

ZERO TOLERANCE AGAINST TERRORISM

Terrorism remains one of the most serious threats to peace, stability, and development in the modern world. To combat this menace, nations across the globe have adopted a zero tolerance policy against terrorism, signaling an uncompromising and resolute stance that refuses to legitimize or negotiate with terrorist elements in any form.

The zero tolerance policy is built on the principle that terrorism, in all its manifestations and regardless of the motive, must be condemned and confronted with full force. It asserts that no political, religious, or ideological justification can excuse acts of terror that endanger innocent lives and disrupt social harmony.

In India, a country that has long been a victim of cross-border terrorism, the zero tolerance policy is central to its national security doctrine. Whether it's insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir, Naxal violence in central India, or urban terror networks, the government has made it clear that terror will not be negotiated with but eradicated. The policy includes a combination of intelligence-led operations, strengthening of anti-terror laws, modernisation of security forces, and global diplomatic efforts to isolate countries or groups supporting terrorism.

The policy also extends to taking decisive action against terror funding, radicalisation, and the misuse of digital platforms for extremist propaganda. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), the National Investigation Agency (NIA), and joint operations by armed forces and police are key tools in implementing this strategy.

International cooperation is equally vital. India has consistently called for a comprehensive global convention on terrorism at the United Nations, and has urged stronger international collaboration in intelligence sharing, extradition of fugitives, and choking terror financing channels. The zero tolerance policy sends a clear message to global partners and adversaries alike - that terrorism will not be tolerated, justified, or ignored.

However, while the policy is tough on terror, it also upholds the principles of democracy and rule of law. It ensures that counter-terror operations are conducted within legal frameworks, and innocent civilians are protected from collateral damage or human rights violations.

Education And Society-On The Verge Of Modern Civilisation

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The paramount and fundamental problems before the changing scenario of the modern world, is the education and society.

Since the time, the civilization came into existence; emergence of diversified source of knowledge, advancement in various fields of technical know-how and wisdom of intellectuals and expertise took new turn.

Change took place in Indian culture, ethos, history, social-political thoughts, exchange of knowledge, information technology and vice-versa, the educational institutions being the foundation stones of these essential changes. The education being backbone of our sustainable economic growth deserves to be accorded high priority.

Substantial renovation in the education system, has taken place in the recent years which is paramount importance being the objectives of modern society, thereby giving focus on the privatization of education even though desired aims and purposes have yet not been accomplished.

The various problematic constraints being faced by our civil society, are, civil chaos, anti-social activities, mal-practices, terrorists activities at present in the UT of J&K, corruptions, harassment and victimization of women commensuration with innumerable other impediments which are the root causes for the impairment of our society. These have endangered and damaged the society to a larger extent in the prevailing circumstances. Unless these unlawful and unwanted elements are not averted and mitigated by educating the masses by launching various social-welfare programs in the educational institutions and making awareness among the public, these trends will continue to occur extending threats to our society.

The education has been badly affected by the natural calamity since 14th of August 2025 wherein cloudburst and flash flood took place in various parts of Jammu province and Kishatwar The national highway Pathankot to Jammu was closed for traffic due to collapse of one Bridge at Sahar khad during 26 to 27 August 2025. Bridge of river Ravi was also broken, 26 CRPF personnel, staying in the building were evacuated by helicopter. This was caused due to breaking of three flood gates of Lakanhanpur barrage.

Landslides also took places at Aadkuwari at Mata Vaishno Mata shrine wherein 35 persons lost their lives, which is extremely distressing. Although prediction was made for bad wheather alert. But the authority concerned did not stop the



pilgrims/Yatra to Mata Vaishno Mata shrine.

The government schools at High and Higher secondary level, are in dilapidated condition but the attention of the Government is not towards the development of schools but towards development in other sector i.e. building of National Highway which are being built by private companies, using the materials of low standard which are not strong enough to build the strong bridges. we have seen the result recently falling of bridges.

River Tawi was also flowing beyond the danger marks, the houses of Gujar Basti below the Tawi bridge were very badly affected. Later on 30th of August 2025, the Army undertook the task and built a new bridge at Bhagwati Nagar within 12 hours, thereby relief was given to the people in communication. The schools and colleges remained closed till 1st of September 2025. The districts of Kathua, Samba, Jammu, Ramban have been very badly affected. There has been destruction everywhere due to cloud burst, sliding. Some people lost their lives, some lost their houses, some lost their live stock, animals

Education and society are two subjects, which coincide and corroborate together for renovating and changing the society

and bringing unto the co-existence the modern civilization.

