

**POSITIVE AGEING IN INDIAN PANORAMA: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS****Dr. Beena Antony Reji,**

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**Abstract:** *The unprecedented demographic transition known as population ageing has shaken the world due to the challenges like social protection coverage and care-giving burden. Positive and active ageing is increasingly seen as the answer. The present research paper highlights the need and relevance of positive ageing in the Indian context. Using the empirical evidences, the paper covers the challenges in making positive ageing framework a reality. It appraises attitudes and practices, contributions and vulnerabilities related to positive ageing among elderly males and females in rural and urban areas of Delhi. Findings of media representation of elderly in India are also analyzed through the lens of positive ageing. Culture, gender, health, education, and other variables are discussed as facilitators or inhibitors in ensuring positive ageing. Lastly, suggestive interventions for healthy, active, productive and positive ageing are delineated.*

**Key words:** Elderly, Positive ageing, Active ageing, Geriatric, Media

**Positive Ageing: Conceptualization and Relevance**

Though old age is a universal and natural phenomenon in human life cycle, ageing of substantial proportion of population is relatively a recent demographic transition. Population ageing, an unprecedented phenomenon, is considered as one of the greatest triumphs of human civilization achieved through the medical advancement and expansion of public health systems. In the world, 617 million (8.5 percent) people are 65 years and above and by 2050 this proportion of older people would be nearly 17 percent or 1.6 billion (US Department of Health & Human Services, 2016). Every year about nine million elderly people are added to the world's population (United Nations, 1999). India is a home to around 104 million elderly people constituting 8.6 percent of the total population. Across the world, the proportion of people aged 60 years and above is growing faster than any other age groups. Statistical projections indicate that due to ever increasing population of elderly people the families, communities and societies would encounter

## Looking Back to Traditional Management: A Study of Community-led Water Resource Management

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### Abstract

Water, the commonest of all ingredients around, is suffering from mis-management and various issues which turn out to be the reason for disquiet all around the world. Millions of people don't have access to adequate water because of consistent and non-sustainable ground water exploitation. Rajasthan State comes under the most water scarce region in India. It is also known for its unique characteristics to live in harmony with water distress through its traditional wisdom. There are regions of overexploitation of ground water leading to non-sustainable future where people are faced the strain of water scarcity.

Ismailpur is a village of Jhunjhunu district has Total dissolved solids (TDS) as high as 4,000 mg/L when the World Health Organisation has recommended an adequate limit of 500 mg/L in drinking water. Presence of high TDS in water shrinkages deliciousness and might cause many health related issues and the ground water level was also decreased at a high stent. The village has frantic requisite of water for domestic use as well as for the irrigation and it adopted traditional system of rainwater harvesting and consumption and that transformed the entire scenario of the village/area. The present paper converses about the distinctive practices of water resource management in the village. The study deploys the qualitative research method to analyses the potentials of the village. Observation and personal interviews were conducted to accomplish the objectives of the study. The study will form in a way that should be a suggestive module to replicate the practices in other areas.

### Keywords

Traditional Management, Water Resource Management, Jhunjhunu

### Introduction

Water is the most significant and precious things for the survival of human being. It plays a vital role not only in fulfilling basic human need for life and health but in socio-economic development also. The demands for drinking, domestic activities, livestock, agriculture, industries, power generation and other uses are all increasing to meet the requirements of increasing population and also to cater for the enhanced per capita requirement due to rise in living standard. Irrigation, the largest water user sector, is feeling the pressure of increasing demands of other user sectors all over the world because of limited fresh water availability. On the other hand the need to increase agricultural production, for which also water is the most critical input, to meet the food and fibre requirement of increasing population is equally important.

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