

**ISRO-HONOUR FOR INDIA**

ISRO is an organization operating all the space missions of the Government of India. Under this institution, training etc. is done for all the space missions. At present, ISRO has contributed significantly in the satellite launch not only of India but also of other countries. Due to its successful work, ISRO also established its supremacy in the field of astronomy around the world. ISRO was established by Vikram Sarabhai on 15 August 1969, whose annual budget is now around 14 crores. The need for future space programs was first felt by the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru. Under which space research was established in 1961, in which the Department of Atomic Energy was headed by Homi Jehangir Bhabha. After this, the Indian National Committee for Space Research was formed in 1962. For which Dr. Vikram Sarabhai was appointed as the chairman. ISRO's headquarters is currently located in Bengaluru, Karnataka and its current director, Dr. K. Sivan is there. In this way, the Indian space program was formed by Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, considered the father of the Indian space program. The Indian Space Research Organization was established on 15 August 1969. At the time of its establishment, ISRO was named Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR). ISRO has achieved a successful position all over the world. ISRO has earned worldwide fame for its successful space projects. In the past decades, India had to resort to countries like America and Russia to launch satellites, but today India itself launches satellites of many countries like America and Russia through its launch vehicle which is a matter of great pride for our country India. ISRO is a matter of honor for India and every Indian.

**Online platforms become weapons for terrorism**

**DR. SATYAWAN SAURABH**

In the digital age, terrorists are using cyberspace to exploit the vulnerabilities of youth to attract them to join their ranks. To promote research in the area of radicalization relating to different regions of India for a deeper understanding of the issue and to develop better solutions. Ensuring adequate funding for these programmes, capacity building of intelligence forces and creation of modern infrastructure to combat radicalisation, especially virtual radicalisation. Capacity building of the State Police as they are the first line of defence. State police forces need to work in good coordination with central security agencies to better counter the growing radicalization. By fundamentalism, a person or group adopts increasingly radical views in opposition to the political, social, or religious status quo. This is when someone begins to believe in or support extremist ideas and then participates in extremist groups or acts. Online platforms have become powerful tools for extremist groups to spread their ideology, recruit individuals and plan terrorist acts. Therefore, intelligence and counter-terrorist agencies must keep pace with the ever-changing digital landscape and adapt their functioning accordingly. This requires regular evaluation of their existing strategies to identify deficiencies and areas for improvement. Recently, India witnessed a series of extremist acts by some radicalized youth in various cities such as Udaipur, which later escalated to "Sar tan se juda" sloganeering and related controversy. Last year too, the NIA made several arrests in a suspected ISI module that was playing a role in radicalizing Indian youth and carrying out extremist acts in India. The above incidents highlight the issue of radicalization of Indian youth which can pose a serious challenge to India's internal security. NIA has intercepted information about recruitment propaganda for terrorist groups like AQIS, Lashkar-e-Taiba on Telegram. Daesh is using the internet to spread its propaganda using platforms like Twitter, YouTube etc. Through 'cyber-planners', who would be responsible for planning terror attacks, identifying recruiters, acting as 'virtual coaches' and providing guidance and encouragement throughout the process? India has also suffered in recruitment from other countries, though less severely. In many areas, the cases of propagating hatred and violence by influencing the youth through social media are increasing. Spreading false propaganda and fraudulent ideologies on India's sensitive and provocative issues, using morphed videos or false claims of proof of injustice etc. Manipulation is easy on the internet and more youths are falling prey to it, especially in the North-East, Kashmir. The NIA had reported the recruitment of over 300 Indian youths by the Pakistan-based Tehreek-e-Taliban (TTP) in 2014, who had joined hands with ISIS. ISIS has published recruitment materials in Hindi, Urdu, Tamil and other languages spoken in India. To promote research in the area of radicalization relating to different regions of India for a deeper understanding of the issue and to develop better solutions. Ensuring adequate funding for these programmes, capacity building of intelligence forces and creation of modern infrastructure to combat radicalisation, especially virtual radicalisation. Capacity building of the State Police as they are the first line of defence. State police forces need to work in good coordination with central security agencies to better counter the growing radicalization. Coverage of various welfare schemes of the government without discrimination, special schemes and areas for communities, promotion of mixed culture and co-existence among different communities and constitutional safeguards for minorities are some of the steps that the government is taking to keep people away from radicalisation. Launching a de-radicalization program that focuses on states with high intensity of radicalization and also developing counselling and rehabilitation centres for radicalized youth under police custody. Increase involvement of family and religious leaders not only in the process of rehabilitating radicalized youth but also in preventing youth from moving towards radical ideologies. To prevent people from falling into the trap of extremists, to raise awareness in society about these threats through school and college education or social media accounts of security agencies. A coordinated South Asian effort to counter radicalization can also be of great help to the region as all countries in the region are facing the heat of radicalization. The ever-evolving landscape of online recruitment and radicalization requires intelligence and counter-terrorist agencies to be flexible, adaptive and proactive. By constantly reviewing their strategies, leveraging emerging technologies and staying informed about the latest trends, these agencies can effectively reduce the threat posed by online radicalization in India.

