ZERO TOLERANCE TOWARDS TERRORISM

rrorism is one of the most serious threats faced by the global community today. It undermines peace, security, and development, and causes immense human suffering. In response to this grave threat, the concept of "zero tolerance" towards terrorism has become a central policy for many governments and international bodies. Zero tolerance implies taking strict, uncompromising action against all forms of terrorism, regardless of motive, location, or origin.

The principle of zero tolerance is rooted in the belief that no act of terrorism can ever be justified. Whether it is carried out in the name of ideology, religion, or political grievances, terrorism results in the loss of innocent lives and the spread of fear and instability. Adopting a zero-tolerance approach means not just reacting to acts of terror, but also working proactively to prevent radicalization, disrupt funding networks, and dismantle terrorist organizations.

One of the key components of this approach is strong law enforcement. Governments must ensure that security agencies are well-equipped, trained, and empowered to act swiftly against suspected terrorists. Intelligence sharing between nations is crucial to track the movements and activities of global terrorist networks. Border security, cyber surveillance, and financial monitoring also play a critical role in identifying and neutralizing threats before they can cause harm.

Another important aspect of zero tolerance is legal and judicial action. Terror-related cases must be fast-tracked, and perpetrators must be held accountable through fair and speedy trials. Harsh punishments serve not only as justice but also as deterrents for those who may consider engaging in such acts. Countries must also ensure that their anti-terror laws are up to date and strong enough to deal with emerging forms of terrorism, such as cyber-ter-

Education and community engagement are also crucial in preventing terrorism. Many terrorists are radicalized at a young age through propaganda and misinformation. A zero-tolerance policy must include community outreach, counter-radicalization programs, and promotion of inclusive values. Encouraging critical thinking and tolerance in educational institutions can reduce the chances of youth falling prey to extremist ideologies.

At the international level, cooperation and coordination are essential. Terrorism knows no borders, and the global community must stand united. Through organizations like the United Nations, countries must create frameworks to combat terrorism collectively. Imposing sanctions on countries that support or harbor terrorists and isolating them diplomatically is a necessary step in showing zero tolerance

Opportunities and Constraints in Urban Farming

griculture has mainly four functions in urban areas such as subsistence, recreation, ecobuilding. Thus, more than growing food in the urban areas urban farming is associated with economic, social, ecological and physical components of the urban environment. Urban farming is a dynamic part of the urban socio-economic and ecological system, using urban resources, competing for land and water with other urban functions.In developing countries urban farming is more linked with economic and ecological needs whereas in developed nations it is associated with social, health-related and educational benefits.Challenges in urban agriculture are different in both developed and developing nations. Urban farming has been limitedly integrated into policy and planning due to many reasons including most of the urban farming initiatives. Urban farming is the practice of cultivating, processing and distributing of food in and around the cities. It involves small scale agricultural operations in the urban areas. It is not a new concept. As human population progressed, agriculture was confined in the rural areas while urban population is involved in the trading activities.Pandemics, natural disasters and acts of man such as wars encouraged urban population to explore for the urban farming due to the disruption of food supply chain from the rural areas to the cities. This was happened in World War I and World War II when the urban population was encouraged to grow the food in their open spaces and reduced pressure on rural population. Urban farming can ensure food security to the urban dwellers. It can reduce the carbon emission by saving the fuel which otherwise is used in the transportation of food items from rural areas to

cities. Urban agriculture can help to



reduce the poverty and health concerns in the cities. There is need to create awareness on the multiple benefits of urban farming in cities. The broad range of urban farming includes such as home gardens, community gardens,urban gardens,educational and institutional gardens, vertical farming, hydroponics, aquaponics There is need to evaluate opportunities to promote urban farming in the cities. According to the United Nations by 2050 more than two-third of population will live in the urban areas. Urban farming can play an important role in proving the food to this growing population. In recent decades urbanization has increased rapidly and this has caused nutritional problems in the cities. There is need to pay attention on the food security especially for the urban population. In cities there is pressure on the land due to population, construction of buildings, roads etc. But still there remains enough area where the fruits and vegetables cultivation can be done.Urban people can grow fruits and vegetables on their roofs. In this case hydroponics farming can play a significant role in urban farming. In

