### **NEED STRICT LAWS**

ay by day crimes are increasing in the society. The main reason for increasing crime is our changing lifestyle, social conditions, mental stress, increasing use of social media, cheap internet. Many people learn to commit crimes only by watching videos on the internet, while some instigate people through social media. There is also a reason that criminals do not fear punishment, the law of the country is very flexible. The criminals take advantage of this and get away.

Today every man is roaming around with internet in his pocket. There have been many revolutionary changes with the advent of the Internet, but the most adverse effect is on the young generation. While social media has worked to connect people, it has also given rise to many crimes.

As we are moving towards modernity, our traditions and values are being left behind. We have become so attracted by the beauty and glitter of western civilization that we have forgotten our values. Today nuclear families are increasing rapidly, and joint families are breaking down where small children used to get the affection and sanskars of grandparents, which is no

This is the reason that the coming generation is being deprived of these values and is moving on the wrong path because there is no one to guide them. The parents are busy earning money, and there is no one to discipline the children or scold them for their mistakes.

At present, our legal system is very flexible, due to which the criminals have no fear of law. If the law in our country is made so strict that there is a provision of severe punishment for even the smallest crime and high fine is imposed, then perhaps this fear prevails in the mind of the person who commits the crime, then every criminal, before committing the crime, think many

### **Al transforming Globe**



n recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a groundbreaking Ltechnology, reshaping industries, revolutionizing daily life, and opening up new frontiers of human innovation. From selfdriving cars to voice assistants and personalized recommendations, AI has become an integral part of our modern society. In this article, we delve into the remarkable

advancements in artificial intelligence, explore its potential, and examine its impact on various aspects of our lives

Artificial intelligence refers to the development of computer systems that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence. Through machine learning algorithms, AI systems can analyze massive amounts of data, identify patterns, and make predictions or decisions with remarkable accuracy. The capabilities of AI have expanded exponentially, enabling it to surpass human performance in complex tasks such as image recognition, natural language processing, and strategic planning.

#### Transforming Industries:

AI is disrupting numerous industries, driving innovation, and transforming traditional practices. In healthcare, AI is assisting doctors in diagnosing diseases, predicting patient outcomes, and accelerating drug discovery. With AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants, customer service has become more efficient and personalized, revolutionizing the way businesses interact with their customers. AI is also revolutionizing the manufacturing sector by optimizing production processes, reducing costs, and enhancing quality control.

#### Smart Cities and Transportation:

The potential of AI extends to urban planning and transportation, giving rise to the concept of smart cities. By integrating AI into infrastructure, cities can optimize energy consumption, manage traffic flows, and improve public services. Furthermore, autonomous vehicles powered by AI are poised to revolutionize transportation. Self-driving cars have the potential to enhance road safety, reduce traffic congestion, and provide mobility solutions for the elderly and disabled.

#### **Ethical Considerations:**

As AI becomes more pervasive, ethical considerations come to the forefront. Concerns about privacy, security, and job displacement are important issues to address. Striking the right balance between AI innovation and safeguarding individual rights is crucial. Regulation and ethical frameworks need to be established to guide the development and deployment of AI technologies

#### Collaboration Between Humans and Machines:

Contrary to popular belief, AI is not here to replace humans; rather, it is here to augment and empower us. Collaboration between humans and machines can unlock unprecedented potential. AI can automate repetitive tasks, freeing up human workers to focus on more creative and complex endeavors. By leveraging the strengths of both humans and AI, we can create a future that combines the efficiency of machines with the compassion, empathy, and critical thinking of humans.

### Conclusion:

Artificial intelligence is rapidly transforming our world, enabling us to tackle challenges and unlock opportunities in ways we never thought possible. From healthcare to transportation, AI is reshaping industries, improving efficiency, and enhancing our quality of life. However, as we embrace the power of AI, it is crucial to navigate the ethical considerations and ensure that these technologies serve the best interests of humanity. By fostering collaboration between humans and machines. we can harness the potential of AI to build a brighter, more inno-

# The Crisis of Climate Change

GL KHAJURIA

he webster encyclopedic dictionary cannotates climate as a composite prevailing weather condition of a region pertaining to temperature, air pressure, humidity, precipitation, sunshine and cloudiness throughout the year and the averaged condition over a period of years. There is a wide-arrayed combination of factors responsible for the ever exaggerating climate changes. It is unequivocally the biggest challenge of the current centaury being faced by all the nations across the globe directly or indirectly with variable frequencies.

