

Roshni

October – December 2025



ALL INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Glimpses from Shilpkala Utsav 2025



ROSHNI

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From the Editor's desk...

Dear Sisters,

*The October–December issue always captures the festive spirit that surrounds us. This joy is beautifully reflected in the celebration of **Shilpkala Utsav**, our cherished annual arts and crafts festival organised by the All India Women's Conference, which has now become a proud tradition for the past 15 years.*

As November approached, members were actively engaged in electing the new President. The enthusiastic participation in the electoral process was truly commendable. We warmly welcome our newly elected President, Mrs. Kuljit Kaur, who will guide and inspire us over the next three years.

December, as always, is a time of purposeful activity, with branches completing their planned programmes before setting out for the Annual Conference.

I request Members to please contribute articles highlighting your work or any topic which is relevant to AIWC.

Sincerely,

Sheela Satyanarayan

Editor – Roshni





Head Office Activities

Shilpkala Utsav – 15th Edition



Shilpkala Utsav, the annual arts and crafts festival organised by the All India Women’s Conference (AIWC), was successfully held on 7th, 8th, and 9th October 2025 at the historic Aga Khan Hall, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi.



October is a festive and joyous month for AIWC, as Shilpkala Utsav has become a cherished annual tradition for the past 15 years, celebrating India’s rich artistic heritage while empowering women artisans from across the country. This year’s edition held special

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significance as it continued AIWC's legacy of promoting women-led livelihoods and preserving traditional crafts.

The three-day arts and crafts bazaar featured 90 stalls from 18 states, along with participation from the Army Women Welfare Organisation, showcasing products exclusively created by women artisans. The festival presented a vibrant display of India's cultural diversity through handloom and handicrafts, including Pattachitra from Odisha, Kalamkari from Andhra Pradesh, Banarasi sarees, North-Eastern art, Gujarat's Kutch embroidery, Bihar's Madhubani and Sujani work, and an array of homemade pickles and traditional food products.

A wide range of handcrafted items such as woollens, copperware, candles, diyas, grass and bamboo products, hand-painted trays, teapots, planters, along with organic food products like herbs, honey, vegetables, pulses, pickles, and traditional sherbets, attracted enthusiastic visitors and buyers. The event provided a meaningful platform for artisans, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), women entrepreneurs, and NGOs to showcase their skills and strengthen their economic independence.

Adding to the cultural vibrancy of the festival, children from Sahitya Kala Akademi presented delightful performances that were highly appreciated by the audience.

AIWC was honoured to have Dr. Rashmi Singh, Secretary, Culture, Tourism, Women and Child Development, Government of Delhi, as the Guest of Honour. She graciously inaugurated the event, visited every stall, interacted with the artisans, appreciated AIWC's efforts, and encouraged the participants by making several purchases.

The festival received excellent media coverage across newspapers, television, and radio, made possible by the dedicated efforts of the AIWC Media Team, further amplifying the impact and outreach of the event.

AIWC extends its heartfelt gratitude to President Smt. Kalyani Raj, Secretary General Dr. Manju Kak, and Treasurer Dr. Upasana Singh, whose leadership, vision, and unwavering support gave new wings to Shilpkala Utsav 2025. The tireless efforts of the AIWC office staff, members, and volunteers were instrumental in ensuring the smooth execution and grand success of the festival.

Overall, Shilpkala Utsav 2025 proved to be a rewarding and enriching experience for artisans, participants, members, and visitors alike, leaving behind yet another memorable and impactful chapter in AIWC's journey of empowering women and celebrating India's timeless craft traditions.



Lakshmi Menon Memorial Day

Celebration of the Life and Work of Smt. Lakshmi Menon (24th President, AIWC)

The session began with a warm welcome address by President Ms. Kalyani Raj

The guest speaker, Dr. Mary John, Member of the University Academic Council, delivered a thought-provoking address on the current state of education in India. She raised pertinent questions: Are we truly learning in meaningful ways? Does education adequately prepare individuals for employment?

Dr. John spoke candidly about the harsh realities of the Indian context, pointing out

the gap between eligibility and actual job opportunities. She highlighted persistent infrastructure deficiencies and systemic inequalities that continue to affect access to quality education.

Dr. Dipti Tripathi, Fellow, Centre of Contemporary Studies, P.M. Museum & Library, Ministry of Culture, spoke on "AIWC's Historical Role in Maternal Health Care & Birth Control."

The session served as a fitting tribute to Smt. Lakshmi Menon's enduring legacy and reaffirmed AIWC's ongoing commitment to education, equality, and social reform.



***Awareness programmes on Communal Harmony
Held in November to commemorate Communal Harmony Week - 2023 -25***

Communal Harmony Week observed by conducting programs in November every year.

Smt. Supriya Bhalerao, as the national level coordinator for 3 years term from 2023 to 2025, sent circulars to all branches requesting them to conduct awareness programs on Communal Harmony, in the 3rd week of November.

In the years 2023, 2024, and 2025 the total number of programs held by the branches were 45. The programs funded by Head Office, created social impact on around 5000 beneficiaries, in just one month period.

Branches that conducted the programs in year 2025 were:

- 1) Priyadarshini Branch in Kandi area, Pathankot, Punjab (North zone B)
- 2) Kalpadharu Women's Association, Palakkad Branch, Kerala (South zone B)
- 3) Human Touch Foundation, Greater Noida branch, Uttar Pradesh (Central Zone B)
- 4) All India Women's Conference, Kanpur Branch, Uttar Pradesh, (Central Zone B)
- 5) Vikas mahila Sangham, New Delhi (North zone)
- 6) AIWC Komaragiri Main Branch, DD adopted village, Andhra Pradesh (South zone A)
- 7) Nirbhaya Kranti Mahila Mandali, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh (South zone A)
- 8) Raiganj Mahila Sammilani, Raiganj, West Bengal (East zone A)
- 9) All India Women's Conference, Trivandrum Branch (South zone B)

- 10) All India Women's Conference, Hyderabad Branch, Telangana (South zone A)
- 11) All India Women's Conference, Mhow Branch, Madhya Pradesh (Central zone B)
- 12) Sevalok Branch, Tripura, Tripura state (North Eastern zone)
- 13) New Women's Welfare Society, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh (Central zone B)
- 14) Suvarna Mahila Sanstha, AIWC Kozhikode, Kerala (South zone B)
- 15) Maitreyi Women's Association, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh (South zone A)
- 16) All India Women's Conference, Kakinada Main Branch, Andhra Pradesh (South zone A)

Mode of conducting the programs:

In the circular, suggestion were given to the branches to conduct the programmes in the Educational Institutes such as, higher classes of High schools, Junior and Degree colleges and Universities and invite the Police officials as speakers particularly, from the Intelligence departments. The role of students and women were discussed extensively, so that there could be a long-term involvement of the Police with women. This association not only helped in Communal Harmony but also in Women's Safety issues in terms of prevention and protection and registering FIRs and such formalities at the nearby Police stations.

