



BASAI News Updates

August 22, 2022

Crop diversification, organic farming need of hour: Khattar

Lays foundation stone of 16 projects & research centre at horticulture university in Bhiwani village

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

BHIWANI, AUGUST 21

Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar laid the foundation stone of a regional research centre of Maharana Pratap Horticulture University in Kharkari village and Haryana Animal Science Centre at Bahal village in Bhiwani district today.

The CM also inaugurated and laid the foundation stone of 16 projects, costing about Rs 224.56 crore, in various villages of the district during his visit.

Addressing a public meeting in Loharu town, the CM said the Haryana Government had started action to control the lumpy skin dis-



CM ML Khattar lays the foundation stone of the regional research centre in Bhiwani district on Sunday. TRIBUNE PHOTO

ease (LSD) and around three lakh vaccines had been received for these animals and vaccination work was being done on a war-footing so that every cattle was vaccinated within a week. He said 28,000 cattle

had got affected due to the LSD so far in the state.

He said the state government had set a target to make Haryana number one in milk production. The CM said, along with animal husbandry, the state govern-

2,804 GROWERS KEEN ON ORGANIC FARMING

“The state government is promoting organic farming and a farmer who adopts organic farming will get ₹25,000 for a desi cow. A total of 2,804 farmers have registered themselves for organic farming. Manohar Lal Khattar, CM

ment was working in the direction of upgrading the horticulture sector as well. The CM said the state government was promoting organic farming and a farmer who adopted organic farming would get Rs 25,000 for a

desi cow, adding that 2,804 farmers had registered themselves for organic farming.

“The farmers need to change as per the requirements and the state government is also encouraging the farmers to go for the crops which reduce the cost, require less water, protect the environment get the best quality products and provide good income to the farmers

Thanking the gram panchayat of Kharkhari village, which has provided 120 acres for the regional research centre, the CM said the first instalment of Rs 39 crore had been released for the construction of this centre. “It will be ready in two years where research related to

horticulture farming will be carried out for improved and hybrid varieties.”

The CM said the Animal Science Centre in Behal would be ready in two years on 9.4 acres and at a cost of about Rs 9 crore. The center would prove to be very useful for livestock farmers, he added.

Khattar said the share of horticulture and animal husbandry were increasing in the agriculture sector in the state due to stress on diversification of crops. “At present, 7 per cent of the total cropped area of Haryana is under horticulture. We have a target to increase this area to 15 per cent by 2030. We have undertaken many new initiatives to achieve this target,” he said.

Flexibility the key to winning farmers' trust

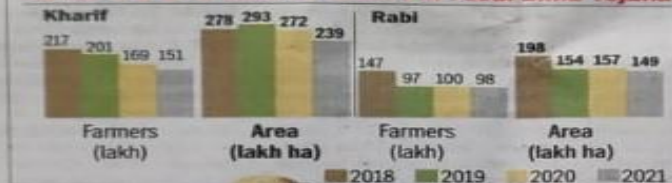
A. AMARENDER REDDY

Overall, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana needs to factor in the diversity of the states. Over the past few years, the PMFBY has improved in many respects, depending on past experience and requests from states such as online updation and direct payments, integration of data with state portals, use of technology in loss estimation, tenant farmers' coverage, timely settlement of grievances and universal coverage. However, there is still a long way to go to have all states under the ambit of the PMFBY.

ONE bad crop season wreaks havoc on crops and farm assets. Crop losses force farmers to take debt from money lenders at exorbitant rates of interest, leading to farm distress and ultimately suicide. Farmers face various types of losses at different stages of crop growth. Crop insurance against these setbacks is necessary not only to cope with sudden shocks/unexpected loss of income and also for the adoption of yield-increasing technologies.

