



Editor

Vision 2031: A Highly Developed Bastar Division



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Bastar Division, headquartered in Jagdalpur, comprises seven districts and is known for its rich tribal culture, forests, waterfalls, and natural resources. Officials believe that improved connectivity, peace, and investment will help unlock the region's full potential.



The Bastar Division of Chhattisgarh is set to undergo a historic transformation under the ambitious "Vision 2031" development roadmap. The initiative aims to make Bastar one of India's most developed tribal regions by 2031 through improvements in infrastructure, education, healthcare,

agriculture, tourism, employment, and tribal welfare. Speaking in Jagdalpur, Union Home Minister Amit Shah stated that the goal is to increase the average income of Bastar's residents up to six times by 2031. The development plan focuses on converting former security camps into service centers

that will provide banking, skill training, education, healthcare, and government services to remote villages. The vision also includes strengthening agriculture and animal husbandry. A large cooperative dairy network is planned across the region, with support for tribal families to improve livelihoods and income generation.

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region's full potential.

With Vision 2031, the government hopes to transform Bastar from a region once affected by insurgency into a model of inclusive growth, prosperity, and sustainable development, while preserving its unique tribal heritage.

CM Sai Extends Congratulations and Best Wishes on Completion of 12 Years of Prime Minister Modi's Leadership

Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai writes an open letter to express gratitude for all the supports from Union Government on the occasion of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's completing successful 12 years in the office on Wednesday June 10, 2026

Raipur: Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai has extended his congratulations and best wishes to Prime Minister Narendra Modi on completion of 12 years of his leadership on Wednesday June 10, 2026 .

In a letter to the Prime Minister, Sai expressed gratitude for the unprecedented support provided by the Central Government towards the development of Chhattisgarh.

Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai stated that schemes implemented under the Prime Minister's visionary, decisive, and public-welfare-oriented leadership have accelerated Chhattisgarh's development and played a crucial role in delivering the benefits of government programs to the last person in the state.

In the letter, Chief Minister Sai noted that as a result of the Central Government's policy prioritising security and development in Naxal-affected



areas, Chhattisgarh has received assistance worth ₹2,080.29 crore under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme. Additionally, initiatives such as the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), Security Related Expenditure (SRE), the provision of modern weaponry, jungle warfare training, and air support have strengthened security forces and given the state a decisive edge in the fight against Naxalism.

The Chief Minister mentioned that the Union Ministry of Rural Development has approved the construction of 391 roads spanning 3,222 kilometers and 88 major bridges in Naxal-affected areas at a cost of ₹2,377 crore. These projects have strengthened

both development and security by connecting remote areas—including Bastar—to the mainstream.

Highlighting the reforms in financial strengthening achieved under the Prime Minister's leadership, the Chief Minister further noted that increasing the states' share in central taxes from 32 percent to 42 percent has granted Chhattisgarh unprecedented financial autonomy.

He remarked that over the past 12 years, the state has received ₹3,46,806 crore as its share of central taxes and ₹1,43,328 crore in assistance for various schemes. Additionally, the state has received ₹22,021 crore under the special assistance scheme for capital investment and

₹22,600 crore as GST compensation.

Highlighting road infrastructure development as a major achievement of the Central Government, the Chief Minister asserted that approvals worth ₹4,468 crore under the Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) and ₹35,766 crore for the development of National Highways have been granted. This has accelerated key projects such as the Raipur-Visakhapatnam, Bilaspur-Dhanbad, and Raipur-Durg bypass roads, leading to a historic improvement in the state's connectivity.

Regarding rural development, the Chief Minister noted that housing units have been sanctioned for 24.50 lakh eligible beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin), with approximately 19.70 lakh houses already completed. Under MGNREGA, ₹39,123 crore has been spent over the last 12 years, generating 152 crore person-days of employment. Toilet facilities have been provided to 36.44 lakh families with assistance amounting to ₹2,398 crore under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

The Chief Minister emphasised that approvals totaling ₹7,951 crore have been received for the construction of 13,040 kilometers of roads and 347 bridges across various phases of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Furthermore, approvals have been granted for ₹2,007 crore for 2,902 kilometers of roads under PM-JANMAN and ₹2,246 crore for 2,427 kilometers of roads under PMGSY-4.

Highlighting the agricultural sector, the Chief Minister mentioned that ₹10,784 crore has been directly transferred to the accounts of 25.51 lakh farmers in the state under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana. Additionally, premium assistance amounting to ₹5,064 crore has been provided under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. Additionally, the agricultural sector has received extensive support through schemes such as the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, the National Food Security Mission, the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, and other central initiatives.

Commending the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana and the National Food Security Act in the realm of food security, the Chief Minister wrote that food grains are being provided monthly to 1.99 crore members across 56 lakh ration card-holding families in the state. The Central Government provides an annual subsidy of approximately ₹5,600 crore for this purpose. Under the Ujjwala Yojana, free gas connections have been provided to 39.54 lakh women.

Highlighting reforms in the mining sector, the Chief Minister noted that over 62 mineral blocks have been successfully auctioned in the state, which are expected to generate over ₹4.34 lakh crore in future revenue. A total of 81,553 development projects have been completed using funds exceeding ₹17,887 crore mobilised through the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) and the PMKKKY.

The Chief Minister

described initiatives such as the Pradhan Mantri JANMAN Yojana, the Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan, and the recognition of forest rights as historic steps for tribal development. He stated that 56,569 PVTG families in the state are benefiting from these schemes, and 4.83 lakh individual as well as over 48,000 community forest rights titles have been distributed.

Regarding women and child development, the Chief Minister informed that, with the support of the Central Government, 11,490 Anganwadi centers have been upgraded to 'Saksham Anganwadis,' and 2,264 new centers have been sanctioned. Additionally, 42 'Sakhi' One-Stop Centers are operational across all districts of the state.

Regarding the health sector, the Chief Minister stated that healthcare services have expanded significantly through the Ayushman Bharat, National Health Mission, and Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission. There are 5,499 Ayushman Arogya Mandirs operational in the state. Additionally, approvals have been secured for 91 Block Public Health Units, 28 District Public Health Laboratories, and 23 Critical Care Blocks.

In the realm of skill development and employment, the Chief Minister noted that 18,330 youths have received training under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana. Under the PM Vishwakarma Yojana, 82,952 beneficiaries have undergone training, while 17 ITI institutes have been

upgraded through the STRIVE project.

The Chief Minister further mentioned that as many as 31.37 lakh rural families have been linked to 2.88 lakh self-help groups through the National Rural Livelihood Mission (Bihar). Financial assistance exceeding ₹1,661 crore has been provided to these groups. Under the 'Lakhpati Didi' initiative, 10.42 lakh women are becoming economically empowered and carving out a new identity for themselves.

Regarding digital connectivity, the Chief Minister informed that 1,247 mobile towers have been installed in the state's remote and Naxal-affected areas through the Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN), and approval has been granted for 577 new towers, thereby connecting thousands of villages to digital services.

Highlighting the union Government's support in the energy sector, the Chief Minister stated that assistance worth approximately ₹2,808 crore has been provided for rural electrification and the development of power infrastructure. Under the PM Surya Ghar Yojana, solar plants have been installed in over 64,000 households in the state, and subsidies amounting to ₹362 crore have been provided to 46,649 families. Accentuating the support provided by the Central Government in sectors such as tourism, sports, industry, village industries, land record modernisation, and digital governance, the Chief Minister noted that these initi-

atives have propelled Chhattisgarh to new heights of development, good governance, and self-reliance.

In his letter, Chief Minister Sai specifically acknowledged the Union Government's support for tourism, culture, and sports infrastructure. He noted that under the 'Swadesh Darshan' scheme, tourism facilities have been developed in tribal regions—including Jashpur, Sarguja, Bilaspur, and Jagdalpur—at a cost of ₹94.23 crore. The Maa Bamleshwari Temple area in Dongargarh has been developed at a cost of ₹48.43 crore under the 'PRASHAD' scheme.

Additionally, the construction of the Chitrotpala Film City and the Tribal and Cultural Convention Center in Naya Raipur, costing ₹147.66 crore, will establish a new identity for the state on the cultural and tourism map. Under the 'Khelo India' scheme, financial assistance of ₹48 crore has been provided for sports infrastructure development across eight districts, along with ₹5 crore for the Centre of Excellence at Bahatrai.

The Chief Minister remarked that hosting the inaugural 'Khelo India Tribal Games' and receiving ₹17 crore in assistance for the event is a matter of pride for Chhattisgarh.

The Chief Minister also underlined the Union Government's contribution to the preservation of village industries, handicrafts, sericulture, and traditional arts. He stated that the proposed 'PM Ekta Mall' in Raipur, to be built at a cost of ₹200 crore, will

provide national and global market access for the state's handicrafts, handloom products, and ODOP (One District One Product) items. Under the National Handloom Development Programme, 4,694 weavers have benefited, while special projects have been approved to empower 2,400 artisans under the Handicraft Cluster Development Scheme. Furthermore, thousands of farmers and women beneficiaries have been economically empowered through sericulture development programs.

In the letter, highlighting innovations in the fields of land record modernization, digital administration, and good governance, the Chief Minister stated that initiatives such as the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme, SVAMITVA Yojana, AgriStack, and the Farmer Registry have made administration more transparent and citizen-centric.

The state has received a special assistance grant of ₹598 crore from the Government of India for the year 2025-26 in recognition of its outstanding performance. He noted that Chhattisgarh has become the first state in the country to fully implement an auto-mutation system across both urban and rural areas. Over the past year, more than two lakh cases have undergone auto-mutation, and the digitization of over 32 lakh documents has made citizen services online and transparent.

