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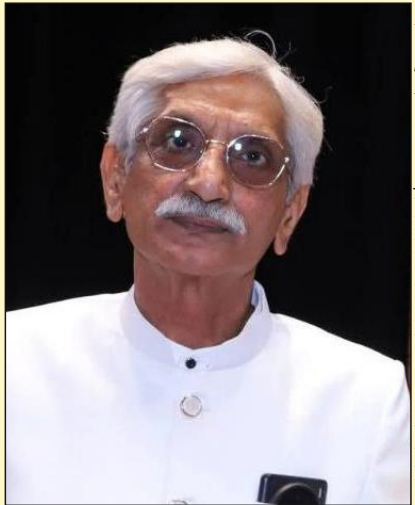
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Judges will now retire at 62: Supreme Court directs seven states to amend service rules



Parivahan Vishesh News

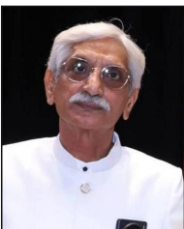
Submitted by Sanjay Kumar Bathla, Chief Editor, Parivahan Vishesh

The Supreme Court has issued a significant directive to increase the retirement age of judicial officers (judges) in seven states from 60 to 62. A bench comprising Chief Justice Surya Kant, Justice Joydalya Bagchi, and Justice V. Mohana clarified that judicial officers in Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal who retired on or after March 31 this year will have the option to rejoin service. However, upon reaching the age of 60, a suitability assessment of the judge's efficiency and performance by the respective High Court will be mandatory. Other states given two weeks to reconsider the decision: The Supreme Court has directed 24 states and union territories, including Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Bihar,

and Punjab, to reconsider their stance. The court has ordered these states to make a final decision on the decision to increase the retirement age of judges within two weeks and submit a compliance report. Key points of the decision: Interim arrangement continues: Until the rules are amended in the states, judges found suitable will remain in service until the age of 62. Consenting states: Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal have agreed to increase the retirement age. Public awareness programs will be organized regarding the benefits of clean fuel and its safe usage. In his address, Shri Jai Bhagwan Yadav paid tribute to all the workers dedicated day and night to nation-building and public service, stating, "Our goal is not merely to provide the benefits of the scheme, but to ensure clean fuel reaches every household and dignity reaches every poor person." This meeting will prove to be a milestone in taking the Ujjwala Yojana to the masses.



Reservation will end only when casteism ends - Equity in participation is now essential in every field



Parivahan Vishesh News

"Sanjay Kumar Bathla" Chief Editor, Parivahan Vishesh

0. New debate arises in the country "The

upper caste community should first launch a movement to end casteism. When the caste system ends, reservations will automatically end. As long as the caste system exists in the country, abolishing reservations is impossible."

• Supporting this just idea, citizens and elders said that anyone with patriotism and judicial ability will always speak for the national interest.

• Casteism is the biggest reason for reservations. Due to this casteism, the common people of the country remained in social slavery for thousands of years.

• Intellectuals question why there is no movement to end the disease of casteism, why is there only hue and cry about ending reservations? High-low, untouchability, and mutual discrimination are the root causes of reservations.

0. Questions raised on reservation and usurpation from generation to generation. The public demands that we too are staunch opponents of casteism and reservation, now the time has come that reservation, usurpation, arbitrariness and creamy earnings should be 100% cleaned from all sectors.

0. Principle of Justice: There should be no dishonesty, arbitrariness and usurpation with any class - whoever has more participation, he should get the same share with complete honesty.

0. Question on EWS: When 10% of the general category population is getting 10% reservation in EWS under Sudama quota, then on the same lines, OBC, SC, ST should get



90% share in proportion to their population with complete honesty.
0. Review of Generational Reservation: The public says that the 100% generational tradition of priesthood in temples, the collegium system in the judiciary, the dynastic process in education, the positions of Vice Chancellor, Secretary, Principal, Professor, health, media, administration, bureaucracy, contracting, sports, cinema, Shankaracharya, and RSS chief should be abolished, and all classes—Kshatriya, Vaishya, OBC, and Dalit—should be given equal responsibilities.
0. Justice on Economic Basis: Reservation should be available to everyone based on their economic status; not to those who have already received it or those who have become affluent, so that the poor who have been deprived for centuries can benefit.
0. Proper Use of Temple Funds: There should be a transparent system to prevent theft and dishonesty of donations, gold, silver, and money belonging to sacred temples, and this money should be used to improve the condition and well-being of the poor and needy at the bottom of society.

What do the constitutional and judicial provisions say?

Constitutional Facts:

Articles 15(4) and 16(4): Right of the State

to make special provisions for socially and educationally backward classes.

Article 340: Appointment of a commission to inquire into the condition of backward classes.

Articles 341 and 342: List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Article 46: Duty of the State to specially protect the educational and economic interests of weaker sections.

103rd Constitutional Amendment (2019): Provision for 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS). Judicial Orders:

Indra Sawhney v. Union of India (1992): The Supreme Court upheld OBC reservation at 27% and set a limit of 50%, and introduced the concept of creamy layer.

M. Nagaraj v. Union of India (2006): Data collection on backwardness, inadequate representation, and administrative efficiency was mandated for reservation in promotions.

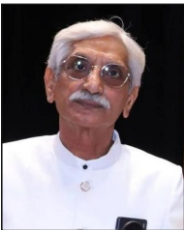
Janhit Abhiyan v. Union of India (2022): A five-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court declared the 10% reservation for EWS (Eastern Economic Development) constitutional by a 3:2 majority.

Towards One Nation, One Identity Finally, citizens have appealed that the slavery, stigma, and wrong practices of casteism be removed and the writing of only 'Hindu' be made mandatory. There will be no caste, no arbitrariness, crime, exploitation, violence, politics, or usurpation in the name of caste.

The country's concern is that there should be good relations among all communities, a bright future for the country, one country, one caste, one great India, and that India once again become the world leader and golden India. This is our responsibility in the interest of the country and the majority of Hindus.

masses.

The liberation of 3,800 children raises a major question: Childhood is being sold, is the law watching?



Parivahan Vishesh News

Innocent hands are being exploited from dhabs to factories; laws exist, action is possible, so why hasn't child labor ended?

Author: Advocate Kishan Sanmukhdas Bhavani, Gondia, Maharashtra

Presented by: Sanjay Kumar Bathla Chief Editor, Parivahan Vishesh Newspaper

Introduction: At a time when India is pledging to become a developed nation globally by 2047, a child washing glasses at a roadside tea stall, 'Chhotu' serving food at a dhaba, and a childhood crushed between machines in factories raise serious questions about our claims of progress. Is the country's childhood safe? What do the facts say?

NCPCR's historic campaign: The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights [NCPCR], a statutory body of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, launched a special nationwide rescue and rehabilitation campaign from June 12, 2026, to August 31, 2026.
- Duration: Approximately two and a half months
- Results: Over 3,800 children freed from child labor
- Legal action: Over 575 FIRs registered
- Mechanism: A coordinated model of the District Collector, Labor Department, Police, and District Child Protection Unit

This data is not just a testament to success, but to the depth of the problem.

Key points: Where does the problem lie?
1. Child labor is not just poverty, it's the economics of cheap labor. Children are unorganized, powerless, and cheap labor. They are unaware of minimum wages, working hours, and safety. This exploitation becomes economically lucrative for some employers.
2. The spread is widespread. This problem is not limited to hotels and eateries. It extends to brick kilns, construction sites, agriculture, domestic work, ragpicking, workshops, and hazardous industries. Children from migrant families are the most vulnerable.
3. The challenge lies not in the law, but in implementation. India has a strong legal framework:
- The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition

and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016: Completely prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age. Prohibits adolescents aged 14 to 18 from engaging in hazardous work.

- Penalties: Imprisonment of 6 months to 2 years and a fine of ₹20,000 to ₹50,000. Repeated acts result in severe punishment.

- Constitutional protections: Article 24 provides protection against hazardous employment, and the Right to Education Act (RTE) guarantees free compulsory education from 6 to 14 years of age.
- Digital Weapon: The Ministry of Labor's PENCIL Portal [Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labor], where any citizen can file a complaint.

However, if violations persist for a long time, it's natural to question the inspection system and accountability.

Editorial Analysis: What needs to be done now? If 3,800 children can be freed in two and a half months, what can happen in a year? This campaign can become a sustainable model. A 5-point national roadmap is necessary for this:
1. District-Level Mission Mode: A digital map of child labor hotspots should be created in every district. A joint task force of the police, labor department, CWC, and NGOs, led by the collector, should conduct confidential and risk-based surprise inspections.
2. The goal is rehabilitation, not rescue. FIRs are not the final step, but the first. Every rescued child should be presented before the Child Welfare Committee

(CWC) and connected with education, health care, housing, psychosocial counseling, and financial support for their family to prevent them from returning to labor.
3. Accountability Dashboard: A public dashboard should be created for each district, detailing annual targets, rescue and rehabilitation timelines, prosecution status, and accountability of officials.
4. Adherence to International Standards: The ILO, on World Day Against Child Labor (June 12, 2026), clearly stated that eliminating child labor requires providing dignified employment to adults, social security to families, and quality education to children.
5. Change in Social Mindset: We must stop calling children "Chhotu." Consumers should reject child labor, employers should fear the law, and filing complaints should become a civic duty.

Conclusion: A deadline is needed. Just as the government has made a time-bound commitment to a Naxal-free and drug-free India, why shouldn't a national mission and a clear deadline be declared for a child labor-free India?

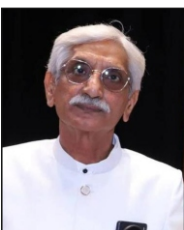
The true test of a developed India will not be tall buildings, but how many children have lost their jobs and how many have received books.

The question now is not when child labor will end, but what will we do from today?

The campaign should not be for a few months, but the resolution should be for the entire year; the action should not be limited to a few districts, but to the entire country.



Police Brutality on Journalists in Delhi - Press Club, Parivahan Vishesh News Paper and 5 Bodies Condemn Attack, Demand Action Against SHO



Parivahan Vishesh News

Shahin and Nafisa covering HM and CM event dragged to Saket PS, beaten up, abused on religious identity - alleges joint statement

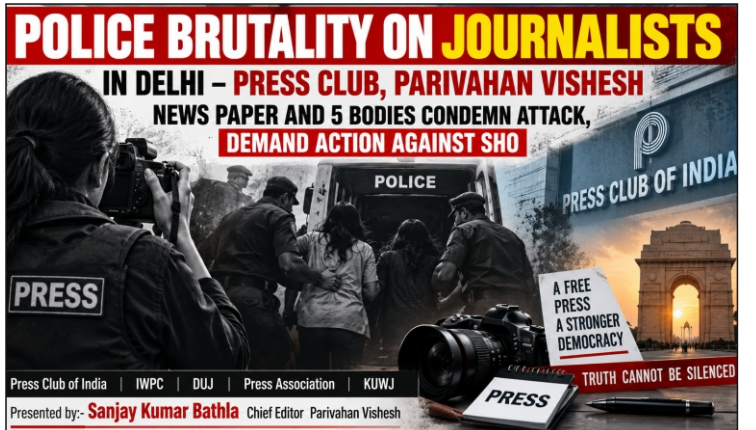
Presented by:- Sanjay Kumar Bathla Chief Editor Parivahan Vishesh

In an incident raising serious questions on press freedom, Press Club of India, Indian Women's Press Corps (IWPC), Delhi Union of Journalists (DUJ), Press Association and Kerala Union of Working Journalists (KUWJ) have jointly condemned alleged brutal attack on two independent women

journalists by Saket Police Station officers including SHO.

Facts:

1. What happened: Victim journalists Shaheen Khan and Nafisa Khan were reporting inauguration of a new wing at Max Hospital. Saket by Home Minister Amit Shah and Delhi CM Rekha Gupta.
2. Allegation: As per joint statement, at venue Delhi Police personnel from Saket PS first misbehaved, then dragged both into a police vehicle and took them to Saket Police Station. At PS, SHO allegedly directed officers to take them to a room where women officers also joined and started beating Shaheen and Nafisa. Police then ascertained their religious identity and intensified assault with alleged religion-based abuses. They were threatened with FIR. Viral video on social media shows multiple injuries and bruises on their bodies.



3. Who condemned: Joint statement signed by Sangeeta Barooah Pisharoty (President) and Afzal Imam (Secretary General), Press Club of India, along with IWPC, DUJ, Press Association, KUWJ. Key Points: A) What is demanded:
- Urges Delhi Police Commissioner Sh. Anurag Kumar to initiate fair and independent probe and punitive action against officers involved.
- Calls upon Press Council of India (PCI) to take suo motu cognizance and start independent inquiry against officers attempting to violently suppress press freedom.

