

# Socio Economic Development Dabhoi

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## Abstract

The socio-economic status (SES), often measured as a combination of family income, parental education, and employment status, has been identified as an important predictor of children's success in school. Even before they enter school, the performance of children in school can be predicted to some degree based on the SES domains of their family. The fact that low-income SES families live together in communities exacerbates the problem as schools in these communities often lack resources with high drop-out rates and low levels of education. So not only do lower SES children start school with academic problems, the gap between them and children within SES increases over time. This article reviews the latest research that examines the relationship between SES, child health, family characteristics, school environment, mental development, literacy and numeracy achievement, and country characteristics and student achievement.

It may provide additional insight into cognitive development and success in children with low SES backgrounds and provide reasons for further research and practice. Families with low-SES are classified as low income that is often associated with low parental education standards, many of which live on social security or low incomes. Such families are less likely to access social media and educational resources at home and this may put their children at risk for a variety of educational problems. Early educational skills appear to be associated with the home environment, where the illiteracy and low numeracy environment that may be associated with health problems may have a negative impact on children's academic skills development.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

Since gaining independence in 1947, India has made great strides in national development. The concerted efforts of national governments through the Five-Year Strategies, since 1951, have dramatically changed the state of the country's economy. Agricultural production has grown steadily, and industrial progress has played a major role in India's economic development. At the same time, the size of the country, its cultural heritage, nationality and religion, social decline, its lack of communication, and the diversity of climate, geographical activities and economic well-being, make global solutions extremely difficult to design and implement.

The large number of people, as well as the instability and inability of the economy to provide them with a modest standard of living, as well as unprecedented population growth, is a continuing threat to India's economic development. The rapid pace of population growth compared to economic growth does not allow India to emerge from a vicious cycle of personal sacrifice (Dandekar, 1995). Between 1950-51, agriculture contributed about 50 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product but in 1992-93 their share dropped to 26 percent. There are, indeed, many areas of economic development and social development where India's success has been to credit. However, overall success in reducing poverty, ignorance and inequality is highly limited.

In terms of community development this difference is even more acute. For example, the education of women in the major provinces of India varies from 20 percent to 86 percent. Other indicators of health, nutrition, etc. they also registered important variations within. One of the most important aspects of India's development progress is its region-wide diversity in eradicating basic needs. The economy suffers from extreme inequality and inequality. The majority of the poor live in rural areas and are part of the landless laborers and the land continues to be distributed equitably. The rural population below the poverty line in some of the most economically developed provinces is estimated at 21 percent, and in other provinces, it is more than 65 percent. Rural people are below the poverty line.

#### 1.1.1 MEANING OF SOCIO - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In a socio-economic context, development means the improvement of people's lives through improved education, income, skills development and employment. It is a process of economic and social transformation based on cultural and environmental factors. What does socio-economic development mean? To understand this concept, let us first define progress. Generally, development is defined as the state in which things improve. But it is defined in different ways in different contexts, social, political, biological, science and technology, language and literature.

Therefore, economic development is a process of social and economic development. It is measured by indicators, such as gross domestic product (GDP), life expectancy, literacy and employment levels. To understand social and economic development, we can understand the meaning of social and economic development separately.

What does socio-economic development mean? To understand this concept, let us first define .

#### SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

is a process which results in the transformation of social institutions in a manner which improves the capacity of the society to fulfill its aspirations. It implies a qualitative change in the way the society shapes itself and carries out its activities, such as through more continuous attitudes and human behavior, adoption of effective processes or highly advanced technology. As you can see in the picture below, there is a close connection between places, lifestyles and technology.



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## DEVELOPMENT

The term economic development, on the other hand, means a lot. It is the process by which a nation develops the economy, politics and the well-being of its people. economic development of countries or regions for the well-being of its citizens. Economic growth is often thought to reflect the level of economic development. The term “economic growth” refers to the increase (or growth) of certain measures such as the country's gross domestic product, gross domestic product, or individual income.

It focuses on the quality of life that people enjoy in the country, the opportunities they have and the freedoms they enjoy. Therefore, socio-economic development is a development process in a variety of ways. It should affect every aspect of human life on earth. These indicators do not guarantee that development benefits are shared equally and have reached especially the disadvantaged social groups. Therefore, a new concept of human development has been implemented. But do you think the concept of economic development addresses all aspects of development? Its main indicator, GDP is a measure of economic well-being that ignores important factors such as rest, environmental quality, freedom, social justice, or gender equality. Another indicator, the income of an individual also does not reflect the level of equity of income between individuals.

It uses information from a variety of sources to evaluate how it affects consumer behavior, shape shopping trends, and influence other business and economic activities.

The social economy relies heavily on theories of social science to explain how members of different social classes can use different priorities when making financial decisions for themselves and their families.

Social economics, also known as socioeconomics, social science and the field of economics that studies the relationship between economic activities and social behavior. Social economics analyzes how the economy is affected by social norms, ethics, emotions, and other factors. Sociology seeks to explain how social factors affect the economic activity of society by taking information from fields such as history, philosophy, sociology, and political science.

### 1.1.2 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

It considers economic growth as important but emphasizes the need to pay attention to quality and distribution. You now realize that if the country's economic development is modeled on a human development framework, it can provide a better understanding of development and its impact on the quality of life of the people. We may appreciate it better when we try to understand the developed Human Development Index (HDI) as a measure of human growth.

Revenue is one of the many components of development. Human development puts people at the forefront of development and emphasizes that the purpose of development is to maximize all human choices, not just income. As we have seen, when we talk about economic development the focus is on revenue. For a long time the common view of development was the accumulation of wealth or economic assets. But human development focuses on expanding and improving people's decisions as well as improving their quality of life. It covers almost every aspect of human life and personal preferences such as economic, social, political, cultural, educational, physical, biological, psychological and emotional. The basic use of HDI is to measure the level of development in a country.

#### NOTE:

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) presented the 1990 Human Development Report, which incorporates development-related information in the above indicators. Since then the Report has been published annually and countries are organized annually according to the level of progress made in each index.

The concept of human development was introduced by Drs. Mahbub ul Haq, a Pakistani economist who described it as a development that enhances people's choices and improves their lives. The distinguished Indian Professor Amartya Sen also contributed to the development of this concept and described it as a development that increased freedom. The Human Development Index (HDI) was developed in 1990 by a team of economists including Dr. Mahbub ul Haq and Professor Amartya Sen. It has since been used by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in its annual Human Development Report.

The Human Development Index (HDI) combines three basic indicators and their dimensions as shown in Table.

Sl. No.	Indices	Dimensions
1.	A Long and Healthy Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Life expectancy at birth, as an index of population health and longevity</li> </ul>
2.	Knowledge and Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Adult Literacy Rate</li> <li>● The combined primary, secondary, and tertiary gross enrollment ratio</li> </ul>
3.	A Decent Standard of Living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gross domestic product (GDP), per capita at purchasing power parity (PPP) in United States dollars (US\$)</li> </ul>

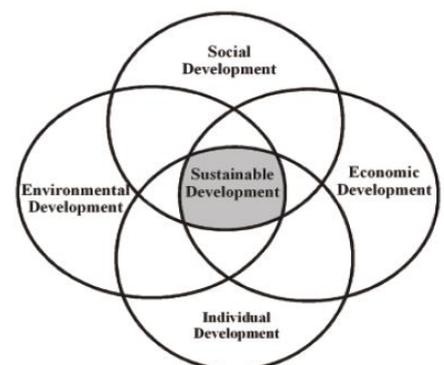
**Table 1: Human development index**  
(Source: Lesson 25, Pdf)

An analysis of the Human Development Report published since 1990, shows that India is sitting at the table in the middle class. Of the 177 countries included in the Report, the Indian average was 128 in 2007-08. The Indian government has also made efforts to develop a comprehensive Human Development Index. You can see Figure 25.2 and see the differences between the provinces.

### 1.1.3 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Is it fair for our generation to deprive future generations of these resources? The concept of sustainable development has emerged in this context. It is a broad concept defined as ‘development that meets current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own. As we all look and feel, we use natural resources almost recklessly to meet our needs. It is said that much of the mineral wealth, such as coal, gasoline and much more, will last only a few decades, if we continue to use it at this rate. Future generations will not have the space to use these resources. Although many think that it is relevant only in the environmental context, it actually does not focus solely on

**Figure 2: Sustainable Development**



environmental issues. As shown in the picture below, it includes economic development, social development, individual development and environmental development. It is a pattern of social and economic transformation, i.e. development that enhances the current economic and social benefits, without negatively affecting the potential for similar benefits in the future. The ultimate goal of sustainable development is to achieve a just and equitable economy an unprecedented social welfare for future generations. It takes care of needs and the needs of all sections of society including groups of disadvantaged people.

## **SOCIO - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

Although various efforts have been made to develop the country since independence, since 1990 India has been seen as one of the fastest growing economies in the developing world. India's economy is said to be the 12th largest in the world in terms of market exchange rates and the fourth largest in the world in terms of GDP, measured on the basis of equity purchasing power (PPP). We have discussed so far various aspects of key issues related to four concepts: development, economic development, human development and sustainable development. Based on our appreciation for this, let us now try to understand the social and economic developments that are taking place in India.

India's recent economic growth is said to have exacerbated economic inequality across the country. Despite the ongoing economic growth rate, about 80 percent of the population live on less than US \$ 2 a day (PPP). Although the arrival of the Green Revolution eliminated hunger in India and ensured food security for all, 40 percent of children under the age of three are underweight and a third of all men and women suffer from chronic malnutrition. This is in line with rising life expectancy and literacy rates and the availability of food security. There has been a dramatic decline in poverty, although official figures estimate that 27.5 percent of Indians are still living below the national poverty line of \$ 1 (PPP), (about 10 rupees in basic terms) per day in 2004-2005.

