

NECESSITY OF CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Any kind of life is impossible without environment. The physical conditions and other characteristics of any country develop from the environment. The healthier the environment of a place or country, the more healthy and developed that country is.

Navigating the Spirit of Eminent Institutions

In the vast expanse of education, the journey towards institutional greatness is paved with commitment, innovation, and an unyielding commitment to excellence. An exceptional institution stands as a testament to its academic prowess and the guiding principles etched into its very core.

Continuous improvement, a hallmark of outstanding institutions, is facilitated through dynamic evaluation and feedback mechanisms. Regular assessments and constructive feedback create an environment where students and faculty thrive, fostering a culture of excellence and perpetual growth.

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World Disability Day

International Day of Persons with Disabilities (IDPD) is a UN day that is celebrated every year on 3 December. The day is about promoting the rights and well-being of persons with disabilities at every level of society and development.

At its headquarters in Geneva, WHO organizes an annual IDPD event to educate the public, raise awareness, advocate for political will and resources, and celebrate WHO's achievements.

On the World Disability Day, the summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir witnessed a protest by the disabled class of the society. Demanding care, financial assistance and separate schools, the disabled class sought end in "discrimination" they face from "state authorities".

On this day new schemes are created for physically challenged people all over the world and a lot is done for their welfare but luckily. In our state and country, only these people are remembered only on December 3rd, that is also for their publicity so that people consider them as sympathizers of physically challenged people.

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Spectacular victory of Bharat and Sanatan in MP, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh

PROF HARI OM



Ultra-secularists' game plan- The ultra-secularists abused Sanatan Dharma, Hindu Gods and Goddesses and taunted Sanatanis and outraged their religious sensitivities through their sinister no-holds-barred campaign across the nation.

founded Congress and similar other ultra-secular outfits snatch the government in Madhya Pradesh, reestablish their anti-Sanatan rule in Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh and reduce the Sanatanis in these three very crucial states to the status of third grade subjects.

Political Sanatan Did the Sanatanis walk into the trap of the ultra-secular outfits -- the Congress, the Samajwadi Party (SP), the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) and similar other outfits -- in MP, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh? No, they rejected outright and with contempt all these outfits.

tions and vote in a fashion that controverts the baneful influence of the ultra-secularists on the nation and Sanatan Dharma.

Indeed, the crucial assembly elections in MP, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh and the December 3 results proved all those wrong who had predicted the victory of the ultra-secularists in MP, Chhattisgarh, and even Rajasthan.

Nation's eight immediate needs

Now that the Sanatanis have shown the way, it's time for the Narendra Modi Government, which created a history of sorts on August 5-6, 2019 by reading down the seditious Article 370, abrogating discriminatory Article 35A, freeing the enslaved Ladakh from Kashmir and conferring the status of UT on the remaining Jammu and Kashmir, to hasten the process of reforms and nation-making.

had hailed the Narendra Modi Government for what it did on those epoch-making days, and even thereafter in Jammu and Kashmir and elsewhere, including the construction of magnificent Ram Mandir and the effective manner in which it defended the August 2019 reform scheme in the Supreme Court of India.

The nation would further hail the Modi Government if it (1) orders deportation of all illegal aliens, including Rohingyas and Bangladeshis from Bharat; (2) frees Hindu temples and shrines from the official control; (3) withdraws all special scholarship schemes based on purely religious considerations; (4) implements Citizen Amendment Act (CAA) in letter and spirit; (5) orders preparation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) and National Population Register (NPR); (6) introduces Uniform Civil Code (UCC); (7) grants full state status to the discriminated against and roundly-humiliated Jammu province; and (8) converts Kashmir into Chandigarh-type Union Territory so that the very vital Home, Law, Revenue and General Administration Departments and the office of Advocate General remain under the control of the Union Home Ministry.

These are the eight immediate needs of the nation and the Modi Government has the capacity and will have the mandate in May 2024 to fulfill these national requirements. Narendra Modi won 282 seats in 2014 and 303 in 2019. There are reasons to believe that he would surely win over 320 seats in May 2024. The 320+ seats would be a mandate enough for meeting the nation's seven immediate needs.

'The country doesn't deserve anything less than success from us. Let us aim for success'--- Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, Wings of Fire

ADITYA KUMAR

Dr. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam (15 October 1931 – 27 July 2015) born and raised in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu was an Indian aerospace scientist and statesman who served as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007.