To insure against crop losses, the Union Government has been implementing Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) with a huge premium subsidy since 2016. However, after the initial good response, some states withdrew from the PMFBY and started their own crop insurance schemes. These include Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

Since the launch of the PMFBY, Punjab has not been a participant. Under the scheme, the area insured decreased from 55 million hectares (ha) in 2018 to 45.2 million ha in 2021. The number of insured farmers similarly decreased and now only about 3 crore are under the crop insurance cover out of 12 crore farmers in India. It shows there are problems in the implementation of the scheme in some states. However, a positive aspect is that 4-5 years after withdrawal, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are re-enrolling for the scheme after getting assurance of universal coverage. Past experience shows that the main reasons for with-

Farmers & area insured under PM Fasal Bima Yojana


drawal are (i) more outgo as premium subsidy compared to claims received by the farmers in some states; (ii) delay in claim payments; (iii) specific needs of the states; for example, in low-risk states such as Punjab, crop loss is very rare due to floods or drought, but they face hailstorms, against which they may need insurance at the least cost; (iv) general lack of awareness about crop insurance among farmers and (v) a laborious and complex process of determining premium levels, estimating crop loss and ultimately paying claims to the farmers.

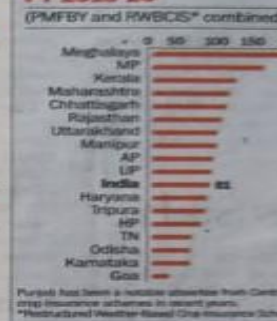
The riskiness of crop production and the risk-bearing ability of the farmers vary significantly with the type of crops grown, irrigated and non-irrigated areas, level of commercialisation, small vs big farmers and stage of development. Any crop insurance scheme not factoring in these variations

may suffer from low enrolments.

In crop insurance, the threshold yield is the basis for the payment of claims. The threshold yield of a crop is equal to the average yield multiplied by the indemnity level. Farmers' insurance claims are accepted only if the actual yield is below the threshold yield. Under PMFBY, three levels of indemnity are applicable at 90, 80 and 70 per cent. It means that compensation will be paid to farmers only if the loss is more than 10, 20 and 30 per cent, respectively. But in states like Punjab, yield loss above 10% is rare; hence, the appropriate indemnity level should be 95%, so that even if the losses are 5%, farmers get paid. Punjab's farmers need a 'single peril' insurance (to cover damage caused by hailstorms), with a premium of not beyond 1%, unlike the uniform 1.5% to 5% under PMFBY. Simi-

Insured area as percentage of total cropped area

FY 2019-20 (PMFBY and RWBCIS combined)


Claims as percentage of gross premium FY 2019-20
 (PMFBY and RWBCIS* combined)


*Restructured Weather-Based Crop Insurance Scheme

larly, assured irrigated areas of paddy and wheat in other states are also very low-risk areas where farmers don't want to pay higher premium. In contrast, in drought-prone areas such as Rayalaseema of Andhra Pradesh, Vidarbha (Maharashtra) or Thar desert (Rajasthan), or where cultivation of fruits and vegetables is risky — yield loss of 30% is common — the farmers are willing to pay higher premium for indemnity level of 30% to cover frequent losses. These types of geographical variations need to be accommodated in the PMFBY.

Tenant farmers

A major problem with PMFBY is the non-participation of tenant farmers. About 20-25 per cent of the operational area is cultivated by share-croppers/tenant farmers, but until now there is no fool-proof mechanism to include them

as beneficiaries. Although some states have issued tenancy certificates similar to loan eligibility cards of Andhra Pradesh, success of these initiatives is dismal. As a result, most of the tenant farmers are out of the PMFBY net.

In PMFBY, there is a need to cover additional costs incurred by farmers in unforeseen situations. For example, in case of a pest outbreak, farmers spend huge amounts on the purchase of pesticides to save crops, especially cotton, chillies and vegetables, although sometimes these operations will not result in saving the crops but instead add to the cost. There is no provision to cover these additional costs as the sum insured is limited by the scale of finance. So, situations vary significantly across geographies and crops, which have forced states to withdraw from the PMFBY and start their own crop insurance schemes tailor-

made for local needs.