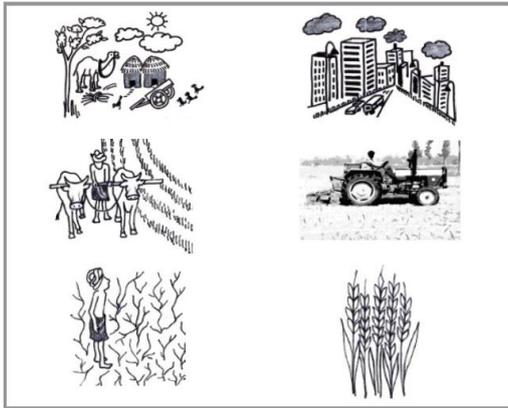
**Purchasing Power Parity (PPP):** It is a method of measuring purchasing power against the currencies of different countries. The PPP was found to be very useful in comparing livelihood differences between nations. Previously, comparisons were based on individual income, but this was abandoned by many international organizations, as it provides a misleading picture. It is well known that the purchasing power of different currencies varies greatly. For example, one US dollar (US \$) can buy very few goods and services in the United States for more than Rs. 50 the equivalent of one US dollar, which you can do in India. Therefore, by investing in \$ 1,000 in India, one can have a much better standard of living in India than in the USA by investing in the same currency.

### **1.1.4 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: IMBALANCES AND SOCIO – ECONOMIC DISPARITIES IN INDIA**

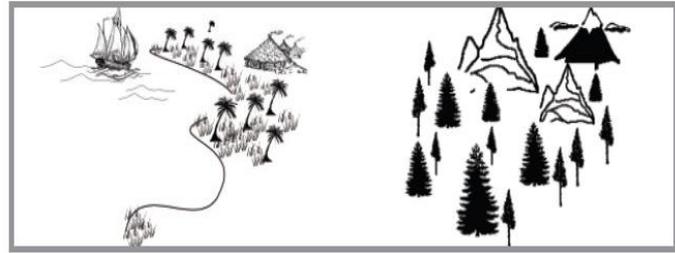
Planning and implementation processes focus on how to develop the region. But one of the biggest problems facing the Indian economy is the sharp and growing regional divisions between the various regions and territories of the Union. We have discussed above that the efforts made in economic development in India are aimed at the overall development of all regions of the country. In fact, one of the main objectives of the development plan launched shortly after independence was to reduce regional disparities by promoting the development of all regions.

This natural difference is called regional diversity. But there is a special difference made by humans. These differences or inequalities are related to factors such as individual income, agricultural growth, industrial growth, increased transport and communication services, literacy. There is a natural difference. For example, you can find in the diagram below that some areas have barren land, fertile alluvial soil and abundant water such as the Indo-Ganga plain; while there are hilly areas, cover of dense forests and slightly fertile soil like parts of the North-East of the country.

and health status. This man-made difference or inequality between regions is known as inequality. You can understand differences by looking at the numbers. This difference is a cause for concern. Let's analyze and try to understand the differences in the following:



**Figure 3: Disparity**  
(Source: Lesson 25, Pdf)



**Figure 4: Diversity**  
(Source: Lesson 25, Pdf)

## A. DISPARITIES IN INDIA

1. **Per Capita Income:** Individual income is critical to the level of economic activity in the region. There is a very wide regional difference in income per person. In 2005-06, the national average per capita income was Rs. 25,716. There was only one 11 provinces that had an individual income that exceeded the national average. The seven poorest countries with the lowest per capita income are Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. These provinces are home to more than half of India's population
2. **Poverty:** The level of government-based poverty has seen a decline in recent years. Despite extreme poverty, segregation in rural and urban and provincial areas continues. Poverty levels are high in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. Poverty levels in rural Orissa (43%) and rural Bihar (40%) are among the worst in the world. On the other hand rural Haryana (5.7%) and rural Punjab (2.4%) compare well even globally with other middle-income countries.
3. **Industrial growth:** India's first industrialization was determined by a historic growth process driven primarily by the interests of the British Empire. As a result, many industries focused on a few institutions. This pattern continued even after the liberation era despite all the efforts made to date to expand the process of industrialization in various regions.
4. **Agricultural growth:** Regional diversity in agricultural growth has grown over the years as the provinces of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, move forward in some areas. Individual grain production has been the highest in Punjab and the lowest in Kerala. Mizoram and Maharashtra are at a very low level in terms of irrigation. Provinces such as Punjab and Haryana have achieved high agricultural productivity due to their extensive irrigation systems and high fertilizer use. In many countries agricultural growth will continue at a rapid pace and reach its full potential.
5. **Literacy:** It is one of the major indicators of socio-economic development but there are significant differences in the region. According to the Census 2001, literacy rates are very high in Kerala and very low in Bihar. Although the Indian literacy rate is 65.38 percent, it is 90.92 percent in Kerala and only 47.53 percent in Bihar. There are important differences between other countries as well.

6. **Transport and Communications:** Transportation and communications in India are of various kinds. Typical modes of transport are Roads, Railways, Airports and Waterways. If you look at the data in one of these, you may enjoy the difference. For example, in terms of road length there are very high regions, and there are times when road conditions are very bad. Approximate road length of 100 km. Kerala is at the top of the list and the province of Jammu and Kashmir below.

## B. CAUSES OF REGIONAL DISPARITIES

Whenever we try to identify the causes of regional inequality, we assume that population growth, illiteracy and a lack of basic infrastructure are the cause of some underdevelopment. But if we continue to examine these factors, we will find that these factors are not only the cause of developing countries but also their impact. For example, there has been a steady increase in population growth, increased illiteracy and a lack of basic infrastructure in many less developed countries, largely because economic development has not been as rapid as in other developing countries. Therefore, it is interesting to analyze the following major causes of regional disparity:

1. **Historical perspective:** During the colonial period, predominantly commercial or political areas were largely neglected and underdeveloped. Those areas continue to be neglected by businessmen. Outstanding among such areas are the tribal areas of northeastern India.
2. **Geographical factors:** Regional Topography can hinder its growth. The desert region of Rajasthan and the rugged terrain of the northeastern regions are examples of these conditions.
3. **Unequal distribution and variation in use of natural resources:** As you may know, natural resources such as coal, iron ore, oil, natural gas and others are not available in every province. But this discovery alone did not guarantee the development of such countries. There are some Provinces that have made good use of this right, but others such as Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa have not been able to do so.
4. **Remote areas from national markets:** The region's distance from the national markets has also hampered economic development in those areas, especially in the northeastern region, making it difficult to reverse their growth process.
5. **Lack of basic infrastructure:** Governments that have developed infrastructure such as roads, electricity and transportation have made rapid progress on economic development. Governments that do not have these institutions find it difficult to spend appropriately and to attract private investors.
6. **Poor governance:** The most important factor contributing to the development of economic well-being is the level of governance. You can see that the developed provinces have good governance most of the time. On the other hand, almost all States that are lagging behind are those who have not been able to develop basic infrastructure, have been struggling with legal and regulatory issues and have not been able to make full use of the national resources allocated by the Planning Commission. Poor governance also did not encourage private investors to set up factories or do any other productive activities in those countries.

## 1.2 DISADVANTAGED GROUPS OF SOCIETY

Although India is said to have made significant progress, this goal of achieving development outcomes remains to be achieved by all. There are many groups to this day who are discriminated against both socially and economically and are unable to fully and fully participate in the development process and reap its benefits. These are known as racist groups. Some of these groups are Organized Casts (SCs), Organized Nations (STs), Other Back Class (OBCs), and a few women. According to the Census of India 2001, SCs accounted for 16.23% and STs 8.2% respectively. As we have been emphasizing in this study, the main objective of economic development has been to

ensure that all sectors of society are allowed to be part of the development agenda. They should all have equal access to development outcomes, as well as equal opportunities for economic and social growth. Minors and other people also have a larger share, while women make up about half of the Indian population. We will discuss efforts to empower Organized Actors, Organized Nations and Women.

### **1.3 EMPOWERMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION**

India's constitution makes many obligations under its various conditions for the development of these groups. The urgent need for empowerment of organized races and ethnic groups in the country was met in India the night before independence in order to reduce regional divisions and enhance the status of these communities. To fulfill its obligations, the Government of India has adopted a three-pronged strategy for (i) Community Empowerment; (ii) Economic Development; and (iii) Social Justice to ensure the elimination of inequality, the elimination of exploitation and oppression and to provide protection for these disadvantaged groups.

#### **A. SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT**

Education is a very effective tool for equipping the disadvantaged with socio-economic opportunities, with priorities to improve the educational status of these groups. The following steps are important:

- In the case of primary education, various compensation is provided such as tuition fees, free textbooks, lunch and bursaries. Special focus on ST students in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Navodaya Vidyalaya and the National Talent Search Scheme.
- There are also big bursary programs. Post-Matric Scholarships are awarded for advancing higher education beyond matric. Pre-Matric Scholarships are offered to encourage underprivileged children and those with low income to pursue education. Appropriate Program Development aims to increase repair and specialized training. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC students provide special incentives for higher education and research.
- Training materials are provided to students who prepare for various competitive exams.
- Hostel facilities are provided for girls and boys to further their education from the grassroots level onwards.

#### **B. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT**

Introduction and remuneration programs introduced for the development of economically disadvantaged groups. The following top financial institutions have been established:

- The National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) provides funding and other assistance to beneficiaries to perform various income-generating activities.
- The National Safai Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) provides funding and other assistance to safai karamcharis through various fundraising activities.
- The National Schedules Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) supports a variety of income-generating activities as well as human capital through credit, marketing support, training and more.
- Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs) funds agricultural-focused programs and integrated activities that include small-scale irrigation, small-scale industries, transport and trade and the service sector.

- Schedules Tribes Development Corporations (STDCs) act as channel agents and extend financial and other assistance to beneficiaries. Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) provides marketing assistance to STs to collect small forest products and agricultural residues.

### C. SOCIAL JUSTICE

India's constitution guarantees protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Other protection laws have also been enacted. The Human Rights Protection Act, 1955, the Organized and Organized Laws (Prevention of Cruelty Act), 1989, and the Organized and Other Indigenous Forest Law (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 are important.

## 1.4 WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution of India in its Appendix, Fundamental Rights, Basic Activities and Principles of Governance.

The Constitution not only provides for women's equality, but also gives the State the power to take action against discrimination against women. However, there is still a wide gap between the accepted norms and the corresponding approaches on the one hand and the reality of the status of women in India, on the other. Access for women, especially those most vulnerable in society to education, health and productive services is inadequate.