Consistant efforts have since been made by social reformer like Swami Viveknanada, Mahatma Gandhi, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayanand Sarswati (social philosopher), Dr. Radhakrishnan and similar other reformers who had the great vision of uplifting the society and eradication of poverty, enlightened the public aware of the importance of education in the perspective of our civilization.

Social equality, education and justice are basis of our democratic principles and ultimately socio-economic development. Consistent and perseverance endeavor have been made by the educationists and politicians by devising many policies and formulating programs in the perspective of education. But due to diversification of our different culture, languages, ideology, traditions, differences in the political parties, something more is required in the existing scenario of the modern education, science and technology.

In the perspective of innovation of education system to make it more liberal, valuable, genius, magnanimous, spiritual, cooperative and above all a disciplined society, to be able to as meet the challenges of anti-social elements, anti-terrorism, eradication of corruptions and poverty, consistent efforts are required from the society in the present context.

Time is ripe wherein it is imperative that a sincere and consistent efforts of the general public and the government are made to explore the possibility of planning a new education policy in such a way so as to make the education at primary and secondary level innovative in the perspective of values, cultures, objectives, wisdom, moral, convictions etc.

Education requires the attention and accountability for its modernization and innovations at all level - parents being the guardian, educational institutions being the guidelines and the bureaucrats being the directing and enforcing authority. It is reiterated that some measures have been made in the education sector at every stage but unfortunately education is not considered as the prime and fundamental sector around which all the sectors including developmental sectors revolve.

In view of the compulsion and prevailing circumstances especially in the Jammu & Kashmir state, it is dire need of the hour that the government should formulate strategy and policy and give due consideration towards modernization of our education in the context of present scenario.

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India's GDP Surge: Driving the Growth Story

India's strong services activity has helped GDP growth comfortably beat expectations for the second quarter in a row, rising to an impressive high of 7.8% for April-June 2025. The swift growth in the first quarter of the current financial year further consolidates India's position as the world's fastest growing major economy.

Currently the world's fourth-largest economy, India is on track to become the third-largest by 2030 with a projected \$7.3 trillion GDP. This momentum is powered by decisive governance, visionary reforms, and active global engagement. Notably, growth is accelerating, with real GDP expected to rise by 7.8% in Q1 FY 2025-26, up from 6.5% a year earlier.

The ascent is powered by strong domestic demand and transformative policy reforms, making India a prime destination for global capital. With easing inflation, higher employment, and buoyant consumer sentiment, private consumption is expected to further drive GDP growth in the coming months.

Growing Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reflects the size and health of an economy by capturing the total value of goods and services produced within a country. Real GDP, which measures the economy's output after removing the effects of inflation, grew by 6.5% in Q1 of 2024-25. In Q1 of FY 2025-26, real GDP is estimated at ₹47.89 lakh crore, against ₹44.42 lakh crore in Q1 of FY 2024-25, depicting an impressive growth of 7.8%.

► In Q1 of FY 2025-26, allied sector, comprising agriculture, livestock, forestry & fishing and mining & quarrying grew by 3.7% in, up from 1.5% in the prior corresponding period.

► Secondary sector, comprising manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services and construction posted strong gains, with manufacturing (7.7%) and construction (7.6%) both crossing the 7.5% growth mark.

► Tertiary sector recorded a robust 9.3% growth at constant prices, higher than 6.8% in Q1 FY 2024-25.

The sharp pick-up in growth in April-June 2025 has been catalysed by the services sector growth hitting a high of 9.3%. All components of the services sector, such as trade, hotels, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting, financial, real estate & professional services and public administration, defence & other services have been on an upward trajectory. GVA growth, which is seen as a more meaningful measure of activity levels, registered a high of 7.6% in April-June 2025. GVA is arrived at by subtracting net indirect taxes, indirect taxes after adjusting for subsidies - from the GDP.

Notably, India is projected to reach a GDP of Rs. 4,26,45,000 crore (US\$ 5 trillion) by 2027 and is on course to surpass Germany by 2028. By 2030, India is set to become the world's third-largest economy with a projected GDP of \$7.3 trillion.

Industrial Production (IIP)

Index of Industrial Production (IIP) measures the change in the physical volume of output in the industrial sector over a specific period, usually monthly, compared to a chosen base year. It tracks the production of a "basket" of industrial products from sectors like mining, manufacturing, and electricity, providing insights into the health and trends of an economy's industrial performance. It is integral for economic planning and estimating a sector's contribution to GDP.

