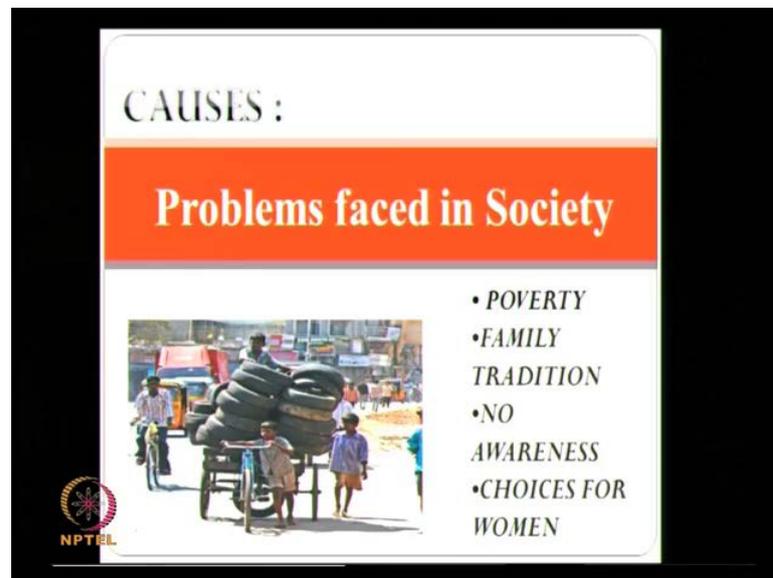


Better Spoken English
Prof. Shreesh Chaudhary
Department of Humanities and Social Sciences
Indian Institute of Technology, Madras

Lecture No. # 12
Student Presentations II

Hi everybody, I am Ashwini, I am going to say few words regarding child labour in my area Manikonda, which is on the outskirts of Hyderabad.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:28)



What is a child labour? Any work for children below 18 years of age which harms or exploits them physically, mentally or by blocking the education path. The main objective of this problem is, because of poverty. The farmers and workers they do not have sufficient amount of time and money.

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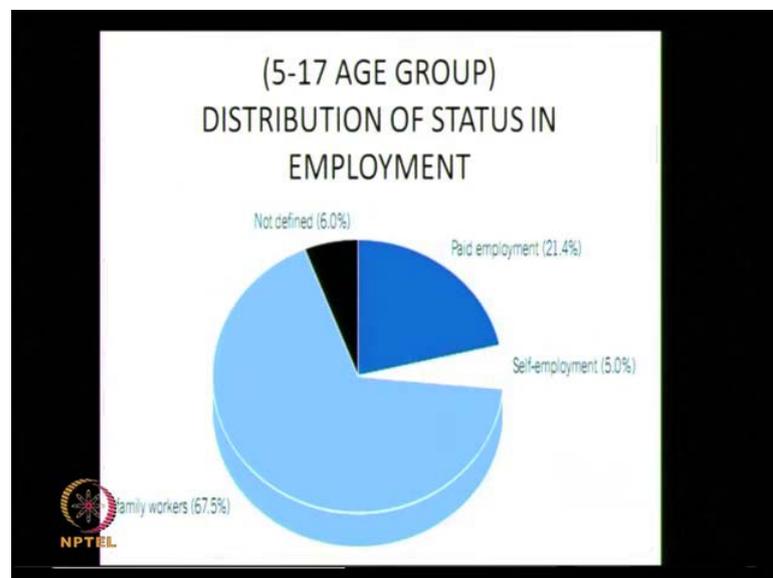
CONSEQUENCES :

- Increase Illiteracy
- Inability to contribute to development
- Malnourished
- Perpetuation of ill-treatment



So, they send their Children to work at a young age, this may lead to illiteracy. Who knows? May be, in future there could be an Abdul Kalam or a scientist among these people.

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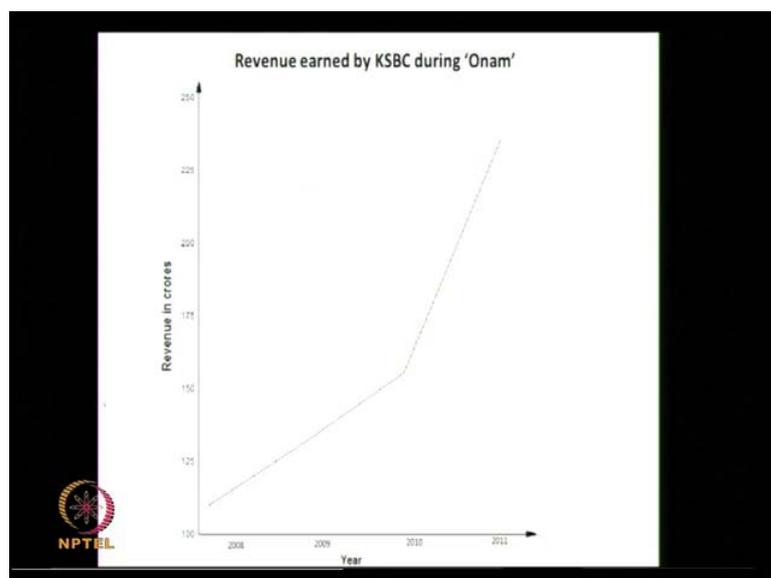
As you can see in the graph, that the major portion is occupied by the family workers it is, because it is due to the awareness. Yes, thank you.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:00)



Respected sir and my dear friends, good morning to one and all, I am Deepak Suresh, my roll numbers is NA10B008. I am from Alleppey district in Kerala, my home town is Mavelikara, that has been mark there red box in the map. I am going to talk to you about alcoholism in Kerala. Kerala has the highest per capital consumption of over 8 liters per person a year, and has highest number of drinkers. A state run monopoly called K S B C runs alcohol sale in Kerala, according to a study conducted by I A M, K S B C is the only public sector under taking in Kerala that consistently generates profits.

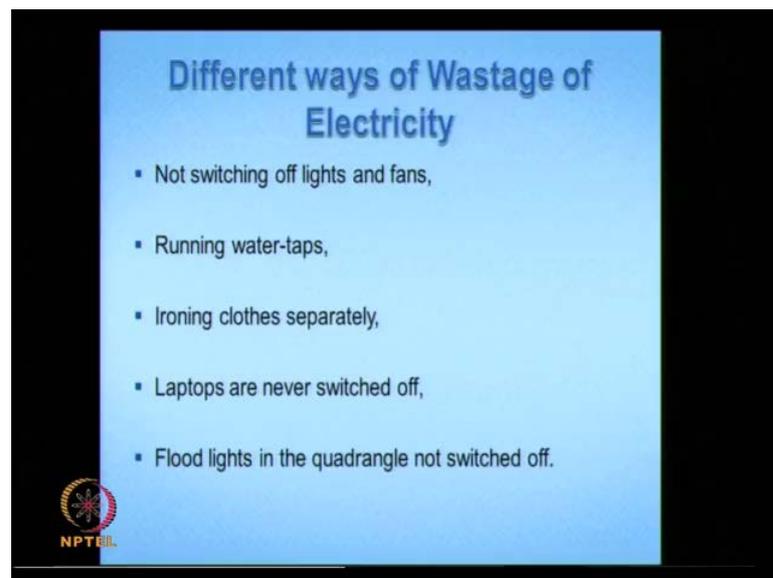
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Alcohol consumption cause a lot of social evils, it kills a lot of people extracting a heavy social cost, raising number of divorces are directly related to increasing alcohol abuse. Hospitals and rehabilitation centres are packed with patients suffering from alcohol related disease, 95 percent of the vehicular accidents involve people who are driving after having consumed alcohol. It is during the Onam season that alcohol consumption raises to greater heights every year, as you can see from the given graph alcohol continues to dominate the lives of people, thank you.

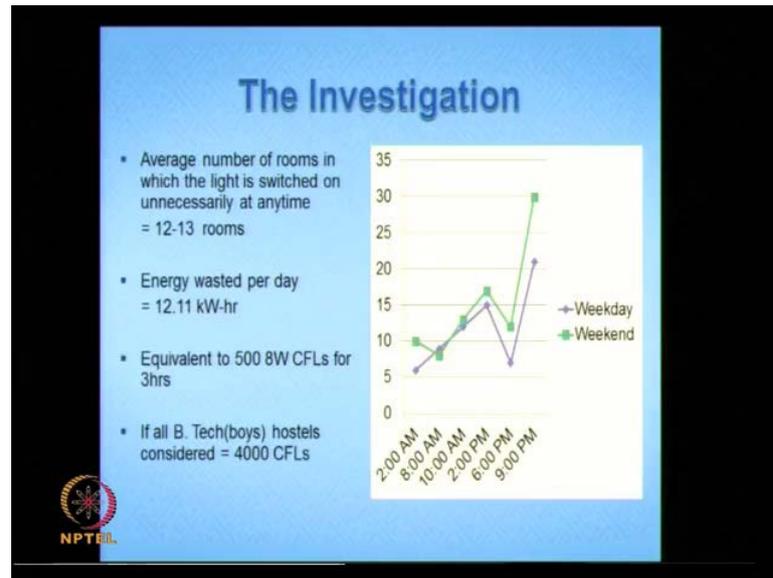
Respected sir and my dear friend's very good morning, initially I was very doubtful about my topic. So, I decided to sleep on it so, but when I woke up I was totally convince what I will do and, but more over I was guilt.. more over I was guilt.. I had a guilty feeling over that, I did not switch off the light when I slept. So, I am going to talk about the wastage of electricity in my hostel.

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So, I went out to see what all ways in which, what all ways you can waste electricity, and one is the lights and fans, laptops are never switched off, and also the people leave the water taps running, usually it is more done by the other group of primates in my hostel.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:24)



So, I did an investigation of the rooms in which there is the lights are not unnecessary switched on. So, when I, you can see from the graph with we have in x axis is time, and time when I checked, and the y axis it is number of rooms. So, average twelve rooms are contains unnecessary lights and it wastes twelve kilo watts of kilo watt hour of energy is day, thank you.

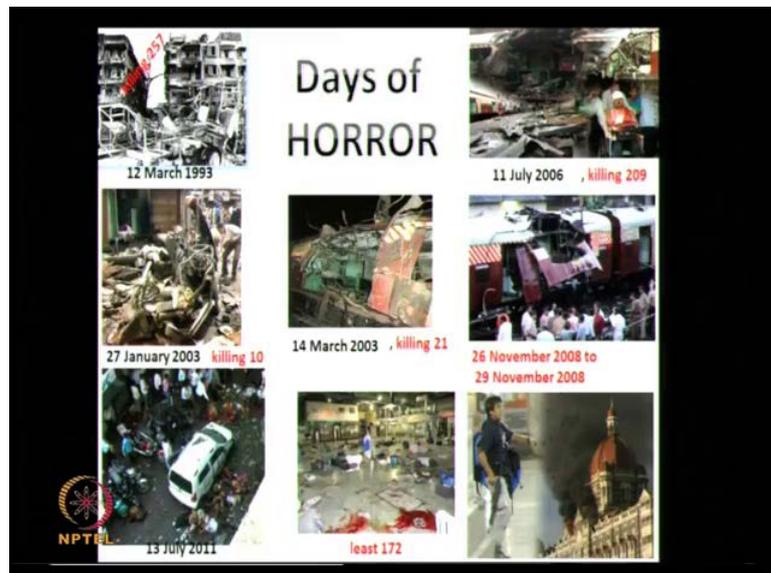
Respected sir and all my friends very good morning to all of you, my name is Siddhesh Godbole and my roll number is CE10B079 well, I am from a place which is known as the financial capital of the India and also it is called the city of gold. Yes, this is Mumbai city, situated on the West coast of the India in Maharashtra, the Mumbai is one of the most, one of the biggest metropolitan city in the world.

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What it's main contribution to the India's economy and development, has lead it to to become the most vulnerable city for terrorist attacks, and that is the topic I am going to talk about. For past two decades Mumbai has suffered a tremendous terrorist attacks in which, Mumbai has lost almost thousands of lives.

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And many of them, and many more are left injured, whose wound can never be healed. It is very easy to seat and give sympathy to those have died, but it is very difficult for those who have a seriously witnessed in front of their eyes, and I am one of them. You can see

from these slides, there are more than thousand people were killed in the attacks. The people in the Bombay are not safe, I am sorry people in the Mumbai are not safe, there is.. they are always hunted with the fear, unknown fear that, is I am going to be the next? thank you, thanks a lots for listening.

Respected sir and my dear friends, good morning to one and all, today I am here to speak about the garbage disposal crisis in my locality.

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Garbage-plant Overflows

- ❑ Capacity of 150 tonnes , around 250 tonnes deposited daily
- ❑ Dumping without treatment has resulted in huge accumulation of waste
- ❑ Panchayath shuts down the plant
- ❑ Local people affected badly

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The slide features a photograph of a waste dumpsite with a large pile of garbage, palm trees, and several people standing near a small structure in the background.

