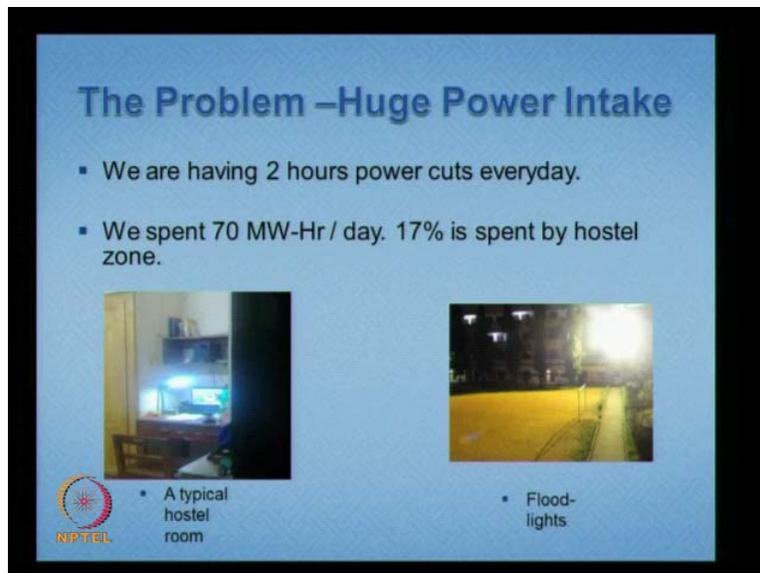


Better Spoken English
Prof. Shreesh Chaudhary
Department of Humanities & Social Sciences
Indian Institute of Technology, Madras

Lecture No. # 28
Student Presentations III

Respected sir and my dear friend, very good morning to one and all. I am Kiran and my roll number is E E 1 0 B 1 2 1. Today, I am going to talk about the problem of huge power intake by our institute.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:12)



The Problem –Huge Power Intake

- We are having 2 hours power cuts everyday.
- We spent 70 MW-Hr / day. 17% is spent by hostel zone.

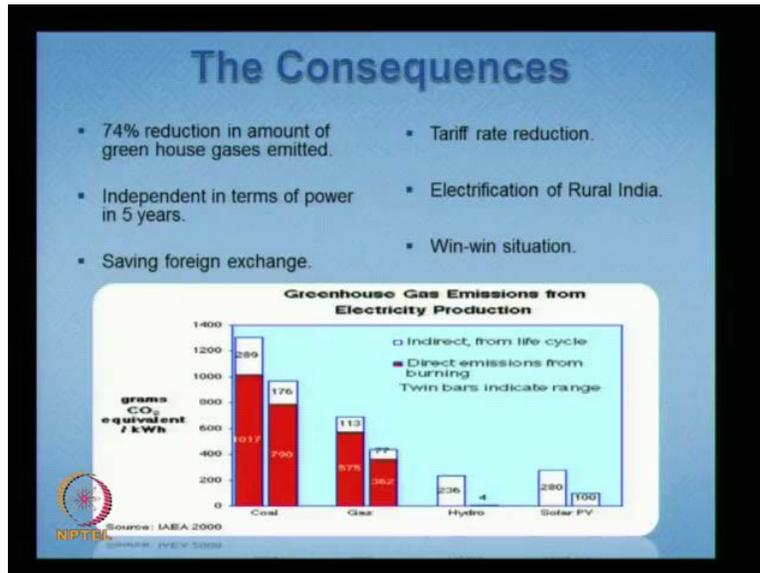
 ▪ A typical hostel room

 ▪ Floodlights



Our institute daily spends around 70 mega watt hours energy everyday of which 17 percent is spend by the hostel zone. This has led to the reason power cuts every day. So, I propose to use a solar collector which directly converts solar energy to electricity. This stat energy can then be supplied to the national grid, thereby reducing the cost of a battery. So, our hostel zone daily uses of above 12.5 mega watt hours of energy, which brings down the cost to around 1.4 crore to set up this grid. And but we will get back this cost in less than 6 years.

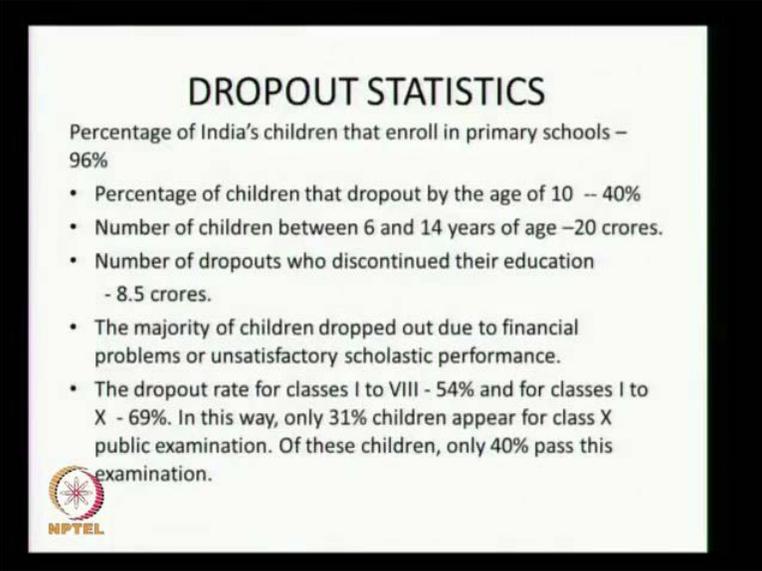
(Refer Slide Time: 01:35)



So, what are the consequences? As you can see from the graph, there will be about 74 percent reduction in the green house gases emitted. And we will be independent in terms of power, but more importantly, more of rural India will be electrified. Thus, we have a win win situation here. Thank you for listening.

Good morning friends. My name is Rajasekar. I would like to bring to your notice the problem of school drop outs in rural settings.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:00)



DROPOUT STATISTICS

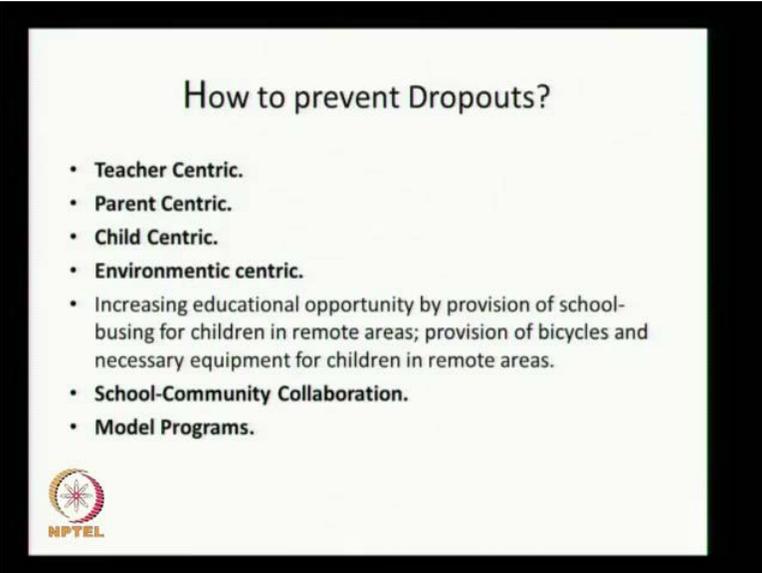
Percentage of India's children that enroll in primary schools – 96%

- Percentage of children that dropout by the age of 10 – 40%
- Number of children between 6 and 14 years of age – 20 crores.
- Number of dropouts who discontinued their education – 8.5 crores.
- The majority of children dropped out due to financial problems or unsatisfactory scholastic performance.
- The dropout rate for classes I to VIII - 54% and for classes I to X - 69%. In this way, only 31% children appear for class X public examination. Of these children, only 40% pass this examination.



