



M.A ENGLISH SYLLABUS (CBCS)

SEMESTER I

1.1 HC BRITISH LITERATURE – I

I. Short Notes on English Literature from the Elizabethan Age to the Restoration.

Background:

The Revival of Learning, Humanism, The Reformation, Nationalism, Discovery, Printing and Education, University Wits, Metaphysical Poetry, Influence of Puritanism, Decline of Literature in 17th Century, Contrast of Restoration with Renaissance

Authors:

Philip Sidney, William Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, John Lily, John Donne, John Milton, John Dryden, Sir George Etherege, William Wycherley

II. Illustrated Works:

1. Geoffrey Chaucer : “General Prologue” to *The Canterbury Tales*
2. Christopher Marlowe *Dr. Faustus*
3. Thomas More: *Utopia*
4. Francis Bacon: “Of Studies”, “Of Marriage and Single Life”, “Of Travel”, “Of Love”

Reference:

History of English Literature Vol. 1 by W.R.Goodman
Doaba House, Delhi Revised Edition 1994

History of English Literature by Emilia Leguis & Louis Cazamian
MacMillan Publications, 1964

History of English Literature by Arthur Compton Rickkett
UBS Publishers Ltd, New Delhi, 2009

History of English Literature by Edward Albert
5th Edition, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2009

A Critical History of English Literature Vol I & II David Dalches
-Supernova Publishers Revised Edition 2010

A Short History of English Literature by Sir I for Evans & Bernard Bergonzi
Penguin Publishers, 1999

A Short Oxford History of English Literatur, by Andrew Sanders
Third Edition Oxford Publication, 2009

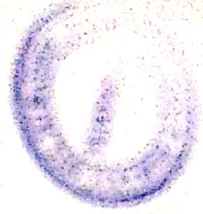
Batu

Co-ordinator,

Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I Arts, Sci. & Com. College
f. Women, BIJAPUR.

NDP
Principal

SECAB's A.R.S. Incentive Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.



1.2 SSC Delhi Literature - I

I. Short Notes
Delhi Literature: Origin, Development, Context, Influence, Concerns and Perspectives, Delhi movements and writings, Delhi Poets and Anthology movements, Social stratification, Role of Colonialism, modernity, reformations and Postcolonial development

- II. Texts
1. Arjun Malgani: *Government Bureaucracy* (narrative)
 2. Govindadas: "In the Soul of Youth", "A Letter to Father Searching for Me" (poems)
 3. Shambhakar Lohani: *Towards an Aesthetics of Delhi Literature* (essay)
 4. Short Stories: (a) Devanand Mahaling: "Those Who Sold Themselves" (Kannada)
(b) Dilip Chakrab: "Memento for Memento" (Urdu)

References:

1. Dr. Anandaram, *Amaliation of Caste*
2. B. S. Jain, *Delhi Anthology*, Rita Publishers, Meerut, 2007
3. Anand Nath Prasad and M. B. Gupta, *Delhi Literature: A Critical Examination*, Sanyal and Son, New Delhi, 2007
4. Jayshree Srivastava and Champa Choudh, *Marginal Writings in English: Bengali and Other Regional Literatures*, Anubhava, New Delhi, 2013
5. D. B. Nigam, *The Flaming Feet and other Essays: The Delhi Movement in India*, University of Chicago Press, 2011
6. Ghanshyam Sankar, *From Unsubscribable to Delhi Essay on the intellectual movement*, Manohar Publications, 1996
7. Mohd. Naj, *Search for Humanism - A Self Anthology of essays*, Anand Bhawan Publications, 1977 (Third Edition)
8. Arjun Dhangra, *Political Social Transformation from Modernity through Delhi Literature*, Blackman, 2009

[Signature]
 Co-ordinator
 Department of English, Government College
 Delhi University, Delhi
 A.P. Singh, 2019

[Signature]
 Head of the Department
 English Department
 Government College
 Delhi University, Delhi



1.3 HC LITERARY CRITICISM - I

I Short Notes on Early Literary Criticism

Function of Criticism, Types or Kinds of Criticism, Qualification of a Critic, Romantic and Classic Mimesis, Catharsis, Ideal Tragic-hero, Peripeteia & Anagnorisis.

Authors: Horace, Longinus, Chaucer.

II Texts:

1. Aristotle: *Poetics*
2. Philip Sidney: *Defence of Poesy*
3. John Dryden: *An Essay of Dramatic Poesy*
4. Samuel Johnson: "Preface to Shakespeare"

Reference Books:

1. *A History of Literary Criticism & Theory* by M. A. R. Habib Wiley Blackwell Publishers, 2012
2. *English Literary Criticism and Theory: An Introductory History* M.S. Nagarajan; Orient Blackswan Publishers, 2011
3. *English Critical Texts: Indian Edition* D.J. Enright & Ernst de Chikera Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1997
4. *The Poetics*; Translated by S.H Butcher, MacMillan & Co Published -1895

Patil

Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BIJAPUR.

Nand
Principal,

SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.



1.1 SC Postcolonial Literature

I. Short Notes

Imperialism, Colonialism, Apartheid, Black Consciousness, Anti-colonialism, Fanonism, Decolonization, Dislocation.

Authors:

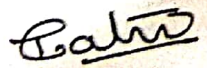
Franz Fanon, Edward Said, Chinua Achebe, Wole Soyinka, Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Caryl Phillips, Nadine Gordimer


II. Texts:

1. Edward Said : *Orientalism* (Chapter-I "The Scope of Orientalism")
2. Chinua Achebe : *Things Fall Apart* (novel)
3. Margret Atwood: *Lady Oracle* (novel)
4. Patrick White: *The Solid Mandala* (novel)

Reference:

1. *Post-colonial Studies: The Key Concepts* by Bill Ashcroft, Gareth Griffiths & Helen Tiffin, Routledge Published 1st Edition -1998.
2. *Postcolonial Studies and Beyond* ed. Ania Loomba, et. al. Duke University Press, 2005
3. *The Norton Anthology of Theory and Criticism* 2nd Edition Publication: W W Norton and Co, New York, 2010
4. *Colonialism / Postcolonialism: The New Critical Idiom*, 2nd Edition Ania Loomba, Routledge Publication. London, 2005
5. *Postcolonial Theory* : Leela Gandhi, Columbia University Press, 1998


Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BIJAPUR.


Principal,
SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586100



1.2 SC New Literatures

Trends/Movements: Liberalism, Radical Thinking, Postmodernism, Women Empowerment, Self Respect Movement, Dalit Literature, Queer-Theory.

Writers: Arjun Dangle, Gaurang Jani, Digish Mehta, Manilal Patel, Amrita Pritam, Dina Mehta, Susie Tharu, Rashid Jahan,

Works: *Bye Bye Black Bird*, *Pinjar*, *A Silence of Desire*, *The Inheritance of Loss*, *The Prisons We Broke y*.

TEXTS PRESCRIBED:

1. MAYA ANGELOU: "Phenomenal Woman", "Men" (Poems)
2. ALBERT CAMUS: *The Outsider* (Novel)
3. GURUCHARAN DAS *Larins Sahib* (Drama)
4. T. S. PILLAI: *Chammeen* (Fiction)

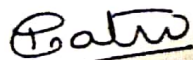
SUGGESTED READING:

Google: *Poemhunter.com*

Bill Ashcroft:, *The Post-Colonial Studies Reader*, Routledge, New.York, 2001

E.V.Ramkrishnan Ed: *Indian Short Stories*, Sahitya Akademi, Bangaore, 2000,

Frank Madden: *Exploring Literature: Writing and Thinking about Fiction ,Poetry, Drama and the Essay* Pearson Custom Publishing ,2004



Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BJAPUR.



Principal
SECAB's A.R.S. Institute of Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.



**M.A ENGLISH SYLLABUS
SEMESTER II**

2.1 HC BRITISH LITERATURE - II

I. Short Notes on the Literature from Neo-Classical Age to Victorian Age:

Influence of the Clubs and Coffee-Houses, The New Morality & Age of Prose, The Rise of Periodical Press, The Rise of Novel, Influence of French Revolution, Revival of Romanticism, Industrial Revolution.

II. Authors:

John Gay, Joseph Addison, Jonathan Swift, Richard Steele, Dr. Johnson, Samuel Richardson, Henry Fielding, Laurence Sterne

III. Texts/ Topics:

1. Alexander Pope: *The Rape of the Lock* (poem)
2. Wordsworth: *Michael* (poem)
3. Charles Dickens: *Great Expectations* (novel)
4. Lord Alfred Tennyson: "The Lady of the Shallot", "The Lotus Eaters", "A Dream of Fair Women"

Reference:

History of English Literature Vol. 1 by W.R.Goodman
Doaba House, Delhi Revised Edition 1994

History of English Literature by Emilia Leguis & Louis Cazamian
Mac Millan Publications 1964

History of English Literature by Arthur Compton Rickkett
UBS Publishers Ltd, New Delhi 2009

History of English Literature by Edward Albert
5th Edition, Oxford University Press, New Delhi 2009

A Critical History of English Literature Vol I & II David Daiches
-Supernova Publishers (Revised Edition) 2010

A Short History of English Literature by Sir I for Evans & Bernard Bergonzi
Penguin Publishers, 1999

A Short Oxford History of English Literature by Andrew Sanders
Oxford Publicatio (Third Edition)

Co-ordinator,

Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BIJAPUR.

Principal,

SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science & 6
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.



2.2 HC INDIAN WRITING IN ENGLISH - I

I Short Notes on Early Indian English Literature

Prose, Poetry, Drama, Fiction, Biography, Autobiography, Travelogue, Gandhian Age, The Big Three

Authors:

Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, Rammohun Roy, Dutt Brothers, Manmohan Ghose, Sri Aurobindo, Sarojini Naidu

II Texts:

1. Toru Dutt's Poems: "Our Casuarina Tree", "The Lotus"
2. Vijay Tendulkar- *Ghashiram Kotwal* (Play)
3. Mulk Raj Anand: *Untouchable* (novel)
4. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: *Gandhism - The Doom of Untouchables*

Reference Books:

1. *Indian Writing in English* K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar Sterling Publishers, Rev.Updated- 1994.
2. *An illustrated History of Indian Literature in English* edited by A. k.Mehrotra; Orient Blackswan Publishers, 2002
3. *History of Indian English Literature* M.K.Naik Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, 2005

Batra
Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BIJAPUR.

NRD
Principal,
SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-591109.



2.3 HC LITERARY CRITICISM – II

I. Short Notes on Literary Criticism of 19th & 20th Centuries:

Three Kinds of Criticism, The Augustans, Primary & Secondary Imagination, Esemplastic Power, Poetic Diction, Five Defects, Creative Criticism, Disassociation of Sensibility, Objective Correlative, The Moralists, New Criticism.

