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Reprieve For Adani Group

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Market regulator Securities and Exchange Board of India's (Sebi) order clearing the Adani Group of stock manipulation charges levelled by US short-seller Hindenburg Research has ended a two-year-long ordeal for the Indian conglomerate. Hindenburg had accused the Adani Group of using its group companies — Adicorp Enterprises Pvt Ltd, Milestone Tradelinks Pvt Ltd and Rehvar Infrastructure Pvt Ltd — as conduits to route funds from various Adani Group companies to finance publicly listed Adani Power Ltd and Adani Enterprises Ltd.

The charges — though denied by Adani chairman Gautam Adani — triggered a stock rout in the listed Adani Group companies, eroding more than \$150 billion in value at its lowest point.

According to the short-seller, the related-party transactions helped Adani avoid rules on related-party transactions and bypass Sebi's disclosure and approval requirements. In its order, however, Sebi ruled that fund transfers between group companies did not violate any

regulation. It said that the transfers between the stated companies were loans, which were repaid with interest in various tranches before the start of its investigation.

The regulator has also dismissed Hindenburg's allegations of insider trading, market manipulation and violations of public shareholding norms as unsubstantiated. The Adani controversy has brought into the limelight the role of short-sellers — who bet on perceived weaknesses in a listed company's financials to make a profit. While some defend the utility of short-sellers, arguing that they — in theory — uncover hidden problems, in practice most short-sellers seek to create panic to make money, which is not healthy for the market in the long term.

As India is set to become the third-largest economy in a few years, its companies could come under attack by short-sellers more often. Sebi, therefore, should take steps to ring-fence Indian companies from baseless accusations while nudging corporates to adopt greater transparency in their dealings.

Special focus lies on Bastar division for its new industrial policy: Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai

Chief Minister attended Thakur Joharni program organised in Narharpur: Gave various gifts to the people of the area

Raipur : Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai on Sunday September 14, 2025 attended the Thakur Joharni program organised by the tribal society in Narharpur of Kanker district. Former Chief Minister of Jharkhand Arjun Munda was also present with him on this occasion.

Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai on Sunday September 14, 2025 being welcomed by garlanding him at Thakur Joharni program organised by the tribal society in Narharpur of Kanker district. Former Chief Minister of Jharkhand Arjun Munda was also present with him on this occasion-Photo – Credit-CG/PR

Chief Minister Sai prayed to the deities of the tribal society in the Thakur Joharni program and wished for the happiness, prosperity and well-being of the people of the state. Chief Minister Sai said that giving priority to tribal development in the new industry policy, special focus has been given to Surguja including Bastar, so that the residents here can be given maximum benefit by connecting them with employ-



Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai addressing Thakur Joharni program on Sunday September 14

ment and self-employment.

In this program organised at Unmukt Khel Maidan of Block Headquarters Narharpur, Chief Minister Sai greeted the people present on Thakur Joharni and Navakhai while hailing the favorite deities of the tribal society. He said that this unique tradition of the tribal society should remain alive in future as well and the unity of the society should always remain.

Chief Minister Sai said that a new education policy has been implemented in the entire state so that the youth of Chhattisgarh move forward and become well-educated.

He informed that national level higher education institutions like IIT, IIM, Triple IIT are operating in the state, so that quality and employment oriented education can be made available. Similarly, continuous

efforts are being made for improvement through best institutions like Prayas and Eklavya. Tribal Youth Hostel is operating in Delhi and Nalanda campuses are being established across the state.

Chief Minister Sai said that the security forces are continuously getting big successes in the campaign against Maoism.

He reiterated the resolve to end Maoism by 31 March 2026. He also informed that as per the wishes of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the state government is working to connect people with employment-oriented activities like animal husbandry, poultry farming with the help of National Dairy Development Board.

He said that Atal Digital Seva Kendras are being established to bring transparency and ease in the Gram Panchayats including increase

in remuneration of tendu leaf collectors, distribution of Charanpaduka, Ramlala Darshan Yojana. Sustainable and holistic development of tribals is being implemented through the PM Janman Yojana and Dharti Aba Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan of the Central Government, CM Sai added.

Present as a special guest, former Chief Minister of Jharkhand Arjun Munda while addressing the program said that this is our festive program. Tribals living with water, forest, land and their traditions, folk dance, song, Mandar and Mridang have their own unique identity. He said that it is very important to be alert towards health, education and rights while strengthening our roots.

The programme was also addressed by MP Bhojraj Nag, Kanker MLA Asharam Netam and Keshkal MLA Neelkanth Tekam along with Gondwana Samaj's divisional president Sumer Singh Nag, district president Rajesh Bhaskar and Rajaram Todem.

On this occasion, Chief Minister Sai also made several



Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai on Sunday September 14, 2025 being welcomed bat garlading him at Thakur Joharni program organised by the tribal society in Narharpur of Kanker district. Former Chief Minister of Jharkhand Arjun Munda was also present with him on this occasion

announcements for the Narharpur area. These include construction of Bagod Anicut at a cost of 30 crores, Rs. 30 crores for setting up a 132 KV electric substation in Narharpur, Rs. 20 lakhs for Mawa Modol Library in Narharpur, Rs. 20 lakhs for construction of Gondwana community building in village Dhodhrapahar, setting up of a mobile tower in Narharpur, Rs. 80 lakhs for construction of a

fully equipped rest house in Narharpur and sanctioning a total sum of Rs. 1 crore 20 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 10 lakhs each for construction of 12 tin sheds in all the 12 Muda areas of Gondwana Samaj in Narharpur development block.

Apart from this, necessary support was also announced for Jangorayatar English Medium School run by Gondwana Samaj in village Dhanesara.

Forest Minister Kedar Kashyap, Kanker Lok Sabha constituency MP Bhojraj Nag, Kanker MLA Asharam Netam, Antagarh MLA Vikram Usendi, Keshkal MLA Neelkanth Tekam, State Fisherman Welfare Board Chairman Bharat Matiara, Municipal Council Kanker Chairman Arun Kaushik, Collector Nileshkumar Mahadev Kshirsagar, District Panchayat CEO Harish Mandavi and a large number of villagers including prominent people of the society were present in the program.



Doordarshan Has Enriched Indian Society with Progressive Ideas and Preserved Timeless Cultural

Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai (C) Culture and Tourism Minister Rajesh Agarwal (L) Deputy Director Sanjay Mishra (R) and others watching folk dance and listening to folk songs on the occasion of 66th foundation day of Doordarshan Centre, Raipur



CM attends 66th Foundation Day celebrations of Doordarshan

Raipur: Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai on Monday September 15, 2025 attended the 66th Foundation Day celebrations of Doordarshan at its Raipur centre and extended his greetings to the Doordarshan family, officers, staff and viewers. Lighting the ceremonial lamp, he inaugurated the programme and shared his personal memories associated with Doordarshan's historic journey. On the occasion, he enjoyed captivating performances of Chhattisgarhi folk dance, folk songs and

classical music and dance. Artists enthralled the gathering with presentations of Gaur dance, Bans song, Jawara dance, Sua dance and Gauri-



Gaura folk traditions.

The Chief Minister said Doordarshan has played a pivotal role not only in entertainment but also in enriching society with ideas and nurturing values. Recalling the coloured telecast of the 1982 Asian Games and iconic serials like Ramayana and Mahabharata, he said the magic of Doordarshan was such that during telecast hours, streets would fall silent.

Highlighting Doordarshan's contribution to national unity, CM Sai said songs like Mile Sur Mera Tumhara became symbols of harmony and cultural oneness. He praised

Doordarshan for upholding dignity in news and purity in language.

He underlined the role of regional centres in providing national platforms to local talent. The Raipur Doordarshan centre, he said, has brought Chhattisgarh's cultural heritage to national and global audiences through popular programmes, particularly Hamar Chinhari.

CM Sai further noted that through programmes like Krishi Darshan, women-centric shows and youth content, Doordarshan has reached every section of society. Recalling his interview on the Apni Baat programme after assuming office as CM, he said Doordarshan always provides the space to communicate with clarity and depth.

He added that the government's welfare schemes are benefitting lakhs of people, and Doordarshan has effectively highlighted the positive transformations in society.



"When one success story of an individual is broadcast on Doordarshan, it becomes an inspiring foundation to transform the lives of lakhs," he said.

Extending warm wishes to the Doordarshan family on its Foundation Day, CM Vishnu Deo Sai expressed hope that Doordarshan would continue to remain a prime medium of entertainment, values and awareness for the people.

Culture and Tourism Minister Rajesh Agrawal said

Doordarshan has played a vital role in showcasing Chhattisgarh's art, culture and traditions on national and international platforms. He expressed confidence that in the coming times, Doordarshan will present the state's cultural heritage to the world with even greater strength.

The event was attended by Sanjay Kumar Mishra, Deputy Director General, Raipur Doordarshan Kendra, along with other officials and staff.



Trump's Tariffs Hurting India, People Losing Jobs: Shashi

“ India needs to diversify export markets to mitigate the impact of tariffs, Tharoor said



Singapore: Senior Congress leader Shashi Tharoor on Friday said the tariffs imposed by the US have impacted India with people already losing jobs, even as he lashed out at American President Donald Trump for being “mercurial” in nature and not honouring conventional standards of diplomatic behaviour.

US has imposed a 50 per cent tariff, including 25 per cent as penalty for buying Russian oil, on shipments from India.

India needs to diversify export markets to mitigate the impact of tariffs, Tharoor said,

adding that 1.35 lakh people have lost jobs in gems and jewellery business in Surat and in seafood and manufacturing sectors.

“Mr Trump is a very mercurial individual, and the American system gives the President an amazing amount of leeway,” Tharoor said while replying to a query related to Indo-US relationship and imposition of tariffs, at a conference organised by CREDAI, India’s apex industry body for real estate sector.

Continuing with his opinion about Trump, Tharoor said, “Even though there have been

44 or 45 presidents before him, no one has ever seen this kind of behaviour coming down from the White House.”

The Congress leader described Trump as an “unusual president” by every yardstick and said the US President certainly does not honour the conventional standards of diplomatic behaviour.

“I mean, have you ever heard any world leader openly saying that he deserves a Nobel peace prize. It never happened before. Have you heard of any world leader saying things like, ‘oh, all the countries in the world want to

come and kiss my ass'," Tharoor said.

"Have you heard of any world leader who has basically said, India and Russia have dead economies. I don't care if they go down the drain together," he said, adding that this was not the kind of language being ever heard from any head of government.

"So Trump is unusual, and I would beg you not to judge our performance by his behaviour," the Congress leader said.

On the impact of tariff, Tharoor said the truth is that the tariffs have had a very very negative impact on India.

"Already, people are losing jobs. 1.35 lakh people in Surat have been laid off in the the Gems and jewelry business," he said, adding that there are potential job losses in seafood and manufacturing sector. Stating that the tariff was hurting Indian economy, he said, "I don't want anyone to have any illusions that we can just wash it up."

Tharoor said the exports of many products became unviable because of the initial 25 per cent tariff and the additional penalty of 25 per cent has made it virtually impossible to enter US market with Indian competitors having lower tariffs.

The Congress leader said that India has no choice but to tighten its belt and move on. "We are finding it very difficult to get into the American market. And I am pleased to say that we are actually negotiating knowing very well that we need some access to America," he said, adding that there are possibilities of reduction in the

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initial basic 25 per cent tariff imposed by the US.

"The imposition of additional 25 per cent is not tariff. It is actually sanctions and it is a sanction against us for buying oil from Russia. But that's totally unfair, because China is importing more oil and gas from Russia," the Congress leader said. Tharoor said the US should have uniform policy for every country which buys oil from Russia.