First of all, how is this problem? About 96 percent of Indian children get enrolled in primary schools. Of this, only 31 percent appear for class ten public examination; out of which, only 40 percent pass. So, how to solve this problem?

(Refer Slide Time: 02:17)



How to prevent Dropouts?

- **Teacher Centric.**
- **Parent Centric.**
- **Child Centric.**
- **Environmentic centric.**
- Increasing educational opportunity by provision of school-busing for children in remote areas; provision of bicycles and necessary equipment for children in remote areas.
- **School-Community Collaboration.**
- **Model Programs.**



India spends only about 3.5 percent of its gross domestic product on education. For a nation, whose 40 percent population is below the age of 18 I do not think, it is going to be enough. So,

we have to raise the amount of gross domestic product; we spend on education. Secondly, I would like to propose a four level solution to this problem. Parent centric: Awareness must be created among the parents of rural areas, about the need to educate their children beyond the primary school level; rather than pushing them on to take on the jobs and responsibilities. Teacher centric: The major teacher centric reasons for drop outs are poor teaching, discrimination and punishment they impose on students.

So, care must be taken such that, they make the learning a joy to the students. Environment centric: All schools must be provided with necessary infrastructure like class rooms, toilets, benches, and etcetera. Caste factors and poverty in the family should not be a reason for them dropping out of school. So, the most important thing is maintenance of communication between school student community and government such that, the risk of a student dropping out is identified much earlier to really make a difference. Thank you

Good morning Sir and friends. Hi, I am Chinmay Bapat CS10B059. Last time, I had spoken about the lack of open spaces in Mumbai.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:40)



The main causes of this problem are lack of planning, encroachment and open land that is unusable.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:06)



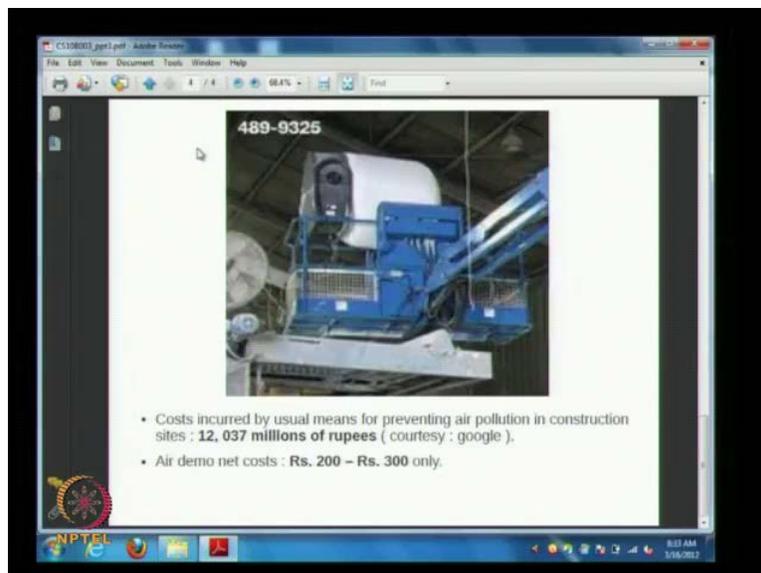
Importance should be given to open spaces, during planning. Currently, open spaces are used up whenever required. For example, the slum rehabilitation is being done using space deserved for open space; such use should be avoided. Local citizens groups should take up responsibility for maintenance of the open spaces in their area. Basic cleaning up can be done and a few trees can be planted to create a simple garden. This would take, this would cost just one rupee per square foot per person per month to maintain. The when the land is in use, it would also prevent encroachment. These are a few solutions to ensure open spaces are available. Thank you

(Refer Slide Time: 05:18)



Good morning to all. My name is Aparna. My roll number CS10B003. Today, I will like to present a managerial solution to air pollution in construction areas. This is a picture of a typical construction site. As the chart shows, about 30 percent of pollutants are emitted in construction areas and the managerial solution, I would like to present is the use of air net bags in these areas.

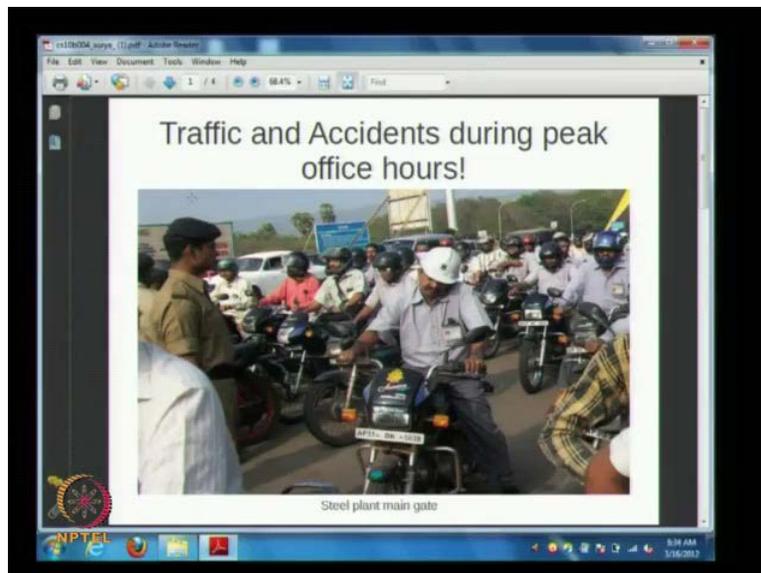
(Refer Slide Time: 06:12)



These are washable, durable filter bags to fit on to round portable fans to these areas. These are made up of a special fabric to track air pollutants up to 5 microns in size, without impeding the normal air flow. And they would potentially reduce because up to as to as low as rupees 200 to 300 rupees from a cost as high as rupees 12,037 millions of rupees. This shows an implementation of this air net bag. Thank you.

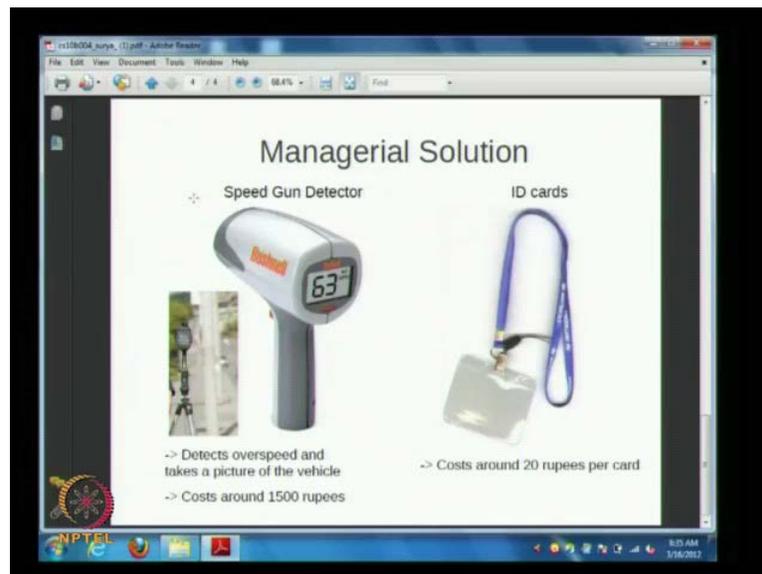
Respected sir and my dear friends, a very good morning. My name is Surya Theja and my roll number is CS10B004.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:09)