**Implementation of National Education Policy 2020: A Case Study of IIM Jammu**

**PROF BS SAHAY & PROF JABIR ALI**



The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aimed at addressing the many growing developmental imperatives of India and emphasized on creating a holistic learning environment. This paper presents the changing educational landscape after NEP with the help of a case study of the Indian Institute of Management Jammu, which has implemented various components of the new policy in collective and inclusive manner such as a more holistic and multidisciplinary education with multiple entry/exit options, revamping curriculum, pedagogy, assessment, student support for enhanced student experiences, and internationalization of education through exchange program. The experience of IIM Jammu across various programs in line with the implementation of NEP 2020 has been elaborated, which may be helpful for other institutions looking for revamping their educational program to align with the NEP2020. The unique collaboration with IIT Jammu and AIIMS Jammu in launching joint program has also been discussed to show a path of the academic journey in implementing the NEP 2020. Education has always been a prime focus in policy-making due to its importance in achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society, and promoting national development. India is committed under Goal 4 of the Sustainable Development to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all". The key principle of the National Education Policy of 2020 is to develop good human beings capable of rational thought and action, possessing compassion and empathy, courage and resilience, scientific temper and creative imagination, with sound ethical moorings and values, aimed at producing

engaged, productive, and contributing citizens. To achieve this vision, IIM Jammu constantly encourages experiential and blended learning, applied research, and global exposure. The Institute is striving to embrace innovative practices in teaching and research to generate a positive and constructive impact on all its stakeholders and society at large. Implementing NEP 2020 requires significant changes in academic, logistics, and financial commitments from all stakeholders. In its 7 years of operation, the Indian Institute of Management Jammu has taken several steps to improve its quality and relevance and now runs five long-duration programs, several short duration training programs for executives, faculty members, and students and has collaborations with national and international institutions of repute and are in the process of developing strategic plan titled Vision 2030 which shall incorporate the growth of the institution along with the processes. IIM Jammu focuses on holistic and multidisciplinary learning across all the courses offered by the institute. Mandatory preparatory courses in all programs are conducted to impart academic foundation on Business Communication, Financial Accounting, Quantitative Techniques and IT and Analytics. These modules provide a common grounding for the students irrespective of their educational backgrounds. After completion of the core courses across the programs, sufficient elective courses are provided to the students. The electives are from various areas of specialization and will be announced on a year-to-year basis depending upon the functional areas. Students can choose courses from different areas considering the requirement of the industry and their career prospects. A five Year Full-time Integrated Program is strategically designed with a blend of science, social science, and management courses. The program's ultimate aim is to integrate management education with Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) and has been started in the Institute during the academic year 2021. The final year of Integrated Program in Management has elective courses similar to MBA. The elective courses are from various functional areas thus, giving students the flexibility in choosing multidisciplinary