Authors:

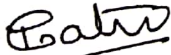
John Dryden, Samuel Johnson, Charles Lamb, Hazlitt, De Quincy, Henry James, William Empson, F. R. Leavis


II Texts:

1. Mathew Arnold: "The Study of Poetry"
2. D.H. Lawrence: "Why Study the Novel?"
3. T.S. Eliot: "The Metaphysical Poets"
4. I.A. Richards: "Four Types of Meaning"

Reference Books:

The Literary Critics by George Watson, Pelican Books,
A History of Literary Criticism & Theory by MAR Habib,
English Critical Texts: DJ Enright & Chikera OUP,
The English Critical Tradition Vol II –S.Ramasawami & V.S.Seturaman
MacMillan Publishers India Ltd, New Delhi Revised edition 1986


Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BIJAPUR.


Principal,
SECAB's A.R.S. Ikrandar Arts, Science
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.

2.1 SC Postcolonial Literature - II



I. Short Notes

Exile, Ethnicity, Hegemony, Negritude, Neo-colonialism, Orientalism, Other, Race, Subaltern, Slave/Slavery, Hybridity

Authors:

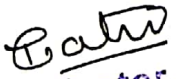
Jean Rhys, Anita Desai, Bessie Head, Doris Lessing, Michael Ondaatje, Derek Walcott


II. Texts:

1. Gabriel Okara: "Once Upon a Time", "Telephone Conversation" (poems)
2. Chinua Achebe: *Arrow of God* (novel)
3. Ngugi wa Thiong'O: *The Trial of Dedan Kimathi* (play)
4. Franz Fanon: *Pitfall of National Consciousness* (prose)

Reference:

1. *Post-colonial Studies: The Key Concepts* by Bill Ashcroft, Gareth Griffiths & Helen Tiffin, Routledge Published 1st Edition -1998.
2. *Postcolonial Studies and Beyond*, ed. Ania Loomba, et. al. Duke University Press, 2005
3. *The Norton Anthology of Theory and Criticism* 2nd Edition Publication: W W Norton and Co, New York, 2010
4. *Colonialism / Postcolonialism: The New Critical Idiom*, 2nd Edition Ania Loomba, Routledge Publication. London, 2005
5. *Postcolonial Theory*: Leela Gandhi, Columbia University Press, 1998


Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BIJAPUR.


Principal,
SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.



2.2 SC WORLD CLASSICS

I. Short Notes

Trends/Movements: Classicism, Neo-Classicism, Epic,

Writers: Bhasa, Vyasa, Valmiki, Dante, Virgil, Maxim Gorky, Franz Kafka.

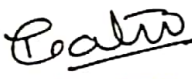
Works: *The Arabian Nights*, *Rubaiyats of Omar Khayyam*, *Crime and Punishment*, *Panchatantra*, *Waiting for Godot*, *The Odyssey*, *The Iliad*,


II Texts:

1. Sophocles: *Oedipus Rex* (play)
2. John Milton: *Paradise Lost* (Book I) (Poetry)
3. Kalidasa: *The Recognition of Shakuntala* (Play)
4. Herman Hesse: *Siddhartha* (Novel)

Reference:

- 1 H.D.F. Kitto, *Great Tragedy: A Literary study* 3rd Edition, Barnes & Noble Publisher Methuen, London. 1961
- 2 W.H. Wells, *Classical Indian Drama*, Asia Book House, Bombay.
- 3 Hornstein et al, *The Readers' Companion to World Literature*, Mentor Books, New York.


Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BIJAPUR.


Principal,
SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.

MA ENGLISH

III SEMESTER

3.1 HC British Literature III

I Short Notes on Modern Literature (British):

Background:

Working-Class Drama, Georgian Poetry, Symbolic Poetry, Imagism, Epic Drama, The Problem Play, Irish Dramatic Movement, Science Fiction

Authors:

George Bernard Shaw, T. S. Eliot, John Galsworthy, W. B. Yeats, J. M. Synge, Lady Gregory, George Orwell, Samuel Becket.

II Texts

1. Virginia Woolf: *To the Lighthouse* (novel)
2. Ted Hughes: "Thought Fox", "On the Move" (poems)
3. John Osborne: *Look Back in Anger* (play)
4. Aldous Huxley: *Braze New World* (novel)

Reference:

Twentieth Century Literature by AC Ward, Publication Wesley Longman Ltd, 1961
The Present - The New Pelican Guide to English Literature Ed Boris Ford Penguin UK, 1994
History of English Literature Vol. 1 by W.R. Goodman
History of English Literature by Legouis Cazamian
History of English Literature by Arthur Cotterell
History of English Literature by Edward Albee
History of English Literature Vol. I, II, III by David Daiches
An Outline History of English Literature W.H. Hudson, Maple Press, 2002

Gold

Co-ordinator,

Internal Quality Assurance Cell

SEEDS Association's

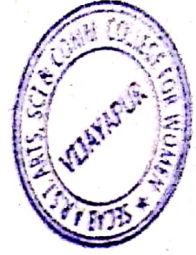
ARSI Arts, Sci. & Com. College

Fr. Women, EDAPUR.

Madhavi

EDS 3.1.1 under the Board of
Commerce College for Women,
MIDNAPUR-686006.

11



3.2 HC American Literature - I

II. Short Notes on American Literature

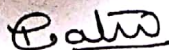
American Individualism, The Spirit of Romanticism, The Transcendentalists, American Renaissance, Longfellow, Edger Allen Poe, Thoreau, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry Fleming. *Moby-Dick*, *Leaves of Grass*, *The Hairy Ape*, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

II Texts:

1. Walt Whitman: "O Captain My Captain", "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd" (poems)
2. R. W. Emerson: *Self Reliance* (essay)
3. Arthur Miller: *The Death of a Salesman* (play)
4. Nathaniel Hawthorne: *The Scarlet Letter* (novel)

Reference:

1. *Norton Anthology of American Literature*; W.W.Norton & Co. Inc. New York, 2007.
2. *The Continuity of American Poetry*; Roy Harvey Pearce & David Ignaton Publication- Wesleyan, 1987
3. *The Americans-The National Experience* Vol. I & II - Daniel Boorstim
The Americans- The Democratic Experience - Daniel Boorstim
The Americans-The Colonial Experience - Daniel Boorstim
Published by Weidenfeld & Nicolson History New Edition 2000
4. *Humanism and America: Essay on the outlook of Modern Civilization* - Editor Norman Foerster; Farrar & Rinehart Inc. N Y, 1930.
5. *America as a Civilization: Life and Thought in the United States Today* - Max Lerner, Edition (1987) - Holt Paperbacks.
6. *The New Pelican Guide to English Literature: American literature* by Boris Ford, Penguin Books, 2nd edition 1988.
7. *The American Adam* - R.W.B. Lewis University of Chicago Press, 1959.


P. S. Rao

Co-ordinator,

Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BJIAPUR.


P. S. Rao

SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, S.
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.

3.3 HC Literary Theory III

I. Short Notes on Contemporary Literary Theory

Patriarchy, Sign, Signifier, Signified, Logo-centrism, Classical Marxism, Superstition, Hegemony

Authors:

John Boswell, Antonio Gramsci, Claude Levi-Strauss, Jacques Lacan, Jacques Derrida

II. Concepts / Texts

1. Feminism

2. Structuralism

3. Marxism

4. Psychoanalysis

References:

The Routledge Companion to Critical Theory 1st Edition, Ed Simon Malpas & Paul Wills, 2006

A History of Literary Criticism & Theory by MAR Hatch
Arbore Press, 2018

Contemporary Literary & Cultural: From Structuralism to Ecocriticism - Prasad
A. Nayak, Pearson Publication, 2018

Cater
Co-ordinator,
Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's
MCAE
2023-24
College

MSD
Principal,
Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's
MCAE
College



3.1 SC Australian Literature

I Short Notes on Australian Literature

The Birth of Australian Literature, The Early Poets, Aboriginal Narrative-The Oral Tradition

Marcus Clarke, Miles Franklin, Christina Stead, Patrick White, Henry Lawson, Joseph Furphy,

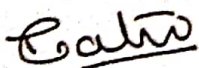
Quintus Servinton, Robbery Under Arms, We of the Never Never


II Texts:

1. Patrick White: *Voss* (novel)
2. A.D Hope: "Australia", "Death of the Bird" (poems)
3. Ray Lawler : *Summer of the Seventeenth Doll* (play)
4. John Pilger: "A Secret Country" (essay)

Reference:

1. *The Oxford History of Australian Literature*
By Leonie Judith Gibson Kramer & Adrian Mitchell, OUP, 1981
2. *History of Australian Literature*
By Ken Goodwin, MacMillan, 1986.


Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BUAPUR.


Principal,
SECAB's A.R.S.I. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.



3.2 SC Cultural Studies

I. Short Notes on Cultural Studies:

Concept of Culture, Cultural Studies, Nativism, Cultural Materialism, Double Consciousness, Frantz Fanon.

Authors:

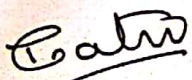
Raymond Henry Williams, Paul Gilroy, Clifford Geertz,


II. Texts:

1. F.R. Leavis: "Mass Culture & Minority Civilization"
2. Theodore Adorno & Max Horkheimer: "The Culture Industry: Enlightenment as Mass Deception"
3. Raymond Williams: "The Analysis of Culture"
4. Partha Chatterjee: "Our Modernity"

Reference :

What is Cultural Studies – A Reader –By John Storey Rawat Publication, 2012,
Theodor Adorno's The Culture Industry: Selected Essays on Mass Culture
By J. M. Bernstein, Routhedge, 2001


Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, VIJAYAPUR.


Principal,
SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.



Open Elective Paper

3.4 OEC Indian Literature in English

I) Background:

Short notes on: Indian English Prose, Indian English Novel, The Big Three (Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao and R. K. Narayan), Social Realism, Indian English Poetry, Gandhian Age Literature

Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Aurobindo, Manohar Malgaonkar, Sarojini Naidu, Toru Dutt

II) Texts:

a) Short Stories:

Devanoor Mahadev: "Those Who Sold Themselves"

Shashi Deshpande: "Stone Women"

b) Poetry:

Rabindranath Tagore: "Give Me Strength" and "The Lotus"

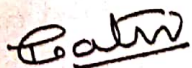
Nissim Ezekiel: "Goodbye Party to Miss Pushpa T." and "Night of the Scorpion"


c) Novel:

Arun Joshi: *The Strange Case of Billy Biswas*

d) Essay:

R. K. Narayan: "Toasted English"


Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BIJAPUR.


Principal,
SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.

MA ENGLISH
IV SEMESTER

4.1 HC WOMEN'S LITERATURE

I. Short Notes on Women's Literature

Concepts

Stereotypes, Patriarchy, Sati system, Dowry, Gynocriticism, Female feticide, Women Identity, Suffragette movement

Authors

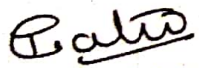
Virginia Woolf, Helene Cixous, Mary Wollstonecraft, Simone de Beauvoir, Charlotte Perkins Gilman.