More than half the number of branches held the programmes successfully in the suggested manner, as they found the prepared programme design easy to follow.



Priyadarshini Kandi Area Branch with Police Officers



Trophies & cash awards for the Quiz contest in Palakkad Branch



Sevalok Branch, Tripura



Kanpur Branch with Police speakers & slogan writing contest



Nirbhaya Kranti Mahila Mandali



AIWC Komaragiri branch



AIWC Trivandrum Branch



AIWC Hyderabad Branch



Members Speak Articles by Members

A legacy of Empowerment

By Smt. Sampada Kulkarni Pandit, Purva Vidarbha Mahila Parishad



Established in 1927, the Vidarbha Branch of the All India Women's Conference (AIWC)—known as the Purva Vidarbha Mahila Parishad—was founded in Nagpur. Under its aegis, several branches across Eastern Vidarbha, including Bhandara, Hinganghat, Gondia, and others, began functioning actively.

As a result of the relentless efforts of visionary women such as Smt. Anasuyabai Kale, Smt. Laxmibai Gadgil, Smt. Laxmibai Kelkar, Smt. Dwarkabai Deshmukh, Smt. Autai Deshmukh, Smt. Sitabai Jaywant, Smt. Usha Kolte, and many others, the Purva Vidarbha Mahila Parishad received advance possession of land on Uttar Ambazari Road in September 1956 from the Government.

The All India Women's Conference is one of the premier national organizations dedicated to women's empowerment. The foundation stone of the building housing "Anasuyabai Smriti Sadan" and the Purva Vidarbha Mahila Parishad was laid by Late Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, while another ceremonial stone was laid by Shrimati Sushilabai Bairamji on the auspicious occasion of Vijayadashami.

The building was thoughtfully designed to include a hostel for 50 women, a family planning centre, facilities for home industries, and a women's cooperative store, along with several other welfare activities. Since 1960, the Purva Vidarbha Mahila Parishad has been providing hostel accommodation for working women and girl students, fulfilling a critical social need.



A family picture with Anasuyabai Kale on the far right from pre-independence India.

In keeping with Anasuyabai Kale's vision, the organization has consistently focused on women's literacy and empowerment. Over the years, it has implemented a wide range of initiatives, including:

- Education for women in underprivileged areas
- Awareness programmes on family planning
- Healthcare services for children
- Fundraising through cultural programmes
- Literacy promotion
- Training in weaving, embroidery, sewing, home nursing, and first aid
- Practical training in bank and post office transactions

- Letter handling and communication skills

The hostel building has since been completely redeveloped and upgraded to accommodate more than 100 working women and girls, and is now well-equipped to meet contemporary standards and requirements.

On 15th November 2025, the redeveloped Purva Vidarbha Mahila Parishad and Smt. Anasuyabai Kale Smriti Sadan was inaugurated by the Honourable Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Devendra Fadnavis, in the presence of Shri Rustom Kerawala, Founder and Chairman of Vibgyor Group of Schools; Smt. Sheela Kakde, Patron and Trustee of Old Age Trust, AIWC; Shri Vilas Kale, Trustee of the Kale Foundation; along with

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a host of distinguished invitees and well-wishers.

A bust of Late Anasuyabai Kale, the 20th President of AIWC (1948), has been installed at the entrance of the Smriti Sadan to inspire women to engage in social service with the same spirit, dedication, and selflessness that defined her life.

The Executive Committee of the Council continues to uphold and carry forward Anasuyabai Kale's legacy through diverse initiatives such as:

- Counselling sessions for girls and women
- Encouraging girls' participation in sports

- Hygiene awareness programmes through sanitary napkin distribution
- Support to Bachat Gats (self-help groups)
- Assisting women in marketing handmade products
- Celebrating Women's Day with women labourers
- Blanket distribution at Beghar Niwas
- Regular visits to old age homes

Keeping in mind the changing needs of the times, the organization remains committed to its mission, ensuring that Anasuyabai Kale's life and work continue to be an enduring source of inspiration for future generations.

A Really Simple Guide To Climate Change

(Source :<https://www.bbc.com/news> 14 January 2026) Mark Poynting - Climate reporter

(Contributed By Smt. Usha Nair, MIC International Programs)

Human activities are causing world temperatures to rise, posing serious threats to people and nature. Things are likely to worsen in the coming decades, but scientists argue urgent action can still limit the worst effects of climate change.

What is climate change?

Climate change is the long-term shift in the Earth's average temperatures and weather conditions. The world has been warming up quickly over the past 100 years or so. As a result, weather patterns are changing. Since

the 1980s, each decade has been warmer than the previous one, the UK Met Office says. In addition, the world's 11 warmest years on record have all happened since 2015, according to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The year 2024 was Earth's hottest ever recorded, with climate change mainly responsible for the high temperatures. It was also the first calendar year to surpass 1.5C of warming compared to "pre-industrial" levels of the late 1800s, according to the European Copernicus climate service. Temperatures remained

high in 2025, despite a slight cooling from a natural weather pattern called La Niña.

How are humans causing climate change?

The climate has changed naturally throughout the Earth's history. But natural causes cannot explain the particularly rapid warming seen over the last century, according to the UN's climate body, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

This has been without doubt caused by human activities, in particular the widespread use of fossil fuels - coal, oil and gas - in homes, factories and transport systems. When fossil fuels burn, they release greenhouse gases - mostly carbon dioxide (CO₂). This CO₂ acts like a blanket, trapping extra energy in the atmosphere near the Earth's surface. This causes the planet to heat up. Since the start of the Industrial Revolution - when humans started burning large amounts of fossil fuels - the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere has risen by more than 50%, far above levels seen in the Earth's recent history. The CO₂ released from burning fossil fuels has a distinctive chemical fingerprint. This matches the type of CO₂ increasingly found in the atmosphere.

What effects of climate change have already been seen?

Climate change has already had a huge effect, including:

- more frequent and intense extreme weather, such as heatwaves and heavy rainfall;

- rapid melting of glaciers and ice sheets, contributing to sea-level rise;
- the shrinking of Arctic sea-ice;
- warmer oceans, which can fuel more intense storms and harm sea life.

