



Kumar Bahukhandi
Editor

Have Faith in your Doctor



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As I made my way out of the clinic, I felt a tinge of gladness. It was foolish of me to entertain fearful thoughts of the medical clinic. How helpful and encouraging the doctor was, I thought, everyone at the clinic was like a friend specially the nurse a tall Keralaite girl with her dialect accent and the movement on her waist while she was walking was the cutest one . The only sadness was that my pockets were emptied of a few thousands rupees, but I consoled myself with the thought that it was money well spent. And for the doctor, it was money well earned.

The Orthopedic surgeon's waiting room where I sat waiting for my turn was brightly lit today morning . The 'clinic' atmosphere was very much in evidence, with nurses in starched white uniform shuffling back and forth, and a grim notice saying "Keep Silence Please" hung up on the wall. Another notice saying that the "Doctor is in" was enough to make my BP shoot up, but I tried to calm myself with the thought that the 'Neck pain' was nothing serious, and besides everyone around me was going through the same things neck pain or a fractured hand or leg . I had pain in my neck due to not sleeping properly in my fast sleep or often there is no identifiable reason for muscle spasm as I read it in some books . The nurse on duty called me out by name, and I was ushered into a cabin where a gentleman with a kind face sat. "Good Morning , doctor," I said and was greeted with an enthusiastic smile and nod. I was made to lie on the 'dangerous bed' while the doctor got busy in checking various parts of my decolletage. Finally, he motioned

me to rise. "There's nothing much wrong with you" said the kind looking gentleman. "However, the trouble you mention could have several reasons, it could be using thick pillow or not using pillow at all or not be in sense while in sleep (that's normally no one). To be on the safe side we shall have your blood and stool tested. An X Ray is also recommended".

I was given a sheet listing various tests – X Rays , blood cholesterol, sugar, urine, stool etc , just to be on the 'safe side'. Together with the tests, I was also given addresses of a clinic where these tests could be done. As I left the clinic , I felt 'safe' indeed. The tests done, in the evening I returned to the doctor, armed with a sheet of reports. At this time, my BP was rising looking at his face. The doc studied the papers with a worried look, but in the end he heaved a sigh of relief. I also felt greatly relieved, when I found him smiling. . "You are lucky," he said, his face gleaming with pleasure. "The reports are encouraging. Everything is okay." I could feel a burden lift off my

chest.

As I made my way out of the clinic, I felt a tinge of gladness. It was foolish of me to entertain fearful thoughts of the medical clinic. How helpful and encouraging the doctor was, I thought, everyone at the clinic was like a friend specially the nurse a tall Keralaite girl with her dialect accent and the movement on her waist while she was walking was the cutest one. The only sadness was that my pockets were emptied of a few thousands rupees, but I consoled myself with the thought that it was money well spent. And for the doctor, it was money well earned.

I wish I were wrong, but I am afraid I might be right. Most medical practitioners thrive on a basic principal of medical psychology. I knew of a doctor who gave an honest diagnosis of each case, recommending only those procedures that were an absolute must. His practice failed, and the reason is not far to seek. When a doc examines you and tells you there's nothing wrong, you come away with the feeling that his knowledge of his subject is poor. You won't ever like to see him again.

And so doctors everywhere resort to a game that plays on human psychology. They make you do a whole lot of tests knowing well that most of the procedures are totally uncalled for. As the patient has no way to verify the doctor's judg-

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And so doctors everywhere resort to a game that plays on human psychology. They make you do a whole lot of tests knowing well that most of the procedures are totally uncalled for. As the patient has no way to verify the doctor's judgments, he goes ahead, doing as he has been asked to do. In the end, when nothing serious has been found, two things occur: first, the patient comes away highly impressed with doctor's skill and expertise. And secondly, he feels a sense of relief knowing that everything's been examined and found to be 'within normal limit'.

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This is the way it works. I know of a lady who visits her doctor regularly for no apparent reason. There are many people, like this lady who find solace in the doctor's clinic at the slightest trouble. I pity this woman for she

is a victim of a delusion which says something is wrong which only the doctor can put right. Doctors however have no delusions. They are shrewd enough to know that the patient likes to be fussed over and that a whole series of medical examinations will put the patient's mind at rest. But doctors aren't a bad lot altogether, mind you. Human psychology can and does have an important role in the process of healing. Maybe that's the reason why one practitioner put up sign in his chamber which said, "Have Faith in your Doctor".

“Goodbye, Teejan Bai” : The Voice That Echoed Through the Mahabharata Falls Silent-By-Kumar Bahukhandi

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India bids farewell to the legendary Pandavani exponent who transformed a folk tradition of Chhattisgarh into a global cultural legacy, leaving behind a voice that will resonate for generations.



The passing of Padma Vibhushan Dr. Teejan Bai marks the end of one of the most remarkable chapters in India's cultural history. Revered as the face of Pandavani, the traditional storytelling art of Chhattisgarh based on the Mahabharata, she passed away in Raipur at the age of 70 after a prolonged illness, leaving the nation in mourning.

For millions, Teejan Bai was not merely a folk artist. She was a phenomenon who redefined an ancient oral tradition through unmatched passion, dramatic expression, and an



unforgettable voice. With nothing more than a tambura in her hand, she could trans-

form a stage into Kurukshetra, bringing to life Bhima's strength, Arjuna's resolve, Draupadi's anguish, and Krishna's wisdom.

Born in Ganiyari village of present-day Chhattisgarh in 1956, Teejan Bai's journey was one of extraordinary courage. Married at the age of twelve and discouraged from pursuing performance because she was a woman, she refused to surrender her dream. At just thirteen, she delivered her first public Pandavani recital, challenging traditions that had long confined women to the

margins of the art form.

Her rise from a village performer to an internationally celebrated cultural ambassador remains one of India's greatest artistic success stories. She took Pandavani beyond state borders to prestigious stages across Europe, Asia, and the Americas, introducing global audiences to the richness of Chhattisgarh's folk heritage. Her performances proved that local traditions possess universal appeal when presented with authenticity and conviction.

Recognition followed naturally. She received the Padma Shri, Padma Bhushan, and eventually the Padma Vibhushan, India's second-highest civilian honour, along with several national and international accolades. Yet despite worldwide acclaim, Teejan Bai always remained deeply connected to her roots, proudly carrying the identity of Chhattisgarh wherever she performed.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi described her death as an "irreplaceable loss to the



world of art and culture," while leaders, artists, and admirers across the country paid tribute to a woman who dedicated her life to preserving India's intangible cultural heritage.

Teejan Bai's greatest achievement was not merely winning awards—it was ensuring that Pandavani would

never fade into obscurity. Through her powerful performances, she inspired generations of young artists, particularly women, to embrace a tradition that had once excluded them. She transformed folk art into a living, evolving legacy.

Her voice may now be silent, but every future Pandavani performance will carry a trace of her influence. Every artist who steps onto the stage with a tambura in hand will inherit a path she carved with determination, resilience, and unmatched artistry.

Teejan Bai did not simply narrate the Mahabharata. She became part of India's own enduring epic. Farewell, Teejan Bai. The curtain has fallen on a legendary performer, but the echoes of your voice will continue to inspire generations, ensuring that the soul of Pandavani lives on forever.



सरकारी योजनाओं से मिल रहा संबल, मत्स्य पालन से खुल रहे आय और स्वरोजगार के नए द्वार 'नीली क्रांति' से समृद्धि की ओर: मछली पालन बना ग्रामीण विकास, रोजगार और आत्मनिर्भरता का नया आधार

■ धनंजय राठौर, संयुक्त संचालक जनसंपर्क,
रायपुर

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, जहाँ ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने और किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए खेती के साथ सहायक व्यवसायों को भी बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। इन्हीं में मछली पालन आज केवल भोजन का स्रोत नहीं, बल्कि लाखों लोगों के लिए रोजगार, आय और आत्मनिर्भरता का सशक्त माध्यम बन गया है। कम लागत, कम समय में बेहतर उत्पादन और बाजार में बढ़ती मांग के कारण यह व्यवसाय गांवों में तेजी से लोकप्रिय हो रहा है।

■ **मत्स्य पालन जैसे आयवर्धक व्यवसायों को अपनाएं-** छत्तीसगढ़ में मछली पालन राज्य के प्रमुख और अत्यधिक लाभदायक व्यवसायों में से एक है। कृषि का दर्जा मिलने से इसे बढ़ावा मिला है और राज्य मत्स्य बीज उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भर है। मुख्यमंत्री श्री विष्णु देव साय ने भी किसानों से आह्वान किया है कि वे खेती को केवल धान तक सीमित न रखें। दलहन, तिलहन, उद्यानिकी, दुग्ध उत्पादन और मत्स्य पालन जैसे आयवर्धक व्यवसायों को अपनाएं। इसी सोच के अनुरूप भारत सरकार और छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार मत्स्य पालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अनेक योजनाएं चला रही हैं, जिससे किसानों और ग्रामीण युवाओं को रोजगार-स्वरोजगार के अवसर मिल रहे हैं।