II. Texts

1. Alice Munro: "Boys and Girls", "How I met my husband" (Short Stories)
2. Kiran Desai: *Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard* (Novel)
3. Jamaica Kincaid: *A Small Place* (Creative Non-Fiction)
4. Sarojini Naidu: "Coromandal Fishers", "Indian Weavers" (Poems)

References

1. *Indian Writing in English* K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar Sterling Publishers, Rev.Updated-1994.
2. K.D.Verma *The Indian Imagination: Critical Essays on Indian writing in English* Palgrave MacMillan Publication US,2000
3. Ramakrishnan.E.V *Locating Indian Literature: Texts, Traditions, Translations*, Orient Blackswan Publication, 2011
4. *Contemporary Indian Poetry In English* : Kurup P.K.J, Atlantic Publishers, 1996
5. *Nine Indian Women Poets: An Anthology*. Ed. By Eunice D'souza, OUP,1997


Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BIJAPUR.


Principal,
SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.



4.2 HC AMERICAN LITERATURE - II

I. Short Notes on American Literature

Regional Writing, Gilded Age, American Modernism, American Realism, Naturalism, American Dream, American Tragedy, Cultural Nationalism, Jewish American Literature,

Henry James, William Dean Howells, Gertrude Stein, Ellen Glasgow, John William De Forest, Ernest Hemingway, William Faulkner,

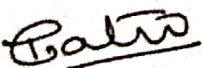
As I Lay Dying, The Enormous Room, Dark Laughter, Death Comes for the Archbishop, The Glass Menagerie,


II. Texts:

1. Robert Frost: "The Road Not Taken", "The Death of a Hired Man", & "Mending Wall" (poems)
2. F. Scott Fitzgerald: *The Great Gatsby* (novel)
3. Edward Albee: *Who is afraid of Virginia Woolf?* (play)
4. George Santayana: *Lucretius* (prose)

Reference:

1. *Norton Anthology of American Literature*; W.W.Norton & Co. Inc. New York, 2007.
2. Richard J Gray. *A History of American Literature* 2nd edition, Wiley Blackwell Publication. 2011
3. *The Cambridge History of American Literature*. Vol 1 to 4 Cambridge University Press
4. *History of American Literature*-Reuber Post Halleck- MJP Publisher, 2017


Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BIJAPUR.


Principal,
SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.

4.1 SC Translation Studies

I. Short Notes on Translation Studies

Translator, Source Language, Target Language, Literary Translation, Machine Translation, Semantic Translation, Transliteration,


Sujit Mukherjee, A.K.Ramanujan, Parthasarathi, C.N.Ramachandra


II Texts/Topics

1. Nature & Scope of Translation Studies
2. K. Shivaram Karanth: *Choma's Drum*
3. Om Prakash Valmiki: *Joothan*
4. Premchand: *Godan*

Reference:

1. *Translation as Discovery and other essays on Indian Literature in English*
2. *Translation- by Sujit Mukherjee's-1981 Allied Publications, New Delhi*
2. *Translation and Interpreting Reader and Workbook by Ravinder Gargesh, Orient Blackswan, 2007*


Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BJIAPUR.


Principal,
SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.

4.2 SC INDIAN DIASPORIC LITERATURE

I Short Notes on Indian Diasporic Literature

Sugar Diaspora, Modern Diaspora, Parsi Diaspora, Migration, Parsi Diaspora, Hybridity, Expatriate Writing, Exile,

V.S. Naipaul, Salman Rushdie, Bharati Mukherjee, Suniti Nam Joshi

Daughters of Shame, Palace of Illusion,

II Texts

1. Agha Shahid Ali: "At the Museum", "Learning Urdu"
Sujata Bhatt: "The Peacock", "Search for My Tongue"

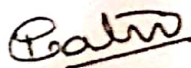
2. Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni: *Sister of My Heart*


3. Rohinton Mistry: *Such a Long Journey*

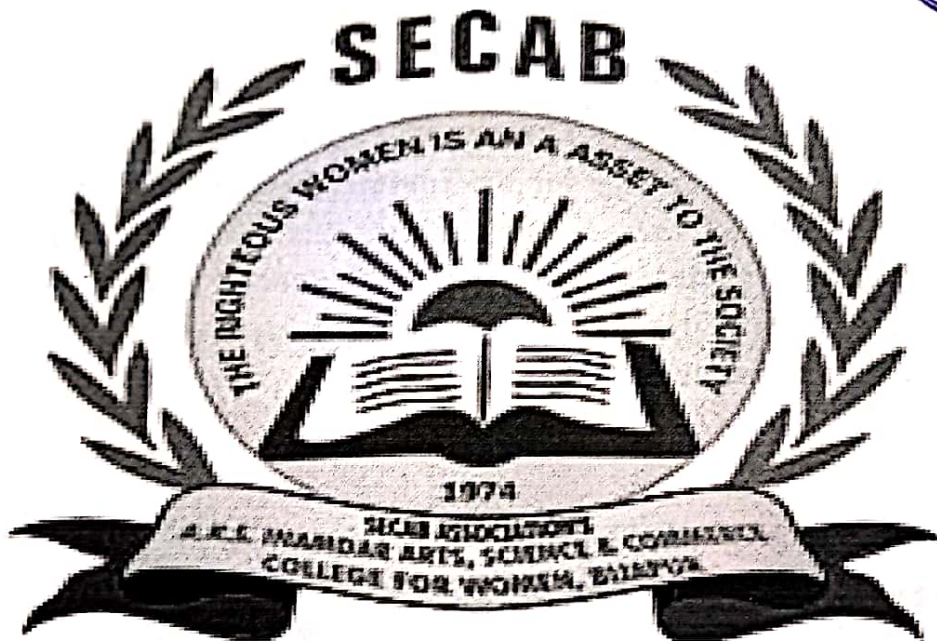
4. V.S. Naipaul: *An Area of Darkness* (non fiction)

Reference:

1. Jasbir Jain (ed), *Writers of the Indian Diaspora*, Rawat Publishers, Jaipur. 1988
2. *Writing the Diaspora: Essay on Culture and identity*. By Uma Parameswaran
- Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2007
3. *The Literature of the Indian Diaspora: Theorizing the Diasporic Imaginary*
by Vijay Mishra Roultdge-2007
4. *Search for identity; Indian Native and Diasporic writers*. By Kakali Bhattacharya.
Author Press, New Delhi, 2015


Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BIJAPUR.


Principal,
SECAB's A.R.S.I. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.



Department Of Commerce

[Signature]

Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, VIJAYAPUR.

[Signature]

Principal,

SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.



Industrial visit by commerce department 2018-19

On 29th September 2018 , a memorable and informative industrial visit was organised by the college for the commerce students. It was a full day visit covering Gokak Textile LTD [Gokak Mills Division]. 44 students of B.com 3rd and 5th semester along with 3 faculty members- Mrs. Bhagyashree Sevatar(HOD), Mrs. Padmashree Jagirdar and Ms. Keerti Honawad had visited the industry.

Objectives of industry visit

- To understand the manufacturing process
- To gain the practical knowledge
- To become aware of the role of human resource in an organization
- To recognized the need for health and safety in the workplace
- To learn about the cost accounting
- To observe and learn how theoretical concepts are put into action
- To learn something outside the confines of college walls

Principal,
A.R.S. Jagirdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
Vijayapur-585109.

Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
A.R.S. Jagirdar Arts & Com. College
for Women, Vijayapur.

INTRODUCTION

The textile industry is undergoing a major reorientation towards non-clothing applications of textiles, known as technical textiles, which are growing roughly at twice rate of textiles for clothing applications and now account for more than half of total textile production. The processes involved in producing technical textiles require expensive equipments and skilled workers and are, for the moment, concentrated in developed countries. Technical textiles have many applications including bed sheet; filtration and abrasive materials; furniture and healthcare upholstery; thermal protection and blood-absorbing materials; seal-belts; adhesive tape, and multiple other specialized products and applications. The Indian Textile industry has been undergoing a rapid transformation and is in the process of integrating with the world textile trade and industry. This change is being driven by the progressive dismantling of the MFA (Multi-Fibre Arrangement) and the imperative of the recently signed General Agreement Trade & Tariff. In this scenario, India has to move beyond its role of being a mere country.

INDUSTRY PROFILE

The textile industry occupies a unique place in our country. Out-of the earliest to come into existence in India, it accounts for 14% of the total Industrial production, contributes to nearly 30% of the total exports and is the second largest employment generator after agriculture. Textile Industry is providing one of the most basic needs of people and the holds importance; maintaining sustained growth for improving quality of life. It has a unique position as a self-reliant industry, from the production of raw materials to the delivery of finished products, with substantial value-addition at each stage of processing; it is a major contribution to the country's economy. Its vast potential for creation of employment opportunities in the agricultural, industrial organized and decentralized sectors & rural and urban areas particularly for women the development of textile sector was earlier taking place in terms of general policies, in recognition of the importance of this sector.

GOKAK TEXTILE LTD [GOKAK MILLS DIVISSION]

COMPANY PROFILE

Company Name: Gokak Textiles Ltd. (Gokak Mills Division)

Address : Gokak Mill Gokak – Falls 591308(Belgavi)

Ph : 08332-225004, 225154.

Fax no : 08332- 225354.

Year Establishment : 1887

Products : Cotton and Blended yarn, Grey Cotton and Blended fabric

Dyed yarn, Terry towel

Installed capacity : 90 tons per day

No. of Spindles : DTA - 72,300, 7th Mill – 25,200

Number of Employees : 3,391

Capacity of power Generation : Hydro – 10.8MW

Diesel - 5.6 MW

H.F.O - 6.2 MW

Registered office

24th, 29thMain,

BTM Layout

2nd stage

Bangalore – 560 076

GOKAK TEXTILE LTD [GOKAK MILLS DIVISSION]

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

NAME	DESIGNATION
Mr.ShapoorjiPallonjiMistry	Chairman
Mr. Sachin. Kulkarni	Executive Director &CEO
Mr ASHOK BARAT	Director
Mr C.G. Shah	Director
Mr.PradipN.Kapadia	Director
Mr.R N JHA	Director
Mr.KaiwanKalyaniwalla of India	Nominee Director ,EXIM bank
Ms. Rima Marpahatia	Director
Mr.Vasant N. Sanzgiri.	Director
Mr.D. G. Prasad	Director

HISTORY OF GOKAK TEXTILES LTD



The history of textile is almost as old as that

of human civilization and as time moves on the history of textile has further enriched itself. In the 6th and 7th century BC, the oldest recorded indication of using fibre comes with the invention of flax and wool fabric at the excavation of Swiss lake inhabitants. In India the culture of silk was introduced in 400AD, while spinning of cotton traces back to 3000BC. In China, the discovery and consequent development of sericulture and spin silk methods got initiated at 2640 BC while in Egypt the art of spinning linen and weaving developed in 3400 BC. The discovery of machines and their widespread application in processing natural fibres was a direct outcome of the industrial revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries, the discoveries of various synthetic fibres like nylon created a wider market for textile products and gradually led to the invention of new and improved sources of natural fibre. The development of transportation and communication facilities facilitated the path of transaction of localized skills and textile art among various countries.