Grand campaign of water conservation: MNREGA is increasing water reserves, greenery and livelihood in villages of Chhattisgarh



‘Mor Gaon-Mor Paani’ campaign became a public movement for water conservation, employment and rural prosperity got new momentum

Raipur: Amidst climate change, uncertain rainfall and increasing water crisis, a massive public campaign is taking shape in Chhattisgarh regarding water conservation. Water conservation, employment generation, green development and livelihood promotion are being simultaneously carried forward across the state through the ‘Mor Gaon-Mor Paani’ campaign run under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA). Water

conservation is no longer just a matter of government schemes, but is developing into a comprehensive social initiative driven by public participation.

Under the campaign, more than one lakh water conservation and promotion works are being constructed in the state at a cost of approximately Rs 1610 crore. These include ponds, dams, check dams, water conservation structures, staggered contour trenches, farm ponds and other water

conservation works. The objective of these assets is to retain maximum amount of rain water in the soil, promote ground water recharge and strengthen water availability in rural areas.

Through these works, employment is being provided to more than 11 lakh workers every day in the state, of which 57 percent are women. Thus, this campaign of water conservation is becoming a medium for conservation of natural resources as well as for women

empowerment and strengthening the rural economy.

Creating livelihood through water conservation

The state government has also taken important steps towards directly linking water conservation with rural livelihoods. Construction of 13,065 livelihood huts on private land of sensitive and weaker sections of the society has been completed. Through these assets, rural families are getting opportunities for fishing, horticulture, vegetable production and other income enhancing activities.

Similarly, 624 community ponds are being developed under the 'Nava Tariya-Aay ke Zaria' initiative. Initiatives have been taken to link these water structures with the livelihoods of self-help groups, especially women groups, thereby developing an effective model of water conservation and economic empowerment.

Trench on hills, water harvesting in plains

Staggered Contour Trench (SCT) is being constructed on slopes and hilly terrain in many areas of the state. These structures stop the rapid flow of rain water and allow it to get absorbed into the ground. The action reduces soil erosion, improves ground water level and provides necessary moisture to the plantations. This coordinated effort of water conservation and tree plantation is increasing the green cover and strengthening the environmental balance.

New direction for water



The state government has also taken important steps towards directly linking water conservation with rural livelihoods. Construction of 13,065 livelihood huts on private land of sensitive and weaker sections of the society has been completed. Through these assets, rural families are getting opportunities for fishing, horticulture, vegetable production and other income enhancing activities.

conservation through technology

A key feature of the 'Mor Gaon-Mor Paani' campaign is the use of modern technologies. GIS based stream planning, CLART app and watershed principles are being used for scientific planning and quality implementation of works.

Jaldoot system has been implemented to monitor ground water level, through which water level of open wells is being measured regularly. Work is also being done towards preparing water budget by publicly displaying water level information at Gram Panchayat level.

Model of transparency and public participation

To ensure transparency in the implementation of MNREGA, QR code based information system has been developed in every Gram Panchayat. Through the system, villagers can get information about approved and completed works in their village. People's participation and

monitoring are also being promoted through Employment Day, Housing Day, Social Audit and Jan Samvad programmes.

From partnership to partnership

With the active participation of public representatives, Panchayats, self-help groups, youth, social organisations and rural communities, this water conservation campaign has taken the form of a mass movement. Continuous efforts are being made to make water conservation a part of people's daily behavior through gram sabhas, awareness campaigns and community efforts.

Chhattisgarh's 'Mor Gaon-Mor Paani' campaign is today showing that a sustainable and inclusive model of rural development can be developed by combining water conservation, employment, women empowerment, technological innovation and community participation. The campaign is not just an effort to save water, but is also laying a new foundation for prosperity, self-reliance and environmental balance in the villages.

JOURNALISTS ARE TRUE WARRIORS OF DEMOCRACY-CG CM - By KUMAR BAHUKHANDI



Their Role in Guiding Society Is Crucial, Remarks by Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai — In Context and Depth

Executive Summary

On May 30, 2026, Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai made a significant public statement affirming that journalists are the true warriors of democracy and that their role in guiding and informing society is crucial. This report provides a comprehensive analysis of that statement within its political, historical, and journalistic context, examining who CM Vishnu Deo Sai is, the current state of press freedom in India, the constitutional foundations supporting a free press, the responsibilities of journalists in a democracy, and the challenges facing media professionals in India today.

A sitting Chief Minister's declaration that journalists serve as warriors of democracy carries significant weight—especially when juxtaposed with India's sliding rank (157th out of 180 countries) on the 2026 RSF World Press Freedom Index.

Part I: Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai — Background & Governance
1.1 Political Biography



Vishnu Deo Sai was born on February 21, 1964, in Bagiya village in what is now Chhattisgarh (then Madhya Pradesh). He is a senior politician of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and was sworn in as the fourth Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh on December 13, 2023, following the BJP's decisive victory in the state assembly elections. He succeeded Congress leader Bhupesh Baghel.

Sai holds the historic dis-

inction of being the first tribal leader to serve as Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh under the BJP, representing the Kunkuri constituency in the state assembly. His elevation was widely seen as a recognition of the significant tribal population of Chhattisgarh, which constitutes roughly 32% of the state's demographics.

1.2 The Sushasan Tihar 2026 Governance Initiative

CM Sai's statement about journalists came in the context

of his administration's Sushasan Tihar (Good Governance Festival) 2026, a statewide campaign running from May 1 to June 10, 2026. The initiative directs all District Collectors to ensure time-bound resolution of public grievances, with camps held in both rural and urban areas.

A defining feature of Sushasan Tihar has been Sai's unannounced visits to villages — including Lokhan village in Kabirdham district — where he engaged directly with citizens, inspected development projects, and even participated in community activities. This approach of ground-level, real-time governance has drawn wide media attention and forms the backdrop against which his praise of journalism must be understood: a government that values transparency must, logically, value a free press.

QUOTE

"Time-bound resolution of public complaints is the cornerstone of good governance." — Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai, Sushasan Tihar 2026

1.3 Key Governance Achievements Under CM Sai

Since assuming office in December 2023, the Sai government has pursued several flagship initiatives:

Mahtari Vandan Yojana: Financial assistance of Rs 14,306.33 crores disbursed through 22 instalments to approximately 70 lakh women of Chhattisgarh. The year 2026 was declared 'Mahtari Gaurav Varsh' to showcase women's empowerment.

Healthcare: 77.2 lakh fami-

lies are now eligible for free treatment up to Rs 5 lakhs annually under the Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh Health Assistance Scheme, with a budget of Rs 1,500 crores.

Agriculture: Paddy procurement in 2024–25 reached 149.25 lakh tonnes at Rs 3,100 per quintal, a significant support price for farmers.

Industrial Investment: Rs 7.83 lakh crores in investment proposals attracted under Vision 2047-aligned Industrial Policy, spanning IT, semiconductors, healthcare, green energy, and logistics.

Naxal Operations: Large-scale security operations in Maoist zones, including the Karreguttalu Hill Operation in May 2025, supplemented by the Niyad Nellanar ('Your Good Village') scheme delivering 25 basic services to previously unreachable areas.

Part II: Deconstructing the Statement — What It Means

2.1 "Journalists Are True Warriors of Democracy"

The metaphor of 'warrior' is deliberately powerful. In Indian political culture, it evokes courage, sacrifice, and service to a higher cause. By labelling journalists warriors, CM Sai:

Elevates journalism from a profession to a civic vocation with moral weight.

Implies that the pursuit of truth involves struggle, risk, and resistance to pressure.

Places journalists alongside other protectors of the democratic order — the judiciary, legislature, and executive.

Acknowledges that holding power accountable is an act requiring bravery, not mere

routine.

The word 'true' (sachche) adds emphasis — it distinguishes genuine, fearless journalism from those who may compromise editorial independence for commercial or political convenience.

2.2 "Their Role in Guiding Society Is Crucial"

The phrase 'guiding society' reveals a particular vision of journalism's function — not merely reactive (reporting events) but proactive (setting the moral, civic, and informational agenda of a community). This is consistent with the classical Fourth Estate theory articulated by Edmund Burke in the 18th century, which positioned the press as an independent check on the three branches of government.

In the Indian democratic context, this is especially significant given the plurality of languages, communities, and literacy levels across Chhattisgarh. Regional journalists — writing in Hindi, Chhattisgarhi, and local dialects — serve as the primary information conduit for millions of citizens who may not access national English-language media. Their role in translating complex governance decisions into accessible civic knowledge is indeed crucial.

CONCEPT

The 'Fourth Estate' concept holds that the press, as the fourth pillar of democracy after the legislature, executive, and judiciary, serves an indispensable watchdog and informational function in any functioning democratic society.

Part III: Press Freedom in India — The 2026 Landscape

3.1 The RSF World Press Freedom Index 2026

The backdrop against which CM Sai's statement must be evaluated is sobering. On April 30, 2026, Reporters Without Borders (RSF) released its 25th World Press Freedom Index, marking a historic global decline. For the first time in the index's history, over half the world's countries were classified under 'difficult' or 'very serious' categories for press freedom.

India ranked 157th out of 180 countries — a fall of six places from its 151st position in 2025, placing it firmly in the 'very serious' category. India now ranks behind both Bangladesh and Pakistan on this index.

The RSF highlighted multiple systemic issues affecting journalism in India in 2026:

Violence Against Journalists: A documented rise in physical attacks, threats, and harassment of reporters in the field, particularly those covering sensitive topics.

Concentrated Media Ownership: Highly concentrated ownership of major media outlets, with outlets increasingly displaying overt political alignment, reducing editorial diversity.

Judicial Harassment: Rising use of legal mechanisms — including sedition laws, defamation suits, and national security legislation — against investigative journalists.