■ **ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मिल रही नई मजबूती** - ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मछली पालन सीमित भूमि और कम पूंजी में शुरू किया जा सकता है। तालाब, जलाशय, नहर और अन्य जल स्रोतों का उपयोग कर किसान अतिरिक्त आय कमा सकते हैं। बढ़ती आबादी और पौष्टिक भोजन की मांग से मछली की खपत लगातार बढ़ रही है। प्रोटीन, विटामिन और खनिजों से भरपूर मछली स्वास्थ्य के लिए भी लाभकारी है।

■ **मत्स्य पालन में रोजगार के बड़े अवसर** - मत्स्य पालन न सिर्फ किसानों की आय बढ़ाता है, बल्कि मत्स्य बीज उत्पादन, आहार निर्माण, परिवहन, प्रसंस्करण और विपणन जैसे क्षेत्रों में भी रोजगार के बड़े अवसर देता है।



■ **राज्य पोषित योजनाओं से बढ़ रही संभावनाएं, शिक्षण एवं प्रशिक्षण** - छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार मत्स्य कृषकों को प्रशिक्षण, तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और आर्थिक सहायता दे रही है। आधुनिक तकनीकों के लिए 10 दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण में तालाब प्रबंधन, मत्स्य बीज उत्पादन, रोग नियंत्रण और विपणन की जानकारी दी जाती है। तकनीकी उन्नयन के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण भी होते हैं।

■ **मत्स्य पालकों को राज्य के बाहर अध्ययन भ्रमण** - प्रगतिशील मत्स्य पालकों को राज्य के बाहर सफल मॉडल देखने भेजा जाता है, ताकि वे नई तकनीक अपनाने के लिए प्रेरित हों।

■ **सहकारी समितियों को अनुदान:** उत्पादन और विपणन व्यवस्था मजबूत करने के लिए मत्स्य सहकारी समितियों को आर्थिक मदद दी जाती है।

■ **नाव-जाल सहायता:** अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के हितग्राहियों को नाव-जाल देकर पारंपरिक मछली पकड़ने को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है।

■ **फुटकर विक्रेताओं को मदद:** आइस बॉक्स, तराजू जैसे उपकरण देकर छोटे मछुआरों को बेहतर बाजार और लाभ दिलाया जा रहा है।

■ **स्पॉन संवर्धन व झींगा पालन:** अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति वर्ग को स्पॉन संवर्धन और झींगा सह मछली पालन के लिए विशेष सहायता मिल रही है।

■ **प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना दे रही नई उड़ान** - केंद्र-राज्य सरकार के संयुक्त सहयोग से चल रही इस योजना का उद्देश्य मत्स्य उत्पादन बढ़ाना, रोजगार सृजन और मछुआरों की आय बढ़ाना है।

■ **आधुनिक तकनीक को प्रोत्साहन:**

मत्स्य बीज उत्पादन बढ़ाने और नए तालाब निर्माण के लिए आकर्षक अनुदान दिया जा रहा है। बेहतर वृद्धि के लिए संतुलित आहार, रिसर्कुलेटरी एक्वाकल्चर सिस्टम (RAS) जैसी वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है।

■ **सजावटी मछली व केज कल्चर:** मत्स्य पालन के क्षेत्र में सजावटी मछली पालन इकाइयों और जलाशयों में केज कल्चर से स्वरोजगार के नए अवसर बन रहे हैं।

■ **विपणन को मजबूती:** मत्स्य पालकों को शीत संयंत्र, प्रशीतित वाहन, आइस बॉक्स युक्त मोटरसाइकिल, ई-रिक्शा और लाइव फिश सेंटर से मछलियों की गुणवत्ता बनाए रखकर बेहतर विपणन सुनिश्चित हो रहा है।

मछुआरों के लिए सामाजिक

सुरक्षा का कवच

बचत सह राहत योजना: मछली पकड़ने की बंद (15 जून से 15 अगस्त तक) अवधि में आर्थिक मदद के लिए केंद्र-राज्य के सहयोग से यह योजना चल रही है।

निःशुल्क समूह बीमा योजना: मत्स्य पालकों के दुर्घटना, मृत्यु या अपंगता की स्थिति में मछुआरों और उनके परिवारों को वित्तीय सुरक्षा मिलती है।

आत्मनिर्भर ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था की ओर कदम- मछली पालन आज ग्रामीण विकास, रोजगार सृजन और आर्थिक आत्मनिर्भरता का अहम माध्यम बन गया है। सरकार की योजनाएं किसानों, युवाओं, महिलाओं और अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति वर्ग को स्वरोजगार के नए अवसर दे रही हैं। आधुनिक तकनीक, वित्तीय सहायता और प्रशिक्षण से मत्स्य क्षेत्र में विकास की नई संभावनाएं बन रही हैं।

मत्स्य पालन आत्मनिर्भर और समृद्ध ग्रामीण भारत के निर्माण की दिशा में एक मजबूत कदम- इच्छुक हितग्राही अपने नजदीकी मत्स्य विभाग कार्यालय से संपर्क कर योजनाओं की विस्तृत जानकारी ले सकते हैं। मछली पालन न सिर्फ आय बढ़ाने का जरिया है, बल्कि आत्मनिर्भर और समृद्ध ग्रामीण भारत के निर्माण की दिशा में एक मजबूत कदम भी है।

Nakti Encroachment: Compassion Has Its Place, But the Law Must Apply Equally to Everyone

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Whether the encroacher is poor or wealthy, a politician, businessman, or ordinary citizen, public land belongs to the people, and the law should apply equally to all, the Chhattisgarh Government believes .

Raipur: The demolition of alleged encroachments on government land in Nakti village, Nava Raipur, has triggered a statewide debate, raising difficult questions about the balance between humanitarian concerns and the rule of law.

Images of grieving families watching bulldozers demolish homes have understandably evoked sympathy. For any family, losing a house built and occupied over many years is deeply painful. Yet, beyond the emotional aspect lies another equally important issue—the protection of public land and the equal enforcement of the law.

According to official information, the eviction drive was not sudden. Authorities had reportedly issued repeated notices over nearly two years, giving occupants multiple opportunities to vacate the land voluntarily. Despite these warnings, many individuals allegedly continued to occupy government property.

Families affected by the eviction are being shifted to housing in Sector-30, Nava Raipur, as part of the rehabili-



tation process, however the disputed land lies in the rapidly developing Nava Raipur region, where government land has significant commercial value.—Photo Credit -channel24india.com

Administrative records indicate that the encroachments were not limited to small residential plots. Several individuals were found occupying thousands—and in some cases nearly 30,000 square feet—of government land. Among the largest reported encroachments were 29,700 sq ft, 29,600 sq ft, 19,800 sq ft, 18,500 sq ft, and 18,300 sq ft, while many others allegedly occupied parcels ranging from a few hun-

dred to more than 15,000 square feet.

Officials further stated that some occupants claimed the land belonged to their families. However, after examining historical land records, the administration reportedly found no evidence that the land had ever been privately owned by their ancestors.

Land Worth Crores

The disputed land is located in the rapidly developing Nava Raipur region, where local market estimates place land values at around ₹5,000 per square foot. At that rate, a single encroachment measuring 29,700 square feet would have an estimated market value of

nearly ₹14.85 crore.

This has intensified public debate over whether government land worth crores of rupees can remain under private occupation for years without legal consequences!

Government Land Reserved for Public Use

According to available revenue records, the land is reported to be government bhata/ grazing (gauchar) land, which is legally reserved for public purposes such as schools, hospitals, community facilities, or cattle shelters. Whether the government eventually uses the land for legislators' housing or any other public project is a separate policy issue and a matter for political debate. However, that question does not determine the legality of occupying government land without authorisation.

Rehabilitation Measures

The administration has stated that affected families are being rehabilitated in Sector-30, Nava Raipur, where residential flats are being allotted with ownership rights. These flats, reportedly valued at around ₹8 lakh under normal housing board schemes, are being provided to eligible displaced families. Similar arrangements are also being made for beneficiaries of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana whose houses were affected.

At the same time, rehabilitation extends beyond housing. Ensuring livelihood opportunities, uninterrupted education for children, access to health-care, and arrangements for livestock will be crucial to the long-term success of the resettlement process.

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The disputed land is located in the rapidly developing Nava Raipur region, where local market estimates place land values at around **5,000** per square foot. At that rate, a single encroachment measuring **29,700** square feet would have an estimated market value of nearly **14.85** crore.

This has intensified public debate over whether government land worth crores of rupees can remain under private occupation for years without legal consequences!



The Larger Question of Justice

The controversy has also revived a broader question of fairness.

A middle-class family often spends decades repaying bank loans to purchase a modest 800–1,000 square-foot plot, while complying with taxes, utility bills, and every legal requirement. Against that backdrop, many citizens question whether occupying thousands of square feet of government land for years can be justified solely on humanitarian grounds.

There have also been discussions suggesting that some occupants had constructed expensive houses and possessed substantial financial resources and livestock. If such

claims are accurate, the issue extends beyond poverty alone. While many daily-wage earners and genuinely vulnerable families may have lived on the land, not every occupant necessarily belonged to that category.

Equality Before the Law

Perhaps the most significant concern arising from the Nakti episode is the perception that demolition drives often target the poor quickly, while influential individuals allegedly occupying valuable public land continue to escape scrutiny.

If governments seek to reinforce the rule of law, they must ensure that enforcement is impartial. Illegal occupation should be judged by its legality—not by the wealth, social status, or political influence of the occupant.