I come from Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala, due to over dumping of waste. One of the major garbage treatment plants in my locality was closed down, and this has caused a serious problem for the local people as well as for the entire city.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:02)



Impact on Local Population

- ❑ Unbearable stench spread over 3 km
- ❑ Contamination of ground water and the nearby river
- ❑ Lack of safe drinking water
- ❑ Corporation stops collecting Garbage
- ❑ Heaps of waste remain uncollected in the city

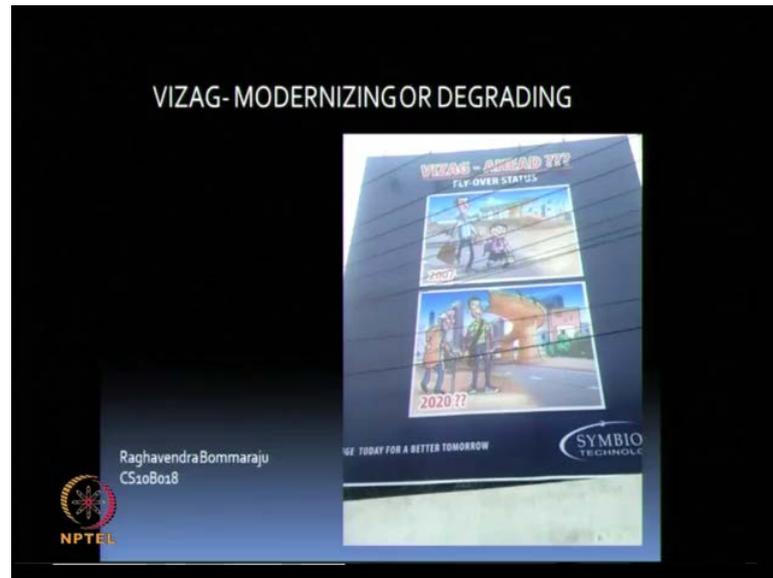
 NPTEL



The thousands of tons of garbage still remain untreated in this plant, the unbearable stench from this plant has tread across over three kilometres, and it has the condition has lost the contamination of ground water as well as a nearby river, causing lack of drinking water for the localities. Even there has been spread of water bound diseases in the locality, now added to this the government stop collecting garbage from households. Now, burning of plastics waste and accumulation of waste in road sides, and public places have become common. And this is causing serious health troubles, many corporation workers lost their jobs, and he these heaps of waste, the remain uncollected are causing protest all over the city. So, ..

Good morning every one, as today everyone here is discussing about the various problems in their cities, I Ragavendra, I am here to discuss the problem, the major problem in my city Visakapattinam.

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This is about the flyover, whose construction was suppose to start in the year 2007. As the hoarding suggest in a mocking tone, even today the first February 2012 it is still under construction. As the fly over is being constructed in the vizag busiest market areas, marked in the map

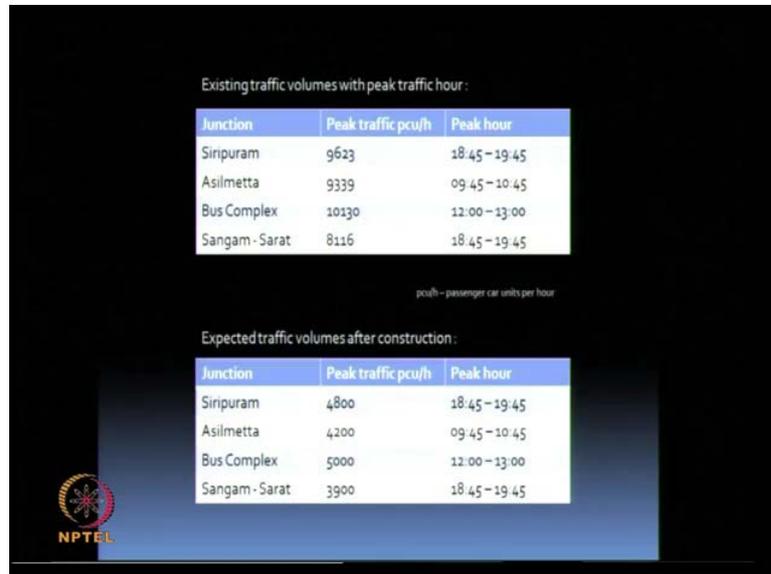
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The traffic flow is majorly disturbed, since nothing has been done to control it. The the area has the city's biggest bus stop, lot of, number of schools and colleges, and as the

main road leading to the railway station, because of the fl over it has obstructed the free movement of the public to all these importing destinations.

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We can see in this table, how bad the current traffic volumes are at this junctions and, because of this many complaints and protest have been taken place in time to time.

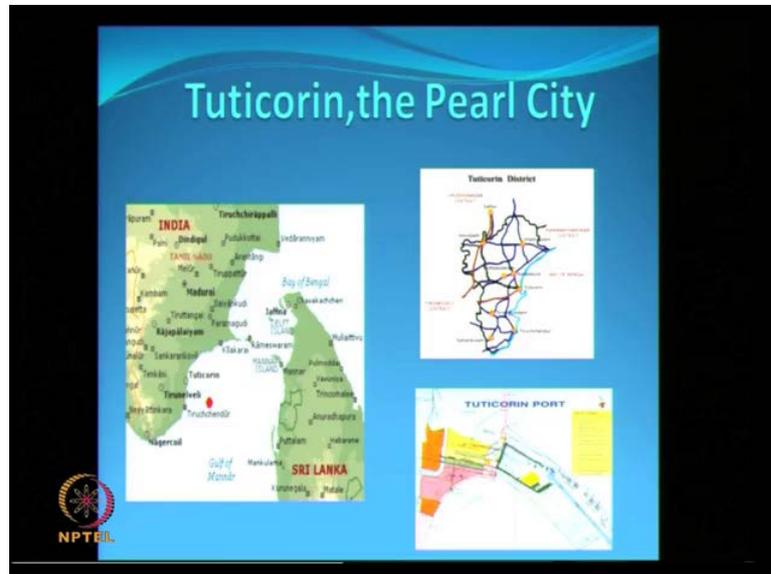
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Respected sir and my dear friends, a very good morning to one and all, my name is Vimal my roll number is CH10B073, today I am going to talk about what is shortage in

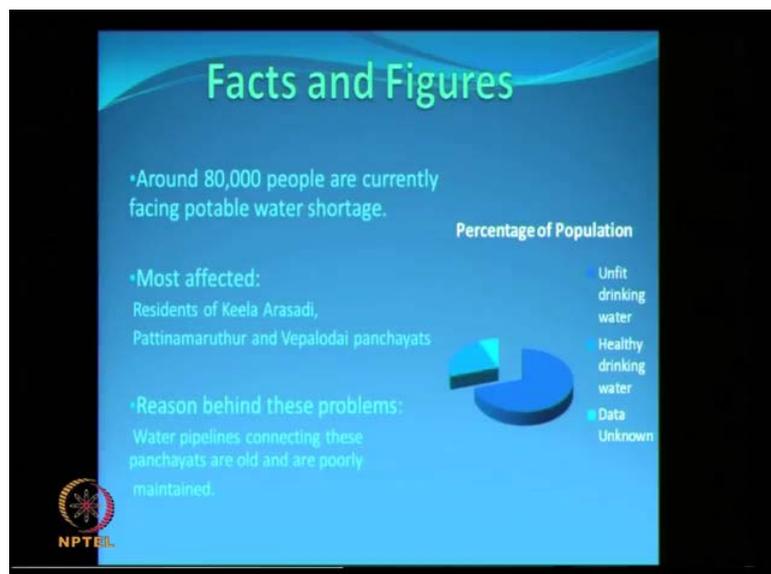
my home town, which is a civic major problem affecting not only my native place, but also various cities all around the world.

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I hail from Tuticorin, which is also known as the Pearl City, it is a major sea port and was one of the sea gateways to Tamilnadu.

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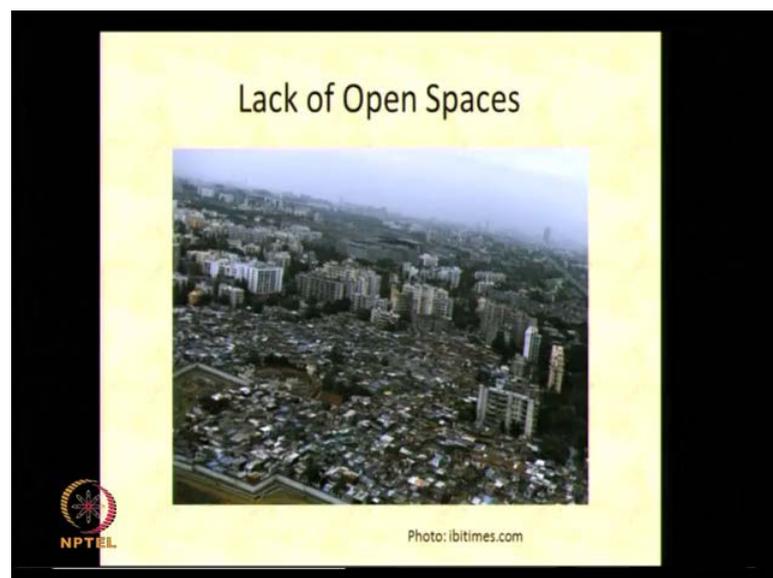


As you can see from the facts and figures shown on my slide, around eighty thousand people are currently facing potable water shortage since two decades, which are which is affecting more than twelve coastal villages. And the most affected villages are shown on

my slide, they get water only once in twelve days are even more, and the reason behind these problems a major reason that is, it is the fact that water pipelines which are connecting the Thamaraparani river to these villages are old, and are poorly maintained, resulting in a huge amount of water leakage. As seen in the pie chart around 74 percent of the people are suffering from unfit drinking water conditions, and only a little over around 20 percent are exposed to healthy drinking water, and Mayor has recently promised these issues will be results soon and I hope they are, thanks a lot.

Good morning everyone, I am Chinmay Baber, CS10B059. I am from Mumbai and the problem I am going to talk about is the lack of open spaces in Mumbai. Open spaces in cities are important; they provide aesthetic and psychological relief from urban development.

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This is the picture of Mumbai from above, you can see the there are hardly any spaces not constructed on.

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These are some statistics, only 2.5 percent of the land in Mumbai is open space, as you can see this works out which as 1.95 square metres of open space per person, which is way less than the U N food and agriculture organisation standard. The open spaces are continually decreasing due to construction, and encroachment of these open spaces, it is important to preserve the remaining open spaces, thank you.

Hello, good morning sir, good morning my friends. I am Kalpesh, my roll number is CH10B008, today I am talking about, I am going to talking about traffic problem in Pune.

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Reasons :

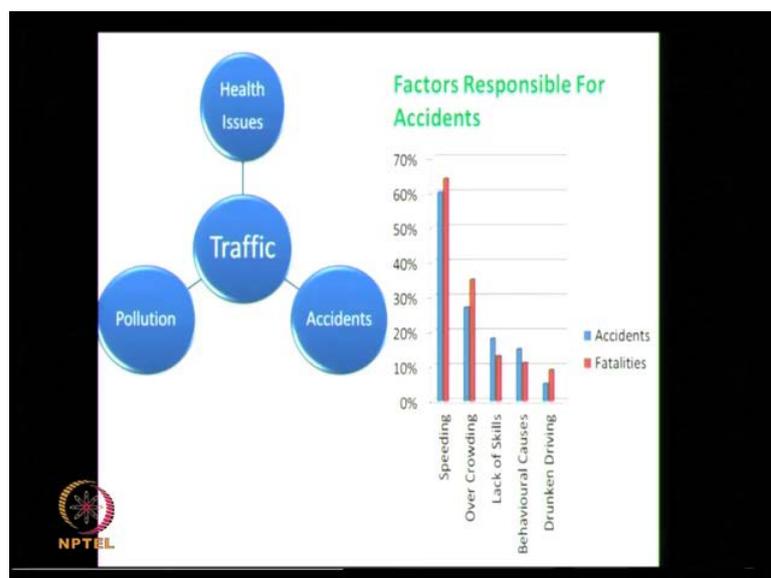
- **Over Crowding**
 - Migration of Peoples
 - Status
- **Inefficient Public Transport**
- **Reckless Driving**
- **Narrow Roads...**

"No wonder you had an accident, Leroy, you weren't listening to me."

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There are many reasons, there are many reasons for traffic in Pune, some them are overcrowding. The main reason for overcrowding is the population of, population and the migration of the peoples, and peoples.. migration of the people from different cities, and another problem is status. The people, most of the people think that if they travel travel to the public public transport system, they will, then it does not suitable for their high status. The next next reason is inefficient public transport, the reckless driving and narrow roads.

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This chart is showing the traffic pollution, accidents and health issues are inter related to each other. And these bar diagram is showing that the factor responsible for accident. Before going I want to just give you a message that, drive safely on a road. That is it, thank you.

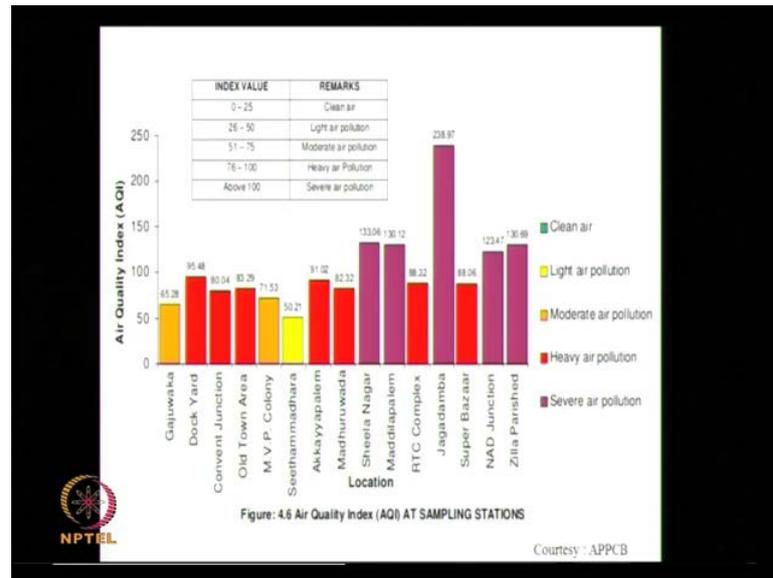
Good morning everyone, I am Suriya Theja from Vishakapattinam, Today I would like to speak on the major civil problem in my place, which is industrial pollution. According to the pollution control board, Vishakapattinam is the most industrially polluted, cluster in the state.