"This entire sanction policy seems to be completely bizarre and unsustainable. But, anyway, until that sanction is removed, however successfully we negotiate a basic trade deal, we still have an enormous problem," he observed. Tharoor said there is a need to diversify export markets and felt that the recent trade agreement with UK would boost India's exports. Apart from exploring other export markets, he said, "We also have to diversify our lines of political communication to other countries...we can't just afford to sit there and say we

have no other option," he said.

Tharoor mentioned that Indian Prime Minister has gone to China recently and Russian President is coming to India later this year. "We are essentially showing a serious intent at least to move away from confrontation conversation with China. Even though we've had some very, very tough times in that relationship, I think we will find ourselves trying to open up very much more for China than we have done in the last 5-6 years," he said. On Russia,

Tharoor said the relationship was always reasonably stable and it might become "warmer" now. The Congress leader advocated that India should find common cause with European countries and try to create a Indo-European pole, which would have some clout and heft in the world.

More than 1,000 delegates, including real estate developers and consultants, are attending a three-day conference CREDAI-NATCON here in Singapore.

Netanyahu: Killing Hamas Leaders is Route to Ending Gaza War

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His comments came shortly after Rubio told reporters that while President Donald Trump was “not happy” about the Qatar strike, their alliance would be unaffected

Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said eliminating Hamas leaders would end the war in Gaza, as top US diplomat Marco Rubio said hours ahead of his visit to Israel that its strike against Hamas in Qatar would not derail their alliance.

“The Hamas terrorists chiefs living in Qatar don't care about the people in Gaza. They blocked all ceasefire attempts in order to endlessly drag out the war,” Netanyahu said on X.

“Getting rid of them would rid the main obstacle to releasing all our hostages and ending the war.”

His comments came shortly after Rubio told reporters that while President Donald Trump was “not happy” about the Qatar strike, their alliance would be unaffected.

“It's not going to change the nature of our relationship with the Israelis, but we are going to have to talk about it — primarily, what impact does this have” on the diplomatic efforts to bring about a truce in Gaza, Rubio added.

The talk of a ceasefire, still out of reach after months of failed negotiations, came with Israel intensifying its campaign in the Gaza Strip.

In recent days it has ramped up efforts to seize control of Gaza City, the territory's largest



urban area, telling residents to evacuate and blowing up numerous high-rise buildings it said were being used by Hamas.

While thousands of people have evacuated the city, according to the Israeli military and Hamas, many more remain.

As of late August, the UN estimated that around one million people were living in the city and its surrounding areas, where it has declared a famine it blamed on Israeli aid restrictions.

Bakri Diab, who fled western Gaza City for the south, said Israeli strikes continued there as well. “Bombing happens here too — the south isn't safe either,” said the 35-year-old father of four.

“All the occupation has done is force people to crowd

into places with no basic services and no safety.”

Gaza's civil defence agency said 32 people had been killed by Israeli fire on Saturday.

Media restrictions in Gaza and difficulties in accessing many areas mean AFP is unable to independently verify the details provided by the civil defence agency or the Israeli military. — ‘One obstacle’ — Netanyahu and his government have defied international criticism throughout the nearly two-year war, but it continued to mount this week.

On Friday September 12, 2025, the UN General Assembly voted to back a revival of the two-state solution, in open defiance of Israeli opposition. Israeli allies Britain and France, alongside several other Western nations, are set to recognise Palestinian state-

hood at a UN gathering this month out of exasperation at Israel's conduct of the Gaza war and in the occupied West Bank.

London and Paris, joined by Berlin, also called for an immediate halt to Israel's offensive in Gaza City. Nevertheless, Israel retains the backing of its most powerful ally and biggest arms supplier, the United States. Ahead of Rubio's visit, State Department spokesman Tommy Pigott said the diplomatic chief would show "our commitment to fight anti-Israel actions including unilateral recognition of a Palestinian state that rewards Hamas terrorism".

"He will also emphasise our shared goals: ensuring Hamas never rules over Gaza again and bringing all the hostages home." At home, opponents of the Netanyahu government have sought to put pressure on ministers to end the war in return for the release of Israeli hostages held in Gaza.

On Saturday September 13, 2025, the Hostages and Missing Families Forum, the main campaign group, accused the Israeli premier of being the "one obstacle" to freeing the hostages and accused him of repeatedly sabotaging ceasefire efforts. Of the 251 people taken hostage by Palestinian militants in October 2023, 47 remain in Gaza, including 25 the military says are dead. – 'Alarming passivity' – Brian Katulis, a senior fellow at the Middle East Institute, said Rubio was unlikely to push Israel toward a ceasefire.

"There is an alarming passivity in actually getting to a ceasefire in Gaza," said Katulis, who worked on Middle East policy under former president

“He will also emphasise our shared goals: ensuring Hamas never rules over Gaza again and bringing all the hostages home.” At home, opponents of the Netanyahu government have sought to put pressure on ministers to end the war in return for the release of Israeli hostages held in Gaza.

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Bill Clinton.

"The administration seems to be listening more to its own base of Huckabees and other evangelical Christians allied with right-wing Israelis," he said, referring to the US Ambassador in Jerusalem, Mike Huckabee, a Baptist pastor.

"Their views are far from the mainstream of Arab states," Katulis said, despite Trump pursuing a Saudi-Israeli diplo-

matic normalisation deal. In Jerusalem, Rubio will visit the Western Wall with Netanyahu on Sunday, according to the Israeli prime minister's office.

The war was sparked by Hamas's October 2023 attack on Israel which resulted in the deaths of 1,219 people, mostly civilians, according to an AFP tally of official figures. Israel's retaliatory campaign in Gaza has killed at least 64,803 people, also mostly civilians,

Can Modi Visit Bring Peace In Manipur?



● **Wasbir Hussain** | author and political commentator, is editor-in-chief of Northeast Live, Northeast India's only satellite English and Hindi news channel. The views expressed here are personal.

The PM laid the foundation for projects worth Rs 7,300 crores and inaugurated other projects totalling Rs 1,200 crores. The big question now is whether development, or the talk of ushering in development, can bring in peace in Manipur or reduce the trust deficit between Meiteis and Kukis. He came, he saw, and he left, telling the people of Manipur "I am with you". The biggest message Prime Minister Narendra Modi gave to the people in violence-wracked Manipur on Saturday was when he told them his government at the Centre was with the state and its people.

This was Mr Modi's first visit to Manipur since the violence between the majority Meiteis and the Kuki-Zo tribes began on May 3, 2023. There was a nationwide clamour for the Prime Minister to visit Manipur, where the violence took 250 or more lives on both sides and 60,000 were uprooted from their homes, forcing them to live in makeshift relief camps.

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The Prime Minister did visit Manipur to provide a healing touch. Will this lead to peace that the masses may actually want? Well, things may not be that easy. The ten Kuki-Zo MLAs, who had not set foot in the Imphal Valley since the violence in 2023, met the Prime Minister and submitted a memorandum reiterating their demand for a "separate administration" in the form of a Union territory. — PTI

in peace in Manipur or reduce the trust deficit between Meiteis and Kukis. What Manipur is witnessing is clearly a turf war between the two communities. On Saturday, Mr Modi drove from Imphal to Churachandpur. But on this road, Meiteis cannot travel to Churachandpur or Kukis cannot go to Imphal, obviously for reasons of security. This is the ground situation.

The PM stressed on dialogue and referred to the ongoing talks between the Centre's represent-

atives and community groups. Recently, the Centre, through a PIB statement, said the Kuki-Zo Council, a leading organisation, had reached an agreement with the Centre to open National Highway 2 for goods and movement of people. This is the highway that links Manipur to the rest of India through Nagaland and Assam. But within hours of the statement being made public, the Kuki-Zo Council itself issued a clarification saying NH-2 was never closed but there was

the “buffer zone” that had to be respected or adhered to. The question is, if the “buffer zone” is to remain undisturbed, meaning people from both clashing communities cannot cross a certain point, how can anyone say the highway blockade has been lifted. Again, a group representing the Kuki-Zo Village Volunteers openly lashed out at the Kuki-Zo Council, saying it had entered into a unilateral agreement with the government without consulting the people. Such voices and statements raise the question whether the Kuki-Zo community is united or there are cracks within it.

The Prime Minister did visit Manipur to provide a healing touch. Will this lead to peace that the masses may actually want? Well, things may not be that easy. The ten Kuki-Zo MLAs, who had not set foot in the Imphal Valley since the violence in 2023, met the Prime Minister and submitted a memorandum reiterating their demand for a “separate administration” in the form of a Union territory. In the memorandum, signed by all ten MLA, including a few who belong to the BJP, the legislators said only granting the Kuki-Zo community a “separate administration” will bring about a resolution to the problem in Manipur facing the two communities. This clearly means that the Kuki-Zo community is in no mood to talk and settle for anything less.

Of course, the PM, in his Churachandpur address, talked about strengthening the local government bodies, perhaps meaning the autonomous councils that function in accordance with Article 371C of the Constitution, and not under the

Sixth Schedule, as in Assam, for instance.

The general feeling is that these autonomous councils are not powerful because they are almost under the control of the state government, unlike councils under the Sixth Schedule that have a fair amount of autonomy. Now, here lies the problem. The Meiteis are in no mood to allow a dismemberment of Manipur and will oppose any move to divide the state. In this scenario, what could be the solution? Can the Meiteis and Kukis live together like they had been doing before?

An answer to this may come if the internally displaced people can have their desire fulfilled -- that of returning to their homes from where they were uprooted. This will mean the Kukis returning to their razed homes in the

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During his five-hour stay, the PM visited the nerve centre of the Kuki-Zo community, the district town of Churachandpur, 65 km from capital Imphal, as well as Imphal itself, the Meitei heartland. Mr Modi didn't talk directly about the violence but said talks to restore peace are going on in the right direction. When he said, “I am with you and so is my government”, Mr Modi possibly wanted to send out a message that the peace initiatives at the behest of the Union home ministry have his blessings.

Addressing the large gathering at Imphal's historic Kangla Fort, the PM said dialogue or talks was the only way to find an acceptable solution and resolve the conflict.

Imphal Valley and the Meiteis returning to their burnt homes in Churachandpur and elsewhere in the hills. But this may be a really difficult task. On its part, the government made some pre-fabricated homes for the displaced people, but many are unwilling to move in to them. The living condition of the displaced living in relief camps are very poor and if reports are to be believed, they have to make do with Rs 80 per person per day as assistance from the government. Again, there is constant talk in Imphal about the need to form what is being termed a “popular government”. This is because although President's Rule was imposed in February this year, the State Legislative Assembly has not been dissolved but kept in suspended animation.

Digital Rupee Not Enough, Need A New Crypto Policy



By treating VDAs primarily as a source of revenue and a risk to be mitigated, rather than as an innovation to be harnessed, India risks repeating the mistakes of the dot-com era, when excessive caution and regulatory inertia caused the country to miss out on a transformative economic opportunity

● **Manish Tewari** | is a lawyer and a former Union minister. The views expressed are personal.

The emergence of virtual digital assets (VDAs), commonly referred to as cryptocurrencies or crypto-assets, represents one of the most significant financial and technological innovations of the 21st century.

Born out of a decades-long quest for a decentralised, anonymous and state-independent medium of exchange, these assets challenge the very foundations of traditional monetary systems.

The genesis of this movement can be traced back to the cypherpunk ethos and the Crypto Anarchist Manifesto of 1988 by Timothy May, which envisioned a world where cryptographic tools enable private, anonymous transactions free from governmental oversight.

