

Social media is reducing social barriers. It connects people on the strength of human values, not identities.

-Narendra Modi

DECADE OF TRANSFORMATIONAL GROWTH

The past decade has been a period of remarkable transformation across various sectors globally. This transformation has been driven by technological advancements, changing economic landscapes, and evolving social dynamics. From digital innovations to sustainable practices, the last ten years have witnessed significant growth that has reshaped industries and improved the quality of life for many.

One of the most defining features of this decade has been the rapid advancement of technology. The proliferation of smartphones, the rise of the Internet of Things (IoT), and the advent of artificial intelligence (AI) have fundamentally altered how we live and work. In 2010, smartphones were becoming mainstream, but today, they are essential tools for communication, navigation, and even healthcare. Technologies such as AI and machine learning have revolutionized industries by enhancing productivity and efficiency. For instance, in sectors like healthcare, AI algorithms analyze vast datasets to improve diagnostics and personalize treatment plans, leading to better patient outcomes.

Moreover, the shift to cloud computing has enabled businesses to scale operations more effectively. This shift has also democratized access to technology, allowing startups and small enterprises to compete on a global scale. E-commerce platforms have flourished, providing consumers with unparalleled convenience and choice while empowering entrepreneurs to reach wider audiences.

The economic landscape has also undergone significant changes over the past decade. Emerging markets, particularly in Asia and Africa, have become vital players in the global economy. Countries like India and China have seen exponential growth, driven by a burgeoning middle class and increased foreign investment. This shift has not only enhanced economic opportunities in these regions but has also contributed to a rebalancing of global economic power.

The gig economy has emerged as a significant trend, with more individuals opting for freelance work or short-term contracts instead of traditional employment. This shift offers flexibility and autonomy but also poses challenges related to job security and benefits. Companies are increasingly adopting hybrid work models, further changing the traditional workplace dynamics.

The urgency of addressing climate change has become a central theme in discussions of growth over the past decade. With rising awareness of environmental issues, businesses and governments have begun prioritizing sustainable practices. The Paris Agreement of 2015 marked a pivotal moment in global efforts to combat climate change, encouraging nations to set ambitious targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power have gained traction, becoming more accessible and cost-effective. Companies across various sectors are integrating sustainability into their business models, recognizing that responsible practices not only benefit the planet but also enhance their brand reputation and customer loyalty. Consumers, too, have become more environmentally conscious, increasingly favoring products and services that reflect sustainable practices.

Social dynamics have evolved significantly over the past decade. Movements advocating for equality and inclusion have gained momentum, challenging long-standing norms and pushing for change. The #MeToo movement, for instance, has sparked crucial conversations about gender equality and workplace harassment, leading to tangible reforms in many organizations.

Diversity and inclusion initiatives have become priorities for businesses seeking to create equitable workplaces. Companies are recognizing the value of diverse perspectives in driving innovation and performance. Educational institutions are also adapting to these changes, emphasizing the importance of inclusivity in curricula and campus environments. As we reflect on the past decade of transformational growth, it is clear that the interplay of technology, economic shifts, environmental awareness, and social dynamics has created a landscape that is both challenging and full of potential. While significant strides have been made, the journey is far from complete. The next decade will require continued commitment to innovation, sustainability, and inclusivity to ensure that growth benefits all sectors of society. Ultimately, this decade has laid the foundation for a future characterized by resilience and adaptability. As we move forward, embracing change while remaining vigilant about its implications will be crucial for fostering a world that thrives on collective progress and shared values.