Digital Censorship: The November 2025 rules pub-

lished under the Digital Personal Data Protection Act (2023) have raised serious concerns about online press freedom.

Online Abuse Campaigns: Coordinated digital harassment targeting journalists, particularly women journalists, creating a chilling effect on reporting.

Independent Journalism Under Pressure: The journalists doing democracy's most important work — covering the voiceless, rural communities, and holding both business and government to account — are largely independent reporters who lack institutional protection.

RSF NOTE

The average score of all 180 countries on the RSF Index has never been so low in 25 years, signalling a global crisis for press freedom that extends well beyond India's borders.

3.3 The Government's Response to the Index

The Indian government has historically dismissed such international rankings as biased or politically motivated. However, many independent journalists within India acknowledge operating under significant self-censorship. The RSF specifically notes that major publications sometimes back away from defending their reporters when those journalists face legal action from ruling party functionaries.

This tension — between official rhetoric celebrating journalism (as in CM Sai's statement) and the structural realities documented by

watchdogs — forms the central paradox that any serious analysis of this topic must confront.

Part IV: Constitutional Framework for Press Freedom in India

4.1 Article 19(1)(a) — Freedom of Speech and Expression

The Indian Constitution does not explicitly mention 'press freedom,' but the Supreme Court of India has consistently held that freedom of the press is included within the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a). This right, however, is subject to reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2), which allows the State to impose limitations in the interests of sovereignty, security, public order, decency, or contempt of court.

The balancing act between these provisions has been the subject of landmark judicial decisions. In *Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras* (1950), the Supreme Court affirmed that freedom of the press was essential to political liberty and the democratic form of governance. In *Brij Bhushan v. State of Delhi* (1950), the Court struck down prior restraint on publications.

4.2 Directive Principles and the Press

Article 51A of the Constitution lists Fundamental Duties, one of which (Article 51A(h)) requires citizens to 'develop the scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform.' This is consistent with the role of journalism as an engine of

public inquiry. Additionally, Directive Principles of State Policy encourage the State to promote conditions under which citizens can exercise their fundamental rights effectively — including the right to access information.

4.3 The Right to Information Act, 2005

Complementing press freedom is the Right to Information Act (RTI), 2005, which empowers journalists (and all citizens) to formally request information from government bodies. RTI has been a transformative tool for investigative reporting in India, enabling the exposure of corruption, governance failures, and public fund misappropriation. However, activists and journalists using RTI have also faced harassment and, in several documented cases, violence.

Part V: The Role of Journalists in a Democracy

5.1 The Watchdog Function

Across democratic theory, the press's primary role is to act as a watchdog — scrutinising the exercise of public power and exposing misuse, corruption, or incompetence. CM Sai's characterisation of journalists as warriors directly invokes this function: the watchdog must be willing to bark, even when doing so invites retaliation.

In Chhattisgarh specifically, investigative journalism has historically played a critical role in documenting tribal land rights violations, corruption in welfare schemes, and the human costs of Naxal-related security operations. This kind of reporting is dan-

“ Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai's declaration on May 30, 2026 — that journalists are true warriors of democracy and that their role in guiding society is crucial — is both a recognition and a challenge. It recognises the irreplaceable democratic function of journalism in a diverse, complex, and developing democracy like India. It challenges the political establishment — including his own government — to match its celebration of the press with concrete protections and structural support.

As India confronts its 157th global ranking on the 2026 RSF Press Freedom Index, statements from senior political leaders affirming the value of journalism take on heightened importance. They matter not merely as ceremonial acknowledgment, but as public commitments that the political class, civil society, and the journalistic community itself can hold leaders accountable to.

gerous work — and calling such journalists warriors is not rhetorical excess.

5.2 The Agenda-Setting Function

Beyond watchdog journalism, media also shapes the public agenda — determining which issues citizens see as important. In a state as linguistically and geographically diverse as Chhattisgarh, with vast rural populations spread across dense forests, regional journalists perform the irreplaceable function of connecting distant communities to the democratic process.

Studies in media theory consistently show that what the press covers shapes what government prioritises. CM Sai's governance model — which explicitly includes press briefings and seeking suggestions from civil society — acknowledges this agenda-setting power.

5.3 The Information Bridge

Perhaps the most practical function of journalism in a democratic developing-country context is as an information bridge — translating government policies and schemes into accessible knowledge for ordinary citizens. For millions of Chhattisgarh residents, a local journalist is their primary source of information about:

- Welfare entitlements and how to access them (e.g., Mahtari Vandan Yojana)

- Legal rights and protections

- Health advisories and public safety information

- Electoral processes and civic participation

- Economic opportunities and government schemes for

farmers and entrepreneurs

Without this bridge function, government schemes remain unimplemented not due to lack of resources, but lack of awareness among their intended beneficiaries.

5.4 Platform for Public Discourse

Democratic governance requires a public sphere where competing ideas, values, and interests can be debated. Journalism creates and maintains this sphere. In a state with significant ethnic, religious, and socioeconomic diversity, the media's role in providing a platform for multiple voices — including marginalized communities — is foundational to social cohesion and democratic legitimacy.

Part VI: Challenges Facing Journalists in Chhattisgarh and India

6.1 Physical Safety

Chhattisgarh has historically been one of India's most challenging regions for journalists, given the ongoing conflict between security forces and Maoist insurgents in the Bastar region. Reporters covering these areas — often local, poorly resourced, and without institutional backing — face risks from multiple directions: accusations of Maoist sympathy from security forces, and targeting by armed groups suspicious of state ties.

6.2 Legal Vulnerabilities

Across India, including Chhattisgarh, journalists face increasing use of legal tools to silence coverage:

- Defamation cases (both

civil and criminal) filed by powerful individuals or corporations.

- First Information Reports (FIRs) under sedition provisions, national security laws, or the IT Act.

- Contempt of court proceedings for reporting on judicial matters.

The Digital Personal Data Protection Act (2023) rules of November 2025, which observers fear could be used to limit digital reporting and access to government data.

6.3 Economic Pressures

The economics of journalism in India have deteriorated significantly. Advertising revenues — particularly for regional print and broadcast media — have declined with the shift to digital platforms. This economic fragility makes media organisations susceptible to advertiser pressure (particularly from government advertising, which is a major revenue source for regional outlets), creating structural incentives for self-censorship.

As one observer noted in 2026: the 'labour reporter' — once a staple of major newspapers like The Hindu and the Times of India — has largely disappeared. The working class, the rural poor, and other marginalised groups remain systematically underreported in mainstream media, which is increasingly oriented toward audiences with purchasing power.

6.4 Digital and Online Threats

The digital transformation of media has brought both new freedoms and new dangers. On one hand, independ-

ent journalists and citizen journalists can now publish and reach audiences without relying on institutional backing. On the other hand:

Coordinated online harassment campaigns — particularly targeting women journalists — create serious chilling effects.

The spread of disinformation erodes public trust in all journalism, making it harder for credible reporters to perform their democratic function.

Platform dependence means that changes in social media algorithms can effectively silence independent voices.

Doxxing and cyberstalking of journalists have become documented threats.

Part VII: Analysis — The Significance of CM Sai's Statement

7.1 Political Context

CM Sai's remarks were made in the context of World Press Freedom Day 2026 (observed May 3) and the broader Sushasan Tihar governance campaign. His government's emphasis on transparency — public camps, surprise inspections, direct citizen feedback — creates a rhetorical alignment with press freedom values. Whether this alignment translates into structural protections for journalists in Chhattisgarh is a question that observers will continue to assess.

7.2 The Gap Between Rhetoric and Reality

India's 157th ranking on the RSF Index demonstrates that official celebrations of

journalism coexist with systematic pressures on independent media. This is not unique to any one party or state — it reflects a deeper structural tension in Indian democracy between the rhetoric of press freedom and the practice of governance.

For CM Sai's statement to be more than ceremonial, it would need to be accompanied by:

Robust legal protections for journalists in Chhattisgarh — including expedited resolution of cases filed against reporters.

Transparent and equitable distribution of government advertising to media organisations, rather than using it as leverage over editorial content.

Active protection of journalists covering conflict zones, particularly in the Bastar region.

Institutional support for independent and freelance journalists who lack the protection of large media houses.

7.3 The Enduring Truth

Regardless of the political context in which it was made, CM Sai's core assertion — that journalists are warriors of democracy and that their role in guiding society is crucial — reflects a truth affirmed by democratic theory, constitutional law, and the lived experience of communities that have benefited from fearless reporting.

The journalist who exposes a corrupt official, the reporter who documents the plight of displaced tribal families, the editor who publishes uncomfortable truths about govern-

ance failures — these individuals serve the democratic system in ways that are as important as any formal institution. They deserve not just rhetorical celebration, but structural protection, economic sustainability, and the freedom to perform their function without fear.

Conclusion

Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai's declaration on May 30, 2026 — that journalists are true warriors of democracy and that their role in guiding society is crucial — is both a recognition and a challenge. It recognises the irreplaceable democratic function of journalism in a diverse, complex, and developing democracy like India. It challenges the political establishment — including his own government — to match its celebration of the press with concrete protections and structural support.

As India confronts its 157th global ranking on the 2026 RSF Press Freedom Index, statements from senior political leaders affirming the value of journalism take on heightened importance. They matter not merely as ceremonial acknowledgment, but as public commitments that the political class, civil society, and the journalistic community itself can hold leaders accountable to.

In a democracy, the warriors of the press and the warriors of governance ultimately serve the same sovereign: the people. The health of democracy depends on both doing their jobs with courage, integrity, and independence.

Rajya Sabha Elections: All BJP candidates win unopposed in MP and Gujarat; Congress wins a seat in Rajasthan

The results of the Rajya Sabha elections in Madhya Pradesh have been decided unopposed, with all three BJP candidates securing victory. Similarly, all four BJP candidates in Gujarat have also won their Rajya Sabha seats unopposed.