Singapore 90 per cent of the food is imported and vertical and now-a-days roof top gardening has become very popular. During the outbreaks there is need to grow the vegetables and fruits in the urban areas so that nutritional problems of people can be solved. Roof top vegetables gardens provide the fresh organic vegetables. They also ensure a better living environment with cooler indoor temperature and fresh oxygen. There is need to understand the challenges and opportunities in urban farming under different socio-economic environments.During the COVID-19 pandemicthe restrictive movements affected the central nerve system of cities. The cities depend on the surrounding villages. This dependency puts the cities under threat. Such situation can also arise due to some other factors like extreme natural calamities. Rural-urban disturbances can affect the food supply chain. During lockdowns the traffic was banned across India except for essential services. The mainstream food supply chain was disturbed. Even before Coronavirus many urban areas were at risk due to climate change and related anomalies. There is need to

promote the urban agriculture under the restrictive rural-urban movement. This can significantly contribute to the food supply to the urban dwellers.It has been observed that urban agriculture has the potential to produce huge amount of organic vegetables for the city dwellers. During COVID-19 pandemic urban areas were promoted to contribute immensely to provide the fresh and safe vegetables to the city people. During 2014 Ebola break urban agriculture was promoted in some countries. Corona virus lockdown pushed many city dwellers to grow fruit and vegetables in their respective homes. It boosted urban farming in the cities. There was panic buying specially in case of fruits and vegetables. Many of the people were scaring to purchase the fruits and vegetables. They felt problems to come to the vegetables and fruit shops under the lockdown period. By the urban farming, the unused land in the urban areas can be used efficiently. Urban farming can improve the food security and nutrition to the city dwellers. It lowers climate change impacts and also lowers stress in the rural areas. Sometimes we feel difficult to get the fresh organic the urban vegetables in areas. Sometimes we find the overriped tomatoes and droopy spinach whenever we go to the vegetables shops. At this time of COVID-19 pandemic when the people were inside their homes, they started the roof top vegetables gardening. There is need to create awareness on the scientific method for the cultivation of roof vegetables. They were showing keen interest in roof top vegetables gardening. Some people developed the hobby and engaged themselves in the roof top vegetables gardening.

There is an excellent opportunity for the urban planners to enhance urban areas sustainability by introducing urban farming into the planning agenda. In the urban farming, the first step is to prepare the soil. One can use compost and vermicompost to prepare the fertile soil for the roof top vegetables garden. The soil is filled in the pots or grow bags to sow the seeds or seedlings of different vegetables. After sowing the seeds the pots are covered with the plants leaves/straws. The leaves/straw act as the mulching material and help in conserving the moisture in the soil. There is need toavoid over watering to the plants as it can rotten the seeds or seedlings. It is easy to control the insect-pests and diseases in the roof top kitchen gardens. We can use organic inputs such as neem oil, neem cake, fermented butter milk, cow urine, Jeevamrit, panchgavya etc. in the roof top kitchen garden. Hydrponics and aquaponics can also be promoted to promote urban farming. Local food can be protected through roof top vegetables gardening. We can speed up the urban farmingto produce the fresh nutritious vegetables for the urban people. There is need to frame the proper policies for urban farming so that it can be done in a scientific and systematic way. There is need of proper wastewater management collection and its treatment in the urban areas. We need to have the deep understanding offarming. Holistic approaches are needed to promote the urban farming to create urban sustainability efficiently.More academic attention can be given to promote urban farming practices especially in the developing nations. There is need to understand the role of urban farming in climate resilience in cities. There is need of more studies to identify challenges and constraints for different urban farming models under different socio-

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Ideologies in the Age of Algorithms

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'n every society, ideologies have served as frameworks through which individuals can understand their lives and find meaning. These frameworks emerge from various cultural institutions, including religion, education, media, and polity, all reflecting their historical, social, and economic contexts. However, the digital society brings a new type of ideology, called algorithmic ideology. This ideology does not result from public discourse or cultural exchange; it silently emerges out of the logic of algorithms, deeply influencing societal norms and aspirations.

Algorithmic ideology through code that monitors user behaviour across platforms such as social media, e-commerce, and entertainment. Instead of promoting community engagement or col lective improvement, it focuses mainly on predicting behaviour and generating profit. This focus leads to a highly curated reality, immersing users in a digital world filled with images, products, relationships, and aspirations that often starkly contrast with their real-life experiences and contexts

In contrast to classical ideologies, which are usually instantiated with identifiable sources like political figures or religious groups, algorithmic ideology is produced anonymously in and through data and machine learning. This invisibility poses a substantial threat, as people engage with online platforms

without realizing the forces that shape their experiences.

Ideology usually forms from complex interactions among family influence, education, social class, and cultural exposure. However, the prevalence of algorithmic content a direct result of digital consumption, has changed the sources of aspiration, especially for young people. Images and stories pushed by algorithms often celebrate excess, showcasing fantasies centered around spending, wealth, and material success. This shift places consumption at the centre of identity formation and personal value rather than community involvement and social responsibility.