Till the year 1985, development of textile sector in India took place in terms of general policies. In 1985, for the first time the importance of textile

GOKAK TEXTILE LTD [GOKAK MILLS DIVISSION]

sector was recognized and a separate policy statement was announced with regard to development of textile sector.

In the year 2000, national textile policy was announced. Its main objective was: to provide cloth of acceptable quality at reasonable prices for the vast majority of the population of the country, to increasingly contribute to the provision of sustainable employment and the economic growth of the nation; and to compete with confidence for an increasing share of the global market.

The mill was established in the year 1885 by Ritchie Stewart Ltd. Under the name of Gokak Water Power Manufacturing Company Ltd (GWP & MC) at London with a capital of \$100000,

In 1919 the company was registered in India as Gokak mills ltd. And then Ritchie Stewart and Company Ltd. united with M/S Forbes and company Ltd to become Forbes Campbell. The reason for choosing Gokak as a Site for cotton mill was that abundant supply of Water power and also large cotton growing land around.

On 5th October 1887, the Falls Mill came into operation with 6000 spindles the mill was the first of its series to be driven by water power .The Falls Mill was intended .To be spin cotton yarn and constructed to be hold 22000 spindle. By 1890, the spindle age was increased to 29525.

In the year 1892, the decision was taken to build another mill at Gokak falls and two years later the first 500 spindle of Campbell Mill were I operation.

GOKAK TEXTILE LTD [GOKAK MILLS DIVISSION]

In 1924, a waste processing mill was started to be spin the waste yarn bales. In 1973 Patvolk Ltd .merged with Gokak Ltd. found the present company Gokak Patel Volkart Ltd. And Gokak mill become the division of this company.

OBJECTIVES

- 1) Stakeholder satisfaction.
- 2) Quality products and services.
- 3) Clean environment.
- 4) Continuous improvement.
- 5) Mutual staff respect and empowerment.

MISSION:

Gokak Textiles Limited will be the company among top ten in the textile yarn spinning industry we shall be driven by our commitment to customer satisfaction

VISION;

Fostering an environment that helps in the certain of knowledge & its applications to work. We seek to excel in all of over business activities & strive to position Gokak Textile Limited into top ten organisations

GOKAK TEXTILE LTD [GOKAK MILLS DIVISSION]

KEY GOALS

- Profitability.
- Growth.
- Customer loyalty.
- Community development.

LAND DETAILS

Sl. no	Items	Area in Acres
1	Total factory land in Gokak	127.05
2	Undeveloped land	
	a) Konnur	214.34
	b) Gokak	311.35
3	Develped land	315.02
	Total area	968

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES UNDER GOKAK TEXTILES LTD

- 1) CAMPBELL KNITWEAR LTD.
- 2) FORBES BRAND DIVISION
- 3) GOKAK MILLS DIVISION

Following Are The Area Of Activity Of Each Mill.

Mill No	Area of Activity
1	Spinning – 100% -cotton-carded and combed
2	Spinning and Doubling – cotton and Blends.
3	Open end spinning – waste recovery unit.
4	Spinning, Doubling and weaving – cotton and blends.
5	Yarn bleaching and dying.
6	Weaving terry towels
7	Spinning 100% cotton carded and combed

GOKAK TEXTILE LTD [GOKAK MILLS DIVISSION]

**THE MANPOWER STATEMENT OF GOKAK MILLS AS ON THE
10/12/2015**

Permanent Workers	1467
Badli Workers	1551
Clerical staff	33
Supervisor staff	132
Managers	24
ITI Trainee	23
Multi Skilled Workers	83
Total	3313

WORKING HOURS

Shifts	Hours	Tea/Lunch Time
I Shift	1.00am to 8.00am	5.30am to 6.00am
II Shift	8.00am to 4.30pm	12.00 Noon to 12.30pm
III shift	4.30pm to 1.00am	8.30pm to 9.00pm

AWARDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- One of the leading exporter & ISO 9000 certified company in the year 1994.
- K P Goenka memorial award in the year 1988, for the improvement of the environment.
- Gokak Mills was cited in the earth summit (UNCEO) 1992 at RIO-DE-JANERIO for its contribution to the environment.
- Best export award 1996-2000 by Government of Karnataka.
- Best school linkage award, NCERT- 2003 by P.S.S central institute of vocational Education, Bhopal.
- Cotton specialization
- Energy saving achievements
- 360 days-24hrs per day. The manufacturing capacity of the Mills extended to 30000 tons
- Of yarn in a 3 shift per day.
- CANVAS, 1 Brand in India
- Research & development unit of Gokak Mills is one of the largest units, which has been recognized by the Department of Science and industrial Research Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India.

AWARDS:

- State award for excellence in the exports 2004-05 by Government of Karnataka.
- "Best Mills award instituted by Karnataka cotton association, Hubli "

GOKAK TEXTILE LTD [GOKAK MILLS DIVISSION]

- Third highest export award in yarn category (processed yarn) by Cotton Textile Export Council.
- Supplier appreciation award-1998 by Johnson & Johnson Company.
- “Guest of Honour” given at Belgaum Industrial & Trade Exhibition-2005.
- State Award for Excellence in Export “Non-SSI Gold” for the year 2000-01 to 2003-04 by Government of Karnataka
- First prize in energy conservation in textile sector from government of Karnataka on 14thDec 2011.

PRODUCT PROFILE

Mills produces a wide range of yarns from counts 2s to 100s in carded and combed varieties of cotton and polyester, in single , double and multifold types in grey and dyed varieties for various endure .The fabric ranges are canvas , belting ducks and terry towels.

The products groups with reference to their end use are as follows.

- 1) Yarns for knitting – Grey and dyed for socks , T-shirts , Sweaters
- 2) Yarns for weaving -- Grey for Carpets, Bathmats, cheddars and other fabrics.
- 3) Yarns for Towels – Grey and dyed.
- 4) Yarns for Industrial Application – Grey Yarn materials.
- 5) Industrial Fabrics -- Grey canvas, conveyor beltings.
- 6) Towels -- Both beach and face.

AREA OF OPERATION

Gokak mills has customer all over the world.

It has three divisions in marketing.

- 1) Export
- 2) Domestic sales
- 3) Value Added Textiles(VAT)

1) Export:

The export division concentrates on exports and marketing of terry towels in both export and domestic.

2) Domestic sales

A domestic sales division looks after sales of grey yarns and grey fabrics in domestic through its branch office located in various centre all over India.

3) VAT concentrates processed yarns for both foreign and domestic market. Marketing in Mumbai deals in Export Oriented Unit (EOU). It has agents for offering better service and to collect the information on market.

ORGANIZATION POLICIES

1) Environment Policy: -

Comply with relevant Legislative, Regulatory and other requirements applicable to its activities and its products. Prevention of pollution by following good management practices, minimizing and reuse of solid waste wherever possible and conserve natural resources and Bio-diversity by planting more trees within the mills premises and surroundings areas by providing saplings. Continual improvement in its environmental performance by periodically reviewing its

GOKAK TEXTILE LTD [GOKAK MILLS DIVISSION]

objectives and targets the above policy is well implemented and communicated to all the employees. The copy of the policy will be made available to the regulatory authorities and public on request.

2) Energy Conservation Policy: - “We commit to save energy by means of systematic and scientific approach in identifying real opportunities which are economically viable

Ultimate objective is to reduce cost/ unit of production and also save Fuel, Water and Compressed Air”.

3) Health and Safety Policy: - It is the policy of company which that its activities should be conducted so to ensure that health and safety of its employees as well as other persons, in the factory premises to ensure that environment around is not damaged.

The Company attaché as great important to the above objectives as it does its primary business objectives.

The Company believes that restricted to the Health and Safety in the manufacturing and allied activities are controllable and it will take all reasonable steps towards this End. While compiling with all relevant rules and regulations the company will also provide all necessary inputs by ensuring that:

The plant installed is designed, maintained and operated in such a way that it is safe and without risk to health.

- All necessary arrangements are made in the mill to ensure safety and health of the workers during the use, handling, storage and transport of articles and substances & disposal of trade waste & effluents outside the mill premises.
-

- Adequate arrangements are made for fire fighting emergency exists.
 - Workers are properly informed, instructed & trained for the job they handle.
- Pre-employment training is given.

QUALITY POLICY:

We are committed to meet the expectation of our customers, through well planned & established quality systems & market network that is sensitive & accommodative to continue improvements through R&D efforts.

We shall continuously strive to improve the effectiveness of our quality system.

Guiding Values

- 1) Result Orientation
- 2) Quick Response
- 3) Continuous Improvement
- 4) Team work
- 5) Develop Skills by continuous Training
- 6) Respect Work
- 7) Display Abilities
- 8) Develop self confidence
- 9) Understand Needs
- 10) Trust and confidence

GOKAK TEXTILE LTD [GOKAK MILLS DIVISSION]

5. Business policy:

Gokak Mills will strive to improve quality and skill to world standard. We will manufacture products of consistent quality and price viable to our customers .We will specialize in certain products for certain selected customers .We will adopt a policy of continuous learning and improvement to retain our premier status. Exports will receive priority.

Values

- 1) We conduct our business with Uncompromising integrity.
- 2) We Observe ethics.
- 3) We Trust and respect individuals.
- 4) We are conscious of our moral responsibilities towards employees, customers, suppliers and shareholders.

PRODUCT COMPETITORS

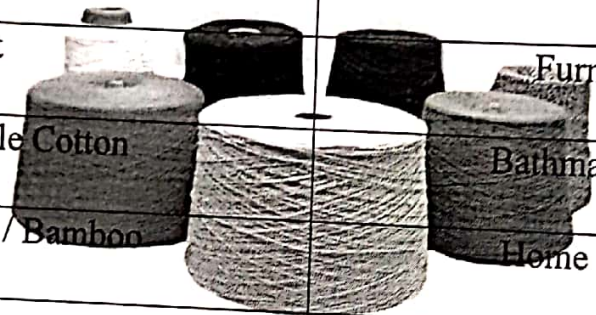
PRODUCT	COMPETITORS
Grey Yarn for knitting	EOU like Amit, Indocount, Eurotex, Mahaveer, Nahar Spinning Mills.
Grey Yarn for weaving	Vardhaman, we spun and Jamshree.
Terry towels	Vardhaman, Mahaveer, Arunodaya. Nahar.
Dyed Yarn	Vardhaman, Sundraj.

OUR OTHER UNITS

CAMPBELL KNITWEAR – Equipped with latest machineries, employing a workforce of 1300 employee manufacturing garments having a turnover of Rs.50.00 corers per annum.

We are also manufacturing textiles, which are different from our regular products:

Yarn	Used for
Core spun	Army Tents / Tarpaulins
Cotton Lycra	Denim / Socks
Flame Retardant	Furnishing
Extra Long Staple Cotton	Bathmats / Rugs
Viscose / Modal / Bamboo	Home Textiles
Slub/ Fancy	Knits/ Furnishings
Ampler Multicounty	Denim/ Home Textiles
Medical / Surgical	Bandages/ Threads
Compact	Furnishings / Apparels
Multifold Tufting	Bathmats / Rugs
Sewing Threads	Apparels / Industrial





MAJOR ACTIVITIES:

- Cost accounting – Financial accounting.
- Cotton goes down inventory.
- Stores go down inventory management.
- Central excise, sales tax, customs, insurance, logistic activities etc.