The earth's atmosphere changes dramatically owing to the emissions induced through various anthropogenic activities. And these, therefore, in combination result into an increase in the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O) and water vapours. The increase in CO2 concentration is due to fossil fuel use whereas increase in CH4 and N2O concentration is as a result of expansion of agriculture

However, the impact of climate change is indicative of various environmental factors evidenced through regional manifestation which, of course, are formed throughout the globe. The mountainous regions all over the world constitute 20% of terrestrial surface area which provide direct life support system for nearing 10% of world population. These also sustain many important activities viz forestry, agriculture and other energy resources. In addition, these are active elements of terrestrial environment which play a pivotal role in various global systems and of which climate change forms predominantly an important component. The contemporary research insights spare no room any more for scepticism so far as general rise in mean surface temperature at global. Regional and local level is con-

Though strange it may sound, but too true that global warming in its complex form is predominantly responsible for the climate change in long term effects. It has, however, been scientifically proved that mate factors viz.Co2, methane, N2o, ozone, CFC's and water vapors. Apart from, halocarbons which are of the human origin occurring from cooling agents and other compound pollutants.

All the halocarbons are more rezardous and responsible for atmospheric warming and some species of halocarbons are formed over 10,000 times more powerful in trapping heat compared to Co2. The enviro-scientists have established that halocarbons are long lived, persisting for hundreds and thousands of years when once released into the atmosphere. And one amongst these halocarbons is virtually immortal persisting over a period of 50,000 years or so.

Whereas carbon dioxide is measured in parts per millions compared to methane which is measured in parts per billion but astonishing halocarbons are still too far ahead being measured in parts per billions.

According to intergovernmental panel on climate changes (IPCC), temperature recorded at ground base measuring stations revealed a mean warming trend ranging from  $0.3~\mathrm{C}$  to  $0.6~\mathrm{C}$  since the year 1850and from 0.2 C to 0.30 C since mid-seventies. And this recorded temperature is not way uniform either in time or distribution. More of the climate change occurs more on land than overseas and water bodies.

The complexity and complications offshooting from climate change and its potentialaffect over environmental and social consequences pose a drastic challenge for the environmentalist policy planners and decision making apparatus across the globe. It is, therefore, unrealistic to expect from the public, policy makers to understand the full body of climate change contraption. As a consequence, therefore, the scientific community has long back known that greenhouse effect applies not only to greenhouses but also to the glass itself in its entirety.

Forests are both directly and indirectly impacted by the climate change. The direct impact is, however, owing to warming temperature and correspondingly changes in precipitation pattern or extreme whether events on forests. Even otherwise, notional

icant effects on forest growth and survival, particularly those in the threshold areas. Higher temperature increases evapo-transpiration resultantly off-shooting drier conditions and decreases plants efficiency of water absorption. The rise in temperature dramatically give birth to the implication for timing of flowering and fruits formation which in turn affects growth rates and other physiological factors off-shooting will compelling the species either to migrate or face extinction. There shall. Therefore, be an overall impact over the forests threatened by seasonality of precipitation and exaggeration in weather conditions which would in turn tantamount to windstorms, lightning, thunders, floods, landslides and unaccountable episodes of environmental degradation.

In industrialized countries, environmentally sound carbon sequestration activities in the existing forests can be facilitated by encouraging longer relations and inculcating other sensitive forest management practices. Carbon sequestration should under no circumstances include inappropriate inclusion of exotic species which would have a negative impact on the ecosystem integrity and would rather degrade ecosystem goods and services beyond retrieval and biodiversity obliteration.