The results of the Rajya Sabha elections in Madhya Pradesh have been decided unopposed, with all three BJP candidates securing victory. Similarly, all four BJP candidates in Gujarat have also won their Rajya Sabha seats unopposed. Following the Supreme Court's stance, the Rajya Sabha election results in Madhya Pradesh were finalized unopposed. The contest for the state's third Rajya Sabha seat ended after the Returning Officer rejected the nomination papers of Congress candidate Meenakshi Natarajan.

During the nomination process, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) had accused the Congress candidate of concealing information regarding criminal cases or court notices in her affidavit. Her nomination papers were cancelled following an examination of the objections and a subsequent hearing. Consequently, the three BJP candidates—Tarun Chugh, Rajnish Agrawal, and Mahesh Kevat—were elected unopposed as Rajya Sabha MPs. According to reports, all



three BJP candidates have received their certificates of victory and have reached the Rajya Sabha unopposed.

A Supreme Court bench comprising Justice Prashant Kumar Mishra and Justice Atul S. Chandurkar heard a plea by Meenakshi Natarajan seeking a stay on the Returning Officer's order cancelling her nomination. Citing a previous Supreme Court ruling, the bench stated that the court should not interfere during the election process.

Although Meenakshi's counsel, Abhishek Manu Singhvi, argued that the court should allow the election to proceed while withholding the declaration of results pending a final order, the court dismissed the argument.

Gujarat Rajya Sabha Elections

In the elections for four Rajya Sabha seats in Gujarat, all four BJP candidates were elected unopposed. Raju Shukla, Mansinh Parmar, Mukesh Rathwa, and Jitendra Kanjariya secured victory.

With this, Gujarat now has 11 MPs in the Rajya Sabha, all of whom belong to the BJP. The next Rajya Sabha elections will be held in 2029; until then, the Congress party will not have any MPs from Gujarat.

It is worth noting that all three Rajya Sabha candidates in Rajasthan have also won unopposed. BJP's Satish Poonia and Alka Gurjar won two seats, while Congress's Neeraj Dangi won one seat.

Karnataka Rajya Sabha Elections

All four candidates contesting the Rajya Sabha elections from Karnataka were declared elected unopposed on Thursday. Congress leaders Mallikarjun Kharge, Pawan Khera, and Mansoor Khan, along with BJP-backed M. Nagaraju, were elected unopposed as Rajya Sabha members. K.M. Vishalakshi, the Secretary of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly and the Returning Officer, officially announced the election of the four candidates and handed over their certificates.

SC Says Homemakers Are Nation Builders, Fixes 30,000 Notional Income

“ A bench comprising Justices Sanjay Karol and N. Kotiswar Singh fixed a notional monthly income of ₹30,000 for assessing the loss of services rendered by homemakers



In a significant ruling recognising the economic value of unpaid domestic work, the Supreme Court has held that homemakers are “nation builders” and that the loss of domestic-care services must be treated as a separate head of compensation in legal claims.

A bench comprising Justices Sanjay Karol and N. Kotiswar Singh fixed a notional monthly income of ₹30,000 for assessing the loss of services rendered by homemakers.

Emphasising the crucial

role played by homemakers in families and society, the Court observed that their contribution extends beyond household management and contributes to nation-building.

“Housewives contribute to the household. They are nation builders. They build the nation. How do you assess that contribution and monetise it? The word ‘homemaker’ would now acquire the acronym of ‘nation builder,’” the bench remarked.

The Court also directed that the loss of domestic care

be recognised as an additional head of compensation, acknowledging the substantial yet often unremunerated contribution of homemakers.

Further, the bench expressed hope that Chief Justices of all High Courts would monitor the implementation of the directions issued in this regard.

The ruling is being viewed as an important step towards recognising the economic and social value of unpaid household work performed by homemakers across the country.

Plans underway to bring milk production and irrigation to Bastar, provide jobs to youth, and give villages a new identity-Sai

“ Major pledge to double incomes in Bastar: Target set to raise every family’s income to ₹30,000 per month within three years

Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai presents vision for a developed Chhattisgarh at NITI Aayog meeting

New Delhi : Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai presented a new vision of a Naxalism-free Bastar to the nation during the 11th meeting of the NITI Aayog Governing Council, chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Thursday June 11, 2026 . He stated that Bastar, having endured decades of violence, is now set to become a model for economic resurgence, employment, education, tourism, and agriculture-based development, Sai added.

During the meeting, the Chief Minister presented a comprehensive action plan to double the income of tribal families in Bastar, usher in a “milk revolution,” expand irrigation facilities across 32,000 hectares, develop tourism into a major industry, and boost investment in modern sectors like AI and semiconductors. He noted that rapid progress is being made to transform Chhattisgarh into a developed state, in alignment with the



Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai presents vision for a developed Chhattisgarh at NITI Aayog meeting held in New Delhi on Thursday June 11, 2026

“Viksit Bharat 2047” (Developed India 2047) vision.

Union Ministers, Chief Ministers of various states, Lieutenant Governors of Union Territories, the Vice-Chairman and members of NITI Aayog, and senior officials attended the meeting held at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

Chief Minister Sai stated that Bastar is moving towards a new identity. Efforts are being made to boost milk production, plans are being formulated to bring water to farmlands, digital health facili-

ties are reaching villages, and continuous efforts are underway to connect the youth with employment opportunities.

He informed that a target has been set to raise the monthly income of families in Bastar to ₹30,000 over the next three years. Currently, approximately 85 percent of families in Bastar earn less than ₹15,000 per month. The government is working to strengthen the economic status of rural families through agriculture, animal husbandry, forest produce, small-scale



Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai along with Union ministers and Chief ministers of various States poses for a photograph during the 11th meeting of the NITI Aayog Governing Council, chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Thursday June 11, 2026

industries, and various welfare schemes, CM Sai continued .

The Chief Minister added that the “dairy model” is being rapidly implemented in Bastar. Under this initiative, a plan has been formulated to provide milch cows and buffaloes to tribal families. The objective is to create a sustainable source of income in the villages. This initiative will generate employment for women and youth and boost new economic activities in villages, such as dairy centers, milk collection, transportation, and local markets.

He mentioned that two major projects, costing over ₹2,000 crore, are being launched to enhance irrigation facilities. These projects will provide irrigation coverage to an area of 32,000 hectares. The year-round availability of water in the Indravati river region will improve agriculture and boost production, enabling farmers to cultivate vegetables, fruits, and other cash crops alongside

paddy.

The Chief Minister stated that digital health profiles for approximately 36 lakh people are being created to strengthen healthcare services in the remote areas of Bastar. This will ensure the secure maintenance of records regarding patient treatment, illnesses, and medications, while providing doctors with timely and accurate information. Rural areas, women, and the elderly will benefit the most from this initiative.

He informed that approximately 200 security camps established in Bastar are now being developed into “Seva Dera” (Service Hubs). Through these centers, villagers are being provided access to benefits from 371 Central and State government schemes—including rations, pensions, Ayushman cards, banking, healthcare, and education—all under one roof.

The Chief Minister said that the government is developing

Chitrakot and the Buddhist pilgrimage site of Sirpur into world-class tourist destinations. Activities such as water sports, adventure sports, and jungle safaris are being expanded in Bastar, while work is underway in Sirpur on a Global Meditation Center, a museum, and the development of the Mahanadi riverfront.

He noted that tourism has the potential to become a major source of employment. Tourist arrivals generate jobs for those in the hotel and transport sectors, as well as for guides, artisans, shopkeepers, and local entrepreneurs. Developing Bastar into a global tourism hub will increase employment and self-employment opportunities for thousands of young people.

Chief Minister Shri Vishnu Deo Sai stated that the Chhattisgarh government is rapidly advancing development driven by investment, good governance, and technology. A total of 435 reforms

have been implemented in the state, and a favorable investment climate has been created by strengthening the single-window system. He mentioned that two state-of-the-art semiconductor units are being established in the state.

He stated that a new model of development is being formulated for Bastar, focusing on education, health, skill development, and digital technology. 'Education Cities' are being developed in Abujhmad and Jagargunda at a cost of ₹100 crore. Additionally, quality education is being provided to children through 341 PM-SHRI schools, 5,857 smart classrooms, and bilingual books available in 16 local languages.

The Chief Minister noted that over 33 lakh farmers have been linked to digital services under the AgriStack scheme. Government services have been made more transparent and accessible through the 'Digital Dwar' platform and the 'Atal Monitoring Portal'.

He stated that the government has launched AI, tourism, sports, infrastructure, and 'Startup-Nipun' missions to build a developed Chhattisgarh. These missions will provide the youth with new opportunities in employment, technology, and entrepreneurship, while positioning Chhattisgarh among the leading states for innovation and investment.

Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai noted that industry, investment, and exports in Chhattisgarh have gained new momentum under the 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' (Self-



“ He mentioned that two major projects, costing over ₹2,000 crore, are being launched to enhance irrigation facilities. These projects will provide irrigation coverage to an area of 32,000 hectares. The year-round availability of water in the Indravati river region will improve agriculture and boost production, enabling farmers to cultivate vegetables, fruits, and other cash crops alongside paddy.

Reliant India) initiative. New industries are being established in sectors such as sports equipment, semiconductors, electronics, bio-ethanol, garments, and textiles, thereby increasing employment opportunities. Incentives are also being provided to green industries to promote environmental conservation.