Of these schemes, Gujarat's Mukhyamantri Sahay Yojana, Bihar's Rajya Fasal Sahayata Yojana, Bangla Shashya Bima of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh's YSR free crop insurance scheme and Jharkhand Fasal Rahat Yojana are at different stages of implementation.

The schemes of Gujarat, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh cover all farmers with zero premium. In Gujarat, blocks are classified as (i) more than 60% loss with claim of Rs 25,000/ha (ii) 33-60% loss with claim of Rs 20,000/ha. Gujarat's scheme seems simple to understand and implement.

Bihar guaranteed payment of Rs 10,000/ha if the loss is more than 20% of the threshold yield. If the damage is less than 20% of the threshold limit, farmers can get Rs 7,500 per hectare. However, the indemnity level is kept at 70%. It means farmers in Bihar also get claims if yield loss is more than 30%.

Overall, PMFBY needs to be flexible to accommodate the diversity of the states. Over the past few years, PMFBY has improved in many respects, depending on past experience and requests from states such as online updation and direct payments, integration of data with state portals, use of technology in loss estimation, tenant farmers' coverage, timely settlement of grievances, penal interest payments to farmers for delay in claim payment and universal coverage. However, there is still a long way to go to have all states under the PMFBY's ambit.

The author is Principal Scientist, ICAR-Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad

Send your feedback to letters@tribunemail.com

Best Research Centre Award for agri varsity

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

HISAR, AUGUST 21

The fodder section of the Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University (HAU) has been awarded the Best Research Centre Award for the year 2021-22 at the national level for its excellent research on jowar crop.

Vice-Chancellor Prof BR Kamboj said Dr Trilochan Mohapatra, Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, had presented the award at the 52nd Annual Group Meeting of the All India Coordinated Research Project (Jowar) organised by the Indian Institute of Millets Research, Hyderabad.

He said the fodder section of the university had done commendable work in the develop-

'Commendable' work done on development of jowar varieties

ment of improved varieties of jowar, management of nutrients like phosphorus and potash in the crop and seed production of fodder jowar. So far, 13 improved varieties of jowar have been produced, out of which CSV-53F, HJH-1513 and HJ-1514 were recently developed with high protein content and digestible properties.

"CSV 53F variety will be cultivated in the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu while the HJH-1513 and HJ-1514 varieties have been identified for cultivation in Haryana", said Prof Kamboj.

Enough wheat stock, no import plans: Govt

Ravi Dutta Mishra

ravi.dutt@livemint.com

NEW DELHI: There is no plan to import wheat as India has sufficient stocks of the grain, the government clarified on Sunday. This comes amid speculation that the government may slash the duty on wheat imports to ease wheat prices.

India's wheat reserves have shrunk in August to the lowest level for the month in 14 years, while wheat inflation is close to

12%, official numbers showed. Consumer wheat prices rose 11.7% in July and wholesale prices were up more, by 13.6% in July, showed official data.

"There is no such plan to import wheat into India. The country has sufficient stocks to meet our domestic requirements and the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has enough stock for public distribution," the department of food and public distribution said in a social media post.

Wheat prices have been on the rise since the Russia-Ukraine conflict broke out earlier this year. India banned wheat exports on 13 May to ensure food security and to tackle price rises.

According to *Bloomberg*, authorities are mulling the purchase of wheat from overseas and are discussing whether or not to reduce or abolish a 40% import tax on wheat to help flour millers in some regions to import grain.

"International wheat prices are much higher than domestic prices. Importing wheat would not ease prices even if the duty on imported wheat is slashed," said a commerce and industry ministry official.

India cut wheat production estimates to 107 million tonnes from its February estimate of 111 million tonnes amid severe heat waves in March.

Wheat flour (atta) exports surged after the 13 May ban on wheat shipments.

Mint reported that atta exports in FY22 stood at 500,000 tonnes, but nearly 100,000 tonnes were being shipped out every month after the ban and that the government was considering issuing a mandatory pre-shipment notification for all outbound wheat flour shipments.