► Notably, the IIP growth rate for the month of July 2025 was 3.5%, an impressive uptick against 1.5% in the month of June 2025, driven by 5.4% growth in manufacturing sector.

► Within the manufacturing sector, 14 out of 23 industry groups recorded a positive growth in July 2025 over July 2024. The top three positive contributors for the month of July 2025 were manufacture of basic metals (12.7%), manufacture of electrical equipment" (15.9%) and manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (9.5%).

Increasing GST Subscriber Base

On 1 July 2025, the Goods and Services Tax (GST) completed eight years. Introduced in 2017, GST replaced a web of indirect taxes with a unified system, simplifying compliance, reducing costs, and enabling seamless movement of goods across states.

India follows a four-slab structure of 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%, decreed by the GST Council. Today, there are over 1.52 crore active GST registrations, with Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka together accounting for nearly half. Encouragingly, 20% of taxpayers include at least one woman member, and 14% are entirely women-owned, reflecting rising formalisation and inclusivity.

GST has also promoted price convergence across states, strengthening its role as a national equaliser. Looking ahead, next-generation reforms will be launched in October 2025, aimed at reducing taxes on essentials, easing MSME compliance, and creating a more transparent, citizen-friendly tax system.

Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)

Capital expenditure (CAPEX) plays a crucial role in contributing to national investment and enhancing the stock of physical assets within the economy. It leads to the creation of long-term assets, which not only generate revenue for many years but also improve the overall operational efficiency of economic activities. CAPEX is fundamental to expanding production capacity, thereby serving as a catalyst for accelerated economic growth. This growth, in turn, supports job creation and enhances labour productivity. In 2024-25, CAPEX was ₹10.52 trillion, surpassing revised estimates.

Notably, the quality of expenditure, measured as the ratio of capital expenditure to revenue expenditure, has remained higher than 0.27 for the past three years, almost double the pre-COVID average. Union government CAPEX was up 8.2% in July-November 2024 and is expected to pick up further pace.

From the angle of aggregate demand in the economy, Real Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) numbers have been impressive. PFCE is the total value of goods and services purchased by resident households and non-profit institutions serving households, adjusted for inflation to show the actual volume of consumption rather than just price changes. On the same lines, Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE), which depicts the government's spending on goods and services used to directly satisfy the collective needs of its population has bounced back.

► PFCE has reported 7.0% growth rate during Q1 of FY 2025-26 as compared to the 8.3% growth rate in the prior corresponding period, driven by a rebound in rural demand.

► GFCE registering 9.7% growth rate in nominal terms during Q1 of FY 2025-26, over the growth rate of 4.0% in Q1 of FY 2024-25.

Rebounding rural demand augurs well for consumption. Investment activity is expected to pick up, supported by higher public capex and improving business expectations.

Easing Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Inflation is an increase in the average price of goods and services in terms of money and is measured on the basis of two indicators in India, Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI). WPI measures the average change in prices of goods before reaching the consumer and is calculated on the basis of wholesale price of Primary articles, fuel & power and manufactured products. On the other hand, CPI measures change in price of goods that people buy for daily use such as food and beverages, clothing and footwear, housing, fuel and light and others.

In India, the situation of inflation has shown consistent improvement. In July 2025, India's inflation depicted a clear decline which suggests an increase in the purchasing power providing relief to households and indicating stability in the economy.

► Year-on-year inflation rate based on CPI for

the month of July, 2025 over July, 2024 is 1.55%. There is decline of 55 basis points in headline inflation of July, 2025 in comparison to June, 2025. It is the lowest year-on-year inflation rate after June, 2017.

► In July 2025, food prices were 1.76% lower compared to July 2024, called negative inflation or deflation in food prices. Rural areas saw a 1.74% drop and urban areas saw a 1.90% drop. Compared to June 2025, food inflation dropped by 75 basis points, meaning prices fell faster in July.

► This -1.76% is the lowest food inflation rate since January 2019, indicating that food prices haven't been this low in over six years.

Notably, the RBI follows a policy of flexible inflation targeting as its primary monetary policy framework, whereby RBI targets CPI inflation to be maintained at 4% with a tolerance band of ±2 percentage points (i.e., the target range is 2% to 6%). Over the past three quarters, the CPI inflation rate has been within the RBI's tolerance band of 4% ±2%.

