



HONOURING NARI SHAKTI



32+ crore Jan Dhan accounts opened for women
3+ crore women became Lakhpati Didis
₹16+ lakh crore MUDRA loans to women,
strengthening entrepreneurship

12 Saal *Vishwas ke, Vikas ke, Jan-kalyan ke*



Under the guidance of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, initiatives such as 'Lakhpati Didi' and 'Mudra Loan' are empowering women to be self-reliant and strengthening the foundation of a Viksit Bharat - Shri Harsh Sanghavi, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Gujarat

Flights Diverted to Jaipur Due to Bad Weather in Delhi

Three killed in storm-related incidents in UP; dust storms and rain lash Rajasthan; alert in 22

Bhopal/Jaipur/Lucknow/Patna, (GNS): The southwest monsoon has remained stalled for the past seven days over Chennai in Tamil Nadu, Harnai in Maharashtra and Siliguri in West Bengal. After reaching Kerala on June 4, it covered five states by June 6. It is expected to advance across the remaining parts of Maharashtra, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh over the next few days.

Meanwhile, except for Gujarat, pre-monsoon activity is affecting the rest of the country. Two flights were diverted to Jaipur due to bad weather in Delhi. Several parts of

Rajasthan witnessed rain accompanied by strong winds. Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Delhi and West Bengal also received rainfall.

In Uttar Pradesh, the roof of a petrol pump was blown away in a storm. In Chitrakoot, the roof of an auditorium worth Rs 4.5 crore was ripped off. Three people were killed in separate incidents in Etawah, Sitapur and Firozabad. In Punjab's Mansa district, a nine-year-old boy died after an iron gate collapsed during a severe storm.

In Bihar, dense clouds covered the skies over Patna, Buxar,



Supaul and several other districts early in the morning, forcing motorists to drive with headlights on. The state also experienced heavy rain accompanied by strong winds.

Heavy rain alert in 22 states
A heavy rainfall alert has been



issued for 22 states, including Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Delhi, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Goa. Except Gujarat, all states are under a yellow alert

for rain.

Heat wave not over; mercury crosses 40°C in eight states

Despite rainfall, temperatures remained above 40°C in several cities across Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana. Bathinda in Punjab recorded the highest temperature in the country at 46.2°C, followed by Sri Ganganagar in Rajasthan at 45.9°C, Banda in Uttar Pradesh at 45.4°C, Brahmapuri in Maharashtra at 45.5°C and Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh at 45°C.

Varanasi Court to Rehear Plea Against Rahul Over 'Ram is Imaginary' Remark

Lower court order set aside by Varanasi court

Varanasi, Agency. A Varanasi court will once again hear a petition seeking the registration of an FIR against Congress leader Rahul Gandhi for allegedly describing Lord Ram as an imaginary figure. The petitioner alleged that Rahul Gandhi had described Lord Ram as a "mythological" figure during his address at Brown University. On June 10, 2026, the Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM) court dismissed the petition. Challenging that order, Harishankar Pandey filed a revision petition before the district court on September 26, 2025.

Firing at Singer Guru Randhawa's Gym in Delhi



Jalandhar, (GNS): Two motorcycle-borne assailants opened indiscriminate fire outside a gym in Delhi's Paschim Vihar area early on Thursday morning. According to police sources, the gym belongs to two businessmen from Rajouri Garden, Delhi, and Punjabi singer Guru Randhawa is its brand ambassador.

Nipah Virus Returns to Kerala Infected Patient on Ventilator

Hospital staff quarantined; first case of the year, sixth outbreak in eight years

Thiruvananthapuram, (GNS): Kerala has reported its first Nipah virus case of the year, with the information coming to light on Thursday. The patient, a 43-year-old resident of Kozhikode, tested positive, prompting the state government to issue a high alert across Kerala.

The patient was initially admitted to a private hospital with mild fever before being shifted to



Kozhikode Medical College. His condition is critical, and he is

currently on ventilator support.