Farm prices are projected to moderate in FY 2023, reflecting increased supplies from the rest of the world, particularly for wheat in Canada and the EU.



Biological Agri Solutions Association of India

Source HT 22.08.2022 Delhi Edition

NO PLAN TO IMPORT WHEAT




FOURTH ADVANCED ESTIMATES

Foodgrain	Rice	Wheat	Nutri cereals	Maize	Pulses	Oilseed	Sugarcane
3,157	1,302	1,068	50.9	33.62	27.69	37.70	431.81

Production in 2021-22 (In lakh tonne)

- Amid concerns of production losses and speculation around possible imports, the government on Sunday said there was enough wheat stock available in the country



- The government statement came after media reports claimed a possible plan to import wheat in light of stress on production made worse by the heatwave conditions. TNS

Source T 22.08.2022 Delhi Edition

The worst geographical skew in monsoon since 1901 is not unexpected

By Abhishek Jha

Across India, on average, the total rainfall in the 2022 monsoon season (it runs from June to September) has been "normal" since mid-June — suggesting that all appears to be well with the monsoon. A geographical breakup, however, shows that this monsoon has been normal only by virtue of two polar opposite disasters: drought-like conditions in the Gangetic plains and floods in other parts of the country, of which the ones in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are most recent. This has created the worst geographical skew of monsoon between the Gangetic plains and the rest of India in recorded history. This skew in turn has adversely affected the sowing of the kharif crops. While these patterns are unprecedented this year, they are not unexpected, as the charts here show.

1 Four states in the Gangetic plains have the biggest and most widespread deficit this year

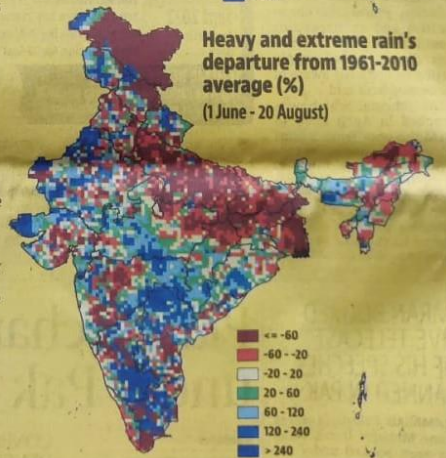
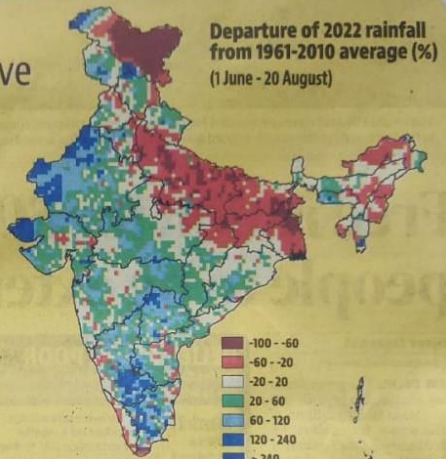
There has been 674.9mm of rain between June 1 and August 20 in India, according to India Meteorological Department's (IMD) gridded database, 10.5% more than what is officially considered "the normal" or the average rainfall in the 1961-2010 period.

After June, it has also been distributed well over time, with only 18 days of deficit rainfall after June. However, this is not accurately reflective of how different parts of the country have experienced rainfall. In the four states of the Gangetic plains — Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal — a dry patch has continued since the beginning and created a deficit throughout the region.

Overall, 38% of the country (1,796 of the 4,685 grids that form India) has a deficit in cumulative rain so far. However, in the four Gangetic plains states, around 92% of the area (663 of 723 grids) has a deficit, with most of it (578 grids) having a deficit of 20% or more. In the rest of the country, only 29% of the area (1,133 or 3,962 grids) has a deficit with only half of that area (618 grids) having a deficit of 20% or more.