Much water has flown down the Brahmaputra in the east and the 'Indus' to the west over Indian sub-continental landscape, so is the situation across the globe. But lamentably, it is ironic to say that this precious plant is still facing seriouson slaught emanating from the human activities in pursuit of headlong development at the cost of destruction, irrespective of replenishment or compensation. All such human activities in turn are giving birth to environmental degradation and resultantly off-shooting the biggest challenge of current century --- the crises of climate change.

Over the years, lot of worldwide summits and conferences have been deliberated upon right from Stockholm on human development in 1972 followed by earth summit in Rio de janerio (Brazil) and the earth summit in Johannesburg but in the ultimate analysis, all have proved to be unyielding.

And in the ongoing process of such summits and conferences, year 1995unfolded another convention held in berlin(COPI)wherein it was catagorically emphasized that Rio was not enough and even its aftermath, the results were quite unyielding. This was sequenced by a protocol on climate change convention adopted in 1997 known as Kyoto Protocol. The targeted motto was emphatically aimed at to bring down global CFG's emission to a level of 5.2% during the period 2008-12which period of commitment expired year ending 2015.

And now recently, a landmark framework arrangement on climate change was enunciated in Paris in 2015 to keep and ensure global temperature's slow down and this remarkable agreement followed as a sequel to united nations Intergovernmental panel on climate change (IPCC) in association with world health organization (WHO) and united nation environment programme (UNEP), scientific, technical and socio-economic information concerning climate areas changes, its potential affects and opinion for adaption and mitigation.

This framework was laid down on the occasion of World Earth Day (WED) on 22ndApril, 2016, where apart from US and China, around 120 countries across the globe participated. And this framework agreement was more important and relevant as a follow up for enforcement of draft treaty adapted and followed earlier by 195 countries across globe present at United Nations conference on climate change. This is expected that this conference shall provide the required push in reducing global emission to the extent of 55% by the most populated 55 countries across the globe.

Concludingly, therefore, the signing of the dynamic agreement on climate change, particularly at the point of time when the most powerful and leading countries viz the USA and China are in the forefront is beyond all ambiguities going to have a far reaching universal impact. This will undoubtedly, change the gloomy picture of the global environmental degradation and much of the current crises on climate change at large.

(The author is Former Dy. Conservator of Forest, J&K).

## Vocational Education is the solution to unemployment

VIJAY GARG

nemployment is a huge problem. Every year lakhs of youth after completing their school/college studies with degrees/diplomas in hand look for jobs. Unemployment is increasing due to less employment opportunities in the organized and unorganized sector. Vocational and technical education needs to be given more impetus to eliminate unemployment in Punjab. Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India concerned with vocational training at the national level.

Apex is the body of the programme execution. Course Dual System of Training on Craftsman Scheme Under this scheme, 62 types of engineering and non-engineering courses are provided like Electricity. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanic, Fitter, Machinist, Mechanic Tractor, Wireman, Mechanic Diesel, Plumber, Welder, COPA etc. New courses are also being launched. These courses are of 1 or 2 years duration. These courses are affiliated to NCVT/SCVT. Under the dual training scheme, the theory classes of the trainees are conducted in the institute and the basic After imparting practical training, latest technology training is imparted on modern machines in coordinated industries

Pass-out students are given NCVT certificate. - Art and Craft Teacher Training Course. - Punjabi Stenography. -Cutting-Stitching and Embroidery Teacher Training Course. Institutions There are industrial training institutes, National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) in the country to impart vocational education.

Government Industrial Training Institutions and Private under the Department of Technical Education and Industrial Training, Punjab Affiliated are Industrial Institutes/Centres/Teacher Institutes/Art and Craft Institutes. Information of all government and private industrial training institutes is on the department's www.punjabitis.gov.in. Courses in Basic Cosmetology, Interior Design and Decoration, Fashion Design Technology, Electronic Mechanics, Hospital House Keeping, Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables are provided under Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) at National Skill Training Institute (NSTI), Mohali. National Skill Training Institute Two year Turner and