Young consumers who are still figuring out their identities take these algorithmically curated images as normal possibilities instead of distant promotions. What starts as simple exposure turns into an accepted narrative, where lifestyles shown by influencers and curated feeds set standards for success. This process reveals how algorithmic ideology works; it attracts individuals not through societal force but through the allure of desire. redefining social aspirations in ways that may conflict with their realities.

The social issue arises from the the fantasies created by algorithmic ideologies often ignore the social, economic, and cultural realities of individuals. For instance, a person from a modest, rural background may aspire to a lifestyle portrayed

by urban influencers, facing significant barriers in terms of social capital and available opportunities make such aspirations unachievable. The disconnection from real circumstances can lead to feelings of alienation as aspirations develop in a digital space disconnected from the actual world. Most importantly people prefer to spend time on the screen not to represent their actual understanding, but instead imaginary understanding.

Consequently, much of the ideological content people consume through digital platforms may contradict the values and social norms of a person's native community. For instance, ideas of individualism, open relationships, and conspicuous consumption may be unacceptable in certain settings, potentially causing cognitive dissonance. As a result, individuals find themselves caught between a digital fantasy world and their immediate social realities. This kind of alienation-a key theme in Marxist sociology takes on new forms in the digital age, marked by separation from both one's labour and social truths.

Let's understand the implications of algorithmic ideology with the help of Robert K. Merton's theory of deviance. According to Merton, individuals who embrace societal goals but lack the means to achieve them may feel strain, which eventually could lead to deviant behaviour. In a digital context, algorithmic ideologies raise expectations, presenting a reality where love means constant excitement, success means instant recognition, and happiness equals visible wealth.

This gap between fantasies and actual realities can create significant social stress, especially for vulnerable youth. Their self-esteem becomes linked to digital validation, measured through likes, shares, and followers, making them evaluate their self-worth against algorithmic ideals. Falling short of these expectations can lead to feelings of inadequacy, anxiety, depression, and sometimes reckless behaviour as they try to bridge the gap between their real lives and the definitions of success set by algorithms. In2022 report by Lokniti-CSDSexplored that over 65% of Indian youth between 15-24 years feel strain to project an ideal life on social media, even when it contradicts their real life situations. This dilemma often leads to low selfworth, anxiety, depression, body image issues, and in some cases, suicidal idealization. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) 2022 report, over 13,000students died by suicide in India, with academic pressure, social isolation, and fear of failure listed as key factors. These statistics underscore how algorithmically mediated aspirations, disconnected from ground realities, are not merely ideological concerns but urgent social crises affecting India's next genera-

The link between algorithmic ideology and mental health is especial-

ly troubling. The idea of the "good life" is increasingly defined by visibility, desirability, and luxury, overshadowing traditional values like community, mutual respect, and resilience. In this new social framework, consumption becomes a key measure of self-worth, and identity depends on the ability to project certain ideals, often seen through the lens of digital content. The complexities brought on by algorithmic deology call for an in-depth sociological look at their effects on individual aspirations and societal involvement. Digital platforms, with their powerful yet often hidden influence, change how people define their identities and navigate their social experiences. Exploring these themes raises important questions about the relationship between technology, culture, and human world, particularly concerning aspiration, fulfilment, and collective identity.

As Louis Althusser argued, the state has historically kept its authority not just through force but also through Ideological State Apparatuses (ISAs). These include education, media, religion, and the family, which help spread dominant beliefs and support the social order. The state largely controlled these apparatuses, aiming to connect individual beliefs with common goals. In State like India, we still expect the state to create ideological frameworks that are practical and benefit Indian society as a

whole. This expectation shows that Indian society and the Indian state are deeply connected; they cannot be separated.

However, a significant concern arises in the age of digital capitalism: the growth of algorithmic ideology, which is not created or regulated by the state. These ideologies come from non-state actorstech companies and platforms driven by profit-focused algorithmsthat now shape public opinion and personal goals on a large scale. Even today, the state does not fully control this process, leading to a serious sociopolitical issue.

No stable society or functioning state can afford to hand over the creation of ideology completely to unaccountable, profit-driven, nonstate actors. If the ideological landscape is shaped by hidden algorithms instead of democratic cussions or cultural exchanges then the state's role in ensuring social cohesion and shared meaning is greatly weakened. This change requires immediate political focus. The ideological role once held by institutions with public oversight is now taken over by digital platforms run by unseen rules of engagement, profit, and virality. Thus, reclaiming the production of ideology becomes crucial not only for cultural survival but also for democratic responsibility in a world influenced by algorithms.