B) Why serious: This is not just attack on two journalists but attack on freedom of press under Article 19(1)(a) and dignity under Article 21. If journalists are beaten inside police station while covering official event, it creates atmosphere of fear in democracy. Allegation of religious slur falls under Article 25 and ambit of hate crime.

C) Legal aspect: Prima facie action under BNS Sections 115(2) (voluntarily causing hurt), 127(2) (wrongful confinement), 302 (uttering words with intent to wound religious feelings) and departmental misconduct is made out. As per SC guidelines in PUCL vs State, CCTV in police stations is mandatory - footage must be preserved.

Conclusion: Press Club has termed it "barbaric". Delhi Police must ensure immediate medical examination, preservation of CCTV footage, suspension of guilty officers and high-level inquiry to restore faith of press to work without fear.



Parivahan Vishesh News

Doesn't India need a "National Transport Security Plan"?—a question the country must now ponder.

Special Report | Dr. Rajkumar Yadav -

Uftatsa "National United Front (Truck Transporters Charioteer)"

Today, on the roads that drive India's economy, there's a segment whose voices are often drowned out by the noise of engines—small vehicle owners, truck owners, truck owners, and independent transport operators. The question is, is no one responsible for the economic security of those who invest their capital to transport goods to every corner of the country? Statistics show that road transport currently accounts for approximately 68 percent of India's total freight transport. In 2025, the country's total freight demand is estimated at approximately 4,861 billion tonne-kilometers, of which road transport accounts for approximately 68 percent. *Estimated That is, from farm to market, factory to port, mine to industry, and industry to market—a large part of India's economic heartbeat runs on the wheels of trucks. Then the question is—what is the condition of the owner of these wheels? As of March 31, 2025, approximately 380 million commercial vehicles were

How long will vehicle owners suffer losses on the road?

registered in India, and this number continues to grow. But the biggest crisis facing small owners today is the growing gap between operating costs and freight charges. The price of diesel is the most visible aspect of this. For example, on September 4, 2026, the retail price of diesel in Sundargarh was recorded at approximately 29–34 per kilometer. Added to this the costs of tires, urea, engine oil, servicing, spare parts, driver, insurance, permits, taxes, fitness, EMI, depreciation, tolls, and vehicle idle time. This is where the difference between "the vehicle is running" and "the vehicle is earning" comes into play. The DPIIT-NCAER's 2025 Logistics Cost Assessment, based on a survey of over 3,000 logistics service providers, estimated the average cost of road logistics at 100.72 per liter. If a heavy vehicle delivers approximately 3–3.5 kilometers per liter under realistic conditions, fuel costs alone can be approximately 3.80 per tonne per kilometer. The study also showed that costs vary significantly depending on truck capacity and distance. On the other hand, the Indian government itself acknowledges that a significant portion of the logistics economy depends on transportation. According to DPIIT's assessment, India's total logistics cost in 2023–24 was approximately 7.97 percent of GDP. So why isn't there a guaranteed safety net for transporters? This question is important because the government creates schemes to mitigate risks for farmers. The "PM-KUSUM" scheme in the field of solar energy is a prime example of this. This scheme provides assistance to farmers for solar pumps and solarization through central and state financial assistance; central assistance under the



scheme can be up to 30 or 50 percent, and farmers are also provided with the opportunity to generate additional income. When the government can provide subsidies, concessional finance, and policy support to a strategic sector, deeming it essential for the national interest, it's natural to ask: Is road transport less important for the nation? If farmers' crops don't reach the market, the economy will suffer. But if trucks don't run, farmers' crops, industrial raw materials, finished goods, medicines, food, and construction materials—nothing will reach the market on time. Here, we should consider a new national policy: "National Small Transport Business Protection and Modernization Scheme." Under this, small and medium vehicle owners will receive—1. Interest subsidy. 2. Capital subsidy on new/green commercial

vehicles. 3. Scrappage incentive for replacement of old vehicles. 4. Fleet-based toll concessions. 5. Targeted relief during diesel price shocks. 6. Emergency maintenance/working capital credit. 7. And most importantly—a scientific freight rate index. The commitment should be fully met. Freight rates should not be left to market bargaining. A national cost-of-transport index should be developed by combining fuel, tolls, tires, maintenance, drivers, insurance, finance, depreciation, waiting time, return-load risk, and reasonable profit. And if the government still doesn't listen? Then, transport organizations need to unite and pose a question to the public and the government: "If the country's small transport businesses peacefully remove their vehicles from the

roads for a day, how many hours or days can the country's supply chain continue?" This is not just a threat; it is a transparent reflection of the national economic potential. A pre-announced, lawful, and peaceful "Transport Economy Actual Day" should be organized, in which vehicle owners, after taking their vehicles out of operation for a specified period, submit collective data to the government on actual costs, EMIs, diesel expenditures, toll burden, and income-expenditure. Because when a farmer's income can be considered a national concern, when a citizen installing solar energy can receive a subsidy, why should a small transport business owner, who carries 66 percent of the country's freight movement, be expected to bear the ever-increasing costs out of his own pocket? Now the question isn't about the vehicle owner—it's about India's supply chain. Give relief to vehicle owners, because if the wheels of the vehicle stop, the market will stop; if the market stops, the industry will stop; if the industry stops, employment and revenue will be affected. Therefore, the time has come for the government to view transport businesses not just as taxpayers, toll payers, and compliance subjects, but as partners in the national economic infrastructure. The country needs a sustainable transportation system, not cheap roads. And a sustainable transportation system will be one that allows vehicle owners to survive and profit. This report deliberately employs the language of data-based economic pressure and peaceful public debate, rather than "stop vehicles to force the government."



Heart Valves: The One-Way Doors for Blood!

Parivahan Vishesh News

Pinki Kundu, Co-convenor, Bengali Cell, BJP Delhi

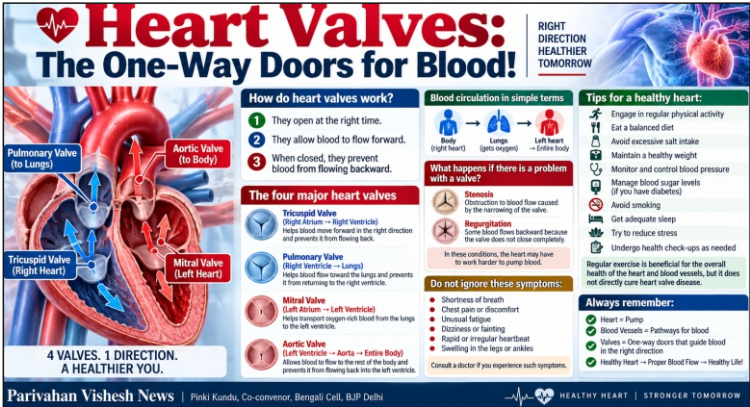
Our heart pumps blood throughout the body day and night without stopping. The heart's four major valves play a crucial role in ensuring blood flows in the right direction and at the right time.

How do valves work?
0.They open at the right time.
0.They allow blood to flow forward.
0.When closed, they prevent blood from flowing backward.

The four major heart valves
0.Tricuspid Valve (Right Atrium → Right Ventricle): Helps blood move forward in the right direction and prevents it from flowing back.
0.Pulmonary Valve (Right Ventricle → Lungs): Helps blood flow toward the lungs and prevents it from returning to the Right Ventricle.
0.Mitral Valve (Left Atrium → Left Ventricle): Helps transport oxygen-rich blood from the lungs to the Left Ventricle.
0.Aortic Valve (Left Ventricle → Aorta → Entire Body): Allows blood to flow to the rest of the body and prevents it from flowing back into the Left Ventricle.

Blood circulation in simple terms
0.Body → Right Heart → Lungs
0.After receiving oxygen → Left Heart
0.Entire BodyWhat happens if there is a problem with a valve?
0.Stenosis: Obstruction to blood flow caused by the narrowing of the valve.
0.Regurgitation: Some blood flows backward because the valve does not close completely. In these conditions, the heart may have to work harder to pump blood.Do not ignore these symptoms: • Shortness of breath • Chest pain or discomfort • Unusual fatigue • Dizziness or fainting • Rapid or irregular

heartbeat • Swelling in the legs or ankles It is important to consult a doctor if you experience such symptoms.To keep your heart healthy:
0.Engage in regular physical activity/exercise
0.Eat a balanced diet
0.Avoid excessive salt intake
0.Maintain a healthy weight
0.Monitor and control your blood pressure regularly
0.Manage blood sugar levels if you have diabetes
0.Avoid smoking
0.Get adequate sleep
0.Try to reduce stress
0.Undergo health check-ups as neededImportant: While regular exercise is beneficial for the overall health of the heart and blood vessels, it is incorrect to say that exercise directly cures heart valve disease.Always remember:
1.Heart = Pump
2.Blood Vessels = Pathways for blood
3.Valves = One-way doors that guide blood in the right direction4. Healthy Heart → Proper Blood Flow → Healthy Life!



Bitter gourd

Parivahan Vishesh News

Pinki Kundu, Co-Convenor, Bengali Cell, BJP, Delhi State

Professor Chen Hui Ren of the Beijing Army General Hospital has confirmed that everyone who comes across this information should read it. Bitter gourd in hot water can help.

Hot bitter gourd can kill cancer cells Cut 2-3 thin slices of bitter gourd into a glass. Add hot water. The water will become alkaline. Drink at least once a day. This will be beneficial for anyone.

Bitter gourd in hot water will release an anti-cancer substance. This is a new development in the world of natural medicine, useful in cancer treatment.

Bitter gourd extract in hot water will have an effect on cysts and tumors. It has already been proven that it can help cure many types of cancer.

Using bitter gourd in cancer treatment will only kill the dangerous tumor cells; it will not affect healthy cells. Additionally, the amino acids and polyphenol oxidase in bitter gourd can help

Bitter gourd



lower high blood pressure, improve blood circulation, reduce blood clotting, and prevent deep vein thrombosis.

Stay healthy and make your community healthy..

For Immediate Release - Neoliberal Interpretation: Court Denies Workers' Rights

Parivahan Vishesh News

Article: N. Umesh; Translation: Sanjay Parate)

Sewerage Board (BWSSB) were fined in 1972 in connection with a disciplinary matter. Under Section 33(C)(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (ID Act), employees had the right to seek redress against arbitrary fines and deductions imposed by the employer. Consequently, in the dispute raised by them, the Labour Court recognized the BWSSB as an 'industry' and rejected the Board's contention that it did not fall under the ID Act—arguing that it was engaged in the service activity of water supply rather than an industrial activity. The High Court upheld the Labour Court's decision. Following an appeal, a seven-judge bench of the Supreme Court established a precedent in 1978—delivered by Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer—by a 5:2 majority. The Supreme Court's verdict classified the BWSSB as an industry, formulated a three-fold test to determine whether an activity constitutes an 'industry,' and established the 'dominant nature test' to identify sovereign functions that cannot be classified as industries.In the 1980s, Jai Veer Singh, a daily-wage worker in the Social Forestry Department of the Uttar Pradesh government, was dismissed from service. He appealed to the Labour Court, arguing that his termination violated the retrenchment rules laid down in Section 25(F) of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Uttar Pradesh government contended that social forestry work, undertaken for environmental conservation, constituted a 'sovereign function' rather than an industrial activity. The Labour Court deemed this an industrial activity, and the High Court upheld that decision. Subsequently, following an appeal by the Uttar Pradesh government, a five-judge bench of the Supreme Court referred the precedent set in the 1978 BWSSB case to a larger bench in 2005. A seven-member bench was constituted, which referred the matter to a nine-member bench in 2017, leading to the formation of the current nine-judge Constitution Bench. On February 16, 2026, the bench framed four issues to examine the legal validity of the 1978 ruling, its applicability to the Industrial Relations Code (IR Code), and its impact on social and sovereign activities.

Freedom from Burden and Constraint

On August 20, 2026, the Supreme Court's Constitution Bench ruled by a 5:4 majority that the definition of 'industry' laid down by the seven-judge Constitution Bench in 1978 cannot impose a burden or constraint on the definition of 'industry' provided in the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, or the earlier Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982.Distinguishing 'Industry' under the Industrial Relations Code

The majority verdict has effectively decoupled the definition of 'industry'—a definition found not only in the Industrial Relations Code (IR Code) but also in the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982 (which, however, was never implemented and was repealed alongside the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, on February 16, 2026). This ruling has deprived employees engaged in various types of work of rights that previously offered legal protection against arbitrary termination, retrenchment, temporary layoffs, and other employer actions. Furthermore, it has been decided that the 1978 precedent will apply only to ongoing disputes, not to future disputes arising under the Industrial Relations Code.