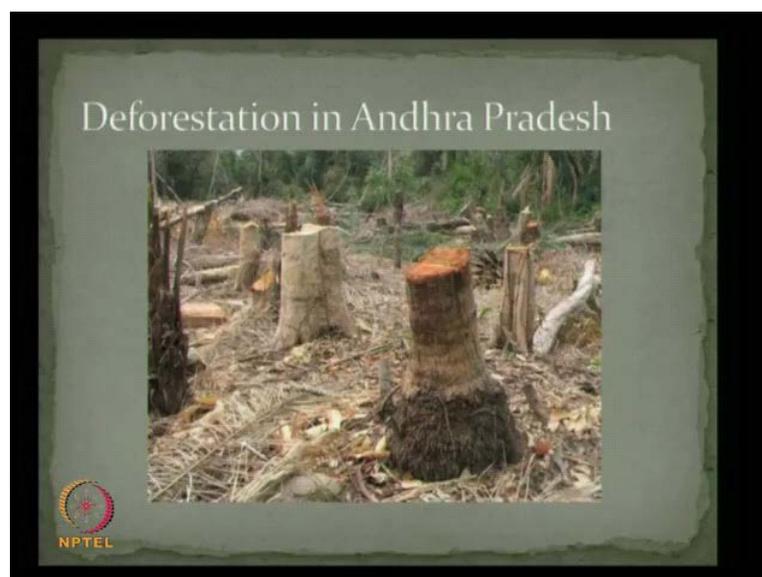
Today, I would like to present a managerial solution to the traffic problem in my place. In steel plant, the employees start very late to their office. They drive at very high speeds, resulting in road accidents in front of the main gate. Also, they are required to stop and show their identity cards, as part of verification. As you can see from the statistics, the number of accidents has been raising every year.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:57)



So, as a solution, I propose to implement speed gun detectors at regular distances over two miles in front of the main gate. These would detect over speed and capture the image of the vehicles. These cost only around fifteen hundred rupees and around ten of them would be sufficient to **salute** to solve the problem. Also providing hanging identity cards to the employees would prevent from stopping them and showing the identity cards. Thank you and have a nice day.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:46)



Good morning friends. I Ragavendra, am here to talk about the problem of deforestation in Andhra Pradesh. Compare to any other state, Andhra Pradesh has been recorded for the maximum loss and forest cover of over 281 square kilo meters. As said by the India state of forest report 2011 released by the environment ministry secretary (()). This is partly due to harvesting mature plantations of eucalyptus and others plant species. Also the areas of Camaragonda, Bavagonda and Arakuvaali of Vishakhapatnam district loose lot of their forest cover, because of illegal smuggling of Teak wood and other mineral resources.

The solution to this problem, I would like to say is to make people aware of this problem and hence, urge them to plant new trees. If the government forces every household to plant one tree atleast, we can see that, we gain around 10,000 square kilo meters of forest area and this is just the rough lower bond, considering only the urban areas in the state. If we considered all the areas in if this is implemented truly, then we get a good raise in the forest area and we prevent the loss of environment. Thank you.

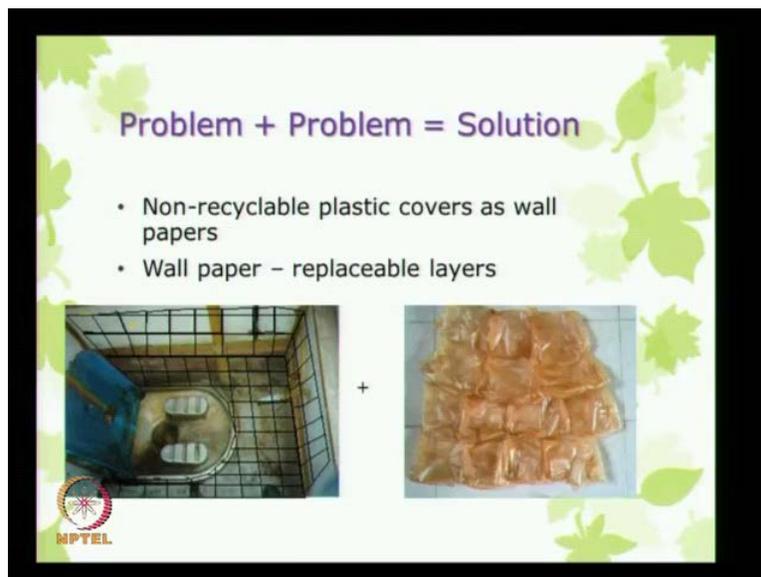
Good morning everyone. I am Pranav. My roll number is EE10B008. Last, in my last presentation, I have spoken about the effects of the mismanagement of garbage; they never campus that is, IIT Madras on deer in my campus.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:54)



This is the solution which is, which have been implemented in the student facilitation centre, commonly known as Gurunath in the campus. In by using this case, the animals which feed on garbage cannot reach reach the food and they might be safe from eating plastics and other substances. We could also, because it also use other ideas like managing garbage properly; separate the garbage like plastics from organic substances, etcetera. And protect this humble animal which living in our campus. Thank you have a nice day.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:34)



Good morning to everyone. I am Alfred Ajay Howriate. My roll number is E E 1 0 B 0 5 2. In India, we really need clean railway toilets, but what we have is sometimes worsen than this. But fortunately, sometimes a problem could be a solution to another problem. Here, we also have a problem of non recyclable plastic bags, which when used here seems to solve both the problems. But how? It is like this. Take a pile of plastic bags, flatten it and stick it as layers of wall paper in train toilets held by an hanger or in holder and replaced by or removed by a sanitation worker periodically. It roughly looks like this.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:08)

\$ Costs and Savings \$

Factors	Cost per toilet (in rupees)	National Total (for 8000 trains)
Collecting plastics	0.25	1.2 lakhs
Processing	0.7	3.36 lakhs
Maintenance	0.03	0.144 lakhs
Total	0.98	4.704 lakhs

Acknowledgements:
1) Krishna gate – shop vendor
2) AFP and various other websites



Its cost is not more than a rupee for toilet, which is about 4.7 lakhs for all trains in India. I hope, this is the good solution and before leaving, I would like to acknowledge people who have help me doing this. Thank you.