These changes are already having serious consequences for people and economies around the world. For example, the Los Angeles fires of January 2025 could have a final cost of more than \$100bn (£74bn) according to some estimates - one of the most expensive weather-related disasters in US history. Many factors were at play, but climate change increased the chances of the hot, dry weather that gave rise to the fires, according to scientists at the World Weather Attribution (WWA) group. Back in 2022, parts of East Africa suffered their worst drought for 40 years, putting more than 20 million people at risk of severe hunger. Climate change has made droughts like this at least 100 times more likely, the WWA says. The particular vulnerabilities of individual communities across the globe determine who is affected by these extreme events, and how badly.

Why does 1.5C matter and how will future climate change affect the world?

The more the world warms, the worse the impacts of climate change become. Nearly 200 countries have pledged to try to limit global warming to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels, as part of the 2015 Paris climate agreement. That target is generally

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understood to relate to an average annual increase of 1.5C recorded over 20 years, rather than a one-off rise captured in an individual 12-month period.

Long-term warming of 1.5C would still bring serious consequences for many populations. But a very large body of scientific evidence shows that warming of 2C or more would bring far greater impacts, on top of those felt at 1.5C, the IPCC says.

These include:

- more people being exposed to extreme heat;
- higher sea levels as glaciers and ice-sheets melt;
- increased risks to food security in some regions due to more extreme weather;
- greater chances of some climate-sensitive diseases spreading, such as dengue;
- more species being threatened with extinction;
- the loss of virtually all coral reefs.

The call to restrict temperature rise to 1.5C was partly designed to avoid crossing so-called "tipping points". It is not clear exactly where they sit, but once these thresholds are passed, changes could accelerate and become irreversible. These could include the collapse of the Greenland Ice Sheet, warm Atlantic Ocean currents or further loss of the Amazon rainforest.

About 3.3 to 3.6 billion people are highly

vulnerable to climate change, according to the IPCC. People living in poorer countries are expected to suffer most as they have fewer resources to adapt. This has led to questions about fairness, because these places have typically only been responsible for a small percentage of greenhouse gas emissions.

However, knock-on impacts could be felt over wide areas. For example, crop failures linked to extreme weather could raise food prices across the globe.

What are governments doing about climate change?

Reaching net zero CO₂ emissions is essential to limit global warming, the IPCC says. This means reducing emissions as much as possible, and actively removing any remaining emissions from the atmosphere. Most countries have, or are considering, net zero targets.

There has been encouraging progress in some areas, such as the growth of renewable energy and electric vehicles. But humanity's CO₂ emissions are still at record highs. Long-term warming – rather than temperatures seen in an individual year – reached between 1.34C and 1.41C in 2024, the WMO says.

At current rates of warming, this means that the 1.5C target could be breached around the year 2030. In a speech in October 2025, UN Secretary General António Guterres conceded that "overshooting" 1.5C was now inevitable, given how close the target is and how high emissions remain.

But he said that he hoped temperatures could still be brought back down to the 1.5C target by the end of the century.

However, without substantial intervention to change current policies, it is thought warming could reach close to 3C by that point. World leaders meet every year to discuss their climate commitments.

The most recent summit, COP30 in 2025, ended without any new agreements on fossil fuels or deforestation in the final deal. Countries had previously agreed on the need to "transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems" at the COP28 talks in 2023. At COP29 in 2024, richer countries committed to giving developing nations at least \$300bn (about £223bn) a year by 2035 to help them tackle climate change. But this is far less than poorer countries say they need.

Governments will gather in Turkey for the next round of talks, COP31, in November 2026.

What can individuals do about climate change?

Major changes need to come from governments and businesses, but individuals can also help through actions like:

- taking fewer flights;
- using less energy;
- improving their home's insulation and energy efficiency;
- switching to electric vehicles or living car-free;
- replacing gas central heating with electric systems like heat pumps;
- eating less red meat.



URBAN FORAGING – A NEW TREND FOR CITY DWELLERS

Urban foraging is the act of harvesting wild or uncultivated edible plants, fruits, nuts, and mushrooms from urban and peri-urban landscapes. This practice, which occurs in public parks, roadsides, vacant lots, and along riverbanks, has seen a resurgence as a sustainable, community-driven activity that fosters a deeper connection with nature.

Foragers range from "freegans" seeking to reduce waste to urbanites, immigrant communities, and the marginalized looking for culturally appropriate, nutritious, or free food, such as mulberries, plums, and dandelions. Beyond providing food, urban foraging contributes to food security, acts as a recreational, cultural activity, and supports mental health. While sometimes viewed with skepticism due to pollution concerns, many foraged items are considered cleaner than mass-produced food if picked far from busy roads.

My Journey from Rural Rajasthan to the World Food Forum 2025, FAO Headquarters, Rome

By Kum. Rakshita Meena (Youth Delegate) AIWC Dausa Branch



Standing inside the majestic halls of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Headquarters in Rome was a truly humbling experience. As I represented India as a Youth Delegate at the World Food Forum (WFF) 2025, held from 10 to 17 October 2025, I felt a deep sense of pride and purpose — to carry with me the voice of India's rural youth and women to a global platform. The theme for this year's Forum, "Hand in Hand for Better Foods and a Better Future," resonated deeply with me. It reflected not just a global aspiration, but also the lived reality

of millions of rural families in India who work tirelessly to ensure that food reaches every home. The Forum was even more special because FAO celebrated its 80th anniversary this year — eight decades of leading the global mission for food security, sustainability, and shared prosperity.

Throughout the week, I had the opportunity to engage with young leaders, scientists, innovators, and policymakers from across the world. Our discussions revolved around sustainability, women's leadership, inclusive growth, and youth empowerment — themes

that are close to my heart. It was inspiring to see how young people from different corners of the world are united by one shared goal: to create a hunger-free, equitable, and sustainable planet.

One of the most memorable moments was World Food Day on 16 October, attended by His Holiness Pope Leo XIV and Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni. Their words of compassion and unity reminded us that solving global hunger requires collective moral commitment, not just policies and programs.

During my interactions, I had the chance to share stories from the villages of Rajasthan — where women are building cooperatives, adopting sustainable farming, and finding dignity through self-reliance. I spoke about the importance of strengthening grassroots initiatives and promoting skill development so that our rural youth and women can become architects of their own progress.

To the youth and women of rural Rajasthan, I want to say:

“The heartbeat of India’s progress lies in its villages. You possess immense resilience, wisdom, and creativity. By embracing education, innovation, and entrepreneurship, you can transform your communities and inspire the world. Every idea born in our soil has the potential to shape a better future for humanity.”