Triple-Test

The 1978 judgment established a triple-test to determine whether an establishment qualifies as an 'industry' under Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act. According to this test: first, if an establishment engages in systematic activity; second, if an organized employer-employee relationship exists; and third, if it produces and distributes goods and services to satisfy



human needs or desires—even without a profit motive—then it must be considered an industry. Consequently, with the exception of sovereign functions such as defense, law and order, legislation, and the judiciary, all other activities fall within the scope and definition of an industry. This precedent allowed for the broad coverage of various activities under the definition of 'industry,' thereby granting workers the right to seek justice under the protective umbrella of the law.

Dominant Nature Test

During the process of interpretation, the 'Dominant Nature Test' was formulated to determine what constitutes a sovereign function. In cases where departments performing sovereign functions also engage in a variety of other activities, the rule established was that if specific units within such entities perform activities that can be clearly distinguished as separate, they fall within the ambit of an 'industry'—provided the dominant nature of that specific activity is not sovereign in character.

Tests Determining Workers' Rights

The triple-test and the dominant nature test defined the scope and coverage of the term 'industry.' Simultaneously, they extended the benefits of rights and protections under the Industrial Disputes Act to workers employed in charitable trusts, religious and philanthropic institutions, government departments, defense research and development organizations, domestic services, and similar sectors.

Industrial Relations Code Strips Workers of Rights

According to Section 2(p) of the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, any establishment where systematic activity takes place, involving an organized relationship between employer and employee for the production and distribution of goods and services to meet human needs or desires, is deemed an 'industry'. One might ask what the issue is here, given that this aligns with the 1978 judgment. However, the problem lies in its 'proviso' (condition), which excludes certain activities: such as those of institutions engaged wholly or primarily in charitable, social, or philanthropic service; sovereign government functions (e.g., defense research, atomic energy, space); domestic services; and any other activity excluded by the Central Government. This definition empowers the government to notify additional activities that will not fall under the definition of 'industry' within the Industrial Relations Code. It has further expanded

the scope of these exclusions, thereby curtailing workers' rights.

Legal Attempts to Exclude Certain Sectors from the Definition of 'Industry'A legal attempt was made in 1979 to shield industries from the implications of the rule established in the 1978 BWSSB judgment. Ravindra Varma, the then Labour Minister in the Morarji Desai government, introduced a contentious Industrial Relations Bill, but it had to be withdrawn due to opposition from a united trade union movement.

In 1982, the government led by Indira Gandhi amended the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. While this amendment incorporated three specific components into the definition, it also empowered the government to exclude specific types of activities—listed in an attached schedule—from the ambit of 'industry', thereby removing them from the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. Consequently, millions of employees were excluded from the definition of 'industry'. In the 1988 case of Altamas Rain v. Union of India, the government informed the Supreme Court that the amended definition was not implemented because there was no alternative mechanism to resolve service-related disputes for those excluded from the definition of 'industry'.The Modi government formulated the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, in line with a new neoliberal framework for industries; it was notified on November 21, 2025, and became operational on May 8, 2026. Through the Industrial Relations (Amendment) Code, 2026, it also repealed the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982, effective February 16, 2026. However, until the 1978 judgment was overturned, any further interpretation of 'industry' under the Industrial Relations Code had to be based on that precedent. Consequently, the judges decided by a majority that any future disputes would be interpreted afresh, thereby paving the way for a neoliberal interpretation of 'industry' and, by extension, an assault on workers' rights.

Widening the Scope of Exemptions

The Industrial Relations Code has empowered 90 percent of industries to lay off or retrench employees and close down operations without prior government permission. Additionally, they have been granted the liberty to maintain self-certified standing orders without statutory confirmation. In this context, the Supreme Court's verdict excludes institutions run by charitable or philanthropic organizations—as well as those engaged in defense research, atomic energy, or activities notified

by the government as 'sovereign functions'—from the ambit of these regulations, regardless of whether they employ more or fewer than 300 workers.

The Importance of the Dissenting Opinion

It is crucial here to consider the dissenting opinion delivered by Justice B.V. Nagarathna and the arguments underpinning it. She argues that the processes of privatization and liberalization make robust worker protections essential—specifically those established in the 1978 ruling through the 'triple test' and the 'dominant nature test.' Consequently, she concludes that the triple test represents the correct legal standard. This has implications for the definition of 'industry' under the Industrial Relations Code and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1982; social welfare activities and schemes undertaken by government departments or their bodies should be classified as industrial activities, and—based on the 'dominant nature test'—even sovereign functions should fall within the ambit of 'industry.'Curtailment of Workers' Rights

However, the majority bench has departed from the definition of 'industry' established in that 1978 ruling (which had adopted a broad scope) and has effectively excluded those areas from its purview. In doing so, the judges have curtailed long-standing workers' rights. Furthermore, they have paved the way for a period of uncertainty and complexity regarding judicial interpretations of the exemptions and exceptions outlined in the Code.

If the bourgeois legal framework governing the relationship between capital and labor is not fundamentally redefined, what else can be expected from the judiciary of that superstructure—the bourgeois-landlord state? In its desperate bid to overcome the crisis inherent in the capitalist system, this state is transforming into a neoliberal state. As Karl Marx observed, "Labor laws under capitalism are never neutral." Only the struggle of the working class can compel the state to ...compels the maintenance of a balance. Let us build a strong and united struggle of the working class for this purpose.

(The author is a trade union leader. The translator is the Vice-President of the Chhattisgarh Kisan Sabha, affiliated with the All India Kisan Sabha. Contact: 94242-31650)



Grand Celebration of Sri Krishna Janmashtami and Four-Day Shrimad Bhagavatam Katha by the Hare Krishna Centre



Parivahan Vishesh News

Deoghar: A grand celebration featuring the Sri Krishna Janmashtami Mahotsav and a four-day Shrimad Bhagavatam Katha is being organized with great enthusiasm by the Hare Krishna Centre at the Shankar Talkies complex in Vilasi Town. The Centre is presenting a captivating array of cultural programs, including the Jhulan Utsav (swing festival), Shrimad Bhagavatam Katha, Srila Prabhupada Vyasa-puja, Nandotsav, Dahi-Handi, and competitions for dance, bhajans, painting, and spiritual quizzes, alongside Aarti and Mahaprasad distribution.

A special attraction is the 'Mero Vrindavan Dham' exhibit, offering a glimpse of the holy land of Vrindavan. This magnificent event is being held under the leadership of the Hare Krishna Centre's head, Sri Rupanuga Das Prabhu Ji Maharaj. The entire complex and the surrounding area are immersed in devotion, resonating with the melodious chanting of Harinam Sankirtan. The enthusiasm of the devotees and the enchanting devotional performances have created a divine and ethereal atmosphere. A massive crowd of devotees, scripture enthusiasts, and pilgrims is gathering to participate in the event.

“Sri Krishna is the Supreme Personality of Godhead Himself”: Chanchalapati Dasa

Parivahan Vishesh News

Sri Krishna Janmashtami Festival Celebrated with Devotion and Joy at Chandrodaya Mandir (Dr. Gopal Chaturvedi)



Vrindavan. The advent day of Lord Sri Krishna—Sri Krishna Janmashtami—was celebrated with great grandeur, spiritual fervor, devotion, and adherence to Vedic traditions at the Vrindavan Chandrodaya Mandir. For the occasion, the temple premises were adorned with colorful flowers and captivating electric lighting. Key attractions of the festival included the Laddu Gopal Abhishek (ceremonial bathing), Chhappan Bhog (offering of 56 delicacies), special Shringar (adornment), Jhulan Utsav (swing festival), Bhajan Sandhya (devotional music evening), and Harinam Sankirtan (congregational chanting). Amidst the chanting of Vedic mantras, a grand Mahabhishek (ceremonial bath) was performed for the presiding Deities, Sri Sri Radha Vrindavan Chandra, using Panchagavya (milk, curd, ghee, honey, and rock sugar) along with the juices of 108 varieties of fruits, medicinal herbs, and flowers. On this occasion, the Lord was adorned in dark-hued (Shyam-colored) silk garments featuring silver embroidery. Similarly, Nitai-Gauranga were also beautifully decorated with special ornaments and floral garlands. Highlighting the eternal truth that “Sri Krishna is the Supreme Lord Himself,” Temple President Sri Chanchalapati Dasa cited the famous verse from the Srimad-Bhagavatam: “Ete cāmśa-kalāḥ puṁsaḥ kṛṣṇaḥ tu bhagavān svayam...” He explained that Sri Krishna is the original source of all incarnations and the Supreme Personality of Godhead. Whenever the world is distressed by

unrighteousness (adharma) and demonic forces, the Lord incarnates age after age to protect His devotees, establish righteousness, and ensure the welfare of all living beings. He noted that, out of special grace for His devotees, Lord Sri Krishna resides amongst us in the form of the Archa-Vigraha (Deity), allowing devotees to directly serve, worship, and adore Him. He emphasized that Janmashtami is not merely a celebration of the Lord's advent but a sacred opportunity to awaken one's love, faith, and devotion towards the Lord. At the stroke of midnight, marking the divine appearance of Lord Krishna, the entire temple complex resounded with chants of "Hare Krishna, Hare Krishna" and acclamations in His honor. Devotees enthusiastically participated in Harinam Sankirtan and Gaudiya Vaishnava musical performances. The temple premises were filled with the fragrance of ittar (perfume) and natural aromatic incense sticks. On this auspicious occasion, a large number of devotees and distinguished guests from various parts of the country—including Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, and Jaipur—arrived in Vrindavan to participate in the celebration of Lord Krishna's divine appearance.

This form of children on Janmashtami is very charming.



UNLOCK YOUR DAY

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NUMEROLOGY PREDICTION • 3 SEPTEMBER 2026

1

Moolank 1 | Lead with warmth
Your natural leadership gets a softer, more cooperative edge today. Family and professional responsibilities may need equal attention. Avoid insisting that everything must happen your way; diplomacy brings faster results.

2

Moolank 2 | Emotional balance brings clarity
Relationships and partnerships take centre stage. Your intuition is strong, but avoid overthinking another person's words or reactions. A calm conversation can clear an old misunderstanding and make the day emotionally satisfying.

3

Moolank 3 | Create, communicate, connect
Your ideas receive support when expressed with confidence and grace. It is a favourable day for learning, writing, meetings and creative work. Keep your commitments realistic and do not scatter your energy across too many plans.

4

Moolank 4 | Structure without rigidity
The day asks you to balance discipline with flexibility. Pending practical matters can move forward if you stay organised. Avoid unnecessary arguments at home or work; a patient response protects both your peace and your progress.

5

Moolank 5 | Choose wisely before you move
Conversations, travel, networking and quick decisions may keep you busy. Opportunities can arise through people, but read details carefully before committing. In relationships, listen completely before replying.

6

Moolank 6 | Your vibration is strongly supported
The universal vibration of the day resonates beautifully with your number. Love, comfort, creativity, family matters and personal presentation are highlighted. Enjoy appreciation, but do not overspend simply to please others.

7

Moolank 7 | Pause, observe, then decide
You may prefer quiet thinking over noisy interaction today. Use this inward energy for research, planning and spiritual reflection. Do not withdraw so much that others misunderstand you; communicate your need for space gently.

8

Moolank 8 | Responsibility can become achievement
Work, finances and long-term commitments demand maturity. Progress may appear slow, yet disciplined effort gives dependable results. Avoid carrying everyone else's burden; set clear boundaries while remaining supportive

9

Moolank 9 | Channel passion constructively
Your energy is strong and protective, making this a productive day for completing difficult tasks. In close relationships, soften impulsive reactions. Direct your intensity towards action rather than confrontation.

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Perika Suresh Appointed as Publicity and Media Coordinator of Bhagyanagar Ganesh Utsav Samiti

Parivahan Vishesh News

1.40 Lakh Mandaps, 50 Lakh Youth Volunteers, 18 KM Historic Shobha Yatra - Grand Preparations for 2026 Begin

Presented by Pinki Kundu Co-convener Bangali Parkosht BJP Delhi

Bhagyanagar Ganesh Utsav Samiti Central Committee 2026 has appointed Perika Suresh as its Publicity and Media Coordinator. The leadership has entrusted him with responsibility of taking spiritual and cultural grandeur of the Utsav to masses.Facts:1. Appointment: Perika Suresh has been appointed as Central Committee's Prachar-Prasar & Media Coordinator for 2026. He expressed gratitude to President Shri G. Raghav Reddy, General Secretary Dr. Ravinutala Shashidhar, Founder & Senior Advisor Shri Karodimal Ji, Secretary & Secunderabad MP In-charge Shri Ala Bhaskar Raj and Shobha Yatra In-charge Shri Anand Gupta for their trust, guidance and blessings.2. Scale of Festival: As per

Shri Suresh, nearly 1.40 lakh Ganesh Mandaps will be set up with active participation of about 50 lakh youth volunteers for service and assistance to devotees. Historic 18 KM Ganesh Shobha Yatra will be taken out from Balapur to Khairatabad.3. Call to Action: He appealed to all 1.40 lakh Utsav Mandap committees to hoist National Flag and sing complete Vande Mataram on 17th September to mark 150 years of Vande Mataram, as per Samiti's call.Key Points:A) Commitment: Newly appointed Coordinator said he will discharge responsibility with full devotion, dedication and sincerity and will take spiritual magnificence of Bhagyanagar Ganesh Utsav to wider public.B) Massive Management: Bhagyanagar Ganesh Utsav is one of India's largest coordinated spiritual events, where volunteer power of youth is mainstay for managing lakhs of devotees.C) Cultural Message: Appeal for flag hoisting and Vande Mataram singing on 150th anniversary connects festival not only to religious but also to national consciousness.