Respected sir and friends, good morning to one and all, my name is Rajeev. My roll number is ME09B034.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:46)

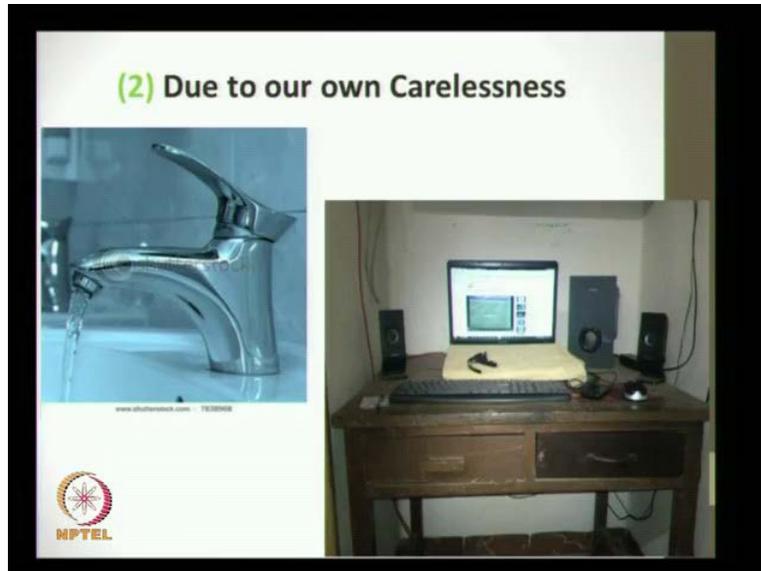
Meda Rajeev Kanth Reddy
ME09B034

Electricity Shortage in
IIT Madras



Today, I am going to present a solution to problem of electricity shortage in IIT Madras. The problem can be solved by preventing the wastage of electricity in certain areas. The electricity is wasted in unnecessary places like, in central library where central AC is not necessary and during Saarang festival, where there is a lot of wastage of electricity due to the loud speakers.

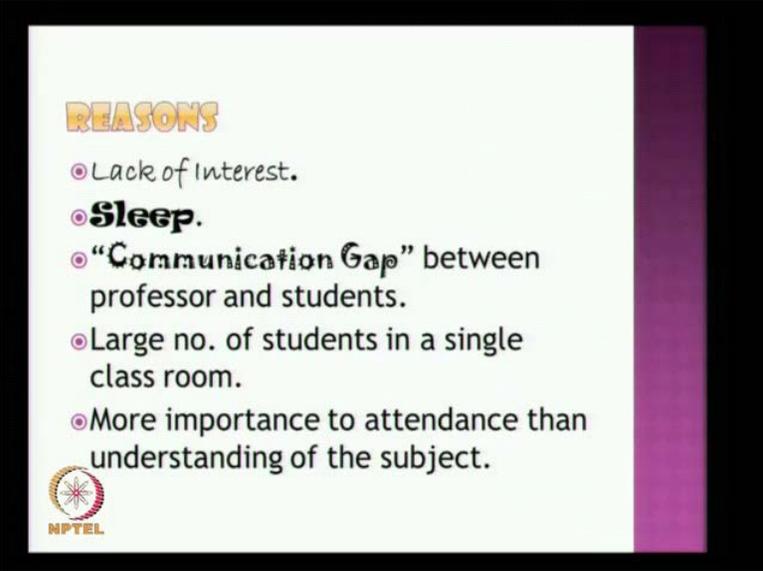
(Refer Slide Time: 14:34)



The electricity is also wasted due to our carelessness most of the times in hostels. As I told, the solution can be, the solution is to prevent from wasting electricity. In the people of snet club in IIT Madras told that, about 10 percent of the wastage of electricity can be prevented through awareness programs. Thank you.

Good morning friends. My name is Nitin Sailesh and my roll number is ME09B094. Today, I am going to speak about students in class rooms of IIT.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:33)



REASONS

- ◉ Lack of Interest.
- ◉ **Sleep.**
- ◉ “Communication Gap” between professor and students.
- ◉ Large no. of students in a single class room.
- ◉ More importance to attendance than understanding of the subject.

 NPTEL

What do we find here among the students? Mostly many of them lack interest; often we find many of them dozing off. There is large communication gap between professor and the students. Also large number of class rooms in which, many students are there and more importance is given to attendance rather than the understanding of the subject. What I feel the solutions could be wash basins can be provided in all the class rooms. And black boards can be used rather than presentations, atleast after this one. And classes can be made more interactive like, small group of students and bringing about more practical information rather than just heaps information just poured upon them and also personal review of the courses and understanding among the students at regular intervals.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:45)

MOTIVATION FOR STUDENTS

- ◉ When more is **invested**, more is **expected**.
- ◉ The success in studies lies **NOT IN BEING the BEST** **BUT IN DOING THE BEST.**



And finally, what I would like to say which is even applicable for me is that, when more is invested then, more is expected and also success in studies does not lie in being the best, but in doing the best . So, why not give our best. Thank you.

Respected sir and my dear friends, a very good morning. Today, I would like to discuss about detection of electricity wastage in hostel zone of our institute.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:16)

CURRENT SCENARIO

- ◉ Average power consumption by an institute student

Appliance	Wattage	Hrs Usage/day	Usage(Wh)
Fan	30	16	480
Light	60	8	480
Laptop	45	8	360
Mobile Charging	25	4	100
Total usage per day			1420

- ◉ Including common usages like washing machine, quadrangle lights, bog lights and miscellaneous usages like Speakers, Mosquito repellent etc.. We have usage of around 2.5KWh per day.
- ◉ This gives around 900KWh per annum, whereas our country's per capita power consumption stays at 288KWh.

Areas of wastage are usage of fans and lights while person is not room, excessive and unnecessary usage of laptops.



Let us look at the current scenario. Average power consumption by an institute student is around 900 kilo watt per annum. It comes from a calculation, which gives 2.5 kilo watt hour per day per person. But our countries average per capita consumption states that, 288 kilo watt hours and which indicates that, we are spending 3 times the average power spend by an Indian citizen. The reasons being unnecessary usage and wastage, during person not being in the room. The solutions, which I propose a main switch; we will have a main switch outside each room and variable cost current. We install meters for each wing in the hostel. Each wing is given a fixed amount of power for free per month and excess power used from, then on will be charged and it will be deducted from mess bill of the students.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:28)

COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

- Installation costs in one hostel:

Setup	Number	Cost per unit(INR)	Cost(INR)
Main switch	300	50	15000
Meter	8	1000	8000
Total Cost			23000
Average Cost per person			77

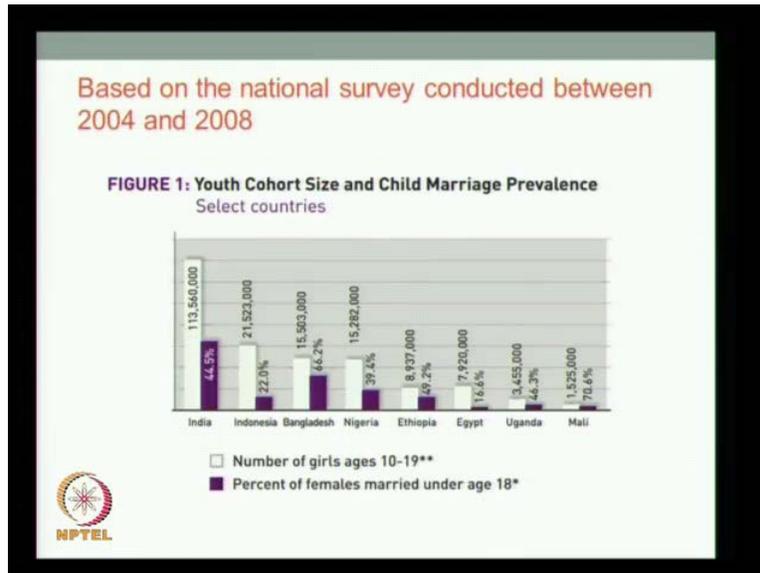
- Benefit:
Assume 15% reduction in usage, there will be saving of 0.25KWh per day per person. Taking cost of one KWh as 100paise we achieve a saving of 40500 INR per year. This saving is much more valuable, as the production cost of power from thermal power plants is Environmental Pollution.