India emerged as formidable force in Asia

In recent years, India has emerged as a formidable force in Asia, establishing itself as the third most powerful nation in the region, following China and Japan. This rise can be attributed to a combination of robust economic growth, strategic geopolitical positioning, military modernization, and cultural influence. As India continues to strengthen its capabilities, its role on the global stage becomes increasingly significant. India's economic transformation over the past two decades has been remarkable. With a GDP growth rate consistently hovering around 6-7%, the country has become one of the fastest-growing major economies in the world. Factors contributing to this growth include a burgeoning middle class, increased foreign direct investment, and a strong services sector, particularly in IT and software development. The government's initiatives, such as "Make in India" and "Digital India," have fostered a conducive environment for manufacturing and technological innovation. As a result, India is not only a key player in the global supply chain but is also positioning itself as an alternative to China in manufacturing and exports. This economic momentum provides India with the resources and influence necessary to assert itself in regional and global affairs. India's strategic geopolitical positioning further enhances its status as a power in Asia. Situated in a key location between the Indian Ocean and Asia, India acts as a critical link in regional trade routes. The country has cultivated strong bilateral relationships with major powers, including the United States, Russia, and various nations in Southeast Asia, enhancing its diplomatic clout. India's involvement in regional organizations such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad) underscores its commitment to maintaining stability and fostering collaboration in the region. Through these alliances, India is not only asserting its influence but is also playing a vital role in addressing common challenges, such as maritime security and counter-terrorism. India's military modernization efforts have been instrumental in bolstering its position as a regional power. The country boasts one of the largest armed forces in the world, and significant investments in defense technology, procurement, and indigenous production have enhanced its military capabilities. India has developed a robust defense industry, producing advanced weaponry and equipment, which reduces dependence on foreign suppliers. The strategic focus on enhancing naval capabilities is particularly noteworthy, as India seeks to secure its interests in the Indian Ocean, a region that is increasingly contested by various powers. The acquisition of advanced submarines, aircraft carriers, and surveillance systems exemplifies India's commitment to maintaining a formidable military presence. India's cultural influence is another key component of its power in Asia. The country's rich heritage, diverse traditions, and vibrant arts have made a significant impact both regionally and globally. The soft power of India, encapsulated in its films, music, cuisine, and festivals, has fostered cultural connections that transcend borders. Moreover, India's commitment to promoting yoga, Ayurveda, and other cultural practices has enhanced its image as a proponent of holistic well-being, further cementing its soft power. This cultural outreach plays a crucial role in building relationships with other nations, fostering goodwill, and enhancing India's global standing.



MOHAMMAD HANIEF

An important part of a child's life is school education, which helps to mould their future and establish the groundwork for both intellectual and personal development. Every child has a fundamental right to an education, and schools act as places where kids can learn, grow, and get ready for the challenges of tomorrow. The influence of school on a child's development spans the academic, social, emotional, and cognitive domains. An in-depth discussion of the relevance of school in a child's life is provided in this article, emphasising its contribution to the development of the young learner; the importance of school life, and the larger effects of education. Schools play a crucial role in children's moral and cultural development. They serve as a platform for learning and comprehending various values, views, and perspectives. Schools help children develop a strong moral compass, respect for others, and understanding of cultural variety by educating them, exposing them to diverse cultures, and nurturing empathy. Schools also give opportunities for youngsters to learn about both their own and other people's cultures. Schools encourage cultural understanding, respect, and appreciation by honouring cultural events and creating an inclusive environment. Interactions with classmates from various backgrounds help children get a broader perspective, develop cross-cultural communication skills, and become more open-minded. Furthermore, a bilingual school fosters a feeling of global citizenship by teaching pupils to respect and engage with many cultures, so contributing to their moral and cultural growth and cultivating a broader perspective.

Participate actively in your child's life by engaging in activities that encourage curiosity, creativity, and learning. We understand that parenting may be challenging at times, as can finding the perfect work-life balance, so we urge parents to spend quality time with their children after school as much as possible. During this time, we recommend that parents foster open communication, listen intently, and express genuine interest in



their child's thoughts, feelings, and experiences.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of school for a child. Schools are important in a child's development because they provide chances for academic, social, and emotional growth. Comprehensive education is provided by school fosters individual potential, develops character; and encourages lifelong learning.

School education is an important part of a child's life which helps to mould their future and establish the groundwork for both intellectual and personal development. Every child has a fundamental right to an education, and schools act as places where kids can learn, grow, and get ready for the challenges of tomorrow. The influence of school on a child's development spans the academic, social, emotional, and cognitive domains. An in-depth discussion of the relevance of school in a child's life is provided in this article, emphasizing its contribution to the development of the young learner; the role of school in student's life, and the larger effects of education.

A child's character and values are significantly shaped by their experiences in school. Schools encourage moral conduct, order; respect for diversity, and civic responsibility. They give young people a place to practise morality, empathy, and social responsibility. Children gain the skills of rule compliance, group collaboration, and peer and teacher respect in the classroom. Schools frequently have projects and programs to develop values like integrity, compassion, and awareness of the environment. Schools help create people with strong morals and ethical standards, which

are necessary for success in life, by teaching these values to students. There is a massive role of school in child development.

