

Co-curricular activities help children with learning disability

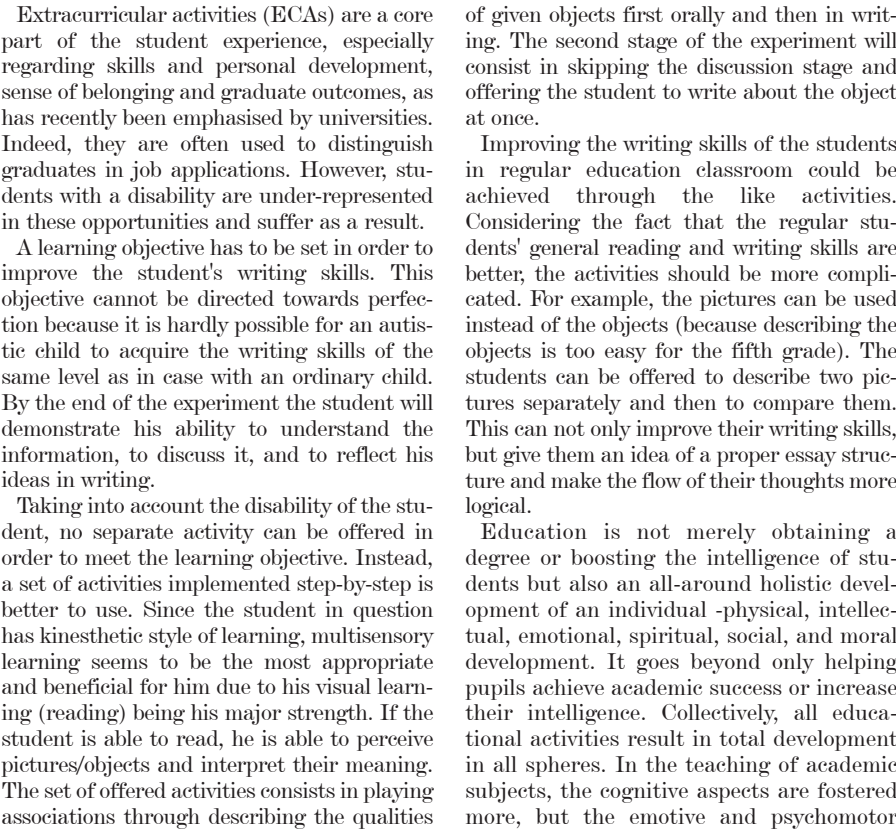
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Learning disability is described as certain kinds of learning problems that can cause someone to have trouble learning or using certain skills (such as reading, writing, listening, speaking, reasoning, and doing math). Due to such academic difficulties, kids may feel insecure and frustrated when they are unable to complete the academic difficulties that have been placed before them.

They can find a method to express themselves outside of the classroom through co-curricular activities, which can help them feel successful about accomplishing something in a different way. Eventually, these students will need special guidance and support from their educators.

Participation of children with disabilities in sports and cultural activities, programs, promotes physical, emotional, and social wellbeing. Co-curricular activities can make a huge difference in a life of children with special needs (CWSN). These activities can enhance learning, while offering ways for students to express themselves and explore their strengths. Out of home, to the Resource Room, (irrespective of their disability), to the playground, on the stage, facing the teachers, peers and at times general public also showing their talents, academic, and sporting prowess speaks volumes of the overall development of CWSN. Participation in cultural programmes and curricular activities is a source of inspiration and development of self-confidence.

Behaviour which cannot be inculcated through academic activities can be developed through co-curricular activities and other recreational programs. Descriptive exploratory survey design was employed in the present study to answer the research questions. The findings of the present study revealed that children with special needs voluntarily participate in sports and cultural activities and CWSN are competent of performing with regular students in sports and recreational activities in areas such as Drawing, Music, Dance, and Sports, in preparation of illustrative aids as well. The impact of participation of CWSN in these activities on their development was reflected in; confidence in self leading to the development of self concept.



aspects are not. Co-curricular activities and programs that take place outside of the typical classroom but in some way support academic learning from the classroom curriculum are known as co-curricular activities. Co-curricular activities aid them to enjoy and at the same time benefitting their growth.