This vision materialised with the release of the Bitcoin whitepaper in 2008 by the pseudonymous Satoshi Nakamoto, which proposed a peer-to-peer electronic cash system operating without trusted intermediaries like banks. The fundamental idea was to disrupt the sovereign monopoly over currency issuance, a radical proposition that continues to reverberate across global financial systems today.



The government's emphasis on developing a central bank digital currency (CBDC) as an alternative to private crypto assets is commendable but insufficient. While CBDCs offer the benefits of digital currency without the risks of decentralisation, they cannot substitute for the innovation and efficiency gains offered by blockchain technology and crypto assets. The two can coexist within a well-regulated ecosystem.

The taxonomy of crypto assets has evolved far beyond the original concept of a purely peer-to-peer electronic cash system. The landscape now encompasses a vast spectrum of instruments, including utility tokens that provide access to a specific protocol or service, security tokens that represent digitised financial assets like stocks or bonds, stablecoins pegged to the value of fiat currencies, and non-fungible tokens (NFTs) representing

unique digital ownership.

At its core, the question of whether VDAs constitute money hinges on the classic triad of monetary functions: a unit of account, a store of value and a medium of exchange.

While certain crypto-assets, particularly stablecoins, aspire to fulfil these roles, the majority (such as Bitcoin and Ether) exhibit extreme volatility, rendering them unreliable as stable stores of value or wide-

spread mediums of exchange. Stablecoins like the US dollar, attempt to address this volatility by maintaining a stable value, thereby positioning themselves as viable mediums of exchange

However, as noted by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) in its 2025 Annual Economic Report, stablecoins fail the triple test of singleness, elasticity and integrity — the key attributes of sound money. The singleness of money, a cornerstone of modern monetary systems, ensures that all forms of currency are interchangeable at par value. The introduction of privately issued stablecoins fragments this singleness, creating multiple currency-like instruments whose values depend on the credibility and reserve adequacy of their issuers.

Nevertheless, the crypto ecosystem has evolved into a sprawling, privately-driven market, comprising unbacked crypto assets like Bitcoin and Ether, stablecoins such as USDT and USDC, and NFTs.

According to the IMF's Crypto Asset Monitor, the global market capitalization of crypto assets stood at approximately \$3.9 trillion in mid-2025, with stablecoins accounting for about \$255 billion.

The growth of stable coins has been particularly pronounced in emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs), where they pose significant risks of currency substitution, or "cryptoisation", a phenomenon where foreign-denominated stablecoins replace domestic currency,

eroding monetary sovereignty and complicating capital flow management. By 2025, India's cryptocurrency sector is expected to achieve an impressive \$6.4 billion in revenue, with around 107.3 million users.

This growth is driven by the increasing push for financial inclusion and the rising appetite for alternative financial services complementing traditional banking.

It is against this backdrop of undeniable global momentum and technological promise that the Government of India's current regulatory approach appears profoundly misguided and economically myopic. The decision to impose a 30 per cent tax on income from VDAs with no provision for offsetting losses and a one per cent TDS on every transaction is not a regulation but a deliberate stifling mechanism. By treating

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VDAs primarily as a source of revenue and a risk to be mitigated, rather than as an innovation to be harnessed, India risks repeating the mistakes of the dot-com era, when excessive caution and regulatory inertia caused the country to miss out on a transformative economic opportunity.

The exodus of Indian crypto talent to more crypto-friendly jurisdictions like Dubai, Singapore, and Hong Kong is already underway. Blockchain entrepreneurs and developers are relocating to countries that offer clearer regulations, lower taxes and a more supportive ecosystem. The Silicon Valley of the 1990s flourished because of its openness to innovation and risk-taking. Similarly, the crypto revolution demands a forward-looking policy approach that balances risk management with innovation promotion.

Narendra Modi is a seeker and a karmayogi... From the pen of Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath!

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Prime Minister Narendra Modi's 75 years of life are a unique journey of struggle, determination, and accomplishment. Overcoming adversity, he gave India a new identity on the global stage. His policies fostered cultural renaissance, empowering the poor, women, and youth. A self-reliant and developed India is his vision.

History bears witness that whenever this country faced challenges, it produced great men who changed the course of time. At the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century, when India was grappling with transition and imbalance, a child from an ordinary family emerged from Vadnagar, transforming struggle into strength and opportunity. He valorized Indian values and public sentiment in politics and instilled new dignity and self-confidence in India on the global stage. Today, the entire country is celebrating the 75th anniversary of this illustrious leader. In fact, his seventy-five years of life are not merely the journey of an individual, but the awakening of India's collective consciousness.

Modi's life is a unique saga of struggle leading to determination, and from determination to accomplishment. The hardships and deprivations of his childhood forged within him such self-confidence, sensitivity, and unwavering resolve that



prepared him for the great journey of nation-building.

Educated by life's struggles and initiated into the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh's school, Narendra Modi learned the lessons of patience, discipline, and dedication to society in difficult circumstances. His life journey is not merely a story of political success, but an inspiring saga, in which every experience served as a lesson in serving the nation. In his long social career, Modi has emerged as a synonym for purity, transparency, and commitment. "Rashtraya Swaha, Idam Rashtraya, Idam Na Mam" (Idam is the nation, Idam is not

my own) lies at the core of his every action.

"Improving the quality of life of every citizen..."

Prime Minister Modi has incorporated Deendayal Upadhyaya's philosophy of "Integral Humanism" into his policymaking.

He believes that development should be not just economic, but also social, cultural, and humanitarian. In line with this vision, schemes reach the poor and marginalized, empower women and youth, and ensure benefits reach the last citizen. Initiatives like the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Ujjwala Yojana, Ayushman

Bharat, the Digital Revolution, and Startup India are living examples of this philosophy. Modi's leadership ensures that economic reforms are not just statistics and policies, but bring about real improvements in the quality of life for every citizen.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision has paved the way for historic transformation in the Indian economy. The implementation of GST, which freed the country from the maze of taxes, not only realized the concept of "One Nation, One Tax" but also brought a new culture of economic unity, transparency, and competition across the country. It integrated India's national market, allowing local products and industries to compete at global standards. It became not only a vehicle for economic reform but also a means for socially and culturally inclusive development. And now, GST—the next generation reform—has introduced a simple and easy tax structure for businesses, balancing state and central revenues, and boosting investor confidence. The common Indian is a direct beneficiary of these tax reforms.

"India is meeting itself..."

Modi's contributions are not limited to development projects. With the mantra of "Development as well as Heritage," under Modi's leadership, the entire country is witnessing and participating in a new cultural renaissance. India is meeting itself. The eternal faith, forced to endure the pangs of neglect and appeasement in its own country due to nefarious politics, is being honored. Who can forget the his-

toric occasion of January 22, 2024, when, after a five-century wait, the resolve to build a grand temple for Lord Shri Ram in Ayodhya was fulfilled? After all, India had been waiting for this day. The credit for fulfilling this long-cherished wait goes to respected Modi. Similarly, the revival of Kashi Vishwanath Dham, the integration of cultural streams from the North and South through events like Mahakal Lok, Kedarnath Temple, the Kashi-Tamil Sangamam, and bringing the Northeast, which had suffered systematic neglect and scorn, into the mainstream of development, have all become symbols of the renaissance of India's integral consciousness.

With Modi's swearing-in as Prime Minister in 2014, the world has witnessed and appreciated the revolutionary change in India's foreign policy. With the resolve of "Nation First,"



'Experience of struggles...'

In 2014, India elected him Prime Minister. This election was not merely a change of government, but a symbol of the rise of public consciousness. The people entrusted the reins of the nation to a leader who had personally experienced struggles and understood the pain of the lives of ordinary people. After becoming Prime Minister, Modi redefined governance. He instilled the spirit of "priority for the deprived" into the very core of his policies and programs. This spirit was reflected in the mantra of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas." Providing respect and opportunity to those deprived of schemes for decades became the core of his governance. This is why facilities like housing, toilets, gas, electricity, and health insurance became a reality for millions of poor families.

India has adopted a multilateral approach to foreign relations. Decisive actions like the surgical strikes, air strikes, and recently, Operation Sindoor, have made it clear that India is steadfast in its sovereignty and security.

Under Modi's leadership, economic policies within the country are also writing a new narrative. The trinity of Aadhaar, Jan Dhan, and mobile phones has given birth to the digital revolution. Today, UPI is redefining transactions in India. The Make in India, Startup India, and Atmanirbhar Bharat campaigns have given new impetus to the youth. Women's self-help groups in rural India have written a new chapter of self-reliance. India has achieved unprecedented progress in all sectors, including agriculture, industry, science, and technology. India has created history through space missions like

Chandrayaan and Gaganyaan. Under Digital India, India has become the world's largest mobile data consumer. India is moving towards global leadership in areas like deep tech, artificial intelligence, 5G, quantum computing, and green technology. This is all a result of the Prime Minister's clear vision and innovative policies.

Modi's leadership is unique in that he transformed governance into a mass movement. Children picked up brooms under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, the poor opened bank accounts under the Jan Dhan Yojana, and even ordinary shopkeepers became participants in digital transactions. The eradication of encephalitis, which was a cause of premature death for innocent children in Uttar Pradesh for 40 years, is now possible thanks to the inspiration of the Prime Minister's Swachh Bharat Mission. All this shows that he did not allow governance to remain merely a policy document, but transformed it into a social movement.

Modi has placed special emphasis on women's empowerment. Numerous schemes have been developed for the education, health, and safety of girls. The "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" campaign has fostered positive thinking in society. Women's political and economic participation has increased. Reservation in Parliament and Legislative Assemblies is a historic step in this direction. Financial assistance and training to self-help groups has given new strength to the rural economy.

Prime Minister Modi's vision is not limited to current challenges but extends to the coming centennial year, 2047.

Today's India is aligned with the great resolutions of the Amritkaal. The "Panch Pranas" (five vows) proclaimed from the ramparts of the Red Fort are the soul of these resolutions, and the entire nation is ready to play its role in fulfilling them with unified voice and unwavering commitment.

"Developed India @ 2047" extends to the future. Today's India is aligned with the great resolutions of the Amritkaal. The "Panch Pranas" (five vows) proclaimed from the ramparts of the Red Fort are the soul of these resolutions, and the entire nation is ready to fulfill its role with unified voice and unwavering commitment.

His dream of a "developed India @ 2047" is not merely about economic prosperity, but also about cultural leadership, advancement in knowledge and science, and a leading role in green energy and technology. He wants India to be free from poverty, illiteracy, and backwardness and re-establish itself as a global leader. He is engaging youth, women, and the workforce to achieve this goal. This is why he has given the mantra of "everyone's effort," not just a government program. The dream of a "self-reliant India" and a "developed India" is now moving towards becoming a reality.

Modi's greatest strength is that he has instilled self-confidence in the people of India. Previously, Indian citizens considered themselves inferior, but

now they proudly declare themselves Indians. This self-confidence is the nation's greatest asset. This self-confidence is propelling India forward towards a united India, a better India. This stream of cultural unity is flowing from north to south and east to west.

What a beautiful coincidence it is that the birth anniversary of the architect of the universe, Lord Vishwakarma, and the birthday of the architect of a united India, the illustrious Prime Minister Narendra Modi, fall on the same day. Both are pioneers of creation, both are harbingers of new construction. It is Prime Minister Modi who has made every Indian understand the importance of the confluence of India's demography, democracy, and diversity. He has introduced India to its potential.

The creation of a 'New India' was made possible as a result of this yagya of national awakening. Today, as Modi enters the Amritkaal (the elixir of life), this occasion is not just a celebration of his life, but a celebration of India's self-confidence. This is the moment when we pay homage to the austerities of the past, remember the achievements of the present, and envision the dreams of the future. On the inauguration of this new festival of the Prime Minister's Amritkaal, on behalf of the 25 crore people of Uttar Pradesh, we extend our best wishes for a long and successful life. We wish that we continue to receive his leadership and guidance.