To be sure, the surplus rainfall in the rest of the country has not just been a beneficial counter-weight to the dry Gangetic plains. A large number of places have a surplus because they have experienced a large surplus of heavy and extreme intensity rainfall (that of more than 35.5 mm in a day) which can cause floods. Of the 4,685 grids, 1,994 have received heavy and extreme rain 20% or more than the 1961-2010 average this monsoon, and almost all of these (1,925 grids) are outside the four states of the plains.

One reason why central and peninsular India and parts of the north-west have received excess rainfall this monsoon is the position of the monsoon trough. An elongated low-pressure region that helps monsoon rains, the trough has remained south of its normal position for longer this year, leading to sporadic rainfall in the Gangetic plains, but regular rainfall elsewhere.

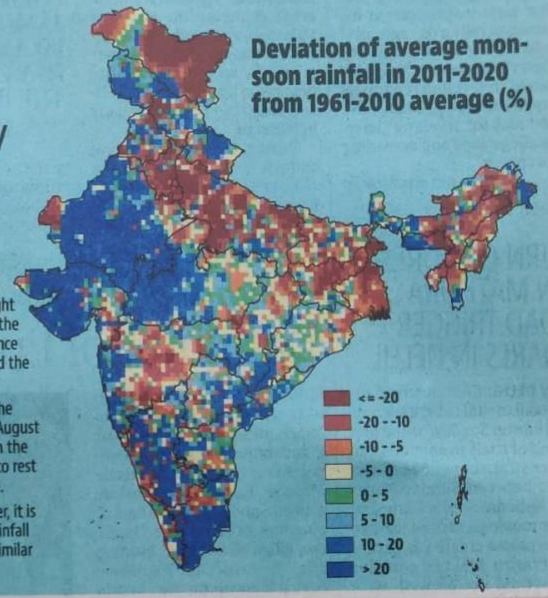


2 Contrast between the plains and the rest of the country is the worst ever recorded

The contrast between the regions of drought and flood this year is unprecedented. Two sets of numbers highlight different aspects of it. First is the region's own rainfall: the June 1-Aug 20 rain for the Gangetic plains is the least since 1901 (the earliest for which IMD gives gridded data), and the third highest for the rest of the country.

This skew is also visible in the difference in the rain in the two regions. In the 1961-2010 period, rain in the June 1-August 20 period in the Gangetic plains was 16.8% more than in the rest of the country. This year it is 36.8% less compared to rest of India, the furthest behind it has ever been since 1901.

To be sure, although the skew this year is the worst ever, it is not unexpected. The departure of average monsoon rainfall in 2011-2020 compared to the 1961-2010 climate looks similar to the departure so far in 2022.



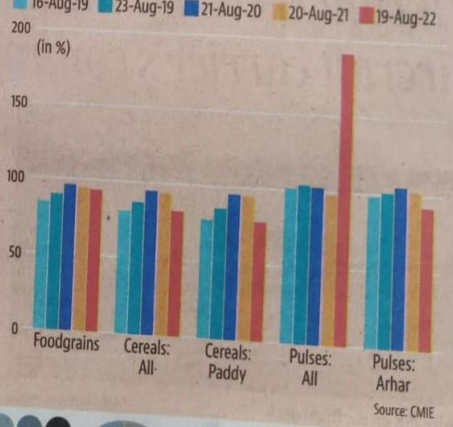
3 The progress in paddy and arhar sowing is lagging more than it has in recent years

If we look at the last two years, around 95% of paddy sowing and over 100% of arhar sowing was already complete by this time of the year. This year, however, only 78% of paddy sowing and 92% of arhar sowing is complete so far — a likely outcome of the poor rainfall in the Gangetic plains and the heavy rainfall in other parts of the country.

"Sowing of rice during the ongoing kharif (summer) season continues to lag (-12.4% y-o-y), which suggests growing risk that this year's rice output will be lower, due to lower acreage and yields. This will put further upward pressure on the price of domestic rice, which together with higher wheat prices (due to the heatwave), means higher cereal price inflation ahead," Sonal Varma and Aurodeep Nandi said in a Nomura research note dated August 16.

