



Editor

Vishnu Deo Sai: A Gentle Man with Strict Administration



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Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai possesses a gentle and down-to-earth personality; however, his determination is clearly evident in his administrative decisions.

This unique blend has become the cornerstone of 'Good Governance' in the state, ensuring a transparent system and robust law and order.

A Gentle Persona and Public Concern:

Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai's most defining

characteristic is his simplicity. Hailing from an ordinary farming family and a rural background, he understands the pulse of the people intimately.

He has consistently emphasised that the public should view him not merely as the head of the state, but as a public servant—one of their own.

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mon citizens and remote tribal regions alike.

Strict Administration and Accountability:

In stark contrast to his gentle public image, his stance concerning directorial operations and law and order is exceptionally strict.

Stern Warnings to Officials:

CM Sai has issued clear directives making punctuality in offices and the physical presence of officials in the field mandatory. He has made a zero-tolerance policy obligatory towards administrative laxity and negligence.

Expedited Redressal for the Public:

To resolve the grievances of the common people and to evaluate the performance of officials, strict monitoring is being conducted across the state through innovative initiatives such as 'Sushasan Tihar' (Good Governance Festival).

Cracking Down on Crime and Naxalism:

In law and order review meetings, his message is unequivocal, criminals must harbor a fear of the law, and victims must receive swift justice. On the Naxal front as well, his

His strict orders to investigate irregularities within institutions like the State Public Service Commission (CGPSC)—aimed at safeguarding the future of the youth—underscore his unwavering commitment to a corruption-free administration.

Vishnu Deo Sai's leadership is centered on the core mantra of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas" (Support of All, Development for All).

On one hand, his amiable and friendly personality makes him popular; on the other, his strict administrative control and ability to make swift decisions are accelerating the pace of development in the state and makes his a popular face among the politicians of the country .

government has taken strict and decisive measures, thus strengthening the atmosphere of peace and security within the state.

Transparency:

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During Inspection of Under-Construction Panchayat Building, Workers Invite Chief Minister to Share a Meal: They Sat Together to Eat 'Bore Basi' and Mango Chutney

- Alongside the Meal, the Chief Minister Continuously Sought Feedback on the Implementation of Government Schemes
- Dining on the Ground, Deciding on the Ground: Directives Issued to Expedite Drinking Water Project
- Addressing Drinking Water Scarcity in Hilly Regions, He Stated: "Approve the Project Immediately and Ensure Work Commences on the Ground"

Raipur: As part of the 'Sushasan Tihar' (Good Governance Festival) celebrations, a deeply touching and compassionate scene unfolded today in the village of Lokhan in the Kabirdham district. Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai, while conducting a surprise inspection of a Panchayat building currently under construction, walked directly amidst the laborers working at the site.

His visit during the inspection was not limited merely to a review of the ongoing work;



rather, it became a vivid testament to his natural rapport with the common people and his empathetic leadership.

The Chief Minister's unexpected arrival created an atmosphere of excitement among the workers present, all of whom extended a warm and heartfelt welcome to him.

During the inspection, the women laborers working at the site invited the Chief Minister to join them for lunch with great affection and earnestness.

The Chief Minister immediately accepted this humble

invitation and, with a smile, asked them what they had brought to eat. The women explained that they had brought traditional home-cooked food: Bore Basi (fermented rice), Pan Purwa Roti, Chana Bhaji (chickpea greens), Charota Bhaji, Munga Badi (drumstick fritters), and Aama (mango) chutney.

Upon hearing this, the Chief Minister, with the same natural ease, decided to share the meal with them.

Chief Minister Sai sat down on the ground amidst the workers and ate directly from

their tiffin boxes. As he savored the Bore Basi and mango chutney, he remarked that this food was deeply intertwined with his own lifestyle and cultural heritage.

While conversing with the women laborers during the meal, Chief Minister Sai also sought to understand the ground-level reality regarding the implementation of various government schemes.

He gathered detailed information from the women workers regarding the benefits they were receiving from initiatives such as the Mahtari Vandan Yojana, the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, and other public welfare schemes.

The women, too, openly shared their experiences, providing the Chief Minister with direct feedback regarding the actual status of various government schemes.

When the Chief Minister inquired about the village's primary challenges, the women explained that, due to the region's hilly terrain, the issue of drinking water scarcity remains a persistent problem. Borewells and handpumps often fail to remain functional for extended periods, a situation that exacerbates water shortages significantly during the summer months. The Chief Minister took this matter seriously



and issued immediate directives to initiate steps toward finding a prompt resolution. On the spot, the Chief Minister sought details from the District Collector regarding the drinking water supply arrangements. The Collector informed him that a special drinking water scheme has been formulated for 26 villages in the region, under which water is to be supplied from distant water sources via a pipeline network. This scheme is technically

ready and can be implemented in the near future.

Issuing clear and unequivocal directives, Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai stated that this scheme must be granted approval as soon as possible, and work on the ground must commence immediately to provide relief to the villagers from their drinking water woes.

He emphasised that the true essence of good governance lies in ensuring that government schemes reach the common people in a timely and effective manner.

The Chief Minister further clarified that his administration—a government committed to good governance—is working with unwavering dedication to resolve the issues faced by the public.

Innovation Mahakumbh 1.0 Marks Major Step Towards Making Bastar an Innovation Hub: Vishnu Deo Sai

Raipur: Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai attended the closing ceremony of “Innovation Mahakumbh 1.0” held at Shaheed Mahendra Karma University campus in Jagdalpur on May 5.

He stated that the Bastar region is rich in talent and potential, and what it needs is the right platform, guidance, and opportunities. He said the event is providing youth with a strong platform for innovation and entrepreneurship.

Highlighting the roadmap for the holistic development of Bastar, the Chief Minister stated that special focus has been placed on employment, education, startups, and infrastructure. He also announced that the “Niyad Nella Nar Yojana” will be expanded and implemented as “Niyad Nella Nar 2.0” across 10 districts.

He further stated that to make Chhattisgarh an innovation hub, the state government has implemented the “Innovation and Startup Promotion Policy 2025–30,” under which youth are being supported at every stage—from idea generation to business expansion. He added that facilities such as financial assistance are encouraging the growth of startups, CM Sai



noted.

The Chief Minister stated that the youth will play a crucial role in achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. He emphasised that the path to a



developed Chhattisgarh passes through a developed Bastar.

He noted that Bastar holds immense potential in tribal art, minor forest produce, organic farming, tourism, and handicrafts, which can be taken to new heights by linking them with technology, branding, and e-commerce.

Chief Minister Sai also noted that increased tourism in Bastar will boost demand for homestays, local guides, handicrafts, and forest produce, thereby strengthening the rural economy.

During the programme, winners of best ideas and best startups were honoured with cash prizes, certificates, and mementoes.

On this occasion, Forest Minister Kedar Kashyap



encouraged youth to adopt entrepreneurship and self-employment to improve their livelihoods and support their families.

Higher Education Minister Tank Ram Verma said that the Innovation Mahakumbh has provided a platform for youth to develop their innovations further and become self-reliant. He motivated young participants to become job creators rather than job seekers and inspire others.

Member of Parliament (Bastar) Mahesh Kashyap and Jagdalpur MLA Kiran Singh Deo also addressed the gathering, urging youth to adopt innovation-driven entrepreneurship and contribute to fulfilling Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of a developed

“ Chief Minister Sai also noted that increased tourism in Bastar will boost demand for homestays, local guides, handicrafts, and forest produce, thereby strengthening the rural economy. Expressing confidence, Chief Minister Sai stated that the youth of Bastar will significantly contribute to building a developed Bastar, developed Chhattisgarh, and developed India through entrepreneurship, He added.

India.

At the beginning of the programme, Vice Chancellor of Shaheed Mahendra Karma University, Professor Manoj Shrivastava, elaborated on the objectives of the Innovation Mahakumbh, the establishment of the university, and its various academic and innovative initiatives.

MLA Vinayak Goyal, Chairman of Chhattisgarh Beverage Corporation Srinivas Maddi, Chairman of the Scheduled Tribe Commission Shri Roopsingh Mandavi, District Panchayat President Vedwati Kashyap, Mayor Sanjay Pandey, and other public representatives and dignitaries were present.

"Bastar Is Now Naxal-Free": Amit Shah Praises Historic Milestone



“ Calling it a major achievement of cooperative federalism, he said the Modi government has transformed Zonal Council meetings into a result oriented mechanism.

Union Home Minister Amit Shah on Tuesday May 19, 2026 declared Bastar completely free from Naxalism, calling it a historic turning point in India's decades long battle against Left Wing Extremism.

Chairing the 26th Central Zonal Council meeting in Bastar, the Home Minister said the success marked the beginning of a new phase focused on development, justice delivery and governance in former insurgency hit regions.

"It is a matter of great satis-

faction that this meeting is being held in Bastar and even before the meeting, the entire Bastar region has become Naxal free," Shah said while congratulating Prime Minister Narendra Modi on what he described as the achievement of a "Naxal-free India".

The high level meeting was attended by Vishnu Deo Sai, Mohan Yadav, Yogi Adityanath and Pushkar Singh Dhami along with senior officials from the Centre and participating states.

Giving credit to security forces, intelligence agencies and coordinated action between states and the Centre, Mr Shah said the operation against Naxalism succeeded because of a "whole of government approach" under which development and security moved together.

But the Home Minister also cautioned that the battle is not fully over yet. "For nearly five decades, these regions remained behind in the race of development. Our fight will

continue till these areas stand at par with the rest of the country," he said.

In a strong political and administrative message, Shah said the entire Central Zone comprising Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand is now free not just from Naxal violence but also from pending inter-state disputes.

Calling it a major achievement of cooperative federalism, he said the Modi government has transformed Zonal Council meetings into a result oriented mechanism.

Amit Shah highlighted that between 2004 and 2014 only 11 Zonal Council meetings were held, while the number rose to 32 between 2014 and 2026. Discussions on issues increased from 569 to 1,729 during the same period, with around 80 per cent of them resolved. The Home Minister also used the platform to push states on governance and law enforcement priorities. He urged Chief Ministers to intensify efforts against malnutrition, improve school education, reduce dropout rates and strengthen rural development schemes.

On crimes against women and children, Mr Shah said timely DNA testing in POCSO and rape cases can significantly improve conviction rates and stressed the need for special courts to fast track cases pending for over five years.

He also directed states to upgrade cyber fraud helpline 1930 call centres according to Union Home Ministry standards. In one of the strongest messages of the meeting, Mr

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Shah set an ambitious target for the justice system, saying India should aim to dispose of every criminal case from trial courts to the Supreme Court

within three years before 2029. "Just as we freed the country from Naxalism, we must now ensure speedy justice for every citizen," he said.

Maritime safety and security is of primordial importance to Indian Ocean Region: Secretary-General

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Any disruption in the Indian Ocean will have a deep impact on the economy across the region, says Sanjiv Ranjan, Secretary-General of the Indian Ocean Rim Association; war in West Asia overshadows India's agenda for IORA summit next year, marking 30 years of the grouping

Navigating maritime security in the wake of the war in West Asia will be at the top of the agenda as India chairs the 23-nation Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), with a leaders' summit expected next year, said the organisation's Secretary-General Sanjiv Ranjan.

In addition to raising the profile of the IORA, the government is expected to focus on the specific challenges arising from the war in West Asia, including the violence in the region and the Hormuz Strait blockades by Iran and the U.S.

Recently, Ranjan had co-hosted the Indian Ocean Dialogue in Delhi, which was attended by Ministers from India, Mauritius and Yemen, besides representatives from both Iran and the United Arab Emirates. Speaking to the media, he said while bilateral differences are not discussed at the grouping, the Gulf war has raised issues of "primordial importance" for the IOR countries.

"The increasing realisation from the contemporary situation is that maritime safety and security are of primordial importance for our energy security, our food security, [and] many livelihoods, which



are involved as a result of the developments in Indian Ocean littoral areas," he said, referring to all countries with coastlines on the Indian Ocean, ranging from the East coast of Africa to Australia.

Delivering a keynote address to the two-day dialogue, Mauritius Foreign Minister Dhananjay Ramful said that the "ideal of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace" has been negated as "war has come" to the ocean. Ramful called the U.S.'s sinking of the Iranian naval ship IRIS Dena, in which 100 sailors were killed in March, as "outra-

geous" and also expressed concern over retaliatory Iranian missile attacks using Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles (IRBMs) on the U.S.'s Diego Garcia base situated on the Mauritius's Chagos Islands.