Health Minister K. Muraleedharan said the patient had come into contact with many people. Hospital staff and all possible contacts have been advised to remain in quarantine. He added that there is no need for panic at the moment.

This is the sixth Nipah outbreak in Kerala since 2018. The last outbreak occurred in 2024, when two cases were reported, including one fatality.

How the patient may have contracted the virus According to officials, the patient had recently rented a warehouse and personally cleaned it. It is suspected that he was infected during the process.

Another TMC Rajya Sabha MP Prakash Chik Resigns

Third MP quits Mamata in four days; TMC now left with 10 Rajya Sabha members

New Delhi, (GNS): The split in Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee's Trinamool Congress (TMC) continued on Thursday as another Rajya Sabha MP, Prakash Chik Baraik, resigned from the party.

Over the past four days, three Rajya Sabha MPs have parted ways with Mamata Banerjee. Sushmita Dev resigned on June 10, while Sukhendu



Shekhar quit both the Rajya Sabha and the party on June 8. So far, 20 of TMC's 28 Lok Sabha MPs and 3 of its 13 Rajya Sabha MPs have broken away, taking

the total number of rebel MPs to 23. In West Bengal, 58 of the party's 80 MLAs have also formed a separate faction. Prakash Chik after resigning: I am not old; time will tell what lies ahead. Speaking to the media after his resignation, Prakash Chik said that the people of West Bengal had voted in favour of the BJP, which subsequently formed the government.

Twisha's Mother-in-Law Found Reading The Pregnant King in Jail

Bhopal, (GNS): A team from the Madhya Pradesh Women's Commission met Twisha Sharma's mother-in-law and retired judge Giribala Singh at Bhopal Central Jail. During the visit, Giribala Singh was found reading Devdutt Pattanaik's book The Pregnant King. She closed the book as soon as she noticed the commission members.

Women's Commission Chairperson Rekha Yadav enquired about the food, healthcare facilities and other arrangements available in the jail. Giribala Singh made no complaints and said that she was facing no difficulties and that everything was satisfactory.

Rekha Yadav said that Giribala Singh remained calm during the interaction and that the commission found no indication that she was receiving any special treatment in prison. The team also inspected the women's ward, hospital, kitchen, library, art and craft centre, and beauty parlour inside the jail.



The story behind The Pregnant King The book The Pregnant King, written by Devdutt Pattanaik, is inspired by the mythological tale of King Yuvanashva. According to the legend, the king accidentally drank a sacred potion prepared during a ritual performed to bless him with a child. As a result, he became pregnant and later gave birth to a son named Mandhata.

Delhi High Court Quashes ED Action Against NewsClick

Says the action was an arbitrary misuse of powers against free and fair journalism

New Delhi, (GNS): The Delhi High Court has quashed the Economic Offences Wing (EOW) FIR and the Enforcement Directorate's (ED) money laundering investigation against NewsClick and its founder-editor Prabir Purkayastha in a foreign funding case.

Justice Neena Bansal Krishna observed that the action amounted to an arbitrary attack and misuse of powers against independent and fair journalism. The court said that investigating agencies had continued with extensive probes without substantial evidence. Even if the allegations in the FIR were accepted as true, they did not constitute a criminal offence of cheating or criminal breach of trust.

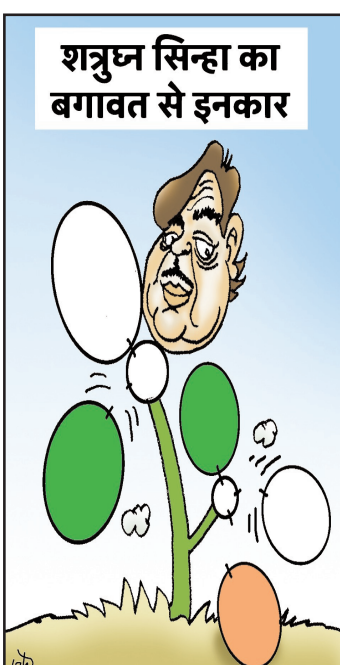
The court held that allowing the FIR to continue would amount to a gross abuse of the legal process. It further observed that in a case of alleged cheating, there must be an identifiable victim, whereas no such complaint existed in the present matter.