He highlighted that the 'One District-One Product'

(ODOP) scheme is enabling local products from the state to access national and international markets. Exports worth ₹761.76 crore were recorded in the 2025-26 financial year (up to February 2026), with aromatic rice making the most significant contribution. This is leading to increased incomes for farmers, artisans, and entrepreneurs, Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai remarked,

हरित विकास, जल संरक्षण और जनभागीदारी से पर्यावरणीय समृद्धि की ओर बढ़ता छत्तीसगढ़

रायपुर, प्रकृति केवल हमारे जीवन का आधार नहीं, बल्कि हमारी संस्कृति, परंपरा और भविष्य की संरक्षक भी है। स्वच्छ वायु, निर्मल जल, घने वन और समृद्ध जैव विविधता किसी भी सभ्य समाज की अमूल्य धरोहर होते हैं। तेजी से बढ़ते शहरीकरण, जलवायु परिवर्तन और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर बढ़ते दबाव के इस दौर में पर्यावरण संरक्षण केवल एक विकल्प नहीं, बल्कि मानव अस्तित्व की अनिवार्य आवश्यकता बन चुका है। इसी उद्देश्य से प्रतिवर्ष 5 जून को विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस मनाया जाता है, जो हमें प्रकृति के प्रति अपने दायित्वों का स्मरण कराता है।

■ डॉ. दानेश्वरी संभाकर उपसंचालक, जनसंपर्क

प्राकृतिक संपदा से समृद्ध छत्तीसगढ़ देश के उन राज्यों में शामिल है, जहां पर्यावरण संरक्षण और विकास के बीच संतुलन स्थापित करने के लिए निरंतर प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। राज्य के विशाल वन क्षेत्र, समृद्ध जैव विविधता और जल संसाधन इसकी पर्यावरणीय पहचान हैं। मुख्यमंत्री श्री विष्णुदेव साय के नेतृत्व में छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार हरित विकास, जल संरक्षण और जनभागीदारी को केंद्र में रखकर अनेक योजनाओं का सफल संचालन कर रही है।

हरियाली से समृद्धि की ओर

छत्तीसगढ़ में वृक्षारोपण को केवल पर्यावरण संरक्षण तक सीमित नहीं रखा गया है, बल्कि इसे ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था और किसानों की आय से भी जोड़ा गया है। 'हरियाली प्रसार योजना' और 'किसान वृक्ष मित्र योजना' के माध्यम से किसानों को कृषि वानिकी के लिए पौधे उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे हैं तथा उन्हें अपनी भूमि पर वृक्ष लगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है। इससे एक ओर हरित क्षेत्र का विस्तार हो रहा है तो दूसरी ओर किसानों को दीर्घकालिक आर्थिक



लाभ भी प्राप्त हो रहा है।

विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस के अवसर पर संचालित "एक पेड़ मां के नाम" अभियान ने पर्यावरण संरक्षण को जनभावनाओं से जोड़ने का कार्य किया है। इस अभियान के माध्यम से लाखों नागरिक अपनी मां के सम्मान में पौधारोपण कर प्रकृति संरक्षण का संदेश दे रहे हैं। यह पहल पर्यावरणीय जिम्मेदारी को सामाजिक आंदोलन का स्वरूप प्रदान कर रही है।

शहरों को मिल रही हरित पहचान

तेजी से बढ़ते शहरीकरण के बीच स्वच्छ और स्वस्थ वातावरण बनाए रखना एक बड़ी चुनौती है। इस दिशा में 'ऑक्सीजन योजना' के तहत शहरों में ऑक्सीजन पार्क और हरित क्षेत्र विकसित किए जा रहे हैं। वहीं पर्यावरण वानिकी योजना के माध्यम से सड़क किनारे वृक्षारोपण, पर्यावरण पार्कों का निर्माण तथा सार्वजनिक स्थलों का हरित विकास किया जा रहा है। ये प्रयास न केवल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण में सहायक हैं, बल्कि नागरिकों को बेहतर जीवन गुणवत्ता भी

प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

जल संरक्षण बना जनआंदोलन

जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों को देखते हुए जल संरक्षण आज सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विषयों में से एक है। छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार ने इस दिशा में कई अभिनव पहलें की हैं। 'मोर गांव मोर पानी' और 'मोर गांव मोर तरिया' जैसे अभियान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जल संरक्षण की नई चेतना पैदा कर रहे हैं। परंपरागत तालाबों का पुनर्जीवन, वर्षा जल संचयन, चेक डैम निर्माण और जल पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के विकास से भूजल स्तर में सुधार के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

राज्य में 'भूजल एवं जल संरक्षण कार्यक्रमों' के तहत जल स्रोतों के संरक्षण और संवर्धन पर विशेष बल दिया जा रहा है। जल सुरक्षा की यह सोच आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए एक सुरक्षित भविष्य की नींव रख रही है।

नदियों और आर्द्रभूमियों का संरक्षण

प्राकृतिक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को मजबूत बनाने के लिए 'नदी तट वृक्षारोपण योजना' के





अंतर्गत नदी किनारों पर बड़े पैमाने पर पौधारोपण किया जा रहा है। इससे मिट्टी के कटाव पर नियंत्रण, भूजल संवर्धन और जैव विविधता संरक्षण में मदद मिल रही है।

इसी प्रकार आर्द्र भूमि (वेटलैंड) जलवायु अनुकूलन परियोजना के तहत महानदी जलग्रहण क्षेत्र में आर्द्रभूमियों के संरक्षण और पुनर्जीवन का कार्य किया जा रहा है। यह पहल जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों को कम करने और प्राकृतिक जल तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

नई पीढ़ी को पर्यावरण का प्रहरी बनाने की पहल

पर्यावरण संरक्षण की सफलता जन-जागरूकता और जनभागीदारी पर निर्भर करती है। इसी उद्देश्य से 'राष्ट्रीय हरित कोर

योजना (नेशनल ग्रीन कॉर्प्स)' तथा 'ईको-क्लब कार्यक्रमों' के माध्यम से स्कूलों और महाविद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों को पर्यावरणीय गतिविधियों से जोड़ा जा रहा है। वृक्षारोपण, स्वच्छता अभियान, जल संरक्षण और जैव विविधता संरक्षण संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के जरिए बच्चों और युवाओं में प्रकृति के प्रति संवेदनशीलता विकसित की जा रही है।

पर्यावरण संरक्षण : सरकार और समाज की साझा जिम्मेदारी

पर्यावरण संरक्षण केवल सरकारी योजनाओं से संभव नहीं है। इसके लिए प्रत्येक नागरिक की सक्रिय भागीदारी आवश्यक है। एक पौधा लगाना, जल की बचत करना, प्लास्टिक का कम उपयोग करना, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग करना और स्वच्छता बनाए



रखना ऐसे छोटे-छोटे कदम हैं जो बड़े परिवर्तन का आधार बन सकते हैं।

विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस हमें यह संदेश देता है कि विकास और पर्यावरण एक-दूसरे के विरोधी नहीं, बल्कि पूरक हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ आज हरियाली, जल संरक्षण और जनभागीदारी आधारित विकास मॉडल के माध्यम से इसी संतुलित दृष्टिकोण को साकार कर रहा है। यदि हम सभी प्रकृति के प्रति अपने दायित्वों को समझें और पर्यावरण संरक्षण को जीवनशैली का हिस्सा बनाएं, तो आने वाली पीढ़ियों को एक स्वच्छ, हरित और सुरक्षित पृथ्वी सौंप सकेंगे।

धरती हमें विरासत में नहीं मिली है, बल्कि हमने इसे आने वाली पीढ़ियों से उधार लिया है। इसलिए पर्यावरण की रक्षा करना हम सभी का नैतिक दायित्व है।



A New Golden Chapter in Kondagaon's Development: CM Gifts Development Projects Worth Over 152 Crores



The Light of Development to Reach the Remotest Corners of Bastar: Dedication and Groundbreaking Ceremonies Held for 43 Construction and Infrastructure Projects



Massive Crowds Gather Amidst 40–45 Degree Heat; Chief Minister Declares: “The People’s Trust is Our Greatest Strength”

Bade Kanera Receives a Major Gift of Development Projects; Several Key Announcements Also Made

Gaining First-hand Insight into the Ground Realities of Government Schemes at the ‘Sushasan Tihar’ (Good Governance Festival) Resolution Camp

Raipur: As part of the ‘Sushasan Tihar’ (Good Governance Festival), Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai on

Monday June 1, 2026 participated in a ‘Samadhan Shivir’ (Resolution Camp) organised at the village of Bade Kanera in the Kondagaon district. During the event, he inspected stalls set up by various government departments, interacted with beneficiaries, and gathered information regarding the on-the-ground implementation of government schemes.

The Chief Minister also performed the dedication and

groundbreaking ceremonies for development projects worth crores of rupees.

Addressing the gathering, Chief Minister Sai remarked that—despite the scorching heat hovering between 44 and 45 degrees—the enthusiasm displayed by the large number of villagers who had traveled from far and wide serves as proof that the public’s trust in the government is steadily growing stronger. Greeting the

citizens present, he stated that this level of public participation stands as the greatest testament to the success of good governance.

The Objective of 'Sushasan Tihar': To Reach Out to the People, Listen, and Resolve Issues

The Chief Minister emphasised that the objective of 'Sushasan Tihar' is not merely to review government schemes, but to physically reach out to the people and ascertain whether the benefits of these schemes are, in fact, reaching the intended beneficiaries. He noted that the ground reality cannot be accurately assessed while sitting in Raipur; therefore, the government is visiting villages across the state to engage in direct dialogue with the people.

Chief Minister Sai informed the gathering that 'Sushasan Tihar'—which commenced on May 1st—will continue until June 10th, and that applications received during this period are being resolved with promptness and efficiency. He further highlighted that the camp held at Bade Kanera marks the 19th district-level 'Samadhan Shivir' organised across the state, where the enthusiasm and participation of the local people have been truly remarkable. Kondagaon Receives Historic Gift Worth ₹152 Crores; Road, Irrigation, and Infrastructure Projects Set to Transform the Tribal Region. CM Sai noted.