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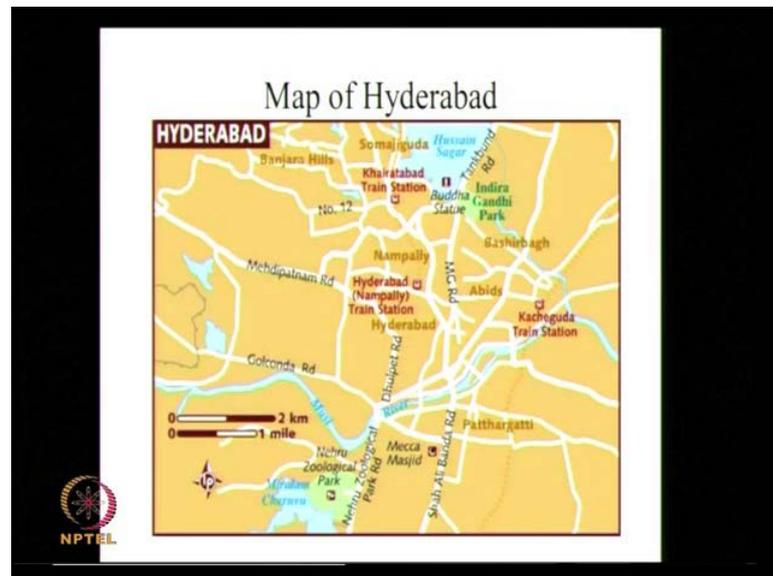
As you can see, there are many industries like the port, steel plant, HPCL, Zinc and many other major factories located right in the centre of the city. The major reason for pollution in the city is the open coal storage in the port, as seen in the picture, these coal particles are moved by the wind to the residential areas where the people are actually suffering a lot of air pollution, like the regions of Jagadambal junction, Sheela Nagar and Maddipalam and so on.

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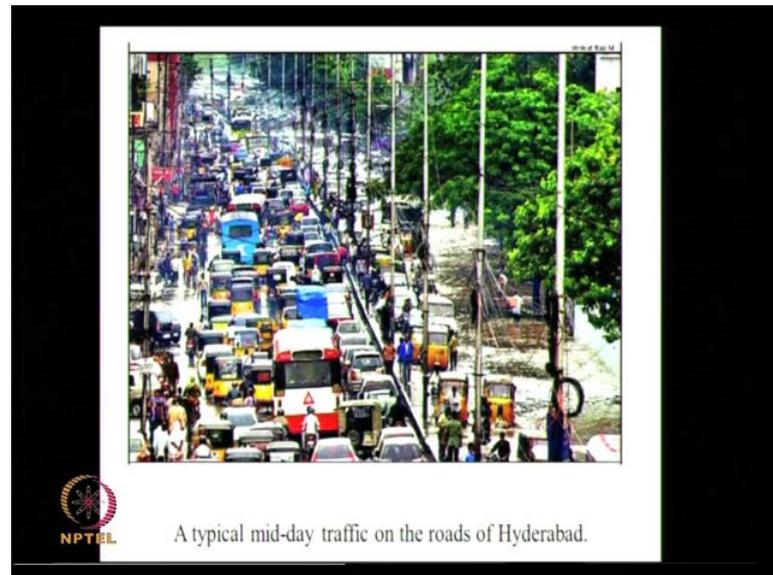
The people in these regions are in healing tiny dust particles and they are developing severe diseases like Brochitis, tuberculosis and so on. Also, the major air ollutant like the nitrogen dioxide etcetera will lead to acid rains in near future, which will be a major threat. Thank you and have a nice day.

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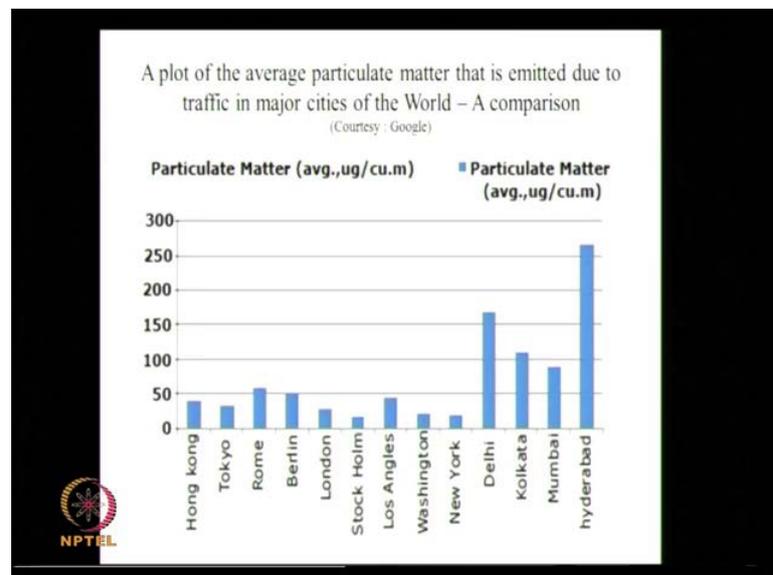
Good morning everyone, my name is Aparna, I am from the place Hyderabad and I am going to talk about a civic problem in my place, traffic. As the map shows I am from the place Mehdiapatnam.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:28)



Today Hyderabad stands second in India in terms of traffic pollution, during the peak hours the roads look something like this, and the noise levels reach up to hundred decibels. In terms, in terms of particulate matter concentration Hyderabad leads some of the major cities in the world, as the picture shows.

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These chemicals cause harmful effects like headache, nausea, giddiness and the most importantly irritation among the travellers which lead, which lead them to resort to some of the mischievous activities like this on the roads, which often lead to major accidents.

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As this picture shows this is the man trying to jump across a divider on the Hyderabad junction, these lead to major accidents, which account to more than twenty percent of at...

Good morning sir, good morning friends, my name is Rajasekar, my roll number is CS10B012, and I am here to discuss the problem of growing E waste in the city we live, Chennai. First of all what is E waste? E waste include waste generated from electronic devices and house hold appliances, which are not fit for their original intended views.

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So, E waste include large number of electronic and electrical appliances like computers, TV's, etcetera. And house hold appliances like refrigerators, air conditions, air conditioners, etcetera. So, E waste are are very harmful, they contain more than thousand different chemical substances, which are toxic. So, what is the reason for this growing E waste around the globe? So, rapid changes in technology, falling prices, etcetera, and planed (()) this resulted in growing E waste around the glow. So, Chennai annually generates about thirty thousand tons of E waste, by 2030 it is suppose to grow up to two lakh tons. So, our institute generates around 5 to 7 tons of E waste annually. So, thank you.

Good morning everyone, in the year two thousand and ten India accounted for 18 percent of the total lives loss in road accidents across the world. Poor quality roads, and a complete lack of road sense are chief culprits in these respect. India, has one of the most extensive network of roads throughout the world.

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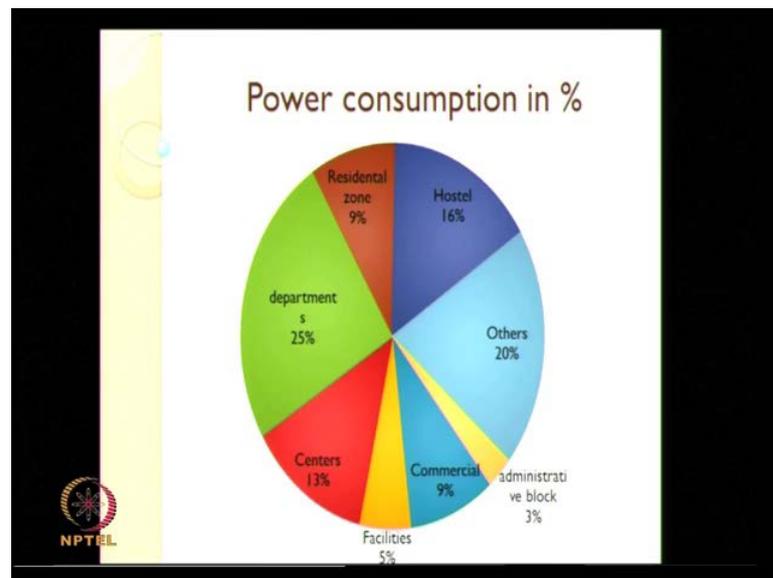


Roads in India, look are these structures worthy of being called roads or are these large paths which has been build just for the sake of it. Moreover, the mindset of the people is such the roads are treated not as the means of transport, but more like common places. Encroachments such as temples, harbours, shops, etcetera, as I think of common side. If roads are bad, in the road sides is even worse, work like like you need no money, dance like no one is watching, and drive as if no one is waiting back home, that is seems to be

the principal on Indian roads. Roads are the life science of nation, it is up to us the people of India to ensure that, we spread about awareness of the road since amongst the people and ensure that new policies are implemented to improve the existing structures. Thank you.

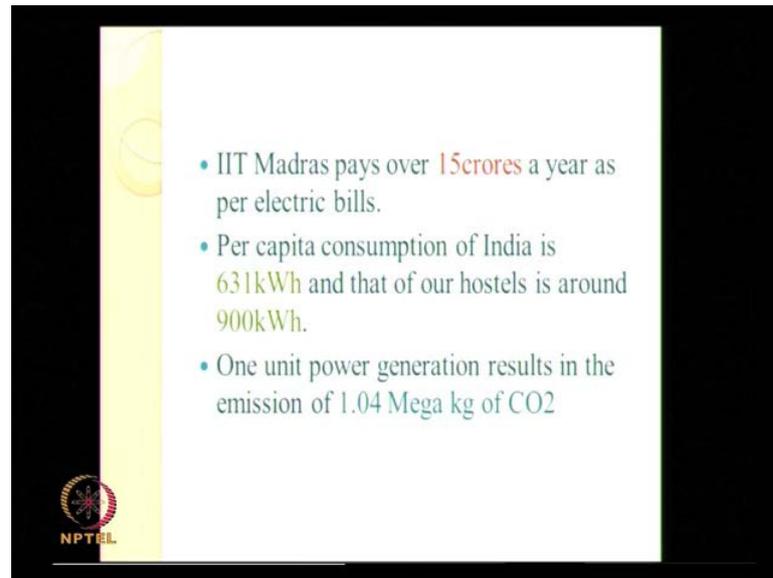
Good morning one and all, I am Satya Karthik, my roll number is ME09B115. I am here today to discuss about power consumption in I I T .

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As we can see here the hostels zone consumes 16 percent of the total power, were as departments and centres consume 40 percent of the total power, I I T Madras spends 15 cores per annum on power.

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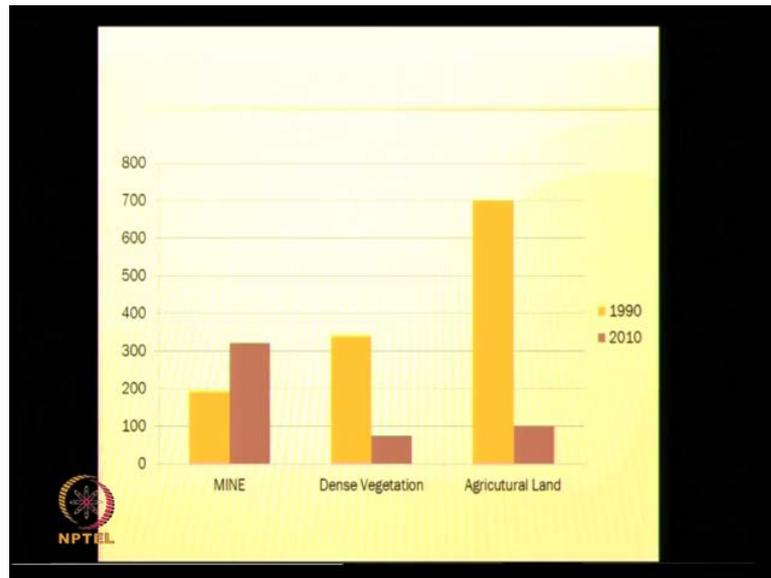
- IIT Madras pays over 15crores a year as per electric bills.
- Per capita consumption of India is 631kWh and that of our hostels is around 900kWh.
- One unit power generation results in the emission of 1.04 Mega kg of CO₂

 NPTEL

Whereas, the per capita consumption of an of India is 631 kilo watt hour, where as our hostel sees 900 kilo watt hour. The main cause of this is students leave their room without switching off the lights, fan, and do not switch off their laptops, they do not switch of their switch off the lights in the quadrangles and the grounds, they do not switch off the switch switch off the washing machines. One unit of power generation consume emits results in the emission of 1.04 mega kg's of CO₂, and there are many case, thank you.

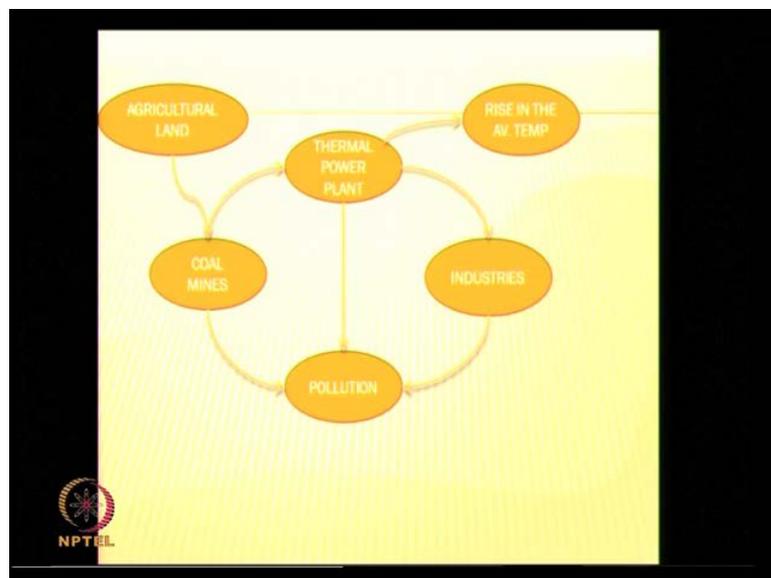
Good morning friends, my name is Nithin Sailesh, today I am going to speak about the pollution in my city Chandrapur. Chandrapur is a city in Maharashtra, with large results of coal and iron ore, it also has 21 coal mines, it is also the home of many industries and one of the India's biggest thermal power plant. Due to rapid growth in industrialization, pollution levels in this city has increased to a great extend and also for the establishment of the industries and coal mines, large areas under agriculture and vegetation have been consumed.

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As you can see from the last 20 years there is a drastic decrease in the area of, area under vegetation and agriculture.