To be sure, while the pressure on paddy prices this year can be eased with export bans, there is reason to work on a longer-term plan. In 2019, when the skew in monsoon was similar to this year and the third worst since 1901, paddy sowing was also similar to this year. If these geographical trends in rainfall are to continue, bans may not be the best long-term strategy, as they can adversely affect farmers' income amid low yields.

Share of normal kharif sowing completed



{ **CROP CRISIS** } GOVT CONSIDERING EXTREME MEASURES

China reels under hottest, driest summer

The hottest, driest summer ever recorded in China has forced the government to adopt extreme measures such as using chemicals to generate rain, as crops wilt and reservoirs levels drop dangerously low

Record-breaking heat wave

China is currently experiencing the hottest and driest summer ever since the government began recording weather metrics 61 years ago

45°C temperature recorded in Sichuan province

200 observatories have already reported record high readings

China heatwave

Regions of high temperature on Aug 19



The national observatory renewed a red alert for high temperatures, the most severe warning it can issue, for parts of Gansu, Shaanxi, Henan, Anhui and other provincial regions

ADDING TO A CROP CRISIS

The current emergency situation is due to it being the autumn grain harvest season in China, which is responsible for 75% of grains produced domestically. A smaller Chinese grain harvest would have a potential global impact. It would boost demand for imports, adding to upward pressure on inflation in the United States and Europe that is running at multi-decade highs

Inducing rain in a drought

With several provinces seeing record low rains, and reservoirs down to levels not seen in decades, officials have said they are trying to protect its summer crop harvest by "trying to increase rain" by seeding clouds with chemicals and spraying crops with a "water retaining agent" to limit evaporation

The lack of rain is so extreme in some areas that factories have been shut down to save power for homes as air conditioning demand surged

In Sichuan and Hubei province, thousands of acres of crops have already been deemed a "total loss"

WHAT IS CLOUD SEEDING

Cloud seeding is a chemical process that aims to increase the precipitation from clouds by dispersing substances into it that serve as cloud condensation, which alter the properties within the cloud. Its effectiveness is heavily debated, with some experts suggesting that it is difficult to show clearly if it has any effect

Farmers' mahapanchayat in Delhi today

Cops deployed on KMP e-way in Sonapat to maintain law & order

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

KARNAL, AUGUST 21

On the call of the Samyukt Kisan Morcha (SKM), various farmer organisations will hold a 'kisan mahapanchayat' at Jantar Mantar in Delhi on August 22. This was stated by Sewa Singh Arya, state president, BKU, Arya.

He said farmers from Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Bihar and other states would participate in the mahapanchayat to press their demands.

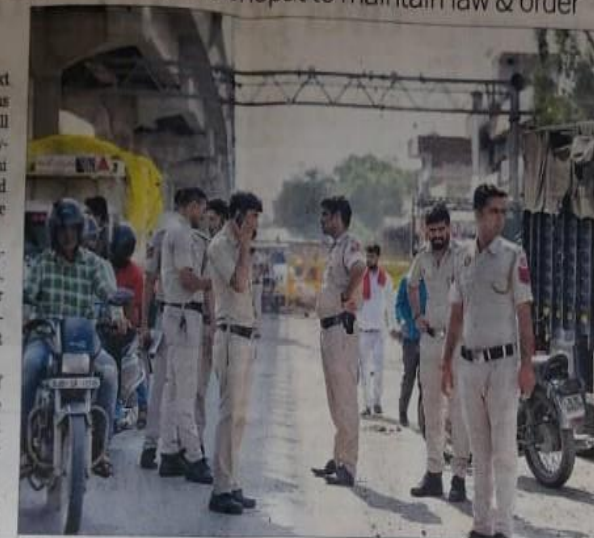
Arya said the farmers of Haryana would assemble near the KMP Expressway at 9 am and thereafter move towards Delhi.

