

Editorial

Tuesday, July 9, 2019

Is there any hidden agenda of sacrificing Manipur's land to Myanmar?

In June 2001, Manipur was burnt by a peoples' uprising - reason, there was a fear that Manipur's portion of land may be separated to appease a section of armed rebel group. More than 18 plus precious lives of the erstwhile kingdom were lost and in their memories since the mass uprising of June 2001, every June 18 is being observed as the Great June Uprising Day or Unity Day. The civil body called United Committee Manipur (UCM) was born in the aftermath of the June 18 incident. Its not even a month counting from today that rich homage was paid to the martyrs of June 18 here at Kekrupat.

Since the birth of the UCM peoples' stand to protect the boundary of the state has been strengthened. The UCM keep continue to challenge any move of the government (both Center and the State) to segregate the state. The so called civil society - UCM or any other organization including AMUCO which has been voicing for the integrity of the state however, remain quiet when a large portion of land in Tengoupal district has been claimed by Myanmar. May be the civil societies of the state are born just to oppose the armed group and does have nothing to do if anybody other than the armed group claimed the land of the state.

At one hand, when a portion of land was claimed by Pakistani at Kashmir, the Indian Government put all its soldiers to fight the Pakistani for protection of the land. Not only in Kashmir but also the same had happened with the Chinese counterpart when they claimed portion of land at Arunachal Pradesh.

When the Myanmar intruded inside the Indian Territory at Manipur, no counter measures to protect the land was seen taken up. Instead, the Indian government seems to be encouraging the Myanmar government by suppressing the voice of the Indian Villagers settling at the Indo Myanmar Border.

It is well known to everyone that Myanmar authority had stopped road constructed along Indo-Myanmar Border No. 82 to Border No. 81 at Tengoupal District. The Indian Force which has been guarding the border says nothing when Myanmar Troopers intruded into Indian Territory and claimed it to be their land. It is worth mentioning that the said land at which the Myanmar claimed as their land is also the place where two Indian Army who had sacrifice fighting the Pakistani troop during Kargil War were born.

It is simple and plain saying - why the Indian Government does not give a damn when its territory has been intruded in Manipur by Myanmar troops when they sacrifice thousands of its soldiers when it comes to Pakistan or China intruded in parts of India.

Or is there any hidden agenda of the government of India for sacrificing the portion of Manipur's land to Myanmar as the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had once done. India government should be straight if it has any agenda on this.

The Golden Age around the world

By: Christopher H. Sterling, Randy Skretvedt

The quarter century to about 1950 was also radio's Golden Age in most industrial countries, where, despite wartime setbacks, radio flourished before the advent of television. Commercial broadcast programming from the United States influenced broadcasting around the world; some countries emulated it, and others abhorred it. In either case, most countries were slow to define their radio policy, and the pattern of industry development was initially not clear. Several European countries decided early on that radio's educational and political potential required that it become a monopoly service provided by government, growing out of their experience with existing state telegraph and telephone services. Rather than entertainment, such public-service systems would focus on cultural broadcasts, education, public affairs, and the like. In such countries, government policy was often established before any stations were allowed on the air. This paternalistic approach—to program

what audiences "needed" rather than what they might actually desire—strongly characterized radio in Europe (and later most of its colonies, even after they became independent) until late in the 20th century. Other countries decided to construct a hybrid radio service—one that would combine the best of government-supported public-service and commercial entertainment programming. While the government would license all stations, only some would be operated by the government, or by autonomous government-supported authorities, while others would be privately owned and advertiser-supported. As the world moved toward war in the 1930s, radio broadcasting became an element of national war efforts, used both for domestic morale building and especially for international propaganda. The Axis powers adopted radio first and applied it most effectively. Both the Axis and the Allied powers quickly developed effective monitoring points to listen to and transcribe enemy broadcasts as a means of gathering intelligence.

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Fish for Health & Wealth

1. FISH - The Super Food

Fish is one of the protein rich foods that is not only healthy but tasty also. Unlike other non-veg foods such as chicken and mutton, fish contains easily digestible high quality proteins. Fish contains omega-3 fatty acids and essential vitamins such as D and B2 (riboflavin) besides being rich in mineral such calcium, phosphorus, iron, zinc, iodine, magnesium, and potassium. These omega-3 fatty acids are extremely significant for the proper functioning of the vitals of human beings like brain and eyes, which is why it is also recommended to expecting mothers. The prevalence of heart disease in India has increased by over 50% in last three decades causing 17-8% of total deaths. With the change in lifestyles, increase in the consumption of junk foods and unhealthy fats has sharply spiked the probability of getting heart related ailments. Therefore, it is important to include foods rich in omega-3 fatty acids like DHA and EPA in our diet. Also, World Health Organization recommends regular fish consumption (1-2 servings per week) to prevent coronary heart diseases. Owing to its nutritional superiority, fish is termed as the "super food of the 21st century" and fish as a health food plays an important role in the wellbeing of the human society. This becomes more important in socio-economic set-up of the countries like India where fish is a traditional and affordable source of healthy animal protein to the millions. Realizing the benefits of fish intake, most of the countries have started promoting fish production and consumption, creating a lot of demand for fish globally and thereby raising avenues for entrepreneurship. Statistically, barring few coastal states, per capita per year fish consumption in most of the Indian states is well below the global average (22.3 kg) as well as World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations (12 kg). A production front, out of 12 million metric tonnes fish produced during 2017-18 only 40% is obtained from oceans as wild catch while the rest 60% is being contributed from fish farming and wild catch from inland water bodies. In recent years, the wild catch from our seas is declining continuously which has paved the way for enhancing production through fish farming. Amidst realistic increase in demand for fish production from non-natural sources in coming years, there is a huge opportunity for fish farming or aquaculture which is considered to be the only panacea to produce more fish to feed the increasing population.