**Figure 5: Women empowerment**  
(Source: Source: Lesson 25, Pdf)

They are often discriminated against, are poor, and are excluded from society. But many programs are being made and different kinds of efforts, as shown in the following picture, are made to empower women. The following major steps are being taken to empower women

### A. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

- As women make up the majority of the population below the poverty line, programs to eradicate poverty are tailored to their needs and problems.
- Given the important role women play in agriculture and their productive sectors as producers, great efforts are being made to ensure that the benefits of training, expansion programs and various programs reach them equally.
- Comprehensive legal support for labor law, social security and other support services is provided to women to participate in various fields of industry, especially electronics, information technology, food processing, agribusiness and textiles.
- The provision of support services for women, such as child care facilities, including day care centers and educational institutions, homes for the elderly and the disabled are improved to create a conducive environment and to ensure their full social, political and economic co-operation. working life.

## B. SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

- Efforts are being made to ensure equal access to education for women and girls, to eradicate discrimination, to educate the world, to eradicate illiteracy, to build a gender-based education system, to increase enrollment and retention of girls and to improve student performance. lifelong education - learning and developing long-term / professional / technical skills for women.
- A holistic approach to women's health that combines both nutrition and health services is welcomed and special care is provided to the needs of women and girls at all stages of the life cycle.
- Due to the high risk of malnutrition and the diseases that women face, much emphasis is placed on meeting the nutritional needs of women at all stages of the life cycle.
- The eradication of all forms of violence against women, both physical and mental, whether at home or in the community, including those caused by cultural, cultural or cultural norms has been prioritized.

## C. POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

The bill to provide for the reservation of seats at Lok Sabha and the Provincial Conventions is being considered by Parliament. Women have been enjoying the right to vote and to run in elections since independence. They have the right to equal participation in decision-making at all levels of government. Amendments 73 and 74 (1993) of the Constitution of India have been successful in ensuring equitable access and increased participation in the political process by providing 33.3% reservation for women's seats in rural and urban areas. This has played an important role in the process of promoting women's participation in public life.

## 1.5 MAJOR POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES ON SOCIO - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

We will therefore discuss below some of the key policies and programs related to education and health only. You can learn more in your upper classes. So far we have tried to understand the various issues affecting economic development and the empowerment of disadvantaged groups. Now you may also want to know about the major policies and programs that focus on socio-economic development. If we talk about all of them, it will be very complete.

### 1.5.1 EDUCATION FOR ALL

Thank you very much for not only India but also the entire international community recognizing the need to provide education for all. Under the leadership of UNESCO, a number of countries met in Jomtien (Thailand) in 1990 and decided to offer Universal Education in 2000. In 1992, the nine most populous countries were China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Nigeria, Mexico, Bangladesh, Brazil and Egypt have met in Delhi to reaffirm their commitment to Education for All (EFA). Over the past two decades India, with the help of international organizations, has taken various steps to achieve the goal of Education For All. The following are the most important:

## A. UNIVERSALISATION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

The Constitution Amendment Act 86 of 2002 makes free and compulsory education the Fundamental Right of every 6-year-old child. The Indian Parliament has recently passed the Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. The National Education Policy of 1986 stipulates that free and compulsory education must be provided to all children under the age of 14. Thanks to the efforts of the central and provincial governments, about 95% of rural people now have one primary school within a mile and approximately 85% have a primary school. . within three miles. This has resulted in:

1. Steady growth of enrolment of children of 6-14 years of age in primary and upper primary schools has gone up steadily.
2. Significant improvements have taken place in enrolment of girls and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
3. There has been significant increase in the number of primary and upper primary schools.

The Central and State governments over a period of time, evolved strategies to reduce drop-out rates and improve levels of achievements in schools. The steps taken in this direction are as follows:

- Creating parental awareness and social cohesion;
- Community Involvement with the Panchayati Raj Institutions;
- Economic resources such as free education, free textbooks and free uniforms;
- Content development and learning process; and
- National Nutrition Support Program for Primary Education (Mid-Day Meal Program).

The following programs are aimed at integrating primary education everywhere:

### a) **SARVA SIKSHA ABHIYAN**

In 2001 a program aimed at achieving the goal of integrating primary education around the world, known as Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), was launched in 2001.

- I. Registration of all children ages 6-14 at school / Certificate of Education (EGS) Center / Bridge Study in 2005;
- II. Closing all gender and social class gaps at the grassroots level in 2007 and at the grassroots level in 2010;
- III. Universal conservation in 2010;
- IV. Focus on quality low quality education by emphasizing lifelong learning.

### b) **NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION OR MID DAY MEAL SCHEME:**

This program was initiated and continues to achieve the goal of universal primary education. The objectives of the Mid-day Food Scheme are:

- I. Improving the nutritional status of children in Class V in Government, Local Council and Government-supported schools and EGS and AIE institutions;
- II. Encouraging poor children by helping disadvantaged classes to attend school regularly and helping them focus on classroom activities;
- III. Provide first-class nutrition for children in drought-stricken areas during the summer holidays;

### 1.5.2 NATIONAL LITERACY MISSION

The Continuing Education Program was also intended to provide resources such as a rural library and classroom for illiterate students and other sections of the community. The National Literacy Mission (NLM) was launched in 1988. It aims to transfer literacy skills to illiterate adults in the 15-35 age group in the country. The main programs of the NLM were the Total Literacy Campaign to transfer basic information to illiterate adults. The literacy program was followed to strengthen literacy skills in neo literacy.

In addition, vocational training was also provided to illiterate students and other disadvantaged communities by Jan Shikshan Sansthan. The NLM resulted in the following major outcomes:

- It has managed to connect 597 regions of the country under various literacy programs and approximately 124 million people are reported to be literate.
- The country's literacy rate has also increased from 52.21% in 1991 to 65.37% in 2001, enrolling in the highest decade-long growth in literacy education to date.
- However, despite these benefits, about 34% of illiterate people in the 15+ age group in the Indian subcontinent. Gender, regional and social divisions continue.

In view of the above, the Government of India has decided that an integrated approach to learning will now be followed. This means that an integrated literacy campaign and the Literacy Program will now be launched under one Reading Project. By taking the provision of literacy as a continuous process rather than taking it as a single benefit for the illiterate, the inclusion will be made towards policy. Literacy campaigns will continue in those areas where there are large pools of illiterate people.

This approach will enable the massive illiteracy problem to be handled more broadly. At the same time, for those who have completed the basic learning phase, integration programs, vocational training, integration and life skills and other such aspects will be prioritized.

### 1.5.3 HEALTH FOR ALL

The last fifty years have had significant investments in the development of a network of health facilities throughout India. However, although we have not yet achieved the expected infrastructure of small facilities, primary health care facilities and community health centers, the government has been striving to provide health facilities to all citizens of India. India became the first country in the world to launch the Comprehensive Family Planning Program in 1951. This was aimed at improving individual health and well-being in the country. But there were very few health facilities for the poor living in remote rural areas.

Although India has been making steady progress in improving various aspects of health care, significant progress needs to be made to achieve the goal of Health for All. “Health for All in the Year 2000” was first announced at the 1978 WHO / UNICEF conference in Alma Atta. As a signatory, the Government of India has redefined priorities to emphasize primary health care, vaccination, family planning, and nutrition. support systems. World leaders including India committed to achieving this ambitious goal by 2000.

To reduce this disparity in distribution, the Government of India launched a powerful program known as the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Apart from NRHM, the Government of India has also introduced many programs related to the health of women and children such as Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY), Balika Samridhi Yojna (BSY), and Kishori Shakti Yojna (KSY).

With the success of NRHM, the Government of India plans to launch a similar urban program called the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). You can see in the Box, the names of the major national health systems in use. Between 1951-2001, the population of India increased almost threefold from 36.10 crores in 1951 to 102.70 crores in 2001. Therefore, the health system is at a crossroads with a wide gap between demand and supply. If we look at the distribution of medical facilities, we find that there is a very unequal distribution and many facilities are concentrated in large cities and towns.

## 2 REVIEW LITERATURE

### 2.1 SOCIO – ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

#### DEFORESTATION

Deforestation is a major cause of environmental change. Deforestation may be the result of population growth, volatile housing, and resource management. Deforestation is also possible due to population growth and the increase in agricultural land which creates barriers. Loss of these resources means loss of income to local communities that rely on these natural resources for profit. As a result of deforestation, animals often lose their habitat and vegetation is severely depleted. Modern medicine is also affected by deforestation because several trees are found in plants found in these areas.

#### POLLUTION

Marine pollution has had a significant impact on small-scale fishing communities around the world. When seawater is polluted, it has many effects on marine life. Food insecurity is a contributing factor to the economic well-being of poisonous marine animals because small coastal communities depend on fishing to drive local markets.

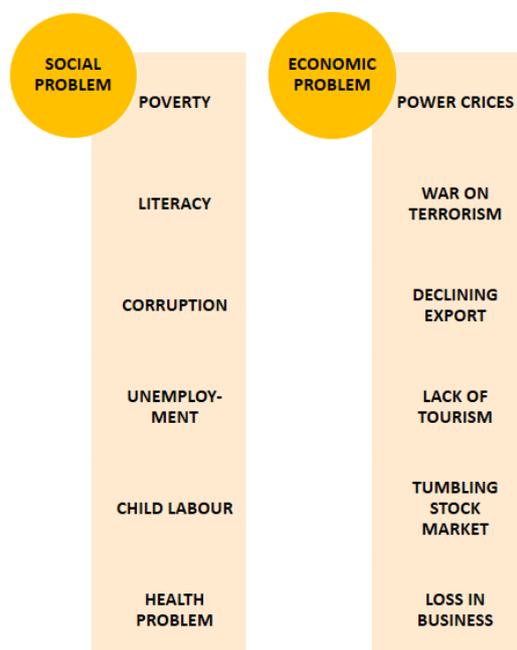
#### NATURAL DISASTER

Natural disasters are getting worse as the environment changes. Urban migration and deforestation are responsible for the growing number of landslides in small communities.

#### HOUSEHOLD

Another socio-economic factor is changes in the family environment. A nuclear family is traditionally two parents with their children living under one roof. In the past, families often barred extended family members such as grandparents. With the change in the number of people under one roof, there has been an increase in the use of direct energy.

### 2.2 PROBLEMS CLASSIFICATION



Little human infant grows up to be an adult ready to face the challenges of the world. In no time, he realizes that this world abounds with countless problems- social, economic.

### **POVERTY**

Lack of basic services is called poverty. The vast majority of people live below the poverty line. They live in deplorable conditions. Poverty itself causes a variety of social problems.