Jharkhand High Court dismisses plea against dismissal of government lawyer

Parivahan Vishesh News

Kartik Kumar Parichha, State Head -Jharkhand

Ranchi: The Jharkhand High Court has observed that when the government terminates the services of a public prosecutor, the appropriate response is an "honourable resignation from the post" rather than pursuing "lost briefs" through writ proceedings.The single judge bench of Justice Deepak Roshan made this observation today while dismissing the plea of the public prosecutor challenging his termination of service by the authorities.The Court was hearing a petition seeking to quash the July 8, 2026, order terminating the petitioner's service as a public prosecutor. He also sought a direction to the respondents to restrain him from obstructing his service or implementing the dismissal order.The petitioner stated that he had been working as a lawyer on the additional panel of lawyers for animal husbandry cases since being appointed by the respondents in 2003. He argued that he was handling several cases related to the animal husbandry scam. His lawyer also cited a letter issued by the Prosecution Directorate on September 18, 2013, which claimed that changing lawyers or transferring officers could only be done with the permission of the High Court.The petitioner further argued that he was not given an opportunity to be heard before his service was terminated. He alleged that this action was discriminatory, as other lawyers appointed alongside him continued to represent the respondents. It was also alleged that this action was malicious, as the petitioner, while acting as a public prosecutor, was asking the respondent to appear in court to testify. Citing the Supreme Court's

decision in Kumari Shrelekha Vidyarthi v. State of Uttar Pradesh, the petitioner argued that a public prosecutor cannot be removed in violation of Article 14 of the Constitution.Opposing the petition, the respondents stated that the appointment is governed by a notification issued by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions on January 30, 1997. It was argued that Clause IV of the notification clearly provides that the appointment of a lawyer may be terminated by either party upon giving one month's notice in writing. Therefore, the respondents argued that they cannot be compelled to continue with the services of a particular lawyer and that the scope of interference under Article 226 is limited.The High Court noted that the termination letter, dated July 8, 2026, provided one month's notice, and the services were to end on August 9, 2026. In these circumstances, the Court held that the January 30, 1997 notification clearly permitted termination of a lawyer's services upon one month's written notice. Therefore, the petitioner's argument that the respondents lacked the authority to terminate his employment is unfounded.The court also rejected the argument regarding the 2013 communications related to animal husbandry cases, as those cases had already been heard. The bench also distinguished the case from the Kumari Shrelekha Vidyarthi case, noting that the Supreme Court case involved the simultaneous termination of services of government lawyers and pleaders in the state of Uttar Pradesh.The Court acknowledged that while the State is bound by Article 14 even in contractual



matters, the facts of this case are different, as the respondents acted in accordance with the notification regarding the petitioner's appointment. The Court also dismissed the allegation of mala fide, as there was no document or evidence on record to support this allegation.The bench said that "merely making a claim without proof cannot be considered as evidence" and is not enough to prove malice."Before concluding the matter, this Court considers it necessary to refer to the decision in Mundrika Prasad Singh v. State of Bihar (1979 INSC 192), in which the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that if the Government moves to abolish the public office of a Government Pleader, the honourable course for a person holding the office in Gandhi's land is to resign, and not to pursue lost briefs through the writ route. Advocacy is a noble profession, which requires lawyers, who are the most important officers of the court, to behave in a dignified manner."

Teachers' Day: The changing role and growing relevance of teachers in the age of AI. (Special article on September 5)



Parivahan Vishesh News

We all know that September 5th is celebrated every year as Teacher's Day. In fact, this day is a celebration of the guru-shishya tradition, the importance of education, and respect for teachers in Indian culture. It is also well known that in

our country, this day is celebrated on the birth anniversary of the great educationist, philosopher, and former **President, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.**

In ancient Indian culture, the teacher has always been considered a guide to knowledge, values, and life perspective. But today, as the world is experiencing a period of artificial intelligence (AI), digital technology, and a rapid information explosion, it is natural to ask: when machines can provide knowledge, how much and what role does the teacher play?

In the AI era, teachers are the guide of direction and wisdom:

In the machine age, the teacher was a source of knowledge; in the AI age, they are a guide of direction and wisdom. AI can provide information, but the teacher transforms knowledge into understanding, values, and compassion. In fact, it would not be wrong to say that amidst changing technology, the teacher cultivates creativity, critical thinking, and human values in students. Therefore, in the AI age, the role of the teacher has become more important, not less. The truth is that even today, the relevance of the teacher has not diminished; rather, their role has become more widespread and vital than ever before. There was a time when students relied on teachers, libraries, and books for information. The teacher was the primary source of knowledge. Today, the situation has completely changed. The internet, smartphones, online classes, digital libraries, and AI-based tools have put the world of knowledge at the fingertips of students. Information on any subject can be obtained in a matter of seconds. Difficult topics can be explained in different ways, and students can learn at their own pace and interest. But there is a difference between information and education. The internet or AI can provide information, but the process of transforming that information into knowledge and wisdom into wisdom still requires human guidance, and this is a

teacher's greatest strength. While we have artificial intelligence today, it can answer numerous questions in seconds, but it's also true that it can't understand a student's emotions. This means that AI lacks the emotions that a teacher possesses. Simply put, AI can tell us what the solution to a problem is, but understanding why a student is struggling with that problem is something only a teacher can do better. AI can present numerous options, but it's the teacher's responsibility to develop the ability to choose the right one. The purpose of education isn't just to score good marks in exams. The true purpose of education is to create a human being who is not only knowledgeable but also sensitive, responsible, disciplined, logical, and ethical. AI can provide technical skills, but human sensitivity, empathy, character and values are developed more effectively in the presence of a teacher.

Teachers will have to keep pace with technology:-The challenge facing today's teacher is that they must keep pace with technology. Being a subject matter expert is no longer sufficient. Teachers must understand digital resources, online learning, data, cybersecurity, and the fundamentals of AI. They must understand how AI can be used in the classroom and where its limitations lie. AI can become a teacher's assistant, not a competitor. For example, AI can be useful in tailoring practice materials to students' levels, explaining difficult concepts in different ways, preparing question papers, providing language assistance, and identifying learning weaknesses. This can free up more time for personal interaction and creative activities with students.

Dependence on AI is not good:-The increasing use of AI today has raised some serious concerns. For example, if students begin to rely on AI for every answer, their independent thinking and creativity could be affected. Obliging AI to generate content for homework, essays, and projects without understanding it can undermine the fundamental learning process. The information provided by AI may also be prone to errors or biases. Therefore, a new role for teachers has emerged. Students should not only be taught how to use AI, but also how to use it judiciously. This responsibility also falls squarely on the teacher, as teachers are more connected to students. It would not be wrong to say that today, teachers and AI together can significantly improve education. A teacher with deep subject knowledge, human empathy, and an understanding of modern technology will be able to prepare the next generation more effectively. Today, children face a challenge not just in information, but in selecting the right information. In the age of social media and the internet, it is becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish between fact and misconception, truth and half-truth, knowledge and propaganda. In such times, a teacher is not just a subject expert for students, but also a kind of intellectual guide. They



teach students to ask questions, reason, seek evidence, and reach conclusions. The role of a teacher is also crucial because not every student is the same as a machine. Some have different learning speeds, different interests, different family circumstances, and different talents. A sensitive teacher can recognize these individual characteristics and bring out the hidden potential within a student. Technology can help, but a teacher's human touch is invaluable in understanding and encouraging a student's personality. Indeed, today's need is for a teacher who can bridge tradition and technology. One who connects students to both books and the digital world; one who teaches them how to use AI and also shows them that every answer cannot be blindly accepted; one who, along with technical proficiency, instills a sense of moral responsibility. Today, in every field, such as doctors, engineers, scientists, administrative officers, soldiers, writers, entrepreneurs, and public representatives, the imprint of some teacher or the other is visible. Therefore, the teacher not only educates the present generation, he also decides the direction of the coming society.

The importance of the teacher will remain even amidst the changes:-AI could rapidly transform the face of education in the future. It's possible that classrooms will become more personalized, curriculums more flexible, and learning methods more technology-based in the coming years. But these changes won't erase the need for teachers. Rather, teachers must move beyond being a source of knowledge to becoming guides, teachers who teach the judicious use of technology, motivators, and character-builders. On this Teacher's Day, thanking teachers simply for teaching us isn't enough. True respect for them lies in understanding the changing nature of education and embracing the teacher's new role. We must remember that machines can provide us with information, but it's the teacher who transforms humans into better humans. Therefore, in the age of AI, teachers haven't become irrelevant; rather, their role has become more profound, challenging, and crucial. The best education of the future will be one where the power of technology and the teacher's sensitivity go hand in hand.

Sunil Kumar Mahala, freelance writer, columnist and young litterateur.

Teachers in the age of technology: Creators of not only knowledge but also visions of life

Parivahan Vishesh News

Dr. Satyawan Saurabh

The nature of education is changing today at a pace never before seen. Artificial intelligence, digital technology, online learning, virtual classrooms, and new teaching methods are reshaping the learning process. Children today can acquire information on any subject in a matter of moments. At a time like this, it's natural to ask: what will be the role of a teacher when knowledge and information are so readily available? In fact, the expansion of technology has not diminished the role of a teacher, but rather has made it more important. In the future, teachers will not only be imparters of knowledge, but also visionaries, guides, motivators, and protectors of human values. Traditionally, a teacher's role has been limited to teaching and learning books and curriculum. However, today this role has expanded significantly. Teachers play a vital role in shaping students' overall personality. Preparing them simply to score high marks in exams is not enough. They must also be taught to face life's challenges, differentiate between right and wrong, learn from failures, be sensitive to others, and make balanced decisions in difficult situations. The digital age has virtually erased the boundaries of knowledge. The internet and digital platforms have put a vast world of information at the fingertips of students. Artificial intelligence can answer any question in seconds. But there's a difference between information and knowledge, and an even greater difference between wisdom and knowledge. Knowing the answer to a question is one thing, and applying it appropriately in life is quite another. Technology can provide information, but only teachers can cultivate its judicious use, ethics, and a humane perspective. With the growing influence of



artificial intelligence and the expansion of robotics and automation, the world of employment and skills is also changing. In the coming years, the nature of many traditional jobs will change. At such a time, the challenge for education will not only be what students know, but also how much they can learn, think, and solve problems in response to changing circumstances. Therefore, the teacher of the future will be a continuous learner. Only those teachers who update their knowledge, technical skills, and teaching methods over time will be able to better prepare students for the future. The greatest need today is to strike a balance between education and skills. Simply acquiring degrees does not guarantee success in life. Qualities such as communication skills, problem-solving abilities, creative thinking, decision-making, cooperative spirit, and empathy are equally essential. Teachers must develop these abilities in students so that they become not just good students but also responsible and sensitive citizens. In a diverse country like