Case began with FDI allegations and later ED raids Delhi Police registered an FIR against NewsClick in August 2020, alleging that the news portal had received Rs 9.59 crore in foreign direct investment (FDI) from a US-based company, Worldwide Media Holdings LLC.



According to the allegations, shares with a face value of Rs 10 were purchased at a premium price of Rs 11,510 per share at a time when NewsClick was not generating any profit. Investigators claimed that this arrangement was intended to circumvent the 26 per cent cap on foreign direct investment in Indian media organisations.

Subsequently, the Enforcement Directorate conducted searches at the NewsClick office and the premises of its directors and shareholders under the provisions of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA).



When will the labor of little hands stop

This is a harsh truth of our society that we witness every day, and yet we move on. On one hand, there are children who, dressed in fine clothes and carrying heavy backpacks, head to school every morning. They have dreams galore. Meanwhile, just across the street, at a shop or eatery, another small child is cleaning utensils. His hands are weary from the work, and his face bears only one fear: the fear of being scolded by his boss. This story isn't limited to

just one city; it's the same everywhere around us. Every year on June 12th, we celebrate Child Labor Prohibition Day, thinking we've fulfilled our duty, but the truth is that designating a day doesn't change these children's lives. What does childhood even mean? Childhood means living without tension, playing with friends, playing in the mud, and simply having fun. But when these tiny hands are handed heavy bricks, tea cups, or cleaning brooms

instead of toys or books, not only is a child working as a laborer, but their entire future is ruined forever. Poverty and helplessness rob these children of their days of joy and play. Their childhood is crushed in the dirty smoke of factories, among the utensils of small hotels, and in the scorching heat of the fields, to the point that they forget even to smile properly. Now the question is: why are these children forced to leave their studies and work at such a

young age? The most obvious answer is poverty and helplessness at home. When a family can't afford two meals a day, parents are forced to send their children to work for a small amount of money. But our educated society takes the worst advantage of this helplessness. Small shopkeepers, contractors, and even people from wealthy families prefer to employ children. Why? Because children work day and night without any fuss for very little money, and

they can never fight for their rights. This is a vicious cycle in which a child trapped in it never gets an education and remains trapped in poverty even after growing up. Our country has very strict laws against child labor. The law states that making children under the age of 14 work is a crime and every child has the full right to attend school. But the truth is that mere paperwork doesn't feed the poor. Until these rules are strictly enforced at the grassroots level, we will

see children cleaning cars or holding teapots at every street corner and intersection. We always shirk our responsibility by blaming the government and the system. But changing society begins in our own homes and our own thinking. The next time you see a child working in a shop or hotel, instead of quietly sipping tea and leaving, interrupt and question the shopkeeper. Stop making small children work in your own homes altogether.

Editorial

Monsoon Session and the Churning of the Ocean of Indian Politics

The monsoon session of Parliament is scheduled to begin in July. Political circles are abuzz with speculation that this session could witness a fierce political confrontation between the ruling party and the opposition. Inflation, unemployment, the agricultural crisis, the education system, the economy, and the political situation in various states are among the issues on which the opposition is preparing to corner the government. The government failed to pass the delimitation bill in Parliament in the last session. Given the economic crisis the government has been facing in recent months, foreign investors are withdrawing their investments from the stock market. Crude oil imports have exacerbated the government's problems. In such a situation, the government is reluctant to take any risks during the monsoon session. Large sections of the public are expressing discontent over the prices of food, fuel, and household items. Farmers' organizations are agitating on issues such as the Minimum Support Price (MSP), crop procurement, and agricultural inputs. Meanwhile, student organizations are expressing their dissatisfaction on the streets over issues ranging from the NEET paper leak to the transparency of competitive examinations and the education system. Youth groups are protesting on the streets in the name of cockroaches.