With a firm resolve to extend basic amenities to the last mile in Chhattisgarh's tribal-dominated Bastar division, Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai has penned a new golden chapter in the development of

Kondagaon district. During the 'Samadhan Shivir' (Resolution Camp) organised under the 'Sushasan Tihar' (Good Governance Festival), the Chief Minister gifted the district 43 significant construction and development projects worth a total of ₹152.18 crores,

These initiatives include the inauguration of 14 development projects—valued at ₹96.30 crores—that promise immediate benefits to the public, as well as the groundbreaking ceremony (Bhoomi Pujan) for 29 new development projects—valued at ₹55.88 crores—conceived with future requirements in mind.

Bade Kanera Receives a Major Boost in Development Projects

During the Samadhan Shivir, Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai made several key announcements aimed at the region's development. These announcements are set to accelerate progress in the sectors of roads, tourism, social infrastructure, and religious sites.

The Chief Minister announced the sanctioning of ₹2 crores for the renovation of the stop dam-cum-culvert located on the Narangi River. Additionally, approval was granted for the strengthening of the 53-kilometer-long Keskal-Banskot-Makdi-Erla road stretch.

He also announced the construction of a 12-kilometer road—complete with bridges and culverts—connecting Bade Kanera to Badebendri, Baikapadar, and Chipawand, as well as the construction of a 5-kilometer road—including bridges and culverts—connecting Bade Kanera to Nawaguda.

To boost local trade and employment, a shopping complex building will be constructed in Bade Kanera. Meanwhile, tourism development works will be undertaken in Kosarteda, thereby giving a new identity to the region's tourism potential.

The Chief Minister also announced the construction of a 'Gondwana Bhawan' in Vishrampuri and a 'Sarva Adivasi Samaj Bhawan' (All-Tribal Community Center) in Keskal. Furthermore, while announcing the renovation of the ancient Shiva temple located in Bade Kanera, he stated that the preservation of religious and cultural heritage sites is a priority for the government, he asserted.

Bade Kanera Emerges as a Model of Awareness and Innovation

The Chief Minister remarked that Bade Kanera has emerged as an exemplary village characterized by high civic awareness. Citing his interactions with Chaman Lal—a beneficiary of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana—and Anand Kumar Pawar—a beneficiary of the PM Surya Ghar Yojana—he noted that the local residents are bringing about positive transformations in their lives by availing the benefits of these government schemes.

The Chief Minister highlighted that in a household where a pucca (permanent) house was constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, solar panels have now been installed under the PM Surya Ghar Yojana. As a result, the electricity bill has dropped to zero, and the family is making strides toward energy self-reliance.

Most Promises Under

“Modi’s Guarantee” Fulfilled

Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai stated that the majority of the promises made under the banner of “Modi’s Guarantee” during the 2023 Assembly elections have been fulfilled within a span of just two and a half years, he continued.

He informed that, immediately upon assuming office, the government sanctioned housing for 1.8 million poor families who had been deprived of the benefits of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana during the tenure of the previous government. Today, approximately 1,600 houses are being constructed daily under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in Chhattisgarh, positioning the state at the forefront nationally in this regard.

The Chief Minister stated that paddy is being procured from farmers at a rate of 21 quintals per acre, with payments being made at a rate of ₹3,100 per quintal. Additionally, pending bonuses for the past two years have also been disbursed to the farmers. He informed that, under the ‘Mahtari Vandana Yojana’ (Mother’s Reverence Scheme), financial assistance of ₹1,000 per month is being provided to approximately 70 lakh women across the state. A target has been set to create 10 lakh ‘Lakshpati Didis’ (women earning over a lakh) in the near future, a move that will further strengthen the economic status of women. Sai added.

Major Benefits for Tendu Leaf Collectors and Forest Dwellers

The Chief Minister announced that the procure-

ment rate for Tendu leaves has been increased from ₹4,000 to ₹5,500 per standard bag. Scholarships and incentive amounts are also being provided to the children of Tendu leaf collectors. Furthermore, numerous schemes are currently being implemented to strengthen forest-based livelihoods.

Over 400 Services Available in Villages through ‘Atal Digital Suvidha Kendras’

The Chief Minister stated that the government’s objective is to ensure that villagers do not have to make repeated trips to cities or government offices to access essential services. Through the ‘Atal Digital Suvidha Kendras’ (Atal Digital Service Centers), more than 400 services are now being made available at the village level, He elucidated

These centers offer a comprehensive range of facilities—including banking services, issuance of certificates, payment services, and access to various government schemes—all under one roof. In the near future, citizens will also be able to submit applications and obtain certificates from the comfort of their homes using a dedicated mobile application.

Chief Minister’s Helpline to Launch in June

The Chief Minister announced that the ‘Chief Minister’s Helpline’ will be launched starting in June. Through this platform, citizens will be able to register their grievances and issues from their homes. A specific time-frame will be established for the resolution of each complaint, ensuring that a solution

is delivered within the stipulated period.

Relief Provided through the Electricity Bill Resolution Scheme

Appealing to citizens to avail the benefits of the ‘Chief Minister’s Electricity Bill Payment Resolution Scheme,’ the Chief Minister noted that the government has launched a special initiative to provide relief regarding inflated electricity bills incurred during the COVID-19 pandemic period.

Under this scheme, waivers on outstanding dues and the facility of payment in easy installments are being offered.

Overall, relief amounting to approximately ₹757 crore is being extended across the state. Chhattisgarh Moves Towards ‘Solar for Every Home’

The Chief Minister stated that, just as the campaigns for ‘Water for Every Home,’ ‘Electricity for Every Home,’ ‘Toilets for Every Home,’ and ‘Bank Accounts for Every Home’ have proven successful, the government is now moving forward with the objective of installing solar power systems in every household. Under the ‘PM-Surya Ghar Yojana’ (Prime Minister’s Solar Home Scheme), the Central and State governments are jointly providing subsidies to lakhs of families, thereby enabling citizens to become self-reliant in the energy sector. He emphasised that the government’s priority is to ensure that the benefits of development and good governance reach the last person in society; to this end, through the ‘Sushasan Tihar’ (Good Governance Festival), the administration itself is reaching

out directly to the doorsteps of the people, CM Sai remarked.

Major Initiatives for Farmers, Mothers, and Sisters

The Chief Minister stated that paddy is being procured from farmers at a rate of 21 quintals per acre, with payments being made at the rate of ₹3,100 per quintal. Additionally, pending bonuses for the past two years have also been disbursed to the farmers. He informed that under the 'Mahtari Vandana Yojana' (Mothers' Reverence Scheme), financial assistance of ₹1,000 per month is being provided to approximately 7 million women across the state. A target has been set to empower 1 million women to become 'Lakhpati Didis' (women earning over ₹100,000 annually) in the near future, a move that will further strengthen the economic status of women.

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India to Handover \$2.5 Million for Development Projects in Palestine

On Lebanon, India called for respect for the country's territorial integrity and sovereignty and stressed the need to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1701 and the Declaration on the Cessation of Hostilities issued in November 2024

India has reiterated its support for a negotiated two-state solution to the Israel-Palestine conflict, called for a sustained ceasefire in Gaza, and announced that it will soon hand over USD 2.5 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) as part of its annual contribution.

Speaking at the UN Security Council Open Debate on "Maintenance of International Peace and Security: Advancing Political Solutions in the Middle East: Mediation and Dialogue for Lasting Peace" on Wednesday, India's Permanent Representative to the UN, Ambassador Harish Parvathaneni, said the situation in Gaza has grave humanitarian implications and requires urgent international attention.

He reaffirmed India's support for "a sovereign, independent and viable State of Palestine, living side by side in peace and security with Israel within secure and recognised borders," describing it as the only path to achieving lasting peace and prosperity in the region.

Highlighting India's long-standing development part-



nership with Palestine, he said, "We will be handing over in a few days, USD 2.5 million to UNRWA, the first tranche of our annual USD 5 million contribution," he said.

On Lebanon, India called for respect for the country's territorial integrity and sovereignty and stressed the need to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1701 and the Declaration on the Cessation of Hostilities issued

in November 2024. Ambassador Parvathaneni noted that Indian troops serving with the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) continue to play a vital role and underscored the importance of ensuring their safety and security. "They carry out a vital mandate entrusted by this Council and they must not be targeted," he said, adding that India would also be sending medical assistance to Lebanon.

Addressing the situation in Yemen, India reaffirmed its commitment to the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and strongly condemned attacks on maritime navigation.

The envoy emphasised that safeguarding the Bab al-Mandab Strait and the southern Red Sea is a shared international responsibility and said India remains opposed to any attempts to undermine stability in the Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

In his remarks, he underlined how mediation frameworks once created are not fit for purpose forever and highlighted how the Gaza Peace Plan and the Board of Peace Framework stand as very distinct approaches when compared to the past frameworks. "We must adapt and continue our efforts in tune with the new realities. For example, the Palestine issue is replete with outdated mediation frameworks that are not relevant in today's context. Today's Gaza Peace Plan and the Board of Peace framework are very distinct as compared to earlier frameworks," he said.

Underlining how the biggest casualty in conflicts and disputes are vulnerable groups such as women and children, he said that any intervention must attach centrality to alleviating human suffering and called for a human-centric approach towards all efforts that endeavour to resolve disputes and address conflicts.