Whether the encroacher is poor or wealthy, a politician, businessman, or ordinary citizen, public land belongs to the people, and the law should apply equally to all, the Chhattisgarh Government believes .

SCHOOL BELLS RING AGAIN AFTER 21 YEARS: BASTAR'S PIDIYA WELCOMES A NEW ERA OF EDUCATION



539 Children Return to Classrooms as 11 Long-Closed Schools Reopen in Bijapur



“Parents, villagers, and students gather to celebrate the reopening of schools in Pidiya during the Pravesh Utsav, marking a new chapter of peace, learning, and opportunity in Bijapur district”

In a powerful symbol of Bastar's transformation, the Chhattisgarh government has reopened 11 schools in the Pidiya region of Bijapur district after a gap of 21 years, restoring access to education for 539 children across 11 villages on Wednesday July 1, 2026.

Under the leadership of Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai, the reopening of these schools marks more than the revival of educational institutions—it reflects the return of

peace, trust, and development to an area once severely affected by Left Wing Extremism. Children who previously had to travel long distances—or remained out of school altogether—can now pursue their education in their own villages.

A Joyous Beginning with Pravesh Utsav

The reopening was celebrated with a Pravesh Utsav (School Enrollment Festival), where children received a warm welcome into their

classrooms. District Panchayat President Janaki Korsia inaugurated the programme by offering prayers to Goddess Saraswati.

Teaching volunteers were provided with registers and educational materials, while newly enrolled students received school bags, notebooks, pens, and slates. The children were welcomed with traditional tilak, sweets, and words of encouragement, creating a festive atmosphere filled with hope and enthusi-



“A new beginning after 21 years: Children in Pidiya village receive school bags and learning materials as 11 long-closed schools reopen, bringing education and hope back to Bastar.”

asm.

The event witnessed active participation from public representatives, parents, teachers, and villagers, reflecting the community's collective commitment to education.

Education Returns to 11 Villages

The schools, which had remained closed for years due to Maoist violence, have resumed operations in the villages of Pidiya, Pedapal, Chhotegotodi, Kuem, Madpal, Andri, Idenar, Donditumnar, Mirgan Ghotul, Gampur, and Tamodi.

With schools functioning once again, children no longer need to travel to distant locations for basic education, making learning safer, more accessible, and more inclusive.

37 Closed Schools Revived

This Year

According to District Education Officer Rajesh Pandey, the district administration has reopened 37 previously closed schools during the current academic year under a special campaign. These include 20 primary schools and 17 upper primary schools.

The administration is also strengthening infrastructure by ensuring school buildings, drinking water facilities, electricity, and other essential amenities are available to create a conducive learning environment.

Education for Every Child

Collector Vishwadeep said that ensuring education reaches every child remains the district administration's highest priority. He noted that

schools are being reopened in a phased manner in areas where peace and normalcy have been restored, ensuring that no child is deprived of the opportunity to learn.

A New Identity for Bastar

The reopening of schools in Pidiya after more than two decades reflects the changing face of Bastar. Villages once associated with fear and uncertainty are now echoing with the laughter of children, the sound of school bells, and the promise of a brighter future.

The initiative demonstrates how sustained efforts toward peace, good governance, and development are transforming Bastar into a region where education is once again becoming the foundation for progress and opportunity.

Ram Mandir Trust Gets New Interim Administrator as Krishna Mohan Takes Charge



Leadership reshuffle follows internal action over donation theft case; Trust vows stricter oversight and transparency

- Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra Trust accepts the resignations of Champat Rai and Anil Mishra.

- Krishna Mohan, a retired IFS officer and Trust member, assumes responsibility for the Trust's day-to-day administration on an interim basis.

- A special three-hour Trust meeting was held under tight security inside the Ram Mandir complex.

- Trust leadership has pledged stronger financial oversight and greater transparency in handling devotees' donations.

- Mahant Nritya Gopal Das has called for stringent action against those found guilty in the donation theft case.

Ayodhya: The Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra Trust has initiated a major administrative change by accepting the resignations of its General Secretary Champat Rai and Trustee Anil Mishra in connection with the ongoing donation theft case involving the Ram Mandir.

The decision was taken during a special meeting of the Trust, which lasted nearly three hours and was held under heightened security within the Ram Mandir complex. Following the deliberations,



Trust Treasurer Govind Dev Giri announced that senior Trust member Krishna Mohan has been entrusted with the responsibility of managing the Trust's day-to-day affairs until a permanent arrangement is made.

Addressing the media after the meeting, Govind Dev Giri described the alleged theft of devotees' offerings as an unfortunate incident that had deeply saddened the Trust. He reiterated that every possible step would be taken to strengthen transparency and maintain the faith of millions of devotees associated with the temple.

Who is Krishna Mohan?

Krishna Mohan is a retired Indian Forest Service (IFS) officer and a member of the Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra Trust. He was inducted into the Trust after the passing of trustee Kameshwar Chaupal and has since been actively involved in its activities. With years of administrative experience in public service, Krishna Mohan has now been assigned the additional responsibility of overseeing the Trust's operations during this transitional period.

Special Trust Meeting Under Enhanced Security



The high-level meeting was attended by seven permanent members of the Trust, including its President Mahant Nitya Gopal Das. According to officials, former General Secretary Champat Rai and Trustee Anil Mishra did not participate in the proceedings.

Given the sensitivity of the matter, extensive security arrangements were put in place around the Ram Mandir premises. Vehicular movement in the vicinity was restricted, and the meeting venue was shifted from Mani Ram Das Chhavni to the Trust's guest house inside the temple complex.

Focus on Accountability

Trust President Mahant Nitya Gopal Das has expressed serious concern over the alleged misappropriation of devotees' donations and called for the strongest legal action against anyone found responsible. The Trust has also indicated that it will review and further strengthen its financial management and

“ The decision was taken during a special meeting of the Trust, which lasted nearly three hours and was held under heightened security within the Ram Mandir complex. Following the deliberations, Trust Treasurer Govind Dev Giri announced that senior Trust member Krishna Mohan has been entrusted with the responsibility of managing the Trust's day-to-day affairs until a permanent arrangement is made.

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donation monitoring systems to ensure greater accountability and safeguard public trust.

The leadership transition is expected to ensure administrative continuity while the Trust

works alongside investigating agencies and undertakes institutional reforms aimed at enhancing transparency in the management of temple donations.

NIA Names Hafiz Saeed In Pahalgam Terror Attack Case



The investigative agency mentioned about Pakistan-Backed Conspiracy in Supplementary Chargesheet



SRINAGAR: In a major development in the investigation into the April 22, 2025, Pahalgam terror attack, the National Investigation Agency (NIA) on Monday filed a supplementary chargesheet before the NIA Special Court in Jammu, naming Pakistan-based Jama'at-ud-Dawa (JuD) chief and Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) founder Hafiz Muhammad Saeed as a key accused in the case.

The chargesheet alleges that Saeed was a principal conspirator behind the attack that left 26 civilians dead, including 25 tourists and a local horse-hand-

lder, making it one of the deadliest terror strikes against civilians in Jammu and Kashmir in recent years.

According to the NIA, Saeed has been chargesheeted both in his individual capacity and as the head of the banned LeT and its proxy outfit, The Resistance Front (TRF), which has been linked to several terrorist incidents in J&K. The agency has accused him of masterminding a cross-border conspiracy aimed at waging war against India and directing terrorist operations through LeT and TRF networks.

Saeed is the founder and

chief of the Pakistan-based Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), a group designated as a terrorist organisation by the United Nations and several countries. The United Nations Security Council listed Saeed on its sanctions list on December 10, 2008, for his association with LeT and Al-Qaeda-related activities.

The United States designated Saeed as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist in May 2008 and later announced a reward for information leading to his prosecution.

The supplementary chargesheet has been filed under multiple provisions of the

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), 1967. The NIA has also invoked charges relating to waging war against the Government of India and criminal conspiracy allegedly hatched from across the border.

The latest filing forms part of the NIA's ongoing investigation and supplements the original 1,597-page chargesheet submitted by the agency.

According to investigators, it contains detailed evidence relating to Pakistan's alleged role in planning and facilitating the attack, Hafiz Saeed's involvement in the conspiracy, and material gathered through forensic examination, scientific analysis, intelligence inputs, digital evidence, and extensive field investigations.

The terror attack occurred in the picturesque Baisaran meadow near Pahalgam in south Kashmir's Anantnag district, where terrorists allegedly carried out religion-based targeted killings of tourists.

The case was initially registered as FIR No. 25/2025 at Police Station Pahalgam before being taken over by the NIA on the directions of the Ministry of Home Affairs after preliminary investigations by the J&K Police revealed possible cross-border links and a larger terror conspiracy.

In its original chargesheet filed on December 15 last, the NIA had named Pakistani terror handler Sajid Jatt as an accused.

The agency also charge-sheeted three terrorists who were subsequently killed by security forces during

“ According to investigators, it contains detailed evidence relating to Pakistan's alleged role in planning and facilitating the attack, Hafiz Saeed's involvement in the conspiracy, and material gathered through forensic examination, scientific analysis, intelligence inputs, digital evidence, and extensive field investigations. The terror attack occurred in the picturesque Baisaran meadow near Pahalgam in south Kashmir's Anantnag district, where terrorists allegedly carried out religion-based targeted killings of tourists. The case was initially registered as FIR No. 25/2025 at Police Station Pahalgam before being taken over by the NIA on the directions of the Ministry of Home Affairs after preliminary investigations by the J&K Police revealed possible cross-border links and a larger terror conspiracy.