India's biggest enemy is its dependence on other nations; self-reliance only remedy



As per a popular saying, pain of 100 kinds has only one remedy; similarly, all problems of India have one solution, and that is *aatmanirbharta* (self-reliance), Modi stated.

Bhavangar : Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Saturday September 20, 2025 said India's main adversary is its dependence on other nations as he made a strong pitch for "*aatmanirbharta*" and called for indigenous production of everything from semiconductor chips to ships.

Speaking at the 'Samudra se Samruddhi' event, where he inaugurated and laid foundation stones of projects worth Rs 34,200 crore, Modi said all the problems of India have only one solution, and that is self-reliance.

"India is moving forward with the spirit of global brotherhood and India has no major enemy in the world today, but in true terms, India's biggest adversary is dependence on other nations," stated the Prime Minister, emphasising that this dependence must be collectively defeated.

He said greater foreign dependence leads to greater national failure. "For global peace, stability, and prosperity, the world's most populous country must become self-reliant," Modi said, and cautioned that reliance on others compromises national self-respect.

"The future of 140 crore



Prime Minister Narendra Modi addresses the gathering during the 'Samudra se Samruddhi' event at Gandhi Maidan, in Bhavnagar, Gujarat

Indians cannot be left to external forces, nor can the resolve for national development be based on foreign dependence. The future of the coming generations cannot be left to others. If the country with a population of 140 crore is dependent on others, it compromises national self-respect," he added.

As per a popular saying, pain of 100 kinds has only one remedy; similarly, all problems of India have one solution, and that is *aatmanirbharta* (self-reliance), Modi stated.

Targeting Congress, Modi said the talent of young people was suppressed after Independence by the then ruling party which brought in a

"license Raj".

"As a result of consistently ignoring inherent strengths of India, the country couldn't achieve the success it truly deserved even after six to seven decades of freedom," Modi said and blamed "prolonged entanglement in the license-quota regime and isolation from global markets" as the main factors.

When the globalisation era began, the then governments focused solely on imports, which led to scams of thousands of crores of rupees, Modi said.

Citing India's shipping sector as a major example of the damage caused by flawed policies, Modi said that India once had a

very vibrant ship-building industry.

"Ships built in India's coastal states once powered domestic and global trade. Even fifty years ago, India used domestically built ships, with over 40 percent of its import-export conducted through them.

"Till 50 years ago, our trade was carried out by 40 per cent ships made in India, but this has now come down to just 5 per cent," the PM pointed out.

He said India pays a staggering USD 75 billion or Rs 6 lakh crore every year to foreign shipping companies for their services.

"Can people imagine how much money has been paid in freight to other countries over the past seven decades? This outflow of funds has created millions of jobs abroad. If even a small portion of this expenditure had been invested by earlier governments in the domestic shipping industry, the world would have been using Indian ships today, and India would have been earning lakh of crores in shipping services," the PM added.

"Chips (semiconductor chips) or ships, we must make them in India," Modi said, adding that domestic ports are the backbone of India's rise as a global maritime powerhouse.

India's maritime sector is now moving towards next-generation reforms, he said, and announced that from today, all major ports in the country will be freed from multiple documents and fragmented processes.

"The implementation of 'One Nation, One Document' and 'One Nation, One Port' Process will simplify trade and commerce," he said.

He said a series of reforms have been initiated in the maritime sector, and five maritime laws have been introduced in a new form.

The PM said a historic decision has been taken to strengthen the maritime sector, with large ships now accorded the infrastructure status.

"Ship-building companies will now find it easier to secure loans from banks and will benefit from reduced interest rates. All benefits associated with infrastructure

“Can people imagine how much money has been paid in freight to other countries over the past seven decades? This outflow of funds has created millions of jobs abroad. If even a small portion of this expenditure had been invested by earlier governments in the domestic shipping industry, the world would have been using Indian ships today, and India would have been earning lakh of crores in shipping services,” the PM added. “Chips (semiconductor chips) or ships, we must make them in India,” Modi said, adding that domestic ports are the backbone of India's rise as a global maritime powerhouse.

financing will now be extended to these ship-building enterprises,” Modi added.

He said the government is working on three major schemes to make India a major maritime power.

"These initiatives will ease financial support for the shipbuilding sector, help shipyards adopt modern technology, and improve design and quality standards. Over Rs 70,000 crore will be invested in the coming years," he said.

He inaugurated and laid the foundation stone for development projects related to the maritime sector worth more than Rs 7,870 crore. He also unveiled and laid the foundation stone of multiple projects of the Central and state governments, worth more than Rs 26,354 crore, catering to various sectors in Gujarat.

The PM also conducted an aerial survey of Dholera Special Investment Region, a greenfield industrial hub located around 100 km south of Ahmedabad. Later, he reviewed the progress of the under-construction National Maritime Heritage Complex at Lothal in Ahmedabad district which seeks to showcase India's maritime heritage.

Khedkar in Fix as UPSC Scandal Meets Road-rage Drama



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But even assuming for a moment there's no direct evidence yet that Ms Khedkar orchestrated the abduction, the whole episode reveals how slippery the slide from public service aspirant to public controversy can be

● **Dilip Cherian** | Love them, hate them ignore them at national peril, is the babu guarantee and Dilip's belief

Puja Khedkar's saga is turning into something of a tragic-comedy: from alleged UPSC fraud to kidnapping allegations. Just when the story might've started fading, a new twist slaps it into the headlines once more. Recently, a road-rage incident in Navi Mumbai involving a cement-mixer truck led to the helper disappearing. He was later rescued from a bungalow in Pune registered to "Puja Automobiles," a name connected to Ms Khedkar. To make things messier, her mother allegedly obstructed the police at the residence, refusing them entry. Police have filed an FIR for kidnapping; investigations are ongoing even as the identity of the abductors remains unconfirmed.

Now, Ms Khedkar isn't new to controversy. She was dismissed from the IAS after her provisional selection was annulled by the UPSC on charges of misrepresenting her identity, wrongly claiming OBC and disability-quota benefits, and abusing the number of exam attempts allowed.

But even assuming for a moment there's no direct evidence yet that Ms Khedkar



orchestrated the abduction, the whole episode reveals how slippery the slide from public service aspirant to public controversy can be. The stakes are enormous once you take on a role that demands trust. When allegations of fraud enter the picture, every move amplifies public distrust. The police had to break through resistance just to carry out a rescue; such confrontations are fuel for the narrative that some in elite circles believe rules are optional.

Ms Khedkar's case has already raised questions about how severely UPSC verifies identity, disability claims, etc. Add to that police action (or resistance), property owner-

ship, and political or social connections, and you have a spectacle that feels like far more than just a scandal — it's a test of fairness and enforcement.

Kartavya Bhavan's big miss

The gleaming new Kartavya Bhavan-3, showcased as the crown jewel of the Central Vista project, is already sparking discontent among the very babus meant to occupy it. The Central Secretariat Service (CSS) Forum, representing over 13,000 officials, has written to the Prime Minister's Office and the ministry of housing and urban affairs alleging that office space allocations in the

new complex fall short of the government's own 2017 guidelines. Those rules clearly entitle deputy secretaries and directors to 240 sq ft, undersecretaries to 120, section officers to 60 and assistant section officers to 40. Instead, officers have been packed into large open halls with token partitions, with even sensitive departments like the home ministry allotted undivided workspaces where private conversations and confidential files are exposed to prying ears.

The government argues that open-plan offices reflect modernity, sustainability and efficiency. There is less hierarchy, more collaboration, and lower costs. But governance isn't a start-up. Babus argue that they aren't trading stock tips or brainstorming over beanbags; they handle vigilance matters, court cases and classified files that demand discretion. Global studies repeatedly show that open offices may look sleek but often reduce productivity, hamper concentration, and create noise fatigue. Add the risk of leaks, and you get not just disgruntled officers but compromised governance.

This isn't about nostalgia for "cabin culture." It's about function over form. If the government itself laid down entitlements, why ignore them in its showcase project? A building meant to symbolise duty and efficiency is already being undercut by flawed design. The fix may not be complicated: hybrid layouts, soundproofing, private zones for sensitive work, and genuine adherence

“ The government argues that open-plan offices reflect modernity, sustainability and efficiency. There is less hierarchy, more collaboration, and lower costs. But governance isn't a start-up. Babus argue that they aren't trading stock tips or brainstorming over beanbags; they handle vigilance matters, court cases and classified files that demand discretion. Global studies repeatedly show that open offices may look sleek but often reduce productivity, hamper concentration, and create noise fatigue. Add the risk of leaks, and you get not just disgruntled officers but compromised governance.

to norms. Without that, Central Vista may be seen less for its grandeur and more for its tin-eared treatment of the very people running the state.

A tale of yes, no, maybe

The Centre appears to be playing a game of hopscotch with the service tenures of top babus. One week it's "absolutely not," the next it's "go right ahead." Jharkhand's plea to keep its acting DGP Anurag Gupta beyond April 30 was shot down. Similarly, Uttar Pradesh's request to hold on to DGP Prashant Kumar was denied. Bihar wanted its chief secretary, Amrit Lal Meena, for longer?

Also a no, followed swiftly by the DoPT nixing UP's pitch for an extension to chief secretary Manoj Kumar Singh. And then, as if on cue, came the about-turn. Madhya Pradesh was allowed to keep Anurag Jain as chief secretary for another year. Telangana was allowed to extend K. Ramkrishna Rao's tenure by seven months. Maharashtra's

Rajesh Kumar got three extra months, neatly carrying him through to November. What changed? The refusals weren't confined to opposition states, nor were the approvals limited to BJP-ruled ones, which rules out easy explanations. If this is "policy," it's a remarkably opaque one, say observers.

If it's case-by-case discretion, then the Centre isn't exactly advertising the criteria. In a system that prides itself on procedure and hierarchy, this looks more like mood swings than method. For the babus, the fallout is real. Senior officers such as chief secretaries and DGPs anchor the state machinery. When extensions are handled like a roulette wheel, it rattles succession planning, leaves state governments flat-footed, and fuels whispers that Delhi is playing favourites, even when it may not be. At the very least, it sends a message that rules are flexible depending on the weather.

The Chief Minister makes a surprise visit to the Subham K mart , meets customers, and they call the GST reforms a “savings revolution.”

*The Chief Minister visited K Mart to gauge public sentiment regarding the GST Savings Festival.

*Reduction in the monthly budget, more goods purchased at lower prices. This is not a GST reduction, but a “savings revolution.”

Only Modi could take such a bold decision – this is how people responded to the Chief Minister.

*Markets are vibrant due to the historic GST rate reduction.

*Everyday items have become cheaper due to the GST rate reduction.–The new price after the GST rate reduction is being indicated on the price tags.

Raipur: People shopping for daily essentials at the Subham K Mart in Sarona, Raipur, were pleasantly surprised when they saw that the Chief Minister himself had arrived to check whether they were receiving the GST savings.

In fact, Chief Minister Vishnu



Deo Sai visited Subham K Mart to connect with people regarding the GST Savings Festival. He personally shopped for household items worth ₹1,645 and paid using UPI. During the visit, he interacted with shoppers and learned about the impact of the GST rate reduction on household items.

Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai purchased essential items at the mart and benefited from the GST reduction. During the visit, he cordially inquired about the well-being of the customers. He inquired about the impact on household budgets from housewives, and inquired about the daily routines of young people and senior citizens. Meanwhile, he interacted with other customers while purchasing daily essentials.