India, the role of a teacher becomes even more expansive. Here, education is not only a means to employment, but also the foundation of social unity, democratic consciousness, cultural understanding, and the formation of national character. Teachers can connect students with their culture, traditions, and values and develop a scientific outlook and constitutional values in them. The school classroom is truly the laboratory of the future society. In this age of technology, a teacher's greatest strength lies in their human empathy. Books can impart knowledge, the internet can provide information, and artificial intelligence can provide answers, but only a teacher can recognize the disappointment hidden in a student's eyes, boost their morale in the face of failure, and inspire them to try again. A machine can answer a student's question, but understanding the meaning of their silence still requires human empathy. Today, the structure and lifestyle of families have also changed. Joint families are becoming more limited, and many

face challenges. Education not only empowers a person but also makes them discerning and sensitive. If students achieve high degrees but lack compassion, morality, and social responsibility, education deviates from its true purpose. Teachers are the strongest force for positive change in society. A teacher transforms a student, a student influences a family, and a family influences society. Thus, a teacher's influence reaches an entire generation. A nation's future isn't shaped solely in parliaments, policies, and plans; its true creation takes place in classrooms. Students in classrooms will become the scientists, doctors, administrators, teachers, public representatives, entrepreneurs, and citizens of tomorrow. In Indian tradition, the guru has always been held in special respect. From the gurukul tradition to modern universities, the guru-disciple relationship has fostered the tradition of values along with knowledge. Times have changed, the means of education have evolved, and technology

has transformed teaching styles, but the fundamental role of the guru remains the same—to lead from ignorance to knowledge and from confusion to wisdom. Teachers' Day is not just an occasion to honor teachers, but also a day to reconsider the purpose of education. We must consider whether we are preparing our children only for competition or for life. Do we want them to be successful or also good human beings? The answers to these questions will determine the future direction of our education system. In the coming eight to ten years, technological changes in education will accelerate. Artificial intelligence will accelerate student learning, enable personalized teaching, and simplify many of teachers' administrative tasks. But amid this change, the human role of the teacher will become even more important. In the future, a teacher's worth will be measured not by how much information they can memorize, but by how much they can inspire students to think, understand, question, and become better human beings. Therefore, teachers need not fear technology. Technology cannot replace teachers, but it is the real identity of a powerful ally. What is needed is for teachers to strengthen their human sensibility while using technology. A balance between machine efficiency and human sensitivity will be the most pressing need in education for the future. In reality, a teacher isn't just someone who delivers a curriculum. He or she is the creator of future generations. He or she not only tells students how the world is, but also empowers them to imagine how it should be. This is a teacher's greatest power. Therefore, on Teachers' Day, we should not only wish teachers well, but also recognize their responsibility, respect, and social importance. Technology may change, curriculum may change, teaching methods may change, but the need to make humans human will never end. Because machines can give knowledge, technology can give information, but it is the teacher who gives direction to life. This is the real identity of a teacher and this will also be his greatest relevance in the future. (Dr. Satyawan Saurabh, PhD (Political Science), is a poet and social thinker.)

DMO seized two trucks loaded with illegal sand in Kapali-Chowka.

Parivahan Vishesh News

Illegal sand trade in Chandil is famous.

Ranchi: The Mining Department has taken major action against illegal mining, storage, and transportation in the district. On Friday, under the leadership of Saraikela District Mining Officer Jyoti Shankar Satpathy, the Mines Inspector conducted a raid in the Kapali and Chauka areas and seized two trucks loaded with illegal sand.

During the investigation, it was discovered that both trucks were illegally transporting sand. The mining department team seized the vehicles. One truck was then handed over to the Chauka police station and the other to the Kapali police station for necessary action.



Following this action by the Mining Department, businesses involved in illegal sand transportation have been rattled. The department is conducting investigations by demanding vehicle documents, the source of the sand, and valid documents related to transportation. In case of violations, action will be taken against the vehicle owners and other responsible individuals as per the rules.

The district administration has made it clear that illegal mining, storage, and transportation of minerals in the district will not be tolerated under any circumstances. The Deputy Commissioner has directed concerned officials to maintain constant vigilance in such cases and take strict action against those found guilty.

Teacher Teacher From Google Tak : Inevitable Is Teacher

Parivahan Vishesh News

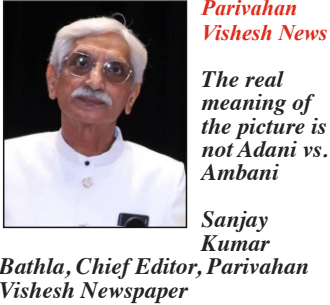
Dr. Ghanshyam Cloud

The most reliable picture of a nation's future lies in its schools, that is why a teacher is not just a person who teaches, he is the architect of the society's future. To understand the role of a teacher in India, we must look to our ancient guru tradition. At that time, the guru was not only a source of knowledge but also a guide in life. Students learned not just subjects but the art of living. The guru's conduct was integral to education. His way of life influenced the student more than his words. Today, circumstances have completely changed. A teacher replaces a guru, a school replaces a gurukul, and along with books, mobile phones, the internet, and artificial intelligence have brought the world of knowledge to students' fingertips. Once, students sought out teachers for knowledge; today, teachers struggle to attract their attention. This is the greatest irony of modern education. Knowledge has increased, but has the wisdom of that knowledge also increased to the same extent? Today, a student can access thousands of pieces of information on any topic in the world in a few seconds, but information and knowledge are different. Knowledge and wisdom are even more different. The internet can tell us what is happening in the world, but it cannot tell us what is true. Artificial intelligence can provide answers, but the decision to apply each answer in life must be made by humans. This is where the real role of the modern teacher begins. The ancient teacher had limited information, but his influence was profound. Today, the teacher's need to impart information has diminished, but the need to impart vision has increased exponentially. He or she must teach students how to discern truth from available information, how to distinguish between logic and rumor, and how to use knowledge for the benefit of life and society. A major strength of ancient education was the intimate relationship between teacher and student. The teacher understood the student's abilities, temperament, weaknesses, and potential. In modern education, this relationship is becoming more formal. Larger classes, exam pressure, administrative responsibilities, and the competition for results are distancing teachers from students. Not only education, but society as a whole is paying the price for this distance. A child whose teacher encourages questions develops curiosity. A child who is ridiculed for every mistake develops fear. A student who is measured solely by marks and rank gradually begins to view success as the sole value of life. This requires drawing on both old and new learning. The old system taught us discipline, hard work, self-control, respect for the teacher, and life values. The modern system has opened up new opportunities for scientific thinking, independent thinking, technical proficiency, creativity, and career advancements. The problem isn't whether it's old or new; it's whether one is accepted as absolute truth. The old teacher taught only discipline, and the new teacher taught only freedom; both are incomplete. Today's students need teachers who can communicate with discipline and teach responsibility with freedom. They give them the courage to say, "Question," but also the wisdom to recognize the difference between questioning and mere protest. The teacher's role has become more challenging today because they are competing not just with the textbook but also with social media, the entertainment industry, digital influencers, and a myriad of virtual

information. Students' attention is constantly being distracted. In such a situation, teachers must become not only good speakers but also good communicators, reaching out to students' hearts. The role of the teacher has also changed at the career level. Previously, career options were limited, and teachers often guided students toward certain traditional paths. Today, new jobs and professions are emerging. Technology is transforming many old jobs and creating demand for new skills. In such a context, the teacher's job is not to push students toward a particular profession, but to enable them to recognize their potential and continue learning in response to a changing world. But even more important than career is character. If education becomes merely a competition for higher salaries, we may produce skilled employees, but not good citizens. The country needs doctors, engineers, scientists, executives, and entrepreneurs, but first, it needs honest, sensitive, and responsible human beings. This is where teachers' direct connection to nation-building lies. Not only the school, but the home environment, parents' behavior, social environment, media, friends circle and digital world together shape the personality of the child, hence the society will have to cooperate with the teacher, we cannot get free by putting all the responsibility on him. Teachers also have certain expectations from society. Respect should be shown not just by giving them flowers on Teacher's Day, but by acknowledging their professional dignity. They should be freed from unnecessary non-academic duties. They should be given opportunities to continuously learn and develop their teaching abilities. And most importantly—they should have the authority and freedom to make decisions in the best interests of their students. The best teacher today is one who teaches students to think. One who doesn't make students dependent on their answers, but instead empowers them to find their own answers. One who gives them the courage to endure failure while still scoring well in exams. One who teaches cooperation amidst competition, explains duties alongside rights, and utilizes technology, but doesn't become its slave. It's difficult to say whether the ancient teacher or the modern teacher was superior. The ancient teacher possessed the intimacy and life experience that is sorely lacking today. The modern teacher possesses the power of science and technology that was unimaginable in the old education system. Excellence lies in combining the two. We need a teacher who combines the character of the ancient guru and the skill of the modern teacher, the intimacy of the guru and the scientific nature of modern education, the roots of tradition and a vision for the future. In the future, machines will teach many things, but the task of transforming humans into human beings cannot be left to machines. Therefore, the teacher of the new era should not be a "storehouse of knowledge" but a lamp of wisdom. A teacher shouldn't tell students what the world is like; he should empower them to understand what the world should be like and their role in improving it. Therefore, the teacher in the classroom is not just a teacher, but a character-builder of the future India. Keeping this in mind, we must give teachers respect, honor, rights, and freedom, as well as responsibility.

Dr Ghanshyam Cloud (The author is a retired teacher from Kendriya Vidyalaya)

A farmer produces goods worth ₹100, someone else takes ₹90 - the real fight is in the value chain



Sanjay Kumar Bathla, Chief Editor, Parivahan Vishesh Newspaper

On one side, roads, airports, ports, power, and on the other, ice cream for R10, CAMPA for R10, and a bottle of water for R5. People are fighting over who is bigger. The real question isn't who sells the roads or the ice cream. The real question is: Who owns their value chain? And this question is also the answer to the farmer's poverty. A big businessman sells the system, not the thing Adani doesn't sell a thing for R10. He buys the entire pipeline behind that thing. The port is his, the logistics are his, the power is his, the warehouse is his.

By building a road, they don't just sell the road; they sell the toll from every truck traveling on that road, the rent from every port, and the rent from every warehouse. Even Ambani doesn't sell ice cream for R10; he sells the entire story behind the ice cream. From whom to buy the milk, where to set up the factory, who will own the cold truck, who will own the shop, how the offer will appear on the app—all of this is theirs.R10 is just the door to enter the house. Once inside, they'll sell you flour, oil, clothes, and everything else.*Understand the meaning: A small shopkeeper sells a product, a large merchant sells the value chain. The money for the product is received once, while the money for the value chain is received at every step. Now look at the farmer—where is he stuck? *The farmer produces milk, and the brand Amul is created.

• The farmer produces tomatoes, and the ketchup is created by the Farmer Company.

• The farmer produces wheat, and the biscuit Parle G is created. • A farmer raises a goat, and the biryani restaurant owner sells it for 10 times that amount. • A farmer provides milk for ice cream, and Ambani sells it for R10.Where is the farmer? Just on the first step. Look at the value chain of a tomato, and you'll understand everything 0. Farmer grows a tomato - cost R5, sells for 6 = profit R1 0. Trader buys from the market, takes it to the city - sells for R20 = profit R14 0. Company makes sauce from it - 5 pouches from 1 kg of tomatoes - sells for R100 = profit R80 0. Brand and app provider deliver it to your home in 10 minutes - sells for R150 = profit R50!The farmer worked the hardest, took the most risk, waited for 4 months, and got R1. Everyone else together earned R144.That's the difference.

Farmer = raw material producer • Trader = raw material + processing + brand + distribution +

finance + customer data And The real money is in the last 4 steps. This is what Amul did In 1946, farmers were forced to sell milk for R0.25. Today, those same farmers sell milk, yogurt, ghee, cheese, ice cream, and chocolate through Amul.

Because Amul is not a company; farmers have their own value chain.

The Amul model doesn't mean dairy; the Amul model means - We will sell cooked, not raw.

So, the farmer doesn't need to become Ambani; he just needs to climb one step higher.

Milk -> Don't just sell milk, make yogurt, ghee, make ice cream.

Tomato -> Don't just sell tomatoes, make sauce, make powder.

Wheat -> Don't just sell wheat, pack flour, make biscuits.

Goat -> Don't just sell goats, open a meat shop, sell biryani.

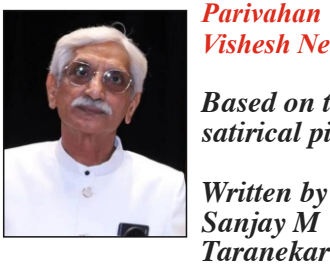
It took 80 years for farming to become a business - from 1946 to 2026. Now the next 10 years are about capturing the value chain.

rThe last line is the essence of the picture 0. Someone can become a billionaire by selling ice cream for R10, and someone else by building a road. The difference is not in the price of the product, but in ownership. 0. The farmer owns the land, but not the value chain of his crop.

The day a farmer becomes the owner of not only his farm but also the next two links in his value chain, that day he will transform from a poor man to a businessman. 0. A farmer selling raw materials will always remain poor. • 2. Only the farmer who owns the brand and value addition will become rich



The New Model of Public Service - Car, Rs 75,000 and Accountability



Sanjay M Taranekar, Chief Editor Parivahan Vishesh

Introduction The government has launched a new initiative to make public service more active and accountable. Under this, every MLA will be provided with a car facility and a monthly allowance of Rs 75,000 for touring their constituency and resolving public grievances. On this, senior satirist Sanjay M Taranekar, in his characteristic style, has offered a comment that is not just humour, but also holds a mirror to the system.