I also shared my optimism about the United Nations declaring 2026 as the International Year for Women in Farming — a historic recognition of the women who nurture our fields and feed our nations. It is time that their contributions are celebrated, supported, and elevated to leadership roles in agriculture and community development.

As FAO marks 80 years of service to global food security, I believe the path forward lies in collaboration — between nations, between generations, and between men and women who share the dream of a better world.

My journey from the rural heartland of Rajasthan, India to the world stage in Rome, Italy reaffirmed my belief that meaningful change always begins at the grassroots. The World Food Forum 2025 was not just an event; it was a reminder that when youth and women are empowered, the seeds of hope they plant can feed the future of the world.

The experiences and exchanges at the World Food Forum 2025 have strengthened my conviction that the voices from our villages must be part of the world’s conversations on sustainability and food security.

The journey ahead is long, but every small step taken in awareness, cooperation, and compassion brings us closer to a better, fairer, and more nourished world — a world where no one is left behind.



UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP 30) held at Belém, Brazil from 10 to 21 November 2025 – main issues of discussion

By Smt. Bhuvanewari Ravindran, MIC, Climate Change Programmes

The 2025 United Nations Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC)'s Conference of Parties (COP 30) was held at Belém, Brazil, from 10 to 21 November 2025. Due to some personal reasons, I was not able to physically participate in the Conference. However, the UNFCCC site allowed virtual participation in some events. Unfortunately, due to time difference between the countries, this opportunity could also not be availed fully, except for viewing some Press releases which were available online for some time.

However, like every year, in collaboration with International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE), AIWC set up an Exhibition Stall at the venue. Posters showcasing AIWC activities in various areas of Climate Change were exhibited in the Stall.

Even though I was not able to participate physically, personally, for me, it was satisfying that I could contribute an article on Renewable Energy to ensure Women's Safety to the INFORSE Newsletter which was released at COP 30. The article was published under the heading "AIWC – Solar Energy to Ensure Women's Safety". It was based on one of the innovative projects undertaken by SUVARNA, AIWC

Kozhikode Branch with financial assistance from Head Office.

I was also a part of two online meetings where in major decisions of COP 30 were discussed. This helped me update myself on the happenings and outcomes of the Conference. One was organised by INFORSE on 24 November 2025 and another one by the Centre for Science and Environment and *Down to Earth* on 26 November 2025. These webinars helped me to understand some major decisions of COP30.

There was a new terminology for the decisions taken at Balem. These were known as the "Mutirao Decision" and I had to do some research to understand what it meant. As per Google, the word "Mutirao" is a Brazilian term for COLLECTIVE EFFORT or COMMUNITY WORK and it originates from the Tupi-Guarani language. Tupi-Guarani is an indigenous tribe in the Amazon, comprising a group of people working together to accomplish a shared task which signifies collective, collaborative effort for a common goal. In COP 30, it calls for a global mobilization of governments, civil society and businesses, to implement and strengthen climate

commitments, especially relating to the Paris Agreement goals.

One landmark decision was the adoption of a Just Transition Mechanism (JTM), also known as the Belém Action Mechanism (BAM) to guide the shift from fossil fuels, focusing on protecting workers, communities, and human rights, and to enhance international cooperation, technical assistance, capacity-building and knowledge sharing, enabling equitable, inclusive just transitions. However, key operational details like funding and timelines are undefined.

Another important decision was a forward movement on Gender Action Plan on which COP 30 adopted the Belém Gender Action Plan (GAP), aiming to strengthen gender-responsive climate action and ensure meaningful participation of women, especially those from vulnerable communities, in climate governance.

Another point which interested me was about the concern of several developing countries including India, on EU's trade-related restrictive measures on some products with high climate emissions in production such as the Climate Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) which would act as Non-tariff Barrier (NTB)s. Such discriminatory barriers disguised as climate action can limit imports or exports of countries, making trade harder or costlier.

There was also discussion on Climate Emission Credit Trading mechanism, at both bilateral as well as multilateral levels.

In the INFORSE WEBINAR there were several references to the active participation of the Indian delegation. It was learnt that India strongly supported several initiatives such as the Just Transition Mechanism and the Joint Crediting Mechanism, welcomed the increased funding for adaptation and also raised concerns about unilateral trade-restrictive climate measures affecting developing countries and advocated for fair climate action that doesn't unfairly burden them.

Having not been able to participate in the Conference directly, the above views are based on views expressed in the ECHO meetings held by other organisations and also following closely the media coverage from time to time. On the whole the discussion in these meetings gave the impression that COP 30 did bring in some positive results though there were hopes which were not fulfilled and disagreements which persisted. The silver linings being the creation of the Just Transition mechanism, production of a set of indicators for Global Goal on Adaptation, forward movement in the areas of carbon credit trading system, Gender Action Plan, etc.



Auto Biography Of Water

By Smt. Bhanumati Nukala, M.I.C. Water Conversation and Sanitation, A.I.W.C. New Delhi

Water is life—you know this well. My name is Water, and I am known to all living beings: humans, animals, plants, and more. Everyone understands my importance in their lives, yet very few truly know who I am, my elements, or my origin.

When I was young—in the olden days—I flowed freely from the hands of my mother, spreading everywhere without restraint. I played joyfully, forming ponds, lakes, canals, and rivers, finally merging with my father, the Sea. I still remember children playing in me, with me, and collecting rainwater for their daily chores.

Suddenly, my free flow was interrupted. I wondered what was happening. Strange objects called plastic began blocking my paths. I was forced to swallow pesticides and harmful industrial waste from factories. I try not to complain, for I can often find another route to escape. But what about the living beings who drink my polluted form? Silently and helplessly, I observe the onslaught upon me.

At times, I lose patience and express my anger—causing floods in some places and droughts in others. Yet, the cycle continues: people pollute me endlessly and then suddenly attempt to clean me.

Among all nations, I find India especially close to my heart. Here, water is revered

as one of the five essential elements of life. Rivers are worshipped as goddesses, and I play a crucial role in festivals, celebrations, rituals, and ceremonies. Ancestors built wells, tanks, ponds, and canals that brought communities together. Villages and towns grew around water sources, fostering unity and cooperation.

I am wise, and I have always brought people together. Water wisdom in India is deeply rooted in values and traditions. Forefathers lived with water, not against it.

Now, I am happy to see India once again planning ways to protect me from the clutches of plastic and other harmful substances. The government has recognized my importance and launched several programmes to save and preserve me. One such initiative is WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), implemented with the help of local bodies, children, students, and women. The Swachh Bharat programme is another powerful movement encouraging public participation.