"They might not have reached their target, but they have nonetheless breached our comfortable status quo. They have introduced in our region of the Indian Ocean an intent of aggression hitherto unknown," Ramful added.

According to the IORA charter, "bilateral and other issues likely to generate controversy and be an impediment to

regional co-operation efforts will be excluded from deliberations”.

However, they will discuss the “socio-economic” impact of the conflict in talks on eight priority areas: maritime safety and security, trade and investment, fisheries management, disaster risk management, tourism, cultural exchanges, blue economy and women’s economic empowerment, Ranjan said.

“Without a doubt, any disruption in the Indian Ocean will have a deep impact on the economy across the region. The tourism sector is affected badly, especially due to airline disruptions. Fuel prices in many of our member countries have increased considerably; some have had to shut down offices and schools. In the long term, inflation, agricultural output and productivity — impacted due to fertilizer shortages — will all hurt the region. A big worry is that [due to the war] situations where fishermen are unable to go out to sea for fishing will affect livelihoods,” Ranjan told to channel24india.com

The IORA Summit in 2027 will mark the organisation’s 30th anniversary, said Ranjan, adding that the last time such a summit had been held was in 2017, when Indonesia marked the IORA’s 20th anniversary in Jakarta. In the run-up to that, India will host the Senior Officials Meeting in June this year, while the IORA Council of Ministers will meet towards the end of 2026.

The Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) currently comprises 23 member states, including Australia, Bangladesh, Comoros, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

In addition, the association is supported by 12 dialogue partners, which include China, Egypt, the European Union, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Türkiye, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

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The Indian Ocean Dialogue, which was a “track 1.5” conference for officials, academics and experts, co-hosted by the IORA and the Ministry of External Affairs and organised by the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), kicked off a series of meetings expected over the coming year, as India seeks to recharge the IORA. The grouping was formed in 1997 with former South African leader Nelson Mandela amongst those leading it. However, the IORA has not received the relevance that other regional groupings have, such as the now-defunct SAARC, BIMSTEC, SCO or Quad, over three decades. In addition to its salience in India’s MAHASAGAR maritime policy and Indo-Pacific strategy, the IORA is less contentious for India as Pakistan has never been admitted to its ranks, although the IORA charter opens membership to all “sovereign states of the Indian Ocean Rim”. Pakistan had requested membership in the early 2000s, but the fact that it refused to grant India “MFN status” for trade violated the IORA charter that calls for “sovereign equality” or equal treatment of all states, according to officials.

America is in a losing position in the Gulf, but Israel is winning: University of Oklahoma Professor Joshua Landis



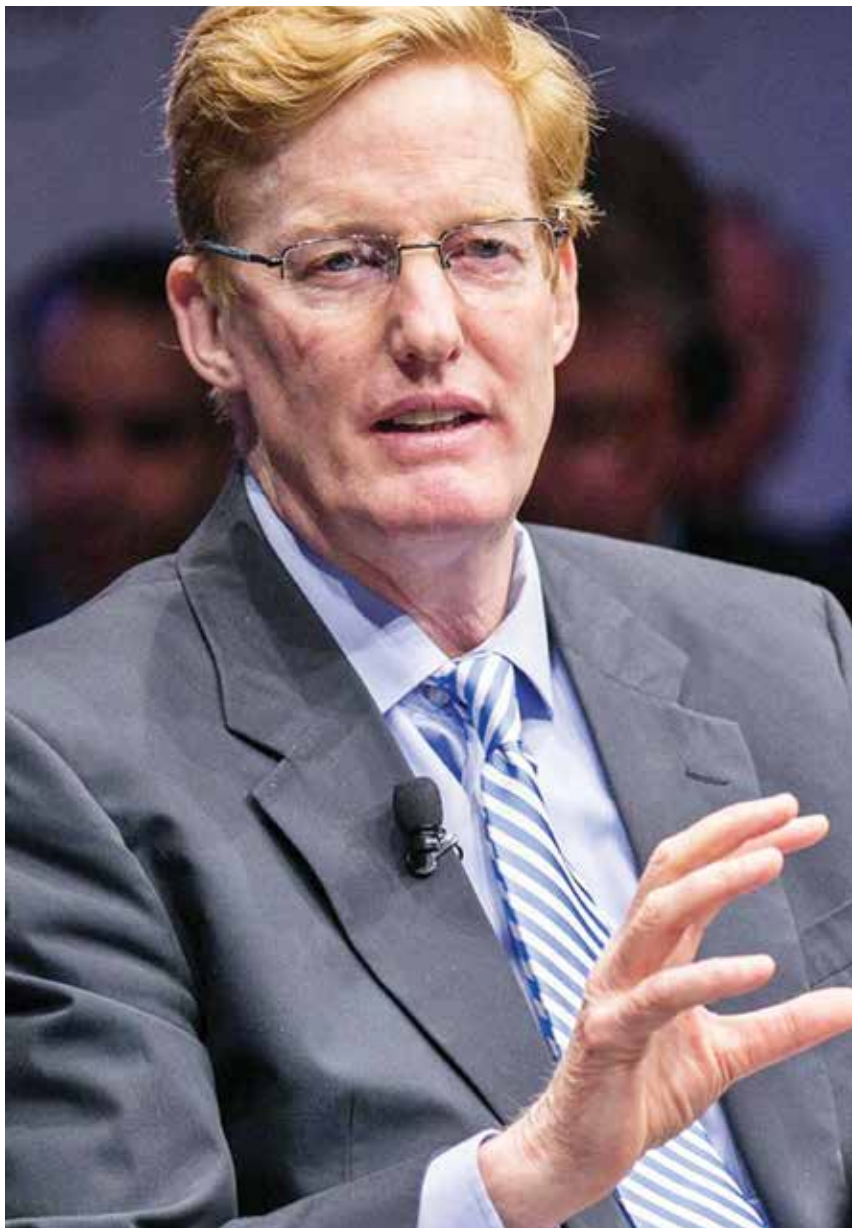
In an interview with the Media , Joshua Landis a professor at the University of Oklahoma, said U.S. President Donald Trump's blockade of Iran is doomed to fail, but Israel, which doesn't support the ceasefire with Iran, would try to drag the U.S. back into a conflict with Iran

Joshua Landis, a professor of Middle East Studies at the University of Oklahoma. Picture: ou.edu

The war on Iran has left the U.S. in a difficult position in the Persian Gulf, and if the crisis escalates, it can hurt Washington badly, says Joshua Landis, a professor of Middle East Studies at the University of Oklahoma. In an interview with The Hindu, Mr. Landis said U.S. President Donald Trump's blockade of Iran is doomed to fail, but Israel, which doesn't support the ceasefire with Iran, would try to drag the U.S. back into a conflict with Iran. Edited excerpts:

We have a fragile ceasefire between the U.S. and Iran. The Strait of Hormuz remains effectively under Iran's control. Israel continues its attacks on Lebanon. Pakistan hosted one round of talks, but there was no breakthrough. Now Donald Trump has announced his own blockade of Iranian ports. How do you make sense of all these developments?

It is very hard to make



sense, and it is quite clear that the United States entered into this war — a war of choice. Israel encouraged [the U.S.] to go in, and President Trump clearly was impressed with Israeli PM Benjamin Netanyahu's arguments and launched into this war despite his intelligence people and many of his advisors saying don't do it. Over and over again, we have played out these war games and America loses in the Gulf. President Trump believed that this caution was misplaced.

And now he is in a very difficult position because Iran has strategically won. It has gained control over the Strait of Hormuz. But at the same time, it is in a very bad situation, because the country has been badly ruined. It still remains under sanctions. The West is very divided and we see Europe already beginning to try to organise around France and Germany. China has just said and sort of warned America against closing the Strait to Chinese ships. At the same time, what is China going to do? Are they going to really send their ships through with destroyers and challenge the U.S.? It is not clear because Iran is not an important prize, even though it is important for China.

The Chinese have never really wanted to challenge the U.S. over Iran; it's just not that important. And China has very important relations with the Gulf coun-

tries, so it doesn't want to alienate them. This is the same problem that India, of course, falls into. It wants to keep good relations with the Gulf states, with the U.S. and Israel at the same time as many Indians are sympathetic to Iran. They don't want to see Iran get pushed around like this and bullied. So, in short, it leaves us in a quandary.

And it is quite unclear how Iran is going to finesse this situation. Will it actually stop American ships from opening the Strait? And we don't know the answer to that yet. We don't know how much force the U.S. is going to be willing to commit to this.

How do you look at Trump's blockade of the Iranian ports? Is he using the blockade as a strategy to exert pressure for concessions or is he laying the groundwork for further escalation?

He's clearly trying to flex muscles towards Iran without going back to war. He's trying to intimidate Iran and box it in so that it finds itself without allies, getting poorer and poorer. That's been President Trump's and Israel's strategy since [they] scuttled the Iran deal. They think if they just put enough economic pressure on Iran, it is going to 'say uncle' [admit defeat] and come to the negotiating table and give up its enrichment power. That has not worked. It is not going to work. Iran has paid an

incredible price for this strategy and clearly it has prioritised national sovereignty over economic growth and it is going to continue to do so. We are really in a showdown and it is not clear to me how the U.S. is going to find its way out of this.

Israel is not going to let him find an off-ramp here. Israel is very unhappy with the way this has ended because there has been no regime change. Israel is determined that it wants this war to continue and to wreck Iran's economy and isolate Iran, because the ultimate goal is regime change. And if Trump is allowed to find an off-ramp here and turn his back on the Gulf and just let things work their way out, then Israel ends up isolated. So it is going to find a way either through Lebanon or Iran to suck the U.S. and President Trump back into a conflict with Iran.

Trump's repeated threats had little impact on Iran's response during the war. Trump declared a ceasefire but he doesn't seem to be ready to make any meaningful concessions to end the war. Is it mainly because of the Israel factor?

Well, let me roll back to when President Trump scuttled the Obama deal. At that time, in 2015, when Obama was working out the deal, a number of Israeli generals said we do not want an Iran deal. Why not? We would

prefer to have Iran refining uranium towards weapons than to lift sanctions on Iran. They said if we lift sanctions on Iran, Iran is going to get rich, and it is going to become much more powerful and it is going to be able to fund its allies.

And the Israeli generals said once it gets close to a nuclear weapon, we can bomb Iran. We have to remember that Israel had bombed Saddam Hussein's nuclear enrichment plants, it bombed Syria's nuclear enrichment plants. So Israel figured it can bomb those plants and it got the promise from every American president that America would not allow Iran to enrich towards a nuclear weapon, that America would stop it, would bomb it before doing that. So that was the fateful choice, and President Trump sided with Israel on this against President Obama and said we prefer to bomb Iran than to lift sanctions.

But the problem here is that this leaves Israel in a situation where it is going to have to mow the lawn. And this is what Israel has done in places like Gaza, Lebanon, and Syria. It can beat back what it sees as enemy regimes. But it can't completely destroy them. It hasn't eliminated Hamas, it hasn't eliminated Hezbollah, it hasn't eliminated fundamentalism in Syria. So it's going to [continue to] bomb them in order to weaken those countries and keep

“ I think he's going to be hurt very badly by this in the midterm elections, and that's going to start a real battle in Congress, which is going to, for the first time, stand in the way of Trump's policies. It's going to sink Washington into real discord and dysfunction. President Trump has had both houses in his camp and he's been able to press through one reform after another. The Supreme Court stopped his tariffs and has begun to throw up some barriers to his efforts, but not Congress. So once Congress gets into the act, things could change. I see everything very darkly. The U.S. is in a losing position in the Gulf. We have not destroyed their [Iran's] missiles, we have not destroyed their drones. They are going to find a way very quickly to start reproducing those. This is really an existential moment for the Iranian regime.

If it's not going to be allowed to export oil, it's not going to let the Saudis and the UAE and Qatar export oil either. And that's been its claim. If it cannot make good on that claim, then the regime is really finished. So it's going to find, it's going to dig in every way possible, in order to scuttle Washington's plans, and President Trump has got himself mired in a forever conflict. It's going to be different from the Iraq war or Afghanistan, but it is a forever conflict because he can't get out of this now. There is no good off-ramp for him. That means trouble is going to go on in the Persian Gulf for a long time, yet this is not over and it is going to hurt American politics. It is going to create greater dysfunction and the world will have to organise in a way that it has not done so.

them from organising against Israel. And that's what it's getting locked into in Iran. The trouble is Iran is a country the size of Western Europe. It has 100 million people. It's on a whole different order than taking on Hamas. And that's why Israel is so concerned about regime change in Iran.