Children make friends for the rest of their lives at school. Classmates form relationships that can last a lifetime through exchanges and shared experiences. School friendships offer opportunities for social development, emotional support, and company. The capacity to form and maintain relationships as well as social skills and empathy are all benefits of these friendships for kids. The social networks formed at school have the potential to last beyond the walls of the classroom and serve as an invaluable support system for the rest of a person's life. Schools are varied settings that expose kids to a range of cultures, traditions, and viewpoints. Children learn about other cultures, how to be tolerant of difference, and how to appreciate it by engaging with classmates from various backgrounds. Cultural festivals are frequently observed in schools, and intercultural activities and lessons are frequently incorporated into the curriculum. Children's horizons are widened through exposure to many cultures, which encourages inclusivity and prepares them to live as global citizens in a linked world.

A major factor in determining both individual and society's prosperity is the role of education in life. Schools help children prepare for future employment prospects and economic empowerment by providing them with the knowledge and skills they need. Increased employability, higher earning potential, and lower poverty rates are all benefits of education. A population with a high

level of education also aids in societal and economic advancement. Understanding the role of school in a child's life is important. Schools enable youngsters to follow their aspirations by giving them a solid educational foundation that opens doors to a variety of job possibilities.

Children are instilled with a love of learning in schools, and education is a lifetime process. Schools help kids build the skills they'll need for a lifetime of intellectual growth and personal development by encouraging curiosity, critical thinking, and a passion for knowledge. Education goes beyond the classroom, enabling people to accept continual learning, adapt to societal changes, and pick up new skills. Schools equip students with the skills necessary to become independent researchers who can conduct in-depth analyses of complicated issues and can use their knowledge in a variety of settings. People with this perspective may take advantage of new opportunities and remain relevant in a world that is continually changing. Parents need to understand the role of school in child development.

Education is about more than just learning academic material; it's also about developing personally and learning about oneself. Children can explore their hobbies, talents, and passions in the school's nurturing environment. Schools expose kids to a wide range of knowledge through a variety of disciplines and extracurricular activities, and they assist them in identifying their interests and abilities. Children can acquire a sense of identity, purpose, and direction in life through this process of self-discovery. Schools support students' personal development and self-confidence by encouraging them to create objectives, follow their dreams, and accept their talents.

The role of school in child's life is the provision of structured learning environments where children can acquire the knowledge, skills, and competencies necessary for their intellectual development is one of the fundamental functions of schools. Children gain literacy, numeracy, critical thinking skills, problem-solving skills, and a broad range of academic disciplines through the formal role of education.

Rural Tourism and Sustainable Development of Rural Areas

DR. BANARSI LAL

Tourism has emerged as one of the world's largest service industries with sizable economic benefits. With the emergence of e-commerce, innovations and technological advancements, demographic changes and the de-regulation of airline industry, the travel and tourism is spontaneously contributing to improve Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and creation of jobs across the world economy. This has led to the improvement of other related industries especially transportation, construction, retail etc. The World Travel and Tourism Council estimates that the travel and tourism sector accounts for 9.9% of global GDP. World tourism is the world's largest employer, generating around 231 million jobs, or nearly one out of every 12 jobs globally. This booming tourism industry is emerging as an important driver of growth and prosperity; employment generation, raises national income and improvement in balance of payments. India's tourism industry is experiencing a strong period of growth in high spending foreign tourists and coordinated government campaigns to promote 'Incredible India'. Tourism is termed as an instrument for employment generation, poverty eradication and sustainable human development. Promotion of agri-Tourism needs conceptual convergence with rural tourism, eco-tourism, health tourism, adventure tourism and culinary adventure. Present concept of travel and tourism is limited to urban and rich class which constitutes only a small portion of the population. However, the concept of rural tourism takes travel and tourism to the larger population, widening the scope of tourism. Rural tourism is considered as the fastest growing sector in the tourism industry Indian economy is basically an underdeveloped economy. At the time of independence, the Indian economy was having almost all characteristics of underdeveloped economy. Underdeveloped economy is an agricultural economy, as around 70 per cent of the country's population gets employment in agriculture. Most of the agricultural workers find only seasonal employment. At that time they try to find employment in local or nearby areas. The growth of new employment opportunities is lesser than population growth. A need has been felt to extend the tourism development in rural areas. Countries like the United States, Costa Rica, Kenya, Canada etc. tap their natural beauties in the form of nature based projects. The local beautiful areas are managed by the local community which helps in the upliftment of socio-economic status of the rural people. India has a great rural tourism potential, due to its unique heritage, culture and natural attractions. Tourism is also a major foreign exchange earner. Rural tourism is a new concept which covers all those aspects of travel whereby people learn each other's ways of life and thought. Rural tourism refers the tourists' interest in the customs of the indigenous and exotic people. Rural tourism is a different from general tourism which focuses on the local people. In rural tourism, tourists visit the homes of local peo-