Operation Mahadev near Srinagar in July last year, besides two individuals who were arrested for their alleged involvement in the conspiracy. Importantly, the NIA also named LeT and TRF as accused entities, holding the two organisations responsible for planning, facilitating and executing the Pahalgam terror attack.

The NIA has maintained that investigations in case RC-02/2025/NIA/JMU are continuing and that efforts are underway to uncover the complete architecture of the conspiracy, identify all operatives and facilitators involved in the

attack, trace the flow of instructions and support across the border, and establish the entire chain of command linking the perpetrators on the ground to Pakistan-based terrorist leadership.

Officials said the supplementary chargesheet against Hafiz Saeed represents the most significant development in the case so far, as investigators seek to legally establish the direct role of the LeT founder and UN-designated terrorist in the planning, direction and execution of the Pahalgam massacre that shocked the nation and drew international condemnation.

The Silence That Speaks

By- Kumar Bahukhandi

“As allegations swirl around the Ram Temple project, the BJP leadership’s restraint raises questions about accountability, political messaging, and public trust.



The Ram Mandir is more than a place of worship. For millions of Indians, it symbolises faith, cultural identity, and the culmination of a movement that shaped the country’s political landscape for decades. For the Bharatiya Janata Party, it represents perhaps its most significant ideological and electoral milestone. That is precisely why any controversy connected with the temple attracts extraordinary public attention. In recent days, allegations and counter-allegations relating to

aspects of the Ram Temple project have dominated political discourse. Opposition parties have demanded explanations, while public debate has intensified across television studios and social media platforms. Yet amid the growing noise, one feature stands out—the conspicuous silence of the BJP’s highest leadership. Neither Prime Minister Narendra Modi nor several of the party’s senior national leaders have made detailed public remarks addressing the

controversy. For observers, this silence is as noteworthy as the allegations themselves. Political silence is rarely accidental. It can reflect a deliberate communication strategy. Governments and political parties often avoid commenting while facts are being established, investigations are underway, or legal processes are active. Speaking prematurely may unintentionally prejudice inquiries or create further political complications. At the same time, prolonged

silence can create an information vacuum. In the absence of authoritative clarification, speculation tends to flourish.

Competing narratives gain traction, and public confidence may suffer—not necessarily because allegations are proven, but because uncertainty remains unresolved.

The Ram Mandir occupies a unique position in India's public life. Unlike ordinary infrastructure projects, it carries immense religious, historical, emotional, and political significance. Every development associated with it is scrutinised not merely through administrative or financial lenses but also through the prism of national sentiment.

This makes transparency especially important.

Public trust in landmark national projects depends not only on successful execution but also on openness when questions arise. If allegations lack merit, timely clarification can dispel misinformation. If irregularities exist, prompt corrective action reinforces institutional credibility. Either way, facts ultimately serve both governance and democracy.

The BJP also faces a distinctive political challenge. Having consistently presented the Ram Mandir as a defining achievement of its governance, it naturally bears a heightened responsibility to address concerns associated with the project. Political ownership of success often brings equal ownership of scrutiny.

However, the issue should not become another arena for partisan confrontation alone.



However, the issue should not become another arena for partisan confrontation alone. Institutions

entrusted with oversight, auditing, and investigation must be allowed to function independently and professionally.

Conclusions should emerge from evidence rather than political rhetoric.

The Opposition, too, carries responsibilities.

Legitimate questions strengthen democracy; unverified accusations risk deepening polarisation without contributing to accountability. Political competition should encourage transparency, not replace it.

Ultimately, India's democratic institutions are strengthened when governments communicate openly, investigations proceed impartially, and citizens receive verified information instead of speculation.

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cate openly, investigations proceed impartially, and citizens receive verified information instead of speculation.

The Ram Mandir stands as one of independent India's most consequential public projects. Protecting its legacy requires more than magnificent architecture—it requires integrity, accountability, and public confidence.

Sometimes silence reflects prudence. But when a project carries immense national significance, timely communication can become as important as the project itself.

Two Chief Ministers, Two Visions: The Changing Face of Chhattisgarh

By- Kumar Bahukhandi

“ Vishnu Deo Sai and Bhupesh Baghel : Competing Visions, Shared Responsibility

Chhattisgarh's political landscape over the past decade has been defined by two distinct leadership styles and governing philosophies. While former Chief Minister Bhupesh Baghel focused on welfare-driven governance rooted in agrarian empowerment and social justice, the current Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai has emphasised transparent governance, tribal development, infrastructure expansion, investment, and technology-led administration.

The contrast between the two leaders reflects not merely a change of government but a shift in governance priorities. Together, they represent two important chapters in Chhattisgarh's evolving political journey.

Bhupesh Baghel: Welfare-Centric Governance

When Bhupesh Baghel assumed office in December 2018, his government placed farmers, rural households, and social welfare at the center of policymaking.

His flagship initiatives included farm loan waivers, enhanced procurement of paddy at attractive prices, the Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana, and support for forest



produce collectors. The government sought to strengthen rural purchasing power by directly transferring financial assistance to farmers and rural families.

Baghel also promoted the "Narwa, Garuwa, Ghurwa, Bari" programme aimed at ecological conservation and rural livelihood enhancement. His administration invested in preserving Chhattisgarh's cultural identity through festivals, local traditions, and promotion of tribal heritage.

Supporters argue that these initiatives strengthened rural incomes and increased the state's focus on agriculture and village development. Critics,



however, questioned the long-term fiscal sustainability of large welfare commitments and argued that industrial investment required greater attention.

Shaping Modern Chhattisgarh: Comparing the Leadership of Bhupesh Baghel and Vishnu Deo Sai-Photo Credit -channel24india.com Via Arrangements

After assuming office in December 2023, Vishnu Deo Sai introduced a governance model centred on implementation, accountability, infrastructure, and inclusive development.

Coming from a tribal background, Sai has placed special

Two Leadership Styles

The differences between the two leaders are reflected in their governing priorities.

Bhupesh Baghel	Vishnu Deo Sai
Welfare-oriented governance	Development-oriented governance
Focus on farmers and rural incomes	Focus on infrastructure and investment
Agriculture-led economic support	Industrial growth and employment
Social assistance programmes	Administrative reforms and digital governance
Cultural identity and rural economy	Tribal empowerment with infrastructure expansion

While the approaches differ, both leaders have sought to address the aspirations of Chhattisgarh through their respective political philosophies.

emphasis on the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, education, healthcare, road connectivity, and expanding government services to remote regions.

His administration has focused on:

- * Strengthening public service delivery through digital governance.
- * Expanding road, irrigation, and infrastructure projects.
- * Accelerating industrial investment and employment generation.
- * Promoting ease of doing business.
- * Intensifying action against corruption and administrative

delays.

* Improving implementation of central welfare schemes.

* The government has also highlighted efforts to reopen schools in remote villages, strengthen law and order, encourage mining and industrial investment, and expand employment opportunities through skill development.

Supporters view Sai's approach as one focused on governance efficiency and economic growth. Opposition leaders argue that welfare protections should remain equally central to development.

Tribal Development: A Shared Commitment

One notable area of continuity is tribal welfare.

Baghel expanded procurement of minor forest produce and promoted tribal culture through dedicated initiatives.

Sai, himself a tribal leader, has placed renewed emphasis on improving educational access, road connectivity, housing, healthcare, and economic opportunities in tribal regions while strengthening implementation of central government programmes.

Both administrations recog-



nize that inclusive tribal development remains essential to the state's long-term progress.

Economy: Welfare vs Growth-Led Strategy

Bhupesh Baghel's administration viewed higher rural incomes as the engine of economic growth, believing stronger purchasing power would stimulate local markets.

Sai's government, while continuing several welfare initiatives, has increasingly focused on attracting investment, improving industrial competitiveness, modernizing infrastructure, and creating employment through economic expansion. Rather than replacing one model with another, the debate increasingly centres on achieving a balance between social protection and sustained economic growth.

Governance and Public Expectations

Today's voters increasingly expect governments to deliver both welfare and development.

Citizens seek quality education, better healthcare, reliable roads, employment opportunities, efficient public services, and financial security. Political success in Chhattisgarh is therefore likely to depend on how effectively future governments combine these objectives. The evolving political discourse suggests that governance is no longer judged solely by promises but by measurable outcomes and timely implementation.

The Road Ahead

Chhattisgarh stands at an important stage in its development journey. Rich in natural resources, blessed with a young population, and strate-



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gically positioned in central India, the state possesses significant potential for economic transformation. Bhupesh Baghel's tenure strengthened the welfare architecture and reinforced rural confidence. Vishnu Deo Sai's administration seeks to accelerate development through infrastructure, investment, technology, and governance reforms. Ultimately,

the state's future may not lie in choosing between welfare and development but in successfully integrating both. The most enduring model of governance will likely be one that combines economic opportunity with social inclusion, ensuring that growth reaches every village, every farmer, every tribal community, and every young citizen.