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Also the effluence coming from the coal mines are polluting the water bodies, the smoke from thermal power plant and industries are causing air pollution, also it is giving the rise to more average temperature in this area.

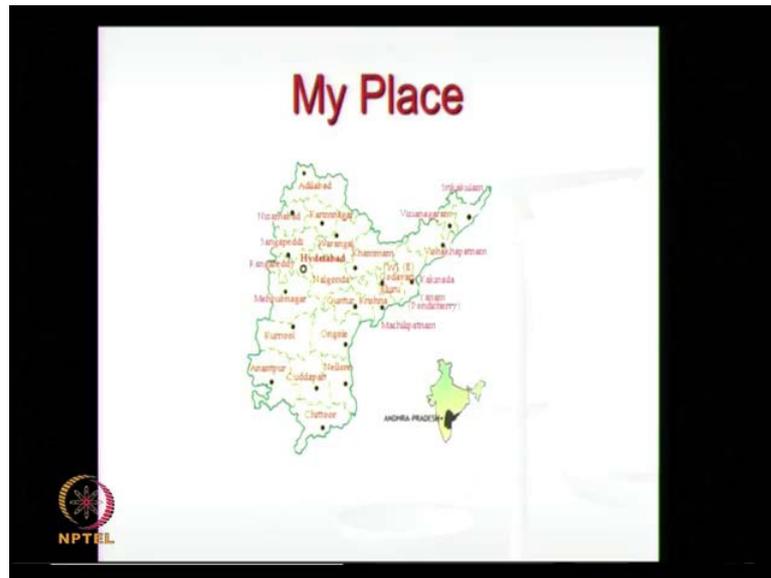
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This is how a typical morning in my city looks like, that is the area near the cement factory filled with dust and this is the area near the thermal power plant lot of smoke, it is also now the fourth most polluted city in India. Thank you very much.

Good morning one and all, I am Aditya, roll number ME09B061, today I would like to discuss and present my views on child labour. Child labour, as you all know refers to employment of children at regular or sustained labour, child labour is a major problem for the development for the developing countries like India. Children work at the cost of the right to education, which leads them permanently trapped in the poverty cycle, without education and literacy need for better paying jobs.

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Now, coming to my state Andhra Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh list the tops the list of highest percentage share of children child labour all over India in the year 1991, these are the statistics.

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Big numbers from Small Hands

- Changes in the magnitude of child labour from 1991 to 2001 in various states of India

State	Child workers 1991	Child workers 2001	Percentage share of State 1991	Percentage share of State 2001
Andhra Pradesh	1661940	1363339	14.7	10.8
Bihar	942245	1117500	8.3	8.8
Madhya Pradesh	1352563	1065259	11	8.4
Rajasthan	774199	1262570	6.9	10
Uttar Pradesh	1410086	1927997	12.5	15.2

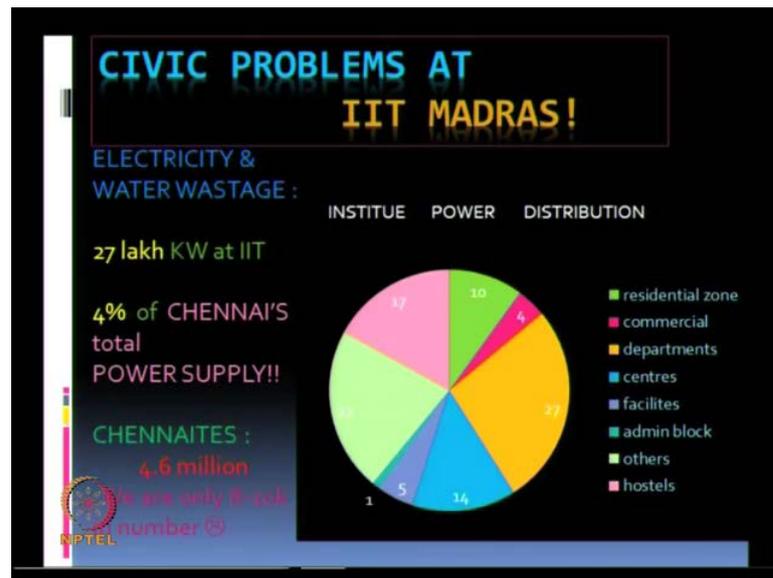
The NPTEL logo is visible in the bottom left corner of the slide.

And in the 2001 these are the statistics, as we see Andhra Pradesh came down from 14.7 percent to 10.8 percent, but I would not call like a good development, because for a developing country like India it is very important to avoid child labour. And also, I would also like to mention about Uttar Pradesh, which is showing a continuous increase

in the percentage of child labour. And most of the children who work come from rural families, for them attending school is foregoing is source of income for the family. I would like to end with the famous quote 'child is father of the man', thank you.

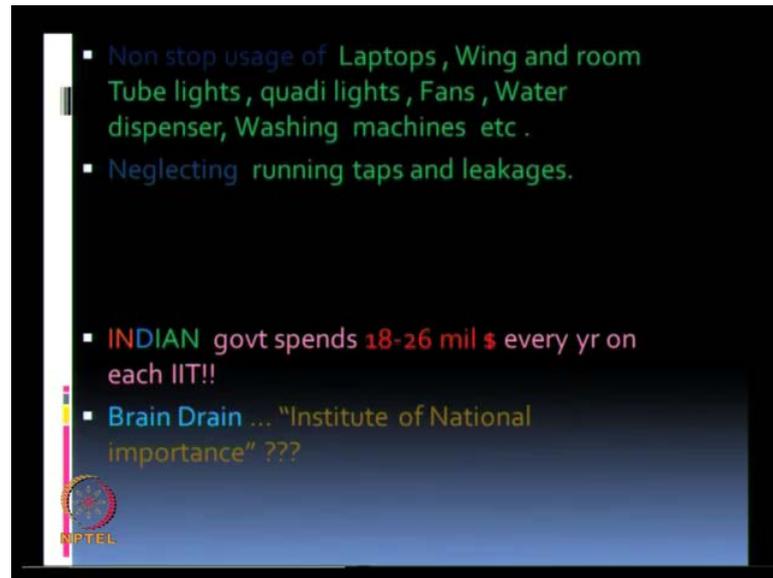
I wish you all good morning, my name is Souravnath. So, let as discuss about this civil problem at I I T madras.

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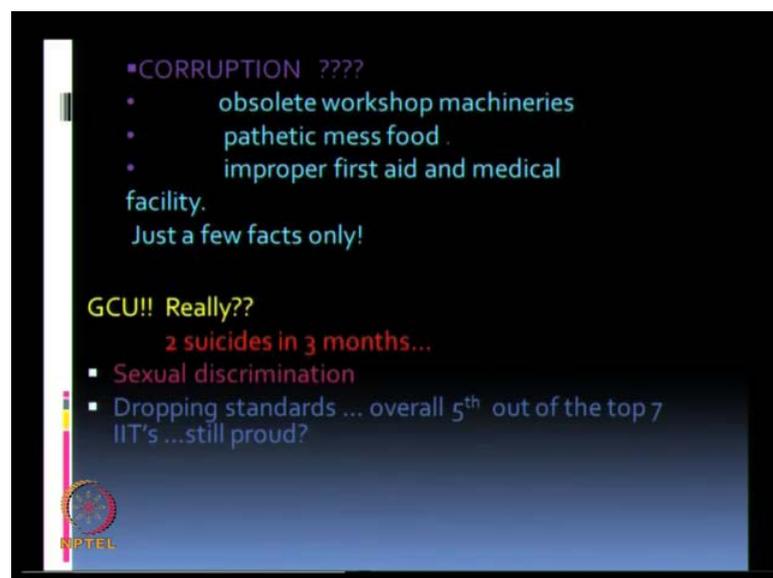
On the right side you can see the power allocation at our institute; the total number comes up to 27 lakh kilo watts, which is 4 percent of the Chennai total power supply. Now, this percentage starts looking huge when we see from the population point of view, the Chennai are four point six million whereas, we are at the maximum ten thousand here at I I T madras.

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Now, why would not there be so huge power losses, when there are 24 hours nonstop running laptops, water dispenser, washing machines, etcetera. And how many of us really check the running taps and faulty leakages? Now, it is a fact that Indian government spends about 18 to 26 million dollars, every year on each I I T, now how will the Indian the Indian economy concerns beside from these institute of national importance, when every one of us want to work abroad, another aspect that we can draw from the above fact is corruption.

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I I T madras was form by Hindu German collaboration in 1960, since then the workshop have maintained to preserve the machines without any modifications and the CCW get away with it by giving a contracts to incompetent caterers. There no first aid kid at hostels and medical facilities which have lead to consequences, these are just a few facts. And the guidance and counselling unit, I do not think so it is up to the task, because they were two suicides in three months recently. Now sexual discrimination are recent, different friend of mine ad wrote a blog how is his day starts with and ends in fear, now this shows the indifference now this shows the indifference of the institute of highest education standards on such matters, thank you.

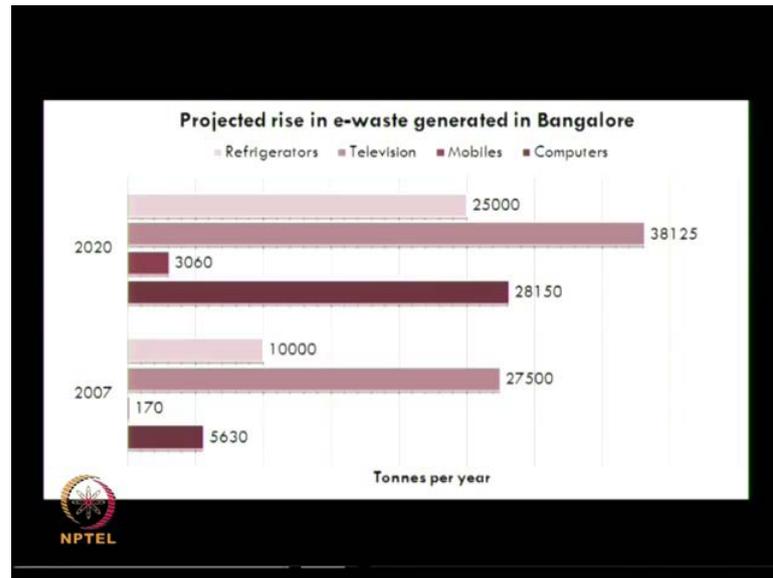
Good morning everyone, my name is Nishanth and my roll number is E10B068, I am here to speak about rapidly growing problem of electronic waste or e waste in Bangalore. Bangalore is known as the silicon valley of India.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:33)



It is home to nearly 10300 software companies, and 36 hardware units, and it generates about 50000 metric tons of e waste every year. e waste is extremely toxic, this image shows e waste being secreted at e paresara in Bangalore.

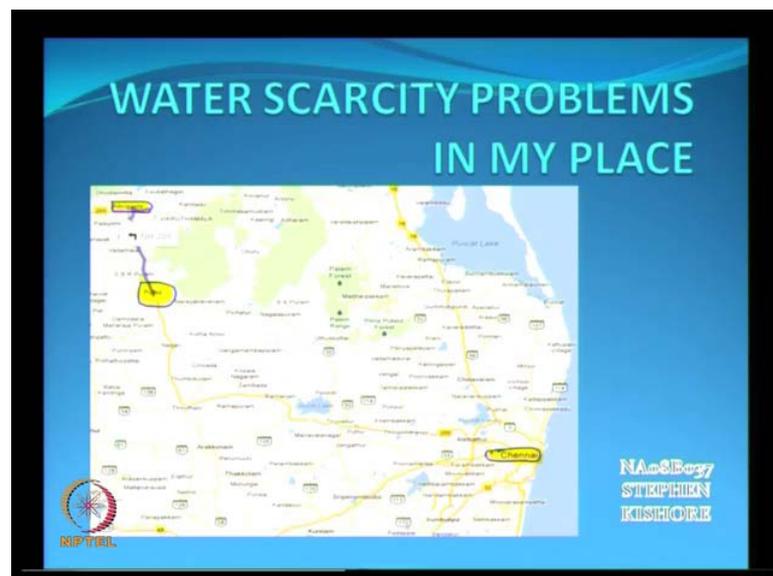
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Compare the data of the year 2007 and 2020, at this rate if this continuous then, this is where will be ending up if you do not take from action as soon as possible, thank you.

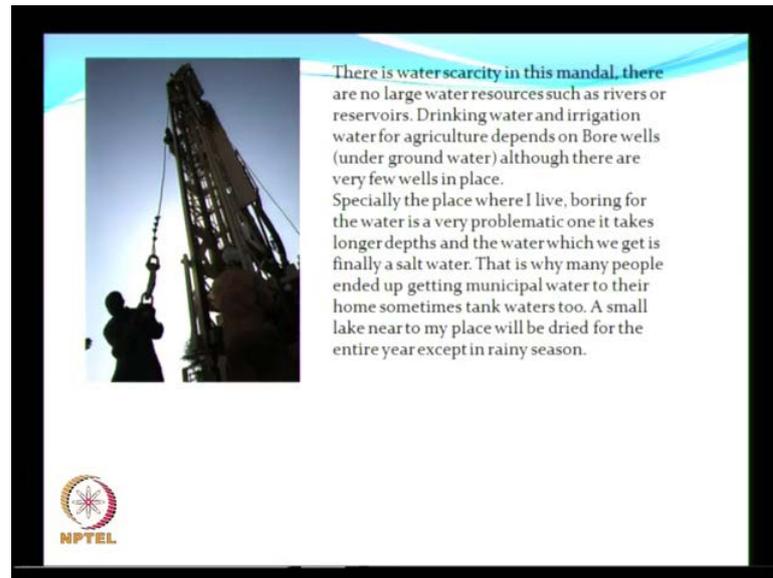
Good morning everyone, I am Stephen Kishore, roll number NA08037, today I am here to discuss about the water scarcity problems in my place town called Puthur.

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Puthur is a place, is a town located in the Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh, and it is famous for bone setting hospitals.