I hear inspiring words—“Sab ka Saath, Sab ka Vikas, Sab ka Vishwas, Sab ka Prayas”—and I rejoice at the collective effort to clean and protect me. It brings me great happiness to see women—mothers—enjoying clean water through taps. Though it is not my nature to remain still, I willingly adjust in tanks and ponds for the sake of women and children.

I exist everywhere in the world. Yet, when I visited parts of Africa and the Gulf region, my heart ached. People there struggle for clean drinking water. It is heartbreaking to see women walking miles just to fetch a pot of water.

I want to cry out to humanity:

“Rains are coming—collect me, save me, preserve me to face winter and summer.”

In some homes, age-old traditions still exist where rainwater is collected at a central point and channelled to backyards through pipelines, helping recharge groundwater. Open wells are still maintained in certain regions—another beautiful way of harvesting rainwater.

I am fortunate to witness people from across the world gathering to discuss solutions to protect me from pollution, improve harvesting, and ensure sanitation. Every year, they meet in Stockholm, Sweden, during World Water Week. Nations that perform exceptionally well in water conservation are recognised and rewarded. Sustainability remains at the heart of these discussions.

I, Water, humbly request all living beings—especially human beings—to be wise enough to save me today, so that you may gift me, pure and plentiful, to future generations.

(DISCLAIMER : In this article I used some points from “YOJANA” Monthly Magazine,. and from the essence of Water World Meetings and lastly from Ancestral Methods.)



QUOTATIONS

“WATER”is a driving force to all nature – Leonardo da Vinci.

Thousands have lived without love, but none without Water – W.H. Auden.

“Water is Life” Clean Water means Health – Audrey Hepburn.

We never know the worth of water until the well is dry – Thomas Fuller.

In one drop of water are found all the secrets of all the Oceans – Kahil Gibran.

Water is Treasure – Save it with Pleasure.

Pure Water is the Worlds First and Foremost Medicine – Slovakian Proverb.

“If there is a magic on this planet, it is contained in Water” – Loren Eiseley.

Water is the priceless gift of Nature, so save it for the Future – Anonymous.

There are a number of ways to save Water, and they all start with you – Unknown

Role of Teacher in the age of AI

By Smt. Harsha Merchant, Mumbai Branch



The word “Teaching” is quietly changing. For generations, we measured a teacher’s effectiveness by delivery: how clearly lessons were explained, how fully the syllabus was covered, and how reliably students could reproduce content in examinations. In the AI age, that yardstick is losing relevance, not because teachers matter less, but because many functions once treated as the core of teaching are no longer scarce. Information is abundant. Explanations are available on demand. Practice can be personalized. Feedback can be instant. Even inquiry is radically supported by tools that search, simulate, and suggest. When AI can perform large portions of content delivery and coaching, educators must ask a sharper

question: what is the teacher’s irreplaceable work?

Indian educational legacy offers a powerful lens because it never reduced the teacher to a single role. It recognized teaching as a spectrum of functions, each with a distinct title. The "Adhyāpaka" is the instructor who provides information and guides foundational learning. The "Upādhyāya" is an explainer with domain mastery who turns scattered facts into coherent knowledge. The "Ācārya" is the preceptor who shapes learning through example and discipline, coaching practice and developing skills. The "Paṇḍita" is the learned scholar who imparts intellectual rigor and cultivates research instincts. The "Draṣṭā", literally

the seer or “one who sees,” imparts vision and foresight to learners, helping them read patterns, consequences, and possibilities.

In the AI age, these roles, though not fully vanished, are increasingly supported, and sometimes fully performed, by AI systems. Tools can retrieve and explain content, generate examples, translate, tutor, quiz, and offer practice at a scale no human can match. Research support has expanded too: learners can draft, explore alternatives, organize sources, and test ideas rapidly. If we define teaching efficacy mainly as efficiency in these tasks, we accelerate redundancy and risk cancelling out teachers’ roles in the education process. This calls for a radical shift in how we define teacher efficacy, moving it upward on the ladder of human significance.

What remains is the role of a teacher as "Guru". A Guru is not primarily a transmitter of content, but a mentor of identity. The Guru’s work is not chiefly about what students know, but about who they become. It is the movement from borrowed answers to discovered meaning, toward "ātma-sākṣātkāra" or self-realization. The Upanishadic prayer captures the direction of such teaching: "asatomā sad gamaya, tamosomājyotirgamaya, mṛtyormāamṛtaṅgamaya", a journey from falsehood to truth, darkness to light, and the shadow of death to the fullness of life. In classroom terms, it means forming judgment,

conscience, courage, purpose, and integrity.

As AI radically reshapes jobs, learners need to develop an entrepreneurial identity to stay afloat. This is not a start-up obsession, but agency: the ability to notice needs, frame problems, learn fast, collaborate, build value ethically, serve systems sustainably and craft a unique mission in AI-driven workplaces. It joins self-actualization with world-actualization, the capacity to transform oneself and responsibly transform one’s surroundings.

If this is the goal of learning, teaching efficacy must be measured in a new way. It should be coupled with student portfolios that capture varied learning experiences and reveal growth over time. Portfolios can document problems chosen, projects built, failures faced, iterations made, ethical decisions taken, reflections that show mindset shifts, the emerging articulation of purpose, and corresponding changes in identity. The assessment of these portfolios can itself be intelligently supported by AI tools through rubric alignment, narrative analytics, and feedback at scale. That does not reduce the teacher; rather, it liberates the teacher to invest time in creating ecosystems for deep learning and mentoring entrepreneurial identity as a true Guru. In the AI age, the highest teaching efficacy is such "gurutva", proven not merely in marks, but in the learner’s visible becoming as portrayed in portfolios.



Branch Activities

Communal Harmony & National Integration - Declamation Activity Promoting National Integration

By Dr. Karuna Sharma, Secretary, JWC Haridwar Society

“A nation becomes truly powerful when every heart beats for peace.”

As part of the National Integration Month, a special Declamation Activity on the theme "वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्- The World is One Family" and Communal Harmony was conducted in the Middle Wing of Delhi Public School, Ranipur, Haridwar by Jagriti Women's Conference Haridwar Society. The programme was organised for the students of Class VIII to strengthen in them the values of unity, peace, and universal brotherhood.

The event began with an address by the Middle Wing Headmistress Ms. Uma Pandey who highlighted the significance of National Integration Month and emphasized the relevance of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam in today's world. JWC Patron, Mrs. Manjula Bhagat, also shared her thoughts on communal harmony and the timeless philosophy of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, inspiring the students to embrace compassion and collective well-being.