2. Freshwater Aquaculture - The Panacea

Freshwater aquaculture in India has evolved from a state of homestead activity in few pockets of Eastern Indian states during 1950s to the present state of a vibrant enterprise that has spread across the country. The total inland fish production has witnessed phenomenal increase from the meagre 0.75 MMT in 1950-51 to 8.76 MMT in 2017-18. Indian major carps (Rohu, Catla and Mrigal) and Catfishes are the important groups of fish species cultured in the country. Consequent upon the development of induced breeding protocol by the ICAR in 1950s, farmers in India have developed their expertise in freshwater aquaculture. As states like Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal are now combinedly producing about 40 percent of the total inland fish production and exporting to different parts of the country. However, some of the states with huge potential are lagging behind in emulating such feat. For example, states like Manipur which has around 10000

ha waterbodies area comprising of rivers, canals, reservoirs and ponds & tanks produced only 30000 tonnes of fish during 2017-18. However, as per the latest NSSO reports, per capita fish consumption of Manipur is just 6 kg per year only. There is a vast scope to increase the land-based aquaculture and improve the fish productivity and create sustainable employment opportunities for the youths in the state through well-planned development programmes. For a beginner, aquaculture is a simple farming technique to grow the fish in confined conditions like in a pond. For successful fish farming, good quality fish seed needs to be collected from hatcheries and stocked in well prepared ponds having 5 to 6 feet water depth. These fishes are to be fed daily with pelleted or farm made feeds and reared for about 8-10 months with proper care and maintenance. Once the fishes are reaching to their marketable size, fishes can be harvested, sold to the consumers with a decent profit margin. In addition, there is a huge market in ornamental fish system which is ironically underutilized in our country.

3. ICAR-CIFA for Blue Revolution

ICAR-Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Bhubaneswar under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi is the premier research institute in the country undertakes research on basic, strategic and applied aspects of freshwater aquaculture. It has five regional centers across the country viz. Rahara (West Bengal), Bengaluru (Karnataka), Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), Anand (Gujarat) and Bhatinda (Punjab) catering to the needs of each region. During the 32 years of its existence, the institute has developed popular genetically improved fish & prawn breeds, scientific fish farming protocols, portable hatchery models, cost-effective feed formulations, disease diagnostic kits, aqua medicines etc. Some of the notable technologies like JayantiRohu and freshwater prawn developed through selective breeding by the institute has the



potential to transform freshwater aquaculture in the country. Besides research and development, the institute has been instrumental in organizing numerous skill development programmes to sensitize the stakeholders including farmers about developing scenario and technologies in freshwater aquaculture. The institute with all its technologies and knowledge resources in freshwater aquaculture is excited to play its role in bringing Blue Revolution in the country.

In order to increase the reach of our technologies to a greater mass and create more number of aquapreneurs, the institute has launched a user friendly android mobile app named "IndAqua". Through this app, the users can

learn the scientific fish farming protocols of more than nine predominant varieties of fishes including major carps, minor carps, freshwater prawn, catfishes, murrels, freshwater pearl and ornamental fishes. Moreover, the users can ask any questions and clarify their doubts from renowned aquaculture experts from the institute through an interactive feature called "AquaXpert", inbuilt in the app. There is also a trade directory to source inputs and other services related to aquaculture. Apart from these frequently asked questions, details on Govt schemes are also provided. The app is absolutely free to use by any user. The app can be downloaded from the android play store by searching "IndAqua" or by scanning the QR code

July 10 is National Fish Farmers Day

This article by **Dr. Bindu R. Pillai**, Director, ICAR-Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Bhubaneswar, Odisha on behalf of the institute emphasizes fish as a health food and fish farming as a promising entrepreneurship for rural youths.

Book Review:

Reviewer : **Tracila Meinam**

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To see nature as an object of domination since the end of world war second; the want of instantaneism; and cultural annihilation by our deeds led the writer Carlo Petrini to become a gastronome and these are the main accounts which are reflected in this book. He explains how our choice of food relates to keeping a harmonious relationship with nature. He deeply expressed his arguments with the desire of "Slowness" in the way we make choices of food, from production to consumption. He believes that our food should be good (quality), clean (sustainability), and fair (deserving respect for the workers).

His arguments are underpinned with the following realities:
-shifting of traditional food production to easier and less time consuming production such as from peppers to tulips in Italy; from corn to amaranth in Mexico; laguiole cheese of France on the verge of extinction and so on which are part of cultural annihilation.
-ecological and economic disaster resulted from the green revolution and GMOs.

-he questions "Development" when what we witness is doubled water consumption since 1960s; doubled nitrate emissions; tripled phosphate emissions; increased concentration of CO2; soil that is stressed and have become a "Sad food-producing machine."

Therefore, to sum up, the writer desires:
-to safeguard the old traditional knowledge by preserving best seeds for sowing in each year.
-to teach children about food from planting to consumption (to impose food tradition).
-to learn about our local food history which we can start from our own local cuisines.

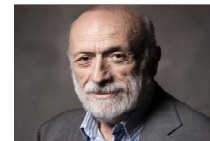
-to have deeper understanding and analysis by the political lobbyists.
-as an individual, one must make good choices of what we eat and whom we buy it from, as he says, "Eating is an agricultural act and producing must be a gastronomical act."

Hence, making either unsustainable production sustain its worsening effect on nature or sustainable production sustain and leave a better earth to the future generations is our choice for a happier world.



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About the author:



Carlo Petrini is the founder of International Slow Food Movement which was started in Italy in 1986. It has grown into a global movement with more than 100,000 members in 150 countries.