

Still Left Behind: The Silent Struggles of Motihari's First-Gen Learners

In Motihari, where Gandhi's first satyagraha was born, does simply building more colleges translate into true educational equality? Or does real access begin only when a student feels seen, supported, and safe inside and outside the classroom? Motihari, the land of Gandhi's first satyagraha, once stood for justice in the indigo fields. Today, another quiet movement is unfolding in its classrooms. This time, the spirit quietly lives on not in fields but in classrooms to learn, grow, and belong. Hundreds of first-generation college students from poor rural families are fighting their own battle and trying to break the cycle of exclusion through education. Yet the road they walk is steep, uneven, and often lonely. These students are often the first in their families to complete school. Their parents are farmers, daily wage labourers, or migrant workers. Entering a degree college and university is a milestone

but one that comes without the social capital others may inherit. Unlike students from educated or urban families, they lack informal networks, mentorship, or guidance in navigating the formalities of campus life. What they carry instead are burdens of survival, expectation, and cultural disconnect. For young men, the pressure to succeed is tied to financial responsibilities. They are expected to study and also find a job quickly. Many juggle classes with part-time work or preparation for government exams, trying to support their families while pursuing unstable dreams. Their struggle is rarely spoken of in public or acknowledged in institutions. They enter academic institutions carrying not just books but the weight of expectation and the reality of disadvantage. For young women, the road is even harder. In many homes, girls are allowed to study only under strict conditions no hostels, no city travel, and no

demands for independence. Even those who make it to college walk a tightrope, balancing academic ambition with domestic duties, safety concerns, and the ever-present threat of early marriage. Their lives are defined not by opportunity, but by what's permitted. This gendered burden is not an exception; it is the rule, reinforced by both patriarchy and poverty. These challenges become even more complex when caste identity intersect with class and gender. Dalit students, in particular, often experience subtle exclusion, language barriers, and low expectations from their peers and teachers. They bear what sociologists call intersectional inequality where multiple forms of discrimination compound each other. Yet both groups boys and girls suffer from a lack of support. Most degree colleges in Motihari lack proper infrastructure like hostels, counseling services, transport facilities, and academic

mentoring for students who struggle. Digital infrastructure is weak, scholarship processes are opaque, and there's little recognition of the emotional and cultural labour these students put in just to stay enrolled. We also need to rethink what we mean by "merit." The current system rewards students who arrive with cultural capital fluent in English, confident in formal settings, backed by educated families. But what about the girl who studies under a lantern in a village or the boy who used to come from 10 kilometres by bicycle to college every day? Their determination is also merit but it remains invisible in a system shaped by privilege. In the name of progress, we sometimes forget the basics. Good education is not just about fancy courses or degrees. It is about ensuring that a student from a village in Areraj, Chiraiya or Dhaka feels just as confident walking into a university class as someone from a most celebrated schools of the city



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like DAV. It is about dignity, not just degrees. This reflects what Pierre Bourdieu called cultural reproduction: the idea that educational institutions, instead of breaking inequality, often reproduce it by favouring those already positioned to succeed. And so, even in Motihari, education remains formally open but structurally unequal. Real change requires more than slogans.

It demands a structural response: safe and affordable hostels, transportation for rural students, accessible mental health support, and simplified access to scholarships. More importantly, teachers and administrators must be trained to

understand the lived experiences of first-generation learners not with pity, but with respect. We must also shift the narrative. Not every victory is marked by a gold medal. Often, resistance lies in the quiet act of persistence in showing up, in continuing, in not giving up. These students are not just struggling for degrees; they are struggling for dignity. Motihari once gave birth to India's civil disobedience movement. Today, that legacy continues not in protests but in patience, not in loud slogans but in silent courage. The new satyagrahis are not just fighting landlords they are resisting the weight of caste, class, and gendered inequality in classrooms. They are sitting in the field with groups and carrying the uncertain burden of their family. If we truly wish to honour Gandhi's vision, we must recognise first-generation students not as beneficiaries of development, but as the agents of a more equal future. They don't ask for sympathy. They ask for fair conditions. And in their fight to learn, lies our best hope for justice.