OBJECTIVES:

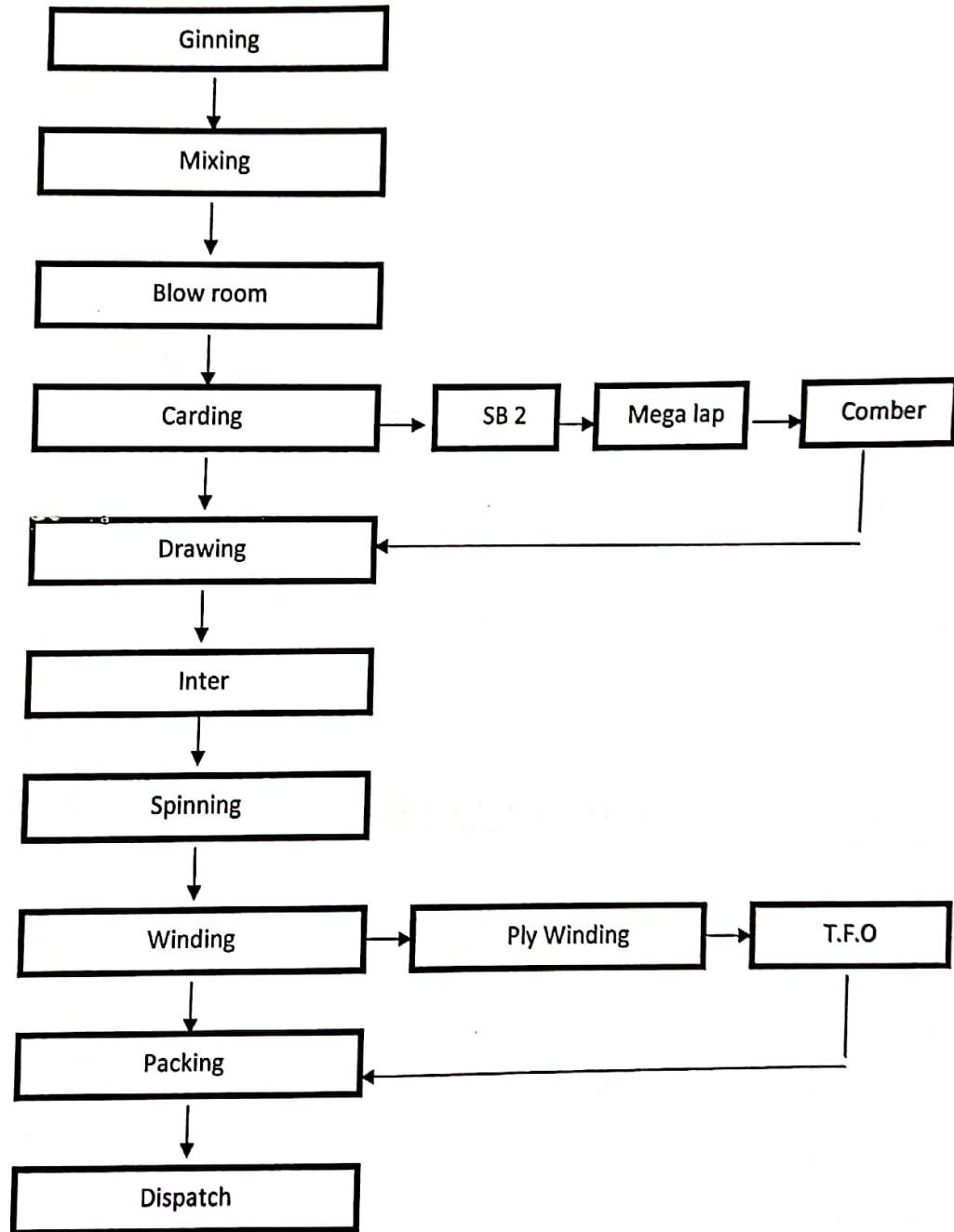
- To maintain the clear-cut information goes transaction and maintains the records and the books of accounts.
- To show records to govt. offices.
- To show profit, expense, assets and liabilities detail at any time.
- To ensure endurance to accounting principles.

THE ACCOUNTS MAINTAINED ARE:

- Cotton purchase accounts.
- Store purchase accounts.
- Cash are bank accounts.
- Scrap waste sales accounts.
- Sales accounts.
- Different assets accounts

PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT

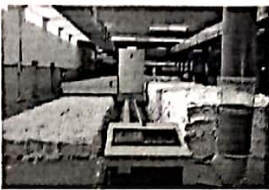
PROCESS OF PRODUCTION:



Gokak mills is involved in manufacturing cotton yarns of both grey & dyed. Gokak Mills also manufactured a small quantity of terry towel & canvas fabrics. As earlier mentioned Gokak Mills is integrated with seven different mills. No. 5 mill is dyeing plant & managed separately by chemical processing department.

PRODUCTION PROCESS

1. MIXING:



This is first process where different varieties of same kind of fibres from several lots are blended in order to produce a uniform result and also make small tufts from a bale.

The bales coming from out state or local market are first kept in god own. The care is taken to avoid any fire or damage to the bales .Whenever they are required they are required they are brought to the mills by tractors and they are kept near the mixing bins. Types of mixing used: 40SPL, 20EXP, EXP, 30EXP, 44EXP

2. BLOW ROOM



This process is a necessary and most important department without which it is not possible to produce quality yarn which is the final requirement of the mills. In this process opening and cleaning of cotton is done by various beats and make laps for next process.

6. CARDING



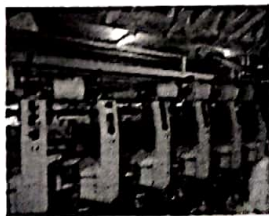
There are total 42 carding machines; this is preliminary process in spun yarn manufacture. Here fibres are further opened and individualized by passing the material through fine wire points. This process removes most of the impurities and a certain amount of short broken or immature fibres.

4. SPINNING:



In this process the rove is drafted to get the required lineal density and twist is to get the strength and the effect. The yarns are wound in cops (spindles) from this section, the cops are sent to post spinning section with the spinning advice slip, signed by spinning in charge.

5. WINDING:



In this process bobbin cops are wound on large cones suitable for markets. Yarns are cleared of objectionable faults and wound on large packages with uniform tension. The weight of the cones package varies as per customer requirements.

6. DOUBLING:



Doubling is a process in which two or more single yarns are spiralled uniformly with each other by delivering them together a pair of roller and twisting them together by mean of revolving spindle .This is done to get higher strength abrasion resistance, increased luster and reduced cairns of yarn and fancy effect. The processed cones are sent to packing selection with a slip similar to counts details advice but cone specification called “Winding details from post spinning”.

7. PACKING:

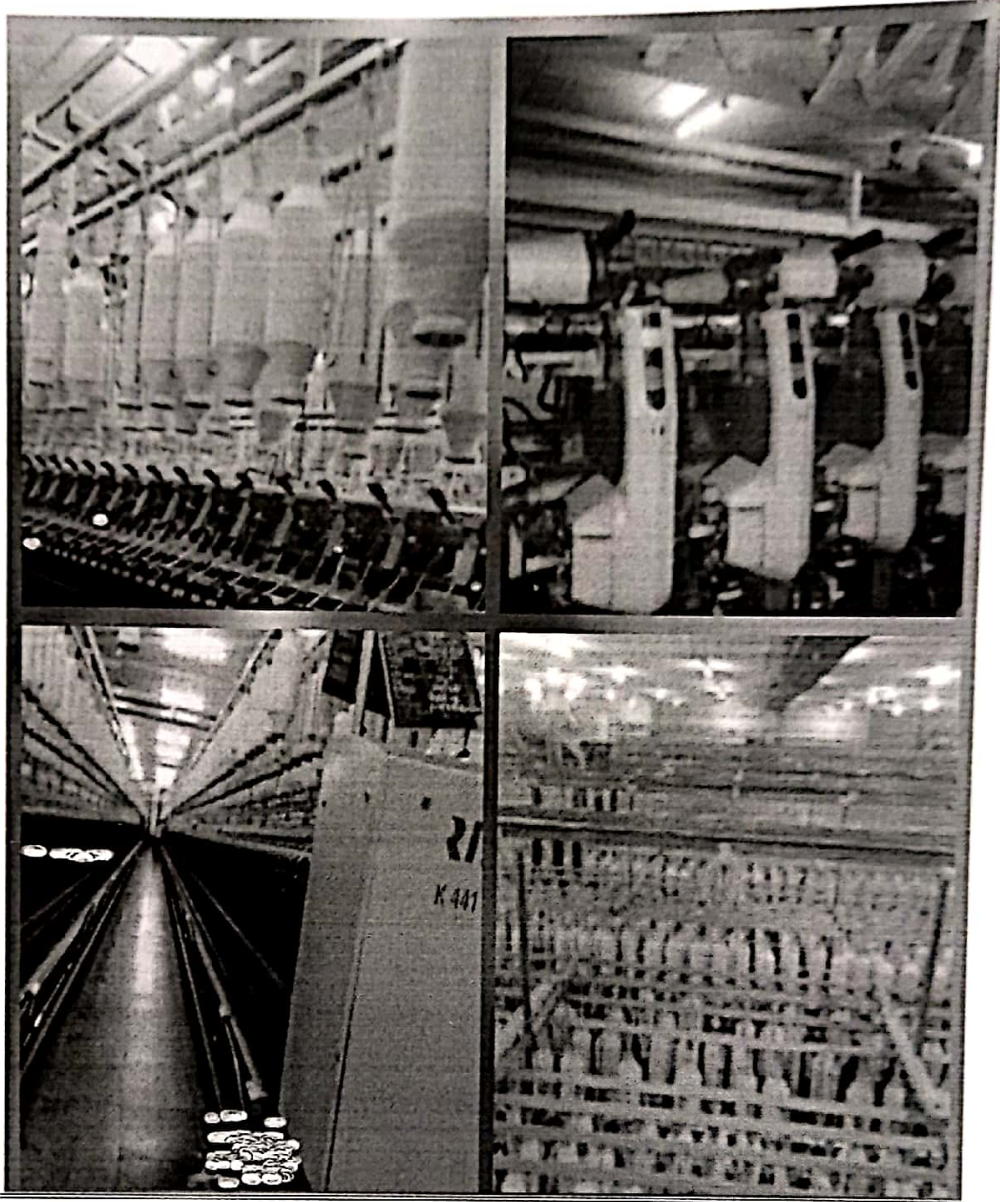


This is the last department in spinning process .Where packaging of cones, cheeses is carried out. Before packaging these cones or cheeses are U .V checked and also conditioned. After packaging these packages are sent to that party who has given the order.

