

#FUSION FOOD

From Samosas to Sushi: India's Bold New Fusion Food Wave

Chefs and foodies across the country are reinventing traditional Indian dishes with global twists, from Gulab Jamun Cheesecake to Noodle Samosas, ushering in a deliciously daring culinary era.



In 2025, India's culinary landscape is experiencing a delightful transformation. Fusion cuisine, which artfully blends traditional Indian flavours with global culinary techniques, is capti-

A Sweet Symphony: Gulab Jamun Cheesecake

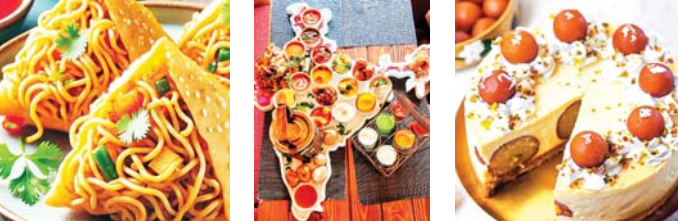
The Gulab Jamun Cheesecake stands as a testament to the harmonious marriage of Indian and Western desserts. This innovative creation combines the rich, syrup-soaked gulab jamun with the creamy texture of classic cheesecake,

Savory Innovations: Noodle Samosa

On the savory front, the Noodle Samosa is making waves. This inventive snack replaces the traditional potato filling with spicy noodles, offering a delightful twist on a beloved classic.

The Rise of Fusion Cuisine in India

Fusion cuisine in India is not a recent phenomenon. The Indo-Chinese culinary tradition, which emerged from Chinese immigrant communities adapting their recipes to Indian tastes, laid the groundwork for today's fusion food scene. Dishes like Hakka noodles and Manchurian have long been staples, illustrating the Indian penchant for blending



Cultural Significance and Global Appeal

Fusion cuisine serves as a culinary dialogue between cultures, fostering understanding and appreciation through food. In India, this trend mirrors the nation's diverse heritage and its ability

Looking Ahead

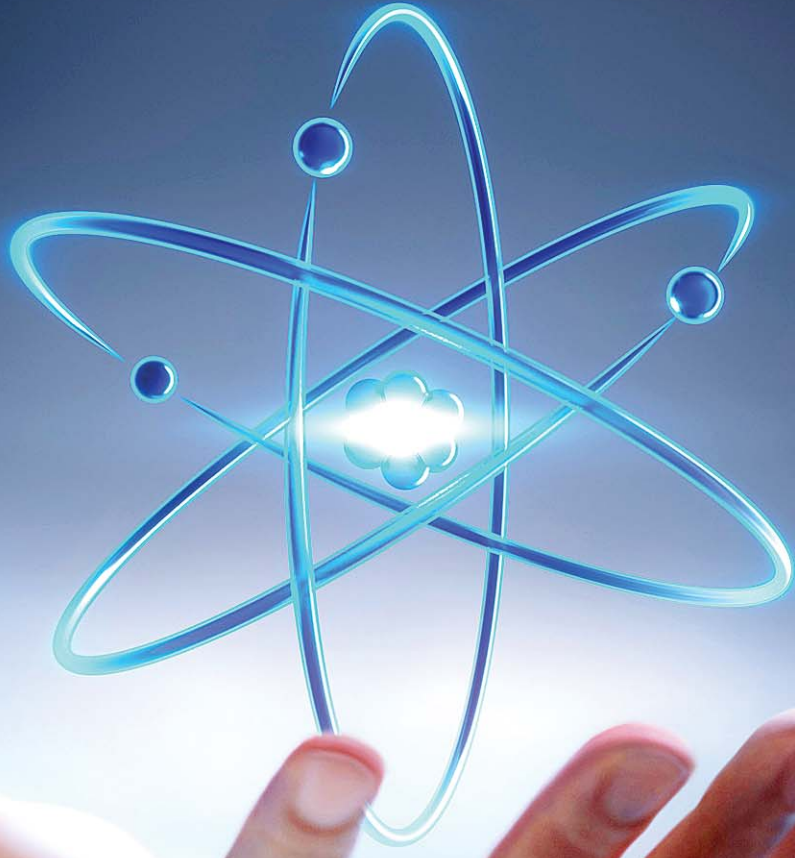
As India's culinary scene continues to evolve, fusion cuisine is poised to play a significant role. With a growing emphasis on sustainability, health consciousness, and global interconnectedness, future fusion dishes are likely to incorporate local,