And if Trump abandons this effort at regime change in Iran now, it will hurt Prime Minister Netanyahu and it will hurt Israel. So Israel is determined to push this forward. Trump is not going to break with Israel. If Trump has one firm strategy, it is his attachment to Israel. The U.S. and Israel are attached to the hip in the electoral cycle. The amount of donations from pro-Israeli mega-donors is fundamental to the Republican Party, to American politics in general—not just Republicans but Democrats as well.

But in the U.S. you also see strong opposition towards Israel, particularly from the right flank of the Republican Party these days...

That's true. All of those people who are pushing back on the right have been deplatformed. They've been pushed off all the news programmes. They can't be interviewed by the major think tanks. The Heritage Foundation tried to interview one or two of them and it caused havoc within their top ranks and they were accused of antisemi-

tism. So yes, there are those voices on the right wing, who say it is bad for America, it is going to bankrupt us, and it is losing us all our important allies.

But that criticism has not made its way into the mainstream. There are a few congressmen and women who are speaking out against this relationship, but they are on the very margins of America. It is not clear that they are going to make any real headway. We have seen this before in American politics, and people had projected America and Israel were parting ways, but they haven't done so. So all these doomsday sayers who say that this is the straw that's going to break the camel's back, I'm afraid the camel can still take a few more straws here.

But if the crisis persists with Iran's control of the Strait of Hormuz and the cost on the global economy mounting, how long will Trump dance to the tunes of Israel?

I think he's going to be hurt very badly by this in the midterm elections, and that's going to start a real battle in Congress, which is going to, for the first time, stand in the way of Trump's policies. It's going to sink Washington into real discord and dysfunction. President Trump has had both houses in his camp and he's been able to press through one reform after another. The Supreme Court stopped his tariffs and has begun to throw up some

barriers to his efforts, but not Congress. So once Congress gets into the act, things could change. I see everything very darkly. The U.S. is in a losing position in the Gulf. We have not destroyed their [Iran's] missiles, we have not destroyed their drones. They are going to find a way very quickly to start reproducing those. This is really an existential moment for the Iranian regime.

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Iran wants sanctions relief and the U.S. doesn't want Iran to continue its enrichment. The U.S. also wants to take out the highly enriched uranium. These are

the contentious issues and then there is the Strait of Hormuz. When you look at these positions, do you see the possibility of common ground?

There is common ground, if Washington is willing to talk seriously with Iran. It will be very difficult to reach there because nobody trusts each other. But we have done it before. We did it under President Obama and it was a good deal in the sense that it limited Iran's ability to enrich. And it offered sanctions relief. Much of the world breathed a sigh of relief. But then came President Trump and promised that he could get a better deal. He's failed to get a better deal today. President Trump has dug in his heels. He's insisting that he's not going to give anything, that he's going to get complete surrender from the Iranian regime. And yet at the same time, he says the war is over. So it leaves us waiting to see how well this blockade of his will work. Can he open up the Gulf to international trade while shutting down Iran's trade? And I don't think he will succeed in doing that. I think it's going to fail.

As you said, Trump doesn't have an easy off-ramp. But when you look at Israel, what do you see?

I think it's winning, if we look at it from an Israeli point of view. Israel has destroyed almost every building in Gaza. It has wiped out Gazan civilization, if we can put it in that way,

without killing all the Gazans. It's hoping that it can somehow export those Gazans to Egypt. It has destroyed Gaza, it has destroyed southern Lebanon and it has largely destroyed Hezbollah. Hezbollah has shot some 10,000 rockets off at the beginning of this war, but it is a very small number compared to the 200,000 rockets it claimed to have had two years ago. And it killed two Israelis in these rocket attacks. So it's a very small price if you look at it from Israel's point of view. And Israel has expanded up to the Litani River, and it's destroying every Lebanese village. It's driven out the population. In 1982, when it occupied southern Lebanon, it didn't destroy the villages and it let the people stay there. And it had to police them, which allowed Hezbollah suicide bombers to walk into Israeli checkpoints and blow themselves up and kill Israelis one by one. Today, they can't do that because Israel has just destroyed everything, every village, and pushed the people north. It's blown up the bridges. It's going to take that land.

So it's doing the same thing in Syria. It's taken an additional 600 square miles in Syria, it's spraying the region with herbicide so the farmers all have to leave and they can't grow anything. It's doing the same thing in the West Bank. The settlers are smashing one Palestinian town after the

next, burning the vehicles, driving the people out. So it's taking more and more land and pushing the Palestinians into smaller and smaller little enclaves in the West Bank.

And who's paying for this? The U.S. is paying for it. The U.S. gave Israel over \$20 billion to bomb Gaza. It gave it well over \$3 billion in the summer war, the 12-day war against Iran [in June 2025]. It spent \$3-4 billion bombing Iran. Now it's asked for \$200 billion to bomb Iran in this war. So yes, there are some people who are claiming Israel's army is exhausted; they've had to overstretch themselves. But Israel has been successful in each of these campaigns from an Israeli point of view. It's taken more land, it's cleared people out, it's expanding its borders, it's aggrandising itself, and the U.S. is paying for it. As long as the U.S. will pay for it, things are going well for Israel. It is winning in a power politics, realpolitik sort of way. Netanyahu is still popular. He's the king. And he's winning, and that's why he's been in power for so many years. He's the longest serving Prime Minister in Israel's history, longer than Ben Gurion, because he has figured out a formula to expand Israel's borders and make the U.S. pay for it and destroy every one of its enemies. Now, as long as that works for Israel, I don't see why it will stop.

Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation Amit Shah meets families of martyrs, CAPFs personnel and victims of naxal violence in Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh



In just 3–4 years, Modi government achieved the goal of making the country Naxal-free—a feat that once seemed daunting to accomplish even over a lifetime

Jagdalpur (Chhattisgarh): Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation Amit Shah today on Monday May 18, 2026 met and interacted with the families of martyrs, personnel of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), and victims of Naxal violence in Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh.

On this occasion, Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai, Deputy Chief Minister Vijay Sharma, Union Home Secretary Govind Mohan, Director of Intelligence Bureau (IB) Tapan Deka, Directors General of Police from Naxal-free States, and several other dignitaries were present.

Addressing the gathering, Amit Shah said that today I can proudly say that India has now become free from Naxalism. He said this was a dream for which thousands of security personnel sacrificed everything. Shri Shah said that for 6 decades, country had suffered through a nightmare marked by bloodshed, underdevelopment, and a bleak future for the youth in Naxal-affected regions. Even people living in non-Naxal-affected states remained deeply concerned about the suffering in these areas. He



expressed happiness that a goal which once seemed impossible within a lifetime had been achieved by the brave security forces within just three to four years.

Amit Shah stated that the three dates—January 21, 2024; August 24, 2024; and March 31, 2026—will be written in golden letters in the history of Naxal eradication. Following the formation of our government in Chhattisgarh, the first meeting regarding Naxalism was held on January 21, 2024; a pledge to eradicate Naxalism by March 31, 2026, was taken on August 24, 2024; and the fulfillment of this pledge occurred on March 31, 2026—these three dates will be etched in golden letters in

the history of the 'Naxal-Free India' campaign. By the grace of Goddess Danteshwari, our goal of making Bastar Naxal-free has finally been realized today, March 31, 2026.

Union Home Minister said that the Shaheed Veer Gunda Dhur Seva Dera Project was launched in Bastar today. He said that there are nearly 200 CAPF camps in Chhattisgarh which have so far protected tribal communities, farmers, women, and children from Naxal violence. Out of these, 70 camps will now be transformed into Shaheed Veer Gunda Dhur Seva Dera camps and developed as models for regional development. He said these centres would facilitate online access to 370 government schemes. Ration

cards and Aadhaar cards will be made at the Jan Seva Kendra, and complaints regarding non-availability of subsidised food grains can also be registered there. Bank accounts will also be operated from this centre. Health-related services will be made available. It will also function as a dairy milk collection centre. Guidance from the Agriculture Department will be provided for better farming practices. Here, a skill development centre will become a source of employment for rural youth, and adult education programmes will also be initiated, Union Home Minister added.

He said that within three months, with the assistance of NID, a complete blueprint of this initiative will be prepared and implemented on the ground as a comprehensive development project named 'Shaheed Veer Gunda Dhur Seva Dera.' He said that this will also send a message to intellectuals supporting Maoists. Shah said that Maoism did not spread because there was no development, but because armed Naxal activities obstructed development. Now that the armed movement has ended, development can finally move forward, Shah noted.

Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation Amit Shah today on Monday May 18, 2026 met and interacted with the families of martyrs, personnel of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), and victims of Naxal violence in Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh- Photo Credit -CG/PR



Union Home Minister expressed confidence that Bastar would emerge as the most developed tribal division in the country. He said the government led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi has introduced numerous welfare schemes for the poor, backward classes, Dalits, and tribal communities. He said that despite schemes such as procurement of paddy at ₹3100 per quintal, distribution of 7 kg rice per person per month, but these benefits could not reach the people earlier before our government came to power, he remarked.

He praised Bastar's cuisine, art, music, dance, sports, and traditions, stating that these rich cultural aspects had suffered greatly due to Naxal violence. However, Bastar is now witnessing a new dawn and moving forward on the path of development. Shah acknowledged the sacrifices made by families who lost loved ones, including security personnel and innocent tribal citizens. He also appreciated those former Naxals who

joined the District Reserve Guard (DRG) and contributed to the success of the anti-Naxal campaign, Union Home Minister stated.

Amit Shah said the success of the anti-Naxal operations was largely due to the courage and dedication of DRG personnel and CoBRA commandos. He credited the combined efforts of CRPF, BSF, ITBP, SSB, Chhattisgarh Police, DRG, STF, Bastar Fighters, and police forces from various states for achieving victory over Naxalism. He also appreciated the contributions of civil society members, journalists, and public representatives in encouraging the surrender and rehabilitation of Naxals, Union Home and Minister of Cooperation anticipated.

Home Minister said Prime Minister Narendra Modi, after assuming office in 2014, had prepared a comprehensive roadmap to strengthen both internal and external security. Jammu & Kashmir, Northeast, and Naxalism were among the country's biggest chal-

lenges, and today India has largely overcome all three and moved firmly on the path of development.

Referring to the inauguration of Gunda Dhur Seva Dera in Netanar village, Amit Shah said he could see hope and optimism on the faces of tribal residents. He assured that surrendered Naxalites and their families will be rehabilitated with education and skill development, enabling them to rejoin mainstream society with dignity. He said that a detailed rehabilitation plan has been prepared for around 3,000 surrendered cadres, with ₹20 crore allocated initially for their skilling and education. He said that the Modi Government will ensure that they live with dignity and respect, Shah affirmed.

Amit Shah expressed confidence that the people of Bastar would welcome 3000 surrendered Naxals with compassion and help them live with dignity. He said that Prime Minister Modi's vision of a fully developed India by 2047 would remain incomplete without a developed Bastar. He said that while Naxalism has ended, the responsibility of the government is to compensate for the losses of the last 50 years within the next five years and bring Bastar at par with the rest of the country. He said that the Ministry of Home Affairs will ensure all necessary infrastructure and services including roads, rural development, banking, postal services, gas supply, clean water, electricity and food

security will be made available as soon as possible, Shah added.

Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation Amit Shah today on Monday May



18, 2026 met and interacted with the families of martyrs, personnel of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), and victims of Naxal violence in Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh- Photo Credit -CG/PR

Paying tribute to all CAPF personnel, Home Minister Amit Shah said that during Operation Black Forest, jawans did not worry about supplies despite the 45-degree temperature and advanced up the hills. Thousands of mines had been planted there, yet the forces successfully cleared Maoist camps from these difficult terrains. He said that without Operation Black Forest and the evacuation of that hilltop stronghold, a Naxal-free Bastar would not have been possible, Union Home Minister remarked.

Once the Maoists were forced to descend from the hills, they began surrendering, encounters intensified,

and many Maoists were neutralised. He said that during this campaign, many personnel lost their limbs, suffered dehydration, and endured immense hardships. Whether it was Operation Black Forest, Operation Prahar, Operation Octopus, or Operation Double Bull, these operations cleared vast areas stretching from Jharkhand and Bihar to Bastar and Telangana, while also paving the way for development in the region, Shah added.