NPTEL

Once this variable cost method is applied, there will be a considerable decrease in usage of power. Let us look at the cost benefit analysis for this method. Installation costs in one hostel comes around 23,000 INR; at the least if we assume 15 percent reduction, there will be a saving of 40500 INR per year and this is continuous as it is, a onetime investment. Thank you.

Good morning. I am Satya Karthi. My roll number is ME09B115. Today, I am going to discuss the reasons and the solution for child marriage.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:05)



From the graph, we can see that 113.5 million girls, from the age of 10 to 19 were recorded in a survey between 2004 and 2008; of which 44.5 percent were married under the age of 18.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:29)

Reasons of child marriages

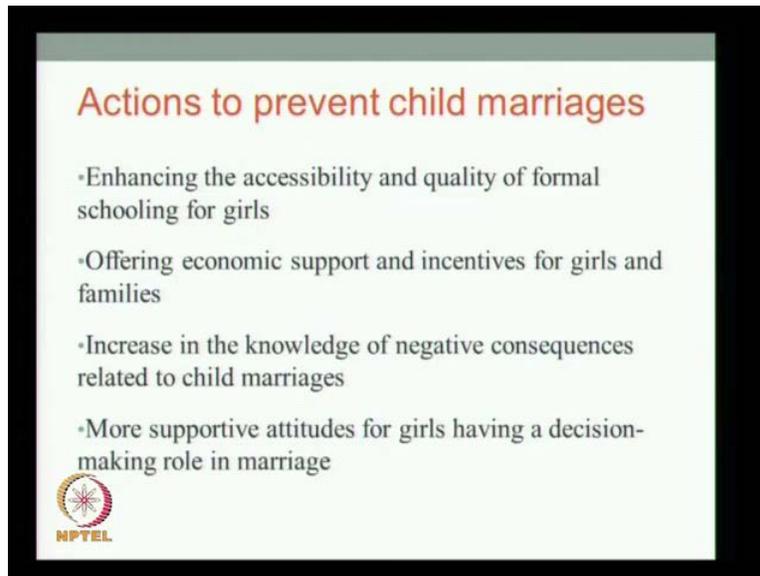
- Early marriage as a strategy for economic survival
- Protecting girls
- Customs and old beliefs

NPTEL

Let us look into the reasons for this child marriage. Early marriage, a strategy of economic survival where young girl is considered as an economic burden and she is married to the

relatives. Customs and old beliefs, where it is believed that, when a young girl reaches her adulthood, she is ready for marriage.

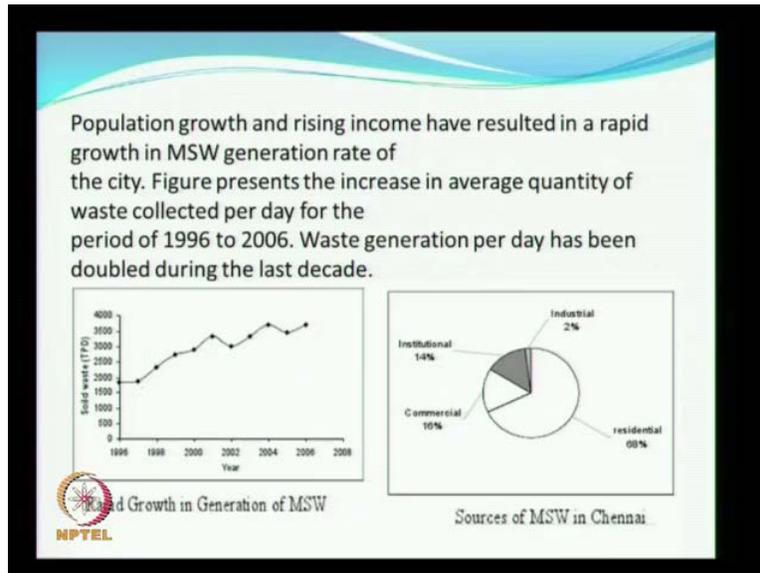
(Refer Slide Time: 19:56)



The for the solutions, we need to increase the accessibility and quality of the schooling facilities for the girl. Offering incentives for the girl and the families. As we can seen in Haryana, they proposed in program like, a 2000 rupees for a girl will be invested in her bank account, when at the time of her birth. By the end of the eighteen, if she still remains unmarried, she can claim an amount of total 25000 and we can implement a kind of those. Increase in the knowledge of negative consequences related to the child marriages is also possible. Thank you.

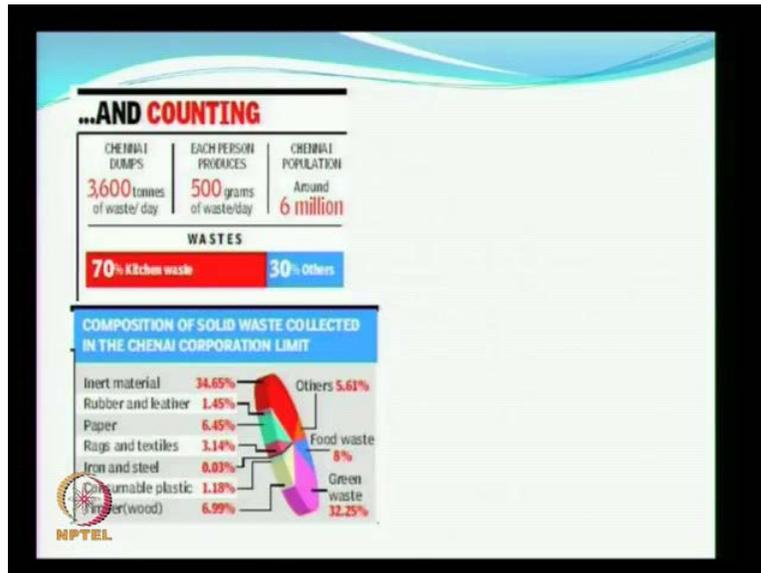
Respected sir and my dear friends, god morning to one and all. My name is Stephen Kishore. My roll number is NA08B037.

(Refer Slide Time: 20: 52)



Today, I am going to speak about solid based management problems and methods. Base management is the collection transport processing or disposal managing and monitoring of base materials. Day by day as the population increases, wastage is also increasing and usage as well as wastage is increasing. I have got this statistical increasing data of Chennai waste management; solid waste. It is increased from 600 to 3,500 tons per day with in 20 years. If we look at those figures, they will tell you around 1996, the solid based production of Chennai is around 1700 tons per day and if you look if you look in around 2006, it is around 3500 tons per day which almost a double. So, the solid may solid based management should be effectively done and for though for these things this is possible methods and it should be properly implemented.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:58)



If we look the statistical data, the Chennai population is around 6 million. Each person produces 500 grams of waste per day and Chennai dump is around 3600 tons per day. It includes 70 percent of kitchen waste and 30 percent of others. Methods of solid waste; There are many waste management methods. They are Land fill, Incineration, Recycling. Land fill land fill is Thank you sir.

Good morning to one and all. I am Sai Vijendra and my roll number is 8810B111. During the last presentation, I have spoken about factionism in my home town Anantapur.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:41)

Possible Solution To The Problem In My Place

**FACTIONISM
IN
ANANTAPUR**



Factionism is

- Phenomenon of continued violence OR rivalry.
- May be between two groups, families and even between father and son.
- Innocent and neutral people lose their lives.
- Two families OR groups fall in everlasting enmity.