ty to adapt and innovate. Internationally, Indian fusion dishes are gaining traction, with chefs introducing global audiences to the rich tapestry of Indian flavours presented in novel formats.

organic ingredients and cater to diverse dietary preferences. In essence, the fusion food movement in India is more than a trend, it's a celebration of the country's dynamic spirit, its rich cultural mosaic, and its unyielding passion for culinary exploration.



Why India shouldn't worry



● Gaurav Jeyaraman and Abheet S. Sethi

Should India be worried that it has fewer nuclear warheads than neighbours Pakistan and China, a subject of recent discussion?

India has boosted its nuclear triad, nuclear-armed strike aircraft, land-based inter-continental ballistic missiles and sea-based submarine, launched ballistic missiles, and now has a strong nuclear deterrence capability vis-a-vis its nuclear-armed neighbours.

"Such a triad essentially increases the deterrence potential of the state's nuclear forces," writes Group Captain Ajay Lele (Retd) and Parveen Bhardwaj of the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis, a New Delhi think-tank.

Given that a nuclear warhead, with a yield of 1 megaton, can destroy almost 210 sq km, roughly three times the size of south Mumbai, it is largely inconsequential if Pakistan has 10 more warheads than India or China has 140 more, as data released by the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, a US advocacy that tracks global nuclear arsenals, reveals.

Pakistan has also been recognised as having the world's fastest growing nuclear arsenal, which, according to New York Times editorial, is turning South Asia into a 'troubled region with growing nuclear risks.' Source: Nuclear Notebook, Bulletin of Atomic Scientists; As of 2013.

Having more warheads than your opponent does not necessarily translate to greater security.

This is largely because nuclear weapons are weapons of



Sagrika missile

mass destruction, meant primarily to scare and deter, usually ending in a situation of strategic stalemate between countries that

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India's nuclear-strike capability is strong because it has multiple strike aircraft, such as the nuclear-capable Anglo-French Jaguar, French Dassault Mirage 2000 and the Russian Sukhoi 30 MKI aircraft (being upgraded to carry the nuclear-tipped supersonic Brahmos missile). Its land-based ballistic missiles include the Agni V with a range of 5,000 km, which means it can reach all of China. The Agni V can be launched from a mobile transporter or a special railway wagon, so, it can be kept hidden and moved at will, according to this report.

The third component of the triad is under development, nuclear-powered Arihant class submarines, that are capable of launching the 700-km range K-15 Sagarika ballistic missile and the 3,000-km range K-4 ballistic missile. China possesses a nuclear triad, but Pakistan, which lacks sea-launch capability, does not.

No first use: India's nuclear doctrine, adopted in January 2003. It says India will use atomic weapons 'in retaliation against a nuclear attack on Indian territory or on Indian forces anywhere.' The retaliation, said the report, 'will be massive and designed to inflict unacceptable damage.'