The Chief Minister’s cordial

demeanor moved the audience, who remarked that the head of the state was among them today, like a common man. During the visit, he interacted with shoppers and listened to their views on GST reforms. People expressed their relief at the reduction in the prices of medicines and groceries. The Chief Minister smiled and said, “This is the real purpose: to ensure that the impact of the reform reaches the common people.” He then purchased goods himself and, upon seeing the new prices, said, “This reform is not just on paper, but a visible change in the lives of every family.”

Chief Minister Sai also urged everyone to support the Swadeshi movement, to which people replied, “Go ahead, we are with you.”

This is not a GST reduction, but a “savings revolution.”

olution."

Retired Air Force officer T.P. Singh, who was shopping while discussing with the Chief Minister, said that in the future, when the history of this era is written, the GST reforms under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi will be recorded as a historic budget revolution. He said, "For the same amount of money that used to buy rations for 30 days, we are now able to buy rations for more than 40 days. Only our Prime Minister could have taken such a bold decision; no one else could have done it."

Stationery used to be taxed at 12 percent, now it's zero.

Ladda Ram Nainwani, a resident of Avanti Vihar in Raipur, explained that the GST reform has also had a positive impact on education. Showing the Chief Minister a notebook at Shubham K Mart, he said, "Previously, it used to be taxed at 12 percent, but now Prime Minister Modi has reduced it to zero. This historic step has made notebooks and essential stationery cheaper. Only our Prime Minister could have made such a decision."

He further explained, "Previously, I used to buy approximately ₹2,000 worth of stationery for my children annually, and now I'm saving approximately ₹240."

Went to buy four essential items, bought four times more with the GST exemption.

Muralidhar, who had come to the mart to shop, told the



Chief Minister, "I had come to buy only four essential items today, but after seeing the reduction in GST rates, I bought four times more. The comprehensive GST reform has made everyday items cheaper, and we are directly benefiting from it."

The Dewangan couple reported a 10 percent reduction in their monthly budget.

Jitendra and Mrs. Padma Dewangan, a couple from Changorabhatta, who came to shop at Shubham K Mart, said, "Our monthly budget has decreased by 10 percent." Seeing the new price tags, Padma, a housewife, said, "Earlier, I used to buy the same detergents and spices at a higher price. Now, after the rate cut, I'm really happy to see the lower prices. I'm saving a lot on

my festive shopping."

Opportunity to Buy Beyond Budget

Savita Maurya and Anita Sakar came to buy cosmetics for the Kanya Bhojan (girl's feast) to be held during Navratri. They said, "The prices of cosmetics have come down. The reduction in GST rates has given us the opportunity to buy beyond our budget. For the first time, it feels like the festive sales aren't just advertisements, but a real relief."

It's worth mentioning that after the historic GST rate reforms, the markets have become lively and people are shopping continuously. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, people have got a big gift of reduction in GST rates during the festive season and this has made the items of daily use cheaper.

Air Force use would've slowed Chinese offensive in 1962 war: CDS Chauhan



Anil Chauhan, Chief of Defence Staff of the Indian Armed Forces-Photo Credit-PTI

Pune : Chief of Defence Staff General Anil Chauhan on Thursday September 25, 2025 has said the use of Air Force would have slowed the Chinese offensive considerably during the 1962 Sino-Indian war, and it may have been termed as "escalatory" then, but that is not the case now as seen in Operation Sindoor.

Speaking about the war with China 63 years ago, he noted the forward policy should not have been applied uniformly to Ladakh and NEFA (North-East Frontier Agency) or present-day Arunachal Pradesh, arguing the two regions had different histories

of dispute and entirely different terrain, and following identical policies was flawed.

Over the years, the security situation has changed and the face of warfare itself has got transformed, the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) maintained.

General Chauhan made the remarks in a recorded video message played on Wednesday during the release of the revised autobiography of the late Lieutenant General S P P Thorat – 'Reveille to Retreat' – in Pune.

Lt Gen Thorat was the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, in the lead-up to the Sino-Indian

war.

General Chauhan said the autobiography of Lt Gen Thorat was more than a soldier's memoir, and it offered valuable insights into leadership, strategy and India's military history.

The CDS said he was requested to speak about forward policy and about not using the Indian Air Force (IAF) during the 1962 war.

"To comment on the adequacy or inadequacy of the forward policy at this time is slightly difficult. Our views will be coloured due to many reasons, like geography has changed entirely and so has geopolitics," he noted.

Over the years, the security situation has changed and force levels, too, have changed, said General Chauhan.

"All I can say is that the forward policy should not have been applied uniformly to Ladakh and NEFA. The two regions had very different histories of the dispute, a different security context and entirely different terrain.

"In Ladakh, China had already occupied much of Indian territory, whereas in NEFA, the legitimacy of India's claim was stronger. To equate the two and pursue identical policies was, in my view, a bit flawed," he said.

The CDS suggested Lt Gen Thorat did think about using the IAF, but the then-government did not permit such a move.

"They would have had a significant advantage during the 1962 conflict. Shorter turnaround times, a favourable geography and the ability to bring maximum payloads to bear with maximum weight on the enemy. Use of air power would have slowed the Chinese offensive considerably, if not stymied it completely.

"This would have given the Army much more time to prepare. In those days, I think, the use of the Air Force was considered escalatory. This, I think, is no longer true, and Operation Sindoor is an apt example of this," he maintained.

Notably, Operation Sindoor in May this year involved India employing its air power to dismantle terror hubs in

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Pakistan and PoK following the Pahalgam massacre in April.

"Reveille to Retreat is not simply an autobiography. It's a reflection on leadership, strategy and service. It sheds light on the decisions of power, critiques them with honesty and draws lessons that largely remain relevant today," General Chauhan stated.

The CDS recalled Lt Gen Thorat, during his distinguished career that spanned pre and post independent India, had served in conflict zones which remain troubled even now, including Waziristan and Peshawar (Pakistan).

He commanded his battalion in Burma's Arakan (now Rakhine) state, where his leadership earned him the Distinguished Service Order, and later fought in the historic battles of Kohima and Imphal, said General Chauhan.

Lt Gen Thorat also commanded the Custodian Force in Korea after the Armistice and was awarded the Ashoka Chakra Class II (later renamed the Kirti Chakra) as well as the Padma Bhushan, he said.

"Korea remains divided along the 38th parallel, one of the world's most volatile fault lines, showing the continuity of conflict he had once helped manage," the CDS said.

71 Naxalites carrying collective bounty of Rs 64 lakh surrender in

Dantewada: As many as 71 Naxalites, 30 of them carrying a collective bounty of Rs 64 lakh, surrendered in Chhattisgarh's Dantewada district on Wednesday September 24, 2025, a police official said.

The Naxalites, including 21 women, turned themselves in before senior police and CRPF officials, citing disappointment with the "hollow" Maoist ideology, Dantewada

Superintendent of Police Gaurav Rai said. A 17-year-old boy and two minor girls, aged 16 and 17, are also among the surrendered cadres. The Naxalites said they were also impressed by the rehabilitation drives 'Lon Varratu' and 'Poona Margem', launched by the Bastar Range police, and the state government's new surrender and rehabilitation policy, he said.

Of the surrendered, Baman Madkam (30) and Manki, alias Samila Mandavi (20), carried a reward of Rs 8 lakh each, while Shamila alias Somli Kawasi (25), Gangi alias Rohni Barse (25), Deve alias Kavita Madvi (25) and Santosh Mandavi (30) carried a bounty of Rs 5 lakh each, he said. Among others, one Naxalite carried a reward of Rs 3 lakh, six cadres Rs 2 lakh each, nine cadres Rs 1



lakh each and eight cadres Rs 50,000 each, he said.

Baman, Shamila, Gangi and Deve were allegedly involved in several attacks on security personnel. The others were involved in digging roads, cutting trees, putting up Naxalite banners, posters and pamphlets in their respective areas, he said.

With this surrender, 1,113 Naxalites, including 297 carrying rewards, have so far quit violence in the district under the 'Lon Varratu' (term coined in local Gondi dialect, which means return to your home/village) campaign, launched in June 2020, the SP said.

All the surrendered Naxalites were provided with an assistance of Rs 50,000 each and will be further rehabilitated as per the government's

policy, police said.

The recent killing of two senior Maoist leaders, who were key figures in overseeing the organisational and military activities of the outlawed CPI (Maoist), in an encounter in Chhattisgarh's Narayanpur district has dealt a further blow to the outfit's already weakening ecosystem, a senior police official had said on Tuesday September 23, 2025.

Raju Dada alias Katta Ramachandra Reddy (63) and Kosa Dada alias Kadari Satyanarayana Reddy (67), both Central Committee members of the banned outfit and carrying of Rs 1.80 crore each, were neutralised on Monday September 22, 2025 near the forested hills of Farasbeda and Toymeta villages in Abujhmad, he had said.

Modi Raises Border Terror Issue with Xi

The SCO comprises 10 member nations—India, China, Russia, Pakistan, Iran and Central Asian nations Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

New Delhi: Prime Minister Narendra Modi has asked for China's support at the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) summit to be held on Monday September 1, 2025 (IST) on the issue of cross-border terrorism and this "understanding and cooperation" is being extended by Beijing in "various ways" at the summit, foreign secretary Vikram Misri said at a special media briefing in Tianjin on Sunday evening. This comes as India is expected to strongly focus on condemnation of cross-border terrorism by the SCO in the declaration to be issued after the summit and has been in touch with SCO member nations.

The SCO comprises 10 member nations—India, China, Russia, Pakistan, Iran and Central Asian nations Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Belarus has joined as the 10th member of the grouping, which is seen by many observers as a China- and Russia-led bloc. It is expected that Islamabad will oppose New Delhi's efforts on this score due to Pakistan's role in directly supporting cross-border terrorism against India, the latest



instance of which was the Pahalgam terror attack in April this year carried out by the Pakistan-based terror outfit The Resistance Front (TRF).

The foreign secretary said at the evening briefing that the Prime Minister had raised the issue of cross-border terrorism at the meeting in the morning with Chinese President Xi Jinping and had pointed out that this menace "impacts both nations".

"We have received understanding and cooperation from China as we have dealt with this issue," Mr Misri said. Asked about the issue further, he said, "The Prime Minister has asked for China's support on (the issue of) terrorism, which has been extended. China has extended support (to India) in various ways."

Observers point out China too had a few years ago faced the spectre of cross-border terrorism in its north-western Xinjiang province and had earlier feared that well-armed ter-

rorists could sneak across its borders into Xinjiang from Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Asked about the issue of cross-border terrorism against India that is emanating from Pakistan, the ministry of external affairs' secretary (west) Tanmaya Lal had said last week, "When the SCO was established, one of its main objectives was how to counter the challenges to peace and security arising from terrorism, separatism, and extremism. And this challenge remains. The security of the region remains a priority for the SCO members. In the past, there has been strong condemnation of terrorism, including cross-border terrorism, in the statements that have been finalised... As far as the declaration at this summit is concerned, that is under finalisation... We are working with other members and partners to see that there should be a reiteration of the strong condemnation of terrorism, including cross-border terrorism. But the text is under finalisation."

In his departure statement released last Thursday, Mr Modi had stated, "India is an active and constructive member of SCO. During our presidency, we have introduced new ideas and initiated collaboration in the fields of innovation, health and cultural exchanges. India remains committed to working with the SCO members to address shared challenges and deepen regional cooperation."

Catastrophe in Kathmandu: Gen-Z ko gussa kyon aaya?



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The riots that shook Nepal were certainly not a spontaneous revolt by angry, out-of-control young things annoyed at being deprived of their favourite narcotic: social media.