ple to understand their customs, traditions, life style, food habits, their festivals, folk dances, songs, rituals etc. It also involves a study, research and purchase of local products. Rural tourism is very fascinating for the domestic and foreign tourists as villages have their unique styles and splendid natural beauty. The villages could be the centers of attraction for the people of urban areas who live in the congested and polluted cities. Such people want to get away from their daily routine work and enjoy the rural areas during weekends and holidays. Rural tourism is participatory and designed to improve the economic and social well-being of local people. It also points the need for careful planning to project the integrity of sites and minimum harmful impacts. Local community needs to plan ahead to ensure that rural tourism sustains and benefits local community socio-culturally and economically and is not simply the gaining the money for government or private entrepreneurs. If we want to commercialize the rural tourism, we need to endeavor to satisfy its obligations towards local villagers. Rural tourism certain aspects such as fresh and non-polluting environment, traditions, village handicraft, village folk dance and music, painting and sculpture, history of the region, nature of local work and technology use, architecture, education system, religion, dress, leisure activities etc. can attract tourists. Tourism is a socio-cultural event for tourists. Through tourism the person gets the opportunity to see different areas of the world and observe different cultures and way of life. Tourists are a major factor of socio-cultural change. Tourism has many advantages.

It enhances communication with the people, improves self image of the community, increases employment opportunities, improves educational opportunities, motivates for learning new things etc. Tourism creates new jobs in rural areas, attracts many youths for rural employment and slows down the migration of rural people in the urban areas. New jobs in the rural areas may motivate the rural people for education. Employment opportunities in rural tourism can draw workers from other sectors of economy. Domestic jobs may not only improve the status of the rural people but can also increase the income of rural people. Rural tourism may also revive the local people's interest and pride in their culture, traditions and values. The influence of mass media and hegemonic culture can push the local folk traditions into oblivion. Rural tourism can also provide the opportunities to study the religious and ritualistic services. These aspects of a culture can fascinate the strangers. Religious rituals, festivals and public performances can provide inputs to symbolic qualities of rural tourism.

Tourism is a highly competitive business. Success in tourism can be influenced by the weather; changing consumer taste, economic cycles and government policies. Rural tourism has a great appeal for many rural communities because of anticipated economic benefits such as increased income and employment. There is a greater

need for intensive rural tourism planning. Tourism in rural areas can change the rural economy. Rural tourism can earn the money from the urban areas of the country and globally. The importance of rural tourism as contributor to economic growth of rural areas has been accepted in recent years. The flow of money earned by rural tourism will find its way into overall rural economy through the multiplier effect. Rural tourism helps to enhance the national income. Both domestic and international tourism have the equal advantage to enhance the national income as both types of tourism constitute a demand for service and for consumer goods that would otherwise not have been produced. The accommodation construction, increased tourist transport and equipment etc. are the examples of how tourists demand encourages investment. Tourism provides employment many times more than normal manufacturing industries. Many business firms such as restaurants, travel agents, gift shops, transporters etc. earn income from tourism activities. Several other firms such as food and beverages suppliers, photographers, taxi drivers' doctors, dentists etc. also get benefit from tourism related activities. Rural tourism thus can create lot of employment in rural areas. It can also help in increasing the agricultural productivity as it draws manpower from hidden employment or seasonal underemployment. Tourism is an invisible export. It is different from other sectors of industry. The tourism industry can earn a huge amount of foreign money. Tourism is thus a source of aid from developed countries to the developing and underdeveloped countries. Rural tourism is directly helpful in correcting India's adverse balance of payment position. Through tourism government can gain more economic profits from taxes on things tourists use and buy. Tourism has now become a major sector influencing all aspects of a nation's life. Government must take proper measures for creating framework for the promotion of rural tourism. Tourism is increasing at a fast rate and is becoming diversified. Increased tourists traffic among the countries calls for new marketing and pricing policies. There is need of proper planning and effective legislation for resource conservation and balanced developmental activities. The technical resources are also required for successful promotion of rural tourism. Rural tourism can be fostered if it is an integral part of a balanced economic and social development programme. It is the primary duty of government for the development of rural tourism but the private sector should also play the equal responsible role. Rural tourism can help our rural areas to become attractive and prosperous. Lastly it can be hoped that with the positive approach of Central Government, State Governments, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and local people participation efforts will be made in promoting rural tourism. Rural tourism may prove the backbone of the Indian economy if the government pays attention towards it.