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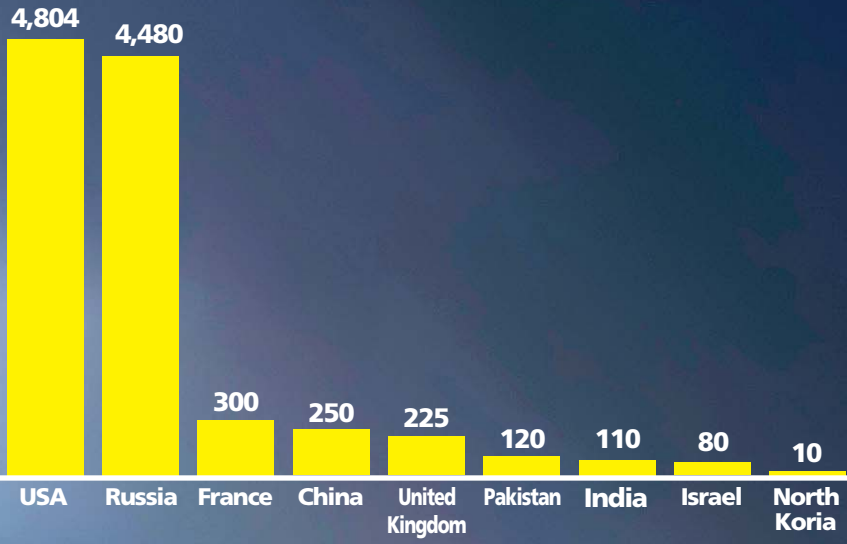


International Everest Day: Honouring Heroes of the Summit

International Everest Day is celebrated every year on May 29 to commemorate the historic first ascent of Mount Everest by Sir Edmund Hillary of New Zealand and Tenzing Norgay of Nepal in 1953. The day honours their courage and the spirit of adventure that inspired climbers worldwide. Celebrations in Nepal include rallies, memorial events, and special ceremonies in Kathmandu and the Everest region. The occasion also recognizes the vital role of Sherpas and promotes awareness about mountain conservation and sustainable tourism in the Himalayas. It's a tribute to human endurance and the call of the mountains.

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The World's Nuclear Stockpiles, 2013



Agni-5

nuclear weapons as only a deterrent merely for defence purposes and not as a means to threaten others," writes Satish Chandra,

bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki, killing approximately 2,00,000 people. The event was a reference point for debates on the political nature of nuclear weapons. Under Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, India pursued a policy of aversion towards nuclear-weapons technology. However, with the assistance of the United States and Canada, India actively pursued its nuclear-energy programme.

The 1962 Sino-Indian war, and China's decision to conduct nuclear tests in 1964 led Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri to authorise the theoretical framework for what was, ironically, termed a Subterranean Nuclear Explosion for Peaceful Purposes.

The SNEPP culminated in Pokhran I, India's first 'peaceful' nuclear explosion on May 18, 1974, when Indira Gandhi was prime minister. While the yield of the test has been the subject of debate among academicians, the test proved India's capability to weaponise nuclear technology. The plutonium used for the device was obtained from the Canada-India-US Research Reactor (heavy water for the reactor came from the US), according to the Federation of American Scientists. This led to international sanctions on India, which severely hampered India's nuclear weapons programme. More importantly, this event led to the creation of the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

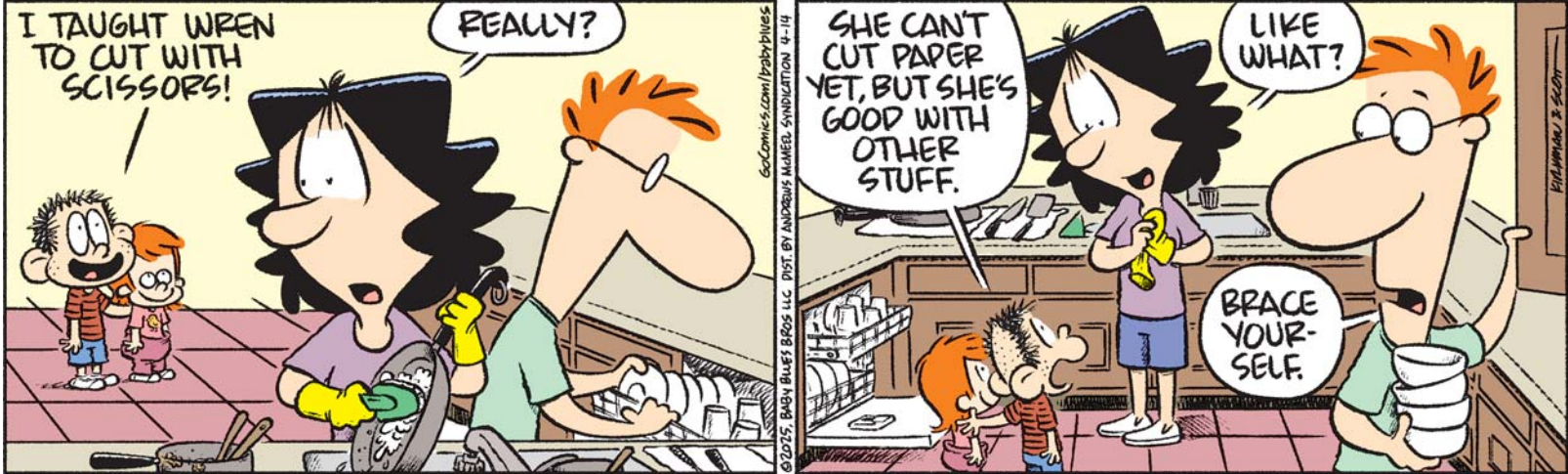
After a 24-year pause, India conducted five nuclear weapons tests in May 1998 when Atal Behari Vajpayee was prime minister. The tests were followed by a self-declared moratorium on further nuclear tests. Pakistan successfully conducted its first nuclear weapons tests less than three weeks later.