Seva Setu: Vishnu Deo Sai's Digital Bridge to People-Centric Governance in Chhattisgarh-By-Kumar Bahukhandi

- Citizen-first governance through digital transformation.
- Faster delivery of certificates and essential government services.
- Greater transparency and accountability in administration.
- Reduced paperwork, travel, and administrative delays.
- Improved access for rural and tribal communities.
- Supports the vision of Good Governance, Ease of Living, and Digital Chhattisgarh.
- From Long Queues to Doorstep Services, the State's Citizen-Centric Initiative is Redefining Public Service Delivery

In governance, success is often measured not by the number of schemes announced but by the ease with which citizens can access them.

Chhattisgarh's Seva Setu initiative, launched under the leadership of Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai, is emerging as a practical example of how technology can bridge the gap between the government and its people.

For decades, obtaining a simple government certificate meant navigating multiple



offices, lengthy paperwork, repeated visits, and often unnecessary delays. For citizens living in remote tribal regions, the process was even more difficult, involving long journeys to district headquarters and considerable financial costs.

Today, that experience is changing.- Seva Setu is more than a digital portal—it represents a governance philosophy that places the citizen at the centre of administration. By simplifying procedures and

digitising public services, the initiative aims to ensure that government services are delivered transparently, efficiently, and within a defined time-frame.

A New Face of Good Governance- Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai has consistently emphasized that governance should not remain confined to government offices but should reach every citizen, irrespective of geography or economic status.

Seva Setu embodies this vision by integrating multiple public services on a single digital platform, reducing paperwork and eliminating unnecessary administrative hurdles.

Whether it is obtaining a residence certificate, caste certificate, income certificate, birth or death certificate, or accessing other essential public services, citizens are increasingly able to complete the process online without making repeated visits to government offices.

This transformation is particularly significant in a state where nearly one-third of the population lives in tribal and rural areas.

Technology with a Human Face- Digital governance often risks becoming technology for technology's sake. Seva Setu attempts to avoid that trap by combining digital infrastructure with administrative accountability.

Every application submitted through the platform is tracked digitally, allowing applicants to monitor progress in real time. Defined timelines encourage quicker disposal of cases while reducing opportunities for procedural delays.

The initiative reflects an important shift—from a government-centric system to a citizen-centric service model.

Instead of asking citizens to adjust to bureaucracy, the bureaucracy is being redesigned to serve citizens more efficiently.

Transforming Rural Chhattisgarh- The real strength of Seva Setu lies in its potential impact on villages and remote tribal communities.

In many parts of Bastar, Surguja, Jashpur, Kanker, Dantewada, Sukma, and Bijapur, obtaining official documents once required travelling hundreds of kilometres.

For daily wage workers, farmers, students, and tribal families, every trip meant losing valuable time and income.

Digital access significantly reduces these burdens. When citizens receive essential documents quickly, they can also access scholarships, pensions, government jobs, welfare schemes, banking services, and educational opportunities without unnecessary delay.

Thus, Seva Setu indirectly strengthens social welfare across sectors.

Transparency Builds Trust

One of the most important contributions of digital governance is transparency.

Applications can now be monitored electronically, reducing uncertainty and mak-

ing service delivery more accountable.

The availability of online records also minimises human error while creating an auditable administrative process.

Greater transparency ultimately strengthens public confidence in government institutions.

Supporting Ease of Living Modern governance is no longer judged solely by infrastructure projects.

It is equally evaluated by how conveniently citizens interact with public institutions.

A student applying for college admission needs certificates on time.

A farmer requires documents for loans.

An entrepreneur needs licences without procedural bottlenecks.

A senior citizen depends upon pension-related documentation.

Seva Setu contributes to improving the "Ease of Living" by simplifying these everyday interactions.

Challenges Remain

Like every digital initiative, Seva Setu faces challenges.

Internet connectivity in remote villages continues to improve but remains uneven in certain regions.

Digital literacy among elderly citizens and remote tribal communities also requires sustained awareness campaigns.

Common Service Centres, village-level digital facilitators, and local administration will continue to play a crucial role in ensuring that technology remains inclusive rather than exclusive.

Cybersecurity, data privacy,

and continuous system upgrades will also determine the long-term credibility of the platform.

Beyond Digitisation

The true success of Seva Setu will not be measured merely by the number of online applications processed.

Its real achievement will lie in whether citizens begin to feel that government services are predictable, accessible, transparent, and responsive.

Digital governance succeeds when it saves time, reduces costs, improves accountability, and restores public trust.

The Road Ahead

As Chhattisgarh advances toward its vision of a developed state, governance reforms like Seva Setu are likely to become as important as roads, schools, and hospitals.

Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai's emphasis on technology-enabled governance reflects a broader administrative shift—one that seeks to replace procedural complexity with simplicity and bureaucratic distance with citizen engagement.

If continuously strengthened through better connectivity, digital awareness, administrative reforms, and timely service delivery, Seva Setu has the potential to become one of Chhattisgarh's defining governance initiatives.

It is not merely a digital platform.

It is an effort to make governance more humane, accessible, and accountable—ensuring that every citizen, whether in a bustling city or a remote forest village, feels connected to the government through a seamless bridge of public service.

Effect of Family Environment on the Learning Performance of Senior Secondary Students

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Abstract

The family is universally recognized as the first and most influential institution in a child's life. It serves as the primary socializing agency where values, behaviours, discipline, emotional security, and attitudes toward education are cultivated. The present study explores the effect of family environment on the learning performance of senior secondary students, with particular reference to students studying in Government Higher Secondary Schools of Durg district, Chhattisgarh. The study investigates how parental involvement, socio-economic status, emotional climate, educational support, and family structure influence academic achievement. A descriptive survey method was employed, and data were collected from 120 senior secondary students selected through stratified random sampling from rural and urban schools. An adapted Home Environment Questionnaire based on Dr. Karuna Sankar Mishra's Home Environment Scale was used for data collection. Statistical tools such as Mean, Standard Deviation, Critical Ratio, and t-test were utilized for analysis. The findings indicate that supportive family environments significantly enhance students' academic per-

formance, while unsupportive or unstable family conditions negatively affect learning outcomes. The study also reveals that locality plays a considerable role, with urban students generally performing better than rural students due to better educational resources and home support systems. Gender differences, however, were found to be comparatively less significant. The research emphasizes the importance of strengthening parental awareness, family-school cooperation, and educational support systems to improve student performance. The paper further contributes to educational research by integrating theoretical perspectives, comparative review, statistical evidence, and practical recommendations for policymakers, educators, and families.

Keywords: Family Environment, Learning Performance, Academic Achievement, Senior Secondary Students, Home Environment, Parental Support.

Introduction

Education is one of the most powerful instruments for individual development and national progress. It is a lifelong process that shapes personality, knowledge, social values, and economic opportunities. At the senior secondary stage, students experi-

ence significant academic, psychological, and social transitions that directly influence their future educational and professional pathways. This period is marked by increasing academic pressure, career planning, identity development, and emotional sensitivity. Therefore, understanding the factors that contribute to students' learning performance at this stage is crucial for educational planning and intervention.

Among the many variables affecting academic achievement, family environment occupies a central position. Family is the child's first school, and parents are the first teachers. Before formal schooling begins, children acquire language, habits, discipline, values, and attitudes within the family setting. The emotional atmosphere, educational support, discipline, socio-economic resources, and communication patterns within the family significantly shape students' attitudes toward learning. A supportive family environment fosters motivation, confidence, discipline, and educational aspiration, whereas a disturbed or neglectful home environment can contribute to poor concentration, low self-esteem, anxiety, and reduced academic performance.

Family environment encompasses multiple dimensions

including parental education, income level, parenting style, emotional relationships, availability of study resources, family size, family structure, and home discipline. Students raised in homes where education is valued, emotional support is available, and learning resources are accessible are more likely to perform better academically. Conversely, children from families marked by conflict, economic hardship, substance abuse, neglect, or lack of educational guidance often face greater barriers to learning success.

The importance of family environment has become even more prominent in contemporary education due to changing social structures, urbanization, digital distractions, and widening socio-economic disparities. In developing regions, educational inequalities often reflect differences in family support systems. In India, where family structures range from traditional joint families to modern nuclear households, the home environment continues to shape children's educational outcomes significantly.

In the Indian context, particularly in semi-urban and rural districts, disparities in family support systems can significantly impact educational outcomes. Durg district in Chhattisgarh provides a meaningful context for examining these relationships due to its combination of urban industrial areas and rural communities. This study therefore seeks to examine how family environment affects senior secondary students' learning performance, considering differences based on gender and locality.

Review of Related Literature

A substantial body of research has highlighted the relationship between family environment and academic achievement.

Indian Studies

Studies conducted across India indicate a strong positive correlation between family support and academic performance. Researchers such as Praveen and Shafeeq (2019) found that family environment significantly influences senior secondary students' educational achievement. Periasamy (2022) reported that supportive home environments improve motivation and learning consistency. Chacko and Goswami (2024) emphasized that emotional stability, parental education, and educational encouragement significantly contribute to better academic performance.

Seema, Lalita, and Mann (2023) identified strong relationships among family environment, psycho-

logical well-being, and academic success. Devender (2023) confirmed that home environment directly affects educational performance at the senior secondary level.

Indian rural-urban comparative studies reveal that urban students often benefit from better parental awareness, improved educational facilities, and stronger home learning environments compared to rural students.