He played a pivotal role in the development of India's ballistic missile and nuclear weapons programs, contributing immensely to the country's defense capabilities while advocating for science education among the

youth. Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam made remarkable contributions to India's space endeavors by spearheading crucial projects such as the development of satellite launch vehicles and ballistic missiles.

Dr. Kalam's visionary leadership significantly advanced India's space technology, particularly overseeing the successful launch of India's first indigenous satellite launch vehicles, including the SLV-III and PSLV, fostering self-reliance and enhancing the country's stature in the global space arena.

Dr. Kalam also played a Crucial role in INCOSPAR committee (that established TERLS, Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, for space research), being a Chief Scientific Advisor to GOI coordinating the Pokhran II nuclear test, and played a pioneering role in the field of fiberglass technology and guided a team of young individuals to embark on this endeavor at ISRO.

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam exhibited visionary leadership through his emphasis on technological innovation, education, and societal progress; especially focusing in empowering the youth through education and skill development.

His visionary leadership aimed at inclusive growth, fostering a spirit of innovation, and promoting values of hard work, perseverance, and integrity, inspiring millions to strive for excellence and contribute positively to the nation's progress.

He also collaborated with Dr. Soma Raju to develop a coronary stent 'Kalam-Raju Stent' to make healthcare accessible to all. "Sustainable development enables the realisation of green clean environment without pollution, having prosperity without poverty, peace without fear of war and a happy place to live for all citizens of the nation of the world." with these lines Dr.

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam laid the blueprint of his 'World vision 2030 of a liveable planet Earth'.

Dr. Kalam's leadership emphasized self-reliance in space technology, reducing dependency on foreign resources and establishing India as a key player in the global space arena.

Dr. Kalam's leadership cultivated an ecosystem of innovation, nurturing young minds through education and research. His vision extended beyond conventional boundaries, advocating for space technology's accessibility to empower marginalized communities and bridge socio-economic gaps.

Sources https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A.P.J._Abdul_Kalam https://www.nextias.com/blog/contribution-of-apj-abdul-kalam (The writer is B.Tech. 2nd year student of IIT Jammu).

Soil and Water: A Source of Life

DR. BANARSI LAL

Every year 5th of December is celebrated as the World Soil Day across the globe to create awareness on the importance of soil quality for human well-being, food security and healthy ecosystem by addressing the challenges in soil health management by encouraging the various organisations, communities and individuals across the globe. The theme of 2023 World Soil Day is "Soil and Water: A Source of Life".

Survival of life on the Earth depends on the precious link between soil and water. About 95 per cent of our food is produced from these two fundamental resources. Soil and water bind our ecosystem together. These are the two mediums in which the plants grow and obtain essential nutrients.

the food we eat is directly associated with the soil health. Soil high in organic carbon content enables better rainfall infiltration and retention and provides greater resilience to drought. Soil helps in food production, biodiversity and energy maintenance. Soils are vulnerable to carbon loss through degradation but regenerative land management practices can build and restore soil health.

Remaining water is available in rivers, lakes, atmosphere water and soil and vegetation. Climate change increases the intensity and frequency of natural disasters and water-related extreme events such as rainfall, droughts, floods etc.

Soil is the greatest reservoir of biodiversity. It is the critical component of the natural system and as a vital contributor to the human commonwealth through its contribution to food, water and energy security and as a mitigator of biodiversity loss and climate change. It is the top layer of the earth which is familiar to everybody. It is a finite natural resource. It is non-renewable in nature. A healthy soil is a living ecosystem in which the dead organic matter forms the base of a food web consisting of microscopic and larger organisms.

Soil pollution affects food security by reducing the crop yield and food quality. Soil holds three times as much carbon as the atmosphere and can help us to meet

the challenges of a changing climate. About 815 million people are food insecure and 2 billion people are nutritionally insecure but we can mitigate this through soil. About 95 per cent of our food comes from soil and about 33 per cent of our soils are already degraded. Soil acts as the filter for many contaminants but its buffering capacity is finite. If the latter exceeds then contaminants can seep into the environment and enter into the food chain. The government has initiated a number of developmental schemes and programmes which have the potential to immensely benefit the farming community by strengthening the roots of agriculture.

(The writer is Sr. Scientist & Head of KVK, Reasi SKUAST-J).