Diversity groups are more likely to get involved with causes that concern them directly, so peer mentoring, awareness days or student-staff partnerships aimed at improving the student experience can all be ways to engage these students. When these events are targeted well, there is potential for students to become experts, be validated and have a say in how they are represented. For example, an awareness day for a disability could include a screening of a movie that a student chose to represent their experience and share with others.

The benefits of physical activities are universal for all children, including children with special needs. The participation of children with disabilities in sports and recreational activities promotes inclusion, optimizes physical functioning, and enhances overall well-being. Despite these benefits, children with disabilities are more restricted in their participation, have lower levels of fitness, and have higher levels of obesity than their peers without disabilities.

Developing inclusive schools that cater to a wide range of pupils in both urban and rural areas requires: the articulation of a clear and forceful policy on inclusion together with adequate financial provision; an effective public information effort to combat prejudice and create informed and positive attitudes; an extensive programme of orientation and staff training; and the provision of necessary support services.

To conclude co-curricular, improve academic performance by fueling learning, stimulating creative thought, and building a passion for particular subjects. It enhances social skills, which are important skills to build for college, career, and life in general, and provides students with a chance to build friendships. It also can develop or help a student to find a new interest, talent, or career goal.

Bangladesh Main Hindu Kab Tak Pitege aur Katenge?

the atrocities because of fear psychosis and there is all-round feeling of insecurity among Hindu's in that country .The Younis government is failing in its duty to safeguard and protect Hindu minorities and in broad day light the Hindu's are being beaten ,threatened ,humiliated and disgraced .The fear psychosis in Bangladesh is at its height and in communally surcharged atmosphere ,Hindu's are feeling most insecure and they have no one to fall back upon .It seems that the present government has given radicals and fundamentalists open licenses to beat ,kill and dishonor Hindu's and even the rulers there seem to be hand in glove with the radicals ,fundamentalists and extremists .The Hindu's are being grinded and are the worst sufferers of human right violations .The Hindu's in Bangladesh are feeling most insecure and they have no one to fall back upon .The killings ,rapes and loot of Hindu properties are openly taking place in Bangladesh perhaps under the tacit and overt support of Younis regime .The government in Bangladesh is abdicating its constitutional ,moral ,humane and religious responsibility of protecting the life ,limb ,properties and honor of Hindu minority .Anti -Hindu riots and violence by the radicalized and frenzied mobs is a sad commentary on the government and the majority religion of Bangladesh .The killings of Hindu's ,beating them and entering their homes ,stoning the houses ,shops, temples of minority Hindu population is continuing in that country without any respite and this

current spate of anti-Hindu violence including their killings is a serious matter .Such unfortunate violence is against the principles of Islam and therefore the anti-Hindu violence should not only be denounced and condemned but needs to be halted. The anti-Hindu violence and killing them without any cause brings disrepute to the peaceful religion of Islam and the radical ,fundamentalist and extremists are busy in de-service to Islam .The wonton and unfortunate killings with sadistic pleasure by the Muslims should stop in the interest of Bangladesh .Fresh violence in Bangladesh against Hindu minorities needs cessation and the religious heads and Moulana's and other religious clerics should rise to the occasion and wake up from deep slumber and issue fatawa against the hooligans who are attacking Hindu temples ,houses ,shops and even killing them and threatening them to leave that country is a very serious issues and should be put down on fire fist and communal harmony restored at the earliest so that Hindu's living there feel a sense of security and their protection of their life and limb as well as their religious freedom should be the top priority of the government there .The violence against Hindu's should be stopped .It is the responsibility of Bangladesh government to ensure protection of Hindu's ,their life, properties and temples and in safeguarding the Hindu minority .But the government there seems to be remote controlled by the indoctrinated and fundamentalists and therefore the attacks on Hindu's and