Amit Shah credited the CAPF personnel entirely for the emergence of a peaceful and progressive Bastar. He said hundreds of tribal homes were burned down by naxals on several occasions. Despite such large-scale violence and massacres, the security forces fought courageously and sacrificed everything, without concern for their own lives, to save countless innocent people. He appreciated the contribution of leaders from various tribal communities, stating that they deserve recognition for protecting Bastar and giving courage and confidence to society during difficult times, Union Home Minister Amit Shah cherished.

Union Home Minister Amit Shah said that no innocent tribal will be harmed anymore, schools will remain open, electricity will not be disrupted, and farmers will receive full benefits directly in their bank accounts. He said that initiatives like Bastar Olympics and Bastar Pandum aim to revive the region's cultural heritage, Shah assured.

उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के सरकारी एवं निजी विद्यालयों के शिक्षिकाओं के प्रबंधकीय कार्यों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन



शोधकर्ता- अनुश्री परमाले
छात्रा- एम.एड.
प्रगति महाविद्यालय,
चौबे कॉलोनी, रायपुर (छ.ग.)



शोध निर्देशिका- डॉ. सौम्या नैय्यर
प्रिंसिपल एवं प्रोफेसर
प्रगति कॉलेज, चौबे कॉलोनी, रायपुर
(छ.ग.)

सारांश - प्रस्तुत शोध का मुख्य उद्देश्य सरकारी और निजी उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों की शिक्षिकाओं पर पडने वाले प्रबंधकीय कार्यों के भार का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना है। शोध के निष्कर्ष बताते हैं कि दोनों क्षेत्रों में कार्यों का स्वरूप अलग अलग है। जो कि सर्वेक्षण विधि द्वारा सरकारी निजी विद्यालयों की 50-50 शिक्षिकाओं की प्रश्नावली निराकरण से पता चलती है जिससे शिक्षकों की शिक्षण गुणवत्ता पभावित होती है।

प्रस्तावना/भूमिका

शिक्षा प्रणाली में शिक्षक की भूमिका केवल अध्यापन तक सीमित नहीं है। विद्यालय के सुचारू संचालन के लिये शिक्षकों को कोई प्रबंधकीय कार्यों जैसे - रिकार्ड संधारण, समय सारणी निर्माण और बैठकों का हिस्सा बनना पडता है। उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर पर यह और भी महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है। क्योंकि यहाँ छात्रों का भविष्य तय होता है।

संबंधित साहित्य का अध्ययन -

पूर्व के शोधों (जैसे शर्मा, 2022) के अनुसार सरकारी विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों का काफी समय गैर शैक्षणिक सरकारी कार्यों में व्यतीत होता है। वहीं निजी विद्यालयों में प्रबंधन द्वारा रिपोर्टिंग और अनुशासन संबंधी कार्यों पर अधिक जोर दिया जाता है।

समस्या का कथन -

उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के सरकारी एवं निजी विद्यालयों की शिक्षिकाओं के प्रबंधकीय कार्यों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन।

प्रकार्यात्मक परिभाषायें -

उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर - कक्षा 11वीं और 12वीं की शिक्षा
प्रबंधकीय कार्य - अध्यापन के अतिरिक्त किये जाने वाले प्रशासनिक कार्य जैसे उपस्थिति पंजी, परिणाम तैयार करना और समितियों का संचालन।

चर

स्वतंत्र चर - विद्यालय का प्रकार (सरकारी एवं निजी)

आश्रित चर - शिक्षकों के प्रबंधकीय कार्य

परिसीमन/क्षेत्र

यह अध्ययन केवल रायपुर जिले के 100 शिक्षकों (50 सरकारी और 50 निजी) तक सीमित है।

अध्ययन के उद्देश्य -

शोध के अनुसार अध्ययन के उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित हैं -

1. सरकारी एवं निजी विद्यालयों के उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के शिक्षकों की प्रशासनिक दक्षता का अध्ययन।

2. सरकारी एवं निजी विद्यालयों के उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के शिक्षकों के प्रबंधकीय कार्यों में आने वाली चुनौतियों का अध्ययन।

अध्ययन की परिकल्पनायें -

अध्ययन के उद्देश्य के अनुसार परिकल्पनाएं निम्नलिखित हैं

H1 सरकारी और निजी विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की प्रशासनिक दक्षता में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया गया।

H 2 सरकारी और निजी विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की प्रबंधकीय चुनौतियों के मध्य सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया गया।

शोध विधि -

इस शोध में वर्णनात्मक सर्वेक्षण विधि का प्रयोग किया गया है।

न्यादर्श चयन का आकार -

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन के लिये साधारण यादृच्छिक प्रतिचयन विधि द्वारा सरकारी एवं निजी विद्यालयों के 100 शिक्षिकाओं का चयन किया गया।

सारणी क्रमांक 1.0

विद्यालय	महिला समूह	कुल
सरकारी	50	
निजी	50	100

उपकरण -

आंकड़ों के एकत्रीकरण के लिये डॉ. अभिजीत देव एवं डा. सुभाष सरकार द्वारा निर्मित प्रबंधकीय कार्य प्रश्नावली का उपयोग किया गया।

सांख्यिकीय अनुप्रयोग -

प्राप्त डेटा विश्लेषण के लिये मध्यमान, मानक विचलन और क्रांतिक अनुपात का प्रयोग किया गया।

प्रगतियों की व्याख्या एवं विश्लेषण -

डेटा विश्लेषण से स्पष्ट हुआ कि सरकारी शिक्षक चुनाव डिट्टी जनगणना

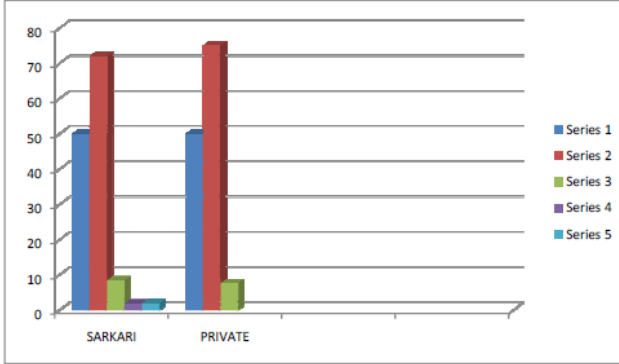
और अन्य सरकारी योजनाओं के प्रबंधन में व्यस्त रहते हैं, जबकि निजी शिक्षक संस्थागत रिपोर्टिंग और अभिभावक शिक्षक संवाद में अधिक समय देते हैं।

परिकल्पना का प्रमाणीकरण एवं ग्राफ -

सरकारी और निजी विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की कक्षा प्रबंधन दक्षता में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया गया।

सारणी क्रमांक 1.1

क्रमांक	समूह	एन	माध्य	मानक विचलन	सीआर	सारणी मान
1	सरकारी	50	72	8.4	1.87	1.96
2	निजी	50	75	7.6		

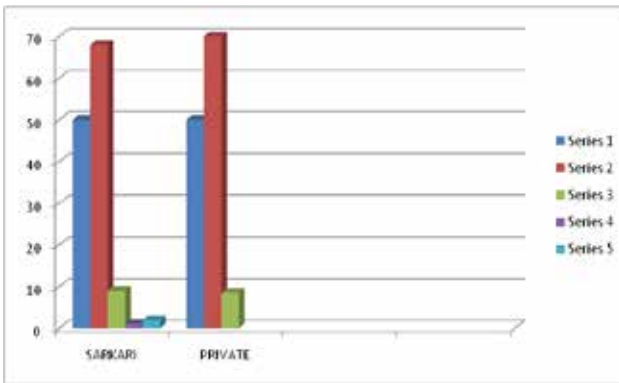


व्याख्या एवं विश्लेषण - सारणी क्रमांक 1.1 के शिक्षकों की संख्या 100, माध्यम 72,75 मानक विचलन 8.4, 7.6 सीआर 1.87 जबकि सारणी मान 1.96 है। अंतः 0.05 स्तर पर शुन्य परिकल्पना स्वीकार की जाती है अतः स्पष्ट होता है तक सरकारी एवं निजी विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों के प्रबंधकीय कार्यों में कोई महत्वपूर्ण अंतर नहीं पाया गया।

सरकारी और निजी विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की प्रशासनिक चुनौतियों के मध्य सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया गया।

सारणी क्रमांक 1.2

क्रमांक	समूह	एन	माध्य	मानक विचलन	सीआर	सारणी मान
1	सरकारी	50	68	9.0	1.14	1.96
2	निजी	50	70	8.5		



व्याख्या एवं विश्लेषण - सारणी क्रमांक 1.1 के शिक्षकों की संख्या 100, माध्यम 68, 70 मानक विचलन 9.0 और 8.5 सीआर 1.14 जबकि सारणी मान 1.96 है। अंतः 0.05 स्तर पर शुन्य परिकल्पना स्वीकार की जाती है अतः स्पष्ट

होता है तक सरकारी एवं निजी विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों के प्रबंधकीय कार्यों में कोई महत्वपूर्ण अंतर नहीं पाया गया।

निष्कर्ष - प्रदत्तों के व्याख्या एवं विश्लेषण के आधार पर निम्नलिखित निष्कर्ष प्राप्त किये गये हैं -

1. शासकीय एवं निजी विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों के प्रबंधकीय कार्यों एवं प्रशासनिक दक्षता में कोई महत्वपूर्ण अंतर नहीं पाया गया।

2. शासकीय एवं निजी विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों के प्रबंधकीय कार्यों एवं प्रशासनिक दक्षता का स्तर एक समान है।

उपसंहार - प्रदत्तों की व्याख्या एवं विश्लेषण से यह सत्यापित होता है कि सरकारी एवं निजी विद्यालयों के प्रबंधकीय कार्यों एवं प्रशासनिक दक्षता से कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया गया इसके अलावा सरकार द्वारा तथा निजी संस्थानों द्वारा विद्यालयों में शिक्षण कौशल के विकास के लिये कार्यक्रम चलाये जाते हैं तथा कार्यों की गुणवत्ता बेहतर करने के लिये कार्य करवाये जाते हैं।

सुझाव - 1. सरकारी एवं निजी दोनों प्रकार के विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों के प्रबंधकीय कार्यों को और प्रभावी बनाने हेतु समय समय पर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किये जाने चाहिये।

2. शिक्षकों को नवीन शिक्षण विधियों एवं प्रबंधन कौशलों की जानकारी प्रदान की जानी चाहिये जिससे उनके कार्य में गुणवत्ता आये।

3. शिक्षकों के कार्यों का समय समय पर मूल्यांकन एवं मार्गदर्शन किया जाना चाहिये। जिससे उनकी कार्यक्षमता में सुधार हो सके।

अनुकरणीय अध्ययन - वर्तमान अध्ययन में केवल शिक्षकों के प्रबंधकीय कार्यों का ही विश्लेषण किया गया है जकि भविष्य में विद्यार्थियों के शैक्षिक उपलब्धि तथा अन्य संबंधित कार्यों ने भी सम्मिलित किया जा सकता है। साथ ही शिक्षकों के अनुभव प्रशिक्षण एवं शैक्षणिक योग्यता जैसे तत्वों के प्रभाव का भी गहन अध्ययन किया जा सकता है।

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Macron, Starmer hold international summit on reopening Strait of Hormuz

“ The U.S. is not part of the planning for what has been branded the Strait of Hormuz Maritime Freedom of Navigation Initiative



The leaders of France and the U.K. will gather dozens of countries — but not the United States — on Friday April 17, 2026 to push forward plans to reopen the Strait of Hormuz, a key oil route choked off by the U.S.-Israeli war on Iran.

The Paris meeting is part of attempts by sidelined nations to ease the impact of a conflict they didn't start and haven't joined, but that has sent the global economy reeling. After the war started on Feb. 28, Iran effectively shut the narrow strait through which a fifth of the world's oil usually passes.

The U.S. is not part of the planning for what has been

branded the Strait of Hormuz Maritime Freedom of Navigation Initiative. In a post on X ahead of Friday's April 17 conference, French President Emmanuel Macron said the mission to provide security for shipping through the strait would be "strictly defensive," limited to non-belligerent countries and deployed "when security conditions allow."

Macron and British Prime Minister Keir Starmer have spearheaded international efforts to increase diplomatic and economic pressure on Iran, which Starmer has accused of "holding the world's economy to ransom." U.S. President Donald Trump's announcement of a retaliatory American blockade of Iranian ports has raised the economic jeopardy even higher.