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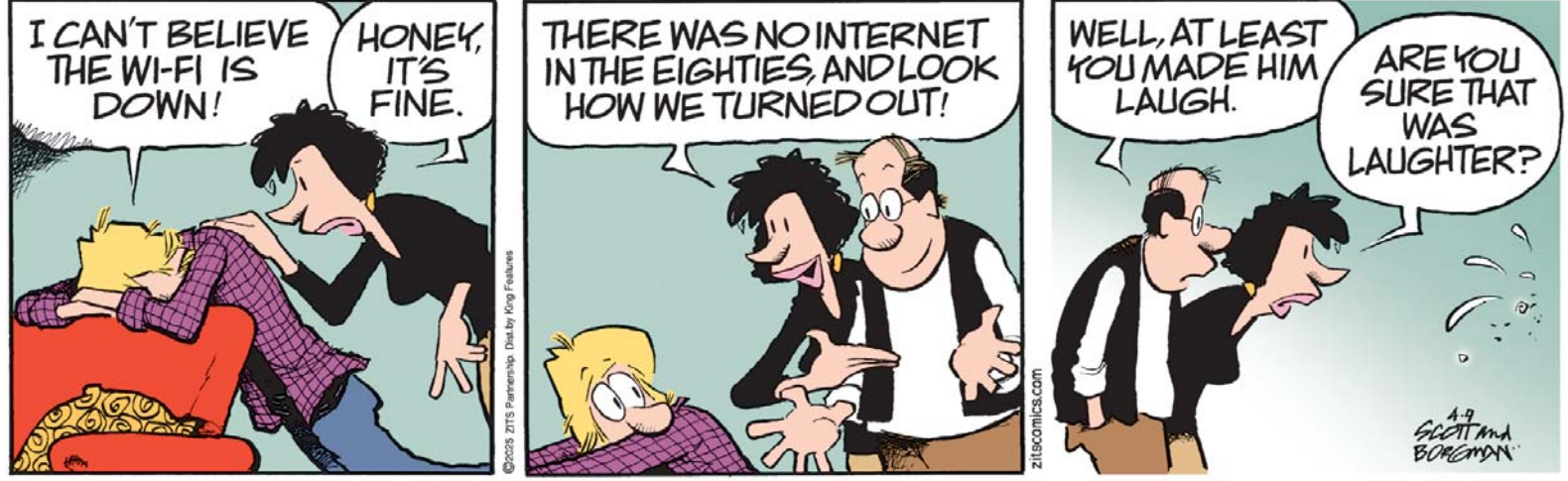


By Rick Kirkman & Jerry Scott

BABY BLUES



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#HIGHLIGHTS

"AI Will Make Us Smarter, Not Lazy"

Google DeepMind CEO Demis Hassabis says.