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Animals becoming violent in search of shelter

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Recently, there was a severe terror of wolves in Bahraich, the border district of Uttar Pradesh. In the wolf attacks that started last March, the biggest victims so far have been small children in the area. So far, about a dozen people, including nine children, have died in these attacks, while more than forty people have been injured. Most of the injured are also children. Thus, not only wolves, but also very dangerous and dangerous wild animals like elephant, lion, jackal, leopard, leopard, bear and tiger. The incidents of infiltration into settlements and their attacks on humans, especially children, elderly and women, are increasing day by day. Attacks by tigers, bears, leopards and wild elephants in Maharashtra, jackals in Madhya Pradesh and wild elephants in the North-Eastern states are a common occurrence. These events are undoubtedly extremely tragic and horrifying. Therefore, it is right for people to be angry, but the question is that after all, do people have the right to roam freely in the forest, hunt small wild animals and feed themselves and their families and generally why did these wolves, who used to live with their families, become so ferocious that they started killing small innocent children and eating them? In fact, due to haphazard felling of forests across the country, the habitat of wild animals is getting destroyed day by day. Today the total population of the world has exceeded eight billion and every year more than twice that amount, about eighteen billion trees, are being cut. There can be only one way to compensate for this indiscriminate cutting of trees and that is by planting new trees at a rapid pace and taking care of them. i.e. the number of trees per year. At least the same number of trees that are being cut should be planted across the world. However, it takes many years for those plants to become trees. Therefore, in reality, at the current rate and pace of plantation, it is not possible to grow new forests in place of the forests that are being continuously destroyed. Planting trees is the best

option to save both the natural habitat of wild animals and the environment, but to achieve complete success in this work, the pace of tree planting will have to be increased to such an extent that the number of trees cut every year around the world is reduced. Some and a half times less number of trees should be planted. Currently, only five billion trees are being planted across the world compared to eighteen billion trees being cut down every year. Obviously, it will not be possible to compensate for the indiscriminate cutting of trees in this way. Indiscriminate cutting of trees continues in India also. In response to a question in the Lok Sabha, the then Union Environment Minister had said on March 21, 2022 that during the year 2020-21, about 31 lakh trees were cut for the construction and development of public infrastructure projects in India. Forest By running a scheme of compensatory afforestation in lieu of the trees cut under the (Conservation) Act, the Central Government planted more than 3.6 crore saplings at a cost of Rs 359 crore, which seems inadequate, because at present no data is available regarding which of them. How many plants were saved and how many were left to perish. However, due to indiscriminate deforestation, the natural habitat of wild animals is shrinking day by day, which has created a problem of food and water for them.

That is why wild animals keep searching for food and water. And have been forced to migrate towards settlements. Although wolves are ferocious by nature, not all wolves are man-eaters. However, they are very adept at taking revenge, hence if any attempt is made to harm them or their family members, they do not tolerate it at all and take revenge from their enemies. About twenty-five years ago, a similar incident came into limelight, in which more than fifty innocent children of the area were killed in wolf attacks on the banks of river Sai in Jaunpur and Pratapgarh districts of Uttar Pradesh. Upon investigation of the deaths of the children, it was found that some human children had entered a den of wolves and

killed two of their children, in retaliation the wolves attacked and killed more than fifty innocent human children. The pier was lowered. During that time, some wolves were caught in the wolf-catching campaign run by the Forest Department, but the man-eating pair present among them always remained safe and became successful in their attempts to take revenge. However, later the succeeding wolves were controlled by the forest department. The bloody terror of the wolves was finally ended. If you pay attention, the same behavior of wolves is seen in the incidents in Bahraich also. Therefore, the possibility that wolves may be taking revenge for harming or killing their children cannot be ruled out. However, the sad thing is that once again the lives of wolves are in danger, because the government has ordered to shoot them.

However, if we look at the government actions taken against wolves, the darkest side of life is of the British era, when hunters killed more than one lakh wolves in forty years by running a big campaign to kill wolves on behalf of the British government and also received a reward from the British Raj. If seen, this series of ongoing conflicts between humans and wild animals is very serious and worrying. Therefore, it is important to find a solution in time, otherwise this problem can become extremely serious. It is necessary that the Central and State Governments take advice from wildlife experts and let us take some concrete and positive steps towards preserving the natural habitats of animals and developing forests by running afforestation campaigns on a large scale, so that our wild animals can live freely in their homes without any worries. It is possible that it may take many years for these efforts to bear fruit, but in the meantime one thing that can be done is to treat these wild animals lovingly. There is no doubt that if instead of cruelty against these wild animals, kindness is shown and they are pampered, then there may also be a change in their violent behavior towards humans.

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