"The unconditional and immediate reopening of the Strait is a global responsibility, and we need to act to get global energy and trade flowing freely again," Starmer said before the meeting.

Military planning underway
France and Britain have also led military planning meetings, in an echo of the "coalition of the willing" assembled to provide security for Ukraine in the event of a ceasefire in that war.

French military spokesman Col. Guillaume Vernet said on Thursday April 16 that the mission is still "in construction."

Macron's office said participants will contribute "each according to its capabilities," stressing options to ensure safe passage through the strait will depend on the security situation after a lasting ceasefire.

"What matters is that ship operators have all the means at their disposal to be sure their vessels will not be hit if they pass through the strait. That may require intelligence, mine-clearing capabilities, military escorts, communication procedures with coastal states, etc.," an official said, speaking on condition of anonymity in line with the French presidency's customary practices.

Sidharth Kaushal, a research fellow in sea power at the Royal United Services Institute think tank, said mine-clearing and creating a warning system for maritime threats were more likely roles for the coalition than warships escorting commercial tankers through the strait.

“ The war has highlighted the shrunken state of the Royal Navy, which has deployed just one major warship, destroyer HMS Dragon, to the eastern Mediterranean. France, which has the European Union’s most powerful military, has sent its nuclear-powered aircraft carrier to the region, alongside a helicopter carrier and several frigates.

More than 40 nations have taken part in diplomatic or military meetings led by France and the U.K. in recent weeks, though fewer are likely to commit military resources.

"You need huge numbers of vessels for that sort of thing, which nobody has," he said.

Dozens of countries are involved in talks

Britain has discussed using mine-hunting drones, deployed from the ship RFA Lyme Bay, for a Hormuz mission.

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Macron's office said about

30 countries are to attend Friday' April 17's talks, including some from the Middle East and Asia. The list has not been disclosed. German Chancellor Friedrich Merz and Italian Premier Giorgia Meloni are expected to attend in person, with others joining by video.

The operation is partly a response to Trump, who has berated allies for failing to join the war and said reopening the strait is not America's job. The president has called allies "cowards," said NATO "wasn't there when we needed them", and told Britain: "You don't even have a navy."

"I imagine there'll be some desire on the part of many European states, and potentially Canada, to demonstrate the ability to provide security in a way that's distinct from if not completely separate from the U.S. and which also demonstrates a capacity for independent action," Kaushal said.

BRICS Foreign Ministers' summit: Conflict in West Asia merits particular attention, says Jaishankar

“ BRICS Foreign Ministers and Heads of Delegation from Member and partner countries will participate in the meeting



Ongoing conflicts, economic uncertainties and challenges in trade, technology are shaping global landscape, External Affairs Minister (EAM) S. Jaishankar said in his opening remarks at the BRICS Foreign Ministers Summit that began on Thursday May 14, 2026.

India is hosting the BRICS Foreign Ministers' Meeting on May 14 and 15, 2026, which will be chaired by External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar.

China's Foreign Minister to skip BRICS Delhi meet over 'scheduling reasons'

"The conflict in West Asia merits particular attention. Continuing tensions, risks to maritime traffic, and disrup-

tions to energy infrastructure highlight the fragility of the situation. Safe and unimpeded maritime flows through international waterways, including the Strait of Hormuz and Red Sea, remain vital for global economic well-being," S Jaishankar noted.

"The wider region also gives rise to serious concern. The conflict in Gaza has grave humanitarian implications. A sustained ceasefire, humanitarian access, and a credible pathway towards a durable and peaceful resolution remain essential. India supports a two-state solution where the Palestine issue is concerned," he added.

"We must also address the

increasing resort to unilateral coercive measures and sanctions inconsistent with international law and the UN Charter. Such measures disproportionately affect developing countries. These unjustifiable measures cannot substitute dialogue, nor can pressure replace diplomacy," said Jaishankar.

Iran Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi arrives in India, to attend BRICS FM meet

Jaishankar, as the Chair, thanked the delegation for their presence and for the continued commitment to strengthening cooperation within the BRICS framework. "All of us remain in close and regular contact through bilateral and multilateral engage-

ments.

Gathering together for the BRICS meeting is, however, a special occasion. It allows us to exchange perspectives and encourages us to develop convergences. And in this complicated and uncertain world, that is of ever greater importance," he added.

He further said "India's Chairmanship appreciates your support which has contributed to the steady progress of our work. To date, we have organized over 80 BRICS meetings, with active participation from all members. These engagements have strengthened cooperation and advanced dialogue across sectors. We look forward to building on this momentum."

The External Affairs Minister said "Promoting a more inclusive and collaborative BRICS framework, we, as Chair, have been engaging with Partner countries as well. We have also taken forward discussions on institutional development, including the integration of new members through a stocktake and updation of existing mechanisms. It is essential for the smooth advancement of BRICS that later members fully appreciate and subscribe to the BRICS' consensus on various important issues."

Iran working on Hormuz 'protocol' to cover 'costs', says Deputy Foreign Minister Gharibabadi

S Jaishankar said peace and security issues remain central to global order. "We meet at a time of considerable flux in international relations.

“The conflict in West Asia merits particular attention. Continuing tensions, risks to maritime traffic, and disruptions to energy infrastructure highlight the fragility of the situation. Safe and unimpeded maritime flows through international waterways, including the Strait of Hormuz and Red Sea, remain vital for global economic well-being,” S Jaishankar noted.

“The wider region also gives rise to serious concern. The conflict in Gaza has grave humanitarian implications. A sustained ceasefire, humanitarian access, and a credible pathway towards a durable and peaceful resolution remain essential. India supports a two-state solution where the Palestine issue is concerned,” he added.

Ongoing conflicts, economic uncertainties and challenges in trade, technology are shaping global landscape," he noted.

S Jaishankar said that the discussions are an opportunity to reflect on global and regional developments and recent conflicts only underline importance of dialogue and diplomacy.

"Economic resilience is also key. Reliable supply chains and diversified markets are its essential components. We must focus on both. Climate change remains a pressing concern. Our discussions must advance sustainable development while upholding the

principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities. Technological advancements are reshaping the global landscape. It can be leveraged for good governance and inclusive growth," Mr. Jaishankar noted.

"As Chair, I will facilitate an open and constructive exchange. I encourage all delegations to share their perspectives in that spirit. Your inputs will help guide our discussions and contribute to meaningful outcomes. I once again welcome you all and look forward to a productive discussion," he concluded.

U.S.-China summit: Taiwan issue could lead to 'conflict', Xi warns Trump

But beyond the pomp as he welcomed President Trump, President Xi used less effusive tones, saying the two sides "should be partners and not rivals" and highlighting the issue of self-ruled democratic Taiwan — which Beijing claims as its territory — straight off the bat

Chinese President Xi Jinping warned his U.S. counterpart, Donald Trump, that the issue of Taiwan could push their two countries into "conflict" if mishandled. The talks, which lasted more than two hours on Thursday May 14, 2026, saw the pair tackle thorny issues including Taiwan, the self-ruled democratic island claimed by Beijing.

Trump had arrived in China with accolades for his host, calling Xi a "great leader" and "friend", as he predicted that their countries would have "a fantastic future together".

But beyond the pomp as he welcomed . Trump, Xi used less effusive tones, saying the two sides "should be partners and not rivals" and highlighting the issue of self-ruled democratic Taiwan — which Beijing claims as its territory — straight off the bat.

China, U.S. should be 'partners not rivals', says Xi Jinping after meeting Donald Trump

"The Taiwan question is the most important issue in China-US relations," Mr. Xi said, according to state broadcaster CCTV.

"If mishandled, the two nations could collide or even come into conflict, pushing the entire China-US relation-



ship into a highly perilous situation."

The trip to Beijing is the first by a U.S. President in nearly a decade, with the grand reception belying a host of unresolved trade and geopolitical tensions between the two countries.

Xi greeted Trump with a red-carpet welcome at the opulent Great Hall of the People, with military band fanfare, a gun salute and a host of schoolchildren jumping and chanting "welcome!".

Seemingly enjoying the ceremony, Trump said "the relationship between China and the USA is going to be better than ever before".

Xi instead referenced an ancient Greek political theory

about the risks of war when a rising power rivals a ruling power, as he questioned if China and the U.S. could find ways to work together as equals instead.

China's economic strengths now rival that of the U.S.

"Can China and the United States transcend the so-called 'Thucydides Trap' and forge a new paradigm for major-power relations?" Xi asked, adding that "cooperation benefits both sides, while confrontation harms both".

There has been plenty of the latter since Trump's last visit in 2017, with the two countries having spent much of 2025 embroiled in a dizzying trade war and at odds on many major global issues.

Taiwan, Iran

Taiwan is a longstanding sore point.

The United States recognizes only Beijing but under domestic law is required to provide weapons to Taiwan so that it can defend itself.

China has sworn to take Taiwan and has not ruled out using force, ramping up military pressure around the island in recent years.

Trump said on Monday May 11 he would speak to Xi about U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, which would be a departure from historic U.S. insistence that it will not consult Beijing on its support for the island.

A new addition to the list of contentious issues, the Iran war, threatens to weaken Trump's position in the talks, having already forced him to postpone his trip from March.

The U.S. President said he expected a "long talk" with Xi about Iran, which sells most of its U.S.-sanctioned oil to China, but insisted that "I don't think we need any help with Iran" from Beijing.

U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio, known throughout his career as a fierce opponent of Beijing, struck a somewhat different tone.

"We hope to convince them to play a more active role in getting Iran to walk away from what they are doing now, and trying to do now in the Persian Gulf," Rubio told broadcaster Fox News in an interview aired on Wednesday May 14, 2026.

Trade and tariffs

Top of Trump's wish list for the summit will be business deals on agriculture, aircraft

“ Trump said on Monday May 11 he would speak to Xi about U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, which would be a departure from historic U.S. insistence that it will not consult Beijing on its support for the island. A new addition to the list of contentious issues, the Iran war, threatens to weaken Trump's position in the talks, having already forced him to postpone his trip from March. The U.S. President said he expected a "long talk" with Xi about Iran, which sells most of its U.S.-sanctioned oil to China, but insisted that "I don't think we need any help with Iran" from Beijing. U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio, known throughout his career as a fierce opponent of Beijing, struck a somewhat different tone.

and other topics.

Elite businessmen in the U.S. leader's delegation, including Nvidia's Jensen Huang and Tesla's Elon Musk, were on the stairs of the Great Hall of the People on Thursday for the welcome ceremony.

Musk told reporters afterwards the meeting had been "wonderful", while Huang said the two Presidents "were incredible".

The long-simmering trade war between the two countries will also be prominent, as Trump's sweeping tariffs last year triggered tit-for-tat levies that exceeded 100%.

Trump and Xi are set to discuss extending a one-year tariff truce that the two leaders reached during their last meeting in South Korea in October, although a deal is far from certain.

China's controls on rare earth exports and AI rivalry are among other topics expected to be taken up by the two heads of State.

Trump will be treated to a state banquet in the evening with Xi, and will also visit the historic Temple of Heaven, a World Heritage site where China's emperors once prayed for good harvest

उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों के विद्यालयीन वातावरण का उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य में पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन



शोधकर्ता- भूपेश कुमार प्रधान
छात्र- एम.एड.
प्रगति महाविद्यालय, चौबे कॉलोनी, रायपुर (छ.ग.)



शोध निर्देशिका- श्रीमती उपासना श्रीवास्तव
छात्र- सहायक प्राध्यापिका (शिक्षा संकाय)
प्रगति महाविद्यालय, चौबे कॉलोनी, रायपुर (छ.ग.)