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Government that funds the terrorists: Sanjay Jha



New Delhi. The first delegation will leave for Japan today under India's global anti-terrorism campaign against Pakistan. JDU MP Sanjay Jha, who is leading this delegation, spoke exclusively to news agency IANS. He thanked Prime Minister Modi for this delegation. JDU MP Sanjay Jha, while talking to IANS, said, there are two things. First, the country has been facing terrorism for decades. This terrorism has always come from across the border from Pakistan. This is not a hidden thing. In the past, whether it was the 2008 Mumbai attack or the Pulwama attack, India always shared all the information. We said, come, join the investigation. But, if we share data with the thief,

can we expect justice from him? The government there itself funds the terrorists, trains them through the army, makes plans and executes them. He said, this is like a proxy war against India. Now India has clearly said in Operation Sindo that enough is enough. Nine terrorist camps were completely destroyed by our

Biggest action against Naxalites in Chhattisgarh: 26 Naxalites killed in Abujhmad, Raju, who had a reward of one crore, also killed

Raipur: The decisive battle against Naxalism in the dense forests of Chhattisgarh has taken a major turn. 26 Naxalites have been killed in an encounter between security forces and Naxalites in Abujhmad area of Narayanpur district. One soldier was martyred in this fierce encounter, while another was injured, whose condition is said to be stable. This encounter was not a normal operation, but it is considered to be one of the biggest anti-Naxal operations in the history of Chhattisgarh. The operation has been going on continuously for more than 50 hours. The brave soldiers of DRG carried out a joint operation in the dense forests bordering Bijapur, Dantewada, Narayanpur and Kondagaon districts.

According to sources, the top commanders of the Naxalites were surrounded in the deep forests of Abujhmad. As soon as the security forces tightened the cordon, the encounter intensified and ultimately 26 Naxalites were killed. Many top level commanders are included among the killed Naxalites. Naxal leader 'Raju', who had a reward of Rs one crore, was also killed. The biggest success of this operation was that the security forces also killed Naxal commander 'Raju', who had a reward of Rs one crore on his head. Raju was the mastermind of Naxal activities in the

Bastar region of Chhattisgarh. He had conspired for many attacks and was responsible for the martyrdom of dozens of security forces. State Home Minister Vijay Sharma gave information Chhattisgarh Home Minister Vijay Sharma, confirming the encounter, said, this operation is a living example of the bravery and strategic skills of the security forces. Another big success has been achieved against the Naxalites due to the strength of the arms of the soldiers. The search operation is still going on, and the death toll may increase further. He also informed that one soldier has been injured who is out of danger, while a

colleague has attained martyrdom. Decisive front against Naxalism The Chhattisgarh government has made it clear that the resolve to make the state Naxal-free has now reached a decisive turn. Search operations are being conducted continuously in districts like Narayanpur, Bijapur, Dantewada and Kondagaon. The security forces are also getting full support from the local people in these areas, who now want to come out of violence and fear. Abujhmad: Abujhmad has been a stronghold of Naxalites for a long time, it is an area which is geographically inaccessible and has been one of the most sensitive Naxal areas of the state. This area remained a challenge for the security forces for a long time, but now the grip of the Naxalites seems to be loosening here. The state police and central forces say that this operation is not over yet. Dead bodies are still being recovered from the encounter site, and some Naxalites have fled in an injured state in the forests and are being searched for. This action is not just a big military victory against the Naxalites, but it is a new ray of hope for thousands of villages in Chhattisgarh that were living in the shadow of bloodshed and fear for decades. This encounter is a message—now the voice of development, not guns, will reverberate in the solitude of the forests.

Patriotism comes from blood, not from filling papers or forms, Manjinder Sirsa attacks Rahul Gandhi



New Delhi, Delhi government minister Manjinder Singh Sirsa targeted the Leader of Opposition and Congress MP Rahul Gandhi in Lok Sabha for raising questions about 'Operation Sindo'. He took a jibe at Rahul Gandhi and said that patriotism comes from blood, not from filling papers or forms. Rahul Gandhi takes donations from China and speaks the language of Pakistan, yet he calls himself an Indian. Delhi minister Manjinder Singh Sirsa said that Rahul Gandhi can never be from our country. Rahul Gandhi's mother Sonia Gandhi is not from this country. Patriotism comes from blood, not from

filling papers or forms. If patriotism came from filling forms, then there would be no patriotism in Rohingya and Bangladesh too. We can even give our lives for the country. Rahul Gandhi does not have this passion. Rahul Gandhi takes donations from China, opens his office in Turkey and speaks the language of Pakistan. He roams around

means. Sirsa also retaliated on People's Democratic Party President and former Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister Mehbooba Mufti's statement that 'what benefit did we get' from Operation Sindo. Sirsa surrounded Mehbooba Mufti and said that she was not supposed to get anything. Those whom Mehbooba Mufti is worrying about are not going to survive, those who have survived are also going to perish, don't worry about them, worry about this country which gives you food. Worry about this country, which has given you rule, those whom she is worshipping to save, no one will be able to save them now. Regarding the Tiranga Yatra,