Basically, factionism is a phenomenon of continued violence or rivalry between two groups or families. It can be even between a father and a son. Due to this, there is loss to life and property of innocent people or neutral people and the two families or groups fall in everlasting enmity due to this problem. So, I have proposed a managerial solution to this problem in my home town.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:18)

Possible solutions:



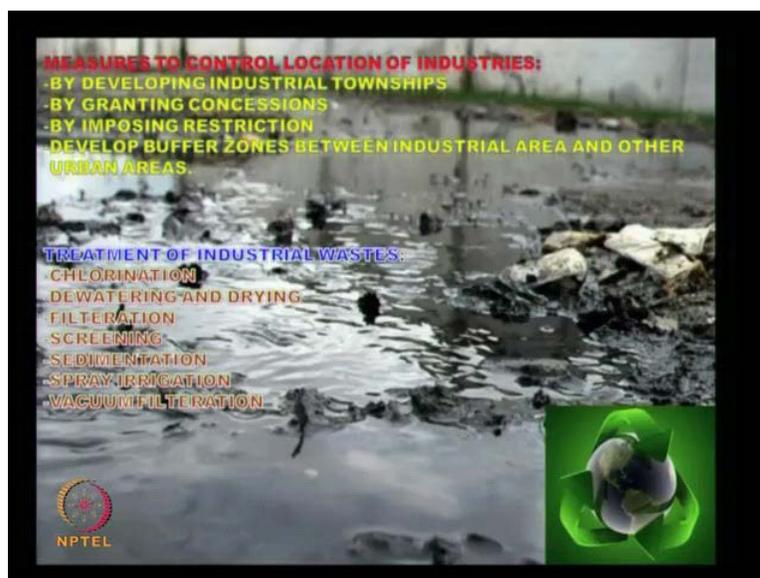
- Literacy rate in such areas should be increased.
- Awareness among people.
- High security forces must be incorporated.
- Some system must solve disputes among the two groups.
- Educated people must play a vital role in eradicating it.



One of the most possible solution to this must be the increase in the literacy rate in such areas. Since this must this will change the mindset of the people in those areas and awareness must be brought among people. So that, this problem will come to an end and more over, high security forces must be incorporated to solve this problem. And we educated people must play a vital role in eradicating it. So, we have to bring this vicious circle of enmity to a saga of peace. I can even give you a live example about this, which happened on 10th Saturday 2012 that is March that, one of the one of the leader on a political party in Anantapur was killed by his own brother in law due to his old faction quarrels. Thank you.

Good morning one and all. My name is B Praveen Kumar. I am from (()) department. My roll number is NA10B055. I am here to say about the managerial solution of the pollution caused by factories in my home town.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:41)



Last presentation, I told last presentation I told about the pollution caused to soil; air pollution; water pollution. For that, measures to control location of industries: developing industrial townships; by granting concessions; by imposing restriction and developing buffer zones between industrial area and other urban areas.

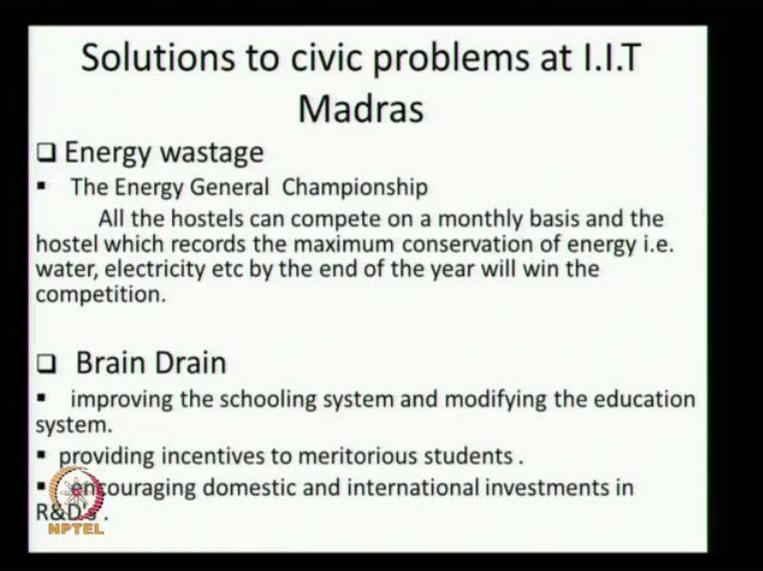
(Refer Slide Time: 25:23)



And for all, treatment have to take, chlorination and filtration, screening, vacuum filtration, etcetera. For air pollution and all, industries should use fuel with lower sulphur content. Industries should monitor their air emissions regularly and take measures to ensure that... An dindustry should seriously follow applications Government regulations on pollution control. And finally, the industries must shift to outside the cities to prevent pollution in cities and all. And finally, if you humans clear inner pollution, then they will also cease to create outer pollution. Thank you.

I wish you all a good morning. My name is Sharabnath and my roll number is AE08B044. Today, we will discuss a few solutions to civic problems at IIT Madras. One of the problems being energy wastage and how can what can we do about it?

(Refer Slide Time: 26:15)



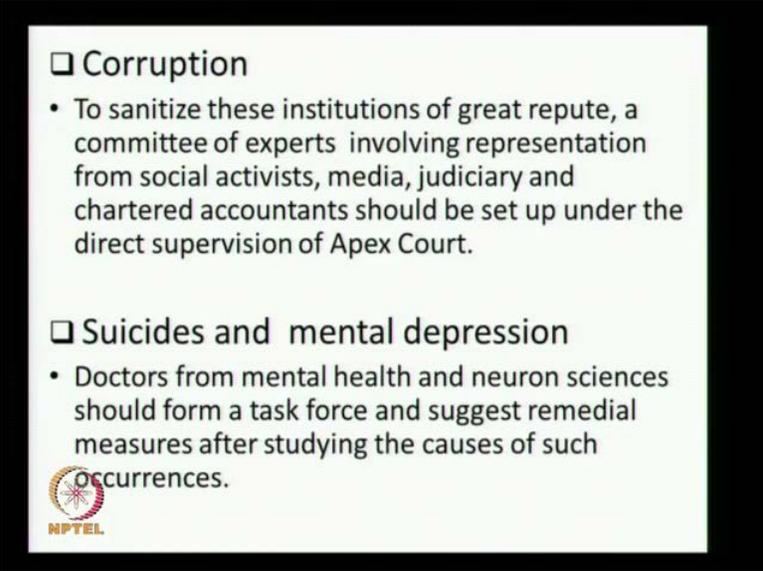
Solutions to civic problems at I.I.T Madras

- ❑ Energy wastage
 - The Energy General Championship
 - All the hostels can compete on a monthly basis and the hostel which records the maximum conservation of energy i.e. water, electricity etc by the end of the year will win the competition.
- ❑ Brain Drain
 - improving the schooling system and modifying the education system.
 - providing incentives to meritorious students .
 - encouraging domestic and international investments in R&D's.

 NPTEL

The energy general championship: All the hostels can compete on a monthly basis and the hostel which records the maximum conservation of energy; that is water, electricity, etcetera by the end of the year will win the competition. Another major problem being brain drain and how can be mitigated? Improving the schooling system and modifying the education system; providing incentives to meritorious students; encouraging domestic and international investments in R&D's.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:49)



Corruption

- To sanitize these institutions of great repute, a committee of experts involving representation from social activists, media, judiciary and chartered accountants should be set up under the direct supervision of Apex Court.