Childhood should not get the right to labour but to education, security and respect

(Lalit Garg)

(World Day Against Child Labour - June 12, 2026)

World Day Against Child Labour, celebrated every year on June 12th, is not just a formal day, but an occasion that shakes the conscience of humanity. This day reminds us that no child in the world is born to be a laborer. Their hands should not hold tools, bricks, utensils, hammers, garbage bags, or factory machines, but books, toys, colors, golden dreams, and possibilities. Childhood is the golden period of life in which the foundations of a person's personality, values, education, and future are laid. If this period is thrown into the furnace of labor, exploitation, and deprivation, the future of not just one child but the entire society and nation becomes bleak.

Launched in 2002 by the International Labour Organization (ILO), this day aims to raise global awareness of the horrors of child labor and galvanize collective efforts to eradicate it. The year 2026 also comes at a time when the world is reaching new heights of technological development, artificial intelligence, and economic progress. Yet, millions of children are still deprived of their right to education and childhood. This irony poses a serious question mark on human civilization. When we see

an innocent child working hard at a dhaba, hotel, tea stall, factory, garage, brick kiln, farm, or traffic signal, our compassion often awakens for a moment, and then we return to our work. But the question is: how long will we continue to consider this suffering normal? Are we unable to hear the cries of childhood, deprived of its rights, lost in the darkness of labor?

Even today, millions of children around the world are engaged in some form of child labor. A large number of them work in hazardous conditions that hinder their physical, mental, and emotional development. Poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, social inequality, displacement, trafficking, war, natural disasters, and weak social security systems are the primary causes of child labor. Family financial constraints push children into the world of work instead of school. But the solution to poverty isn't making children work, but rather providing families with dignified employment and social security. Child labor isn't just an economic problem; it's a serious violation of human rights. It robs children of their childhood, education, health, play, self-confidence, and future. If a child who should be in school is in a factory, it's a failure not just of that child but of society as a whole. Child labor also perpetu-

ates the cycle of poverty, as an uneducated child grows up confined to low-paying jobs, forcing the next generation to live in the same deprivation.

Many countries, including India, have enacted laws to prevent child labor. Internationally, ILO Convention 138 and Convention 182 provide an important basis for establishing minimum working ages and prohibiting the most hazardous forms of child labor. India also has the Child and Adolescent Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act and the Right to Education Act. However, the effectiveness of these laws depends on their strict and honest implementation. Despite legal provisions, child labor continues in hidden forms. The need today is not merely to enact laws, but to transform them into a social movement. Extensive public awareness campaigns should be launched at the national and international levels to eliminate child labor. Schools, religious institutions, social organizations, the media, industry, and civil society must play an active role in this direction. Just as global awareness has developed regarding environmental protection and women's rights, a global public opinion must be created for child rights. What a paradox it is that our society, government, and politicians never tire of acknowl-

edging children as the future of the country, yet doesn't this seem like a well-planned conspiracy to rob approximately 250 to 300 million children of this age group of their childhood and their right to education through child labor? For example, by enacting a law, we have attempted to rob children of their childhood.

This law states that if there is a family business or employment, children between the ages of 4 and 14 can legally be made to work, and no one can harm them. It's ironic that when children of this age should be in school, an entire generation is being deprived of education, sports, and normal childhood behavior in the name of family businesses, while we pat ourselves on the back. In the name of making children self-reliant from childhood, we are actually pushing them into darkness by turning them into money-making machines.

Technology, especially in the digital age, can be used to eliminate child labor. Transparent monitoring of every industry and supply chain, online portals for child labor complaints, rapid response mechanisms, and artificial intelligence-based monitoring systems can be developed. International companies should ensure that child labor is not used anywhere in their supply chains.