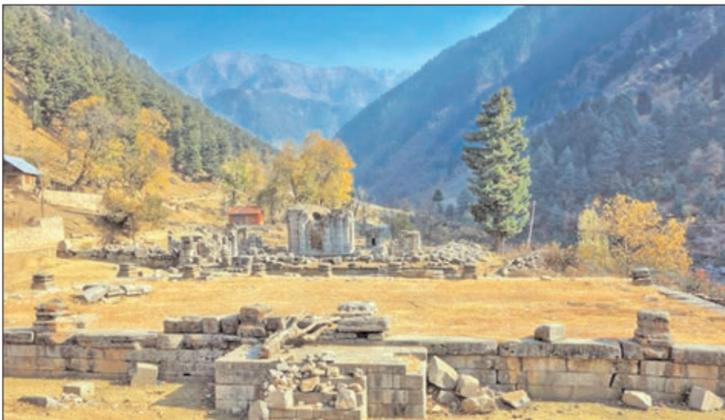
courses in different functional areas. In line with the NEP 2020 IIM Jammu has launched programs with Multiple Entry and Exit. Under IPM, the students would be provided an exit option with a BBA degree/certificate subject to completing the required norms. MBA (Hospital Administration and Healthcare Management) program commenced from year 2022, jointly offered by IIM Jammu, AIIMS Jammu and IIT Jammu and intends to build experts in hospital administration and healthcare management who will have adequate knowledge and expertise to improve processes, raise quality and reduce costs - essentially to help health professionals deliver better, faster care at affordable prices. The Executive Master of Business Administration (EMBA) in blended mode is a program for working executives with a minimum work experience of three years. There are many qualified professionals who could not pursue formal management education due to different reasons. EMBA in blended mode provides an opportunity to such experienced professionals with minimal disruption to their work routine and personal pursuits. These experienced professionals may be from industry, corporates, government organizations, armed/paramilitary forces, NGOs and entrepreneurs. To ease the learning process for them, the program combines the on and off-campus learning modules spread over two years. IIM Jammu already has already registered itself in the Academic Bank of Credits to implement various credit transfers. IIM Jammu also participated in NIRF Ranking by Ministry of Education and was ranked 36 in 2022 and 41 in 2023, having already applied for AACSB international accreditation and the initial eligibility application of IIM Jammu has been accepted by AACSB. The process of BGA accreditation has also been initiated and is under process. IIM Jammu plans to undertake EFMD and EQUIS international accreditations going forward. The balanced curriculum at IIM Jammu ensures that the students not only acquire academic knowledge but also develop as responsible citizens of the world. Some of the initiatives to imbibe life skills and thinking and emotional learning are Mentor-Mentee Programme,

Anandam: The Center for Happiness, Social Responsibility Committee and Disha - Skill Development Committee. IIM Jammu undertakes various programs both academic and non-academic in nature to bring in a digital culture: many Faculty Development Programs, Entrepreneurship Development Programs and Management Development Programs for all stakeholders of education through online mode have been organized. IIM Jammu aims exposure to global issues through an internationally-inclusive curriculum and faculty/student body. To facilitate the achievement of this goal, IIM Jammu has established an international exchange program for both students and faculty to develop collaborative relationships towards developing academic curricula, exchange of students/faculty to gain international experiences, and organizing events of research dissemination and executive training. IIM Jammu in a very short span of time has developed partnerships with 15 global institutes of repute. The programs of IIM Jammu are outcome-based, in alignment with the NEP's vision. The outcomes of the programs are usually expressed as knowledge, cognitive and practical skills, and/or attitudes, and these achievements are assessed using Appropriate Assessment Methods. The programs are designed to imbibe discipline knowledge, critical thinking competence, interpersonal competence, intercultural awareness, social/societal engagement, active participation at a local level and at a global level-land communication skills. We, at IIM Jammu strongly believes in the philosophy of nurturing and developing the best managerial talent. In line with the NEP 2020, the prime focus of the Institute is to design practice-oriented learning and a contemporary industry-focused curriculum. With the implementation of NEP 2020, the Institute is striving to embrace innovative practices in teaching and research to generate a positive and constructive impact on all its stakeholders and society at large. (The writers Prof B.S Sahay & Prof Jabir Ali are Director and Dean Academics IIM Jammu respectively).

**Naranag- Pearl of natural serene in Kashmir**

**MOHAMMAD HANIEF**

Naranag or Nara Nag is a tourist hamlet and bases for trekking and adventure tours in Ganderbal district of Kashmir valley. It lies in the foothills of Pir Panjal range, which extends south east to connect with other popular trekking points. One of the most breathtaking moments are felt higher up where the magnificent Gangabal Lake is present. At the base are the remains of ancient temples built with large granite blocks. The monument looks fascinating with huge rock blocks resting over one another. In the nearby area is a small village. The temple complex is believed to be ancient monuments dedicated to the deity Shiva. Naranag is located almost 50 kilometers from Srinagar in Ganderbal district on the road to Kargil in Jammu and Kashmir. It's a place blessed with such beauty that it belongs in your dreams. Tucked cozily in the mountains and encircled by dense forests, it is the kind of place that photographers are always on the lookout for. One of the famous tourist attractions of Naranag is the Naranag Temple built in the 8th century, much of which lies in ruins today but is great for sightseeing. The village here serves as a base camp to Mount Haramukh, Gangabal and Satsar River Wangath, a tributary of River Sindh, flows through the village, and right beside it is a glacier. Coming across this site will relieve you from all your inner worries and stress. The beauty of this area is throbbing to all the adventure and nature lovers of the world. This village is also an eco tourism site, where one can find a large number of tourists visiting every year in the month of autumn. There is a stream that flows besides the monuments, fed by glaciers and the Gangabal Lake situated high up in the mountains. The mountains are uninhabited, except the local tribes called Gujjars who take their cattle to graze on the terraces. The beauty of Naranag lies in the fact that it is desolate, except for the luxuries of nature. As you ascend, there is tranquility and even the murmur of stream vanishes at many places. According to some reports a unique species like raccoons have been sighted. Naranag is also one of the hidden gems of Kashmir. The place is heaven for trekkers, in fact, it is the base for trekking and voyage tours. It is a pilgrimage and a heritage destination for the