8. COMBING:



This is subsequent to the carding process. Combing is done to produce yarns which are used for production of high class standard of products. It helps to removes the short fibres and improves the length uniformly of cotton to make it high quality yarn.



MARKETING DEPARTMENT

Gokak Textiles Mill has its market spread over in all the continents to the world and have concentrated in certain Niche Markets Viz... The yarns for knitting and industrial purposes in medium and coarse range they have 3 Marketing divisions Viz...

DOMESTIC SALES:

The domestic sales look after the sales of grey yarns and grey fabrics in domestic market through their branch offices, located in various centres all over the country.

EXPORT SALES:

Concentrates on all exports and marketing of terry towel in both foreign and domestic market, marketing in Mumbai deals in Export Oriented Unit (EOU), it has agents for offering better services and to collect information on market. They sell their products to their customers in export market however; they have appointed agents for offering better services.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT

The function of this department is linked with all department of the company to maintain good relation between management and employees leading to organization peace and increase in production.

HR-VISION: “To consciously strive to become “THE MOST PREFERRED” Employer for values and HR practice, by Attracting, developing, renewing and retaining people in an Environment of high performances and learning culture”.

FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT

- ☞ Man power planning
- ☞ Recruitment and selection
- ☞ Placement, Training, and Development
- ☞ Wages and Salary, Administration
- ☞ Performance Appraisal
- ☞ Industrial Relations
- ☞ Health and Safety measures
- ☞ Disciplinary Actions
- ☞ Grievances handling
- ☞ Promotion, Demotion transfer and Retirement



Principal,
SECAB, A.R.S. Institute of Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.

Co-ordinator
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB, A.R.S. Institute of Science &
Commerce College
VIJAYAPUR.



Conclusion

Industrial visit has its importance in a career of a student. It is considered as a part of own college curriculum and objectives of industrial visit is to provide students an insight regarding internal working of companies. We know, theoretical knowledge is not enough for making a good career.

Through this visit, we gained information and practical knowledge about various manufacturing process of the different cotton products .we also became aware about safety procedure to be followed during the manufacturing of cotton products

We were also known about how to get more productivity with the available resource. We all benefited from this visit as we got chance to discuss with different experts.

Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB's Association's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Science & Com. College
for Women, EJAPUR.

Principal,
SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.

**A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF SLUM
WOMEN IN VIJAYAPUR CITY**

PROJECT WORK

Dr. CHIDANAND.N

M.A., B.Ed, Ph.D
Associate Prof & HOD of Sociology

**SECAB ASSOCIATION'S
A.R.S. INAMDAR ARTS, SCIENCE &
COMMERCE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,
JALNAGAR
VIJAYAPUR - 586 109**

2018 - 2019



Catru
Co-ordinator,

Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BJAPUR.

NOO
Principal,

SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.

Chapter - I

1] INTRODUCTION:-

Slums have become part and parcel of the modern urban society. With the passage of time there has been tremendous increase in the population of slums, which are the neglected areas of cities. They are not provided even with the basic necessities of life. One reason is that they happen to be the illegal occupants of government and/or private lands. Efforts are being initiated by the government, also both at the centre and state levels, to improve the conditions of the slums and the slum dwellers and thereby integrate them (slums) into the main stream of urban life. This is done by constituting Slum Clearance Boards for the purpose.

There are many research studies conducted by the research scholars all over the world, on the subject. The classical study by Oscar Lewis (1965) has concluded that slum people cannot change because they suffer from the problem of "culture of poverty".

However the critics of the concept of the "culture of poverty" argue that the theory of Oscar Lewis does not hold good for the present conditions, as slums are increasingly becoming part and parcel of the larger urban society.

Changing Character of Slums:-

It needs to be emphasized that at present the slums are not the same as they were in the earlier years. They are no longer the isolated and alienated with entities. With the expansion of urban areas, the slums have come within the precincts of the city. Besides, the Government itself is undertaking measures to improve the socio economic conditions of slum dwellers through Slum Clearance Boards of Karnataka as in other states of India.

2] Karnataka Slum Clearance Board:-

The Karnataka Slum Clearance Board was constituted in July 1975 under the provisions of Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act 1975.

Main Objectives of the Board:-

The main objectives of the Board are as follows:-

Principal
SECAB'S A.R.S. Women's College
VILAYAPUR-580011

Co-ordinator
Internal Cell
A.R.S.A. Women's College
VILAYAPUR

1. To take up environmental improvement, clearance and re development of the slums.
2. To enable slum dwellers to live in hygienic conditions by providing them with basic amenities like drinking water, toilets, street lights, drains roads, community bath rooms, and community toilets etc.
3. To construct new houses for the slum dwellers and also to upgrade their existing houses.
4. To prevent unauthorized constructions in the said slum areas,
5. To identify and declare the slum areas in accordance with the provisions of KSA (I&C) Act 1975. And,
6. To take up socio economic survey of the slums in order to improve the socio economic conditions of the slum dwellers.

3] Role of the NGOs:-

NGO's "Non Government Originations" have become critical agencies to support the government in implementing and co-coordinating the welfare programmes.

The following NGOs are playing significant role in organizing the slum dwellers to improve their social life [in the slums of Vijapur city].

1. FEDINA:

Formal Educational Innovations in Asia (FEDINA) is an NGO which works for the welfare of slum dwellers, in Bijapur district.

2. CNFE:

Centre for Non-Formal Education, an NGO, works for the welfare of weaker sections of the society.

3. FPAI:

The FPAI - Family Planning Association of India is yet another NGO which works for the welfare of the family and the youth.

There are many agencies working for the development of Slum dwellers all over the world. It is evident that improving the lot of the slum dwellers is not a task to be left to the government alone .NGO's and other external agencies with societal concern can play significant role in the matter.

Paul D. Wiebe (1975) a noted social scientist did extensive study and discusses how external agencies were helping the slum dwellers in Madras, where medical colleges have been actively interested in offering medical and social services to slum dwellers.

4] Slum Women:-

Women constitute the most disadvantaged section of society. Their socio economic status, in areas lying at the out Skirts of the city i.e., slums was pathetic and pitiable. It has been found to be in the same pathetic condition even in Colombo (Shrilanka) and Bangkok (Thailand) slums. The study dealt with the lives of the slum women, their relations with other people and their ways of thinking. She explains how urbanization intensifies the gender struggle. Similar findings had been obtained by Fernandes, (1991); Tandon and Niraj Kumar (1994). It is generally found, from the studies conducted on the influence of urbanization on society, that the status and position of women is negatively affected.

However, due to the process of urbanization, the condition of the slum dwellers has changed considerably. This is due to fact that the process of urbanization has brought with it access to formal education, active participation in the plebiscite and other modern changes. This has resulted in the radical changes in the life style of the slum dwellers. They are no longer isolated, separated and alienated. Slum dwellers are increasingly interacting with the larger society. Political parties are approaching them for votes. NGOs are working towards bringing change. Therefore, it is important to study the changing socio- economic background, welfare schemes by the state, educational and employment status, and attitude towards slum rehabilitation among slum women.

5] Objectives of the Study: -

The chief objective of the study is to analyze the status of slum women against the background of the changing status of slums, with the details as under:

- 1) To study the socio economic and demographic background of the respondents and their spouses,
- 2) To study their housing status and infrastructure facilities like-kitchen, bathroom, toilet and water.
- 3) To study their attitude towards rehabilitation programmes.

6] Universe and Methodology:-

The study was conducted in Bijapur city of Karnataka during 2017- 2018. Married women residing in the declared selected slums of the Bijapur city, constituted the respondents.

Although, according to the slum Clearance Board of Bijapur, there are 95 slums in Bijapur city, but the Board has recognized only 40 of them.

For purposes of convenience, of the 40 slums, six (6) slums are selected for the investigation on the basis of the measures undertaken by the Slum Clearance Board and the NGOs. The selected slums are:

- 1) Kunchikorwas Oni
- 2) Pailwan Galli- 1
- 3) Pailwan Galli- 2
- 4) Mini Madhar Oni
- 5) Kundanpur Galli
- 6) Pate Bawadi.

Table 1.1
Details of sample slums

Sl.No	Name of the Slum	Total Houses Constructed	Public Toilets	Other Basic Facilities
1.	Kunci Korwar Oni	65	Nil	Nil
2.	Pailwan Galli -1	94	Nil	Asphaltation of roads public water and drainage
3.	Pailwan Galli -2	25	Nil	Do
4.	Mini Madhar Oni	352	04	Nil
5.	Kundanpur Galli	249	03	Nil
6.	Pate Bawadi	169	Nil	Nil

7] Selection of the sample:-

A list of married women was obtained from the slum board and other NGOs like, FEDINA – {Foundation for Educational Innovations in Asia} and CNFE – {Centre for Non-Formal Education Society} Bijapur.

Table 1.2
Details of sample size and selection

Sl.No	Name of slum	No of Married women	Sample size
1.	Kunci Korwar Oni	200	30
2.	Pail wan Galli -1	300	30
3.	Pail wan Galli -2	400	40
4.	Mini Madhar Oni	250	30
5.	Kundanpur Galli	350	40
6.	Pate Bawadi	250	30
	Total	1750	200

Respondents from each of the slums were randomly selected for the study (see Table-1.2). Respondents were personally interviewed by the investigator. Information regarding public toilets and the problem of defecation, collection of potable water, etc were collected through group discussions.

8] Review of Literature:-

Thonbeck (1994) studied the status of poor women in the largest slum of Bangkok (Thailand). The study dealt with the lives of the slum women, their relations with other people and their ways of thinking. Author explains how urbanization intensifies the gender struggle.

Fernandes (1991) explains how urbanization affects women adversely and how women have internalized themselves to the ideology of subordination. She has dealt with the problem of how women develop coping mechanism to deal with insecurity resulting from migration. Tandon and Niraj Kumar (1994) say that the conditions of women in slums in general, and of socially under privileged women in particular, are most pathetic. Most of these women are engaged in activities which are amongst the poorest of the poor

in the working class. Their jobs offer no attraction and require a great deal of physical ordeal. This study has shown that inspite of many developmental programmes, most of the socially underprivileged women are still suffering. Early marriages, having many children and illiteracy, etc; are very common among them. The study suggested that to improve the conditions of the socially underprivileged slum women, it is imperative to work upon the selected income generating activities and provide all the needy help and information including training in the required areas. Rama Swami (1990) studied the problem and future expectations of women workers in a submergible slum. Devasia's (1994) book on "Empowering Women for Sustainable Development" elucidates the struggle of women in the slum areas of Nagpur. It explains how slum women fought against all odds, because they realized that there were no alternatives to sustainable development other than their own empowerment.

Ramana (2002) in her study "Women in Slums" has dealt with the socio-cultural aspects of slum women. As there are very few studies are available on slum women; their lives, their work and their struggles. It was proposed to take up a micro level study of the women in slums who were less privileged and to look at their lives, their travails and their struggles.