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Skies: A Shared Responsibility **Ensuring Safety**

he shocking air crash of the Indian Airlines plane at Ahmedabad killed 256 innocent and precious lives makes one to ask the question as to whose responsibility is the safety of the passengers in the air transport? Does paying of Rupees 1 crore to each killed hirers enough to show the responsihility for the safety of passengers? No doubt the centre and state government of Gujarat will also pay the ex gratia relief to the next of kin of all killed in the tragic mishap. But the pertinent question arises is can the killed life be compensated with the money? The answer of this important question is that human life cannot be compensated by any amount of money. This tragic air crash which consumed the lives of more than 250 passengers should be thoroughly investigated and responsibility for the air crash should be found out. Responsibility for safety should not be compromised by paying higher amounts of money and the Tata company whose aircraft it was which crashed cannot abdicate its responsibility for the safety of the air passenger by paying of hefty

amounts as compensation to all next of kin of those killed in the tragic air crash of the plane. The safety of air passengers is a multifacted responsibility shared by various stakeholders, including the airlines, cabin crew, ground staff ,airport authorities and even passengers themselves. Airlines have the primary responsibility and duty to ensure the aircrafts airworthiness and to implement safety protocols. Cabin crew members are trained to handle emergencies ,assist passen-.and conduct safety briefings. Ground staff mange aircraft movement and ensure safety of passengers on

ground. Whileairlines have the primary responsibility for ensuring passenger safety through rigorous maintenance ,training and adherence to regulations other parties play crucial roles in maintaining a safe and secure environment. The safety of air passengers is a shared responsibility involving

airlines,,crew, passengers,and various regulatory bodies. Airlines are primarily responsible for ensuring the aircraft is airworthy ,implementing safety procedures ,and

training their staff. Cabin crew are on the front lines, conducting safety briefings ,assisting passengers, amd handling emergencies.Passengers also play a crucial role by paying attention to safety instructions, following crew member guidance, and reporting any potential safety hazards. Ensuring the safety and security of passengers in airplanes is a top priority for the aviation industry worldwide. With millions of people flying every day, maintaining a flawless system of checks, procedures, and technologies is essential to prevent accidents and protect lives. Air travel remains one of the safest modes of transportation, largely due to the collaborative efforts of airlines, aviation authorities, airport security agencies, pilots, and passengers themselves. Safety is not just about the aircraft flying successfully from one destination to another-it includes everything from ground procedures to inflight operations and emergency preparedness. One of the primary ways to ensure passenger safety is through rigorous aircraft maintenance. Every commercial aircraft must undergo regular inspections

and maintenance checks according to the guidelines set by aviation regulatory bodies such as the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in India, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in the U.S., or the European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA). These checks include thorough examination of engines, control systems, fuel systems, avionics, landing gear, and cabin safety equipment. Aircraft that do not meet strict safety criteria are grounded until repairs are complete. Pilot and crew training is another crucial pillar. Pilots undergo extensive flight training, simulation exercises, and recurrent skill assessments. They are trained to handle a wide range of emergency situations including engine failure, rapid decompression, extreme weather, and bird strikes. Cabin crew members are equally trained in passenger safety, first aid, evacuation procedures, and crowd control during emergencies. Their role extends beyond service-they are the first responders on board in case of any crisis. Airports also play a vital role ensuring aviation security.

Security checks for passengers and luggage, surveillance systems, access controls, and emergency response protocols are all implemented to detect and prevent unlawful interference. Measures like fullbody scanners, baggage x-rays, metal detectors, and advanced screening technology are used to prevent weapons, explosives, or contraband from being brought onto the aircraft.

The coordination between airport authorities, customs, immigration, and CISF or equivalent forces ensures an added layer of safety for travelers. Modern aircraft are equipped with state-of-the-art safety technologies. These include autopilot systems, weather radars, collision avoidance systems (TCAS), enhanced ground proximity warning systems (EGPWS), and fly-by-wire control mechanisms. Additionally, black boxes-flight data recorders and cockpit voice recorders-are installed to help investigators analyze causes in case of accidents and improve future safety measures. Passenger behavior is also an integral part of the safety ecosystem. Listening to safety briefings, reading the safety card, fastening seatbelts when advised, storing luggage properly, and reporting any suspicious activity or passenger misbehavior can go a long way in preventing incidents. Respecting flight attendants' instructions and avoiding panic during turbulence or emergencies helps the crew maintain control and calm in critical situations. Finally, continuous improvement based on accident investigations, data analysis, and international cooperation leads to updated policies and protocols. Organizations such Civil Aviation International Organization (ICAO) regularly revise standards to incorporate best practices worldwide.

In conclusion, the safety and security of airplane passengers rely on a multifaceted framework that includes technical maintenance professional training, airport vigilance, advanced equipment, regulatory oversight, and responsible passenger conduct. A well-coordinated approach among all stakeholders ensures that air travel remains efficient, secure, and remarkably safe for everyone.