Main Points of the News - What is the Scheme? 1. Objective: MLAs should visit villages and towns in their respective constituencies, meet people directly and listen to their problems. 2. Facility: For this work, each MLA will be given one vehicle and an allowance of Rs 75,000 per month. 3. Support System: An assistant to help the MLAs, for which there is a separate provision of Rs 25,000 per month. 4. Accountability Fixed: A report will have to be submitted every three months on how many pending works were completed and how many public problems were solved.The Reality Hidden in Satire As Taranekar writes, "Till yesterday the public used to go on foot to the MLA's house, now the MLA will come to the public in a car."His satire raises three major questions: Will sensitivity also increase with the facility? Will problems like



roads, water and employment be solved merely by writing them in a report?

When a government employee, a farmer and an unemployed youth compare their income with the amount of Rs 75,000, what feeling does it create in their minds towards the system?

The truth is that the public works the hardest. It pays taxes, it votes, and then stands in queue for its own problems. Therefore, any facility will be meaningful only when it brings accountability towards the public.

Editorial Note: What Should Be the Real Work of a Public Representative? This scheme will be called pro-people only when the wheels of the car reach the broken roads of the public and the accounts of Rs 75,000 are visible in the public file.Expectations from an Ideal Public Representative: 1. Regular Public Dialogue: Presence in the constituency and public hearing for at least 15 days a month, not just during elections. 2. Transparent Report: The quarterly report should not be submitted only to the government, but should be made public for the people on the Assembly website and at the District Information Office. 3.

From Problem to Solution: The complete cycle of Hearing + Written Acknowledgement of Complaint + Time Limit + Solution must be completed. Merely writing "problem understood" is not public service. 4. Proper Utilization of Allowance: The amount received should be used with a real account of office expenses, travel and assistant's salary.

Public Information for the People The public will be able to benefit from this new system only when it remains aware: Keep information about your MLA's public hearing day and venue.

Give your problem in writing and обязательно take a receipt. Ask questions on the three-month progress report - whether your road, your village's water supply is on that list or not.

The conclusion is that a car can become a means of public service, not a symbol of show. Rs 75,000 is the public's own money, which should return to the public as a solution. In a democracy, a big announcement raises big expectations, but the strength of a democracy is decided by how much those expectations are met on the ground.

Let Every Mother Return Home - Journey from 122 to 87 is Proof of Progress, But Zero is the Real Goal

Parivahan Vishesh News

India Achieves Big Drop in MMR as per SDG Report 2026, But Article 21 Says Maternal Death is Preventable Tragedy, Not Destiny

Author: Prof. R K Jain "Arijeet"

Presented by Pinki Kundu, Co-convenor Bangali Parkosht BJP Delhi

[When a mother survives, a number drops in statistics, but a whole world is saved for a family]FACTS - What Data Says:1. Major Decline: As per Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Progress Report 2026, India's Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has declined from 122 per lakh live births in 2015-17 to 87 in 2022-24. A reduction of 35 means 35 mothers saved per lakh births - thousands of families secured.2. Revolution in Institutional Delivery: National Family Health Survey-6 (NFHS-6) 2023-24 confirms institutional deliveries have crossed 90%, a shift from risky home births where complications arrived before help.3. Changed System: Regular ANC check-ups, Iron tablets, institutional delivery, ambulance services, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) and Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) have brought care from distance to doorstep.KEY POINTS - Analysis:A) Who Saved Lives: This is not the achievement of one department but of last-mile warriors. ASHA workers in scorching afternoons and dark nights, Anganwadi workers, ANMs, nurses in labour rooms and doctors with limited



resources - they are the shared victory that held a mother before she reached death's doorstep.B) Change in Social Outlook: Falling MMR is not just a health achievement, it mirrors changing social consciousness. Educated women identify danger signs, capable families don't delay treatment, and aware society chooses science over superstition. Treating women not as mere child-bearing bodies but as humans with rights, health and dignity is the real foundation.C) Why 87 Cannot Be Satisfying: 87 is still not Zero. Behind every maternal death is a darkened home, an empty lap, and a husband suddenly burdened with responsibilities. The real test lies where facilities end - hilly terrains, remote districts, poor settlements. Delayed ambulance, lack of blood in blood banks, shortage of trained staff, weak referral system - in emergency obstetric care, even few minutes decide life and death.D) Family's Responsibility: Thinking of pregnancy as only a woman's duty must change. Husband must treat ANC check-up as seriously as any family priority, mother-in-law must not dismiss weakness as 'normal', family must see nutrition, rest and treatment not as expense but as investment in future.Analysis of Constitutional Rights - Maternal Safety is Not Just a Scheme, It is a Fundamental Right:1. Article 21 - Right to Life: Supreme Court in

Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity vs State of WB and other judgments has held that Right to Life includes right to health and dignified life. Preventable maternal death during childbirth amounts to violation of Article 21 by the State.2. Articles 42 & 47 - Duty of State: Article 42 directs State to make provision for maternity relief. Article 47 says improvement of nutrition and public health is primary duty of State. Reducing MMR is fulfillment of this constitutional obligation.3. Articles 15(3) & 14 - Affirmative Action: Constitution allows special provisions for women and children. Schemes like Matru Vandana are forms of affirmative action that give meaning to Right to Equality. A safe motherhood is prerequisite for equality.Conclusion: GDP, skyscrapers and technology matter, but the truest measure of progress will be when every mother returns home holding her newborn to her chest. Journey from 122 to 87 is hope and a silent tribute to mothers who could not return, and salute to ASHAs, Anganwadi workers, nurses, doctors and families who saved countless lives. Now, 87 must not be considered destination, but starting point for next leap towards Zero. Because when one mother is saved, a child's future, family's axis and next generation's hope is saved.



Pinki Kundu

In a recent case, the fraudsters exploited restored chats to trick an employee into transferring 2 crore. Quick police intervention helped recover 1.04 crore, but the incident shows how dangerous "chat cloning" can be. The most recent WhatsApp "chat cloning" and impersonation fraud in India (August 2026) is the so called Boss Scam, where cybercriminals hijack WhatsApp accounts of executives using malicious files disguised as "Statement of Account" or "RBI notices," then exploit restored chats or cloned profiles to trick finance staff into urgent fund transfers. New Modus Operandi: • Victims receive a .zip file over WhatsApp, SMS, or email labeled as "Statement of Account.zip," "RBI.zip," or "MCA.zip." • Inside the archive is a malicious Windows executable (.exe) and a .dll file. • When opened, a Trojan installs itself, hijacking the victim's WhatsApp Web

Temple of Liberalization and Welfare Allied Trust Registered https://tolwa.com/about.html | tolwaindia@gmail.com, tolwadelhi@gmail.com

Today's Cybersecurity Thought

How cyber crooks are evolving — using restored chat histories to create a false sense of trust and legitimacy. When an employee sees familiar past conversations, they're far more likely to believe the fraudulent instructions.This was the theme of whole Boss Scam.

session. • Fraudsters then impersonate senior executives (CEO/CFO) and instruct finance staff to urgently transfer funds to mule accounts. Protecting your WhatsApp account from hijacking requires a layered approach: Key Ways to Protect Your WhatsApp Account • Enable Two-Step Verification (2FA): Add a PIN to your WhatsApp account under Settings → Account → Two-step verification. This prevents attackers from re-registering your number even if they get your SIM. • Secure Your SIM Card: Contact your mobile provider to set up a SIM lock or PIN. Many hijacks begin with SIM-swap fraud. • Beware of Phishing Links & OTP Requests: Never share your WhatsApp verification code (OTP) with anyone. Fraudsters often trick victims into revealing it. • Check Linked Devices Regularly: In

Settings → Linked Devices, review and remove any suspicious sessions. Attackers may use WhatsApp Web/Desktop to monitor chats. • Update WhatsApp Frequently: Security patches are rolled out regularly. Keeping the app updated closes vulnerabilities. • Limit Backup Restoration Risks: Use encrypted backups and avoid storing sensitive financial instructions in chat. Fraudsters exploit restored histories to impersonate convincingly. • Verify Requests Through Alternate Channels: If you receive financial or urgent instructions via WhatsApp, confirm them through a direct call or official email before acting. • Report & Block Suspicious Accounts: Immediately block impersonators and report them to WhatsApp. Also lodge a complaint with the Cyber Crime Helpline 1930 or nearest police station. The best

defense is verification, layered security, and collective awareness.



Get Ready — We're Coming Soon!

PARIVAHAN VISHESH NEWS DOORDARSHAN

Given the continuous support and cooperation that Parivahan Vishesh Newspaper has received from all of you over the past three years, and considering its growing role in amplifying your voice day by day, the management of Parivahan Vishesh Newspaper and Transport Vishesh News Limited have decided to launch the public's own channel, 'Parivahan Vishesh News Doordarshan,' from the month of October.

The objective of this Initiative is to public interest news, news, public welfare information, public awareness, and important updates more rapidly and effectively to the Government of India, various State Governments, and all political organizations before anyone else.

Great News! Now your voice will resonate across the entire world. After 3 successful years of the Parivahan – now, a new revolution!

We hope that just as you have supported and contributed to taking 'Parivahan Vishesh Newspaper' to great heights in today's era, in the same way, you will continue to support 'Parivahan Vishesh News Doordarshan,' which is being launched to become the voice of the people, and help us make it the world's largest news channel.

Sanjay Bathla
Editor in chief



Dr Vijay Garg

Retired Principal Educational columnist Eminent Educationist street kour Chand MHR Malout Punjab

Parivahan Vishesh News

In a world that is changing rapidly, some silent witnesses continue to stand tall, watching generations come and go. They have seen villages grow into towns, narrow paths turn into busy roads, children grow old, and entire communities change around them. These are our ancient and age-old trees—the living witnesses to centuries of human history. An old tree is much more than a piece of nature. It is a living archive of time. Its deep roots, wide branches and weathered trunk carry the memory of countless seasons. While human beings record history in books, monuments and photographs, ancient trees preserve history simply by continuing to stand where they have

stood for decades, and sometimes centuries. Living Witnesses to History Many ancient trees were already standing long before the people living around them were born. They may have provided shade to earlier generations, sheltered travellers, witnessed celebrations and gatherings, and remained present during moments of happiness and difficulty in the lives of a community. A tree that has survived for a hundred or more years has experienced changing climates, storms, droughts and the transformation of the surrounding landscape. It has silently adapted to changes that human beings may barely remember. For this reason, when an ancient tree is cut down, we do not merely lose wood or greenery. We may lose a living connection with the past. More Than Just Old Trees Age-old trees provide benefits that go far beyond their appearance. Their large canopies provide shade and help make surrounding areas more comfortable. Their roots interact with the soil, while their branches and trunks can support birds, insects and other forms of life. Older trees can also have an important role in maintaining local biodiversity. Unlike newly planted saplings, mature trees have developed complex ecological relationships over many years. This does not mean that planting new trees is unimportant.



Young trees are essential for the future. However, planting a few saplings cannot immediately replace the ecological and historical value of a tree that has taken decades or centuries to grow. Trees Carry the Memories of Communities In many villages and towns, old trees are closely connected with local memories. People may remember playing beneath them as children, meeting friends in their shade or attending community gatherings nearby. A particular banyan, peepal or neem tree may become a familiar landmark. Directions are often given in relation to such trees, and generations may identify a place because of the tree that has stood there

for decades. When such a tree disappears, a community sometimes loses more than a natural landmark. It loses a part of its shared memory. Development and the Disappearing Giants Modern development has brought roads, buildings, industries and expanding cities. Development is necessary, but it often comes at a cost when old trees are treated as obstacles rather than valuable natural assets. A mature tree may be removed to widen a road, construct a building or redesign an urban area. While replacement planting is often suggested as a solution, the reality is that a newly planted sapling cannot



provide the same shade, habitat or ecological value as a fully grown tree. The question, therefore, should not always be, “How many trees can we plant after cutting one?” It should also be, “Can this old tree be saved in the first place?” Protecting Old Trees Is Protecting Our Future Conservation should not focus only on forests and wildlife. Ancient trees standing in villages, cities, school campuses, parks and along roadsides also deserve attention and protection. Communities can identify and document their oldest trees. Schools can encourage students to learn about the history and ecological importance of trees in their neighbourhoods. Local authorities can consider special protection for exceptional heritage trees. Such efforts can create a stronger sense of responsibility and belonging. A Lesson in Patience and Resilience Ancient trees also teach us something about life. They do not grow overnight. Their strength is built slowly, year after year. They survive changing seasons, storms and difficult conditions. Even when their branches are damaged, they continue to grow. In a world that often demands quick results, an ancient tree reminds us of the value of patience. It teaches us that the strongest things are often built slowly. We Need to Look at Old Trees Differently Perhaps the biggest change

needed is in the way we see ancient trees. Instead of seeing them as old, inconvenient or expendable, we should recognise them as living heritage. A centuries-old tree cannot be recreated simply by planting another tree in the same place. We should certainly plant millions of new trees for the future. But at the same time, we must protect the trees that have already spent generations creating shade, supporting biodiversity and enriching our environment. The future needs young trees. But it also needs old ones. A Legacy We Must Not Destroy Every ancient tree is a silent storyteller. It has no voice, yet its presence tells us about time, endurance and change. Under its branches, generations may have rested, played, talked and grown old. Long after many people have disappeared from memory, the tree may continue to stand. That is why the protection of ancient trees is not merely an environmental responsibility. It is also a responsibility towards our history, culture and future generations. Before cutting down an age-old tree, we should pause and ask ourselves: Are we removing only a tree—or are we destroying a living witness to centuries? Our ancient trees have protected us for generations. Now, it is our turn to protect them.