● **Shobhaa De** | Irreverent, provocative, opinionated... Shobhaa De has been challenging status quo for four decades... and is at her best when she punctures inflated egos.

On a less euphoric note, let's get a few things straight about the "Nepal situation" before we offer unsolicited, unwelcome advice to our neighbour. Remember, Nepal is staggering back to a semblance of normalcy after the horrific events of last week when thousands of youngsters took to the streets and violently overthrew an elected government

First things first: Here's wishing India's "Avatar Purush" (Thank you, Mukesh Ambani) a glorious reign on his milestone 75th birthday. Mr Ambani has wished Prime Minister Narendra Modi on behalf of all of us ("1.45 crore Indians"), for which we are most grateful. Many thanks also for reminding citizens: "It's no coincidence that Modiji's Amrit Maha-utsav is coming in Bharat's Amrit Kaal".

On a less euphoric note,



The riots that shook Nepal were certainly not a spontaneous revolt by angry, out-of-control young things annoyed at being deprived of their favourite narcotic: social media. No way! It was planned anarchy. A conspiracy to destabilise the region. Are Gen-Z kids capable of such a meticulously orchestrated, stealthy undertaking? — Internet

let's get a few things straight about the "Nepal situation" before we offer unsolicited, unwelcome advice to our neighbour. Remember, Nepal is staggering back to a semblance of normalcy after the horrific events of last week when thousands of youngsters took to the streets and violently overthrew an elected government. The chilling visuals of arson and looting sent shockwaves around the world. As

Kathmandu and its suburbs continued to burn, the main targets of the citizens' collective wrath were given enough time to flee! As it frequently happens during similar political upheavals globally. The most heart-stopping video was of a family dangling precariously from cables lowered from a helicopter. Even Tom Cruise would have been impressed.

The riots that shook Nepal were certainly not a spontane-

ous revolt by angry, out-of-control young things annoyed at being deprived of their favourite narcotic: social media. No way! It was planned anarchy. A conspiracy to destabilise the region. Are Gen-Z kids capable of such a meticulously orchestrated, stealthy under-taking? Could they have taken to the streets armed with enough fuel to set several public buildings on fire? Who directed the arsonists to torch Singha Durbar, Supreme Court, President's residence, PM's home, Parliament and the Communist Party HQ? Who vandalised the politicians' homes? Over 300 municipal offices were ruined in the carnage and vital public records destroyed, while elected representatives watched helplessly and were rendered homeless. There was a pattern, say eye-witnesses: looting followed by arson.

After watching countless reels, before and after the devastation, those shooting and participating in the videos resembled hardcore goons, not idealistic students. Some video-graphed friends performing the Aura Farming dance against the backdrop of burning buildings. Others gleefully sang and danced to pop songs, brandishing shoes at the camera. Are these frustrated Gen-Z Nepalis? The ones who say they were sick of "Nepo Kids" of ministers: those pampered political brats flashing ill-gotten wealth, fancy cars, designer clothes and pricey phones on Instagram?

I was in Kathmandu less than a year ago. I have been a diehard fan of Nepal for dec-

ades. But during my last trip, the coming unrest was palpable, vocal and visible. I spoke to several protesters holding pro-Hindu Rashtra, pro-monarchy banners, as they made passionate speeches over loud-speakers at busy tourist destinations like Durbar Square, while cops looked the other way and made no attempt to intervene. These people were

not disillusioned Gen-Z students, they were seasoned activists, ready to welcome the deposed King (Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev), get rid of Communists, and align with India, not China, even though they had misgivings about how India has behaved with their nation. They repeated it was Hinduism that connected the two countries and nothing

“

It's a common story about India and our neighbours: nobody loves us! The narratives are uncannily similar, from China, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Myanmar, the Maldives and Bangladesh. Nepal isn't just one more neighbour. Nor is Nepal another neglected Indian state... that is how many Nepalis feel. Let's show better respect for their sovereignty. Our religious and cultural ties run deep and have existed through centuries. We cannot afford to antagonise or alienate modern 21st-century Nepal, either strategically or emotionally.

The people I met said they felt like poor cousins, abandoned by a wealthy uncle, stuck in a dysfunctional joint family that had little regard for their well-being. I am not a military strategist, seasoned diplomat, retired defence analyst, ex-ambassador... thank God. But having a fair idea of what's boiling over next door, it's safe to say we have destroyed and seriously dented the goodwill and trust of the Nepali people, plus deeply hurt national sentiments. Let's not underestimate the sensitivities of Nepalis.

could shake that.

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For thousands of Nepal's 30 million citizens, their livelihood and daily existence depend on India. They are vulnerable, insecure and scared this will be jeopardised down the line, unless we act now to reassure the powers that be in Nepal that our support is solid, non-negotiable and long-term.

During the carnage, I was in direct touch with members of prominent Indian business families who have major inter-



ests in Nepal. One of them had to evacuate all guests from the award-winning luxury hotel owned by the family, make sure the staff was safe, while mutely watching the magnificent property get vandalised.

Another close friend wept as mobs rampaged through the family home, setting fire to the mansion after attacking family-owned factories and warehouses that provide employment to thousands of locals. Videos of sturdy young men laughing into the camera and urging others to "aago laagyo" (burn everything), took me back to the same venues I stayed at only a few months ago. Roman Gautam, editor of Himal South Asia, said in a telling interview: "Uprisings in Nepal promise change, but deliver betrayal".

He is right when he says the entire political class has failed Nepal, and not just one Prime Minister. Some of the younger netas sound dodgy and ill-qualified, like Rabi Lamichhane and Balen Shah. Lamichhane was a TV host who founded his party in 2022 and surprisingly captured 10% of votes.

Balen Shah is a popular rapper (though not particularly talented) who became Kathmandu's mayor. It's a little

like our Badshah becoming mayor of Delhi and Arnab Goswami forming a political party to fight the establishment. The over-hyped Gen-Z moment for Nepal ended the minute rowdy, anti-social hoodlums took over. Heavily-armed security forces came in much after the situation had gone totally out of control. Why were the protesters fired on when water cannons would have done the job? Who gave orders to shoot kids in school uniforms that left 19 unarmed innocents dead?

Sushila Karki, the 73-year-old interim Prime Minister, cuts a comforting, motherly figure. The country's first woman PM managed to inject much-needed solace as she comforted the families of the dead. By declaring those killed as "martyrs", she elevated their positions in public consciousness, making the final farewell during the mass cremation at Pashupatinath a little less painful. This is called astute leadership during a national tragedy. Let's hope the response to her from Delhi is equally mature and evolved. Till then, enjoy local momos and thupka. And treat Nepali students studying in India with the respect they deserve.

2 Ways To Kill Free Speech: 'Kindness' & Brute Force



But conversely, I pondered over the other trend to say whatever hurtful things you want about other people because you have free speech but get full of rage and violence if anything hurtful is said to you because free speech is not for everyone

● **Ranjana Banerjee** | The writer is a senior journalist who writes on media affairs, politics and social trends.

How does one choose what to write? Like now. Here.

I have just deleted paragraphs on environmental damage, on democratically elected evil despots, on genocide and denial. I do not want to be drawn into an endless spiral on how being liberal means to allow every clueless witless bigot their chance to raise hell, and then attacking people and backpedalling on that supposed-inalienable right when someone else questions hatred or endorses simple ethical, conscientious thinking. Or even makes fun of you.

This seems connected to the current trend to be kind to everyone who says something you like and yet to label and cut down everyone who disagrees with you.

Both kindness and free speech in the liberal world mean that the right to decide what someone else can say is only for those who give themselves that right.

But conversely, I pondered over the other trend to say whatever hurtful things you want about other people



because you have free speech but get full of rage and violence if anything hurtful is said to you because free speech is not for everyone.

Which means both sides of the spectrum believe that they and only they are right. Both will use democracy to claim that right. One will destroy democracy with open brute force. So will the other, but under the garb of kindness.

I am tired of the defence

that genocide is forgivable today because once you were a tribe that was treated badly, killed, punished and tortured for no fault of your own. I cannot find the logic that states that because you were badly treated, you have the right to treat others badly as well. Of course, not all others but only others that come in your way. I thought about writ-

ing on Artificial Intelligence, about which I know nothing and have not been tempted to delve into. I recoil with horror when people ask if I use AI to do my writing for me. It seems abominable.

And yet, who am I to judge? Others may find themselves and their talent blossoming when a computer programme takes over their thinking and does it for them. I don't even know if "computer programme" is the right term to use for however AI works. Apart from being insulted by random people, everything I know about AI comes from science fiction.

A lifetime terrorised by the idea of HAL. Now figure that out for yourself or watch a movie or even, gasp, read a book. I can give you two hints — Stanley Kubrick and Arthur C Clarke. I would also throw Isaac Asimov into the mix, because that's where you get the rules for robots. Or maybe Will Smith. You should be able to tell from this that I am both old and also very old.

I thought about sciency-wiency stuff in the Universe, in which I am interested but have no domain knowledge and definitely no education beyond school-level stuff.

Since Mathematics decided to break bonds with me at about age 14, even my school science is just up to whatever they taught you in

Class X in the last century. I think half the stuff we know today was not even discovered when I was in school.

But then I realised I am in a tiny minority when it comes to this subject and it will seem like I'm showing off (not that I'm really averse to showing off) but what is worse is that I'm showing off about something I don't know that much about. I know. Right now, my serpent's head is biting my serpent's tail, clarity-wise. I have long been fascinated by mythology. But I have lost the courage to discuss those marvellous tales of morality and human weirdness, because wherever you look there are rabid religionists waiting to chop your head off.

And not only with their mythical weaponry. When I was younger, I did have the courage, but I do believe that I was quite stupid then. Like most people, I had a lot of that youthful arrogance. I also thought about my current bugbear or amazement or wonderment or acceptance of growing older and being old.

I always have lots to say about that and I've said it any number of times too. The Internet is full of discussions on all these generations negotiating with each other. And since we're all on the Internet, you can't be marooned on some remote old age island any more. Unless of course you are in that demonic WhatsApp Forward universe, in which case you should ideally be

lost forever.

But whenever I want to laugh at young 'uns, I feel a little bad and sad. Helicopter parenting, mobile phone surveillance, constant monitoring... we never had to deal with that. With freedom came, well, freedom. You just have to listen to our music to know the difference. I don't want to write about books I've read — I haven't read THAT book yet — or movies I've seen.

There are so many people who do the movie thing better. Especially the very brave people who review Bollywood for a living. That takes inordinate patience and gumption of a variety I do not possess. It's important to know your limitations. Please note that I haven't even mentioned politics. Because, for one that would put me straight back on the beaten track. For another, it's a track I often take. I haven't mentioned anything joyful or delightful because I'm not really in the mood.

Nothing around me seems very joyful though I hope that in enough people's lives there's a bit of joy and delight to keep them going. In the same way, I've avoided delving into misery if only for the opposite reason that I haven't ventured into joy: There's too much misery around for me to add to it.

So now that I've gone through this list of whatever I can't write about, perhaps you could help me with what I should?