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There is water scarcity in this mandal, there are no large water resources such as rivers or reservoirs. Drinking water and irrigation water for agriculture depends on Bore wells (under ground water) although there are very few wells in place. Specially the place where I live, boring for the water is a very problematic one it takes longer depths and the water which we get is finally a salt water. That is why many people ended up getting municipal water to their home sometimes tank waters too. A small lake near to my place will be dried for the entire year except in rainy season.



Though it is a municipality and main town, it has a few water scarcity problem in an area and I am most aware of it, because we had those problems in our. And specially place where I live boring of the water is a very problematic one, because as soon the boring will get the longer depth and water which we gets is finally is salt water, that is why many people end up getting the water tanks, and home, and sometimes water tank too. The small lake near to my place is, which is, which will be dry for the entire year expect the rainy season or a heavy monsoon season. This water scarcity in this mainly due to the lack of reservoirs in rivers, drinking, for a drinking water and irrigation water, for a drinking water and irrigation water for agriculture depends on bore wells, although there are very few place, few wells in our place.

Good morning friends, I am Alfred, my roll number is E10B052, I will come here to talk about the solid waste management in my home town which is Salem district in central part of Tamilnadu.

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Salem Corporation:

- Salem Corporation – 60 wards & 91.34 sq. kms
- 120 - 150 Giga tons of garbage per year at the rate of 15 - 18 kilo tons per day per acre



Problems faced:

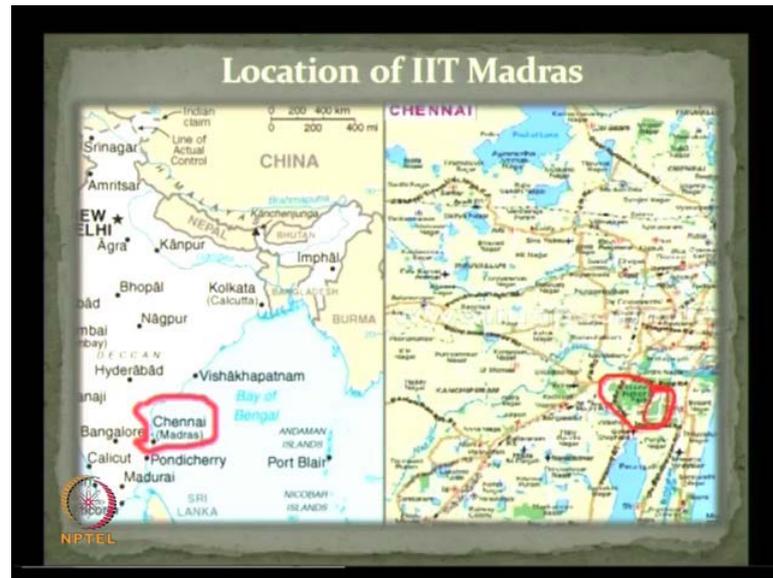
- People dump garbage without classification
- Failure of periodic removal of garbage
- Miscreants burning the waste – toxic waste – respiratory problem



It is an average Indian city with 60 wards and spread about approximately 90 square kilometers, but generates 120 to 150 gigatonnes of garbage every year. The main problem is people dump garbage without classifying and corporation workers fail to remove the garbage periodically, and some miscreants burn the garbage resulting in toxic gases causing respiratory problems. The corporation is trying to solve this problem, but creating a solid waste management plan and underground drainage project as proposed, those create awareness problem, but finally, the responsibility lies with the people. And I would like to acknowledge the Hindu, Wikipedia, Salem Corporation, and Salem Jilla for the contribution, thank you.

Good morning everyone, I am Pranav, my roll number is EE10B008, today I am going to talk about an affect of miss improper garbage management in my college that is; I I T Madras.

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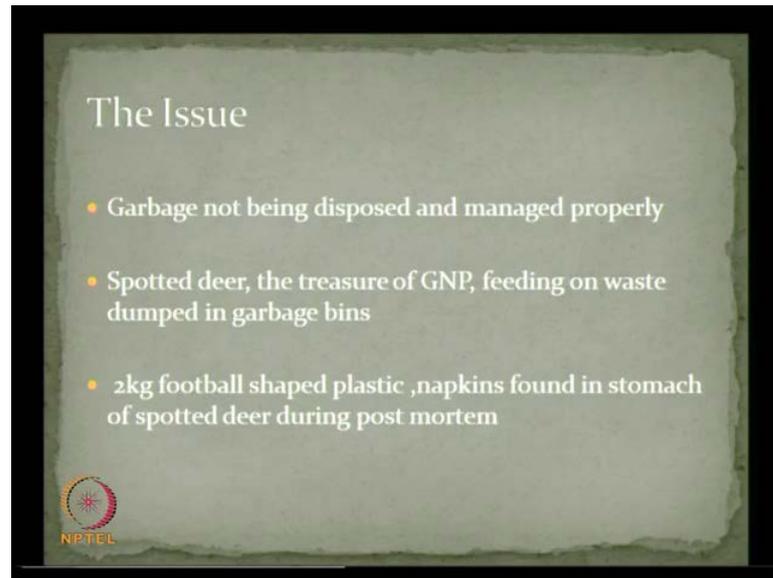
We know that IIT Madras is located in Chennai, it is an integral part of Guindy national park, and serves and won to several species of wild animals such as, deer and black bucks.

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This is, this picture is taken by me few days ago, it shows the backyard of student facilitation centre; commonly known as Gurunath here by people, most of most of the garbage here is contains plastics and other non bio degradable materials, which are very harmful on consume.

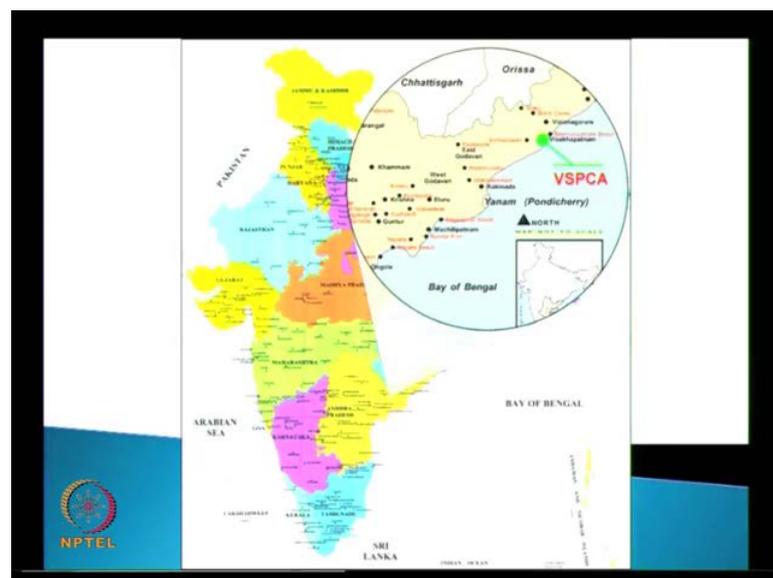
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Very large quantity of such material is found in the stomach of deer during their post-mortem, which is a very sad thing. As responsible people we should protect our wild life and we should find solution to this problem at the early age, thank you.

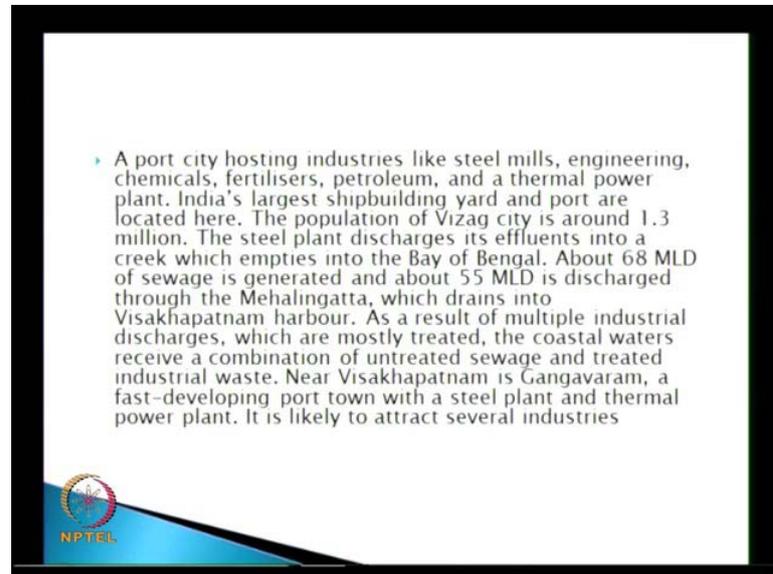
Good morning one and all, my name is Tharun, my roll number is 10B082, I am here to speak about the marine pollution from the place where I came from that is Vishakapattinam.

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Here you can see the India map where the magnified image shows the place where I came from that is place Vishakapattinam.

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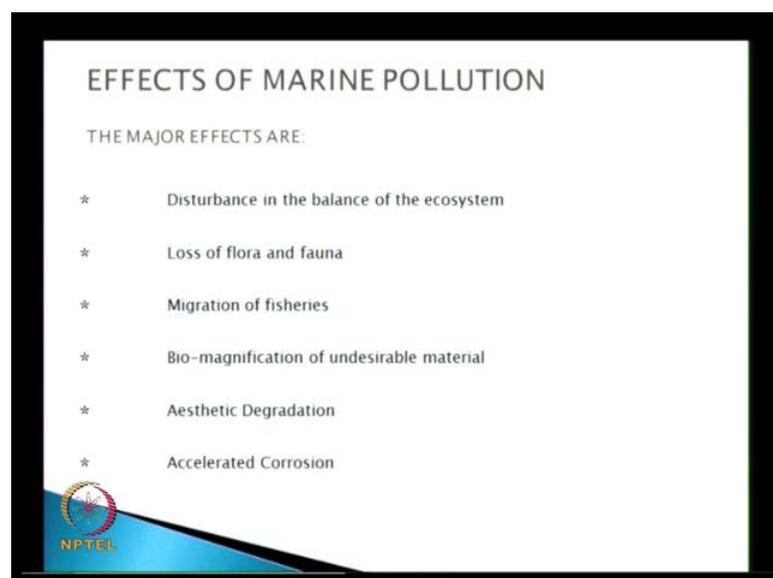


▶ A port city hosting industries like steel mills, engineering, chemicals, fertilisers, petroleum, and a thermal power plant. India's largest shipbuilding yard and port are located here. The population of Vizag city is around 1.3 million. The steel plant discharges its effluents into a creek which empties into the Bay of Bengal. About 68 MLD of sewage is generated and about 55 MLD is discharged through the Mehalingatta, which drains into Visakhapatnam harbour. As a result of multiple industrial discharges, which are mostly treated, the coastal waters receive a combination of untreated sewage and treated industrial waste. Near Visakhapatnam is Gangavaram, a fast-developing port town with a steel plant and thermal power plant. It is likely to attract several industries



Vishakapattinam is a port city which has lot of imports and exports, but on the other hand we also have the loop holes like marine pollution, where the sewage is about 55 MLD and totally of 68 MLD that contains about 80 percent of total sewage is dumped into the major water bodies like oceans and seas.

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EFFECTS OF MARINE POLLUTION

THE MAJOR EFFECTS ARE:

- * Disturbance in the balance of the ecosystem
- * Loss of flora and fauna
- * Migration of fisheries
- * Bio-magnification of undesirable material
- * Aesthetic Degradation
- * Accelerated Corrosion

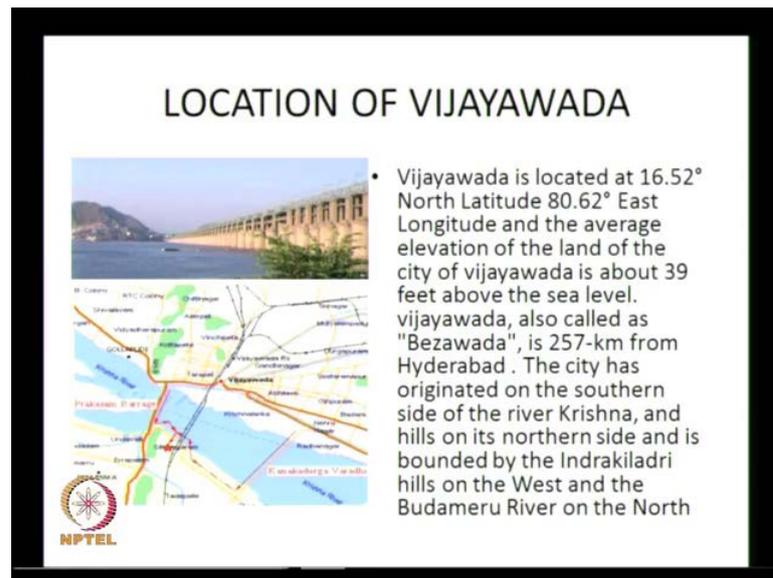


Vishakapattinam is majorly consists of lot of industries like steel plant, extra. So, lot.. So, the major effects of the marine marine pollution are as follows thank you.

Hi friends, good morning every one, I am Seshu, and my roll number is C10B019, I live in the city called Vijayawada.

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LOCATION OF VIJAYAWADA



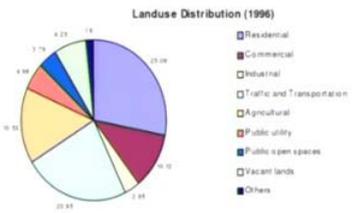
- Vijayawada is located at 16.52° North Latitude 80.62° East Longitude and the average elevation of the land of the city of vijayawada is about 39 feet above the sea level. vijayawada, also called as "Bezawada", is 257-km from Hyderabad . The city has originated on the southern side of the river Krishna, and hills on its northern side and is bounded by the Indrakiladri hills on the West and the Budameru River on the North

And you can see the location is basically located near the Krishna River, I want to speak the same civic problem of Vijayawada.