Dr Vijay Garg Retire Principal

Teaching: More Than a Profession, a Mission

Parivahan Vishesh News

Dr. Vijay Garg

Teaching is often described as a profession, but for those who truly understand its purpose, it is much more than a job. It is a mission that carries the power to shape minds, build character and transform society. A teacher does not merely teach a subject or complete a syllabus. A true teacher helps students discover their abilities, develop confidence and learn how to face the challenges of life. The influence of a good teacher often extends far beyond the classroom and remains with students long after they have left school.

More Than Delivering Lessons In today's education system, teachers are often expected to complete the curriculum, prepare students for examinations and help them achieve good results. These responsibilities are important, but the true role of a teacher is much wider.

Students do not come to school only to learn mathematics, science, languages or social studies. They also learn how to communicate, cooperate, think independently, respect others and deal with success and failure.

A teacher's behaviour can therefore become as important as the lessons being taught. Students often learn more from what teachers do than from what they say.

Shaping Character Along with Knowledge Education without values can produce knowledgeable individuals, but not necessarily responsible citizens. Teachers play an important role in helping young people understand values such as honesty, discipline, kindness, responsibility and respect.

A teacher may never know how deeply a



simple word of encouragement affects a student. A child who struggles with studies may need someone who believes in his or her potential. A student who lacks confidence may discover hidden abilities because a teacher offered encouragement at the right time.

Sometimes, a teacher changes a student's life not by teaching an extraordinary lesson, but simply by saying, “I believe you can do it.” Every Child Is Different

One of the greatest challenges—and responsibilities—of teaching is recognising that every child is different.

Students learn at different speeds. They have different interests, talents, family circumstances and ways of understanding the world. Comparing every child with the same standard can discourage those whose strengths lie outside traditional academic achievement.

A good teacher tries to discover the potential within every student.

The child who is quiet may be a thoughtful observer. The child who struggles in examinations may possess exceptional creativity. Another student may have leadership, artistic, technical or practical abilities that are not reflected in marks.

The mission of education should not be to make every child identical. It should be to help every child become the best version of himself or herself.

The Teacher in the Age of Technology

Technology and artificial intelligence are changing classrooms rapidly. Information is now available within seconds. Students can watch educational videos, use digital learning platforms and ask AI tools questions at any time.

But information is not the same as

education.

Technology can provide answers, but it cannot fully replace human understanding, empathy, encouragement and guidance. A teacher helps students understand not only what to learn, but also why to learn and how to think.

In the age of artificial intelligence, the role of teachers may become even more important. Instead of being only providers of information, teachers must increasingly become mentors, guides and facilitators of meaningful learning.

Teaching Requires Lifelong Learning A teacher who stops learning cannot fully prepare students for a changing world.

New knowledge, technologies and teaching methods continue to emerge. Therefore, teachers must remain curious and willing to learn throughout their careers.

The best teachers do not believe that they know everything. They remain learners themselves.

When students see their teachers reading, learning and asking questions, they also learn an important lesson: Education does not end with a degree.

Beyond Marks and Examinations

Examinations are important, but they should not become the only measure of education.

A student's marks may show performance in a particular examination, but they cannot completely measure creativity, kindness, resilience, curiosity or character.

Teachers must help students understand that success in life is larger than a report card.

A student who learns how to think, communicate, solve problems, work with others and continue learning may be better prepared for the future than one who has simply memorised information for an examination.

A Mission That Shapes the Future Every doctor, engineer, scientist, artist, entrepreneur, administrator and leader has, at some stage, been influenced by a teacher.

Teachers may not always receive public recognition for their contribution. Their work often happens quietly, one classroom and one student at a time. Yet the impact of their efforts travels far into the future. A teacher teaches a child today, but that child may influence a family, a workplace, a community or even an entire nation tomorrow. This is why teaching is not merely about earning a salary or completing a timetable. It is about participating in the creation of the future. The Need to Respect Teachers If

society expects teachers to build responsible, skilled and compassionate future citizens, then teachers themselves must be given the respect, trust, training and support they deserve.

Teachers face increasing responsibilities—from academic expectations and administrative work to changing technologies and the diverse needs of students. Supporting teachers is therefore not an expense; it is an investment in society's future.

A strong education system cannot exist without motivated, well-prepared and respected teachers.

The True Meaning of the Mission Teaching is a profession, but at its best, it is also a mission.

It is the mission of helping a child believe in himself or herself.

It is the mission of turning curiosity into knowledge.

It is the mission of transforming knowledge into wisdom.

And above all, it is the mission of preparing young people not only to earn a living but also to live meaningful, responsible and compassionate lives.

A teacher may teach hundreds or thousands of students during a lifetime. The lessons may eventually be forgotten, textbooks may change and classrooms may disappear. But the confidence given to a child, the values planted in a young mind and the inspiration offered at the right moment can remain for a lifetime. That is why teaching will always be more than a profession. It is a mission—one that quietly shapes individuals, societies and the future itself.

Dr Vijay Garg Retired Principal

What Is the Real Secret to a Long Life?

Parivahan Vishesh News

Dr. Vijay Garg

For centuries, human beings have searched for the secret to a long life. From ancient medicines and traditional remedies to modern healthcare and scientific research, people have always wanted to know one thing: What helps us live longer? Is it good genes? A healthy diet? Regular exercise? Modern medicine? Or is there something more important that often goes unnoticed? The truth is that there is probably no single secret to a long life. Longevity is the result of many small choices made consistently over the years. It is not simply about adding more years to life, but about adding more health, happiness and meaning to those years. Healthy Food: Fuel for a Longer Life What we eat plays an important role in our health. A balanced diet containing fruits, vegetables, whole grains, pulses, nuts and other nutritious foods can help the body function properly. At the same time, excessive consumption of highly processed foods, sugary drinks and unhealthy fats can increase the risk of several health problems. The key is not following an extreme diet but developing sensible and sustainable eating habits. Eating in moderation may be more valuable than constantly searching for a “miracle food.” Keep Moving The human body is designed to move. Regular physical activity helps strengthen the heart, muscles and bones. Walking, cycling, swimming, yoga, stretching and other forms of

exercise can contribute to better physical and mental well-being. One does not necessarily need expensive equipment or a gym membership to remain active. Simple habits such as walking regularly, using stairs and spending less time sitting can make a meaningful difference over the years. The important thing is consistency. A moderate activity practised regularly is often more beneficial than intense exercise followed by long periods of inactivity. Sleep Is Not a Luxury Modern life has made many people sacrifice sleep in the name of work, entertainment or social media. However, good sleep is essential for physical and mental health. During sleep, the body carries out many important processes related to rest and recovery. Poor or irregular sleep can affect mood, concentration and overall well-being. A long and healthy life is not built only during busy hours. It is also supported by giving the body sufficient time to rest. Relationships Matter More Than We Think One of the most overlooked secrets of a healthy life may be human connection. People need people. Meaningful relationships with family members, friends and communities can provide emotional support, companionship and a sense of belonging. Loneliness and social isolation can negatively affect well-being, while strong social connections can help people cope better with life's challenges. In our digital age, we may be connected to hundreds of people online while feeling emotionally disconnected in real life. A long life should therefore not be



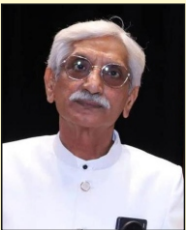
measured only by the number of years we live, but also by the quality of the relationships we build. Learn to Manage Stress Stress is a natural part of life, but constant and unmanaged stress can affect both the mind and the body. No one can completely avoid difficulties, disappointments or uncertainty. However, people can learn healthier ways to respond to them. Exercise, relaxation, hobbies, spending time in nature, talking to trusted people and maintaining a positive routine can help reduce everyday stress. Learning when to pause may be just as important as learning how to work harder. Keep the Mind Active A healthy life requires more than a healthy body. The brain also needs stimulation. Reading, learning new skills, solving problems, engaging in creative activities and remaining curious can help keep

life intellectually stimulating. Learning should not end when formal education ends. A curious mind often remains engaged with life. Purpose Gives Life Direction Many people who remain active and energetic as they grow older have something that motivates them to get up each morning. It may be family, work, teaching, social service, creativity, gardening, learning or helping others. Having a sense of purpose can bring meaning to everyday life. Retirement, for example, should not necessarily mean the end of productivity. It can become an opportunity to learn new things, contribute to society and spend more time doing meaningful work. Good Habits Are More Powerful Than Quick Fixes The modern world often promotes quick solutions—miracle diets, supplements and products that promise dramatic results. But a

long and healthy life is rarely the result of a single shortcut. It is built slowly through ordinary habits: - Eating sensibly. - Staying physically active. - Sleeping well. - Maintaining relationships. - Managing stress. - Avoiding harmful habits. - Continuing to learn. - Living with purpose. These habits may not seem extraordinary individually. But practised over decades, their combined effect can be powerful. The Goal Is Not Just to Live Longer Perhaps the most important lesson is that longevity should not be our only goal. What is the value of adding years to life if those years are spent without health, relationships, purpose or happiness? The real goal should be to remain physically active, mentally engaged, emotionally connected and socially useful for as long as possible. There may never be a single answer to the question, “What is the real secret to a long life?” But perhaps the secret lies in the way we live each ordinary day. A healthy meal, a daily walk, a good night's sleep, a meaningful conversation, a curious mind and a sense of purpose may appear to be small things. Yet, over a lifetime, these small choices can shape not only how long we live, but also how well we live. The real secret to a long life may not be hidden in a miracle medicine. It may be hidden in the simple habits we choose every day. If you want, I can also make it more scientific, more newspaper-style, or shorter and more impactful.

Dr Vijay Garg Retired Principal

Will Schools Run on Buildings and Hospitals on Locks? The Truth Behind Punjab Govt's Innocent 6500 Crore Question?



Parivahan Vishesh News
Parivahan Vishesh News
The Govt says - Pay employees or do development. But the real question is - who will do the development without employees?
Presented by Sanjay Kumar Bathla, Chief Editor Parivahan Vishesh

Editorial: The Punjab Government has come up with a very innocent question these days. When the Punjab and Haryana High Court ordered the payment of pending Dearness Allowance (DA) and Dearness Relief (DR) to employees and pensioners, the government approached the Supreme Court.

The government's argument is that if thousands of crores are paid at once, it will be a huge burden on the exchequer and schools, hospitals, roads and infrastructure will be affected. On the face of it, the argument sounds pro-people. Should we give Rs. 6500 crore to employees or open schools and hospitals? Wow! What a concern for the public!

But this concern falls flat the moment a straight question is asked - Even if you open the schools and build the hospitals, who will teach in them and who will treat patients? Because you don't want to keep employees at all. What kind of development model is this where there are buildings but no teachers in them, there are hospitals but no doctors in them? Is this the government's new policy that schools will run on buildings and hospitals will run on signboards and locks?

In its budget, the government shows a provision of Rs. 19,279 crore for education and Rs. 6,879 crore for health, and claims to open 143 new clinics along with 881 existing Aam Aadmi Clinics. In advertisements, development is running fantastically on walls, but on the ground, the same schools are empty and hospitals are dependent on on-call

doctors. Employees are not asking for charity, they are asking for their rightful dues. Denying responsibility by saying they already get more salary than other states is not justice. If the employee himself is not satisfied, how will he run the system?

People are happy, the government is happy, and development is on paper. This is the only joke going on.

Factual Background:
1. The matter is about pending DA/DR payment, on which the High Court had ordered payment on August 3rd.