“कक्षा आठवीं में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों के शैक्षिक उपलब्धि एवं अभिप्रेरणा के बीच संबंध का अध्ययन”



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सार

माध्यमिक स्तर पर अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा की तुलना की क्या स्थिति है यह जानने विषयक प्रस्तुत शोध कार्य को सरकारी और निजी दोनों स्कूलों के आठवीं कक्षा के 100 छात्रों के विद्यार्थियों पर संपन्न किया गया। तुलना करने के कई बिंदुओं पर गौर किया गया जैसे ग्रामीण व शहरी विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा, लिंग के आधार पर विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा व छात्र व छात्रों के मध्य शैक्षिक उपलब्धि व अभिप्रेरणा के बीच संबंध का अध्ययन किया गया। निष्कर्ष रूप में पाया गया है कि ग्रामीण विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा स्तर शहरी विद्यार्थियों की अपेक्षा कम प्रभावी यह संतोषजनक पाई गई है। छात्रों की अपेक्षा छात्राओं की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि उच्च पाई गई है छात्र व छात्राओं के मध्य शैक्षिक उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा में सामान्य अंतर पाया गया है। शोध शैक्षिक उपलब्धि और अभिप्रेरणा के बीच संबंध का विश्लेषण करने के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण पद्धति का उपयोग किया गया है। अभिप्रेरणा के लिए (उपलब्धि प्रेरणा पैमाना) डॉ. आशा मोहन और प्रोफे. प्रतिभा देव द्वारा निर्मित प्रमाणिकृत उपकरण का उपयोग करके अभिप्रेरणा का आकलन किया गया था, जबकि शैक्षणिक उपलब्धि छात्रों के पिछले वर्ष के वार्षिक परीक्षा परिणामों पर आधारित था। अतः यह निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है कि क्षेत्रीय परिवेश शैक्षिक उपलब्धि को प्रभावित करता है। जबकि लिंग इसका निर्धारक कारक नहीं है। इस प्रकार, शैक्षिक नीतियाँ बनाने समय क्षेत्र विशेष की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखना आवश्यक होगा ताकि समता एवं गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

1 प्रस्तावना

शिक्षा एक महत्वपूर्ण और सर्वव्यापी विषय है। यह मानव की एक विशेष उपलब्धि है। अतीतकाल से मनुष्य ने शिक्षा एक सामाजिक विकास की आवश्यकता है। मनुष्य के जागरूक रहकर अपनी वॉक शक्ति का और व्यक्ति और व्यक्ति के बीच, समुदाय और समुदाय के बीच, तथा संतति और संतति के बीच अपने व्यावहारिक अनुभव भंडार का संचार करने के लिए उपयोग किया है। इनमें प्राकृतिक घटनाओं, नियमों, विधि निषेध की संकेत भाषा का उपयोग है ताकि व्यक्तिक स्मृति के माध्यम से पूरी जाति जीवित रहसके। सर्वोच्च आदर्शों को इसने प्रवाहित किया है। मार्ग को भी शिक्षा ने काफी सच्चाई से अंकित किया है, जिसमें कुछ युग उत्थान के हैं, कुछ पतन के हैं। कुछ संघर्ष के हैं। और कुछ संतुलन और बिखराव के हैं। शिक्षा का प्रारंभबेसिक विद्यालय से होता है इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हमारे देश में शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने वाली सरकारें बेसिक विद्यालय के

उचित संगठन तथा संचार की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें। विद्यालय समाज का लघु रूप है। छात्र की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का स्तर निम्न होता है। जिसके आधार पर शिक्षक उसका आकलन करते हैं शिक्षक आकलन के आधार पर ही योजनाएं बनाते हैं। नई योजनाओं के आधार पर शिक्षण कार्य करने पर छात्रों को उसकी सामग्री के अनुसार शैक्षिक उपलब्धि प्राप्त करने में सफल होता है। छात्र की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि को उसकी सफलता रुचि अध्ययन की आदत, वातावरण आदि अनेक कारक प्रभावित करते हैं। इसलिए एक शिक्षक के लिए यह परम आवश्यक है कि शिक्षण योजनाएं बनाते समय शैक्षिक उपलब्धि को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का ध्यान रखें। इस प्रकार से शिक्षा ही वह साधन है जिसके माध्यम से शैक्षिक सामाजिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रगति को सुनिश्चित किया जा सकता है। शिक्षा के द्वारा ही बालक का संतुलित एवं सर्वाधिक विकास होता है। आधारशिला शिक्षा ही है। किसी भी जाति समाज देश तथा देश की उन्नति उसकी शिक्षा पर ही निर्भर करती है। इस शिक्षा हर किसी के जीवन में सफल होने के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण है।

2. निर्देशन का अर्थ (आशय)

शिक्षा केवल ज्ञान-प्राप्ति का माध्यम नहीं है, बल्कि जीवन जीने की क्षमता, आत्मनिर्माण और सामाजिक समायोजन की प्रक्रिया भी है। इसी प्रक्रिया में निर्देशन (लनपकंदबम) एक अहम भूमिका निभाता है। निर्देशन के आधार पर ही व्यक्ति अपनी योग्यताओं, क्षमताओं और कौशलों के बारे में ज्ञान प्राप्त करता है और अपने में निहित क्षमताओं का उचित प्रयोग करके अपने कार्य क्षेत्र में सफलता प्राप्त करता है।

व्यक्ति-विशेषकर छात्र को विभिन्न शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक और व्यक्तिगत चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। मार्गदर्शन वह सहायता प्रदान करता है जो एक व्यक्ति को इन बाधाओं से निपटने और सकारात्मक रूप से अपना रास्ता चुनने में मदद करती है।

निर्देशन एक ऐसा समर्पित मार्गदर्शन है, जिसमें शिक्षक या मार्गदर्शक छात्र की रुचियों, क्षमताओं और भावनाओं को समझकर उन्हें उनके अनुरूप निर्णय लेने में सहायता करता है।

3. शिक्षा में निर्देशन

शिक्षा के निर्देशन का उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों को उनकी शैक्षिक, व्यावसायिक तथा वैयक्तिक सामाजिक जरूरतों के अनुरूप मार्गदर्शन देना है ताकि वे सूचित निर्णय लेकर अपनी पूर्ण क्षमता विकसित कर सकें। यह प्रक्रिया न केवल शैक्षणिक उपलब्धि और करियर तैयारी में सहायक होती है, बल्कि मानसिक-सामाजिक कल्याण और आत्म नियमन कौशल भी सुदृढ़ करती है। शैक्षिक निर्देशन सही विषय पाठ्यक्रम चयन, अध्ययन

रणनीति, परीक्षा तैयारी और सीखने की व्यावसायिक निर्देशन रुचि योग्यता आकलन, उद्योग सूचना, इंटरनेट प्रशिक्षण के अवसर और व्यक्तिगत - सामाजिक निर्देशन आत्म पहचान, भावनात्मक समायोजन, सहानुभूति, संघर्ष प्रबंधन और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सहायता।

4. अध्ययन की आवश्यकता

1. माचमबजंदबल.टंसनम जीमवतल बताती है, कि छात्रों की सफलता की अपेक्षा और उस कार्य का मूल्यांकन दोनों प्रेरणा व उपलब्धि को प्रभावित करते हैं आठवीं कक्षा में इन सिद्धांतों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में प्रेरणा उपलब्धि संबंध का विश्लेषण करके 2. शिक्षण पद्धतियों में सुधार, पर्यावरणीय समर्थन, और नैदानिक हस्तक्षेप को और प्रभावशाली बनाया जा सकता है। 3. इस अवधि में प्रेरणा और उपलब्धि के संबंध का अध्ययन करके, हम ऐसे छात्रों की मदद कर सकते हैं जो अभी भी अच्छा प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं लेकिन उनकी प्रेरणा कम हो रही है।

5. संबंधित शोध साहित्य का अध्ययन

5.1 भारत में किए गए शोध अध्ययन

1. शाह एवं शर्मा (1984) - इन्होंने विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर पारिवारिक वातावरण के प्रभाव का अध्ययन किया और बताया कि जिन परिवारों का वातावरण संतोषप्रद है उनके बच्चों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि अच्छी होगी जिनमें निष्कर्ष रूप से इन्होंने पाया कि उच्च शिक्षा हेतु माता-पिता को उपयुक्त पारिवारिक वातावरण प्रदान करना आवश्यक है।

2. सिंह (2017) - किशोर की शैक्षिक अध्ययन तथा शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का अध्ययन किया तथा यह शोध से यह निष्कर्ष निकला कि माध्यमिक स्तर पर क्षेत्र तथा लिंग के आधार पर शैक्षिक आकांक्षा स्तर पर विद्यार्थियों में भिन्नता होती है।

3. हासीन (1999) - इन्होंने सामाजिक स्तर पर आत्मविश्वास छात्र संबंध निर्भरता व्यवहार व विद्यालय प्रशासन का शैक्षिक उपलब्धि के संदर्भ में अध्ययन किया तथा निष्कर्ष से यह बताया कि सामाजिक स्तर पर अभिभावक छात्र संबंध निर्भरता व्यवहार व विद्यालय प्रशासन का शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है।

4. डॉ कुलदीप (2019) माध्यमिक स्तर पर अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा का अध्ययन। माध्यमिक स्तर पर अध्ययनरत ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्र के विद्यार्थियों को शैक्षिक उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया गया है।

5.2 विदेश में किए गए शोध अध्ययन

(1) अलेग्जेंडर (1972) ने विद्यालयों में उपस्थित विद्यार्थियों के शैक्षिक उपलब्धि के प्रभाव का अध्ययन किया। जो छात्र विद्यालय में निरंतर उपस्थित होते हैं उनकी शैक्षिक उपलब्धि उच्च स्तर की होती है।

(2) शैली, सी ओकोनोरो, स्क्रीन एवं ऑटकीड (1986) इन्होंने पालकों कि सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति व बालको कि शैक्षिक समस्या व्यावसायिक स्तर व शैक्षिक उपलब्धि के बीच सम्बन्ध का अध्ययन किया। सामाजिक, आर्थिक स्तर व शैक्षिक स्तर के बालक की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है।

(3) डानिजा एन. इवानोविक एवं अन्य (2002) चिली मेट्रोपोलियम क्षेत्र के प्राथमिक व हाईस्कूल के 4509 विद्यालय जाने वाले विद्यार्थियों कि शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का अध्ययन किया शैक्षिक उपलब्धि विभिन्न कारको से प्रभावित होती हैं। उनका परिवार, शैक्षिक व्यवस्था, पोषण, बौद्धिक सामाजिक क्षमता बच्चों के शैक्षिक उपलब्धि को प्रभावित करते हैं।

(4) पेटीडेस के. वी एवं अन्य (2005) शैक्षिक व्यवहार उपलब्धि में व्यक्तिगत विभिन्नता के सन्दर्भ में अध्ययन किया। मौखिक योग्यता का

शैक्षिक निष्पादन पर अधिक प्रभाव पाया गया।

6. शोध के उद्देश्य

1. माध्यमिक स्तर पर अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि एवं अभिप्रेरणा के बीच संबंध का अध्ययन करना।
2. माध्यमिक स्तर पर अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों का लिंग के आधार पर शैक्षिक उपलब्धि व अभिप्रेरणा के बीच संबंध का अध्ययन करना।
3. माध्यमिक स्तर पर अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की ग्रामीण एवं शहरी विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि व अभिप्रेरणा के बीच संबंध का अध्ययन करना।

7. शोध की परिकल्पना

HO1 कक्षा आठवीं में अध्ययनरत छात्र व छात्राओं के मध्य शैक्षिक उपलब्धि व अभिप्रेरणाओं में सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया जाएगा।

HO2 लिंग के आधार पर माध्यमिक स्तर पर अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि एवं अभिप्रेरणा में सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया जाएगा।

HO3 कक्षा आठवीं में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों के शैक्षिक स्तर पर अभिप्रेरणा का प्रभाव ग्रामीण व शहरी स्तर के अनुसार अंतर नहीं पाया जाएगा।