In a candid conversation, DeepMind's CEO debunks fears about artificial intelligence replacing human intelligence, and highlights how AI will transform the way we learn, work, and solve problems.

When artificial intelligence (AI) first entered public consciousness, it was surrounded by a mix of fascination and fear. Would it steal our jobs? Would it make us lazy? Or, worse, would it replace human intelligence altogether?

Demis Hassabis, CEO of Google DeepMind and one of the most influential voices in the AI revolution, has a different view. In a recent interview, Hassabis shared an optimistic and empowering vision of AI, one where humans are not sidelined, but supercharged.

"AI isn't going to make us lazy. It's going to make us smarter," Hassabis said, offering a strong counter-narrative to the anxiety around automation and job losses.



Demis Hassabis, 2024 Nobel Prize Laureate in Chemistry.



A Future-Ready Workforce: What Skills Matter Now

As AI evolves, so too must the education system and workplace training. Hassabis believes that the most valuable skills in the AI-driven future won't just be technical, but cognitive: adaptability, curiosity, and critical thinking. He advocates for a hybrid model of education, one where traditional learning is blended with AI-enabled tools. Students could use AI tutors to reinforce classroom teaching, learn new subjects at their own pace, and gain real-time feedback tailored to their personal learning curves. "The students who'll thrive are those who learn how to think, not just what to think," he said. This vision aligns with the growing global discourse around AI in education, with platforms like Khan Academy, already integrating AI-powered assistants to tutor students more effectively.

Learning with AI: Becoming an 'AI Ninja'

According to Hassabis, the key lies in how we choose to interact with AI. Rather than seeing it as a threat, he believes we should approach it as a tool, much like the calculator or the internet once were, that can deepen human capabilities. His message to students and young professionals is direct: learn to work with AI, not against it. "Today's youth should train themselves to become AI ninjas," he said, urging learners to use AI tools to strengthen their

problem-solving, creative, and adaptive thinking skills. This sentiment reflects the broader vision behind DeepMind, which has consistently worked on creating AI that can assist and enhance human intellect. From AlphaGo's historic victory over the world's best Go player to the transformative AlphaFold that cracked protein folding, DeepMind's contributions underline a key point: AI can solve problems that humans couldn't, until now.

AI in Coding: A New Co-Pilot

The future of software development is a prime example of AI-human collaboration. Hassabis and his team are now working on AlphaCode, an AI model designed to write code, optimize performance, and assist developers in real time. This, Hassabis explained, isn't about replacing coders, but about elevating them. In his vision, future developers will spend less time fixing syntax errors or debugging repetitive code and more time on

designing systems, creating new frameworks, and innovating. "AI can take over the drudge work in coding," he noted, "freeing developers to focus on strategic, creative thinking." Already, tools like GitHub Copilot and ChatGPT are making strides in this space, assisting developers in writing and refining code faster. With Google's continued research through DeepMind, this relationship is only expected to deepen.



AGI, Ethics, and the Road Ahead

Beyond productivity, Hassabis also touched upon Artificial General Intelligence (AGI), AI that can think and reason like humans. He predicted that AGI could arrive as early as 2030, but stressed that such progress must be guided by ethics, transparency, and public trust. DeepMind has long advocated for "responsible AI," with safety and interpretability as central tenets of its research. Hassabis emphasized the importance of open dialogue among scientists, policymakers, and the public to ensure that AI benefits everyone, not just a select few.

Final Thought: Smarter Together

In a world increasingly influenced by algorithms and automation, Hassabis's vision offers a much-needed dose of clarity. AI, in his eyes, isn't the villain in a sci-fi dystopia, it's a collaborator, a catalyst, and a co-creator. "Technology has always extended human ability," he concluded. "AI is the next step in that journey, one that will help us not just work faster, but think better." And perhaps, if we take that step thoughtfully, we'll discover that AI won't make us lazier at all, it'll simply make us more human.

By Jerry Scott & Jim Borgman

THE WALL