He also spoke about the need to reform the eight-decade-old architecture of the

“ On Lebanon, India called for respect for the country's territorial integrity and sovereignty and stressed the need to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1701 and the Declaration on the Cessation of Hostilities issued in November 2024. Ambassador Parvathaneni noted that Indian troops serving with the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) continue to play a vital role and underscored the importance of ensuring their safety and security. "They carry out a vital mandate entrusted by this Council and they must not be targeted," he said, adding that India would also be sending medical assistance to Lebanon. Addressing the situation in Yemen, India reaffirmed its commitment to the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and strongly condemned attacks on maritime navigation. The envoy emphasised that safeguarding the Bab al-Mandab Strait and the southern Red Sea is a shared international responsibility and said India remains opposed to any attempts to undermine stability in the Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

Security Council in the wake of the inability to address conflict situations taking place in different parts of the world. "The UN is facing questions related to legitimacy, credibility and efficacy. Raging conflicts in different parts of the world and the immeasurable human suffering

are driving factors... Implementing real reforms, through expansion of both permanent and non-permanent categories in accordance with today's geo-political realities, is vital to UN's continued relevance and future. The UNSC has to be fit-for-purpose," he said.

India Incensed by US Attack on Sailors: US Diplomat Summoned Again; MEA Registers Strong Protest

“ It was the third time this week that back-and-forth strikes have rattled the Middle East



New Delhi : India has adopted a firm stance following attacks by the US Navy on commercial vessels carrying Indian sailors in the Gulf of Oman. The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) summoned US diplomat Jason Meeks to register a strong protest. Conveying its concerns, India demanded that the US ensure the safety of civilians.

The Ministry of External Affairs has taken a significant and stern diplomatic step by summoning Jason Meeks, the Chargé d’Affaires of the US Mission in India. During the meeting held at South Block, India registered its protest against the US Navy’s actions. The matter pertains to recent alleged attacks by US naval forces on commercial vessels

in the Gulf of Oman—vessels that had Indian sailors on board. Notably, Jason Meeks had also been summoned previously on Wednesday night. **Use of Lethal Force Against Civilian Vessels is Unacceptable**

India has stated unequivocally that the use of such lethal force against civilian

vessels is completely unacceptable. During the diplomatic discussions, the US side was clearly informed that such violent incidents pose a major threat to international maritime security and directly impact regional stability. India has urged the US to take concrete measures to prevent any future incidents that could result in harm to civilian lives. **Three Indians Killed in US Attack**

It is worth noting that three Indian sailors tragically lost their lives in these US attacks. The Government of India has acknowledged that the US Navy targeted three vessels manned by Indian crews. MEA spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal confirmed the attacks, stating that they were carried out by the US Navy. India remarked that the loss of civilian lives in this manner was entirely avoidable.

Three Vessels Attacked Within Four Days

The US military targeted three vessels in quick succession this week. The first attack occurred on June 8 against the Palau-flagged oil tanker 'Marivex', which had 24 Indian sailors on board. Although the vessel was completely disabled, everyone was rescued safely. The second attack took place on June 10 against another Palau-flagged tanker, 'Setebello'; three of the 24 Indian sailors on board lost their lives in this incident. The third attack occurred on Thursday, June 11, targeting the Guinea-Bissau-flagged tanker 'Jalveer', which carried 20 Indian crew members.

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Use of lethal force against civilians under the guise of sanctions is wrong

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India 2030: The Infrastructure Revolution That Begins with People and the Power of Mathematics

“ The economic argument is numerical. One million Life Cube units operating at one kilowatt of continuous output produce one gigawatt of decentralised baseload.

India's electricity demand already exceeds 250 gigawatts and is projected to reach 400 gigawatts by 2032. AI data centre growth alone could add 13 gigawatts by 2031. Every gigawatt dedicated to AI infrastructure competes with industrial growth, urban development, and household demand. Yet hundreds of millions of Indians experience daily outages, voltage instability, or dependence on diesel backup despite nominal grid connection.

The distinction matters: being connected to a grid and having continuous reliable power are two different things. Closing that gap through centralised infrastructure expansion alone would require hundreds of billions of dollars in generation, transmission, and storage investment. India's energy challenge is not only one of scale. It is one of architecture.

The Neutrino® Energy Group, working from a mathematical and engineering framework developed by mathematician Holger Thorsten Schubart, proposes a complementary answer: millions of intelligent decentral-



ised infrastructure nodes, each generating continuous power at the point of consumption, collectively producing what centralised systems cannot: reliable, distributed baseload without the infrastructure chains that make expansion slow and expensive.

The Negawatt Arithmetic

The economic argument is numerical. One million Life Cube units operating at one kilowatt of continuous output produce one gigawatt of decentralised baseload. Ten million produce ten gigawatts. Fifty million produce fifty gigawatts. But the true value is not in the watts generated. It is in

the gigawatts of centralised infrastructure that never need to be built: transmission capacity, storage systems, reserve generation, distribution reinforcement. Every unit deployed at the point of consumption eliminates the infrastructure chain that would otherwise serve that point. Decentralised continuous-generation platforms can help reduce this conflict by bringing new generation capacity directly to the point of consumption. In India's fiscal context, where grid expansion carries costs measured in hundreds of billions of dollars, this systemic negawatt effect is not philo-

sophical. It is the difference between affordable energy access and another generation of deferred development.

The Technology

The Neutrino® Energy Group's conversion systems harvest multi-channel ambient flux, including thermal gradients, electromagnetic background fields, and cosmic particle interactions, through graphene-silicon nanostructures operating as open non-equilibrium systems. The governing framework is the Schubart Master Formula:

The equation describes continuous electrical output from multi-channel ambient flux integrated across active material volume, bounded by thermodynamic efficiency constraints.

The output is continuous, location-independent, and requires no fuel, no moving parts, and no grid connection. Internal Monte Carlo simulations and multi-parameter evaluations indicate statistical consistency reaching 5.9 to 6.0 sigma, above the five-sigma discovery threshold conventional in modern physics.

This does not assert commercial performance at industrial scale. It quantifies the internal consistency of the physical framework against established experimental physics, at a confidence level where the probability of accidental consistency is approximately one in five hundred million.

The Life Cube

The Life Cube is an autonomous infrastructure platform designed for target continuous output in the 1-to-1.5-kilowatt

range, with integrated climate control and air-to-water purification producing 12 to 25 litres of clean drinking water per day, depending on climatic conditions. It operates without external power supply, without fuel logistics, and without grid dependency.

For a remote clinic in Rajasthan, it means light, refrigerated medicines, and clean water from a single unit that arrived by road and requires no resupply. For a rural school in Bihar, it means continuous connectivity and cooling. For a village health post in Odisha, it means the gap between a nominal grid connection and actual reliable power is closed without waiting for infrastructure that may take decades to arrive.

Particularly significant in India's climate is the compounding effect Schubart describes: energy produces cooling, cooling produces condensation, condensation becomes clean water. From one platform, a cycle of human development begins.

India's AI Ambition and Its Energy Constraint

India's stated ambition is to become a global AI power. AI infrastructure requires continuous, stable power that intermittent renewables cannot structurally guarantee. The same decentralised architecture that addresses rural energy poverty also addresses the continuous baseload requirement of AI edge computing. The Life Cube and Power Cube platforms are not alternatives to India's renewable buildout. They are the continuous-gen-

eration layer that makes that buildout complete.

A Partnership, not a Sale

Schubart is direct about the nature of the engagement: "I come to India not as a seller. I come as a partner. Not to take something. But to build something together."

The vision is for Indian engineers, Indian manufacturers, Indian battery specialists, Indian software developers, and Indian entrepreneurs to build this infrastructure in India. International partners contribute knowledge, co-develop platforms, and create industrial capacity that is long-term rooted in Indian industry. This is not import dependency. It is the transfer of a technology paradigm into Indian hands.

"If we solve the challenges of energy, water, cooling, and connectivity together, we create far more than new infrastructure. We create new possibilities. For families. For students. For doctors. For villages. For cities. And ultimately for an entire nation."

India once gave the world the concept of zero. Perhaps India will show the world in the 21st century how billions of people can gain access to energy, water, education, and prosperity through intelligent decentralised infrastructure.

The next infrastructure revolution does not begin in power plants. It begins with people and the power of mathematics.

Nepal has also encroached upon Indian territory, says PM Balendra Shah



Lawmakers from the Nepali Congress and the Nepal Communist Party demanded that the Prime Minister clarify where exactly Nepal has encroached upon Indian territory and sought the removal of his remarks from the record.



Nepal Prime Minister Balendra Shah said on Sunday (May 31, 2026) that Nepal too has encroached upon some Indian territories, in what is considered to be the first such public statement by a Nepali head of government.

Shah was responding to a question by a lawmaker in Parliament regarding the Kalapani region, which remains disputed between

Nepal and India, with both countries claiming sovereignty over it.

"You might find it strange, but I also learned only recently — after becoming Prime Minister — that it's not just India but Nepal too has encroached upon Indian territories in many places," Mr. Shah said, prompting an uproar in Parliament as the Opposition objected to the statement.

Lawmakers from the Nepali Congress and the Nepal Communist Party demanded that the Prime Minister clarify where exactly Nepal has encroached upon Indian territory and sought the removal of his remarks from the record.

Political metamorphosis of contemporary Nepal

"There are border disputes between Nepal and India. But

the Prime Minister said Nepal has encroached upon Indian territory," said Nepali Congress Chief Whip Basana Thapa. "Where exactly has this happened? The Prime Minister must make the House aware of this. This is a serious and objectionable statement."

Stating that the Prime Minister may have spoken without factual basis on the border issue between the two countries, she demanded that the statement be expunged from parliamentary records.

Nepal Communist Party lawmaker Ramesh Malla said the Prime Minister's remarks from the parliamentary rostrum could damage national integrity.