*Figure 6: Social Development Problems*  
(Source: Author)

### **ILLITERACY**

Illiteracy is called illiteracy.

### **CORRUPTION**

Corruption is a factor in economic instability. Corruption is widespread and has devastated the economy. Pakistan is ranked 42nd among the most corrupt countries in the world.

### **UNEMPLOYMENT**

Unemployment is a major social problem caused by the poor economic system. The lack of funding following the informal system and the lack of new projects are creating global unemployment. There are many reasons for unemployment such as overcrowding.

### **HEALTH PROBLEMS**

Health is another social problem caused by poor economic conditions. The cost of living is constantly rising and lack of funding is a common problem worldwide. There are few hospitals and medical facilities and if they exist, people cannot afford to pay for their own health and that of their children.

### **CHILD LABOUR**

Money circulation is restricted to the rich only which causes the poor to suffer greatly. In the past, some countries refused to import any of Pakistan's child-rearing goods. Due to rising inflation and poverty, parents are obliged to send their children to burn their stoves.

### **POWER CRISES**

Energy crisis is having a devastating effect on the global economy. The electricity crisis is followed by declining production and ultimately the global economy is badly affected. We are running out of gas worldwide. All countries are affected by power outages.

### **WAR ON TERRORISM**

The war on terror is another major cause of the economic crisis. The war affects the country's economy and creates problems such as fuel shortages, lack of funding, increased health problems, and so on. War is futile, one is badly injured and the other is completely destroyed.

### **DECLINING EXPORT**

The shortage of energy followed by declining productivity is the main reason for the decline in exports which is a major global economic crisis. In Pakistan, significant inflation rose 18.85% in the first quarter of 2009. Production can not even meet the demands and colors of declining exports and shortages, the global economy is facing serious problems.

### **TUMBLING STOCK MARKET**

The stock market is declining globally. The lack of investment and the poor economic situation of the people and the government is another reason for the decline in global stock markets. In 2009, the Karachi Stock Exchange repeatedly landed at the lowest point in Pakistan's history.

### **LACK OF TOURISM**

The lack of tourism is also a factor in the economic downturn. Local and foreign media have identified Pakistan as a dangerous and unsafe country.

### **LOSS IN BUSINESS**

A bad economic system affects a business very badly. Foreign investors are not ready to set up their businesses in Pakistan. More than 70 international companies have already packed their businesses from Pakistan.

GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS EVERY SINGLE CITIZEN HAS TO PLAY ITS OWN SPECIFIC ROLE TO BRING ABOUT A POSITIVE CHANGE.

## **2.3 SOCIO – ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS**

### **Impact**

- Changes caused by a Development Activity
- Changes may be Direct or Indirect
- Changes may be in Whole or part

### **Impact = Value For Money**

- Inputs/Costs=Economics
- Outputs/Inputs=Efficiency
- Outcomes/Outputs=Effectiveness
- Outcomes/Costs=Value for Money

### **Indicators**

- Changes in the Community's Demographics
- Changes in the Public Services
- Changes in Livelihoods and Income
- Changes in the Standard of Living

## **2.4 SOCIO – ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE**

Poor social and economic disadvantages often seem to be an important factor in shaping health outcomes - Indigenous and non-Indigenous people alike. The increase in Indigenous peoples' poverty often involves more than just ordinary poverty - poor housing, poor education, unemployment, and low incomes - and it extends to so-called extreme poverty when food and shelter levels are at stake. There are also effects on the second and third programs of social and economic disadvantages. For example, in the workplace, greater reliance on Indigenous people in the informal labor market puts them at greater risk than many other people in occupational health-related risks, while at the same time contributing to union and insurance benefits. Poor access to education includes weaknesses in both employment and poverty.

Today, the link between development and health must be understood in the context of globalization, which may increase economic inequality while making it politically difficult to adopt policies that will address the growing health inequality. Significant progress has been made in some areas of global health, but the past is not a guide for the future, especially given the current state of growing economic inequality and political uncertainty. Socio-economic status in health care is widespread and is often noted, both within and outside the country.

### 3 DABHOI, GUJARAT

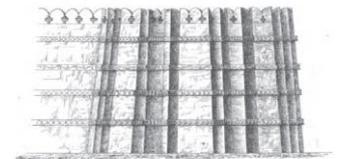
Dabhoi was historically known as Darbhavati, Darbikagrama, Darbhavatipura, and Dabhohi. It was an important place for Hindu pilgrims because of the Kalika and Jain temple. It is also mentioned in several Jain works, such as Hemachandra's Yogartrevritti and Ramchandra's Vikramcharitra. The village and surrounding area were under Chavda and later under Chaulukya rulers who built a few buildings and temples from the ninth century. Its fortification is attributed to the Chaulukya king of Gujarat, Jayasimha Siddharaja (1093-1143 AD), who built his fortified border.



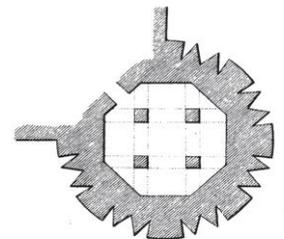
**Map 1: Dabhoi location**  
(Source: Author)

The architectural style and excellent stone carvings and portraits on the walls of the

castles and gates suggest that it was conceived and built at the same time as Rudra Mahalaya and Zinuzwada Fort. It is called the most important city in the Jainic writings of Girnar. According to a 19th-century source, the fort covered an area of 800 x 1000 square yards. There are four gates in the city, one on each side of the cardinal, with an indirect entrance, in the center of each of the castle wall.



These gates are: the gate of Hira or the gate of Hira Bhagol, the gate of Baroda or Vadodara, the gate of Chandod or Nandod and the Champaner, Mori, Mahudi or the gate of Mahmudi. Baroda or Vadodara, Chandod, and Champaner gates lead to the cities by those names, and Hira's gate was the entrance to the Kalika Temple.

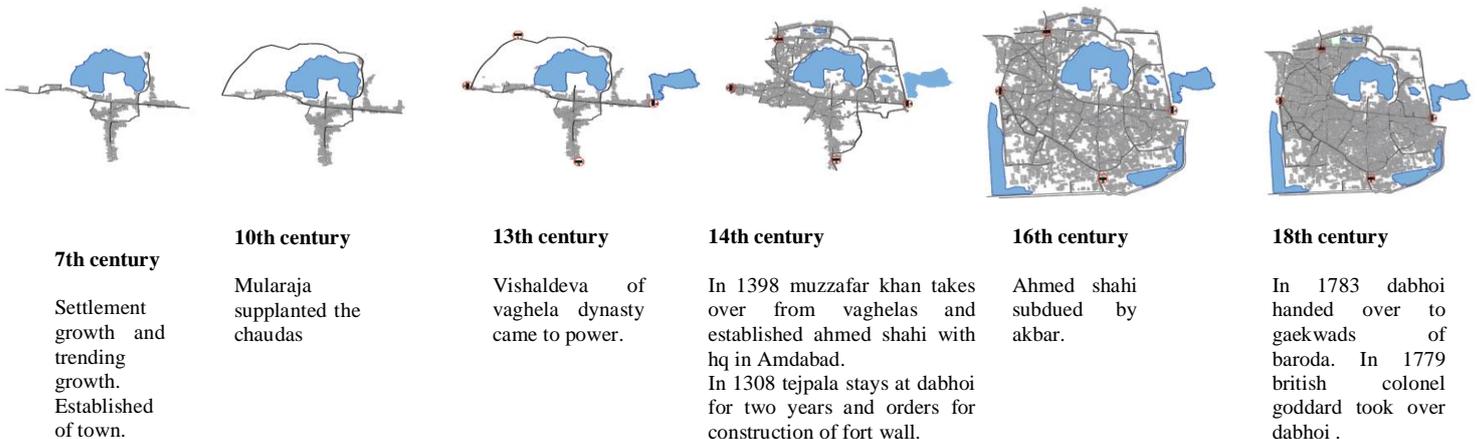


**Map 2: Plan and elevation of the corner tower of fortress Dabhoi of**  
(Source: Thesis ppt)

A very well-carved gate, on the east, a.k.a. Hira Darwaza, or "Diamond Gate," this Hira Gate, traditionally, cost more than ten thousand pounds at 1865 prices. It is a huge structure, over 300 feet [60 m] high, and is perfectly covered with magnificent statues of heroes of horses and chariots, lions, and elephants. Vadodara Gate to the west, Champaner Gate to the north and Nandod Gate to the south. The fort of Dabhoi is one of the rarest examples of Hindu military architecture, based on the shastri traditions described in various Vastu texts. The city of Dabhoi is organized according to the principle of Vaastu Shastra. With its four gates placed on the sides of cardinals N, S, E and W. The city plan is characterized by "center" and "cross street". Here people are settled in different places according to their categories. A fortified town in the Vadodara region, it is believed, was founded by the late King Siddhraj Jaisinh before the 13th. This magnificent ancient city will seem to take you back with its modified but intricately designed walls and structures.