International Studies

International research also confirms the significance of family environment. Marchant, Paulson, and Rothlisberg (2001) established that parenting style and family support directly influence student achievement. Huang, Li, and Liu (2023) found that family involvement and socio-economic resources strongly predict academic success. Santos et al. (2016) concluded that family involvement programs significantly improve student educational outcomes.

Research from Africa and Asia similarly indicates that parental support, home discipline, and emotional climate are essential determinants of learning performance.

Critical Review Analysis

Across the literature, common themes emerge:

- Family support positively influences academic achievement.
- Parental education correlates with student performance.
- Emotional stability enhances concentration and motivation.
- Socio-economic resources improve educational opportunities.
- Family conflict negatively affects academic outcomes.

Research Gap

Although numerous studies have explored family environment and academic achievement, limited research specifically addresses senior secondary students in Durg district with balanced rural-urban and gender comparisons. This study seeks to fill that gap by focusing on localized educational realities.

Need and Significance of the Study

The present study is significant because senior secondary education is a critical stage in shaping students' higher education opportunities and career choices. Performance during this period often determines college admissions, vocational

pathways, and professional aspirations.

Understanding the impact of family environment can help:

- Parents create supportive learning conditions.
- Schools develop stronger parent-teacher collaboration.
- Policymakers design interventions for disadvantaged families.
- Educators address socio-emotional barriers affecting academic success.
- Counsellors provide targeted family guidance.

In regions like Durg district, where socio-economic diversity exists across rural and urban areas, this research provides practical insights for improving educational equity.

Furthermore, this study contributes academically by enriching educational sociology, developmental psychology, and policy discourse.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the effect of family environment on the learning performance of senior secondary students.
2. To compare the learning performance of boys and girls with respect to family environment.
3. To compare the learning performance of rural and urban senior secondary students.
4. To identify the relationship between supportive home conditions and academic achievement.
5. To examine educational implications of family environment for school development.

Hypotheses of the Study

1. H01: There is no significant difference in learning performance due to family environment.
2. H02: There is no significant difference between boys and girls in learning performance due to family environment.
3. H03: There is no significant difference between rural and urban students in learning performance due to family environment.

Methodology

Research Method- The descriptive survey method was employed for this study, as it is appropriate for collecting systematic information from a representative sample and analyzing social-educational variables.

Population- The population consisted of senior secondary students studying in Government Higher Secondary Schools of Durg district, Chhattisgarh.

Sample- A sample of 120 students was selected from four government schools including two urban and two rural schools has been taken. Equal rep-

resentation of boys and girls are selected for the study.

Sampling Technique

Stratified random sampling was used to ensure balanced representation across gender and locality.

Variables

Independent Variable: Family Environment
Dependent Variable: Learning Performance

Demographic Variables: Gender, Locality

Tool of Data Collection- An adapted questionnaire based on Dr. Karuna Sankar Mishra's Home Environment Scale was used. The questionnaire included dimensions such as: Parental support, Emotional climate, Communication, Discipline, Socio-economic support, Study environment, educational aspiration.

Statistical Tools Used: The following statistical tools were used to conduct this research such as mean, standard deviation, critical ratio, t-test.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Hypothesis 1: Supportive vs Non-Supportive Family Environment

Group	N	Mean	SD	CR
Supportive family	60	86.67	8.5	8.34
Non-supportive family	60	72.40	10.2	

Interpretation: The calculated CR value (8.34) is much higher than the standard significance level, indicating a statistically significant difference. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. Students from supportive family environments perform significantly better academically.

Hypothesis 2: Boys vs Girls

Group	N	Mean	SD	CR
Boys	60	79.50	9.8	0.98
girls	60	81.20	9.2	

Interpretation: The CR value indicates no major statistically significant difference. Thus, family environment affects both genders similarly.

Hypothesis 3: Urban vs Rural Students

Group	N	Mean	SD	CR
Urban	60	84.10	8.7	5.58
Rural	60	74.30	10.5	

Interpretation: The significant CR value indicates that locality substantially influences learning performance, with urban students performing better

Major Findings

- Family environment significantly influences learning performance.

• Supportive family conditions lead to better academic achievement.

- Gender differences are comparatively minor.
- Urban students generally perform better than rural students.
- Emotional support, parental encouragement, and educational resources are key contributors.
- Socio-economic status indirectly shapes learning through resource availability.
- Family-school cooperation is essential for improved outcomes.

Discussion- The results strongly affirm that family environment is a major determinant of academic performance among senior secondary students. Supportive families create psychological safety, educational discipline, and motivational reinforcement. Parental involvement emerges as a particularly powerful predictor.

Urban-rural disparities suggest that educational inequality is partly rooted in family resource differences. Rural families may face challenges such as lower parental literacy, limited resources, and reduced academic guidance.

The absence of significant gender differences indicates that family influence transcends gender boundaries when opportunities are equitable.

These findings align closely with national and international literature and reinforce ecological and social learning theories.

Conclusion- The study conclusively demonstrates that family environment plays a decisive role in shaping the learning performance of senior secondary students. Students raised in supportive, disciplined, emotionally stable, and educationally encouraging homes exhibit higher academic performance, better motivation, and stronger educational aspirations.

Parental involvement, socio-economic stability, and emotional climate are major determinants of educational success. Educational institutions alone cannot ensure student excellence without complementary family support. Therefore, promoting healthy family environments, increasing parental educational awareness, strengthening school-family partnerships, and addressing socio-economic disadvantages are necessary steps for enhancing student learning outcomes.

The study reinforces the view that educational reform must include family-centred strategies.

Educational Implications

- Parent counseling programs should be

strengthened.

- Schools should organize family engagement workshops.
- Rural educational support systems require expansion.
- Socio-economically disadvantaged families need educational assistance.
- Educational policy should integrate family development programs.
- Teacher training should include family engagement strategies.

Recommendations

- Increase parental awareness regarding academic involvement.
 - Provide structured guidance services for families.
 - Encourage school-community collaboration.
 - Improve rural educational resources.
 - Strengthen counseling and mentorship programs.
 - Promote literacy and awareness among parents.
 - Conduct larger longitudinal studies.
- Suggestions for Further Research**
- Comparative state-level studies
 - Private vs government school comparison
 - Longitudinal studies on family influence
 - Psychological variables and academic resilience
 - Digital learning and family environment interaction

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“A Comparative Study of Impact of Values on the Level of Adjustment in Higher Secondary Students of Government and Non-Government Institutions of Raipur Town”

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Abstract:-

The present study entitled “A Comparative Study of Impact of Values on the Level of Adjustment in Higher Secondary Students of Government and Non-Government Institutions of Raipur Town” was undertaken to examine the relationship between personal values and the level of adjustment among higher secondary students. Values play a significant role in shaping an individual's behaviour, attitudes, and personality, while adjustment is essential for maintaining psychological, social, emotional, and educational well-being. During adolescence, students face various developmental challenges, making the study of values and adjustment particularly important. The main objectives of the study were to compare the value orientations and adjustment levels of students studying in government and non-government institutions and to investigate the influence of values on their adjustment. A descriptive survey method was employed for the study. A representative sample of higher secondary students from selected government and non-government institutions of Raipur Town was chosen through appropriate sampling techniques. Standardized tools were used to measure students' values and adjustment levels. The collected data were analyzed using suitable statistical techniques such as mean, standard deviation, correlation, and t-test. The findings revealed that values have a significant impact on the adjustment level of higher secondary students. Students possessing higher moral, social, and personal values demonstrated better adjustment in educational, emotional, social, and family settings. The study also found noticeable differences between students of government and non-government institutions in terms of value orientation and adjustment

levels. Non-government institution students showed comparatively higher levels of adjustment and value development, although variations existed across different dimensions.

Keywords: Values, Level of Adjustment, Higher Secondary Students, Government Institutions, Non-Government Institutions, Comparative Study, Educational Psychology, Student Adjustment, Personal Values, Social Adjustment, Emotional Adjustment, Academic Adjustment.

Introduction: -

“Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself.” -John Dewey
“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.” - Nelson Mandela

Education is one of the most significant instruments for the overall development human beings and society. It is not confined merely to reading, writing, and arithmetic, but extends to the development of knowledge, skills, values, attitudes, and character. Education helps individuals to distinguish between right and wrong, develop rational thinking, and cultivate moral and social responsibilities. It liberates individuals from ignorance, superstition, prejudice, and narrow-mindedness and enables them to become responsible and productive citizens of society.

Education plays a vital role in shaping the personality and behaviour of an individual. It develops intellectual abilities, emotional stability, moral values, and social adjustment. Through education, individuals acquire knowledge about the past, understand the present, and prepare themselves for future challenges. Therefore, education is essential for the all-round development of human personality and for the progress of society as a whole.

Need of values education:-

“Education is the manifestation of the per-

fection already in man.”

-Swami Vivekananda

NPE (1992) emphasized Value Education as an integral part of school curriculum. It highlighted the values drawn from national goals, universal perception, ethical consideration and character building. It stressed the role of education in combating obscurantism, religious fanaticism, exploitation and injustice as well as the inculcation of values.

The Indian Education Commission (1964- emphasized Value Education as an integral Part of school curriculum. It highlighted the values drawn from 65) said, “ While a combination of ignorance with goodness may be futile, that of knowledge with a lack of essential values may be dangerous”, Value Education is education in values and education towards the inculcation of values.