Meanwhile, the Sonapat police are making arrangements for the smooth flow of traffic. SP Himanshu Garg said the police personnel would be there to maintain law and order and ensure the smooth flow of traffic.

Their demands include justice for the families, which lost their loved ones in the Lakhimpur Kheri incident, release of farmers who are in jails for the past nine months, arrest of Union Minister Ajay Mishra Teni and law to ensure MSP guarantee among others.

"Law to ensure MSP guarantee was promised by the Prime Minister and it should be implemented," Arya said, adding that all farmers of the country should be made debt-free. He further said the Electricity Amendment Bill-2022 should be cancelled as it was against the farmers.

Highlighting the other



Police personnel stand guard at the Tikri border; (below) farmers head to Delhi on Sunday. ANI



MEMO TO BE SUBMITTED TO PRESIDENT LATER

“It's a day-long kisan panchayat and after its conclusion, a memorandum will be submitted to the President. If the government tries to create any kind of disturbance, it will be responsible for the consequences.”

effect,” Arya demanded.

“It's a day-long kisan panchayat and after its conclusion, a memorandum will be submitted to the President. If the government tries to create any kind of disturbance, it will be responsible for the consequences,” he added.

demands, he said the support price of sugarcane should be increased and arrears should be paid immediately. India should come out of World Trade Organisation and cancel all free trade agreements and all cases registered during

the farm agitation should be withdrawn. “Besides, the government should release the outstanding compensation of the farmers under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana and the Agnipath scheme should be withdrawn with immediate

Security tightened at Tikri border too

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

ROHTAK, AUGUST 21

The Delhi and Hujjar police have not only intensified surveillance but also deployed more personnel at the Tikri-Bahadurgarh Border on the Rohtak-Delhi national highway in the wake of the proposed protest of farm outfits at Jantar Mantar in Delhi tomorrow to raise their demands.

The Tikri-Bahadurgarh road is one of the ways to enter Delhi from various districts of Haryana and Punjab. Farmers of both states staged a dharna on this border for over a year against three farm laws. Interestingly, many farmers from Punjab reached Bahadurgarh by train today, a day before the protest, to meet locals who became their friends during their protest last year.

“Our friends in Bahadurgarh have been calling us for the past several days, hence we decided to spend a day with them before participating in the protest in Delhi. Today, we will stay at Bahadurgarh to meet them and leave for Jantar Mantar in Delhi by Metro tomorrow morning,” said Baljeet Singh, a farmer from Punjab.

Satvinder Singh, another Punjab farmer, said they had spent over a year in Bahadurgarh during the farm protest, hence they now considered the place their second home as locals gave them their full support at that time.”



EXTRA BARRICADES IN PLACE

The Delhi Police have made arrangements of extra barricades at the border to ensure the smooth flow of vehicles and to launch a vehicle-checking operation, if needed. Boulders have also been placed on the border by the Delhi Police as a precautionary measure.

Wasim Akram, SP, Hujjar, said no restriction had been put in place on the movement of vehicles at the Tikri-Bahadurgarh border but surveillance had been intensified in order to keep a tab on the situation in view of the Delhi protest by some farmers' groups tomorrow.

“We got information about the arrival of some farm leaders in Bahadurgarh before the Delhi protest, but now their programme has been cancelled. Necessary security arrangements have been made, while the Delhi police are carrying out vehicle-checking operations at the border from the security point of view,” he added.

Police up checks ahead of farmers' stir at Jantar Mantar today; Tikait sent back

HT Correspondent

htreporters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Farmers from across the country are expected to reach Delhi on Monday to take part in a protest rally — Kisan Maha Panchayat — at Jantar Mantar against unemployment, and also put forward their demands before the government, said officials on Sunday.

Over 60 non-political organisations from Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, and Bihar among other states will take part in the Monday protest in the Capital, said Abhimanyu Kohar, a member of Samyukta Kisan Morcha (SKM) (non-political) — which has called for the demonstration.