Suicides and mental depression

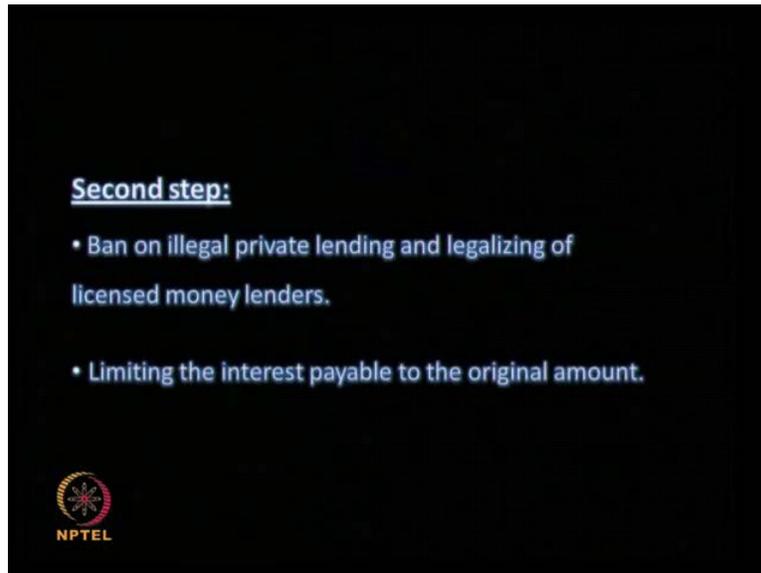
- Doctors from mental health and neuron sciences should form a task force and suggest remedial measures after studying the causes of such occurrences.

 NPTEL

Another agenda is corruption: To sanitize these institutions of great repute, a committee of experts involving representation from social activists, media, judiciary and chartered accountants should be set up under the direct supervision of apex court. And finally, suicides and mental depression: Doctors from mental health and neuron sciences should form a task force and suggest remedial measures after studying the causes of such occurrences. Apart from the task of identifying students, who might be driven to extreme actions through failing grades and attendance, the feedback from friends, parents, faculty advisors and professors is a crucial input. Someone needs to make a move; somebody needs to say there is an issue so that, the situation can be identified. Thank you.

Good morning friends. My name is Kumar. My roll number is BT10B024. Today, I will like to speak a few words about solution to the problem of suicidal farmers. The main reason why this set of farmers is not improving over the years, because they are following same old methods. So, the first main step is to train the farmers about effective methods of cultivation and the second reason for the condition can be seen as (()).

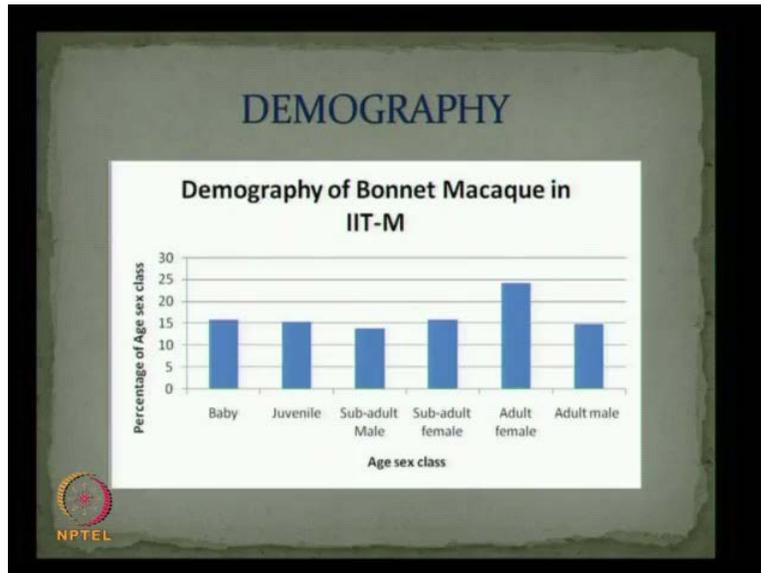
(Refer Slide Time: 28:46)



So, we took ban on illegal private lending and legalization of licensed money lenders, and also limiting the interest payable to the original amount. We can also implement other programs like, seed replacement program, organic farming technology - OFT, micro irrigation, agricultural development, and also effective water measurement. Thank you.

Good morning. I am Darshan V. Roll number BT10B050. It is my pleasure to speak on the problem management of monkeys in IIT Madras.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:34)



The ratio of adult males to adult females is 1 is to 1.6. This demography predicts an increase in their numbers. A troop of 30 monkeys require 50 hectares of land. With an area of 230 hectares, our campus can support only 114 monkeys whereas, the current population is 195. The troops MT4 and MT6 can be relocated, since they have the least numbers. Some adult males from troops having more than 30 monkeys can be removed, without causing any ecosystem balance.

(Refer Slide Time: 30:25)

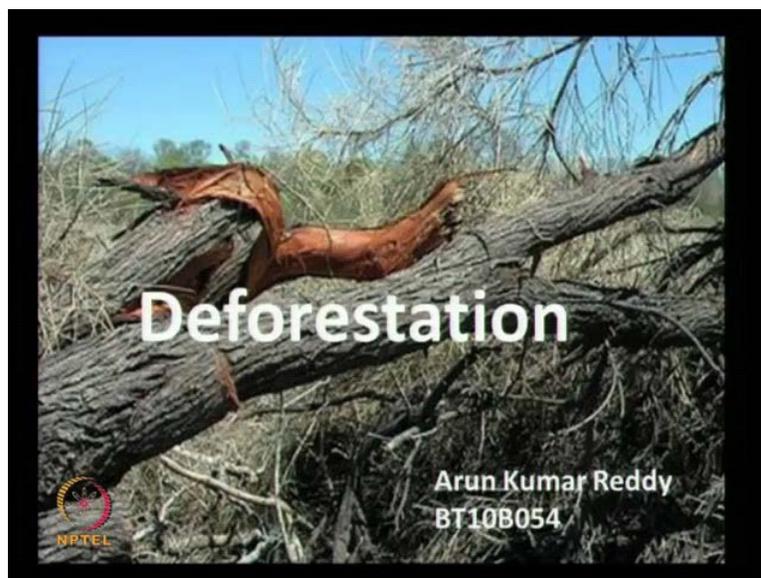
OTHER MANAGERIAL SOLUTIONS

METHOD	STRATEGY	TIME INVOLVED	COST INVOLVED
Monkey Watchers in hostels	Retired animal keepers of Forest Department and Zoo	Short-term strategy	On a daily-wage basis (Rs 100) for 1 month = Rs 3000 per watcher
Limiting Food Availability	Feeding (direct and indirect), to be strictly curbed	Long-term strategy	No cost involved
Birth Control	Laser Techniques to sterilize adults	Long-term strategy	Expensive but widely used

We can also engage monkey watchers in hostels to curb the menace in corridors and toilets. A strict no feeding policy has to be implemented in the campus. Birth control using laser techniques are available; although expensive. Its feasibility in our campus is needs to be assessed. Thank you and have a nice day.

Good morning friends. My name is Arun Kumar Reddy. My roll number is BT10B054. In the last presentation,I have spoke about deforestation and how it is how it affects environment?