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Over population in the city

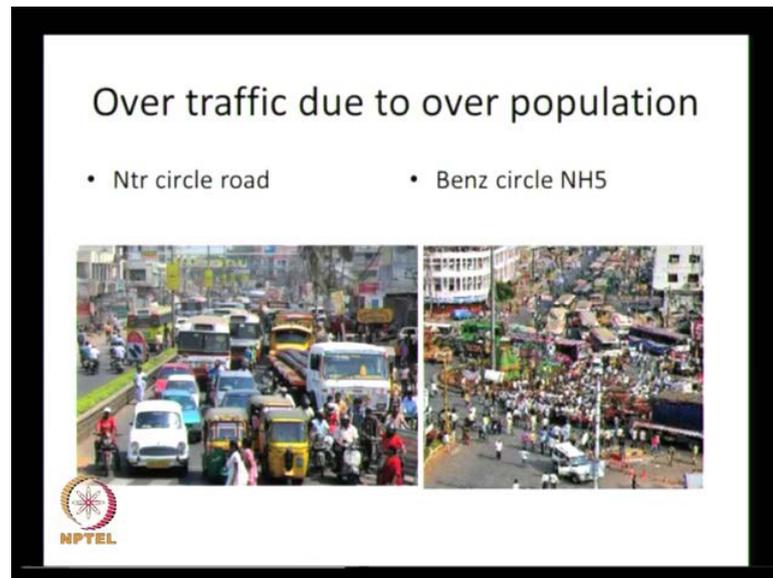
Year	Population (lakh)	Annual exponential growth rate (%)
1981	4.61	4.5
1991	7.01	5.2
2001	8.45	2.1
2005 (Estimated)	10.01	1.5
2011 (Projected)*	11.77	1.3



Composition	Population increase during				
	Year	1981-91	% of total	1991-2001	% of total
Natural		97300	38%	80,000	53%
Immigration increase		100000	40%	69455	47%
Jurisdictional change		50000	20%	-	-
Total increase		247300		149455	

Just like over population in the city, most of the city population is students, many of the students who are in plus one and plus two level come to Vijayawada for studies and this increase the highly, and this increase the population in city. So, most of the population increase in due to the migration increase.

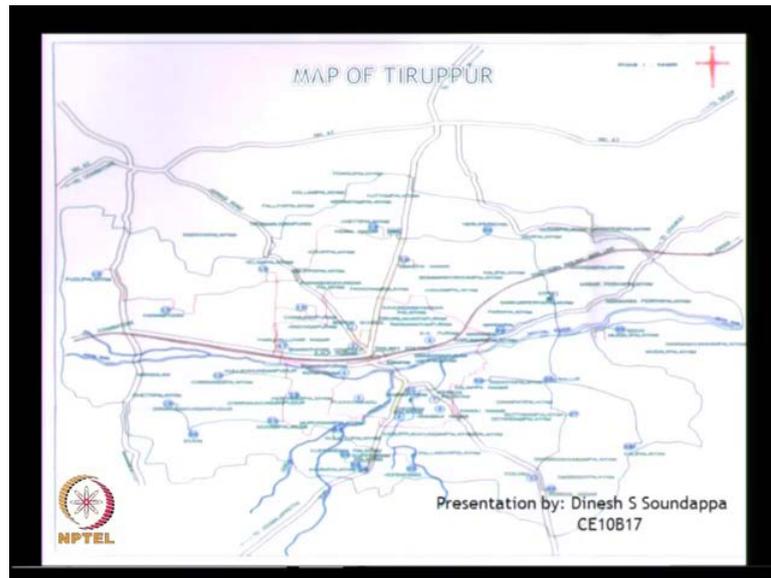
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So, this led to a over traffic issue and also the place, lack of place for living, this is the over traffic due to the overpopulation near the Benz and nor road, this is the very important road in the city as it is a national highway five. Many accidents occur in the city due to the over traffic issue and over population issue. As a result many of the other issues like water scarcity also occur in Vijayawada x some rural areas. So, please be safe, thank you.

Good morning to one and all, I am Dinesh Koundappa and my roll number is CE10B17I, I am from Tiruppur district.

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And here in the map of Tiruppur, you can see the river Noida its indicated in blue line. I came to now the this was the river and not a sewage line only when I was in seventh standard. Yes, water pollution is the biggest problem in Tiruppur.

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Tiruppur also called the Manchester on India it is, because it is one of the world largest garment manufacturer. I am sure you can understand the huge amount of cloth which is to be coloured every day, and colouring of cloth required water and plenty of water once, once this water use for dyeing cloth it cannot be use for domestic purpose and this is the

major reason for pollution in Tiruppur, and there are many initiatives taken by the government to solve the issue.

(Refer Slide Time: 37:02)



Tiruppur Water Supply and Sewerage Project
Salient Features
Water Quantity to be supplied - 185 Million Liters per Day
Concession Period - 30 years
Cost of the Project - Rs 10230 Million

- **Debt** - Rs 6138 Million
- **Equity** - Rs 3227 Million
- **Sub-Debt** -Rs 865 Million

State Support

- Equity Rs 300 million
- Sub-Debt Rs 250 million
- Debt Service Reserve Fund Rs 500 million
- Water Shortage Period Fund Rs 710 million
- Strong support for obtaining regulatory & other requirements

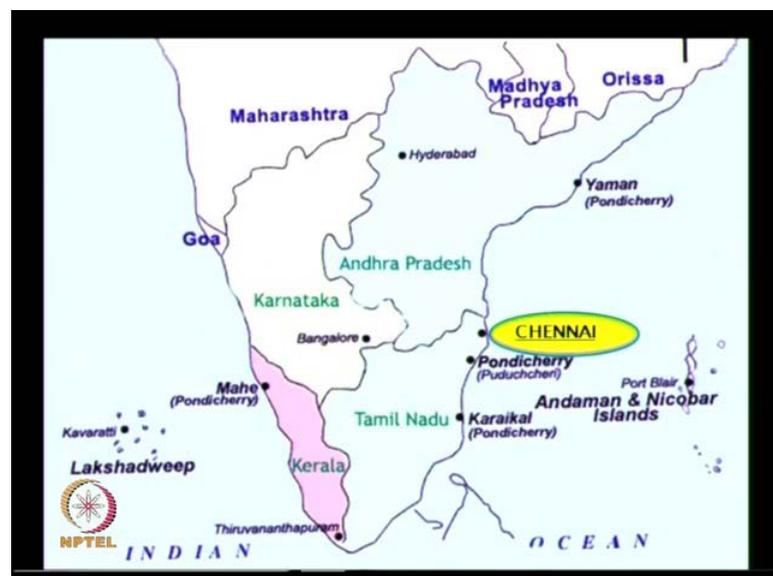
THANK YOU



And in 2011 this project was launched and you can see the magnificence of the project by the numbers shown here, I guess there will be soon a solution to this issue, and I guess there will be a harmony between men and water and Tiruppur, thank you.

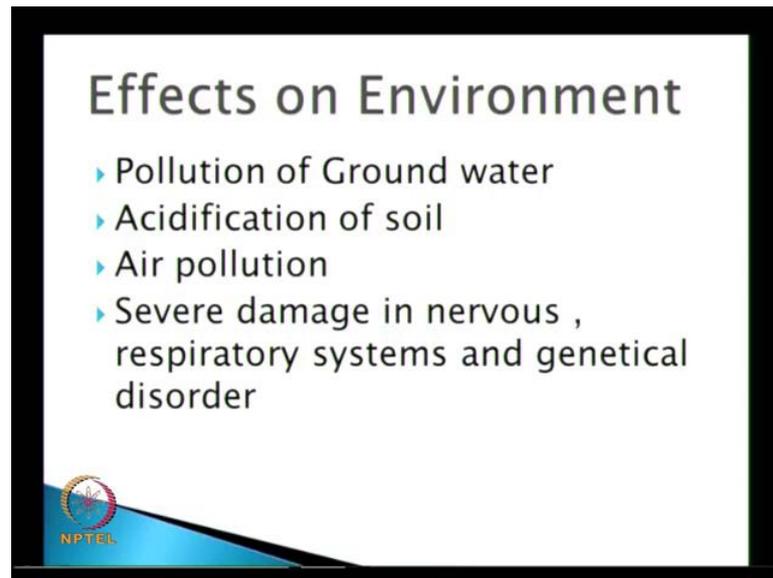
Hi friends, good morning good morning all of you, I am Irfan Habib, my roll number is AE10B041, today I am here to talk something about e pollution in Chennai.

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As in map it is located in east coast of India, and e pollution is one of the most, one of the main problems which Chennai facing, and since it is a prime city in India it is too important. Mainly e waste are electric or electronic component which are unwanted, and it mainly contains large amount of lead and other heavy metals and those are toxicant, non bio degradable.

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So, it can leads to, it can effect badly to environment; like pollutants, it pollutes ground water, it increases acidity of soil, it cause air pollution, and it also damages our nervous and respiratory system and it causes genetical disorder.

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As in the graph, the growth of e waste in Chennai is exponential, by this year e waste will almost increase by one thousand tonnes as statistics shows, thank you.

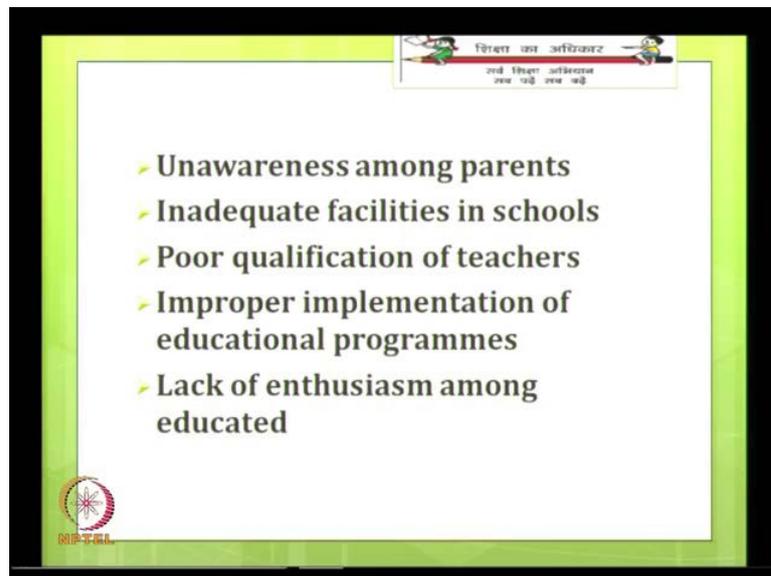
Hi friends a very good morning to all, I am Jadhav Dattatreya and my roll number AE10B042, today I am here to speak a few words in the topic illiteracy in my district. My district is Adilabad is located in the northern parts of Andhra Pradesh as you can see from the map.

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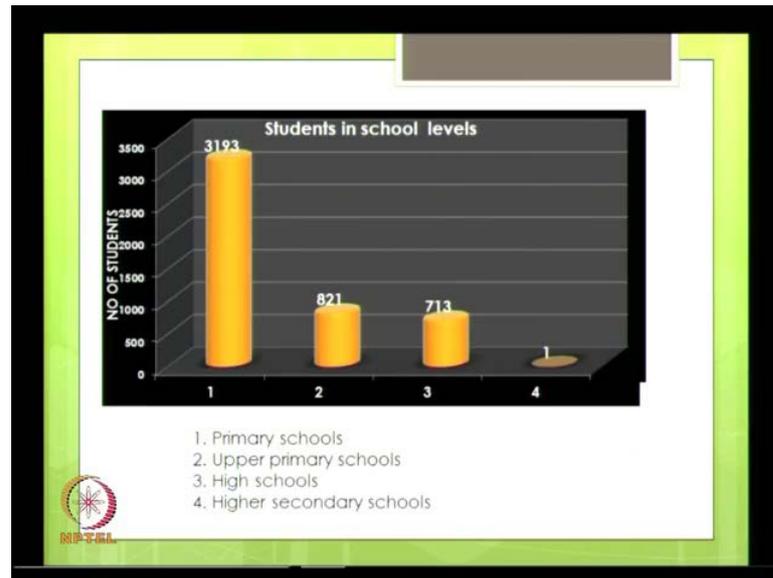
Illiteracy in my district is a result of many factors, my district is full of tribal people and, because of this many parents do not know what education is and what education can do to their children. The schools are very few in count and also they are very pathetic facilities, the teacher qualification who are employed there are very poor and the implementation of educational program like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are also very pathetic, lack of enthusiasm among the educated people like us to educate and to illiterate literate the people there is also very hardly seen.

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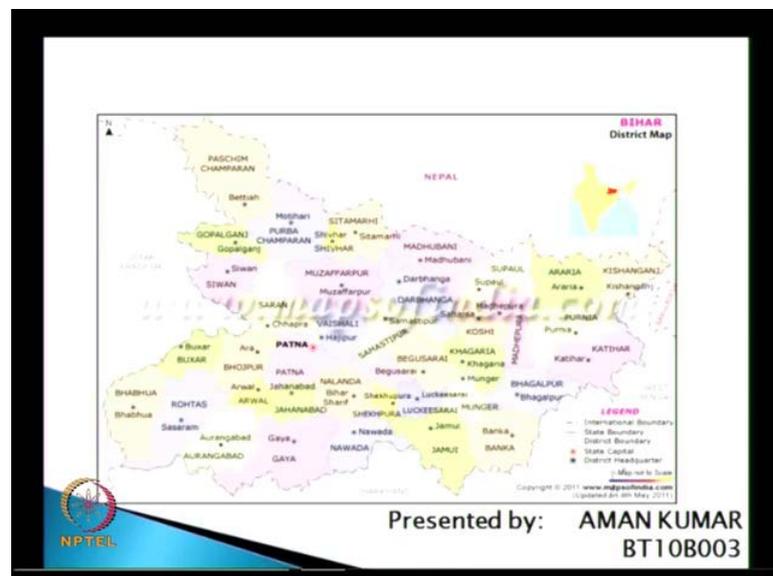
And this is leading many people and students there to be illiterate.