Manjinder Singh Sirsa said, I am very happy today, the Sikh community has come out on the streets of Delhi with the tricolor flag to praise the valor of our three armies. We want to tell the army soldiers who have penetrated 100 km inside Pakistan and destroyed the enemies. We salute their valour and bravery. I want to tell the army soldiers that we bow our heads at the feet of their mother and pay our respects to them. After the success of 'Operation Sindo', Tiranga Yatra is being taken out in the country in honour of the Indian Army. In this sequence, Tiranga Yatra was taken out by the Sikh community in the capital Delhi on Wednesday,

Horrifying: Mother of two girls was murdered and her body was buried in the sand, revealed after eight days, husband absconding



Latehar, In Garu police station area under Latehar district of Jharkhand, 26-year-old Reshma Kumari, mother of two girls, was murdered and her body was buried in the sand on the river bank. This murder case was revealed eight days after the incident. The deceased's father has lodged an FIR of murder against Reshma's husband, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law and sister-in-law. It has been said in the FIR that the in-laws were angry because she gave birth to two girls. It has been alleged that Reshma's husband has an illicit relationship with another woman. The accused has absconded as soon as the incident was revealed. The police is interrogating other members of the family. It was told that on May 16, the police of Garu police station area recovered the body of a woman buried in sand on the banks of Koel river near Luhurtand village. Later she was identified as Reshma Kumari, who was missing since May 12. Reshma's father Saryu Prasad, a resident of Daltonganj, has told in

the FIR that he had married his daughter to Mukesh Kumar, a resident of Sukri in Latehar, in the year 2016. He is a computer operator in Garu block office. Her husband and in-laws used to harass her since the birth of two girls. In the year 2017, her brother-in-law also beat her up, for which an FIR was lodged in the police station. Dowry was being demanded from her. Meanwhile, her husband had developed a relationship with another woman. Troubled by this, she had come to Daltonganj with both the daughters. On May 12, Reshma's husband Mukesh had come to Daltonganj to take both the daughters. From the same day, Reshma also went missing. Her mobile was also switched off.

Five people including the priest's nephew arrested in the robbery case at Naulakha temple in Nalanda, Rs 8 lakh recovered



Bihar Sharif: Police has solved the robbery case of money kept in the donation box of Shwetambar Dharamshala, Naulakha temple in Rajgir of Nalanda district of Bihar. Police has arrested five people including the priest's nephew in this case, from whom more than Rs 8 lakh of looted money has also been recovered. A police officer said on Wednesday that on the night of May 19, the police received information that a robbery incident has been carried out in Naulakha temple. Police immediately reached the spot and started investigating the case. By watching the CCTV footage installed in the temple and

arrested five miscreants. These include the chief priest's nephew Vineet Kumar, resident of Puri village, nephew Parmeet Tiwari, assistant supervisor of the Dharamshala Bachchan Upadhyay, resident of Upadhyay Tola, Kanhaiya Kumar and Heera Kumar, residents of Apasadh

ED's big action in Ranya Rao gold smuggling case, raid on Karnataka Home Minister's hospital



New Delhi, In the gold smuggling and money laundering case related to Kannada film actress Ranya Rao, the Enforcement Directorate (ED) has taken major action and raided the hospital and Siddharth Medical College associated with Karnataka Home Minister G Parameshwar. ED's investigation has revealed information about suspicious financial transactions between Ranya Rao and the medical college related to Home Minister Parameshwar. ED is currently investigating the financial records of the hospital in depth. Given the seriousness of the case, many other links are also being investigated. Recently, the main accused Ranya Rao and co-accused Tarun Kondaru Raju in this high-profile gold smuggling case were granted bail by the Special Economic Offences Court.

Justice Vishwanath C. Goudar said in the order that both the accused cannot leave the country and cannot commit such a crime again. If they violate these conditions, the bail can be cancelled immediately. However, despite getting relief from the court, Ranya Rao has not yet been released. In fact, a case is also registered against her under the Conservation of

Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act (CFIAA). Unless she gets bail under this law, she will not be able to come out of jail. It is worth noting that the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has not been able to file a charge sheet against her in the court so far, which has made the matter more complicated. It is being told that Ranya Rao was associated with an international gang of gold smuggling, and through this network, the work of legalizing black money (money laundering) was also done. The link of this entire black business has started reaching the institutions associated with Home Minister Parameshwar, which has also created panic in political circles. ED's action may intensify further, and many big names are likely to be revealed in the coming days.