Declamation began with the students' powerful and thoughtful speech on themes



such as Social Cohesion, Communal Harmony, Emotional Integration, Unity in Diversity, and Brotherhood & Fraternity. Their presentations reflected deep understanding, confidence, and a genuine commitment to the idea of national harmony.

The esteemed judges for the event, Mr. Rahul Behal and Mrs. Roopali Grover, appreciated the students for their hard work, expressive delivery, and insightful understanding of the concept of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam. They commended the participants for presenting the theme with maturity and clarity.

The participants showcased exceptional speaking skills, making the judging process truly challenging. Shivangi Thakur secured the First Position, while Vinayak won the Second Position for their impressive and

impactful performances. A Special Mention was awarded to Adrika and Priyam Das for their commendable expression and clarity of thought.

The activity not only enhanced students' public-speaking abilities but also deepened their awareness of India's rich multicultural ethos. The Middle Wing further expressed its intention to hold an Elocution Competition

soon, based on similar themes that promote unity and peace.

Overall, the programme proved to be an enriching and inspiring experience, reinforcing the school's commitment to nurturing compassionate, responsible, and value-driven young citizens who truly believe in the spirit of "वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्- The World is One Family."



Involving Youth – An Initiative

By Smt. Raminder Arora, Kanpur Branch

The All India Women's Conference (AIWC) Kanpur Branch successfully conducted an Introduction and Orientation Program at the historic Christ Church College, on 23rd September 2025, one of the oldest and most prestigious educational institutions of Kanpur. The college has a long legacy of nurturing leaders, visionaries, and achievers who have contributed immensely to the nation. Conducting our program in such

an esteemed institution was both an honour and an opportunity to connect with young, dynamic students who represent the future of our society.

The program marked the first interactive session of the newly established Youth Wing of AIWC Kanpur Branch, an initiative aimed at fostering leadership, social responsibility, and community engagement



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among young adults. The objective was to introduce students to the mission, vision, and ongoing activities of AIWC, and inspire them to participate actively in developmental, educational, and social welfare projects.

The session began with a warm welcome extended by the branch officials, followed by an overview of AIWC's history and its significant contributions in the fields of women's empowerment, child welfare, legal literacy, environmental protection, and rural development. Students were briefed about the various wings and committees of the organization, the importance of volunteerism, and the role youth can play in shaping a more inclusive, informed, and compassionate society.

A major highlight of the program was a hands-on workshop on CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation) and Primary First Aid, conducted by trained professionals. The workshop aimed to equip students with life-saving skills that are essential in situations of medical emergencies, accidents, and unexpected health crises. Participants were taught the correct technique of chest compressions, rescue breathing, and steps to follow during cardiac arrest. Demonstrations were conducted using mannequins, ensuring that students not only observed

but also practiced the correct method under guidance.

In addition to CPR, the workshop covered essential first-aid procedures such as managing bleeding, handling fractures, providing care during burns, responding to choking incidents, and ensuring safety during common emergencies. The session emphasized the importance of being calm, alert, and efficient during crises, highlighting how timely assistance can save precious lives before professional medical help arrives.

The program concluded with an interactive question-and-answer session where students shared their experiences, expressed their enthusiasm, and sought clarity on how they could join AIWC initiatives. Many students conveyed their keen interest in participating in upcoming awareness campaigns, community outreach programs, and skill-development projects conducted by the Kanpur Branch.

Overall, the orientation program was a resounding success, creating awareness, building confidence, and igniting a spirit of social service among the young audience. AIWC Kanpur Branch looks forward to continued collaboration with Christ Church College and hopes to empower many more students through meaningful engagements and capacity-building initiatives



Towards sustainable Development Goals - The Urban Welfare Society

By Dr. K.G. Vijayalekshmi, MIC – Adult Literacy



The Urban Welfare Society, AIWC Chirayinkeezhu Main Branch, together with its constituent branches—Jyothirgamaya, Satgamaya, and the Youth Wing—undertook a wide range of community-focused initiatives reflecting the core values and national priorities of the All India Women's Conference (AIWC). These programmes demonstrate a sustained commitment to women's empowerment, youth development, public health, environmental sustainability, and social justice, and are closely aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Environmental Sustainability and Climate Action

Environmental awareness and climate responsibility formed a key pillar of the Society's engagement during the period. Programmes addressed climate change, sustainable living, waste reduction, and ecosystem protection. Initiatives promoting cleanliness, reduced plastic use, circular

economy practices, kitchen gardening, and organic living strengthened community-level action for sustainability.

Health, Nutrition, and Preventive Care

In line with AIWC's long-standing focus on women's and community health, several programmes addressed preventive care, nutrition, and access to basic healthcare services. Special emphasis was placed on women's health through anaemia awareness programmes, screening, follow-up care, and nutrition education. Menstrual health awareness initiatives promoted hygiene and dispelled myths.

Women's Safety, Child Protection, and Social Justice

The Branch organised awareness programmes on women's safety, legal rights, and available support systems. Children and adolescents were sensitised to issues of personal safety, sexual harassment, and appropriate response mechanisms.

Youth Empowerment, Education, and Digital Awareness

Youth engagement remained central to the Society's work. Programmes fostering self-confidence, emotional resilience, positive thinking, and communication skills equipped adolescents and young adults to navigate personal, academic, and social challenges effectively.

Family Values, Social Harmony, and Community Strength

Several initiatives underscored the role of the family as the foundation of peace, security, and social harmony.

Youth-centred discussions on civic engagement, leadership, and nation-building encouraged active participation in social development.

Disaster Relief Assistance

A severe disaster struck Darjeeling due to heavy rainfall during the night of 4th October 2025. Our constituent branches in the region have been significantly affected. Tragically, lives have been lost, houses have collapsed, and roads have been destroyed, causing immense distress to the local population. Similar calamity happened in Punjab, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. AIWC rose to the



occasion and sent funds for relief work to Pathankot, Sahaspur, Mandi and Jammu & Kashmir Branches

Jammu & Kashmir Women Society



J&K Women Society - Family Counselling Centre and Distributed books to about 60 needy students

AIWC Greater Noida Branch



Eye & General Health Check-up Camp



Communal Harmony and National Integration Prog.