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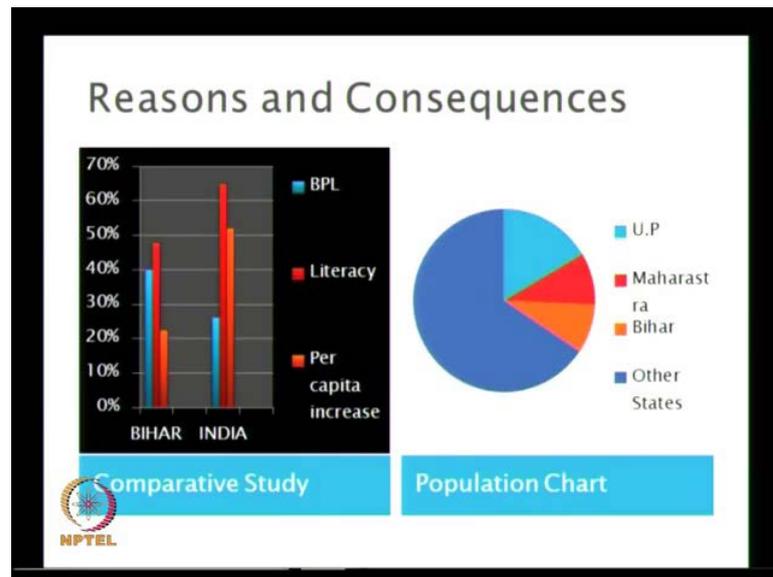
Here are some statistics of the students going to different levels of school in a village name (()) in my district, thank you.

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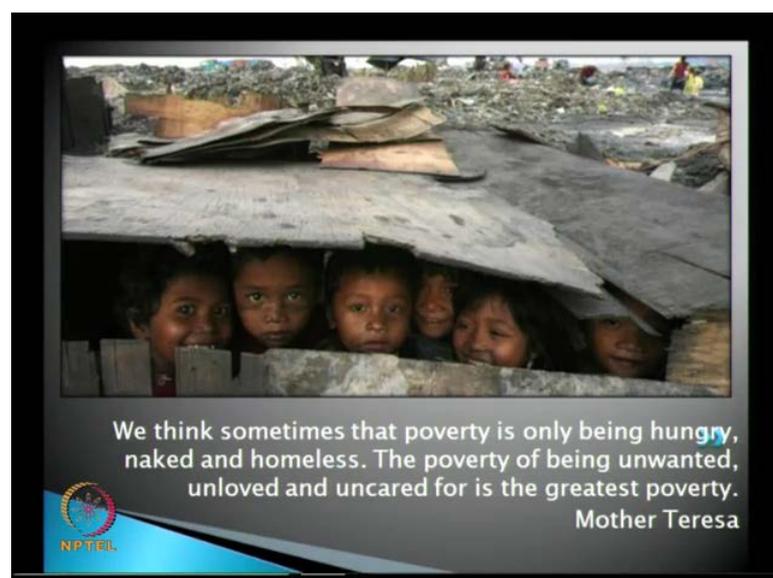
Good morning everybody, I am Avan Kumar, I am come from a place Patna in Bihar and today, I am going to talk about topic poverty. Poverty is a condition when people are not able to meet the basic requirements of life.

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If you look at the graph, when Bihar is much more behind, is lacking behind in terms of literacy and per capital increase than the average of India. The reason why Bihar is entangled in the web of poverty is that, after the partition in year two thousand all most all of it is resources got lost to Jharkand, and we were left with only a huge man power being the third largest state in the highly populated state in the country.

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The one who are mostly effected by this are these children who are even deprived of love, care and nutrition. And finally, I would like to conclude this by quoting mother

Teresa that, within some time that poverty is only being hungry, naked, and homeless, but the poverty of being unwanted and unloved is the greatest poverty, thank you and have a nice day.

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A Civic Problem in My Place

**FACTIONISM
IN
ANANTAPUR**

Factionism is

- Phenomenon of continued violence.
- May be between two groups, families and even between father and son.



Good morning one and all, my place is Anantapur and I chosen the civic problem factionism in Anantapur. Probably, many of few might not know what factionism exactly is, this is scope of continued violence or rivalry among two groups or families, or families between may be father and son, it is phenomenon of continued violence exactly.

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❖ Faction Violence can spread beyond the village or geographical area.

Innocent & Neutral persons lose their lives and property.

Factionists kill Opponents & their followers generally.

They resort to -Criminal Activities
-Indulge in illegal Activities
-Get addicted to
CRIME & MONEY.



Two families OR groups -Fall into enmity(EVERLASTING)



So, in this map I will be showing highlighted area as Anantapur and this my place, it is located south west part of Andhra Pradesh. Normally, the factionist violence can be spread among the village or more through the geographical area, and due to this innocent and natural people will be forced to join among any of the either groups, even they do not want to and this may cause their lost property and life. Generally, the factionist kill their opponents and followers, and they even resort to criminal activities, indulge in illegal activities, and they get addicted to crime and money, and they settle various land settlements and the transaction will be in crores of rupees. And the two families were groups will be will have an everlasting enmity and they that exists between the father and fathers, continuous in the next generation and so on.

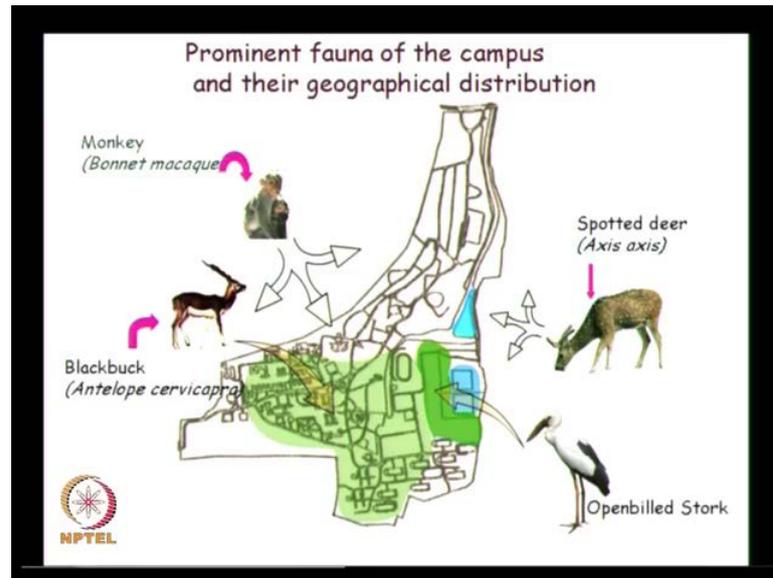
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And this is a picture of, this is a picture taken from the movie Rakthacharitra directed by ram Gopal Varma, keeping in the view of the factionism in Anantapur.

Good morning everyone my name is Rajeev, today I am going to give presentation on threats to animal lives in I I T madras. Our I I T madras is a home for many animals like Monkeys, Deers, Black Bucks and over hundred species of birds.

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Many times due to our carelessness and selfish reason we cause threats to their lives, one of the most common problem is disposing of plastics waste.

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The plastic waste cannot be digested by the any of the animals, which will cause them a serious threat to their lives. This tables shows the population of Blackbucks and Deers over year.

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Table Showing Population of deer and blackbuck

S.No	Year	Blackbuck	Deer
1	Before 2003	more than 100	Plenty
2	2003	About 20	Around 300
3	2006	15	200
4	2009	21	Around 60
5	Right Now	12	Less than 50

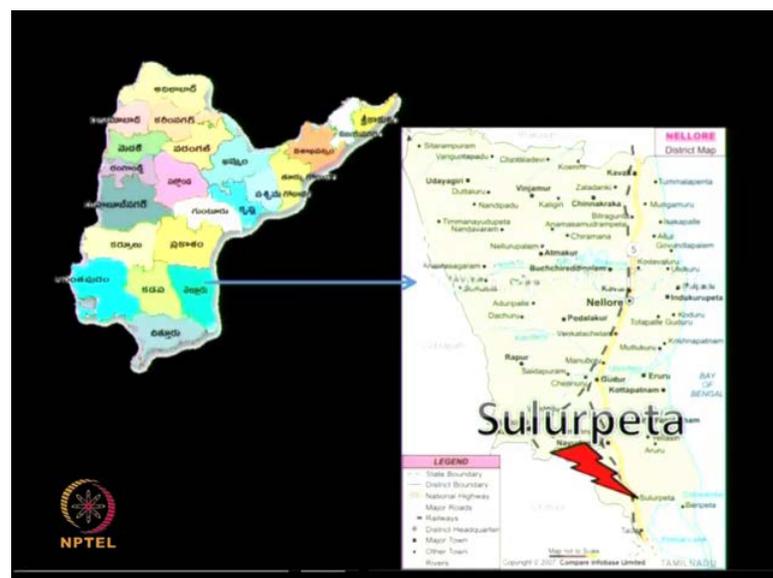
**“Humans driving extinction faster
than species can evolve”**



We can see that, the population has gradually reduced. The reason why the population of Blackbuck is reduce is due to construction of buildings in open areas, open areas are necessary for the breeding of blackbuck blackbucks. Due to the construction of building in all open areas the blackbuck population is reduced, thank you.

Good morning one and all, my name is B Praveen Kumar, my roll number is NA 10B055I, I am here to say about the major problem in my home town Sulurpeta.

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The major problems are caused by the factories, they are primary source of loss in agriculture land, health problems, air pollution, water pollution, loss in agriculture land due to soil pollution. Soil pollution may alter the plant metabolism and reduce the crop field yields. The health problems occur air pollution and water pollution.

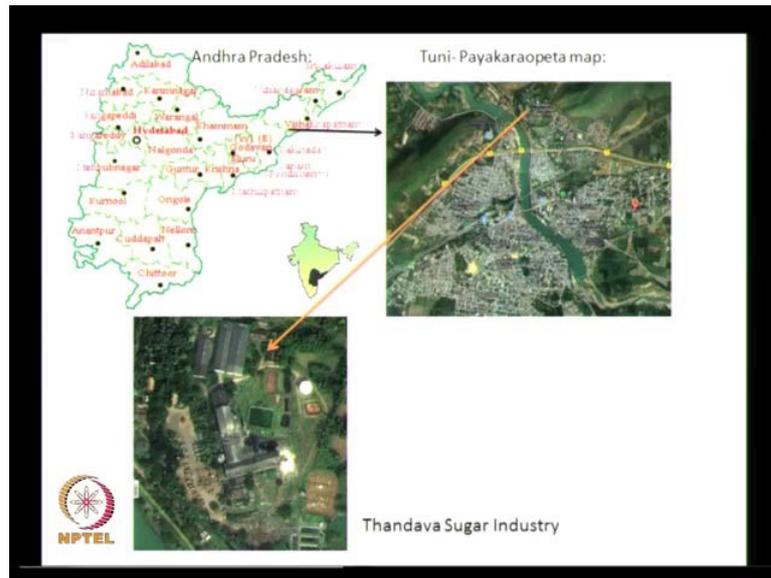
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The health problems affecting to the people through air pollution are asthma attack, cancer, irritation of eyes, nose, mouth, etcetera. And the health problem caused by the water pollution are typhoid, rashes, and respiratory infections, and there is no doubt that excessive level of pollution are causing a lot of damage to human and animals plants including tropical rain forest. And there is one more problem, the air pollution causes acid rains the acid rain kills the trees, destroy the leaves, and plants, thank you.

Hi friends, good morning to all, my name is Ranjith (()) and my roll number is BT10B070, I came from his small town Payakaraopeta, you can see it a map the major.

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The major problem faced by the people in Payakaraopeta is air pollution and water pollution. 52 percent of this population, pollution is due to the industries. There is a sugar industry nearby my town, the air quality given by the Andhra Pradesh pollution control board is red colour, which in gets unhealthy you can see through the table.

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Air Quality Index (AQI) Values	Levels of Health Concerns	Colors
When the AQI is in this range:	Air quality conditions are:	As symbolized by this color:
0 to 50	Good	Green
51 to 100	Moderate	Yellow
101 to 150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Orange
151 to 200	Unhealthy	Red
201 to 300	Very Unhealthy	Purple
301 to 500	Hazardous	Maroon

Air Quality Index Levels of Health Concerns	Numerical Value	Meaning
Good	0 to 50	Air quality is considered satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk.
Moderate	51 to 100	Air quality is acceptable; however, for some pollutants there may be a moderate health concern for a very small number of people who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	101 to 150	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is not likely to be affected.
Unhealthy	151 to 200	Everyone may begin to experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
Very Unhealthy	201 to 300	Health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population is more likely to be affected.
Hazardous	301 to 500	Health alert: everyone may experience more serious health effects.

This this air quality index values are tabulated through the following formulae. Let us consider the air quality index as one seventy one at my place then,

(Refer Slide Time: 47:33)

C_{low}	C_{high}	I_{low}	I_{high}	Category
0	15.4	0	50	Good
15.5	40.4	51	100	Moderate
40.5	65.4	101	150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups
65.5	150.4	151	200	Unhealthy
150.5	250.4	201	300	Very Unhealthy
250.5	350.4	301	400	Hazardous

$$I = \frac{I_{high} - I_{low}}{C_{high} - C_{low}}(C - C_{low}) + I_{low}$$

is used, where:

- I = the (Air Quality) index;
- C = the pollutant concentration
- C_{low} = the concentration breakpoint that is $\leq C$;
- C_{high} = the concentration breakpoint that is $\geq C$;
- I_{low} = the index breakpoint corresponding to C_{low} ;
- I_{high} = the index breakpoint corresponding to C_{high}

Let us consider the air quality index be 171 as it is under unhealthy (red colour) category.
So according to formula..,

$$171 = (200-151)*(C-65.5)/(150.4-65.5)+151$$

$$20 = (C-65.5)*49/84.9$$

$$C = 100.15$$

If the air quality conditions were good, the average fine particle concentration would be 12.0 micrograms per cubic meter. But it is 100.15 micrograms per cubic meter.



We understand through this calculation as the average fine particle concentration as 100.15 micro gram micro grams per cube. Actually take good level of health concern it should be 12 micro grams for per cube, the health issues are asthma, respiratory types etcetera, thank you.