tourists around the world and can be explored this place with family and friends. The mountains are desolate, apart from the local people who take their farm animals to nibble on the porches. The exquisiteness of Naranag lies in the truth that it is uninhabited, excluding the luxury of natural history. As you climb, there is serenity and even the hum of river evaporates at several places and even can spot certain species here like raccoons. At the Naranag valley, it can be discover the leftovers of the antique shrine built with bulky granite rocks. The memorial looks enthralling with enormous granite stone blocks latent over one another. In the close locale, there is an undersized village with the limited populace. This temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. The trek from Sonamarg to Gangabal, culminating at Naranag is very popular. There are innumerable places which are not lesser in beauty than fantasy lands. Clear water lakes on top of the mountains reflecting perfectly all the shades of blue sky over it is simple magical. If you happen to travel to Naranag, then it would be a mistake not to miss such sites that are located atop of the mountains. Trekking from Naranag to Gangabal usually takes 5 days and it will be an awesome experience will have to trek around 5km to 9km a day. The exact Naranag to Gangabal trek distance is around 11 km, which

can take up to 8.5 hours. The road to Naranag, which passes through Ganderbal district, is quite fuzzy. It becomes almost difficult to travel during rainy season. Food can also be a problem as there are no stores or shops except in the village that sell groceries and daily essentials to the locals. Also the people who are willing to explore the beauty of Naranag must do so with a local guide as the passes and places are not known to many. Naranag or Nara Nag is noted for its scenic meadows, lakes and mountains. It is a base camp for trekking to the Mount Haramukh 16,870 ft (5,142 metres) and Gangabal Lake, which are the prominent attraction sites in Jammu and Kashmir. There are also many other peaks and alpine meadows around the Naranag Valley. In the winters, Naranag receives heavy snowfall, during which skiing is practiced. The village of Naranag lies at the left bank of the Wangath River; which is a tributary of the Sindh River. The village is a base camp for trekkers to the Mount Haramukh, the Gangabal Lake and Satsar (the seven lakes). It is also a base for the trekkers to Gadsar Lake, the Vishansar Lake and the Krishansar Lake, though it takes 5 to 7 days of trekking. Naranag temple in Naranag is the main attraction for the tourists who are from Hindu commu-

nity. It is one of the important archaeological sites of the country. The site consists of a cluster of temples facing each other at a distance of about 200 meters. The historians say that Naranag Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva or Mahadeva by the 8th century ruler Lalitaditya Mukhtaditya. It is believed that the king Avantivarman paid a visit and donated a pedestal for bathing at Bhutsher. The architecture of Naranag Temple reveals the art of the 8th century. Naranag-Gangabal trek is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful treks as it is nestled at the foothill of Mount Haramukh and overwhelmingly one of the most beautiful lakes in the region. Kashmir valley is not only famed for its luxuriant green grazing lands, snow-covered peaks but also for spiritual and chronological places. Naranag is one of the temples, which reminds wonder and is a devotee's enchantment. The parish of Wangath lies beside the intense forests on the edge of Bhuteshwara peak range beside the porch of the Kanka River, an arm of Sindh River. 8 kilometres to the east of Vasishtashrama or Wangath, privileged up in the Sindh valley, lies the blessed Nara-nag. With the distance of 100 yards, there are two groups of temples. The quick gust, bright moonlight and with the rhythm of water of Kanka River is a remembrance view for the Naranag collection of temples. At the auxiliary distance, there is a devoted shrine of Bhairavi. The western cluster is familiar with the holy place, which is dedicated to Lord Shiva. Lalit Aditya Mukhtaditya king of Kashmir in eighth century raised Lord Shiva temples at this place. The King Avanti Varman came to visit this divine place and offered a platform with silver accomplish for plummeting at Bhutsher. The road to Naranag, which passes through Ganderbal district, is quite fuzzy. It becomes almost difficult to travel during rainy season. Food can also be a problem as there are no stores or shops except in the village that sell groceries and daily essentials to the locals. Also the people who are willing to explore the beauty of Naranag must do so with a local guide as the passes and places are not known to many. (The author is a regular columnist and can be mailed at m.hanief@gmail.com).