their properties. As a Vaishnavite monk Chinmoy Krishna Das is arrested in Dhaka who was also one time member of ISKCON in Bangladesh ,prompting protests demanding his release .It is disturbing and nauseating that in fresh violence ,at least 91 innocent and unarmed people were killed in various parts of Bangladesh and more than 200 people have been killed in this month's violence mostly as a result of police firing .Former PM Hasina calls it Sabotage. EAM of India issued an advisory against travelling to Bangladesh and also urged those currently in the violence hit country to exercise extreme caution ,restrict their movements and remain in contact with High Commission of India in Dhaka .Hindus in Bangladesh have experienced both historical and ongoing religious persecution and systematic, violence ,in the form of forced conversions ,documented massacres, genocides ,demolition and desecration of temples ,as well as destruction of educational amid centre's .Hindus in Bangladesh Shiver amid attacks .There have been over 200 instances of attacks ,including five killings ,on minority Hindus in three days of chaos after the fall of Shiekh Hasina regime in Bangladesh .There is continuous persecution of Hindus in Muslim dominated Bangladesh .In total ,according to the Bangladesh -Hindu-Buddhist-Christian Unity Council ,there have been over 2000 attacks on Hindu minority in that country .Three members of a Hindu family have been killed the other day in Bangladesh as

result of fresh anti -Hindu violence and attacks and a total of 912 attacks were documented .Four members of a Hindu family were found murdered last Tuesday in an apartment in Bhairab town of Kishoreganj district ,77 Kms northeast of Dhaka .The deceased have been identified as a 32 year old Jony Biswas ,his pregnant wife and their two children .The deaths sparked tension amid a sharp rise in violence against Hindu minorities in Bangladesh .Even children were not spared and it is the height of persecution and atrocities .Muslim mobs killed an innocent Hindu family. Now the government is hiding the fact .Where are the Human Right Groups ,Amnesty International all the time crying for Muslim injustice but cannot see the cruel and barbaric act on Hindus by radical Islamic mob .It seems that caretaker Bangladesh government is also involved .MEA's statement in parliament on the fresh anti Hindu attacks and killings comes amid fresh attacks on Hindus in Bangladesh .Centre told parliament that the primarily responsibility for the protection of life and liberty of all citizens of Bangladesh ,including minorities ,rests with the government of Bangladesh . "MoS External Affairs Kirti Vardhan Singh said in Parliament .As incidents of violence and vandalism against the minority Hindu community see a sharp upturn in Bangladesh ,genuine questions about attacks on Hindu temples and properties were raised in parliament and concern was also shown about these attacks on Hindu minority .The

concern was also expressed about the worst kind of human right violations of Hindu's in Bangladesh at the hands of Muslim radicals .Some of the questions included whether there has been an increase in the incidents of desecration and damage to Hindu temples and deities in Bangladesh .Answers were sought over the response of the Bangladesh government and efforts made by Dhaka to stop such incidents .Indian government has called upon the government of Bangladesh government to ensure the safety and security of Hindus and all minorities and their places of worship .Passive response to the anti Hindu attacks in Bangladesh will not help .The Modi government should use its good office and influence to pressurize Younis government to deal with the rioters in Bangladesh with iron hand and ensure security of Hindus .It is so sad that Hindus and Buddhists in Bangladesh have become "third class citizens" and the growing anti-Hindu mindset is alarming said Taslima Nasreen the great writer .One fails to understand how long will the attacks on temples and Hindu properties as well as the killings and assaults on them continue? GOI should intervene and seriously pressurize government in Bangladesh to act against the frenzy mobs who are attacking Hindus and damaging their temples and properties .In short the anti-Hindu violence in Bangladesh should immediately stop and safety and security of Hindus should be ensured.