सारांश -

प्रस्तुत शोध "उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों के विद्यालयीन वातावरण का उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव" पर आधारित है। इस अध्ययन में यह ज्ञात करने का प्रयास किया गया है कि विद्यालय वातावरण विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है। इसके लिये शोधार्थी ने अपने अध्ययन उद्देश्य 1. उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों के विद्यालयीन वातावरण का उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना।

2. उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों के विद्यालयीन वातावरण का उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना। 3. उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों के विद्यालयीन वातावरण का उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना। निर्धारित किया तथा उसके आधार पर परिकल्पना 1. उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों के विद्यालयीन वातावरण का उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव में सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया जायेगा। 2. उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों के विद्यालयीन वातावरण का उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव में सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया जायेगा। 3. उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों के विद्यालयीन वातावरण का उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव में सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया जायेगा। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन हेतु न्यादर्श के रूप में महासमुन्द जिले के उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के 120 विद्यार्थियों जिसमें 60 छात्र तथा 60 छात्राओं का यादृच्छिक रूप से चयन किया गया है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में उपकरण हेतु डॉ. करुणा शंकर मिश्रा जी द्वारा निर्मित विद्यालय वातावरण मापनी एवं प्रो. अरुण कुमार सिंह व अल्पना सेन गुप्ता द्वारा निर्मित मानसिक स्वास्थ्य मापनी का प्रयोग किया गया है। चयनित विद्यार्थियों पर उपरोक्त उपकरण का प्रशासन करने उनके प्राप्तांक ज्ञात किये गये तथा परिकल्पनाओं के सत्यापन के लिये टी-मूल्य ज्ञात किया गया। जिसके परिणाम दर्शाते हैं कि परिकल्पना क्रमांक 1 में उच्च एवं निम्न मानसिक स्वास्थ्य वाले उच्चतर माध्यमिक के विद्यार्थियों के विद्यालयीन वातावरण में सार्थक अंतर पाया गया जिससे हमारी परिकल्पना अस्वीकृत होती है। परिकल्पना क्रमांक 2 में उच्च एवं निम्न मानसिक स्वास्थ्य वाले उच्चतर माध्यमिक के छात्रों के विद्यालयीन वातावरण में सार्थक अंतर पाया गया जिससे हमारी परिकल्पना अस्वीकृत होती है। परिकल्पना क्रमांक 3 उच्च एवं निम्न मानसिक स्वास्थ्य वाले उच्चतर माध्यमिक के छात्राओं के विद्यालयीन वातावरण में सार्थक अंतर पाया गया जिससे हमारी परिकल्पना अस्वीकृत होती है।

निष्कर्ष: मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, विद्यालय वातावरण, उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय के विद्यार्थी

भूमिका-

शिक्षा मानव जीवन के सर्वांगीण विकास का प्रमुख साधन है। विद्यालय केवल ज्ञान प्रदान करने का केंद्र नहीं है, बल्कि यह विद्यार्थियों के बौद्धिक, सामाजिक, भावनात्मक, तथा मानसिक विकास का भी महत्वपूर्ण माध्यम है। विशेष रूप से उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर यह अवस्था है, जिसमें विद्यार्थी किशोरावस्था से युवावस्था की ओर अग्रसर होते हैं। इस अवधि में उनके व्यक्तित्व, व्यवहार, विचारधारा तथा मानसिक स्वास्थ्य में तीव्र परिवर्तन होते हैं। इस स्तर पर शिक्षक का व्यवहार, सहपाठियों का सहयोग, विद्यालय की अनुशासन व्यवस्था तथा उपलब्ध सुविधाएँ

विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को सकारात्मक या नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित करती हैं। इसलिए यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि विद्यालयों में ऐसा वातावरण निर्मित किया जाए, जो विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को सुदृढ़ बनाने में सहायक हो।

विद्यालयीन वातावरण -

विद्यालयीन वातावरण से अभिप्राय विद्यालय की भौतिक सुविधाओं, शिक्षक-विद्यार्थी संबंधों, सहपाठियों के व्यवहार, अनुशासन, शिक्षण-पद्धति, सहशैक्षिक गतिविधियों तथा विद्यालय के समग्र सामाजिक एवं मनोवैज्ञानिक परिवेश से है। यदि विद्यालय का वातावरण सकारात्मक, सहयोगात्मक प्रेरणादायक हो, तो विद्यार्थियों में आत्मविश्वास, संतोष, सामाजिक समायोजन तथा मानसिक संतुलन का विकास होता है। इसके विपरीत तनावपूर्ण, दमनकारी अथवा असुरक्षित वातावरण विद्यार्थियों में चिंता, अवसाद, भय, असंतोष तथा मानसिक अस्थिरता उत्पन्न कर सकता है।

विद्यालयीन वातावरण का आयाम

- मित्रता
- बाधा
- सक्रियता
- सम्मान
- सम्मान की भावना का अभाव
- शैक्षिक

मानसिक स्वास्थ्य-

मानसिक स्वास्थ्य व्यक्ति की वह अवस्था है, जिसमें वह अपनी क्षमताओं को पहचानता है, जीवन के सामान्य तनावों का सामना कर सकता है तथा समाज में प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने में सक्षम होता है। विद्यार्थियों का मानसिक स्वास्थ्य उनके शैक्षिक प्रदर्शन, व्यवहार, निर्णय क्षमता तथा सामाजिक संबंधों को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित करता है। वर्तमान समय में प्रतियोगिता, परीक्षा तनाव, पारिवारिक अपेक्षाएँ तथा सामाजिक दबाव के कारण विद्यार्थियों में मानसिक समस्याएँ बढ़ती जा रही हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में विद्यालयीन वातावरण की भूमिका और अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है। मानसिक स्वास्थ्य का अभाव बच्चों के भविष्य तथा भावी जीवन को अत्यधिक प्रभावित करता है। व्यक्ति को शारीरिक तथा मानसिक रूप से स्वस्थ होना आवश्यक है तभी वह परिवार समाज और अपने आसपास के वातावरण में समायोजित हो सकता है। हम इन सभी व्यक्तियों को मानसिक रूप से स्वस्थ मान सकते हैं -

1. संघर्ष एवं चिंता से मुक्त व्यक्ति
 2. पूर्ण रूप से समायोजित
 3. आत्मविश्वास
 4. आत्म नियंत्रण
 5. सार्थक जीवन उच्च नैतिकता एवं संघात्मक रूप से स्थिर पूर्ण व्यक्ति मानसिक रूप से स्वस्थ समझा जाता है
- अध्ययन का महत्व-**

विद्यालयीनवातावरण विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को बनाए रखने में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सकता है। विद्यालय में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की सहानुभूति, प्रेम, सद्भावना और सहयोग से ओतप्रोत होता है। विद्यार्थियों में जाति-भेद, ऊँच-नीच की भावना नहीं होनी चाहिए। प्रत्येक बालक विद्यालयों में अपने आप को सुरक्षित अनुभव करते हैं। विद्यालय का वातावरण विद्यार्थियों के समूह भावना का विकास करें जिससे विद्यार्थियों में अपने शैक्षिक परिणामों एवं अपने भविष्य के प्रति विद्यार्थियों में चिंता होती रहती है। आज के समय के अनुसार समाज में अपने गुणों तथा योग्यताओं के अनुरूप विषयों का चयन करने के लिए अनेक अवसर प्रदान किए जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में विद्यार्थियों में निर्णय लेने की गतिशील प्रक्रिया को शिक्षक एवं अभिभावक को समझना होगा। जिसे विद्यार्थी अपने विवेकपूर्ण ढंग से अपने विषय के बारे में सही एवं उपयुक्त तरीके से अध्ययन करते हुए उपयुक्त शैक्षिक परिणामों को प्राप्त करें। इस स्तर पर प्राप्त शैक्षिक स्तर पर उसके शैक्षिक परिणामों में प्रभाव डालेगा। जिससे विद्यार्थी का दुश्चिंता से व्यक्तित्व का समुचित विकास संभव नहीं है, इसके लिए मानसिक रूप से स्वस्थ बालक सामाजिक परिवारिक संवेगात्मक तथा व्यवसायिक जीवन में समायोजन करने में सफल होता है। यदि कोई बालक मानसिक द्रुव-चिंता और मनोग्रथियों से पीड़ित हो तो उसके लिए समायोजन करना संभव नहींसमायोजन का अभाव उसके व्यक्तित्व को विघटित कर सकता है अतः व्यक्तित्व का संगठन मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के द्वारा ही प्राप्त हो सकती है।

प्रस्तुत शोध में विद्यार्थियों की मानसिक स्वास्थ्य एवं विद्यालयीनवातावरण के प्रभाव का अध्ययन से प्राप्त परिणाम से विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य में वृद्धि तथा विद्यालयीनवातावरण का निर्माण करने में मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करेगा और आगे जो शोध होगा उसको भी दिशा प्रदान करेगा। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन इस क्षेत्र के अभिभावकों विद्यार्थियों एवं शैक्षिक नीति निर्देशकों के मार्गदर्शन के लिए भी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण एवं सहायक होगा।

पूर्व में किए गए शोध कार्य-

■ **कुमार (2011)** प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन में शहरी एवं ग्रामीण माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में विद्यालयीनवातावरण का विद्यार्थियों के शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर प्रभाव का अध्ययन किया तथा पाया कि इसमें शहरी एवं ग्रामीण माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के शैक्षिक वातावरण में सार्थक अंतर होता है। लेकिन शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया गया। तो उसमें निष्कर्ष में हम यह देख सकते हैं कि शहरी तथा ग्रामीण माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के शैक्षिक वातावरण का विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर सार्थक प्रभाव पाया गया।

■ **सिन्हा एवं यादव (2012)** प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन में रेवाड़ी जिले के उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों की मानसिक स्वास्थ्य का अध्ययन किया। अध्ययन के लिए रेवाड़ी के 200 विद्यार्थियों को न्यादर्श के रूप में दिया गया था। इस अध्ययन के उपकरण के रूप में ए. के. सिंह एवं कल्पना सेन गुप्ता द्वारा मानकीकृत मानसिक स्वास्थ्य बैटरी का प्रयोग किया गया। इसके प्रदत्तों के विश्लेषण हेतु मानक विचलन, टी परीक्षण तथा सार्थकता के स्तर का उपयोग किया गया। अध्ययन के परिणाम प्राप्त हुए की प्राइवेट एवं सरकारी स्कूल के छात्र-छात्राओं के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के मध्य सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया गया।

■ **दुआ एवं शर्मा (2012)** इस शोध अध्ययन में उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों के गृह वातावरण का उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन किया। इसमें न्यादर्श के रूप में बहुस्तरीय यादृच्छिक न्यादर्श विधि का चयन किया गया। प्रथम स्तर पर रोटी खंड जिले से 8 क्षेत्रों से केवल क्षेत्र जिसमें बरेली, बदाय एवं पीलीभीत को लिया गया। और फिर द्वितीय स्तर पर इसी क्षेत्र में से 10 उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों को यादृच्छिक विधि का चयन किया गया। तृतीय स्तर पर इन विद्यालयों से कक्षा दसवीं के 600 विद्यार्थियों का चयन किया गया। इसमें पूरी जानकारी देने वाले 594 विद्यार्थियों का न्यादर्श के रूप में चयनित कर लिया गया। इसमें उपकरण के रूप में के. एस. मिश्रा के द्वारा मानकीकृत निर्मित गृह वातावरण इन्वेंटरी तथा मानसिक स्वास्थ्य मापनी के लिए अरुण कुमार तथा अल्पना सिंह गुप्ता द्वारा निर्मित का उपयोग किया गया। इसमें

परिणाम यह बताते हैं कि उच्च नियंत्रण, पोषण, पुरस्कार एवं निम्न दंड, अस्वीकृत एवं वंचिता का आदि अच्छे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के कारक हैं।

■ **चौधरी (2013)** प्रस्तुत शोध में स्कूल जाने वाले विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य एवं उनके परिवारिक वातावरण के मध्य संबंध पर अध्ययन किया। इसमें न्यादर्श के रूप में उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल के विद्यार्थियों में से 100 विद्यार्थियों का चयन किया जिसमें 50 छात्र 50 छात्राएं थी। चयनित विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य मापने के लिए एस. के. वर्मा 1978 द्वारा निर्मित पी.जी.आई. मानसिक स्वास्थ्य एवं संजय चोरा 1997 द्वारा परिवारिक वातावरण मापनी को प्रशासित किया गया। परिणाम में देखा गया कि विद्यालय जाने वाले विद्यार्थियों के परिवारिक वातावरण एवं मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के मध्य सार्थक संबंध पाया गया। किशोर छात्र एवं छात्राओंकी मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के मध्य सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया गया। उसी प्रकार किशोर छात्र एवं छात्राओं के परिवारिक वातावरण के मध्य भी सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया गया।

समस्या का कथन- उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों के विद्यालयीन वातावरण का उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन।