Good morning friends, I am here to present the civil civic problem in my home town Nellore. Nellore is situated in south east of Andhra Pradesh and located in banks of river Pena. Nellore is well known for jewellery products and famous temples.

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ILLITERACY IN NELLORE

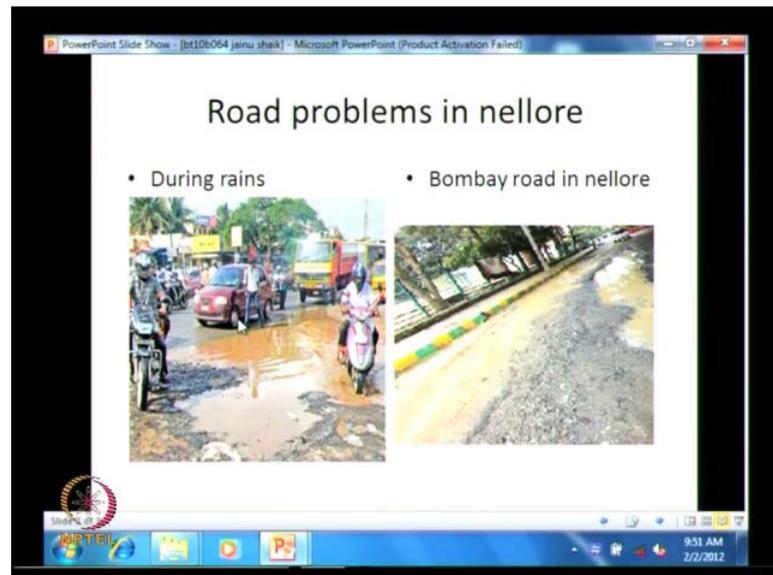
Nellore City	Total	Male	Female
Population	505,258	257,043	248,215
Literates	387,192	205,988	181,204
Children (0-6)	42,041	21,701	20,340
Average Literacy (%)	83.59	87.53	79.52
Sexratio	966		
Child Sexratio	937		

Nellore Metropolitan	Total	Male	Female
Population	564,148	286,070	278,078
Literates	425,632	226,196	199,436
Children (0-6)	48,393	24,802	23,591
Average Literacy (%)	82.53	86.58	78.37
Sexratio	972		
Child Sexratio	951		



So, Nellore is one of the fastest developing city in A P, but the illiteracy rate is very high. So, as from this table almost have similar in the average literacy of the Nellore city and metropolitan city, when it is changes from city to metropolitan city. So, have.. So, there are some many problems in Nellore one of the major problem in Nellore is road problems.

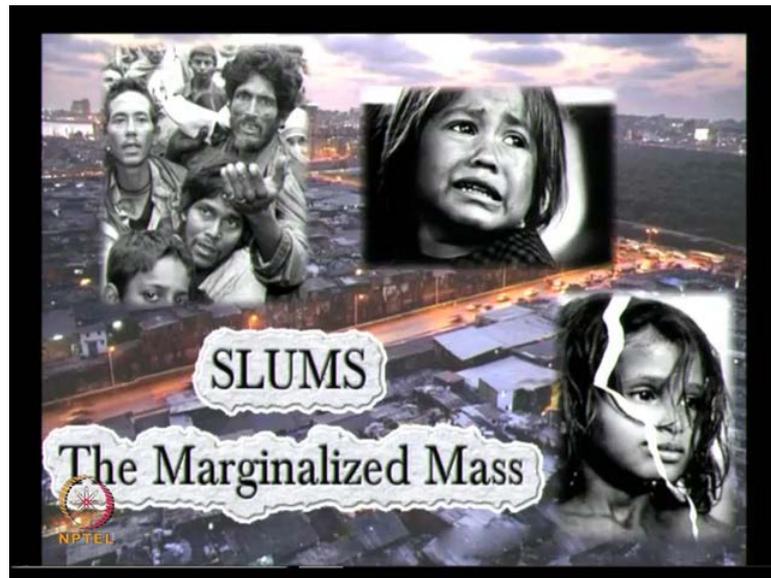
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You can see in this slides two road two roads are there, one is near my home town Vethapalayam road and Bombay road in Nellore. So, actually the roads are very worst, during rain time it has become very worst, people feel very bad when travelling from one place to another place. So, these are the some problems in my home town, thank you.

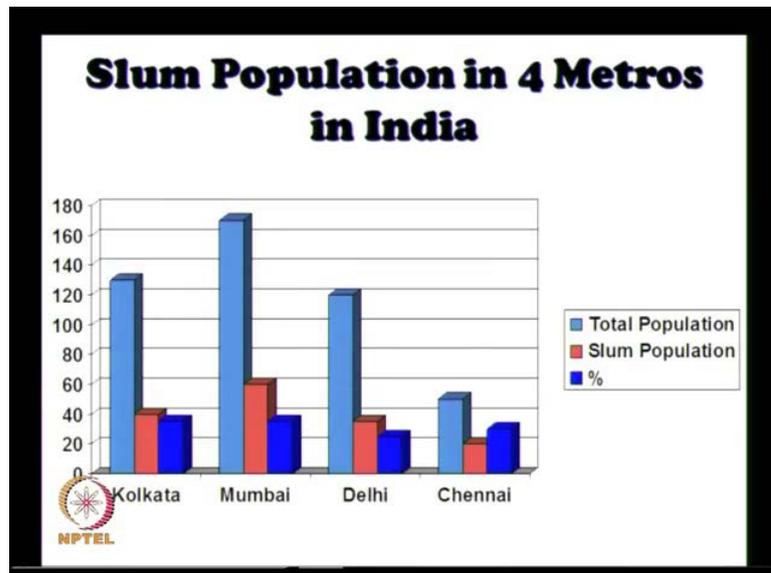
Hello, I wish one and all present here a very fine good morning. My name is Gokul, my roll number is CH10B017, from my childhood I used to feel very happy feeling that my city is one of the best city in India,

(Refer Slide Time: 49:52)



But when I see these slums I used to feel that, why cannot these be eradicated. Yes, slums are one of the major civil problem in my city. Slums are habitation on misused land of government, private and municipal council, and they are characterised by serious lack of basic enmities.

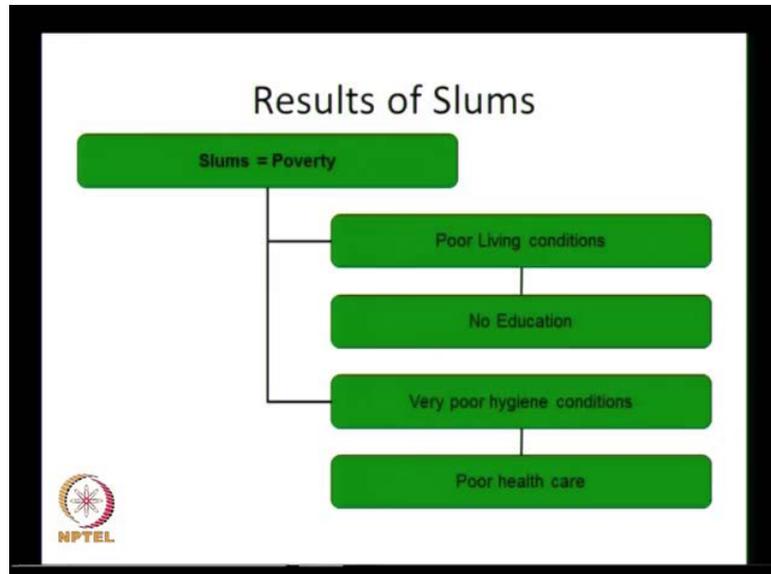
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Slum population, the Chennai total city population is around 60 million and the slum population in Chennai is around 20 million, which is almost 30 percent of the total

population. The basic problem of slums are child abuse, malnutrition and it it even some times, it is origin for crime.

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Now, these are the result of slums, slums are even even it they can even be called as poverty, and these are the results poor living condition, no education, very poor hygiene and poor health care. So, I hope this will be eradicated. Thank you

(Refer Slide Time: 51:13)



Good morning friends, I am Rohan Bendre, BT10B036. As you can see from the map I hale from the busy city of Mumbai. Mumbai is the city that never sleeps, the map on the

right shows the road network of the city. Living in Mumbai is a lot of fun, as long as those roads do not start filling up with vehicles. Yes, today I am going to talk about the traffic in Mumbai.

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Traffic, Mumbai in the recent year has become synonymous to traffic, daily office goers do not get irritated by nothing else as much as traffic. Traffic also has another drastic impact on the life of Mumbai, which is road rage.

(Refer Slide Time: 52:15)

As in 2008

	Two wheelers	Cars	Bus	Taxi	Rickshaw	Total
Greater Mumbai	647892	409120	12290	58049	104104	1294940
Thane	572827	250899	8695	14014	104321	1110107
Raigad	128287	43457	719	8659	18911	227106
Total = 26,32,153						

As in 2011

	Two wheelers	Cars	Bus	Taxi	Rickshaw	Total
Greater Mumbai	865466	507408	13239	58813	108812	1631837
Thane	834457	353694	11529	28420	117348	1563887
Raigad	200119	68775	964	11333	20298	347100
Total = 35,42,824						

NPTEL -population of traffic on roads!

People lose their cool and get involved in fights, causing harm to person as well as property. A traffic signal is like an orchestra of honking car horns leading to a lot of noise pollution. These figure show the total number of vehicle on Mumbai road comparing them in 2008 and 2011, and an unsustainable increase of 10 lakh in 3 years. Over population of human can be controlled now using certain productive majors, but what about over population on roads? It is time we all start thinking.

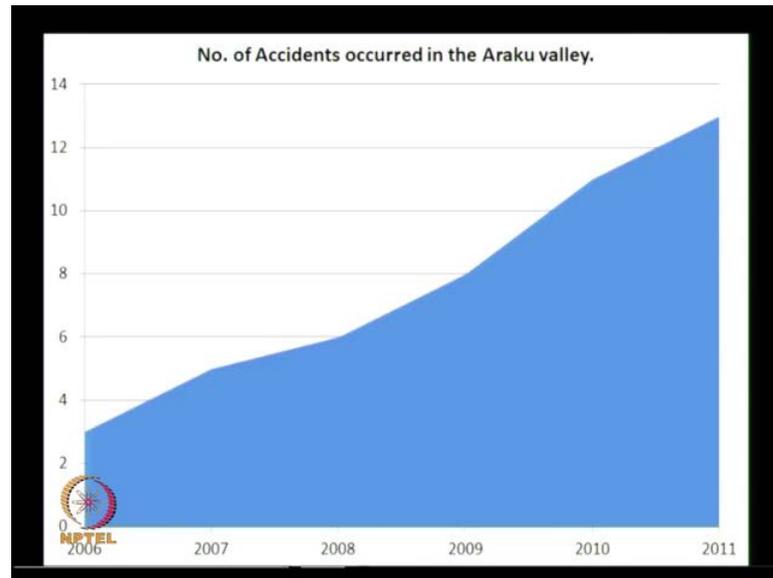
Hi friends good morning to all, my name is Manoj, my roll number is BT10B057, I am going to talk about the road accidents occur in my place, where on the on the road of Borra caves it is, you can see in the map.

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There, you can see you can see in the map there where the Borra caves are located. Many accidents, many road accidents occur their due to the over driving and the Borra caves is the place, it it is the tourism area and it is called as Andhra Ooty, and you can see the road is not sufficient to cross both vehicles at a time. And every year tourism is increasing, and the accidents also increasing day by day. Many people are riding over riding over there and due to their irresponsible driving there losing their lives, you can see the road there, how the road is there due to many curves and the valley valley roads are very dangerous.

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And you can see the graph there, how the accidents are increasing by the year by year from the 2006 to 2011, thank to all.

Good morning to all this is Arjun Agarval, my roll number is C08B067, I am from Kanpur. Kanpur is known as Monsis, Kanpur is one of the highest highest popular state city in the state of Uttar Pradesh, and it is known as the manchester of manchester of the east and leather city of leather city of the world, because.. sir I am going blank sir, sorry for the interruption. Kanpur has faced many problems those including public utility, drastic shortage of electricity, unemployment, and the (()), and last and last, but not the least literate politicians. I am focusing on problems relating to water and air pollution.

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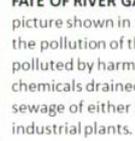
WATER POLLUTION



Raw sewage near Srinagar Dhat



TB water at them Dhat



Drain pipe near Srinagar Dhat

FATE OF RIVER GANGES: The picture shown in the side depicts the pollution of the river Ganges, polluted by harmful toxic chemicals drained out from the sewage of either households or industrial plants.



Toxic chrome sludge (CrVI) Jajmao



Dried sludge at the STP Jajmao

Table showing discharge into river Ganga from different nalas

Name of Nala	Quantity (m ³ /d)	Length KM
Sisamou Nala	138.55	16.5
Navabaganj Nala	1.66	2.22
Gyanganagar Nala	2.29	1.3
Jageshwar Nala	0.92	0.7
Lewala Nala	0.79	1.5
Ranighat Nala	0.52	1.4



Water pollution, as as we all know Kanpur is, you know drenched within the river of, within hands of river Ganges, and here by you can see of picture depicting the same. There are so many nalas which you know go about in river Kanpur and drench it.

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AIR POLLUTION

- The vehicular emissions are one of the major sources of air pollution affecting the urban population in Kanpur. Unlike industrial emissions, vehicular pollutants are released at ground level and hence the impact on recipient population will be more.
- Kerosene and LPG are the major sources of fuel used in the city followed by coal and wood. Coal is predominantly used in slum areas, road side tea stalls, restaurants etc.

Air pollution

nature	Upper limit	Present Status
RSPM	100mg/m ³	236mg/m ³
TSPM	200mg/m ³	464mg/m ³
Sulphur Dioxide	80mg/m ³	80mg/m ³
Nitrogen Dioxide	80mg/m ³	80mg/m ³



And the air air pollution, the vehicular emission are one of the major call for air pollution, unlike industrial emission, vehicular pollutants are released at ground level and hence the impact on recipient population will be more, thank you.