STRENGTHENING LAW **ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS**

aw enforcement agencies are the backbone of any country's criminal justice system. Their ability to maintain law and order, protect citizens, and enforce laws effectively is crucial for the safety, stability, and development of society. However, in many parts of the world, law enforcement mechanisms are often underfunded, undertrained, or overstretched, which leads to inefficiencies, corruption, and sometimes, failure to protect citizens' rights. Strengthening law enforcement: mechanisms is not just about providing more resources; it involves a comprehensive approach that includes training, better management, technological integration, accountability, and improved community relations. The first and most important step towards strengthening law enforcement is ensuring that: police officers and other law enforcement personnel receive high-quality, continuous training. Training should go beyond the basics of law enforcement to include courses on human rights, conflict resolution, and the use of modern technology. Law enforcement officers must be equipped with the skills to handle complex situations, such as domestic violence, cybercrime, and public protests, in ways that respect citizens' rights and avoid unnecessary use of force. Specialized units should be created to handle specific crimes like terrorism, organized crime, human trafficking, and financial fraud. Furthermore, it is essential that police forces are trained in areas of cultural sensitivity, de-escalation techniques, and gender-based violence, to ensure that the rights of marginalized and vulnerable groups are protected. In the digital age, traditional methods of policing are no longer sufficient. Law enforcement agencies must adopt modern technology to keep pace with evolving criminal tactics. The integration of digital forensics, surveillance technology, data analytics, and predictive policing can significantly improve efficiency and effectiveness. For instance, body cameras for police officers can enhance accountability, while facial recognition software can help in identifying criminals more quickly. The use of technology can also extend to crime reporting and tracking. Online portals and mobile applications can allow citizens to report crimes or suspicious activities directly, ensuring that law enforcement has real-time access to emerging threats. Moreover, digital platforms can be used for public education: campaigns on crime prevention, creating a proactive approach to law enforcement. A strong law enforcement system is one where officers are held accountable for their actions. Accountability mechanisms are essential to prevent corruption and abuse of power. Establishing independent oversight bodies, such as police accountability commissions, can ensure that complaints against officers are addressed transparently and fairly. These bodies should have the authority to investigate incidents of police misconduct and take appropriate action, including disciplinary measures, if necessary. Public trust in law enforcement is significantly eroded when officers are not held accountable for their actions. Clear guidelines regarding the use of force, as well as regular reviews of police conduct, are necessary

Co-curricular activities help children with learning disability

earning 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

They can find a method to express themselves outside of the classroom through cocurricular 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-

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 participates 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.



Extracurricular activities (ECAs) are a core part of the student experience, especially regarding skills and personal development, sense of belonging and graduate outcomes, as has recently been emphasised by universities. Indeed, they are often used to distinguish graduates in job applications. However, students with a disability are under-represented in these opportunities and suffer as a result.

A learning objective has to be set in order to improve the student's writing skills. This objective cannot be directed towards perfection because it is hardly possible for an autistic child to acquire the writing skills of the same level as in case with an ordinary child. By the end of the experiment the student will demonstrate his ability to understand the information, to discuss it, and to reflect his

Taking into account the disability of the student, no separate activity can be offered in order to meet the learning objective. Instead, a set of activities implemented step-by-step is better to use. Since the student in question has kinesthetic style of learning, multisensory learning seems to be the most appropriate and beneficial for him due to his visual learning (reading) being his major strength. If the student is able to read, he is able to perceive pictures/objects and interpret their meaning. The set of offered activities consists in playing associations through describing the qualities of given objects first orally and then in writing. The second stage of the experiment will consist in skipping the discussion stage and offering the student to write about the object

Improving the writing skills of the students in regular education classroom could be achieved through the like activities. Considering the fact that the regular students' general reading and writing skills are better, the activities should be more complicated. For example, the pictures can be used instead of the objects (because describing the objects is too easy for the fifth grade). The students can be offered to describe two pictures separately and then to compare them. This can not only improve their writing skills, but give them an idea of a proper essay structure and make the flow of their thoughts more

Education is not merely obtaining a degree or boosting the intelligence of students but also an all-around holistic development of an individual -physical, intellectual, emotional, spiritual, social, and moral development. It goes beyond only helping pupils achieve academic success or increase their intelligence. Collectively, all educational activities result in total development in all spheres. In the teaching of academic subjects, the cognitive aspects are fostered more, but the emotive and psychomotor

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 disabili-

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.

Kab Tak Pitege aur Katenge? Bangladesh Main Hindu

OMKAR DATTATRAY

t is very unfortunate, sad and disturbing that in our neighboring Country Bangladesh which in fact is the creation of iron lay the former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and so by India is today rising against Hindu minorities there which are some three crore in number. Bangladesh after the stepping and ouster of its ex president Shiekh Hasina is under the grip and total control of the radical and fundamental Muslims who are beating Hindu's and are killing them after being identified as Hindu's. The temples, properties, houses, shops et.al are looted, destroyed and burned across Bangladesh perhaps under the shield and passive support of the Younis government in that country. The ISCKON temples are being burned stoned and destroyed .The Muslim radicals and extremists are killing minority Hindu's ,beating them and heaping atrocities on the innocent and unarmed Hindu's and asking them to vacate from Bangladesh .The social media is ripe and full of the atrocities on Hindu's in Bangladesh .Hundreds and thousands of young and old Muslims with swords, sticks ,stones and bricks in big processions across Bangladesh are raising slogans against Hindu's and asking them to leave the country or face serious consequences. Hindu's are being killed for no fault of theirs but simply because they belong to a different faith. Many Hindu's are being forced to convert to Islam and still others are being persecuted .The meek and

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 with iron 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 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 have experienced 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

a 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 ernal and harbaric act on Hindus ha 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 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 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

■ JEEVANT RAMPAL ousing is a fundamental challenge for rural India. A large Lproportion of rural households reside in kutcha structures made of mud, bamboo, or other nondurable materials. This makes these households vulnerable to harsh weather conditions. The Indian government has been working to address this issue through the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), a mammoth social welfare program focused on providing "Housing for All." The scheme aims to provide financial and construction assistance to build pucca houses -- which are durable. weather-resistant, and equipped with essential amenities -- to all houseless households and to the rural households that live in kutcha and dilapidated houses. The progress of PMAY-G has been commendable: 2.67 crore houses have been constructed as of October 2024 according to the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD). Will there truly be housing for all? How effectively does the PMAY-G tackle the

innocent Hindu's are tolerating all

challenges of rural housing?

PMAY-G has utilized technology to improve the quality of construction and oversight in disbursal 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 per-

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 toi-(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 fea-

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 Gram 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 global-

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.

(The writer is Faculty, IIM Ahmedabad)