2. In the Supreme Court, the government has argued that paying 60% DA and old arrears at once will put a huge burden on the exchequer and will affect

Key Points for Public Interest:

1. Building vs. Human: A school without a teacher and a hospital without doctors and nurses is just brick and stone. Development happens not from buildings, but from human resources.
2. Blaming employees for financial mismanagement? An empty treasury is not the fault of an employee's salary, but of the government's policies. Showing development by withholding rightful dues proves costlier in the long run.3. Development on Billboards vs. Development on Ground: Announcing 143 new clinics is good, but how will health services be strengthened by relying on 1.30 lakh contractual employees and avoiding regular recruitment?4. What is the solution: Instead of one-time payment, the government should give a



schools, hospitals, roads and public services.

3. Punjab Government's total budget for 2026-27 is Rs. 2,60,437 crore, in which health and education have been claimed as priority sectors.

transparent, phased payment roadmap to the High Court, and at the same time, prioritize regular recruitment to vacant posts in education and health, so that along with buildings, there are also people to teach and treat in them.

ISRO's Giant Leap: India's 'Eye in the Sky' at 36,000 km, EOS-05 Launched Successfully

Parivahan Vishesh News

After 7-month hiatus, GSLV-F17 creates history - to keep watch from China-Pak border to cyclones

Special Reporter Parivahan Vishesh, Sriharikota

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) achieved a major milestone early this morning at 2:55 AM. The GSLV-F17 rocket successfully launched the EOS-05 (GISAT-1A) imaging satellite from the Second Launch Pad at Satish Dhawan Space Centre. This is India's first imaging satellite to operate from Geosynchronous Orbit at 36,000 km.Facts: 1. Mission Details: This was the 107th launch from Sriharikota and the 19th flight of GSLV. The 51.7-metre tall, 420.5-ton rocket carried the heaviest payload ever by GSLV - 2,367 kg. About 18 minutes after lift-off, EOS-05 was placed precisely in Sub-Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (Sub-GTO). It will be raised to its final 36,000 km orbit using onboard thrusters.2. Why Special: Unlike normal Earth Observation satellites in Low Earth Orbit (LEO) which stay over an area for minutes, EOS-05 in Geosynchronous Orbit will move at Earth's rotational speed and appear stationary over India. It will image a selected field every 5 minutes and the entire Indian landmass every 30 minutes at 42-metre resolution with two multispectral

imagers.3. Redemption of 2021 Failure: This is a replacement for GISAT-1 (EOS-03) which failed in Aug 2021 when GSLV-F10's cryogenic stage

forestry will help in rapid assessment and rescue preparation.C) Morale Booster After Setbacks: The success is crucial as ISRO's last two missions



failed to ignite due to a malfunctioning valve.Key Points:A) Strategic Surveillance: Dubbed 'Eye in the Sky' by scientists, with multi and hyper-spectral cameras, it will enable continuous monitoring of strategic areas including India-Pak and India-China borders and provide near real-time imagery.B) Disaster Management Revolution: Continuous monitoring of floods, cyclones, cloudbursts, forest fires, agriculture and

- PSLV-C61 (18 May 2025 with EOS-09) due to combustion chamber pressure drop, and PSLV-C62 (12 Jan 2026 with DRDO's Anvesha) due to third-stage anomaly - had failed.D) Way Forward: ISRO Chief V. Narayanan confirmed solar panels deployed and satellite healthy. PM called it a moment of pride. ISRO now targets six more missions this year, with NVS-03 likely in November.

South Zone Police Deliver on Yogi Government's Mandate Under DCP Deependra's Leadership; Two Notorious Absconders with Bounties Arrested in Barra

Parivahan Vishesh News

Sunil Bajpai

Kanpur. The Commissionerate Police's campaign against all manner of criminals to uphold law and order continues unabated, with the South Zone Police playing a leading role. As part of this effective crackdown, a crack team—led by Barra Station House Officer (SHO) Ravindra Srivastava and comprising Sub-Inspectors Sunny Kumar (Yadav Market Outpost In-charge), Samar Singh (Barra Outpost In-charge), Arvind Kumar, and Jitendra Kumar; Recruit Constable Vikas Vyas; Sub-Inspectors Ajay Gangwar, Devendra Kumar, and Johnny Tyagi (Surveillance, Cyber, and Technical wings); Constable Shobhit; and Head Constable Harmesh Mishra and Constable Shivam (Cyber Police Station)—successfully arrested two wanted individuals. Acting on technical resources and electronic evidence, the team apprehended

Sanjay Agarwal (alias Sanjeev Raj Goyal, son of Krishnaram Goyal/Krishna Prasad Agarwal, resident of Tirupati Heights, Nanakheda, Ujjain, MP), who carried a reward of 50,000, and Rahul Agarwal (son of Sanjay Agarwal/Sanjeev Raj Goyal, resident of the same address), who carried a reward of 25,000. Both were arrested at the Nanakheda Bus Stand in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, in connection with cases registered at the Barra police station. Kanpur South DCP Deependra Nath Chaudhary—a dynamic, hardworking, and approachable officer known for his impartial and transparent work style, his popularity among both the public and subordinates, and his track record of bringing to justice countless cunning criminals, mafia figures, and white-collar offenders—revealed details about the case. He explained that the two cunning fraudsters had established an agency named 'Road Cross Motors' and used it to fabricate vehicle registration certificates (RCs) and driving licenses (DLs). They



would then use these forged documents to stage the purchase of vehicles through the agency and, on that basis, secure various types of loans for unsuspecting people in the name of the fake firm. The proceeds—obtained via banker's cheques and bank drafts—were then withdrawn and misappropriated by the accused. DCP Chaudhary stated that a total of 24 cases are currently registered against Sanjay Agarwal (alias Sanjeev Raj Goyal) and 16 cases against Rahul; the police are now gathering information regarding other cases registered against the duo.

238 Vehicles Challaned for Plying Without Valid PUC Certificates

Parivahan Vishesh News

Swatantar Singh Bhullar New Delhi

New Delhi: The Delhi Traffic Police conducted a special enforcement drive in the Northern Range to ensure compliance with pollution control and traffic regulations. During the drive, vehicles plying on the roads without valid Pollution Under Control Certificates (PUCC) were checked. According to the police, a total of 238 challans were issued against motorists found violating the mandatory PUCC requirements.

the enforcement drive was conducted on September 3 at various locations across the Northern Range. During the drive, traffic personnel stopped vehicles and checked their documents, including Pollution Under Control Certificates. Vehicles found without valid PUC certificates were dealt with as per the applicable rules. Police officials said that the objective of the drive was to encourage motorists to comply with pollution control regulations and ensure regular pollution checks of vehicles. The Traffic Police has appealed to vehicle owners to obtain their pollution certificates on time and ensure that the

The Traffic Police said that regular pollution checks are important not only for compliance with statutory requirements but also for contributing to environmental protection and cleaner air. The police indicated that similar enforcement drives will continue to ensure compliance with pollution control and traffic regulations.

The Traffic Police has also advised motorists to ensure that all mandatory vehicle documents are valid before taking their vehicles on the road and to follow traffic and pollution control regulations.



Traditional Elephant Corridors at Risk



Parivahan Vishesh News

Human-elephant conflict rising due to mining, roads, railways, and forest fragmentation

Forests shrinking under development pressure; elephants moving towards

human settlements in search of food and water

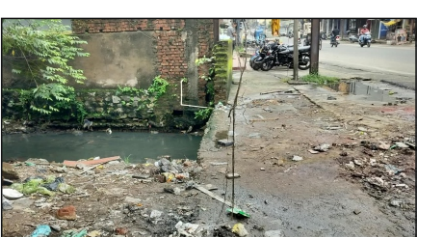
have been established over generations. However, the continuity of these natural corridors is being disrupted by the construction of new roads, the expansion of mining zones, and railway projects.Forest fragmentation makes it difficult for elephants to access food and water sources. Consequently, the likelihood of them straying into villages, agricultural fields, and roads increases. Incidents of human-elephant conflict in areas such as Kalta, Patmunda, Motu Hanuman, Sanindpur, Dimbatola, Rengabeda, Raykela, and Kadodiha have instilled fear among the villagers.The risk of accidents on



the ecological significance of the area. However, escalating mining activities, the movement of heavy vehicles, the construction of roads and railways, and forest fragmentation have raised serious concerns regarding the elephants' traditional migratory routes.According to available Forest Department data, a herd of approximately 19 elephants crosses the Koida bypass road, moving from the Bhawanipahad Reserve Forest via the Kalta Beat. Additionally, elephant activity is frequently recorded in the Koida and Kalta forest areas.Elephants do not spend their entire lives in a single location; they migrate from one forest to another based on the availability of food, water, and shelter, as well as seasonal changes. Their traditional corridors

high-traffic routes rises due to increased elephant movement at night. While the Forest Department is employing tools like radio collars, thermal drones, and other surveillance technologies, merely tracking the elephants' location is not enough. A comprehensive study of their traditional routes, road and rail networks, mining leases, and forest fragmentation is essential.After all, elephants do not create forest paths—these paths are formed by nature and the movement of generations. If humans block such a path, the elephant will seek another route; and if that route leads to a human settlement, the risk of conflict will naturally increase.

Questions Raised Over Rourkela's Stalled Development: Why is the Incumbent MLA (and Former Minister) Evading Responsibility?



Parivahan Vishesh News

Dr Rajkumar Yadav

Rourkela. Serious questions regarding political responsibility and administrative accountability have surfaced concerning the development of the industrial city of Rourkela. Growing discontent is evident regarding the state of roads, drainage, healthcare, electricity, drinking water supply, traffic management, industrial land allocation, and various development schemes. The question arises: why is the incumbent MLA—who has served for a long period and previously held the role of a Cabinet Minister in the state government—avoiding political responsibility for these issues and shying away from highlighting his achievements?Allegations suggest that while tenders worth crores of rupees were floated for various schemes in the name of development over the past years, the incumbent MLA's interference in several projects has led to persistent questions regarding quality, timeliness, and actual utility. In some instances—involving dozens of high-budget work orders—it is alleged that projects were declared complete in haste without adequate monitoring of the actual ground reality.The most serious questions concern the practice of "splitting work" (breaking large projects into smaller contracts). Citing RTI documents, claims are being made in both political and social circles that during the

MLA's previous tenure, large-value contracts were awarded through such methods, allegedly driven by the influence of the ruling party. If the documents indeed confirm this scale of activity, it warrants an investigation into why it was necessary to split the work to bypass standard tendering, who received the contracts, and the transparency of the tendering process.Furthermore, questions continue to be raised regarding the MLA's political influence and the role played by his supporters within the ruling party at various levels. Their influence extends from the local level to various past and present Union ministers; indeed, even prominent businesspeople still rely on them to facilitate the clearance of their projects and official files.The irony is that, even today, the citizens of Rourkela grapple with fundamental issues such as roads, traffic, drainage, healthcare, water and electricity supply, the proper allocation of industrial plots, and urban planning. In this context, the question is not merely about who executed the work, but also about who bears accountability for the quality and outcome of that work.City residents naturally expect this incumbent public representative—who has previously held ministerial office—to take responsibility for shortcomings just as they do for achievements. The need now is to move beyond the blame game and conduct an impartial review of the entire matter based on the actual situation, documents, tender records, payment details, and ground-level verification.

NCC cadets made aware of cyber crime prevention

Parivahan Vishesh News

Seminar on cyber security held at joint annual training camp, SSP Sushil Kumar explained ways to prevent online fraud

Gayaji. During the joint annual training camp held at Gaya College, Gayaji, the 6th Bihar Battalion NCC organized a special seminar on cyber security. The seminar made NCC cadets aware of the increasing cyber crime, online fraud, and the safe use of digital media.Present at the event were Colonel Pankaj Kumar, Commanding Officer of the 6th Bihar Battalion NCC, Dr. Satish Singh Chandra, Principal of Gaya College, Gayaji, City Superintendent of Police Abhinav, along with several police officers, police inspectors from various police stations, and a large number of NCC cadets.Addressing the NCC cadets on this occasion, Senior Superintendent of Police, Gaya, Sushil Kumar said that digital technology has made people's lives easier, but the challenges of

cyber crime are also rapidly increasing. Therefore, everyone needs to be vigilant and aware during online activities. He advised the cadets not to click on any unknown links and not to share OTPs, passwords, bank account, ATM, or other personal information with strangers.The SSP stated that awareness of cybercrime is the most effective way to prevent it. If anyone is defrauded online, immediately file a complaint on the cyber helpline 1930 and inform the police.During the seminar, police officers also informed the cadets about the safe use of social media, fake calls and links, precautions when making online payments, and the process for reporting cybercrime. The cadets asked various questions related to cybersecurity, which the officers answered in detail.At the end of the program, Colonel Pankaj Kumar, Commanding Officer of 6 Bihar Battalion NCC, honored Senior Superintendent of Police Sushil Kumar with a memento. The officers urged the cadets to be aware of cybersecurity themselves and to also educate their families and community members.