प्रकार्यात्मक परिभाषा-

मानसिक स्वास्थ्य की परिभाषा - "मानसिक रूप से स्वस्थ न रहने पर बालक का विकास सही तरीके से नहीं हो पाता है मानसिक रूप से अस्वस्थता के कारण बालक समाज पर बोझ बने दिखाई देते हैं। इसीलिए व्यक्तियों के जीवन में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य का महत्व शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य कहीं कम नहीं है।"

विद्यालयीन वातावरण की परिभाषा- "विद्यालयीन वातावरण में सब बाह्य तत्व आ जाते हैं, जिन्होंने व्यक्ति को जीवन आरंभ करने के समय से प्रभावित किया है।"

अध्ययन का उद्देश्य -

इस प्रकार छात्र छात्राओं की विभिन्न समस्याएं एवं योग्यता को ध्यान में रखते हुए उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों के विद्यालयीन वातावरणका उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव का एक अध्ययन किया गया है। अतः शोधकर्ता ने निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों के कारण शोधकार्य किया है

उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों के विद्यालयीन वातावरणका उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना।

उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों के विद्यालयीन वातावरणका उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना।

उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्राओं के विद्यालयीन वातावरणका उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना।

अध्ययन की परिकल्पना -

H01 उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों के विद्यालयीन वातावरणका उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य परप्रभाव में सार्थक अंतरनहीं पाया जायेगा।

H02 उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों के विद्यालयीन वातावरणका उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव में सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया जायेगा।

H03 उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्राओं के विद्यालयीन वातावरणका उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य परप्रभाव में सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया जायेगा।

अध्ययन की परिसीमा-

1. प्रस्तुत शोध कार्य में महासमुन्द जिले तक सीमित है।
2. प्रस्तुत शोध में न्यादर्श के रूप में 120 विद्यार्थियों तक सीमित है।
3. प्रस्तुत लघुशोध में महासमुन्द जिले के उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के कक्षा 11वी. के विद्यार्थियों का चयन किया गया।
4. इस अध्ययन में उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय के 60 छात्र एवं 60 छात्राओं तक सीमित है।

शोध प्रविधि -

प्रस्तुत लघु शोध प्रबंध में “उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों के विद्यालयीन वातावरण का उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन” करना है। अतः प्रस्तुत लघु शोधके आधार पर प्रदत्तों के संकलन हेतु सर्वेक्षण विधि प्रयोग गया है।

जनसंख्या- शोध समस्या के चरों का जिस समूह से संबंध होता है उसे समग्र या जनसंख्या कहते हैं। जनसंख्या या समष्टि एक सांख्यिकी संकल्पना है जिसका अर्थ होता है बहुत सी इकाइयों की वृहद समूह जिसमें से कुछ इकाइयों को अध्ययन के लिए चुना जाता है।

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में जनसंख्याके रूप में महासमुन्द जिले के कक्षा 11 वीं में अध्ययनरत् विद्यार्थियों का चयन किया गया जिसमें शासकीय विद्यालय एवं अशासकीय विद्यालय के विद्यार्थी हैं। जिसमें 60 छात्र और 60 छात्रा है।

न्यादर्श- प्रस्तुत लघुशोध में शोधकर्ता ने महासमुन्द जिले के उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के कक्षा ग्यारहवीं के विद्यार्थियों को यादृच्छिक रूप से चयन किया गया है। जिसमें 120 विद्यार्थियों (60 छात्र एवं 60 छात्रा) को न्यादर्श के रूप में लिया गया है।

सारणी क्रमांक -1 न्यादर्श सारणी

क्र.	शासकीय एवं अशासकीय विद्यालय का नाम	छात्र	छात्राओं	कुल
1	शास. उच्च. माध्य. विद्यालय भोयलडीह	15	15	30
2	शास. उच्च. माध्य. विद्यालय कुसमौसारा	15	15	30
3	शास. उच्च. माध्य. विद्यालय भुथिया	15	15	30
4	ग्रामीण उच्च. माध्य. विद्यालय तोषगांव	15	15	30
	कुल विद्यार्थियों की संख्या	60	60	120

चर-

- स्वतंत्र चर -विद्यार्थी
- आश्रित चर -विद्यालयीन वातावरण, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य

उपकरण- सारणी क्रमांक -1

क्र.	उपकरण का नाम	चर	निर्माणकर्ता का नाम
1	विद्यालय वातावरण मापनी	विद्यालयीन वातावरण	डॉ. करुणा शंकर मिश्रा
2	मानसिक स्वास्थ्य मापनी	मानसिक स्वास्थ्य	प्रो. अरूण कुमार सिंग, डॉ. अल्पना सेन गुप्ता

सांख्यिकी विश्लेषण-

प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन में विद्यार्थियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत कार्यों के अनुरूप अंकन किया गया है तथा कुल प्राप्तकों के आधार पर मध्यमान, प्रमाणिक विचलन तथा 'टी' का मान ज्ञान किया गया है।

परिकल्पनाओं की पुष्टि-

परिकल्पना H01

उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों के विद्यालयीन वातावरणका उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभावमें सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया जायेगा।

उपर्युक्त परिकल्पना को सत्यापित करने के लिए प्राप्त आंकड़ों को उच्च मानसिक स्वास्थ्य तथा निम्न मानसिक स्वास्थ्य वाले विद्यार्थियों में बांटा गया है।

सारणी क्रमांक -1

उच्च एवं निम्न मानसिक स्वास्थ्य वाले उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यार्थियों की तालिका	तुलनात्मक समूह	प्रदत्तों की संख्या	मध्यमान (ड)	प्रमाणिक विचलन	T-मूल्य
उच्च मानसिक स्वास्थ्य	42	89.5	13.5	20.65	
निम्न मानसिक स्वास्थ्य	38	29.7	12.4		
$df=N_1+N_2-2=78(1.96)<t$ सार्थक अन्तर पाया गया।					

उपर्युक्त सारणी का अवलोकन करने पर उच्च मानसिक स्वास्थ्यवाले उच्चतर माध्यमिकके विद्यार्थियों की संख्या 42 मध्यमान 89.5 तथा प्रमाणिक विचलन 13.5 है निम्न मानसिक स्वास्थ्यवाले उच्चतर माध्यमिक वाले विद्यार्थियों की

संख्या 38 मध्यमान 29.7 तथा प्रमाणिक विचलन 12.4 है तथा स्वतंत्रता की कोटी $df=78$ है दोनों स्तरों की तुलना करने के लिए टी-मान की गणना की गई टी का मान 20.65 प्राप्त हुआ। मान की सार्थकता ज्ञात करने के लिए सारणी का अवलोकन किया गया जो स्वतंत्रता को अंश 0.05 स्तर के सारणी मान से मानअधिक है।

$t(78)=20.65, p<0.05$ होने के कारण स्पष्ट है कि उच्च एवं निम्न मानसिक स्वास्थ्य वाले उच्चतर माध्यमिकके विद्यार्थियों के विद्यालयीन वातावरण में सार्थकअंतर पाया गया। अतः परिकल्पना अस्वीकृत होती है।

परिकल्पना H02 उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों के विद्यालयीन वातावरणका उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव में सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया जायेगा।

उपर्युक्त परिकल्पना को सत्यापित करने के लिए प्राप्त आंकड़ों को उच्च मानसिक स्वास्थ्य तथा निम्न मानसिक स्वास्थ्य वाले छात्रों में बांटा गया है।

सारणी क्रमांक -2

उच्च एवं निम्न मानसिक स्वास्थ्य वाले उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यार्थियों की तालिका	तुलनात्मक समूह	प्रदत्तों की संख्या	मध्यमान (ड)	प्रमाणिक विचलन	T-मूल्य
उच्च मानसिक स्वास्थ्य	24	85	28.8	5.15	
निम्न मानसिक स्वास्थ्य	18	33.5	33.4		
$df=N_1+N_2-2=40(1.96)<t$ सार्थक अन्तर पाया गया।					

उपर्युक्त सारणी का अवलोकन करने पर उच्च मानसिक स्वास्थ्यवाले कक्षा उच्चतर माध्यमिक के छात्रों की संख्या 24 मध्यमान 85 तथा प्रमाणिक विचलन 28.8 है निम्न मानसिक स्वास्थ्य वाले छात्रों की संख्या 18 मध्यमान 33.5 तथा प्रमाणिक विचलन 33.4 है तथा स्वतंत्रता की कोटी $df=40$ है। दोनों स्तरों की तुलना करने के लिए ज मान की गणना की गई ज का मान 5.15 प्राप्त हुआ। मान की सार्थकता ज्ञात करने के लिए सारणी का अवलोकन किया गया जो स्वतंत्रता को अंश 0.05 स्तर के सारणी मान से अधिक है।

$t(40)=5.15, p<0.05$ होने के कारण स्पष्ट है कि उच्च एवं निम्न मानसिक स्वास्थ्यवाले उच्चतर माध्यमिक के छात्रों की विद्यालयीन वातावरण में सार्थक अंतरपाया गया। अतः परिकल्पना अस्वीकृत होती है।

परिकल्पना H03 उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्राओं के विद्यालयीन वातावरणका उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव में सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया जायेगा।

उपर्युक्त परिकल्पना को सत्यापित करने के लिए प्राप्त आंकड़ों को उच्च मानसिक स्वास्थ्य तथा निम्न मानसिक स्वास्थ्य वाले छात्राओं में बांटा गया है

सारणी क्रमांक - 3

उच्च एवं निम्न मानसिक स्वास्थ्य वाले उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यार्थियों की तालिका	तुलनात्मक समूह	प्रदत्तों की संख्या	मध्यमान (ड)	प्रमाणिक विचलन	T-मूल्य
उच्च मानसिक स्वास्थ्य	18	89	16.4	6.59	
निम्न मानसिक स्वास्थ्य	20	34.5	31.7		
$df=N_1+N_2-2=36(1.96)<t$ सार्थक अन्तर पाया गया।					

उपर्युक्त सारणी का अवलोकन करने पर उच्च मानसिक स्वास्थ्यवाले उच्चतर माध्यमिक के छात्राओं की संख्या 18 मध्यमान 89.4 तथा प्रमाणिक विचलन 16.4 है एवं निम्न मानसिक स्वास्थ्य वाले उच्चतर माध्यमिक के छात्राओं की संख्या 20 मध्यमान 34.5 तथा प्रमाणिक विचलन 31.7 है। तथा स्वतंत्रता की कोटी $df=36$ है जो स्तरों की तुलना करने के लिए ज मान की गणना की गई ज का मान 6.59 प्राप्त हुआ। मान की सार्थकता ज्ञात करने के लिए सारणी का अवलोकन किया गया। जो स्वतंत्रता के अंश 0.05 स्तर के सारणी मान से अधिक है।

$t(36)=6.59, p<0.05$ होने के कारण स्पष्ट है कि उच्च एवं निम्न मानसिक स्वास्थ्यवाले उच्चतर माध्यमिक के छात्राओं की विद्यालयीन वातावरणकी सार्थक अंतरपाया गया।

अतः परिकल्पना अस्वीकृत होती है

निष्कर्ष- परिकल्पनाH01

उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों के विद्यालयीन वातावरणका उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव में सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया जायेगा।

उपरोक्त परिकल्पना का अवलोकन करने के पश्चात $df=N1+N2-2=78(1.96)<t$ सार्थक अंतर पाया गया। अतः परिकल्पना अस्वीकृत होती है।

परिकल्पना H02

उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों के विद्यालयीन वातावरणका उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य परप्रभाव में सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया जायेगा।

उपरोक्त परिकल्पना का अवलोकन करने के पश्चात $df=N1+N2-2=40(1.96)<t$ सार्थक अंतर पाया गया। अतः परिकल्पना अस्वीकृत होती है।

परिकल्पनाH03

उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्राओं के विद्यालयीन वातावरणका उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव में सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया जायेगा।

उपरोक्त परिकल्पना का अवलोकन करने के पश्चात $df=N1+N2-2=36(1.96)<t$ सार्थकअंतर पाया गया। अतः परिकल्पना अस्वीकृत होती है।

सुझाव -

प्रस्तुत शोध समस्याके अध्ययन विश्लेषण और व्याख्या से जो निष्कर्ष प्राप्त हुये उन्ही के आधार पर निम्नलिखित सुझाव प्रस्तुत किये जा सकते हैं जो विद्यार्थियों की प्रगति में सहायक सिद्ध होंगे-