8. अध्ययन का क्षेत्र व परिसीमन

शोध की दृष्टि से निम्न परिसीमन बनाई गई है-

- (1) प्रस्तुत अध्ययन हेतु रायपुर जिले का चयन किया गया है।
- (2) प्रस्तुत अध्ययन हेतु रायपुर जिले के देवेंद्र नगर का चयन किया गया है।
- (3) प्रस्तुत अध्ययन हेतु रायपुर के शासकीय व अशासकीय स्कूलों को लिया गया है।
- (4) प्रस्तुत अध्ययन हेतु रायपुर के पांच स्कूलों को लिया गया है।

9. शोध विधि

प्रस्तुत शोध वर्णनात्मक अनुसंधान के अंतर्गत सर्वेक्षण अनुसंधान विधि का प्रयोग किया गया है।

10. जनसंख्या

प्रस्तुत शोध के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए रायपुर नगर के पाँच विद्यालयों से कुल 100 छात्र-छात्राओं का चयन किया गया है, जिसमें 50 छात्र और 50 छात्राएँ सम्मिलित हैं। यह चयन उद्देश्यपूर्ण पद्धति के अंतर्गत किया गया है, ताकि विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि और अभिप्रेरणा के बीच संबंध का अध्ययन किया जा सके। प्रस्तुत शोध हेतु शासकीय व अशासकीय विद्यालयों का चयन किया गया।

11. न्यायदर्श

न्यायदर्श समय का वह भाग है, जिसे अनुसंधान के उद्देश्य से चुन लिया जाता है। इस न्यायदर्श में समग्र की सभी विशेषताओं का होना अति आवश्यक है क्योंकि केवल अनुसंधान में समग्र के केवल इसी भाग का सर्वेक्षण किया जाता है तथा इसी सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर समग्र के लिए निष्कर्ष निकाले जाते हैं।

न्यायदर्श अंतर्गत चयनित शालाओं की संख्या

क्रमांक	स्कूल का नाम	लड़के	लड़कियाँ	कुल संख्या
1.	शासकीय उ.मा.विद्यालय, मोबा	10	10	20
2.	जे.एन.पाण्डेय विद्यालय, बैरन बाजार	10	10	20
3.	संस्कृत स्कूल, जापा	10	10	20
4.	ओम शांति उच्चतर माध्यमिक शाला मोबा	10	10	20
5.	श्री गुजराती उच्चतर माध्यमिक शाला, देवेंद्र नगर	10	10	20

12. उपकरण

- अभिप्रेरणा उपलब्धि प्रेरणा पैमाना (डॉ. प्रतिभा देव एवं आशा मोहन)
- शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पूर्व वर्ष की वार्षिक परीक्षा प्राप्तांक।

13. सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण

क्रांतिक अनुपात

$$CR = \frac{M_1 M_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

14. परिकल्पना का प्रमापीकरण

प्रस्तुत लघुशोध प्रबंध कक्षा आठवीं में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों के शैक्षिक उपलब्धि एवं अभिप्रेरणा के बीच संबंध का अध्ययन। के उद्देश्य की पुष्टि हेतु परिकल्पनाओं की पुष्टि की जाती है। जिसमें शोधकर्ता द्वारा माध्यमिक विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की अभिप्रेरणा एवं शैक्षिक उपलब्धि संबंधी जानकारी हेतु साक्षात्कार अनुसूची का निर्माण किया गया है। जिसके आधार पर प्राप्त प्रदत्तों का प्रतिशत निकाला गया है। जिसे निम्न प्रकार के तालिका के द्वारा स्पष्टीकरण किया गया है-

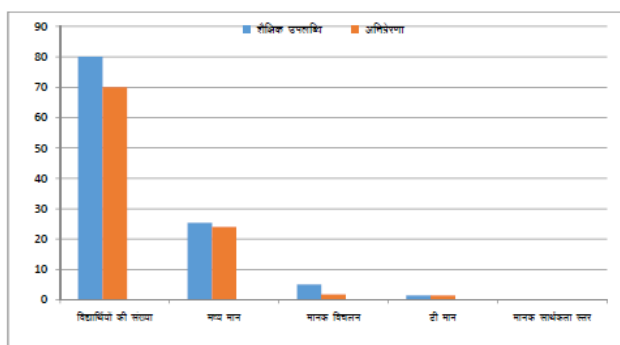
सारणी-1

H01 माध्यमिक स्तर पर अध्ययनरत छात्र व छात्राओं के मध्य शैक्षिक उपलब्धि व अभी प्रेरणाओं में सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया जाएगा।

समूह	विद्यार्थियों की संख्या	मध्य मान	मानक विचलन	CR मान	मानक सार्थकता स्तर
शैक्षिक उपलब्धि	80	25.29	5.04	1.15	0.05
अभिप्रेरणा	70	24.04	3.6	1.15	0.05

तालिका के विश्लेषण से स्पष्ट है कि माध्यमिक स्तर पर अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में अभिप्रेरणा के मध्य मान का अंतर का टी- अनुपात का मान 1.15 है, जो कि सार्थकता स्तर 0.05 तथा मुक्तांश 148 के लिए सारणी मान 1.98 से कम है। अर्थात्, मध्य मान में सार्थक अंतर नहीं है। अतः शून्य परिकल्पना स्वीकृत होती है, अर्थात् शैक्षिक उपलब्धि वर्ग एवं अभिप्रेरणा वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में अभिप्रेरणा कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं है।

शैक्षिक उपलब्धि एवं अभिप्रेरणा



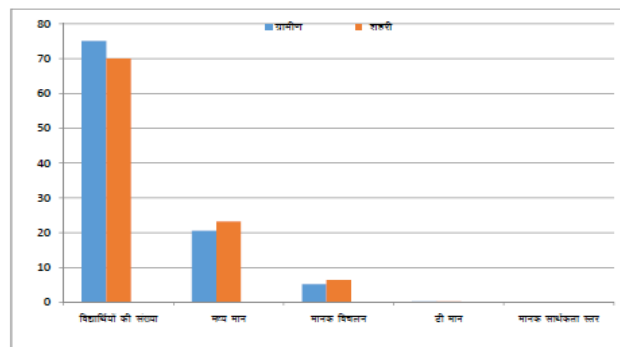
सारणी-2

H02 माध्यमिक स्तर पर अध्ययनरत छात्र व छात्राओं के मध्य शैक्षिक उपलब्धि व अभी प्रेरणाओं का प्रभाव ग्रामीण व शहरी स्तर के अनुसार नहीं पाया जाएगा।

समूह	विद्यार्थियों की संख्या	मध्य मान	मानक विचलन	CR मान	मानक सार्थकता स्तर
शैक्षिक उपलब्धि	75	20.54	5.17	0.2	0.05
अभिप्रेरणा	70	23.16	6.37		

तालिका के विश्लेषण से स्पष्ट है कि माध्यमिक स्तर पर अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में अभिप्रेरणा के मध्य मान का अंतर का

टी- अनुपात का मान 0.20 है, जो कि सार्थकता स्तर 0.05 तथा मुक्तांश 148 के लिए सारणी मान 1.95 से कम है। अर्थात्, मध्य मानों में सार्थक अंतर है। अतः शून्य परिकल्पना स्वीकृत होती है, अर्थात् माध्यमिक स्तर पर अध्ययनरत ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्र के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में अभिप्रेरणा कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं है।

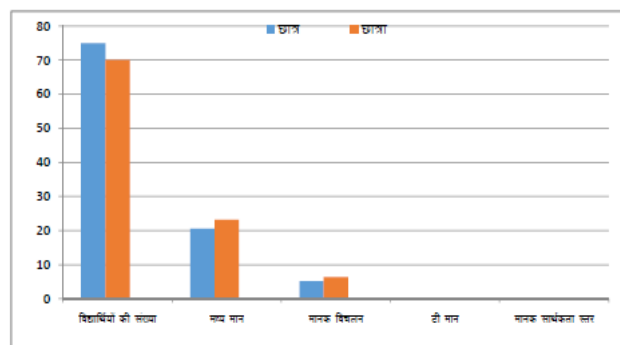


सारणी-3

H03 माध्यमिक स्तर पर अध्ययनरत लिंग के आधार पर शैक्षिक उपलब्धि एवं अभिप्रेरणा

समूह	विद्यार्थियों की संख्या	मध्य मान	मानक विचलन	CR मान	मानक सार्थकता स्तर
शैक्षिक उपलब्धि	80	23.49	4.59	3.16	0.05
अभिप्रेरणा	70	26.77	4.43		

तालिका के विश्लेषण से स्पष्ट है कि माध्यमिक स्तर पर अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में अभिप्रेरणा के मध्य मान का अंतर का टी- अनुपात का मान 3.16 है, जो कि सार्थकता स्तर 0.05 तथा मुक्तांश 148 के लिए सारणी मान 1.98 से अधिक है। अर्थात्, मध्य मान में सार्थक अंतर है। अतः शून्य परिकल्पना निरस्त होती है, अर्थात् माध्यमिक स्तर अध्ययनरत उपलब्धि एवं अभिप्रेरणा में सार्थक अंतर है। अर्थात् छात्रों की अपेक्षा छात्राओं की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि एवं अभिप्रेरणा उच्च है।



15 परिणाम

अधिगम स्तर के विश्लेषण से स्पष्ट हुआ कि माध्यमिक स्तर पर ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में सांख्यिकीय रूप से महत्वपूर्ण अंतर पाया गया है। ग्रामीण विद्यार्थियों की उपलब्धि का टी-अनुपात मान सार्थक स्तर एवं स्वतंत्रता की डिग्री के मानक से अधिक है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि क्षेत्रीय भिन्नता का शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर प्रभाव है।

इसके विपरीत, लिंग के आधार पर ग्रामीण विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में कोई महत्वपूर्ण अंतर नहीं पाया गया।

16 निष्कर्ष

1. विद्यार्थियों की अभिप्रेरणा और उनकी शैक्षिक उपलब्धि के बीच सकारात्मक संबंध पाया गया।
2. उच्च अभिप्रेरणा वाले विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि बेहतर होती है, जबकि निम्न अभिप्रेरणा वाले विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि कम पाई गई।
3. कुछ अध्ययनों में यह भी पाया गया कि लड़कियों की तुलना में लड़कों की अभिप्रेरणा कम होती है, जिससे उनकी शैक्षिक उपलब्धि भी प्रभावित हो सकती है।
4. शहरी छात्रों की तुलना में ग्रामीण छात्रों की अभिप्रेरणा कम पाई गई।
5. विज्ञान वर्ग के छात्रों की तुलना में कला वर्ग के छात्रों की अभिप्रेरणा कम पाई गई।

17 शोध हेतु सुझाव

शोध निष्कर्षों के आधार पर निम्नांकित सुझाव प्रस्तुत किए जा रहे हैं।

1. शैक्षिक उपलब्धि को बढ़ाने हेतु विद्यालयों में प्शहयोगात्मक अधिगम विधि (learning through cooperation) अपनाई जाए।
2. इस विधि के अंतर्गत शिक्षक के मार्गदर्शन में विद्यार्थी स्वयं कक्षा गतिविधियों में भाग लें।
3. कक्षा में छात्रों के समूह बनाकर, उन्हें चर्चा के माध्यम से समस्याओं का समाधान खोजने हेतु प्रोत्साहित किया जाए। शिक्षकों को भी इन चर्चाओं में भाग लेना चाहिए।
4. कक्षा में बच्चों को स्वतंत्र रूप से प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर दिया जाए।
5. कक्षा में प्रोजेक्ट कार्य, संदर्भ पुस्तकें, समाचार पत्र आदि पढ़ने के अवसर दिया जाए।

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