Mumbai Branch



Dadar Matunga Branch organised Anaemia Camp



Goregaon Branch organised Medical Camp for Street Children





Amritsar Branch Sewing Machine Distribution



Astitiva Trust - Mental Health Awareness



Partial Assistance- Value Based Education Program- Hyderabad Branch

Kakinada Branch



On October 6th, AIWC-Kakinada was awarded "Best NGO" in the district by the Kakinada District Collector under the "Swachhata Awards."

हिंदी जगत सदस्यों द्वारा हिंदी में लेखन

परिवार में पुरुषों की बदलती भूमिका

रश्मि निगम, एमआईसी-हॉस्टल

कल ही अपने भतीजे के घर दो दिन रहने के बाद अपने घर वापिस आई। उसके परिवार के साथ समय बिता कर तरो-ताज़ा तो महसूस किया ही, साथ ही एक बात ने मेरा ध्यान आकर्षित किया; और घर पहुंचते ही मैं अपने विचार लिखने बैठ गई। मैंने देखा, कि हाल के वर्षों में, घरेलू जिम्मेदारियों में पुरुषों की भागीदारी में ध्यान देने योग्य बदलाव आया है। अपने आस पड़ोस के घरों में भी मैं ये बदलाव देख रही हूं। परंपरागत रूप से, खाना पकाने, सफाई और बच्चों की देखभाल जैसे घरेलू कार्य अधिकतर महिलाओं से अपेक्षित थे, जबकि पुरुष बाहर के काम पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते थे। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से, खासतौर से शहरों में, आधुनिक समाज इन पुरानी रूढ़ियों को तोड़ रहा है।

आज कई पुरुष घरेलू कार्यों में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेते हैं, यह मानते हुए कि घर का प्रबंधन एक साझा जिम्मेदारी है। यह बदलाव कई कारणों से आया है। आज के दिन अधिक महिलाओं का घर के बाहर काम करना, महिलाओं और पुरुषों की समानता के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाना, और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोण में बदलाव। पुरुष अब पहले से कहीं अधिक भोजन

पकाते हैं, बच्चों की देखभाल करते हैं, और कपड़े धोने और सफाई करने में योगदान देते हैं। और तो और कुछ घरों में तो अब पुरुष, महिलाओं से अच्छा खाना पकाने का दावा करने लगे हैं। और ये एक खिलखिलाता हुआ सुखद बदलाव ही है।

पुरुषों की यह बढ़ी हुई भागीदारी एक नए तरीके से परिवारों को संतुलित करने में मदद कर रही है। महिलाओं पर तनाव कम करने में मदद कर रही है, और बच्चों के लिए समानता और टीमवर्क का एक सकारात्मक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कर रही है। यह बदलाव रिश्तों को भी सुघड़ बनता है, क्योंकि पति और पत्नी जिम्मेदारियों और उपलब्धियों दोनों को साझा करते हैं।

ऐसे में महिलाओं को भी एक बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए— जिस प्रकार महिलाओं ने घर से बाहर जा कर काम करना सीखा है, उसी तरह पुरुष भी अभी घरेलू परिवेश में काम करना सीख रहे हैं। ऐसे में खुला संवाद, और एक-दूसरे के प्रयासों की सराहना करना परिवारों को और करीब लाने में मदद कर सकता है। आने वाला समय सहयोग, सहिष्णुता और सामंजस्य बनाए रखने का है।



भारतीय महिला क्रिकेट टीम का विश्व विजय

किरण सिन्हा, उज्ज्वल

नवी मुंबई की उस रात स्टेडियम की रोशनी कुछ अलग ही लग रही थी— जैसे हर फलडलाइट एक-एक सपने की गवाह हो। बारिश की देरी, दबाव की तपिश और इतिहास की भारी-भरकम उम्मीद— इन सबके बीच भारत की महिला क्रिकेट टीम ने वह कर दिखाया, जिसका इंतजार पीढ़ियों ने किया था। आईसीसी महिला क्रिकेट विश्व कप 2025 का खिताब 2 नवंबर 2025 को फाइनल में दक्षिण अफ्रीका को 52 रन से हराकर भारत पहली बार वनडे विश्व चैंपियन बना।

यह जीत सिर्फ एक ट्रॉफी नहीं थी, यह उन अनगिनत लड़कियों की आवाज थी जिन्हें कभी कहा गया था की "क्रिकेट लड़कों का खेल है।" यह उस देश की कहानी भी थी जहाँ लंबे समय तक महिला खिलाड़ियों को मैदान नहीं, "अनुमति" चाहिए होती थी— खेलने के लिए, सपने देखने के लिए, और अपनी जगह बनाने के लिए।

उस समय सुविधाएँ सीमित थीं— किट, ट्रेनिंग, मैदान, यात्रा बहुत कुछ जुगाड़ और जुनून से चलता था। खिलाड़ी खेलती थीं क्योंकि उन्हें खेल से प्यार था, न कि इसलिए कि सिस्टम उन्हें समर्थन दे रहा था। यही वह दौर था जिसने दिग्गज खिलाड़ियों की जमीन तैयार की बिना शोर के।

फाइनल की कहानी

भारत ने बड़े मंच पर बड़े दिल से खेल दिखाया। मैच में शेफाली वर्मा की 87 रन की निर्णायक पारी और दीप्ति शर्मा का ऑलराउंड योगदान चर्चा का केंद्र रहा। दूसरी ओर, दक्षिण अफ्रीका की कप्तान लॉरा

वोलवार्ट ने फाइनल में शतक लगाकर मुकाबला कठिन बनाया— लेकिन भारत ने संयम नहीं छोड़ा।

टूर्नामेंट की खास बात यह भी रही कि भारत ने सेमीफाइनल में ऑस्ट्रेलिया के खिलाफ रिकॉर्ड चेज कर फाइनल में जगह बनाई— यह संकेत था कि टीम सिर्फ "प्रतिभाशाली" नहीं, अब "निर्णायक" भी है।

जीत के बाद देशभर में बधाइयों का सैलाब आया— इसे कई जगह भारत के लिए महिला क्रिकेट का "1983 जैसा मोमेंट" कहा गया, यानी ऐसा ऐतिहासिक मोड़ जो खेल की दिशा और समाज की सोच— दोनों बदल सकता है।

1970 से शुरुआती संघर्ष

आज के इस विश्व कप की चमक को समझने के लिए हमें पीछे लौटना होगा— उन दिनों में, जब महिला क्रिकेट खबर नहीं, हिम्मत था। भारत में महिला क्रिकेट का संगठित सफर 1973 में एक अहम मोड़ पर पहुँचा, जब Women's Cricket Association of India (WCAI) की स्थापना हुई।