(Refer Slide Time: 31:17)



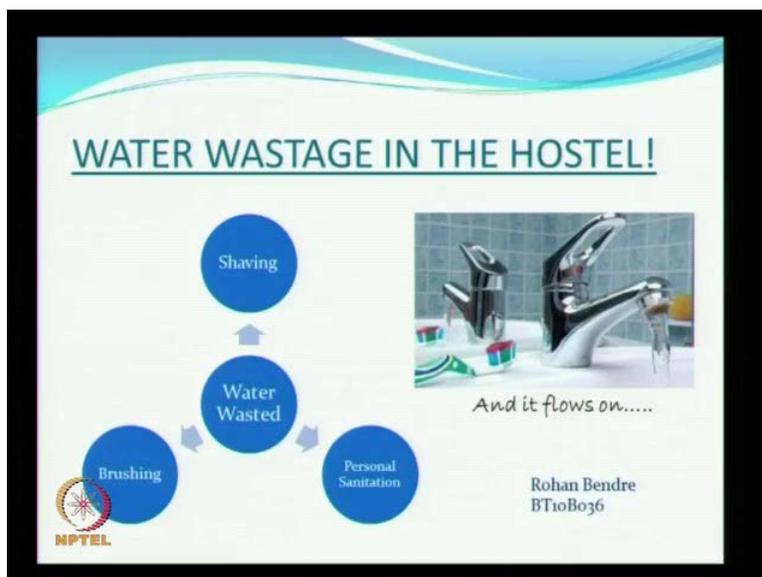
And in this presentation, I am going to talk about solutions and methods or ways to prevent deforestation. There are many ways in which deforestation can be stopped. The most popular one is, sustainable logging which means, whenever a tree is cut down planting two more trees in the same place. This will help in preventing global warming.

(Refer Slide Time: 31:42)



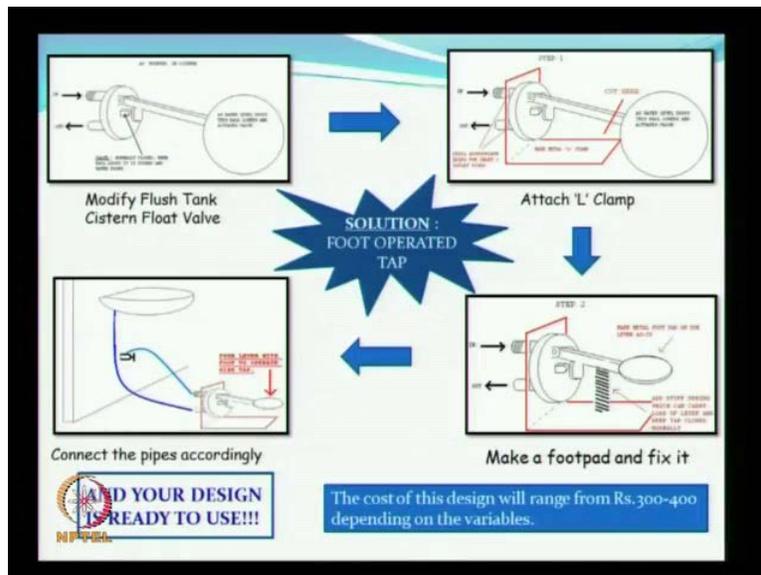
Yeah, this is pic that shows a company which is adapting this method. For every tree, which is cut down by that company which uses which is used by that company, the company will plant two more trees in the same place. The major event which took place in this, in preventing deforestation (()) movement which is leasded by follower of Mahatma Gandhi, Sundarlal Bhahuguna. Thank you.

(Refer Slide Time: 32:20)



Good morning friends. My name is Rohan Bendre and my roll number is BT10B036. Today, I am going to present before you all, a very common problem and what I consider an optimum solution to that problem. We all live in hostels named after mighty rivers, but we failed to realise that water supply is not endless. Unlike that of the rivers, daily a lot of water is wasted in activities like washing, brushing, shaving just by keeping the tap running on and on.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:04)



This problem can be eradicated by using a foot operated tap. The design is ridiculously simple. A flush tank float valve is attached to L clamp. The float valve is replaced by a foot pedal. The existing inlet pipe of the tap is connected to the inlet valve of the foot tap and the outlet valve of the tap is connected to the tap itself. The tap is always kept open and the control is at your feet. The cost of this design is around rupees 300, which is a very cheap price to pay in exchange of precious water. Thus my friends, saving water is in our hands or rather in our feet. Thank you

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

(Refer Slide Time: 34:08)

Current situation

- More than 25,000 tonnes of untreated and 10,000 tonnes of treated bio-waste still deposited in the plant

Deposited daily	Capacity	Excess per day
Avg of 203 tonnes	90 tonnes	More than 100 tonnes

- Severe health issues in the locality near the plant.
- No garbage collection in the city which produces more than 300 tonnes of waste daily.
- Entire city contaminated with domestic waste.



As you can see from the table, due to excessive dumping of waste over 203 ton a day; the major garbage plant in my locality was closed down. The government stop the collection of garbage in a city, which produces more than 300 tons of bio waste.

(Refer Slide Time: 34:29)

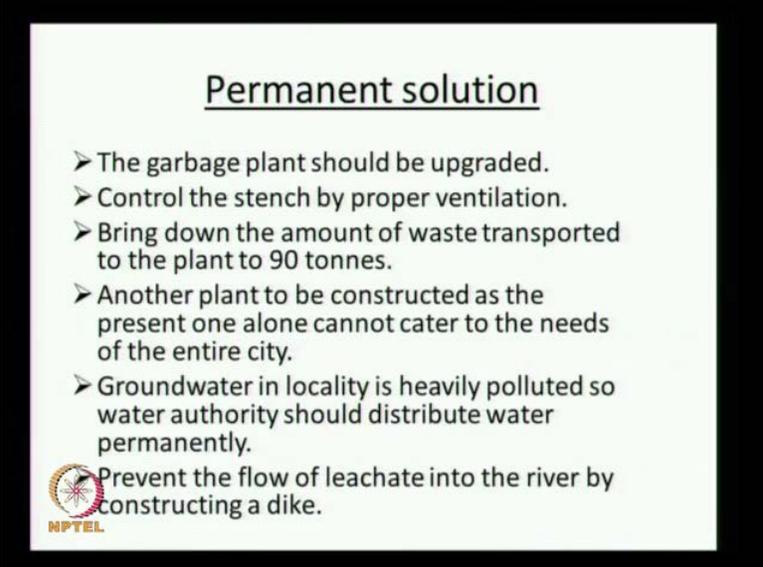
Temporary solution

- Distribution of drinking water to the people near the plant.
- Collection of garbage to be restarted.
- Garbage deposited all over the city should be disposed.
- More than 22 landfilling spots were identified near the city.
- Treatment of the waste deposited in the plant to be done quickly.
- Penalty should be imposed on people caught throwing garbage in public places.



Now, the temporary solution: the government should restart garbage collection. As of now, land filling is the best option available, though temporary. Now, the government should clean all the garbage deposited all over the city.

(Refer Slide Time: 34:49)



Permanent solution

- The garbage plant should be upgraded.
- Control the stench by proper ventilation.
- Bring down the amount of waste transported to the plant to 90 tonnes.
- Another plant to be constructed as the present one alone cannot cater to the needs of the entire city.
- Groundwater in locality is heavily polluted so water authority should distribute water permanently.

Prevent the flow of leachate into the river by constructing a dike.



Now, the permanent solution: The garbage plant should be upgraded. Control the stench by proper ventilation. Bring down the amount of waste to 90 tonnes daily. The present one cannot cater to the needs of the entire city. So, construction of one more plant. Now, the ground water in the locality is heavily polluted. So, permanent distribution of clean drinking water. Thank you.