(The author is a columnist, social and KP activist)

Housing for All

challenges of rural housing? PMAY-G has utilized technology to improve the quality of construction and oversight in disbursement of benefits. In improving the quality of construction, a key component of the PMAY-G is the Rural Mason Training (RMT) Program, which, with the support of the National Skill Development Corporation, has trained 2.81 lakh masons to ensure better construction quality while developing and harnessing local expertise. While improving quality, this local-expertise method has helped increase the pace of new initiatives under PMAY-G, with the new housing initiatives crossing 40 lakhs in 2021-22, and crossing 50 lakhs in 2022-23 breaking all previous records.

Recent research shows that the PMAY-G has significantly improved beneficiaries' lives across multiple dimensions by enhancing housing conditions, infrastructure access, and overall well-being. Significant improvements have been noted in social status, self-esteem, and a sense of belonging; the last probably

contributing to a reduction in distress migration. A key focus of the PMAY-G has been on the provision of affordable homes for marginalized groups, prioritizing transparency, female co-ownership and, thereby, the empowerment of these sections of the population. Evidence also highlights a significant employment impact (via MGNREGS), with the program generating approximately 314 person-days of work per house since 2016, including 81 skilled, 71 semi-skilled, and 164 unskilled person-days.

The Rural Mason Training program has also been of high quality with some certified masons securing opportunities to work abroad in the construction sector. The focus on quality is also shown by the fact that disaster-resilient designs are supported by initiatives like the Pahal Compendium, which provides diverse house design typologies with disaster resilient features based on local conditions and locally available materials. The Pahal Compendium is supported by an App which provides recommended ideal 3D house

The use of technology has contributed to the success of PMAY-G in improving beneficiary lives through two key channels: improved oversight and greater program integration. Program integration ensures beneficiaries, access a wide range of essential services by aligning PMAY-G with other government initiatives on the construction of toilets (SBM), LPG connection (PMUY), provision of piped drinking water (Jal Jeevan Mission), electricity connections (Saubhagya), clean energy solutions, and other vital amenities, improving the overall quality of life for beneficiaries. As such, the focus of PMAY-G towards improving citizens' lives rather than simply racking up housing numbers is a welcome policy feature.

Improved oversight has also played a crucial role in maintaining transparency and fairness. Beneficiaries are targeted from the SECC (Socio Economic and Caste Census) 2011 and Awaas+2018 lists, following the housing deprivation criteria, verified

through eSam Sabhas and appellate process. Furthermore, the Awaas+ List is updated using surveys conducted through a Mobile App "Awaas+2024," which also provides the option of self-survey by households. Recently, facial recognition systems have been incorporated to achieve further improvements in oversight.

The scale of the PMAY-G dwarves other similar housing policies across the developing world. PMAY-G has an ambitious goal of supporting the construction of an additional 2 crore houses by 2029. For context, Brazil's "My House, My Life" program has delivered or contracted only about 60 lakh housing units as of 2021 (Government of Brazil), and South Africa's Reconstruction and Development Programme built only about 11 lakh homes for low-income families from 1994 to 2001 (Tom Lodge, 2003). PMAY-G's scale and scope places it among the most impactful housing initiatives globally.

While existing research shows that the PMAY-G has been an overall

success, this research also highlights certain areas of improvement for the future. First, to ensure the program reaches those who need it the most, access to information about eligibility criteria can be enhanced. This would help bridge gaps in awareness and ensure broader participation. Second, to improve the quality of the policy, it is essential to improve the channels for beneficiary feedback, addressing possible blind spots in the policymakers' perspectives. Finally, the distribution of housing initiatives across the States has substantial variation: some States have achieved or exceeded their targets while others have not even begun. The PMAY-G has shown promise in ensuring not just housing but also a range of additional benefits for beneficiaries, significantly improving their quality of life. Broad political consensus for implementing the PMAY-G across States can ensure a more balanced and effective allocation of resources across India to indeed achieve housing for all.

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