NEP 2020:- Early childhood education: The policy emphasizes the criticality of the early years and aims to ensure quality early childhood care and education for all children between 3-6 years by 2025 with significantly increased investment and new initiatives.

Foundational literacy and numeracy: There will be special attention paid to early language and mathematics in Grades The policy aims to ensure that every student in grade 5 and beyond must achieve foundational literacy and numeracy by 2025. Curriculum and pedagogy: New developmentally-appropriate curriculum and pedagogical structure for school education based on principles of brain development and learning has been developed based on a 5+3+3+4 design. There will be equal emphasis on all subjects- science, social sciences, art, languages, sports, mathematics with the integration of vocational And academic streams in schools.

Objectives of the Study:-

- The objectives of the present study are as follows:
 - To identify the values among higher secondary students.
 - To study the level of adjustment among higher secondary students.
 - To compare the impact of values on adjustment among students of government and-Non-government institutions.
 - To examine the relationship between values

and adjustment among higher secondary

Hypotheses:-

- H1 There will be a significant difference in the values of boys and girls studying in government schools.
- H2 There will be a significant difference in the values of non-government school boys d government school boys.
- H3 There will be a significant difference in the values of non-government school girls.

Delimitations of the Study:-

Every research study has certain limitations and boundaries within which the investigation is conducted. Due to limitations of time, resources, and feasibility, the present study was Delimited in the following ways:

- Study was confined to Raipur Town in Chhattisgarh.
- The study was limited to students studying at the higher secondary level.
- Only students of Class XI were included in the study.
- The sample size of the study was limited to 120 students.
- Only six schools were selected for the study, including three government schools a three non-government schools.

Method of Research:-

The present investigation is based on the descriptive survey method. The survey method is considered appropriate for studies that aim to collect information regarding existing conditions, attitudes, behaviours, and relationships among variables. The descriptive survey method helps in collecting data from a large group of respondents and enables the researcher to analyze and interpret the present status of the problem under Investigation. The present study adopted the descriptive survey method because it enabled the researcher to study the values and adjustment levels of higher secondary students systematically and Comparatively.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA:-

It is virtually impossible to complete a scientific analysis without using some form of statistical processing. This may involve depicting differences by complicated inferential statistics such as the analysis of variance and analysis of covariance technique. Each statistical method is based upon its own or specific assumption regarding the sample, population and research

conditions.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:-

Sampling is an important aspect of research because it is often not possible to study the entire population.

The present study employed the probability sampling method, specifically random sampling technique.

In stratified random sampling, the population is divided into different groups samples are selected randomly from each group.

Tools Used for Data Collection:-

The following standardized tools were used for collecting data:

1. Study of Values Test (SVT)
2. The Study of Values Test (Hindi Version)

developed by Dr. R.K. Ojha and Dr. Mahesh Bhargava was used to measure values among students.

The test measures six dimensions of values:

- Theoretical Value
- Economic Value
- Aesthetic Value
- Social Value
- Political Value
- Religious Value

ANALYSIS OF DATA:-It is virtually impossible to complete a scientific analysis without using some form of statistical processing. This may involve depicting differences by complicated inferential statistics such as the analysis of variance and analysis of covariance technique. Each statistical method is based upon its own or specific assumption regarding the sample, Population and research conditions.

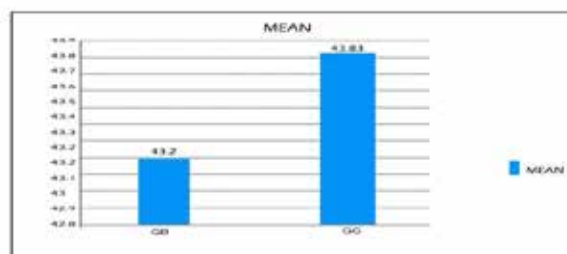
BAR DIAGRAM - 1



Bar diagram showing comparison of means of Social values of Boys & Girls studying in Non - Govt. School.

H2-There will be significant difference in the Social Values of Boys & Girls studying in Govt. School.

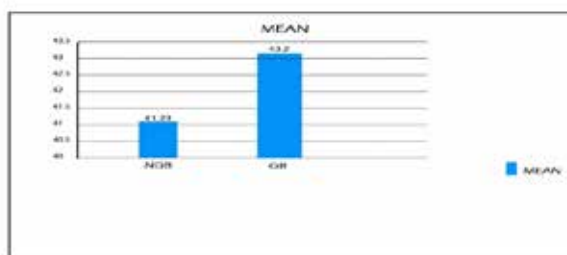
BAR DIAGRAM - 2



Bar diagram showing comparison of means of Social values of Boys & Girls studying in Govt. School

H3 - There will be significant difference in the Social Values of Non. Govt. School Boys & Govt. School Boys.

BAR DIAGRAM - 3



Bar diagram showing comparison of means of Social values of Non-Govt. School Boys and Govt. School Boys.

H4- There will be significant difference in The Social Values of Non. Govt. School Girls & Govt. School Girls.

FINDING AND CONCLUSION :

The study found that values have a significant impact on the level of adjustment among higher secondary students. Students with higher positive values showed better adjustment in personal, social, educational, and emotional areas. Higher secondary students of both government and non-government institutions showed differences in their adjustment levels. Students from non-government institutions were found to have comparatively better adjustment levels than students from government institutions, which may be influenced by educational environment, facilities, and support systems. There was a significant relationship between value orientation and adjustment level among students. Positive values such as social values, moral values, and educational values contributed to better adjustment. Female and

male students showed differences in their adjustment patterns, indicating that gender may influence the adjustment process.

The present study entitled "A Comparative Study of Impact of Values on the Level of Adjustment in Higher Secondary Students of Government and Non-Government Institutions of Raipur Town" was conducted to examine the relationship between values and adjustment among higher secondary students. The study highlights that values play an important role in shaping students' behaviour, personality development, decision-making ability, and their capacity to adjust with family, school, peers, and society. The findings indicate that students with positive values such as social responsibility, moral values, cooperation, discipline, and self-confidence show better levels of adjustment in different areas of life. Values help students develop emotional stability, better interpersonal relationships, and effective problem-solving skills. The comparison between government and non-government institution students shows variations in adjustment levels, which may be influenced by educational environment, family background, resources, and social conditions. The study concludes that developing strong values among students is essential for improving their overall adjustment and academic as well as personal growth. Educational institutions should focus not only on academic achievement but also on value education, counselling, and personality development programmes to help students become well-adjusted individuals. Thus, values have a significant impact on the adjustment level of higher secondary students, and promoting positive values can contribute to the healthy development of students in both government and non-government institutions.

SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATION:

"A Comparative Study of Impact of Values on the Level of Adjustment in Higher Secondary Students of Government and Non-Government Institutions of Raipur Town"

Based on the findings of the study, the following suggestions can be made:

Value education should be included in the school curriculum to develop moral, social, and personal values among higher secondary students. Schools should organize guidance and

counselling programmes to help students improve their adjustment skills and deal effectively with academic, social, and emotional challenges. Teachers should play an active role in developing positive values among students through classroom activities, discussions, and role modelling. Parents and teachers should maintain effective communication to understand students' problems and support their overall development. Co-curricular activities such as group discussions, community service, and leadership programmes should be encouraged to improve social adjustment and confidence among students.

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‘The Race for Attention Must Not Defeat the Truth’: Rajat Bansal Calls for Responsible Journalism



Chhattisgarh PR Commissioner tells journalists that credibility—not virality—will define the future of media; dialogue at Raipur Press Club focuses on ethics, transparency and changing newsroom challenges



Journalists, media professionals and Sanjeev Tiwari (Additional Director PR), Santosh Maurya (Additional Director -PR) and others officials participate in an interactive discussion at Raipur Press Club on media ethics, transparency and the evolving challenges facing modern journalism

Raipur: At a time when digital platforms reward speed and sensationalism, Chhattisgarh Public Relations Commissioner Rajat Bansal has cautioned that the growing competition for online attention should not come at the cost of truth and public trust.

Speaking during the 'Hamar Pahuna' interaction organised by the Raipur Press Club,

Bansal said the increasing circulation of misleading content in the digital age poses a serious challenge not only to journalism but also to democratic institutions.

"Journalism derives its strength from credibility. When attention becomes the primary objective, facts often become the first casualty. That trend is a matter of concern for both

democracy and society," he observed while interacting with journalists.

The event brought together media professionals, senior journalists and officials to discuss the changing landscape of journalism, the role of public communication and the need for stronger coordination between the media and government institutions.

Credibility Over Clicks

Bansal said social media has transformed the way information is produced and consumed, creating opportunities for faster communication while also increasing the risk of misinformation.

He stressed that professional journalism must distinguish itself through verification, balance and accountability.

"In an era where anyone can publish content instantly, the responsibility of trained journalists has become even greater. Public confidence can only be retained through factual and ethical reporting," he said.

Dialogue Between Media and Government

The programme also featured Raipur Municipal

Corporation Commissioner Sambit Mishra, who joined discussions on improving communication between government departments and the media.

Participants agreed that regular interaction, timely dissemination of information and institutional transparency are essential for strengthening democratic governance.

Senior journalists present at the event highlighted the importance of maintaining open channels of communication while preserving the independence of the press.