“The panchayat will be held from 11am to 4pm on Monday. After its conclusion, a memorandum will be submitted to the President of India over our demands... If

the government tries to create any kind of disturbance, it will have to take the responsibility,” the body said in a statement.

Meanwhile, the Delhi Police detained Bhartiya Kisan Union (BKU) spokesperson Rakesh Tikait at the Ghazipur border on Sunday, while he was trying to enter Delhi to take part in the protest rally, scheduled to be held at Jantar Mantar on Monday.

Special commissioner of police (law and order) Dendra Pathak said, “Thereafter, he (Rakesh Tikait) was detained and taken to Madhu Vihar police station, where police spoke to him and requested him to return.”

Despite several attempts Tikait could not be reached for a comment, however, one of his associates responded to HT and said that “Tikait was attending a funeral, and he was coming to Delhi to attend a book release event scheduled on Monday”.

“The Delhi Police stopped Tikait and others at the Ghazipur border on Sunday. He was later questioned by police for nearly 1.5 hours, and then was released. Police also escorted him across the border in Uttar Pradesh,” said the aide, requesting anonymity.

According to SKM (non-political), nine of their key demands are: “justice for the families of farmers who lost their loved ones in Lakhimpur Kheri massacre; release of farmers who have been in jail for the last nine months over this, and arrest of Union minister Ajay Mishra Teni, the main culprit of the massacre”.

Other demands include guarantee for minimum support price as per the Swaminathan Commission report; withdrawal of the Agneepath scheme, among others.

Kohar, meanwhile, said that “they had approached the Delhi Police for the permission to stage the protest, but received a negative

response from them three days ago. “Our demonstration will be peaceful, and if police try to stop us, we will stop... They can arrest us, but our protest will take place,” he said.

Police, meanwhile, said that they have made adequate arrangements to maintain law and order in the Capital. Deputy commissioner of police (outer) Sameer Sharma said that heavy deployment of police will be seen in areas such as Tikri border, major intersections, along railway tracks, and Metro stations to avoid any untoward incident. “Moreover, a strict order has been issued to make all necessary arrangements in this regard,” Sharma said.

Meanwhile, the Delhi traffic police on Sunday issued a traffic advisory, saying the event may lead to traffic disruption in central Delhi, using their social media handles to list roads likely to be congested.

Source HT 22.08.2022 Delhi Edition

Now, ban on cattle transport in G'gram

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

LUMPY SKIN DISEASE

GURUGRAM, AUGUST 21

In view of the outbreak of the lumpy skin disease (LSD) in some districts of Haryana, the local administration has issued orders under Section 144 of the CrPC, imposing a ban on the inter-district and intra-district movement of cattle within the jurisdiction of Gurugram.

According to the order, an outbreak of the LSD among cattle has been reported in several districts of Haryana and neighbouring states of Punjab and Rajasthan. Directions under Section 144 of the CrPC are necessary to prevent, control and contain the spread of the disease among the animals.

The LSD is a contagious disease in which peculiar lumps or nodules appear on the skin of the affected cattle.

The administration has also banned the inter-state and intra-state movement of animals within the jurisdiction of Gurugram district, which also includes a ban on organising animal fairs and

exhibitions/display of animals in Gurugram.

"To check the spread of the LSD, infected animals are to be isolated from healthy stock. Also, carcasses of animals are not to be disposed of in the open and skinning of carcasses is also prohibited. Animal carcasses are to be disposed of under the supervision of officials of the Animal Husbandry Department as per the protocol," read the order.

The orders further said that the police would check the movement of animals/cattle in Gurugram by the deployment of adequate force at the police checkpoints at the inter-state and inter-district borders as well as within the district. The movement of all trucks/tractor trolleys/other vehicles carrying animals/cattle in/out/within the district shall be stopped with immediate effect.

The violation of the order was punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, the order added.