"This is not a trivial matter," Malla said. "I feel he may have treated the subject matter as if it were something said in an informal conversation. This is a very serious issue. Can the head of government or head of state of any country stand on a platform and say that they have encroached upon the land of another country? How serious is this matter?"

Sunday's address to Parliament was the first by Mr. Shah, a senior leader of the Rastriya Swatantra Party, since he took office on March 27 following elections held earlier that month, the first since the September Gen Z protests last year.

He had previously faced criticism for his reluctance to address Parliament and his absence from parliamentary sessions.

Shah did not address the first meeting of the newly

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Sunday's address to Parliament was the first by Mr. Shah, a senior leader of the Rastriya Swatantra Party, since he took office on March 27 following elections held earlier that month, the first since the September Gen Z protests last year. He had previously faced criticism for his reluctance to address Parliament and his absence from parliamentary sessions. Shah did not address the first meeting of the newly elected Parliament on April 2. On May 11, when President Ram Chandra Poudel was presenting the government's policies and programmes, Mr. Shah walked out midway. The following day, he again broke parliamentary tradition by refusing to respond to questions on the policies and programmes.

However, on Sunday (May 31), Shah suddenly raised his hand, expressing his desire to answer lawmakers' questions.

India-China border trade through Lipu Lekh 'unexpected and unacceptable' to Nepal, says former Nepali Foreign Minister

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India-China border trade through Lipu Lekh 'unexpected and unacceptable' to Nepal, says former Nepali Foreign Minister

While stating that the Lipulekh, Limpiyadhura, and Kalapani dispute would be resolved through dialogue, he also remarked that Nepal has encroached upon Indian territory.

The region, on the north-western rim, has been a long-standing irritant between Nepal and India, and the dispute resurfaced recently when India announced the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra pilgrimage via the Lipulekh route.

Nepal then sent diplomatic notes to both India and China. India, however, maintains that the Lipulekh pass is a historic trade and pilgrimage route within its territory.

Nepal asserted its claim over the region in 2020 during K.P. Sharma Oli's tenure as Prime Minister, when the government amended the constitution to include Lipulekh, Limpiyadhura, and Kalapani in its official map. The move followed India's publication of a new political map in November 2019,

which showed the region within Indian territory.

Shah, 36, became Nepal's Prime Minister after serving as Mayor of Kathmandu for three and a half years. During his mayoral tenure, he was known for his "nationalist" stance. At one point, he even displayed a "Greater Nepal" map in his office, reportedly in response to the "Akhand Bharat" map displayed in the Indian Parliament.

Within two months in office, Mr. Shah has pursued a more assertive foreign policy, refusing one-on-one meetings with foreign officials and Ambassadors. A scheduled visit by Indian Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri on May 11 was postponed, largely due to Shah's refusal to allocate time for the meeting.

Shah's comments on Sunday May 31, 2026 came just a day before his party president Rabi Lamichhane's scheduled visit to New Delhi. Lamichhane is set to meet senior officials in Delhi during his five-day visit.

Border experts, however, say Shah's statement that Nepal has encroached upon Indian territory is not supported by facts.

During Sunday's House meeting, Shah said that the Nepal government has received a response to its diplomatic note from India.

"We have had communication not just with India and China but also England," he said, referring to the United Kingdom. "Our position is that since the dispute dates back to when the British left India, England should also have concerns about the

matter. All these issues should be resolved through dialogue and diplomatic table talks."

Govt. issues statement

After Shah's remarks created a furore, the Nepal Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement later in the day, clarifying that the issue raised by the Prime Minister was "primarily related to encroachment in the Dasgaja area (no-man's land)" and "cross-border occupation" — that is, the use or possession of land across the border.

"Because Nepal and India adopted the Fixed Boundary Principle in river-border areas during boundary demarcation, situations have arisen where citizens of one country cultivate land or reside on land that falls within the territory of the other country," the ministry said.

"Studies conducted by the technical committee have shown that, in some places, land currently being used and occupied by Nepal may actually fall on the Indian side of the border...," the ministry said. "The Prime Minister's statement in Parliament that 'in some places, Indian land may be on Nepal's side' was made in reference to this technical reality and the issue of cross-border occupation."

In keeping with the spirit of the close relationship between Nepal and India, the Government of Nepal remains committed to resolving border-related issues through diplomatic dialogue on the basis of historical treaties, agreements, and maps, the Ministry added.

Chanakya Niti: This is how jealous relatives will stop speaking! Keep silent without fighting in these ways



According to Chanakya Niti, jealousy is a kind of bad disease. When such close ones see your progress, they are not troubled by your happiness but by their stagnation.

Chanakya Niti: Are your relatives jealous after seeing your progress? Do they taunt, try to belittle, or be concerned about your happiness? Let us learn about those Chanakya policies, with the help of which you can pacify jealous relatives without fighting.

Chanakya Niti: According to Chanakya Niti, jealous relatives are like flies, which always sit on deep wounds. You may earn lakhs of rupees, build a big house, serve your parents, still our good qualities remain ignored. People get stuck on just one flaw of yours. The bitter truth is that it is not the enemies from outside that hurt a person the most, but his own people. The enemy from outside attacks your body, but jealous relatives attack your soul.

According to Chanakya Niti, jealousy is a kind of bad disease. When such close ones see your progress, they are not troubled by your happiness but by their stagnation. Your success shows him the mirror of his failure. And from there the attempts to humiliate you begin. Today we will tell you 7 such methods of Chanakya Niti, by which you can pacify such people without fighting.

Power of No Reaction



The biggest mistake we make is by reacting. When someone taunts you, instead of replying, remain calm, give a small smile and move on. According to Chanakya Niti, jealous people are energy vampires. They don't want your explanation, they want your reaction. When you don't react, they themselves become restless.

Fog Strategy or Gray Rock Method

Such people collect information about your life so that they can use it later. Therefore, instead of giving a direct answer, give a vague answer like 'It's all God's

grace, let's see what happens next.' Because the less you tell, the safer you will be.

Art of Agreeing- When someone attacks your shortcomings, agree with him. Like- 'Yes, you are right.' This takes away the opponent's weapon, because he wants debate, not agreement.

Kill Them With Kindness- If someone tries to humiliate you in front of everyone, then reply very politely, 'You are the one who cares so much about me, I am lucky.' This will increase your respect and the other person will look wrong.

Let Success Make Noise- According to Chanakya Niti, you should not boast of your success in front of your enemies or relatives, work hard quietly and when the results come, that will be your voice. The biggest answer is your success, not words.

Distance and unavailability (Scarcity Principle)

Being available all the time reduces your value. Make your time valuable. When you are not easily found, people start respecting you.

Mirror Effect

When someone crosses the limits, respond in their own language, but politely. Make him feel the same as he does with you so that he understands his mistake.

Women's Cancer Awareness: Early Detection and Advanced Surgical Treatments Are Saving Lives

Cancer continues to be one of the leading health concerns among women worldwide. While breast cancer remains the most commonly diagnosed cancer among women, cancers of the cervix, ovary, uterus, and thyroid also contribute significantly to the disease burden. The encouraging news is that advancements in medical science, early diagnosis, and modern treatment options are helping women achieve better outcomes and improved quality of life.

Dr. Naveen Padmanabhan, Consultant & Head of Surgical Oncology at Equitas Hospital, Chennai, Expert in GI, breast, and thoracic oncology

The Importance of Awareness and Early Detection

One of the most effective ways to combat cancer is through awareness and timely medical intervention. Many cancers develop gradually and may not show obvious symptoms in their early stages. Regular health check-ups, understanding family medical history, and paying attention to unusual changes in the body can play a crucial role in early diagnosis.

Seeking medical attention at the earliest sign of concern can significantly improve treatment success rates.

How Cancer Treatment Has Evolved

Cancer treatment has witnessed remarkable advancements over the past decade. Today, treatment plans are personalized based on the type of cancer, stage of disease, and



overall health of the patient. Multidisciplinary teams comprising surgeons, oncologists, radiologists, and pathologists work together to deliver comprehensive care.

Among the most significant developments has been the evolution of surgical techniques that focus on effective cancer removal while preserving healthy tissue and improving recovery outcomes.

Advanced Surgical Options for Women's Cancers

Modern cancer surgery has moved beyond traditional open procedures in many cases. Advanced techniques now offer greater precision, reduced pain, and faster recovery.

Minimally Invasive Surgery
Many gynecological and abdominal cancers can now be treated using minimally invasive techniques. These procedures require smaller incisions, resulting in less blood loss, reduced postoperative discomfort, shorter hospital stays, and quicker return to daily activities.

Laparoscopic Surgery
Laparoscopic procedures utilize specialized instruments and high-definition cameras to remove tumors with exceptional precision. This approach has

become increasingly common in the treatment of certain uterine, ovarian, and cervical cancers.

Robotic-Assisted Surgery
Robotic technology has further enhanced surgical precision by providing surgeons with improved visualization and greater control during complex procedures. This enables more accurate tumor removal while preserving surrounding healthy structures whenever possible.

Organ-Preserving Surgeries
Advances in surgical planning and imaging allow doctors to remove cancerous tissue while preserving organ function whenever clinically appropriate. Such approaches can significantly improve long-term quality of life for patients.

Dr. Naveen Padmanabhan, Consultant & Head – Surgical Oncology at Sringeri Sharada Equitas Hospital says that, "Cancer is no longer viewed solely as a life-threatening diagnosis. With increasing awareness, timely diagnosis, advanced surgical techniques, targeted therapies, and comprehensive cancer care, many women are successfully overcoming cancer and leading healthy, fulfilling lives."

He also emphasized that awareness, regular medical consultations, and prompt attention to symptoms remain the strongest tools in the fight against cancer. By prioritizing their health and seeking timely medical advice, women can greatly improve their chances of successful treatment and long-term well-being.