भारतीय महिला टीम की आधिकारिक अंतरराष्ट्रीय शुरुआत 31 अक्टूबर 1976 को वेस्टइंडीज के खिलाफ टेस्ट मैच से मानी जाती है। यह तारीख आज और भी प्रतीकात्मक लगती है, क्योंकि लगभग 49 साल बाद उसी दौर के आसपास भारत ने विश्व कप जीता। फिर आया एक ऐतिहासिक कदम— 1978 में भारत ने महिला क्रिकेट विश्व कप की मेजबानी की, जो भारत में आयोजित शुरुआती अंतरराष्ट्रीय टूर्नामेंटों में गिना जाता है।

उम्मीद और निराशा 2005–2017

भारत के लिए यह पहली बार नहीं था जब टीम विश्व कप फाइनल तक पहुँची हो। 2005 में भारत ने महिला वनडे विश्व कप का फाइनल खेला, लेकिन ऑस्ट्रेलिया से हारकर उपविजेता रही। फिर 2017, लॉर्ड्स का वह फाइनल, जहाँ भारत सिर्फ 9 रन से खिताब से चूक गया। वह हार भी अपने आप में क्रांति थी, क्योंकि उसने करोड़ों लोगों को पहली बार यह महसूस कराया कि हमारी लड़कियाँ विश्व स्तर पर किसी से कम नहीं। इन दोनों फाइनल्स की कसक, 2025 की जीत में बदल गई। इसलिए यह जीत एक टूर्नामेंट से ज्यादा, एक अधूरा सपना पूरा होने जैसी लगी।

2006 सिस्टम की जिम्मेदारी और बदलाव में रफ्तार

महिला क्रिकेट की संरचना में एक बड़ा मोड़ 2006 में आया, जब भारतीय क्रिकेट बोर्ड (BCCI) ने महिला क्रिकेट का प्रबंधन अपने हाथ में लिया और WCAI का विलय हुआ। इससे संसाधनों, आयोजन-व्यवस्था और खिलाड़ियों के करियर की संभावनाओं में सुधार हुआ। यह सब एक रात में नहीं हुआ। धीरे धीरे बेहतर कैंप, ज्यादा मैच, बेहतर स्टाफ, अधिक चर्चा और सबसे जरूरी, खिलाड़ियों के लिए क्रिकेट एक करियर बनने की संभावना बढ़े।

आज का रोल मॉडल का दौर और नई संभावनाएं

आज भारतीय महिला क्रिकेट कई स्तरों पर बदलाव का चेहरा है। राष्ट्रीय टीम के साथ-साथ घरेलू और फ्रेंचाइजी क्रिकेट ने भी नई खिड़कियाँ खोली हैं। खासकर, बड़े मंचों पर नियमित खेल और पेशेवर ढांचे

ने युवा खिलाड़ियों को यह भरोसा दिया है कि मेहनत का रास्ता दिखता है। और यही महिला सशक्तिकरण की मूल भावना है— दृश्यता (visibility) और संसाधन तक पहुँच (access)। जब लड़कियाँ टीवी पर किसी खिलाड़ी को जीतते देखती हैं, तो उन्हें सिर्फ प्रेरणा नहीं मिलती— उन्हें एक संभावित भविष्य दिखता है।

खेल के मैदान से समाज तक

इस विश्व कप जीत को हम एक सामाजिक अवसर की तरह भी देख सकते हैं। परिवारों के लिए संदेश खेल समय की बर्बादी नहीं— आत्मविश्वास की शिक्षा है। स्कूलों के लिए चुनौती लड़कियों के लिए बराबर खेल—इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर सिर्फ गतिविधि नहीं, बल्कि अधिकार है। समुदाय के लिए जिम्मेदारी स्थानीय कोचिंग, सुरक्षित मैदान, और यात्रा/किट सहायता जैसी छोटी चीजें भी बड़ा फर्क लाती हैं। संगठनों के लिए भूमिका छात्रवृत्ति, मेंटॉरशिप, खेल-किट ड्राइव, और खेल-केंद्रित आत्मरक्षा/नेतृत्व कार्यक्रम— ये सब “जेंडर इक्विटी” को जमीन पर उतारते हैं। क्योंकि असली जीत तब होती है जब ट्रॉफी के साथ-साथ भागीदारी बढ़े, ड्रॉपआउट घटे, और लड़कियों के सपनों को अनुमति नहीं, समर्थन मिले।

अंत में, यह सिर्फ शुरुआत है। भारत की यह विश्व कप जीत इतिहास की किताब में एक उज्ज्वल अध्याय है, लेकिन उससे भी ज्यादा यह भविष्य का दरवाजा है। आज की बच्ची जब बैट उठाएगी, तो उसके पास अब एक जवाब होगा “देखो— हम जीत चुके हैं।” और शायद यही जीत का सबसे बड़ा अर्थ है— एक ट्रॉफी नहीं, एक पीढ़ी का आत्मविश्वास।





Priyadarshini Kandi Area- Free Medical camp and communal harmony by Priyadarshini Pathankot



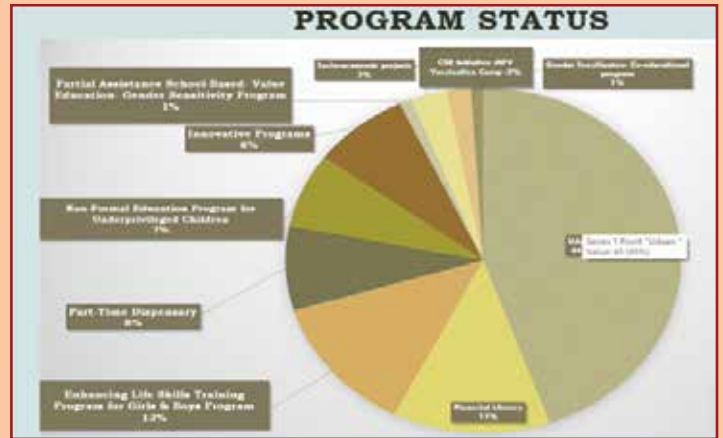
Before cleaning

After cleaning



SUVARNA Khozikode Branch - Cleaning Water Body

Commendable work by Branches



Part Time Dispensary- Nanthecode Vanitha Samithi-Trivandrum



J&K Women Society provided scholarship to meritorious girl student of B.Sc Nursing



Celebration of Diwali festival at "Street School," of Akhil Hind Mahila Parishad, Rajkot



Craft course SRVCTC Bhawan Komaragiri sponsored by HO



Lion's Club honoured M Bhanushu with State Best Teacher award