Dubey et al; (1999) have attempted to provide an insight into the increasing migration and the consequent proliferation of slums in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. In this context, the study aimed at analyzing the socio-economic profile of the slum dwellers in order to assess the social, economic and demographic complexities of the problem. It was also expected that the findings would hopefully help the administration in framing a suitable policy and suggesting remedial action. Aparna Das (2006) in her paper "Slum Upgrading and Women's Empowerment: The Experience in Titagarh, West Bengal" raised two issues pertaining to the design of slum upgrading programmes. The Second issue was the fear expressed by the programme designers that the poorest of the poor (most of whom are tenants) would be displaced when the slum housing was upgraded. There are also many providers of housing [i.e., landlords] among the poor.

Piyal Basu Roy and Palash Saha (2008) in their article "Social Area Analysis of Urban Slum Dwellers: A case study of Rampurhat Town Birbhum District, West Bengal " studied the following objectives.

They are;

- ❖ To indicate the distribution of the urban slum dwellers in the study area,
- ❖ To show the growth of poverty of slum people in the town,
- ❖ To highlight the socio-cultural status of slum people in the area, and,
- ❖ To suggest strategies for their development.

"Social life in an Indian Slum" studied the ways in which the members of a slum in Madras, socially organize their lives and relate themselves to their various environments. The study has concluded that slum dwellers are changing. What they need is help from government and voluntary organization. Studies by Wiebe (1975), Bapat (1981), Majumdar (1983) Rangarao (1984) and Sandhu (1989), have questioned the theory of Oscar Lewis (1965) that "slums are unchanging". It is observed that life in slums has been changing. Rajesh Gill (1984) in his study, " Slums as Urban Villages" has shown how slums have become part of the urban life and how the attitudes and values of slum people are changing.

9] Slums: A Conceptual Analysis:-

The term "**Slum**" came into vogue since the beginning of the 18th century. It was used to describe squalid housing in densely populated areas of industrial cities. The word "**Slum**" which first appeared in Veuy's flash dictionary in 1812 was derived from "slumber", and came to mean a sleepy, unknown back alley (origins, 1958), slum meant a wet mire where working class housing was built during the British industrial revolution in order to be near the canal - factories (Trudy 1988). Kirby (1979) observes, "There is no precise dictionary definition of the term 'slum' which as the writers of the Encyclopedia of urban planning observe is of comparatively modern origin possibly a contradiction of 'slum' meaning to fall or sink".

"**Slum**" means overcrowded and squalid back street etc, usually in a city house or building unfit for human habitation. From this, it can be inferred that the term 'slum' refer to a decline or deterioration in standard living. In the context of urban society, it is

related to a decline in the standard or quality of the environment, both physical and social, in which people live.

The **UN definition** describes slums as: "uncontrolled settlements whose inhabitants are not fully integrated socially and economically into the development process".

The **UNESCO definition** describes a slum as a building, a group of buildings or area characterized by overcrowding, deterioration, unsanitary conditions or absence of facilities or amenities which, because of these conditions or absence of any of them, endanger the health, safety and morals".

"Slum" as defined in Oxford Dictionary is a dirty crowded area in a town. It is also defined as "an integrated residential area consisting of badly constructed houses with worse type of sanitary facilities so as to cause menace to the health, safety and morality of the occupants and neighboring areas" The definitions used by the international agencies have many connotations, and most of them are the outcome of poverty factor (Reddy 1996).

The definition adopted in this study is the one given by the slum clearance board as per the provisions of Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and clearance Act-1975).

Act, 1975) Act called Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement & Clearance) Act -1973. In accordance with this Act, Karnataka Slum Clearance Board was constituted in July 1975. The Board has 8 nominated Official Members and 5 Non-Official Members. Normally a non-official is nominated as Chairman and in his absence, the Secretary; Housing Department will look after the duties of the Chairman. The Commissioner of the Board is the Chief Executive Officer. As per Section 37 of the Act, he has to carry out the various functions of the Board enumerated in the provisions of the Act. Karnataka Slum Clearance Board Act (Improvement & Clearance 1973) was amended and passed in Legislative Assembly. Government Order was issued on 6-9-2002. The final draft Rules have been issued by the Government Vide Order No. HD/ 102/ SBM/ 2002/ 1211 Dated: 18-10-2004.

As per Karnataka Slum Clearance Board: - "A slum means, a place where the inhabitants reside in a overcrowded place, and deprived of social and economic status, leading to bad living condition".

As per the survey conducted by KSCB, there are 2511 Slum areas in the State, out of which 542 Slum areas are in Bangalore City. It is estimated that the population living in slums in the State is about 35.50 lakhs, which works out 19.27% of the State's urban population. Totally 2006 slums are declared in the state and 219 slums are declared in Bangalore City, under the Slum Clearance Board Act (I&C) 1973.

10] Research Questions:-

The study intends to know the following issues,

- ❖ Whether the socio economic structure of slums is changing.
- ❖ Whether the status of slum women is changing.
- ❖ The role played by the board in improving the conditions of slum people, and
- ❖ The role played by NGOs in mobilizing slum people.

REFERENCES

- ❖ Oscar Lewis (1965): Slum Life in Mexico City. Desai & Pillai S.D. (cd.) Slums & Urbanization. Popular: Bombay. 2. Rangarao K and Rao MSA (1984): Cities & Slums. Concept: New Delhi.
- ❖ Thorbeck S (1994): Gender & Slum Culture in Urban Asia. Vistar: New Delhi.
- ❖ Fernandiz W (1991): Urbanization, Coping Mechanism and Slum Women's Status. Social Status Vol. 41; Dee: 382.
- ❖ Paul Wiebe (1975): Social Life in an Indian Life. Vikas: Delhi.
- ❖ Devasia L and Devasia VD (1994): Empowering Women for Sustainable Development. Ashish: New Delhi.
- ❖ Thakur, Laxmi (1988): Socioeconomic Status of Slum Women. Social Change, Vol. 18(3): Sept. 8. Chodankar SR (2004): The Situation of Women in Dharavi - Asia's Largest Slum. Social Change, Vol. 34 (1): March. 9. Sudha Kaldate (1989) Slums and Housing Problems. Printwell: Jaipur.
- ❖ Ramana (2002): Women in Slums. Serials: New Delhi.
- ❖ Roy K (2008): Socioeconomic Characteristics of Slum Population of Kolkatta. Geographical Review of India. 70(1); March 96: 104.
- ❖ Aparna Das (2006): Slum Upgrading & Women's Empowerment: The Experience in Titagarh, West Bengal. Social Change. Dec. Vol.

CHAPTER-2

VIJAYAPUR CITY AND ITS SLUMS

1] Introduction:-

The district of 'Bijapur', derives its name from its ancient historical records, of this area and said to be as 'Vijayaapura' and mentioned as 'Vijayaapura'. While the other version has it that 'Bijjanahalli' became 'Bijapur'. The locals believe that the seven villages namely Gajakanahalli, Bijakanahalli, Chandanakeri, Kyadagi, Katharakeri, Kurubanahatti, and Kujanakutti were agglomerated which then became Bijjanahalli. Through cultural modification, Bijjanahalli might have become 'Vidyapura' and later Vijayapura and then 'Vijapur' or 'Bijapur' in the local language of Kannada. Presently the name 'Bijapur' is in vogue, perhaps due to the influence of the British, when the name 'Vijapur' became 'Bijapur'. (Gazetteer: Bijapur dist, 1960)

Bijapur District is the largest of all the districts in the state and occupies an area of 6,566.90 square miles or 17,088.30 Square kilometers (Gazetteer, 1966) Bijapur town is basically an agricultural and business centre. Due to the untimely and inadequate nature of rainfall, Bijapur district has frequently suffered from chronic scarcity of rains and recurring famines. Bijapur has many places of historical, cultural and architectural interest mainly related to Islamic architecture. Bijapur district is located in the northwest part of the state of Karnataka state and it is 613 km from Bangalore city.

Bijapur district is bounded by Solapur district of Maharashtra on the north and Sangli Maharashtra on the north-west, by the district of Belgaum on the west, Bagalkote on the south, Gulbarga on the East and by Raichur on the south-east. Bijapur district consists of 5 taluks, namely Basavana Bagewadi, Bijapur, Indi, Muddebihal and Sindgi. The former southern taluks of the district were separated in 1997 to form Bagalkot district.

The history of Bijapur goes back to the early medieval period. Bijapur was called as Vijayapura (the city of victory) between 10th and 11th century when the Chalukyan rulers of South India laid the foundation of Bijapur.

Bijapur came under Muslim influence, first under Allaudin Khilji, the Sultan of Delhi, captured it and made it a part of his empire towards the end of the 13th century, and then it came under the Bahamani empire in 1347. Bijapur owes much of its greatness to Yusuf

Adil Shah, the founder of the independent state of Bijapur. The rule of this dynasty ended in 1686, when Bijapur was conquered by the Shikandar Adilshah.

There are a number of places around Bijapur which are worth visiting. The temple town of Aihole (110 Km), Pattadakal (134 Km) and Badami (120 Km) represent Chalukyan architecture at its best. Basavana Bagevadi (43 km) is known for the birthplace of Saint Basaveshwara. There are several important temples here. Kundalasangama (67 Km), is an important pilgrim center and it is associated with the 12th-century poet and social reformer Saint Basaveshwara.

Even today the district, especially the city, suffers from chronic scarcity of drinking water. Bijapur has seen a high growth of urban population. Due to growing population in the last few decades the city has been growing as a centre of trade and educational institutions.

The population of Bijapur district, which was 436892 in 1901, increased in every decade. The following Table indicates the growth of population during the decades. (Bijapur Gazetteer).

Table 2.1

Year	Growth of Population From-1901 To 2011		
	City	Taluka	District
1901	23811	114751	436892
1911	27615	135650	535837
1921	32485	121382	481201
1931	39747	151982	544386
1941	48968	171118	605235
1951	65734	209283	735033
1961	78854	250907	888576
1971	103931	306106	1053940
1981	147313	378910	1250777
1991	186939	473047	1538042
2001	253307	568881	1806918
2011	327427	721075	2177331

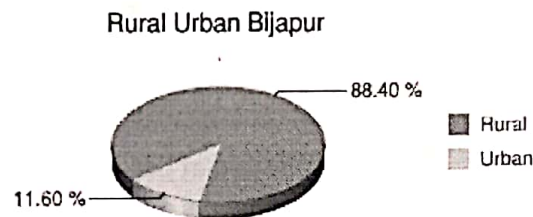
Source-Office of the District Statistical Office, Bijapur

A significant index of the socio economic change in the district is the process of urbanization. But in the last few decades it is the growth of the educational institutions that has attracted students and parents to Vijayapura city. Also, failure of crops, high population growth, and lack of employment opportunities in rural areas has prompted rural people to migrate to Vijayapura city.

2] Demographic profile of the city:-

In the following paragraphs an attempt is made to show demographic profile of Bijapur district.