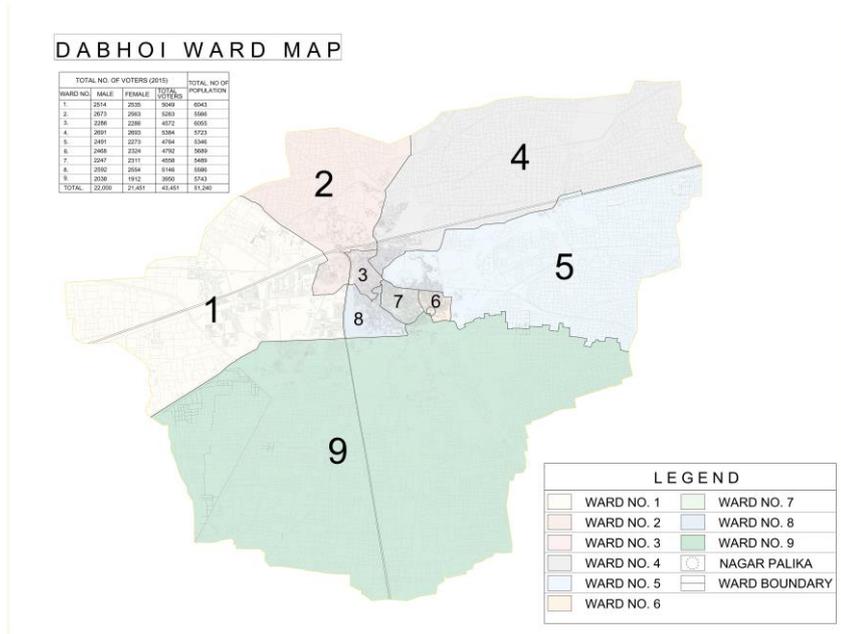
**Map 3: Timeline of city**  
(Source: Author)

#### 3.1 CITY EVOLUTION PATTERN



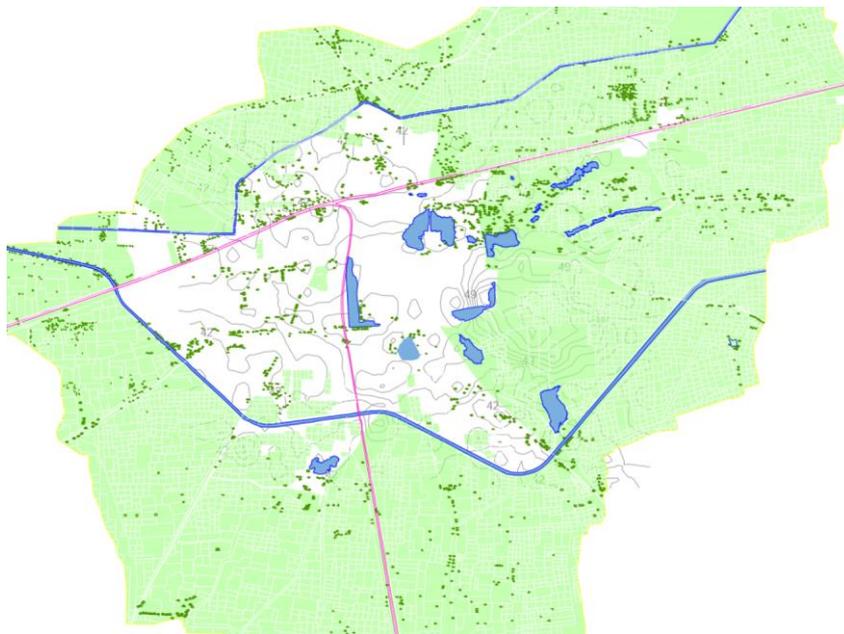
**4 STUDY / DATA**

**4.1 WARD MAP OF DABHOI TOWN**



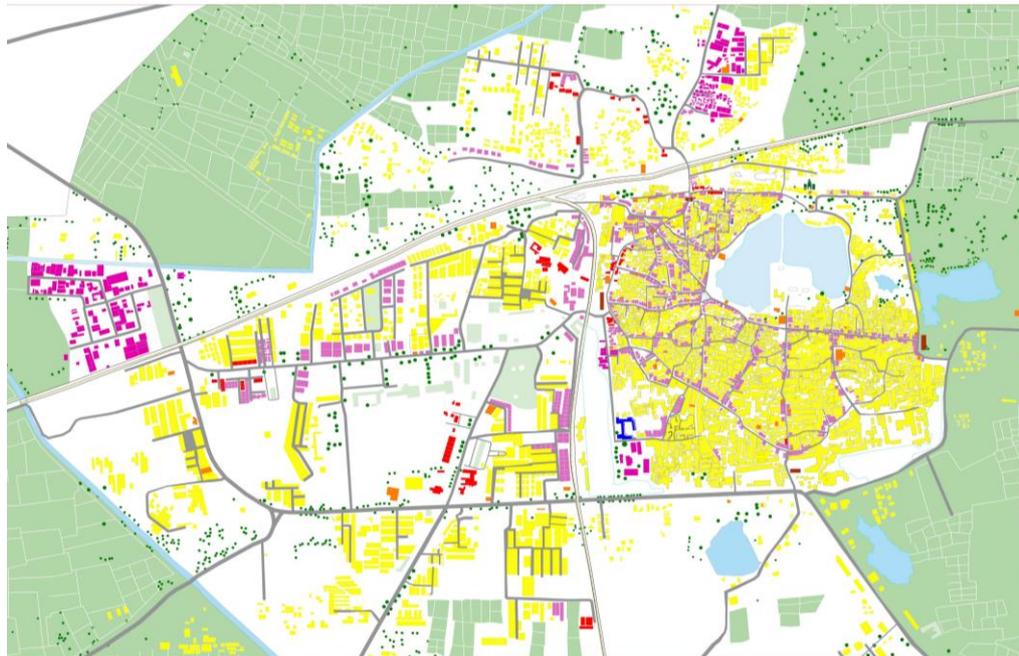
**Map 4: Ward map**  
(Source: Govt. office)

**4.2 ECOLOGY**



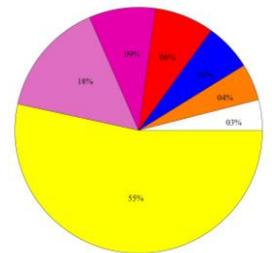
**Map 5: Ecology**  
(Source: Govt. office)

### 4.3 BUILT USE



It is observed that there is dense residential area in core area of town. It is 55% of residence of town

There are Mixed used buildings on the street edge. Gamtal talav is seen in the heart of the town.



**Map 6: Built use map**  
(Source: Author)

### INFERENCE

#### GAMTAL

- Places for public gathering and open spaces is less
- Only one public library
- No space for gathering more mass of people
- Gamtal is very dense and highly populated
- Lack of parking areas, playing areas
- Less amount of community hall

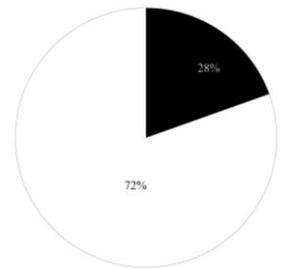
#### OUTER SIDE OF GAMTAL

- Park areas are underutilized and unmanaged
- Overall housing density is low
- Community hall needed

- Lacking public open spaces

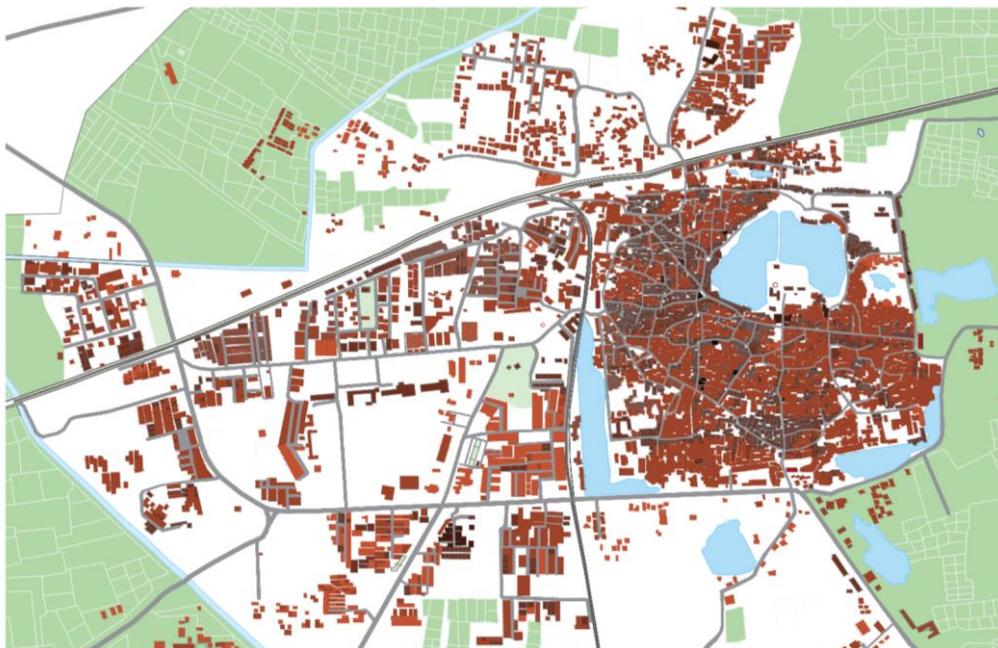


In core area we see small dense grains, which are majorly built up area. As we come to outer radius of town, we see many vacant open places. There might be scope of development in future.



● BUILT 28% ○ OPEN 72%

#### 4.4 BUILT V/S OPEN



Map 7: Built v/s Open Plan  
(Source: Author)

#### 4.5 BUILDING HEIGHTS

Majorly we can see Single story residence which have height of 4.5mt. to 7.5mt.

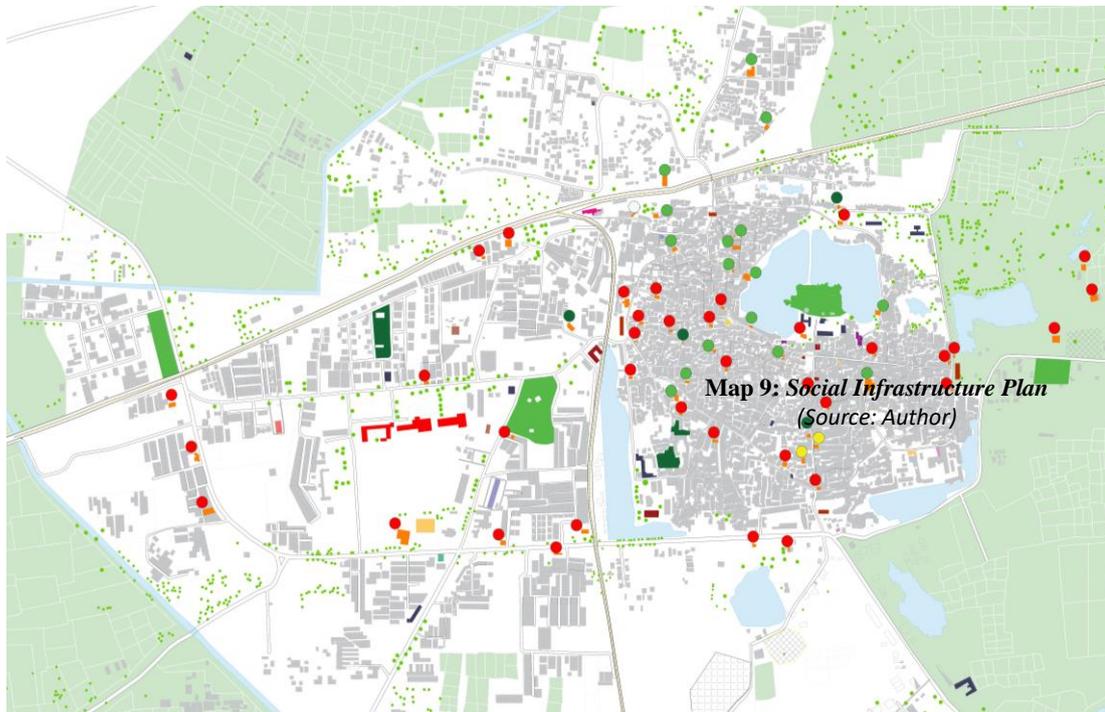
Then in some part of area, it can observe, residence with G+2, with height 7.5mt. To 10.5mt

On the outer part of the town, there is only ground floor houses, with height 0 to 4.5mt.