Employment

India's job market has undergone a profound transformation, mirroring the country's economic evolution from a largely agrarian economy in the pre-independence era to a globally integrated, technology-driven one today. Over the decades, employment patterns have shifted in tandem with structural changes in the economy, with the workforce gradually moving from agriculture to industry and, more recently, to services and knowledge-based sectors.

India's employment has surged, with 17 crore jobs created in the past decade, reflecting the government's focus on youth-centric policies and its Viksit Bharat vision.

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for individuals aged 15 years and above has increased from 49.8% in 2017-18 to 60.1% in 2023-24. Notably, female LFPR increased from 23.3% in 2017-18 to 41.7% in 2023-24. This shows enhanced participation of women in economic activities across various categories, including rural and urban. Rural India shows 96% rise in female employment whereas urban areas reflect 43% growth.

More recently, in quarter April-June 2025, LFPR for persons aged 15 years and above was 55.0%, with 57.1% in rural areas and 50.6% in urban areas. In July 2025, LFPR among persons of age 15 years and above was 54.9% as compared to 54.2% during June 2025.

In this quarter, the agriculture sector engaged the majority of rural workers (44.6% of men and 70.9% of women), while the tertiary sector was the largest source of employment in urban areas (60.6% of men and 64.9% of women). On average, 56.4 crore persons (aged 15 years and above) were employed in the country during this quarter; of which 39.7 crore were men and 16.7 crore were women.

Besides, self-employment dominated in rural areas (55.3% of men and 71.6% of women), while regular wage/salaried employment was predominant in urban areas (47.5% of men and 55.1% of women).

Additionally, there has been an impressive decline in the Unemployment Rate (UR), that dipped sharply from 6.0% in 2017-18 to 3.2% in 2023-24. This indicates stronger workforce absorption into productive employment. In the same time frame, youth unemployment rate declined from 17.8% to 10.2%, placing it below the global average of 13.3%, as reported in the ILO's World Employment and Social Outlook 2024.

More recently, unemployment rate among persons of age 15 years and above declined to 5.2% in July 2025 from 5.6% in June 2025. In the April - June 2025 quarter, the overall rural unemployment rate dipped at 4.8% compared to the 6.8% observed for the urban areas.

Job creation in the agricultural sector and services sector has increased to 19% and 36%, respectively in the last decade. In the manufacturing sec-

tor, job creation stood at 6% between 2004 and 2014, while it rose to 15% in the last decade.

Investments & Capital Flows

India has rapidly emerged as a top global destination for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), powered by a decade of structural reforms, investor-friendly policies, and rising competitiveness. Backed by improvements in global rankings and strategic initiatives, investor confidence has strengthened. India witnessed a historic \$81 billion worth of foreign investments in FY24-25 alone.

The Government now targets annual FDI inflows of US\$ 100 billion, up from the five-year average of over US\$ 70 billion, as India positions itself as a global investment hub amid shifting supply chains.

Cumulative FDI inflows touched ₹89.85 lakh crore (US\$ 1.05 trillion) between April 2000 and December 2024- nearly 20 times higher than FY01. Notably, FDI equity inflows surged 27% YoY to ₹3.40 lakh crore (US\$ 40.67 billion) in April-December 2024, reflecting robust investor confidence. Reforms like FDI liberalisation in key sectors, GST, and Make in India have been key drivers of this growth.

Besides, India's financial markets have demonstrated notable resilience, primarily driven by strong domestic investor participation.

Domestic Institutional Investors remained large net buyers, purchasing equity worth Rs 44,269 crores between June 16, 2025 to July 15, 2025. Foreign Institutional Investors undertook comparable net purchases of equities worth Rs 33,336.8 between June 16, 2025 to July 15, 2025.

Additionally, India's foreign exchange reserves stood at USD 695.5 billion as of July 18, 2025, having briefly crossed the USD 700 billion mark in the week ending June 27, 2025.

India's Growth Story on the World Stage

Backed by strong macroeconomic fundamentals, India's growth journey remains in the global spotlight. While the RBI expects growth pace to continue into 2025-26, other projections echo this optimism. For instance, The United Nations (UN) has forecasted growth of 6.3% in 2025 and 6.4% in 2026, while The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) places its estimate slightly higher at 6.40 to 6.70%.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) also followed suit, and revised its forecast for India's economic growth to 6.4% for both 2025 and 2026. Earlier in its April 2025 World Economic Outlook, IMF had projected India's GDP growth at 6.2% for 2025 and 6.3% for 2026.