one year IOT Technician (Smart Agriculture) trades are available under Artisan Training Scheme (CTS) at (NSTI), Ludhiana (Formerly ATI). Website: www.nstiludhiana.dgt.gov.in Basic Eligibility for Admission: The minimum qualification for admission to most courses under Craftsman Scheme is 10th (Matriculation) pass under 10+2 education system. Science and Math subjects are compulsory in many courses. For some courses like Carpenter, Mason, Wireman, Welder, Driver-cum-Mechanic (Light Motor Vehicle) the minimum qualification is VIII.passes Minimum age is 14 vears and upper age limit is not applicable as on 1st August of the year of admission. Minimum qualification for art craft is 10th pass under 10+2 system and must have studied drawing/painting subject in class 8th/10th or 10+2 or fine art/commercial arts in 10+2/BA or MA classes. have read Minimum age must be 15 years. For Stenography the minimum qualification is 10th pass under 10+2 system and Punjabi subject is mandatory in 10th standard. Eligible for Driver-cum-Mechanic (Light Vehicle).8th standard pass and 18 years of age is required. Candidate should be physically fit. New Vocational Welfare Training Scheme Scheduled caste candidates are admitted under New Vocational Welfare Training Scheme in Government Industrial Training Institutes of Punjab State. Admission Procedure Admission to these courses is done through online mode. Candidates have to register on the portal. Admission is done on the basis of the merit of the marks obtained in the qualifying examination. Merit by giving extra marks for higher studies is prepared Online Registration: www.itipuniab.nic.in Final trade examination under CTS is conducted by NCVT, New Delhi and under SCVT by Punjab State Board of Technical Education and Industrial Training. National Trade Certificate/State Trade Certificate is awarded to the candidates who clear the examination. Future in vocational courses Vocational courses in ITIs have a bright future. All courses are employment oriented. A bright future can be created with the vocational courses of ITI. The country-abroad There is a huge demand for skilled workers in these industries. higher education After completing the two-year ITI course, one gets direct admission in the second year through lateral entry to the three-year diploma courses in

engineering in polytechnic colleges. Eligibility for Cutting, Sewing and Embroidery Teacher Training Course (a) 10th pass under 10+2 system (b) National Trade Certificate in Cutting and Sewing/ Dress Making/ Fashion Technology (c) Embroidery and Needle Work/ Hair and Skin Care/ Fruit and Must have  $\operatorname{Trade}$ National Certificate in Preservation/Fruit Processing Trade.Minimum age should be 16 years. Craft Instructor Training Course Admission to National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) and Training Institutes of Trainers (ITOTs) under Kargar Instructor Training Scheme (CITS) under Directorate General of Training, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship Rank obtained in All India Common Entrance Test (AICET)/ It is done on the basis of merit. According to the instructions of the Director General Training, Government of India, this educational qualification is mandatory for becoming a craft instructor. Website: www.nimionlineadmission.in Employment opportunities Vocational courses at ITIs aim to prepare skilled workers for industries. Employment can be obtained in various government departments like Railways, Punjab State Power Corporation, Panbus, PRTC and private institutions etc. After doing art and craft course one can get appointment as art and craft teacher/drawing master in various schools under education department. After completing the Punjabi Stenography course, stenographers are appointed to do office work in Punjabi language in various institutions.are After completing the tailoring and embroidery teacher training course, one can get appointment as tailoring and embroidery teachers in industrial training institutes and educational institutions. You can also start your own business by taking advantage of the self-employment schemes run by the government. Apprenticeship Apprentices after passing one year or two years trade training from industrial training institutes can join industrial/service establishments for higher training as apprentices in trades designated under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961. They can become skilled workers

(The writer is Retired Principal

### here is a sea change

**OMKAR DATTATRAY** -t is so good that the crown of India ,Jammu and Kashmir is witnessing sea change post abrogation of controversial Article 370. Since the important constitutional decision taken by the government of India and the resolutions in this connection passed by the Indian Parliament on August 5 & 6, 2019 and the bifurcation of the state of Jammu and Kashmir into two union territories, there have been total and complete changes seen in J&K and this is a very positive development and it has added to the peace, security and normalcy in the erstwhile state. As change is the law of nature and so Jammu and Kashmir is fast changing and is on the path of socio-economic development and this augurs well for the economy of the UT which has remained stationary due to the separatism and violence during past over three decades.