#### 4.6 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Map 8: Building Heights Plan  
(Source: Author)

Map 9: Social Infrastructure Plan  
(Source: Author)



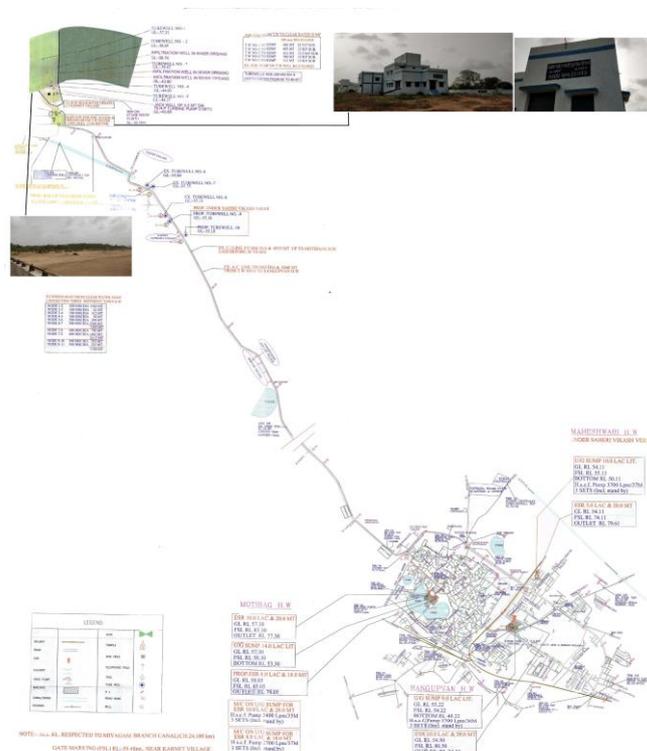
	SCHOOL
	COLLEGE
	PUBLIC LIBRARY
	MARRIAGE HALL
	PUBLIC GARDEN
	POST OFFICE
	THEATER
	BANK
	BUS STATION
	RAILWAY STATION
	SEVA SADAN
	FIRE STATION
	HOSPITAL
	POLICE STATION
	NAGAR PALIKA
	PETROL PUMP
	SMASHAN
	KABRASTAN

### 4.7 ELECTRIC SUPPLY LAYOUT



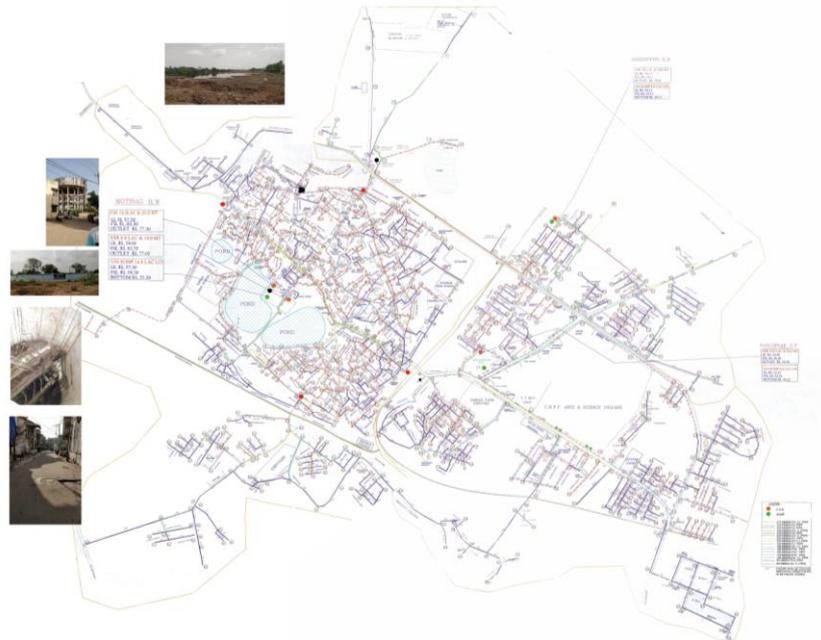
Map 10: Electric supply layout (Source: Govt. Office)

### 4.8 WATER SUPPLY PROCESS



Map 11: Water supply process (Source: Govt. Office)

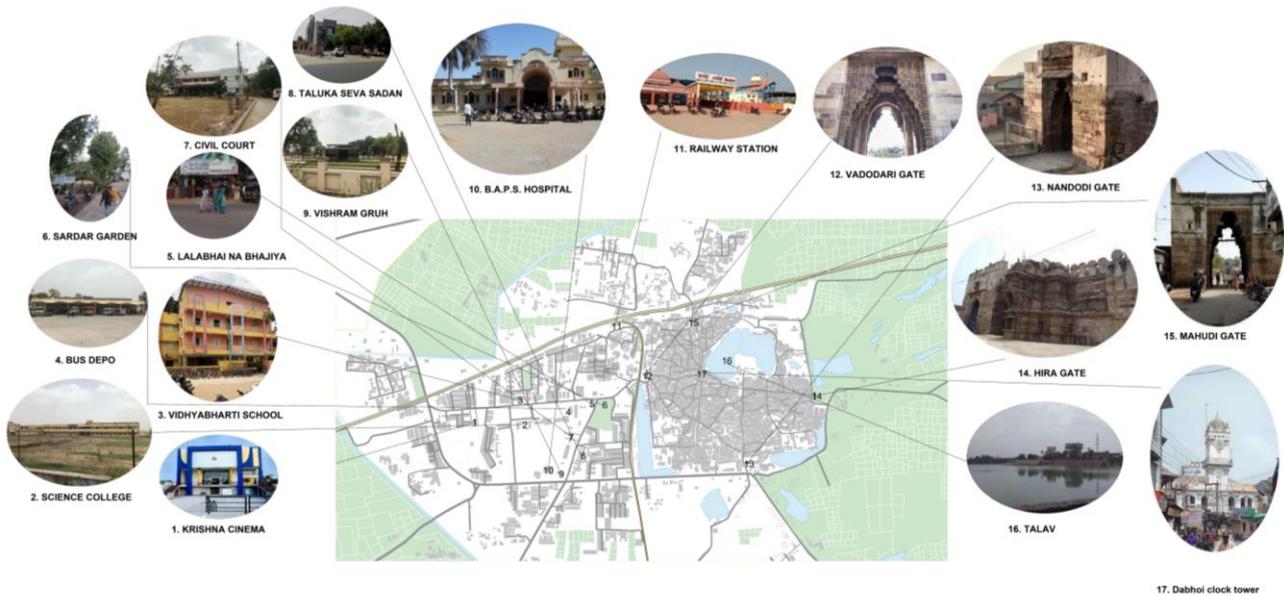
#### 4.9 DRAINAGE LAYOUT



Map 14. Drainage layout  
(Source: Govt. Office)

## 5 FINDINGS / ANALYSIS

### 5.1 IMPORTANT LANDMARKS OF THE TOWN



Map 13: Base Map with *Landmarks*  
(Source: Author)

### 5.2 ISSUES ANALYSIS

#### PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- ROAD WIDTH.
- OPEN DRAINAGE.
- STREET LIGHT.
- MAJOR NODES - TRAFFIC, PADA STRAIN.
- ENCROCHMENT - MAJOR AND INTERNAL ROADS.

#### OCCUPATION

- LESS SCOPE OF WORK.
- HOME- INDUSTRY PRODUCTS, SHOW CASE / DISPLAY.

**ECOLOGY**

- INSUFFICIENT VEGETATION.
- LAKE/ POND: - DIRECT WASTE DISPOSAL IN WATER BODIES.

**AGRICULTURE**

- UNUTILIZED RESOURCES (APMC).
- NO PROPER AND DEFINE PLACE FOR VEGETATION MARKET.
- IMPROPER SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE.

**LITERACY**

- GIRLS HAVE LOW LITERACY RATE AS COMPARED TO BOYS. LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE.

**POLLUTION**

- AIR AND WATER.
- IMPROPER WASTE MANAGEMENT.

**SOCIAL AND CULTURAL**

- ABSENCE OF RECREATIONAL SPACES AND PUBLIC- GATHERING.

**5.3 WORKING POPULATION ANALYSIS**

OCCUPATION	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Main Worker	62,554	50,128	12,426
Cultivators	14,527	13,128	1,399
Agriculture Labourer	26,205	17,949	8,256
<b>Household Industries</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>349</b>
Other Workers	20,737	18,315	2,422
Marginal Workers	13,749	6,684	7,065
Non Working	104,215	36,523	67,692

In Dabhoi Taluka out of all people, 76,303 were doing jobs. 82% of employees describe their job as a Senior Employee (Employment or Acquisition for More than 6 Months) while 18% are involved in Marginal jobs that provide self-employment for less than 6 months. Of the 76,303 Great Workers, 14,527 were farmers (owners or owners) while 26,205 were Agricultural workers.