S&P Global raised India's long-term sovereign credit rating to 'BBB' from 'BBB-', with the short-term rating upgraded to 'A-2' from 'A-3'. The transfer and convertibility assessment has also been improved to 'A-' from 'BBB+', recognising India's growing financial resilience. S&P had last upgraded India in January 2007 to 'BBB-', hence, this rating upgrade comes after an 18-year gap.

As per S&P Global, real GDP growth averaged 8.8% between FY22 and FY24, the highest in the Asia-Pacific region. S&P further projects GDP growth of 6.5 per cent in FY26 and 6.8% over the next three years.

Most recently, Fitch Ratings affirmed India's Long-Term Foreign-Currency Issuer Default Rating (IDR) at 'BBB+' with a stable outlook, owing to India's strengthening record of delivering growth with macro stability and improving fiscal credibility.

India's steady growth momentum is powered by resilient domestic demand. Rural consumption is strengthening, urban spending is rising, and private investment is gaining pace. Many businesses are operating close to full capacity and expanding further. Meanwhile, public investment-particularly in infrastructure-remains elevated, and stable borrowing conditions are supporting both firms and households in making future-oriented decisions.

Schemes and Initiatives Shaping India's Economic Rise

Over the past decade, flagship schemes have

reshaped India's economic landscape, strengthening resilience, boosting productivity, and empowering citizens.

The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme, launched in 2020, has become a game-changer for domestic manufacturing. Covering 14 sectors from electronics to textiles, and backed by a ₹1.97 lakh crore outlay, it has attracted over ₹1.76 lakh crore in investments, enhanced exports, and created jobs- making India a stronger player in global value chains.

The Digital India programme has accelerated connectivity and digital inclusion, expanding internet penetration from 25 crore in 2014 to nearly 97 crore in 2024. With 5G rollout and Bharat 6G vision, India is now the world's third-most digitalised economy, driving growth through technology-led transformation.

In financial inclusion, the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) has opened over 56 crore accounts, with 55% held by women. It provides access to banking, credit, insurance, and pensions, forming the backbone for Direct Benefit Transfers and inclusive growth.

The Make in India initiative, launched in 2014, has positioned India as a manufacturing hub with notable successes in railways, defence, toys, and electronics. India is now the world's second-largest mobile phone manufacturer, with over 300 factories compared to just two in 2014.

Job creation is at the heart of growth, and the PM Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana targets 3.5 crore youth by incentivising new employment between 2025 and 2027. Similarly, Skill India Mission has trained over 6 crore citizens through PMKVY, JSS, and apprenticeship schemes, ensuring India's workforce is future-ready.

Global competitiveness has been enhanced through the Foreign Trade Policy 2023-28, which promotes exports, ease of doing business, and e-commerce, alongside the Export Promotion Mission and Special Economic Zones (SEZs) that have generated investment and employment. Supporting this, the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) has made public procurement more transparent and efficient, with over ₹15 lakh crore in orders.

Infrastructure-led growth has been powered by PM GatiShakti and the National Logistics Policy, improving India's logistics ranking and enabling seamless connectivity. Alongside, tax reforms like GST and corporate tax rationalisation have simplified compliance and reduced costs, fostering a more business-friendly environment.

Together, these initiatives- spanning manufacturing, digitalisation, financial inclusion, employment, trade, and infrastructure- are driving India's transformation into a more resilient, self-reliant, and globally competitive economy. They reflect the nation's clear vision of achieving Viksit Bharat by 2047.

Conclusion

Fueled by a young demographic and sustained structural reforms, India is redefining its role in global trade, investment, and innovation. Over the past decade, it has transformed from a dependent economy into a self-reliant, globally competitive powerhouse. At the core of this change is Aatmanirbhar Bharat, driving innovation, entrepreneurship, and technological sovereignty. Initiatives like the PLI schemes, MSME revitalisation, and digital infrastructure expansion are creating a high-growth, high-opportunity economy.

India's economy grew at a faster than-expected annual rate of 7.8% in the quarter to the end of June, boosted by the manufacturing, construction and service sectors. And looking ahead to FY26, India's growth outlook is promising. A pickup in private investment, rising consumer confidence, wage growth, and resilient rural demand supported by strong agricultural output are key drivers. Combined with easing food inflation and macroeconomic stability, these factors reinforce India's medium-term growth potential and global competitiveness.