- 1.विद्यालय के प्राचार्य को छात्रों मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को ध्यान रखकर कार्य करना चाहिए।
- 2.शिक्षण के लिए शिक्षकों को नया तकनीकों का उपयोग करके शिक्षण कार्य को प्रभावशाली बनाया जा सके।
- 3.विद्यालयों के विभिन्न गतिविधियों में भाग लेने के लिएछात्रों को प्रोत्साहित करें।
- 4.अभिभावक को बच्चों की रुचि व योग्यतानुसार उन्हें विषय व व्यवसाय चयन करने में स्वतंत्र प्रदान करें।
5. स्कूलों में पढ़ाई के साथ-साथ अन्य क्रियाकलाप का आयोजन अधिक से अधिक करना चाहिए।

अनुकरणीय अध्ययन-

1. तकनीकी एवं गैर तकनीकी महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थियों की विद्यालयीन वातावरण का उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव का अध्ययन।
2. कला, विज्ञान एवं वाणिज्य विषय की स्नातकोत्तर विद्यार्थियों के विद्यालयीन वातावरण का उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव का अध्ययन।
3. किशोरी छात्राओं के विद्यालयीन वातावरण का उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव का अध्ययन।
4. माध्यमिक स्तर के ग्रामीण एवं शहरी विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की विद्यालयीन वातावरण का उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर पडने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन।
5. उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के अंग्रेजी माध्यम एवं हिंदी माध्यम विद्यार्थियों की विद्यालयीन वातावरण का उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव का अध्ययन

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

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'Sushasan Tihar 2026' (Good Governance Festival 2026): A strategic move of Vishnu Deo Sai Govt



Under the leadership of Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai, 'Sushasan Tihar 2026' (Good Governance Festival) is being organised in Chhattisgarh



Raipur: Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai once told media that, 'It's my primary objective to set free citizens from the hassle of making repeated rounds of government offices and to resolve issues related to revenue, drinking water, and pensions on the spot.'

Sushasan Tihar 2026 at a Glance: Campaign Duration May 1 to June 10. Mode of Implementation: 'Samadhan Shivirs' (Resolution Camps) are being organised—in clusters of 15-20 Gram Panchayats in rural areas, and on a ward-wise

cluster basis in urban areas.

Direct Resolution: Applications are being processed rapidly, and eligible beneficiaries are receiving the benefits of various schemes on the spot; a maximum time limit of one month has been set for this process.

Key Areas and Issues Covered: Revenue Matters: metamorphosis (transfer of title), partition, and demarcation.

Documentation: Income, caste, and domicile certificates.

Basic Amenities: Pending MNREGA wages, electricity

supply, transformers, and drinking water.

Schemes: Ration Cards, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Ayushman Cards, and Social Security Pensions.

Transparency and Monitoring: The administration is fully mobilised to ensure the success of this campaign, Presence of Ministers and Officials, Ministers, Members of Parliament (MPs), Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs), and senior officials are visiting the camps.

Chief Minister's Surprise Inspections: Chief Minister

Vishnu Deo Sai himself is conducting surprise inspections across various districts to assess the ground reality of the schemes and gather direct feedback from the beneficiaries.

By bridging the gap between the public and the administration, this campaign is setting an example for a transparent and responsive governance system.

Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai

Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai is confident of a strong performance to fulfill the commitments made by BJP while campaigning in the Vidhan Sabha elections.

His commitment to government schemes and areas of economic development demonstrates a skilled balance between welfare and growth.

I remember after just two days taking the oath of office in Raipur—becoming Chhattisgarh's fourth Chief Minister and the first from the tribal community to assume the post—Vishnu Deo Sai's schedule became incredibly hectic. On March 9, Union Defence Minister Rajnath Singh was in the city for a political event, which ran slightly longer than scheduled.

The Chief Minister had promised to visit an ashram located in the neighboring village of Sonpairi that evening; he had planned to return by 8:30 PM. As it grew late, Vishnu Deo Sai informed his aides that he might not be able to make it, but ultimately, acceding to the ashram head's insistence, he agreed to go. Vishnu Deo Sai finally departed at 9:00 PM and returned to

“ Iranian authorities have described the attack as a violation of international humanitarian law, arguing that the bridge was civilian infrastructure rather than a military target. Iranian media also pointed to discussions within the U.S. following congressional hearings involving Defence Secretary Pete Hegseth, where concerns were reportedly raised by lawmakers regarding the legality of attacks on rescue operations. Beyond the destruction itself, Iranian analysts believe the strikes reflected a broader geopolitical strategy aimed at destabilising Iran internally. The B1 corridor connects Tehran with northern and northwestern regions that have large Azeri populations. Karaj itself has a substantial Azeri community, while cities further northwest such as Tabriz are overwhelmingly Azeri.

the Chief Minister's residence after 11:00 PM.

Upon returning home, he found a large number of people from across the state waiting to meet him—many of whom had traveled from his home district of Jashpur, located approximately 450 kilometers from the capital. Some of those waiting feared that, given his busy day, the Chief Minister would be unable to meet with them. But perhaps they were unfamiliar with Vishnu Deo Sai's gentle and approachable nature.

Others praise his naturally inclusive behavior. A businessman from Korba, who has known him for many years, remarks, "Even if it takes another two hours, Vishnu

Deo-ji will meet everyone. This has been his attitude even during his time as an MLA. He understands the importance of personal connection." Just then, the Chief Minister appeared in the waiting room and greeted everyone, addressing many of them by name—a clear indication that, despite his rise in rank and stature, he remains grounded. By the time he finally found a moment to speak with media, it was already past midnight.

Having been entrusted with the leadership of the government by the BJP high command just months before the Lok Sabha elections, Vishnu Deo Sai was well aware of the arduous task lying ahead of him, yet remained confident

in his ability to accomplish it.

He told us (Media) ,
 "Prime Minister Modi has called upon us to ensure a qualitative improvement in the living standards of the poor, farmers, and tribals'. "My government will be guided by these very principles."

Each of Vishnu Deo Sai's predecessors had their own distinct policy focus. Ajit Jogi's tenure (2000–2003) centered on building infrastructure in the newly formed state; Raman Singh (2003–2018) continued this project while placing a strong emphasis on welfare schemes—particularly the Public Distribution System and healthcare services. Bhupesh Baghel's government (2018–2023) prioritised rural development and provided financial assistance to farmers through bonuses.

During his term so far ,
 Vishnu Deo Sai now articu-

lates his own distinct vision for Chhattisgarh and that is "Sushasan Tihar- 2026" .

One key aspect of this vision is the development of tribal regions. "The BJP has always been more deeply committed to the development of tribal communities," asserts Vishnu Deo Sai . "Our objective is to fulfill the basic needs of the tribals—housing, education, electricity, and sanitation."

Vishnu Deo Sai further once said that , "The government has identified several key sectors—such as food, water, housing, education, healthcare, and employment—as its primary areas of focus."

Scope of Work:

In an era where every political leader is projected as a distinct brand, the soft-spoken Vishnu Deo Sai becomes a face of Common man's Chief Minister .

On the critical issue like

tackling Maoism and in such a situation perhaps inevitable following the appointment of relatively junior ministers." Always, at the very top of Vishnu Deo Sai 's priority list is fulfilling the promises made in the BJP's election manifesto—which includes a cluster of welfare measures collectively termed "Modi Ki Guarantee."

Two of the most prominent among these promises are: the state government's procurement of 14.5 million tonnes of paddy from 2.4 million farmers at a rate of ₹3,100 per quintal—a figure significantly higher than the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of ₹2,183—and the 'Ram Lalla Darshan Yojana,' under which the many train carrying devotees to Ayodhya and taking care of them there as well . "All the promises made under 'Modi Ki Guarantee' are being fulfilled by Vishnu Deo Sai .



Do open relationships work? What Indian couples are learning

“ With rising acceptance of ethical non-monogamy in India, couples are testing whether openness strengthens relationships

There is a particular modern-world anxiety that clings to the idea of an open relationship: that it is either a sign of the evolution of a romantic equation or a prelude to collapse. In India, where the language of desire still struggles to keep pace with the reality of it, the question feels especially loaded: does opening a relationship save it, or simply delay its end? Or, more practically, does it just turn a two-person problem into a scheduling exercise to satiate their sexual and, sometimes, emotional cravings.

The numbers suggest we are, at the very least, willing to entertain the possibility of having an open relationship. A 2023 study by dating app Bumble found that nearly 60% of Indian singles are open to ethical non-monogamy, while a 2025–26 survey by Gleeden, the dating app for discreet encounters, in partnership with market research firm IPSOS, reported that 69% of Indians believe such arrangements are becoming socially acceptable. What, exactly, are we agreeing to, and who, precisely, has read the fine print.

Who's going to tell them?

A psychologist I spoke to in



2023 said we tend to treat the suggestion of an open relationship as a verdict rather than a conversation. In psychological terms, this reflects a kind of normative monogamy bias — the belief that any deviation from exclusivity signals failure. “People hear ‘open’ and assume ‘ending,’” she told me. “So they refuse to engage with what’s actually being asked.” It is a curious reflex: we would rather preserve the appearance of stability than examine its contents.

What complicates this further is the role of shame. In a culture that associates marriage with aspiration and expectation, the space to articulate sexual variance is limited. We are, as she put it, “conditioned into a script

before we have the vocabulary to question it.” Many people enter long-term partnerships before they have fully understood their own desires; exploration, then, arrives belatedly, layered with obligation and the occasional existential audit. “I would never advise someone to open a relationship,” she added, “just as I would never advise someone to get married.” Both, she implied, are decisions people make with great confidence and very little rehearsal.

For a close friend of mine, that fluency was hard-won. Four years into a relationship that had begun to feel, in her words, “politely stagnant” — the kind of stagnancy that looks perfectly functional from the outside — she and her partner arrived at an impasse.

"He is affectionate, deeply so," she says, "but not particularly adventurous. And I realised, slowly, that I was." The discrepancy did not present itself as conflict so much as absence — a sense that something unarticulated was shaping the edges of their intimacy.

What followed was a series of negotiations. They spoke about desire, at first, almost clinically: what was wanted, what was not, what might be possible without destabilising what already existed. Eventually, they agreed to open the relationship, but with a structure that resisted secrecy. Encounters would be shared and nothing would occur in isolation. "So we decided if we do this, we do it together." Not so much an open relationship as a group project with unusually high stakes.

The arrangement did not so much transform their relationship as recalibrate it. A period of inertia gave way to something more playful. They have now been together for 10 years. Marriage, they say, is beside the point. "We're not trying to fix something broken," she adds. "We're trying to keep something alive." Which, in long-term relationships, is no small feat.

If my friend's story comes across as a carefully managed expansion, a former colleague's arrangement is a reminder of how easily the language of

openness can be misapplied.

"My partner at the time proposed an open relationship with the assurance that it would strengthen what they had." She hesitated, but agreed. "There's a certain performance to being 'okay' with things now," she notes. "I think I confused that with actually being okay."

A confusion that exists alongside another performance — the reflexive allegiance to monogamy as the moral high ground. We are taught early that exclusivity is a virtue, and permanence, success. Against that backdrop, anything that strays begins to look more like a compromise, even when the reality is less binary.

At first, the arrangement was framed as mutual exploration. But the symmetry did not hold. "I realised that what we had wasn't openness," she says. "It was permission granted very unevenly."

Her critique is not of non-monogamy itself, but of the conditions required to sustain it. "People assume it's easier," she says. "In reality,

open arrangements demand more communication and more honesty than most couples are used to." In India, she argues, this difficulty is amplified by a broader discomfort with desire. "We don't talk about what we want, not without shame. So when you introduce a structure that depends entirely on transparency, it exposes how little practice we have at telling the truth."

The relationship did not survive.

A same-sex couple I was introduced to, married for three years, approach openness as a framework they revisit infrequently. One identifies as bisexual, the other as a lesbian; their relationship, they say, has always contained within it a recognition of difference.

"We don't treat it as opening the marriage," one told me. "We treat it as acknowledging that no one person can be everything, all the time." Consent is explicit, not assumed. Encounters outside the relationship are occasional, almost incidental, and always disclosed. "The conversation is the structure," the other partner tells me. "Not what happens after." Which is to say, the talking is the work; everything else is, at best, a subplot.

If monogamy has long functioned as a default, it is perhaps because it allows certain questions to remain unasked. Non-monogamy, by contrast, insists on articulation. It demands a level of emotional literacy that cannot