**Table 13: Working population analysis**

STAKE HOLDERS		CONCERNS	
OCCUPATION		CONCERNS	
WOMEN WORKING FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES SUCH AS:			
MOCHIWAD	<b>1. BIDI MAKING</b> WORKING FOR 10-12 YEARS 30-40 YEARS 1000 BIDI-100 RS	YES 40% ( THEY NEED A SPACE TO WORK)	NO 60% ( BECAUSE FOR CHILDRENS AND NO STREET LIGHTS)
KADIYAWAD	<b>2. EMBROIDARY</b> WORKING FOR (MALES) 10 YEARS IMPORT FROM SURAT(CLOTH MATERIAL). (FEMALES) WORKING FOR 8 YEARS 3 DAYS-130 RS	YES 30% ( THEY NEED A SPACE TO WORK)	NO 25% ( BECAUSE FOR CHILDRENS AND NO STREET LIGHTS)
KUMBHAR WAGHA (TOWER ROAD)	<b>3. TAILOR- 30RS</b> DEPENDS AS PER OCCASSION OR SEASONS.	YES 40% ( WORKING AT RENT SHOP)	NO 25% ( THEY ALREADY HAVE OWN SHOP)
	<b>4. SHOPKEEPERS</b> WORKING FROM 30-35 YEARS (FROM ANCESTORS) 1-15 LAKH YEARLY	TRAFFIC IS MORE DUE TO 6M WIDE ROAD.	
	<b>5. POLICE WOMEN IN DABHOI (15-20 YEARS).</b>	ROAD LEVELLING AS WATER GETS FILLED AT SWALLOE PIT.	
	<b>6. WORKERS</b> ( FEMALE LABOURS).	NO- STREET LIGHT AND WATER ENTERS DURING RAIN FALL RESULTS FOUL SMELL	
	<b>7. RETAIL SHOP</b> ( FEMALE)	THROWING DUMP GARBAGE WHICH CREATS FOUL SMELL DURING RAINS.	
<b>ALMOST 500 RICKSHAWS RUNNING UNDER DABHOI TALUKA</b>			

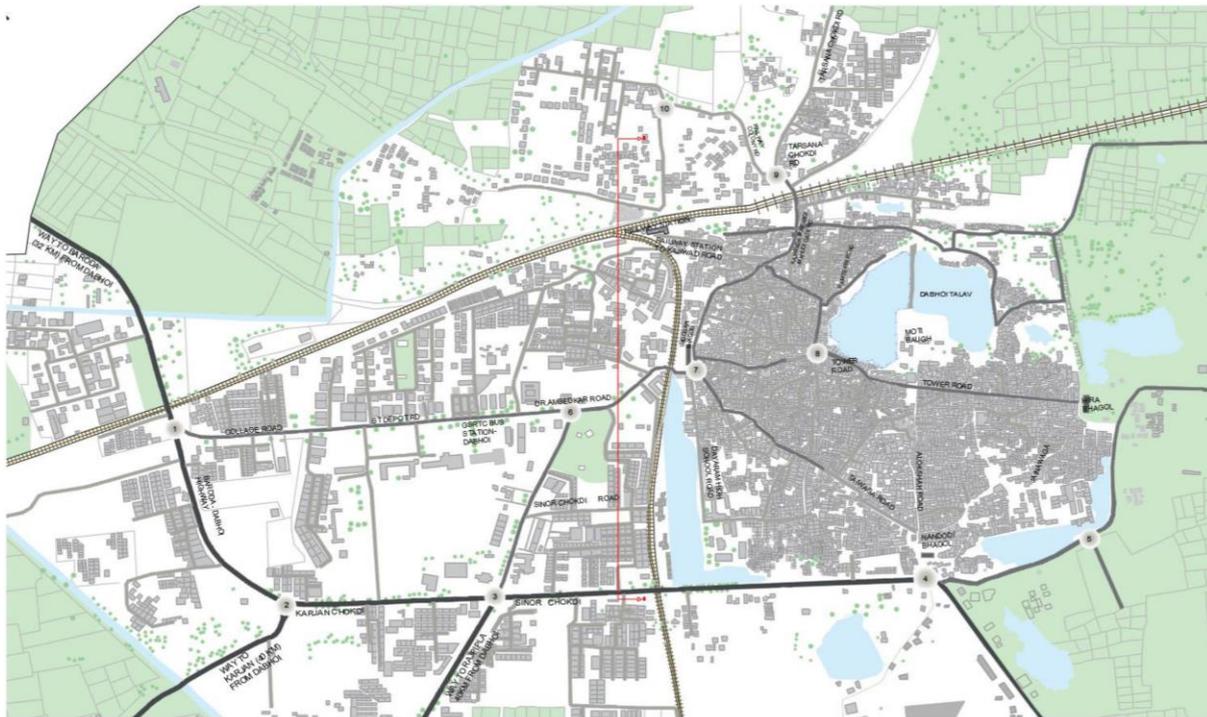
**Table 14: Household Occupation data Analysis at Town level**

(Source: Author)



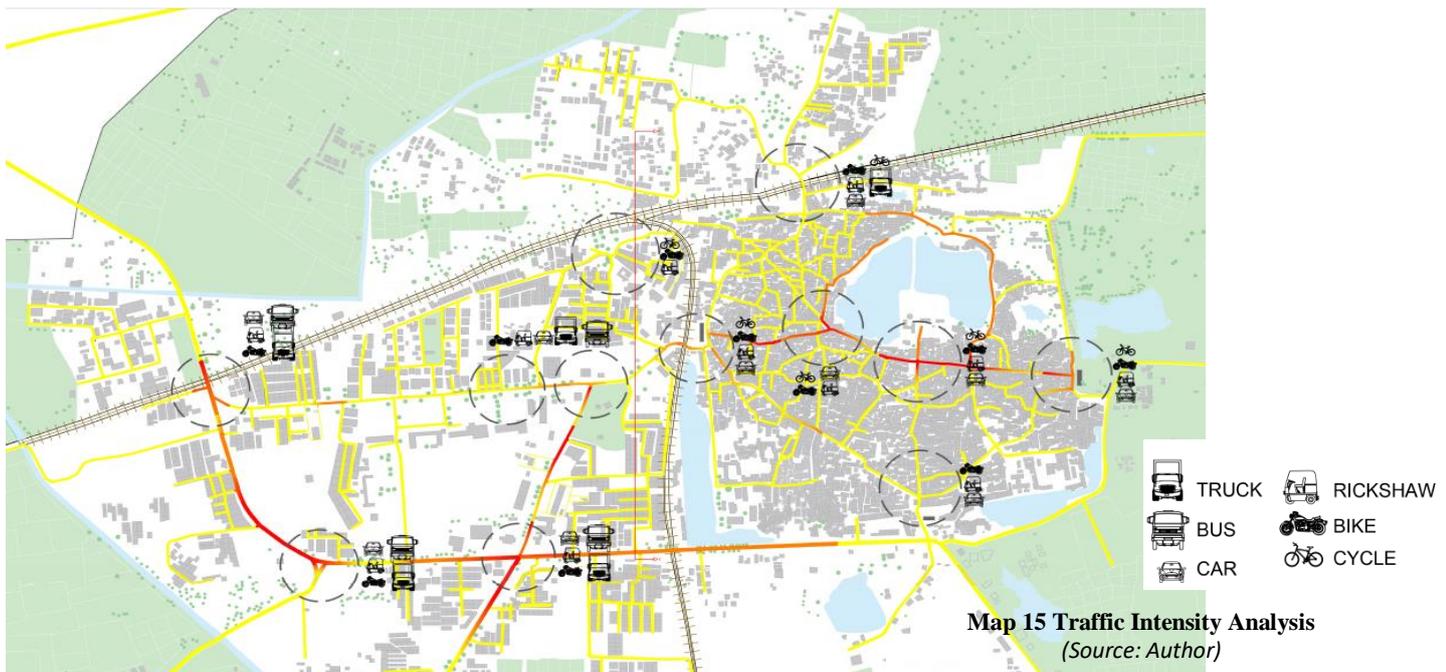
**Figure 11: Site photos showing small scale industries**

(Source: Author)



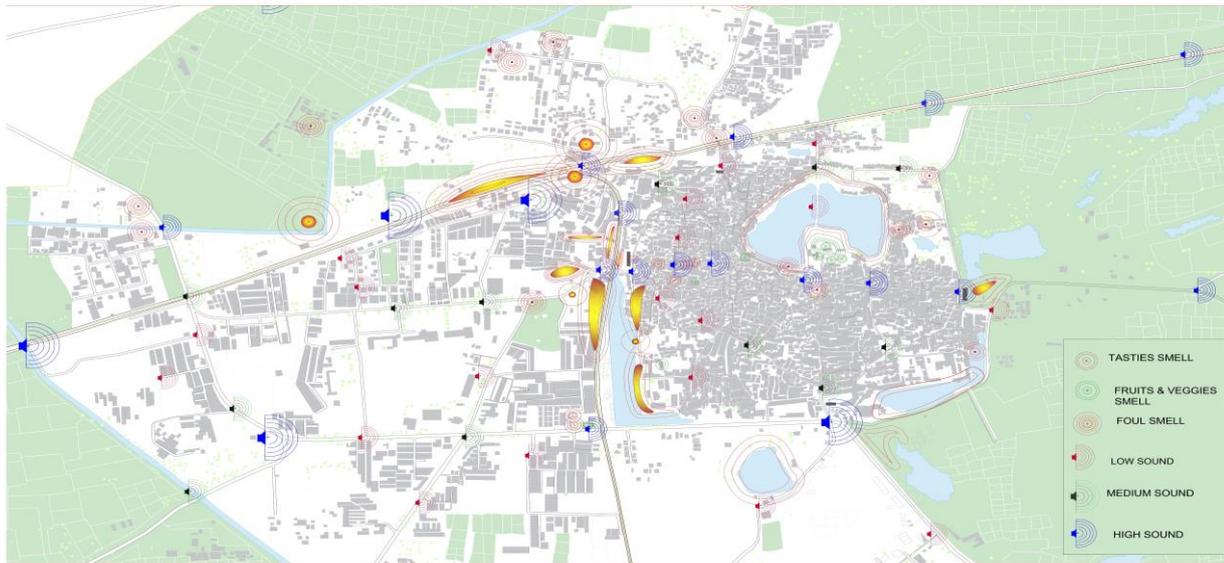
**Map 14: Road Network Analysis**  
(Source: Author)

#### 5.4 TRAFFIC INTENSITY



**Map 15 Traffic Intensity Analysis**  
(Source: Author)

### 5.5 SENSORY MAPPING



map 10: Sensory mapping  
(Source: Author)

### 5.6 ACTIVITY MAPPING



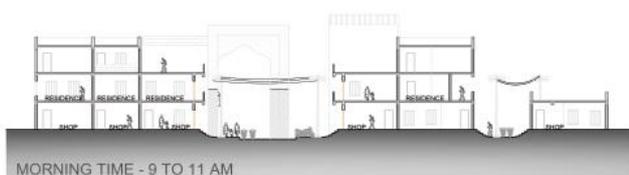
MORNING TIME  
9 TO 11 AM



AFTERNOON  
TIME 2 TO 4 PM



EVENING TIME  
6 TO 8 PM



MORNING TIME - 9 TO 11 AM



EVENING TIME - 6 TO 8 PM



AFTERNOON TIME - 2 TO 4 PM

In morning we can see crowd, as it's time for shop to open. Between 9 to 10 in morning we see busy street. Then in afternoon, people use to take rest, take lunch, therefore there is silent street. And in evening, time to leave for home, can see traffic again towards their homes.