However from 5th August 2019 Jammu and Kashmir is fast changing and there is now peace and normalcy in the UT.As many as 800 central laws have been applied to Jammu and Kashmir and the people here have been benefitted a lot and this is a big development and all the political parties should appreciate it and cooperate with the LG administration and the centre government in the peace and developmental

There is total change in Jammu and Kashmir and its economy is benefitted and in fact has got a boost which has resulted into increase in the per capita income of the people and their standard of living has also increased and this is a very positive and encouraging development for the people of Jammu and Kashmir .The militancy ,insurgency and separatism is dving and this is a very favorable change and is in the interest of the people.

Peace, normalcy, security and tranquility is fast returning in Jammu and Kashmir and all this is no mean development and in fact is of extra-ordinary development .Post abrogation of article 370 the violence, mayhem ,killings are on vane and bands, hartals and stone pelting are the things of past and Jammu and Kashmir is fast returning to peace and development and the credit for all this change, normalcy and development goes to the annulling of article 370 and the sincere efforts of the GOI and the LG administration . Violence , hartals and stone pelting is now a history and people of Jammu and Kashmir by and large are favouring peace, normalcy and are in favour of development and they shun the path of destruction.

There is discernable and significant

change in the situation and ground realities of Jammu and Kashmir and people who basically are innocent and peace loving are in favour of normalcy, peace and development and they appreciate the fact that peace is badly required and thus peace and normalcy is returning in J&K and the UT is transforming into a prosperous place and the Kashmir as the paradise of earth is now again becoming a reality.

Thus it is obvious that due to the efforts and foresight of the Modi government and because of the efforts of the LG administration, there has been much change in the overall situation of Jammu and Kashmir .Due to changed narrative and positive change there is much tourist footfall and rush in the recent years. The tourism industry and economy has picked up momentum and it is contributing considerably to the economic wellbeing of Jammu and Kashmir. There is unprecedented increase in the number of tourists including the pilgrim tourists visiting Jammu and Kashmir and it is a welcome development and it leads to increase in the per -capita income of the people and thus increased tourist footfall is a major development of the economy of the union territory. These changes have greatly benefitted the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

It follows that the common people of the J&K UT are the direct beneficiaries of the positive change, transformation and economic development as well as of the centre schemes and programmes and this has become possible because of the peace, secu-

rity and normalcy. It is a admitted fact that the people of Jammu and Kashmir are the best supporters of the peace initiatives and it is again the common people of J&K who are far peace ,normalcy and development .The people of Jammu and Kashmir are peace loving and hospitable and they hate and thus abjure violence and are for peace and normalcy and again it is the gullible masses of the UT who are the force behind the changed narrative, peace, normalcy and above all development. It is the duty and responsibility of the government to give full support to the peace initiatives and help the people to achieve normalcy so that the social and economic development takes place and all this has become possible because of the unflinching support of the people who in real sense are the masters of their destiny.

The whole world has come to know about total change and development in Jammu and Kashmir and they also come forward to invest in the economy of Jammu and

Kashmir, thus lead to the socio-economic

development of the people. Due to the changed narrative ,today huge investments are attracted in Jammu and Kashmir as the big firms are coming and investing in the economy of the UT and it is a favour for the people of the UT. One has but to appreciate the fact that Jammu and Kashmir is fast returning to normalcy and it is because of peace that today the Jammu and Kashmir is the best tourist destination of the world and the tourists in large numbers come to visit the scenic tourist spots. In brief we can say that a sea change has taken place in Jammu and Kashmir and this points towards the fact that Jammu and Kashmir is today the place to invest and help in the economic development of the UT and it is the moral duty of the people to help the government in ushering peace, normalcy and development .The total change in the ground situation is a positive and encouraging development for the UT of Jammu and Kashmir and both the centre government as well as the UT administration should provide its helping hand to the economy of the UT so that all round development should take place in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

(The author is a

columnist, social and KP activist).