**The Human: World's Most Dangerous Animal**

**DR. ASHAQ HUSSAIN**

Throughout history, humans have emerged as the dominant species on Earth, conquering vast territories, inventing impressive technologies, and shaping the course of evolution. As the most intellectually advanced and dominant species on Earth, humans have long held the belief in their superiority over other creatures. However, beneath our exceptional accomplishments lies a darker truth, this supremacy has come at a cost. Our intelligence, adaptability, and capacity for cooperation have enabled us to thrive, but these very qualities have also led to unprecedented destruction, exploitation, and harm to our planet and its inhabitants. Thus ironically, humans have also become the world's most dangerous animal due to their propensity for violence, atrocities, and destruction. No doubt the human paradox lies in the dichotomy of our inherent goodness and destructive capabilities and as such humans have the capacity for love, empathy, and compassion, traits that have shaped societies and enabled progress. Nevertheless, we also harbour the potential for violence, cruelty, and evil. But today, the pursuit of power, wealth, and control has driven individuals and even nations to commit heinous acts, such as wars, rapes and murders, which have tragically become all too common. Thus, unlike other animals that hunt for survival or defend their territory, humans now a day are driven by greed, power, and ideology, leading to conflicts, exploitation, and ecological devastation. Despite our ability to

empathize and form social bonds, humans have a long history of violence and conflict. War, fuelled by territorial disputes, ideological differences, and power struggles has claimed countless lives and caused immeasurable suffering throughout human history and so is in continue even today. Our inclination to engage in warfare and commit acts of aggression sets us apart from other animals, where such behavior is typically limited to defence and survival. Another aspect of human nature that contributes to our dangerous status is the presence of social inequality. While many societies have made strides in promoting equality and human rights, disparities persist in wealth, education, and access to resources. Such inequities are leading to social unrest, crime, and civil unrest, highlighting our potential to inflict harm upon one another through systemic and structural injustices. The ecological footprint of human species is immense, far surpassing that of any other creature. Rapid population growth, industrialization, and consumerism have resulted in widespread deforestation, pollution, and the depletion of natural resources. Humans have disrupted ecosystems, driving numerous species to the brink of extinction and altering the Earth's climate through greenhouse gas emissions. Our actions have triggered a mass extinction event, leading to significant biodiversity loss and ecological imbalances with severe consequences for all life forms. Human intelligence has propelled us to create extraordinary technological advancements. Unfortunately, this intelligence has also

been harnessed for devastating purposes. Throughout history, humans have engaged in wars, conflicts, and violence against each other, leading to countless casualties and untold suffering. The development and proliferation of advanced weaponry have magnified the destructive potential of our species, posing a severe threat to global stability and security. While humans have championed noble causes such as justice and equality, we have also exhibited a dark inclination to exploit and oppress others. From the historical atrocities of slavery and colonization to modern-day economic inequalities and human rights violations, humans have displayed a troubling propensity for cruelty, greed, and abuse of power. Such actions have led to deep-rooted social divisions, injustices, and ongoing struggles for human rights and dignity. Human activities have introduced countless pollutants into the environment, contaminating air, water, and soil. The reckless use of fossil fuels, industrial chemicals, and non-biodegradable materials has led to environmental catastrophes, such as oil spills, toxic waste dumps, and plastic pollution in oceans. These pollutants have devastating effects on ecosystems, wildlife, and human health, raising serious concerns about the sustainability of our actions. Even though humans possess remarkable medical knowledge and advanced healthcare systems, we are also responsible for some of the deadliest global health threats. The emergence and spread of deadly diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, Ebola, and influenza, are often

linked to human activities like deforestation, animal trafficking, and urbanization. Additionally, antimicrobial resistance, driven by the overuse of antibiotics, poses a significant challenge to global health security. To conclude with, as the most dangerous animal on Earth, humans possess a unique responsibility to confront the consequences of our actions and strive for positive change. As the world's most dangerous animal, humans bear the responsibility for the future of our planet and its inhabitants. Our ability to reason, communicate, and cooperate should be utilized for the collective good, promoting sustainability, peace, and harmony with nature. Our intelligence and adaptability can be utilized to find sustainable solutions, promote environmental conservation, address social injustices, and foster global cooperation. Self-awareness, empathy, and responsible stewardship are essential if we are to secure a brighter future for ourselves and all living beings on this planet. By acknowledging our potential for harm and actively working towards a better world can we truly live up to our title as the most intelligent and responsible species on Earth and only through self-awareness and collective efforts can we transform ourselves from being the most dangerous animal to being a force of positive change for generations to come. (The author is an educationist and writer is Associate Professor at Govt. Degree College Chatroo and can be reached at joinchemistry@gmail.com).