## 6 PROPOSAL / RECOMMENDATION / STRATEGIES

In general, development can be seen as a variation. Development is built using four widely accepted components:

- **Economic production and economic condition or in other words level of economic development;**
- **Communication.**
- **Uplifting Household business.**
- **Making aware of valuable places around which generate economy.**

The findings of the analysis support the general opinion about the city of Dabhoi. Factors, which are found to be very important in the overall development plan, are related to basic needs such as education, food security, limited purchasing power and so on.

Effective economic development strategies are based on rational analysis, which includes global industry trends, product knowledge and market knowledge, competitiveness and risk  $\neg$ , and the identification of areas of opportunity and specific actions required for their use.

Sustainable interventions can significantly affect the value and quality of a city's economic growth and are an important tool for promoting prosperity.

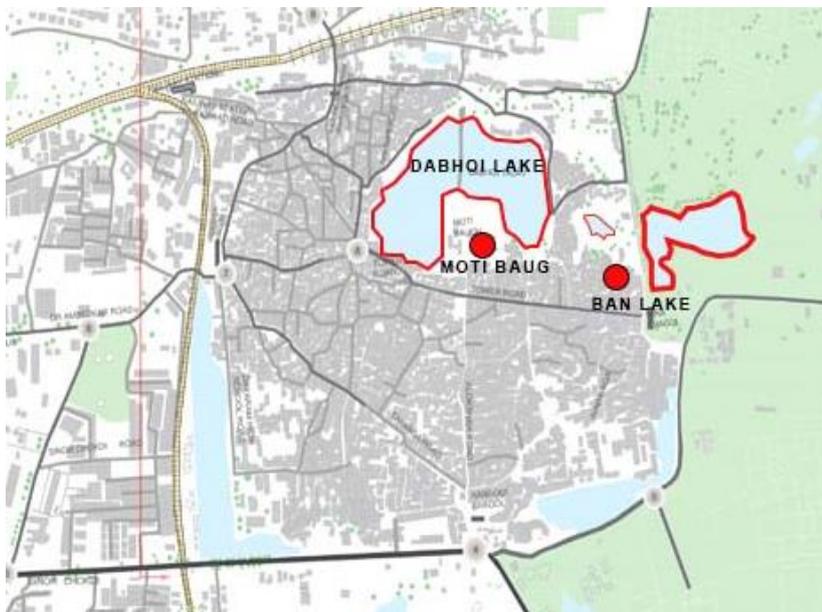
Below are detailed suggestions for growing the city –

- **Display Centre or any open or closed exhibition place** for the stake holders, who is doing household work in their respective homes, can say small scale business independently, can exhibit their work and putting out their creation in public. So that people get aware of the business done in their surroundings and can contribute their hands for making small business into large scale.
- **Recreational spaces can be Proposed**, around the lakes and by making use of small unused vacant pockets in town. It can be anything in recreational like, Children garden with minimum equipments to play, jogging track for the aged people, Hawkers by which people get attractive fast, etc. **By this Good capital is generated and also by earning, unemployment decreases.**
- **Heritage Walk initiative**, as there are many Heritage Prescient is seen and its part still exist. By minimal fees, Economy can be generated and majorly by Tourists. **There are many old Gates still exist which was the part of the Fort Wall, Dabhoi tower, Dabhoi Lake, Moti Baug, Saptmukhi Stepwell, Ban lake, Kalika Temple can be a part of Heritage walk.**
- **To sell and earn good Capital, Agricultural products**, such as Vegetables, Fruits, Grains, etc. need proper place and proper system to trade. Current there APMC building, but doesn't run actively, Therefore **Central Market can be proposed**. Where people and other buyers comes from near by villages to buy in large amount. Also people who reside in town gets good place to buy their daily use products in same place and in Good affordable price.
- Proposal for **GOOD MARKITING STRATEGY** To make products or goods or any selling item, at reasonable price, in which people can afford and also a seller gets a part of benefits or profit too, but Quality should not be compromise. Eatables items should be fresh and Household products should be durable and safe. **These result into Market Growth**

Major business done in Dabhoi are LOKER MAKING, EMBROIDERY WORK AND AGRICULTURE WORK. People and traders from near by district to trade from Dabhoi.

### PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED PEOPLE FROM DIFFERENT AREAS

- People migrate to near by cities for job to earn to income are of 10%
- Some educate people who have good position and earn good amount of salary like 35000 – 50000/- are 5%
- People work in Industrial area in Wagodia or Vadodara who earn 15000-25000/- are 10%
- Local working people in city itself are 20%
- Majority are Labour, who earn 200-300 per day are 15%
- Female work in Household business are 15%
- Vegetable and fruits sellers are 15%
- Some have shops and Tapris 8%
- Others do small business to run their homes 2%

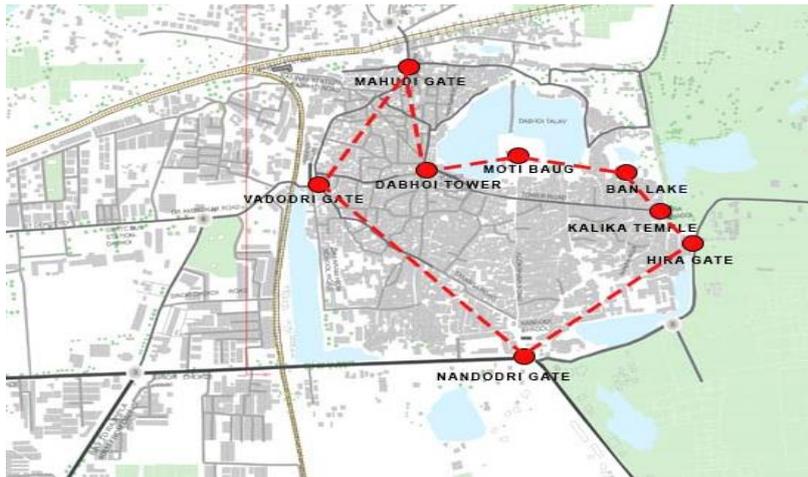


By redeveloping the entire lake, city gets new gathering place for all age group. Childrens to play, Youngsters to walk, Elders to sit in peaceful environment.

Due to this proposal, many kiosk and hawkers get their small business to start. Like ballons seller, Tea stall, Snacks stall, Ice cream parlors and so on.

This results to generate good economy and make unemployed people to get chance to start business

### PROPOSAL FOR RECREATIONAL SPACE



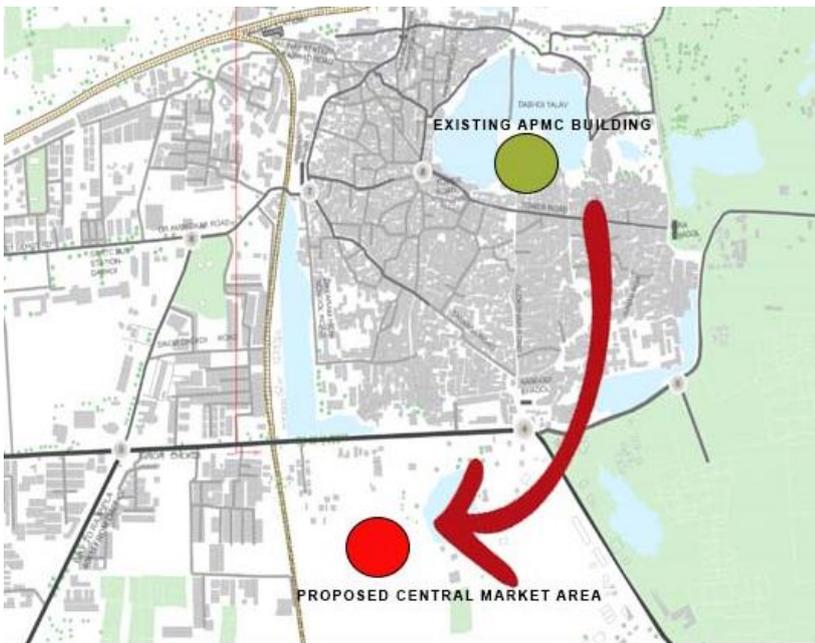
**HERITAGE WALK INITIATIVE**

As discussed earlier, there are many Heritage precinct in town, which people are unaware of it.

So as an initiative step, Heritage walk can be proposed in town.

To which people get aware also get a source to generate good economy also socially get town a good pride living between such beautiful monuments.

Below is small proposal of Heritage walk route, which can undertaken into consideration.



**Map 17: Proposal**  
(Source: Author)

Current situation of APMC area is unused and building office is used.

Also Direct disposal of waste is done into lake water.

Creates High traffic intensity into streets due to loading and unloading of goods, this create unpleasant environment.

Therefore, new place can be proposed and shifted to new place as per people convenience.

## Conclusion

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Development is defined as the state in which things improve. But it is defined in different ways in different contexts, social, political, biological, science and technology, language and literature. In a socio-economic context, development means the improvement of people's lives through improved education, income, skills development and employment. It is a process of economic and social transformation based on cultural and environmental factors. development aims to improve the socio-economic status of rural communities.

There is a natural difference. Natural differences are called diversity. But there is a difference made by humans. Human inequality is called inequality. In India there are excellent resource areas and there are less developed areas on a socio-economic basis. This man-made distinction between regions is known as regional diversity.

Human development focuses on expanding and improving people's decisions as well as improving quality of life. It therefore covers almost every aspect of human life i.e. economic, social, political, cultural and so on. So in human development, income is just one of many. The Human Development Index (HDI) has three components: long and healthy life; knowledge and standard of living.

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