous and exotic cultivable and non-cultivable cold water fish species. Important food fishes in the region are Mahaseers and Schizothoracids among the indigenous species and Trouts among the exotic varieties. Increasing per capita fish availability from the present level of only 8 kg to 11 kg (as recommended by WHO) is the primary challenge before the country. Considering the scope of the capture fisheries from coastal waters and natural inland waters like rivers and estuaries, emphasis on aquaculture and culture based fisheries from reservoirs and floodplain wetlands should also be given to meet the targeted fish requirement.

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