Modi era: An unbiased assessment in the mirror of public trust, development and history

(Vinod Kumar Singh Takiyawala)

June 10, 2026, marked a significant political milestone in the history of Indian democracy. On this day, Prime Minister Narendra Modi became the longest-serving Prime Minister of the country. With a tenure of 4,399 days, he surpassed the record of 4,398 days held by independent India's first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Naturally, this achievement is being considered a major event in Indian politics. However, in a democracy, records don't make history; history also evaluates how a leader faced the challenges of their time and the extent to which they influenced the nation's direction. This is where the evaluation of the Modi era truly begins. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's political career symbolizes the potential of Indian democracy. Rising from a humble background to the highest office in the country and receiving three consecutive mandates is an extraordinary achievement in itself.

When he assumed power in 2014, the country was beset by allegations of corruption, policy deadlock, economic slowdown, and administrative incompetence. The public wanted change, and Modi emerged as a symbol of that change. Over the past twelve years, the government has significantly expanded welfare schemes. Schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Ujjwala Yojana, Jan Dhan accounts, Ayushman Bharat, Jal Jeevan Mission, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, and free rations have provided government assistance to millions of people. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) increased transparency in government schemes and attempted to reduce the role of middlemen. Electricity, roads, toilets, and banking facilities expanded in rural India. Millions of families were connected to the formal financial system for the first time. Government supporters call it a new model of social justice and inclusive development. The Digital India campaign transformed governance. India became one of the world's leading

countries in digital payments. UPI simplified financial transactions and expanded technology-based services. With the encouragement of Startup India and innovation, India became recognized as one of the world's leading startup hubs. India also achieved remarkable achievements in the field of science and technology. The success of Chandrayaan-3 and its space programs brought global recognition to India's scientific capabilities. The G-20 presidency and increased engagement on global platforms strengthened India's international reputation. The Modi government's policies also received widespread support in the field of national security. Steps like the surgical strike and air strike against cross-border terrorism strengthened the government's decisive image. Decisions like the abrogation of Article 370, the Triple Talaq law, and the GST gave a new direction to political discourse. In any democracy, achievements cannot be evaluated solely by government claims or the

praise of supporters. The responsibility of an independent commentator is to highlight challenges and questions along with achievements. India is today among the world's fastest-growing economies, but the experience of the common citizen is not determined solely by GDP growth rates. Inflation, unemployment, Income and standard of living are more important to them. Unemployment has remained one of the country's biggest concerns over the past years. Millions of youth prepare for competitive exams and government jobs, but opportunities appear limited. Delays in recruitment processes and incidents like question paper leaks have also created dissatisfaction among the youth. The dream of a developed India will remain unfulfilled until economic growth is translated into quality employment on a large scale. The government touts the Mudra scheme and self-employment-based initiatives as its successes, but a section of economists also raises questions about how

permanent and sustainable the employment generated by these schemes are. Similarly, despite reforms in the banking sector, issues of loan recovery, NPAs, and financial discipline have not been completely resolved. The picture in the agricultural sector is also mixed. The Kisan Samman Nidhi, irrigation schemes, and technological improvements have had a positive impact, but the cost of farming, natural risks, and uncertainty about income remain major concerns for farmers. The prolonged farmers' protest against the agricultural laws indicated that dialogue and consensus are equally essential alongside economic reforms. Another significant aspect of the Modi era is political centralization. Supporters attribute this to strong leadership, while critics express concerns about the weakening of institutional balance and democratic discourse. Debates have periodically erupted regarding the role of the media, investigative agencies, and various constitutional institutions. The strength of

democracy lies not only in popular leadership, but also in strong institutions.

The country has also witnessed significant social changes. While national pride, cultural renaissance, and heritage preservation have strengthened, concerns have also been raised about social polarization and ideological divisions. In a democracy, respect for dissent and a culture of dialogue are as important as political stability. Analysts of Indian politics believe that the record of longest tenure alone can be the ultimate measure of a prime minister's historical greatness. We must find the answer to this question in the context of history. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Narendra Modi cannot be compared merely on the basis of days or years. Both are leaders from different eras and faced different challenges. When Nehru took over the reins of the country in 1947, India was struggling with nearly two hundred years of colonial slavery, the tragedy of Partition, widespread poverty and illiteracy.