Press Club's Expanding Role

Beyond discussing current media challenges, the gathering also explored ideas for strengthening the Raipur Press Club as a platform for profes-

sional development, constructive dialogue and capacity building for journalists.

Speakers emphasised that press clubs should evolve into centres for training, policy discussions and knowledge-sharing as journalism continues to adapt to technological change.

A Challenge for Modern Journalism

The discussion reflected a growing concern within the media fraternity that journalism today faces pressure from multiple fronts—instant news cycles, social media algorithms, misinformation campaigns and declining public trust.

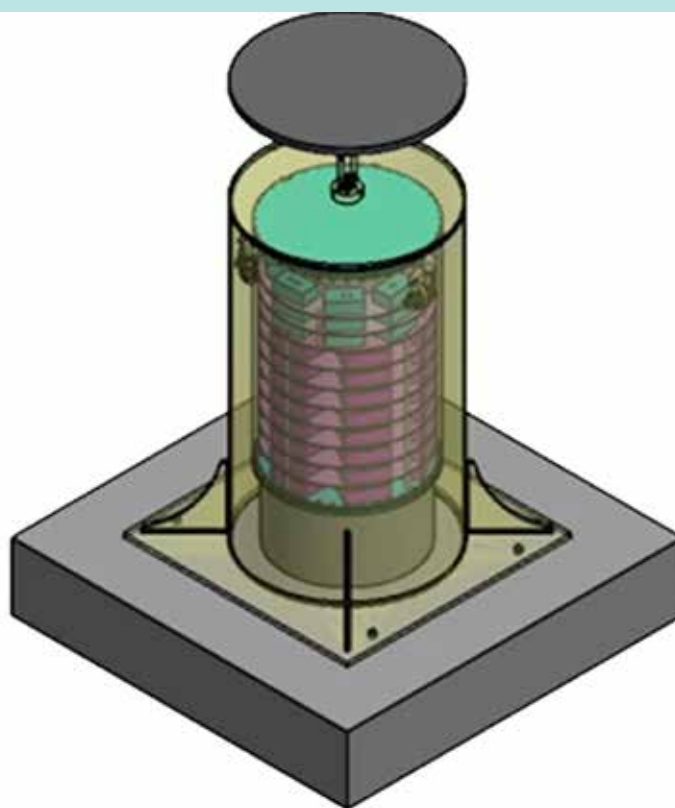
Participants agreed that while technology has transformed news delivery, the core values of journalism—accuracy, fairness and public accountability—remain unchanged.



Buried for Tomorrow: Why Time Capsules Matter More Than Monuments-By-Kumar Bahukhandi

“As the United States prepares to preserve a message for generations yet unborn, the enduring idea of the time capsule reminds humanity that history is not just remembered—it is deliberately entrusted to the future.”

- The United States' 250th anniversary has renewed global interest in time capsules as instruments of historical preservation.
- Time capsules capture the cultural, political, scientific, and social identity of an era for future generations.
- India has witnessed its own debates over preserving history—from the controversial initiative during the tenure of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to modern digital archiving efforts under Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
- A time capsule is more than a sealed container—it reflects what a society believes deserves to be remembered.
- As the United States prepares to preserve a message for generations yet unborn, the enduring idea of the time capsule reminds humanity that history is not just remem-



bered—it is deliberately entrusted to the future.

A time capsule is, perhaps, humanity's most optimistic conversation with the future. Unlike monuments that celebrate victories or memorials that honour the past, a time capsule speaks directly to people who have not yet been born. It is an act of extraordi-

nary faith—a belief that centuries from now, someone will still care to know who we were, what we valued, and how we imagined tomorrow.

As the United States marks 250 years of its democratic journey, the decision to create a long-term time capsule reflects a powerful message: nations are built not only

through infrastructure and institutions but also through collective memory. By preserving artefacts, documents, cultural symbols, and stories, today's generation acknowledges its responsibility to leave behind an authentic record for posterity.

The idea itself is timeless. A time capsule is a carefully curated collection of objects, writings, photographs, or digital records sealed away to be opened decades—or even centuries—later. These collections offer future historians a rare, unfiltered glimpse into everyday life, technological progress, political ideals, artistic expression, and public sentiment. Unlike history books, which interpret events, time capsules preserve the raw evidence of an era.

India, too, has experienced the symbolism—and controversy—surrounding time capsules. During the tenure of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, a time capsule buried near the Red Fort generated intense political debate over whose version of history should be preserved. Decades later, under Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the focus has increasingly shifted toward preserving national heritage through digital archives, museums, and large-scale documentation of governance, culture, and public achievements. While the methods have evolved, the underlying objective remains unchanged: safeguarding history for generations to come.

Yet the true significance of a time capsule extends beyond politics. Every society must decide what defines its age. Is it technological innovation?

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Scientific discoveries? Literature? Music? Ordinary household objects? Children's drawings? The choices reveal far more than the objects themselves—they reveal the values of the civilisation making them.

In an era dominated by cloud storage and artificial intelligence, the concept of physically burying a capsule may appear symbolic. Digital information can be copied endlessly, but it is also vulnerable to cyber threats, changing technologies, and the rapid obsolescence of storage formats. A carefully preserved physical archive serves as a tangible reminder that memory deserves permanence beyond the lifespan of devices and software.

There is also a deeper philosophical lesson. Every generation believes it lives in extraordinary times. But future generations may judge us not by our speeches or headlines, but by how honestly we documented our triumphs, failures,

hopes, and fears. A meaningful time capsule should therefore preserve not only achievements but also the challenges of its age—climate change, technological transformation, public health, social movements, and the aspirations of ordinary citizens.

Ultimately, time capsules are not about nostalgia; they are about responsibility. They encourage societies to think beyond election cycles, economic quarters, and breaking news. They remind us that today's decisions become tomorrow's history.

When future generations eventually unseal these capsules, they will not merely discover objects. They will encounter the heartbeat of an era—the dreams, convictions, and questions of people who believed their story was worth preserving.

History is never complete when it is written only for the present. It becomes truly meaningful when it is entrusted to the future.

When Love Turns Deadly: The Disturbing Rise of Betrayal in Relationships-By-Kumar Bahukhandi

“ Love should inspire trust, not betrayal. Recent tragedies remind us that honesty is always better than deception.



Love is often described as the purest of human emotions—a bond built on trust, commitment, and sacrifice. Yet, in recent years, a series of shocking crimes has exposed a chilling contradiction: relationships that appear loving on the surface sometimes conceal deception, manipulation, and even murder.

The recent Maharashtra case has once again brought

this disturbing reality into focus. According to investigators, a young woman, Siya Goyal, allegedly conspired with her boyfriend, Chetan Chaudhary, to murder her fiancé, Ketan Vishal Agarwal, by pushing him into a 400-foot gorge at Lohagad Fort during what was supposed to be a birthday celebration. The incident has drawn comparisons with the widely discussed

Raja Raghuvanshi case, where a relationship also allegedly ended in a carefully planned killing.

What makes such cases particularly shocking is that the victims often have no reason to suspect betrayal. They are educated, financially secure, and planning a future with someone they trust. Weddings are arranged, families celebrate together, and

dreams are built—only for everything to collapse in an act of unimaginable violence.

The tragedy extends far beyond the loss of a single life. Families are shattered, parents lose their children, and public trust in relationships suffers. Every such incident leaves society asking the same painful question: If someone no longer wishes to continue a relationship or an arranged marriage, why choose murder instead of honesty?

The answer does not lie in gender. Crimes driven by jealousy, greed, fear, or obsession have been committed by both men and women. What these cases reveal is not the nature of one gender but the dangerous mindset of individuals who believe that violence is an acceptable escape from emotional or personal conflicts.

In a healthy society, people must be encouraged to make their own marital choices while also accepting the responsibility that comes with those choices. If someone does not wish to marry, they have every right to say no. Breaking an engagement may be painful, but it is infinitely better than destroying lives through violence. Families, too, must create an environment where young adults can express their concerns without fear of judgment or coercion.

These incidents also highlight the importance of emotional maturity and mental well-being. Love should never become a justification for manipulation, revenge, or crime. A relationship founded

“The tragedy extends far beyond the loss of a single life. Families are shattered, parents lose their children, and public trust in relationships suffers. Every such incident leaves society asking the same painful question: If someone no longer wishes to continue a relationship or an arranged marriage, why choose murder instead of honesty? The answer does not lie in gender. Crimes driven by jealousy, greed, fear, or obsession have been committed by both men and women. What these cases reveal is not the nature of one gender but the dangerous mindset of individuals who believe that violence is an acceptable escape from emotional or personal conflicts. In a healthy society, people must be encouraged to make their own marital choices while also accepting the responsibility that comes with those choices. If someone does not wish to marry, they have every right to say no. Breaking an engagement may be painful, but it is infinitely better than destroying lives through violence.

on lies is not love; it is exploitation.

The increasing publicity surrounding such cases should serve as a warning, not a source of sensationalism. Society must focus on promoting honesty, open communication, and respect for human life. Whether a relationship succeeds or fails, the answer can never be violence.

Murder committed in the

name of love is one of life's greatest paradoxes. Love is meant to protect, nurture, and inspire. The moment it demands betrayal or bloodshed, it ceases to be love altogether. The true lesson from these tragic incidents is simple yet profound: when trust dies, relationships end—but when humanity dies, entire families are left to suffer forever.