Table 2.2
Demographic profile of Bijapur District (2011 census)



(Source: A handbook of Karnataka 2005, 2010)

Data presented in table 2.2 shows that the population figure of Bijapur district is 13.65 % of total urban population. Average literacy rate in Bijapur district as per census 2011 is 81.33 % of which males and females are 87.80 % and 74.79 % literates respectively. ... Literacy rate in rural areas of Bijapur district is 62.81 % as per census data 2011 the density of population was 172 while the sex ratio was 950. There are 677 villages and 6 towns in Vijayapur district.

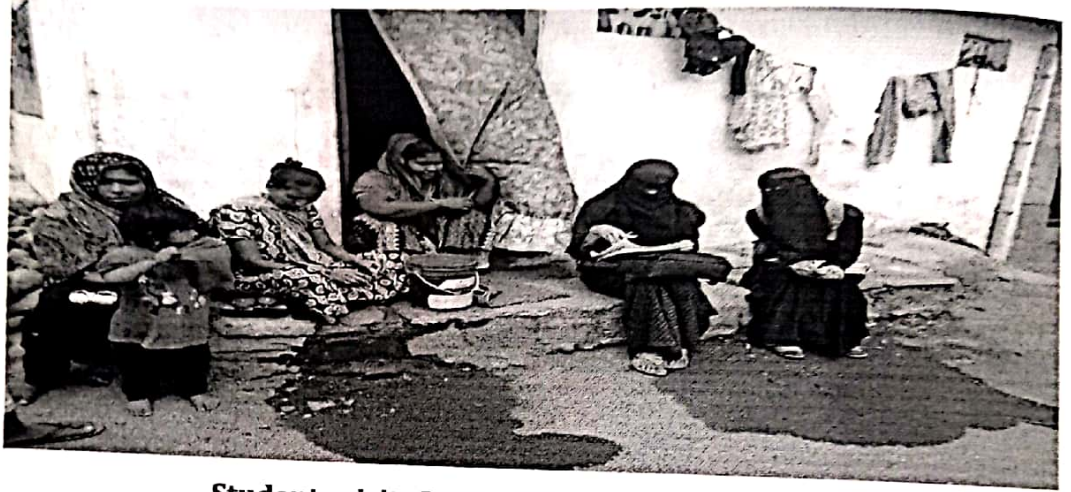
3] Water Supply:-

According to Bijapur Water Board, water is supplied once in a week. There are a few bore-wells and traditional wells in the city. Rich people have their own bore-wells. They also purchase filtered water. Middle class people depend on corporation bore-wells. They too buy water. But the poor and slum people spend their much of time in fetching water.

4] Slums in Bijapur City:

Although slums in Bijapur city are quite old, their recognition and improvement started only with the establishment of the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board in 1975. The details of slum growth are given below.

Photo-1



Students visit- Scene of Urban Slu

Table-2.3

Details about Slums in Bijapur city

Sl.No	Year of recognition	No of slums	House holds	Population	Male	Female	SC	ST	Others
1.	15.01.1975	16 (40)	4112	20788	12394 (60)	8394 (40)	1001 (5)	470 (2)	19317 (93)
2.	29.11.1990	2 (6)	182	966	520 (54)	446 (46)	6	3	957
3.	2004-2006	13 (33)	1545	7603	3902 (52)	3701 (48)	2658 (35)	1325 (17)	3620 (48)
4.	2007-2008	7 (18)	489	2400	1400 (60)	600 (40)	1315 (55)	400 (16)	802 (30)
5.	2009-2010	2 (6)	331	1825	974 (53)	851 (47)	377 (20)	221 (12)	1227 (67)
	Total	40	6659	33582	19190	6492	4350	2419	259323

Note: Figures in brackets are percentages.

Source: Slum Clearance Board Bijapur.

From table 2.3, it can be seen that the government had recognized and declared 16 (40%) slums in 1975. But after 15 years (1990) only 2 slums were declared. Similarly after 16 years (2004-06) 13 (33%) were declared, between 2007-2008, 07 (18 %) slums were declared. But in 2009 only 2 (6%) were declared as slums.

It is clear that the process of "declaration" is very slow, which in turn means only few slums are becoming eligible for basic facilities.

The data further show that the proportion of men and "other castes" is more than women and SCs and STs, in slums.

It is also observed that there is no clear cut policy to declare a colony as slum.

From the above analysis the following points become clear;

- 1) That the Govt., of Karnataka is very slow in identifying the slums and declaring them as such. This would not help in providing the basic amenities such as housing, sanitation and water.
- 2) That in many slums, upper caste Hindu population is higher than that of SC and ST population. However, there are some slums exclusively inhabited by Muslims.

5] Basic facilities provided by the Board:-

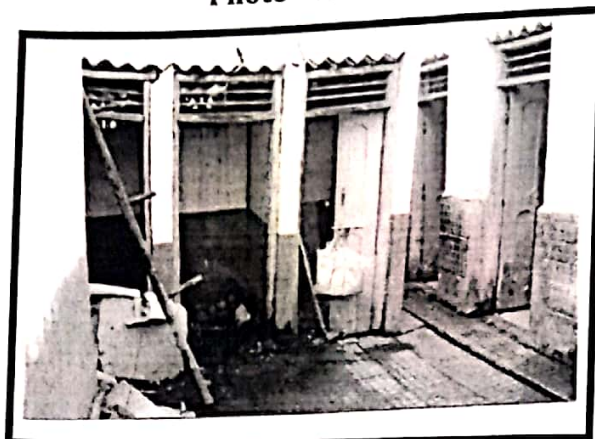
Table 2.4

Sl No	Facilities	Slums N =27
1.	House	7
2.	Toilets	7
3.	Water, roads, drainage	11
4.	Houses and toilets	2
5.	House and others	4
6.	Houses, Toilets and Others	Nil

Source: Slum Clearance Board, Bijapur.

Data presented in Table 2.4 show that of the 40 declared slums, facilities were provided in 27 slums, details can be seen from table, the data that in 7 slums houses were constructed; in 7 slums toilets were provided, in 11 slums, water, roads and drainages were provided, in 2 slums, houses and toilets were provided in 4 slums, and in none of the slums, all the facilities are provided.

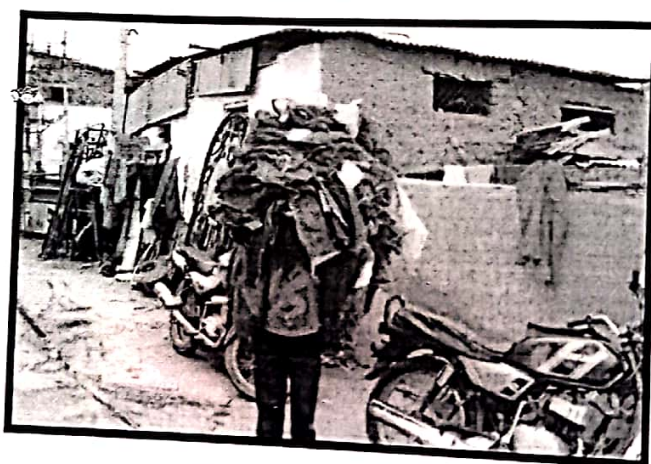
Photo - 2



Condition of Slum Toilets

Many of the houses are covered by tin sheets. More than 50% of the respondents live only in single rooms ('10 X 10') people around 20% live in two rooms. (15 X 10)

Photo - 3



Narrow Street

On an average 4-5 members reside in a single room. Lanes are narrow and congested. Majority of the households in the slums do not have toilets, bathrooms and kitchen. The board and the municipal corporation have constructed a few public latrines. Where a fee of Rs.01-00 is charged per individual for use. But the toilets are closed when there is no water supply. This is mainly due to repair works undertaken by the KPTCL Bijapur.

Photo - 4



A woman bathing her child.

A majority of the slum dwellers practice open defecation. This poses several health hazards and also safety problems for women. In short, slum dwellers in Bijapur face several problems related to housing, water and sanitation.

6] NGOs working in slums:-

Non-Government organizations are an integral part of welfare state. The NGOs working in slums are as follows.

1) FEDINA:-

FEDINA: (Foundation for Educational Innovation in Asia) is a non-Government Organization Working for the welfare of the poor, disadvantaged and the downtrodden residing in slums, villages and tribal's. It acts as a link between slums and the government. The NGO promotes awareness about HIV/AIDS and helps disestablishing SHGs (Self Help Groups) among women.

2) Centre for Non-Formal Education Society (CNFES):-

The CNFES, an NGO is run by the local church, working since 1991. The NGO functions for the welfare of slum people in Bijapur district. It aims at providing basic amenities for slum people. It has 190 Mahila Sanghs, 35 SHGs, 20 Senior Citizens Associations. It holds health camps for HIV/AIDS, Eye Check up etc. It runs a school for small children. Free education is given from primary to PUC II level.

3) Family planning Association of India (FPAI):-

FPAI is an NGO financed by Family planning Association of India. It came into being in 1949 in Bombay. It has 40 branches in India.

The FPAI was established in 1973 in Bijapur. It works to promote child and Mother's health, Family Planning, Adolescent health etc.

The FPAI works in 5 areas such as:

- ❖ Advocacy , Adolescence , Abortion , Access and , HIV/AIDS

It has been successfully conducting its programmes and has achieved significant results. The FPAI, Bijapur has achieved the following results in Tubectomy operation in selected slums.

Table 2.5

Sl.No	Years	Average
1.	1973-1979	447.00
2.	1980-1989	676.40
3.	1990-1999	963.50
4.	2000-2009	1033.20

To sum up; It can be said that while Bijapur city has a large number of slums. The government has recognized an only few slums and provided even fewer facilities. However, quite a large number of NGOs are working for the welfare of slum people in general and slum women in particular.

7] Self-Help Groups in slums:

As a matter of fact, the Municipal Corporation is entitled to sponsor and encourage SHGs for economic activities. Such SHGs are allowed bank linkage for purposes of loans for economic projects with the benefits of subsidies. A large number of slums are getting the benefits provided by the corporation.

Table 2.6
Membership of SHGs

	NGO, SHGs	Corporation SHGs
Yes	180 (90)	150 (75)
No	20 (10)	50 (25)
	200 (100)	200 (100)

It can be seen from the table 2.6 that 90 percent of the respondents are the members of the NGO sponsored SHGs, while 75 percent of the respondents are the members of the corporation sponsored SHGs. It was also observed that quite a number of respondents – members of the corporation SHGs secured loans from the banks and are doing good business. Similarly a majority of the NGO sponsored SHGs sought loans for domestic needs and economic projects. In short, it can be stated that most respondents are members of the SHGs and are found engaged in economic activities.

REFERENCES

- 1) Gazetteer of Bijapur 1960 Government of Karnataka Bangalore.
- 2) FEDINA Foundation of Educational Innovation in Asia Bijapur.
- 3) CNFE Centre for Non Formal Education Society, Bijapur.
- 4) FPAI: Family planning Association of India, Bijapur.
- 5) A Hand Book of Karnataka at a Glance – Govt of Karnataka Bangalore.

CHAPTER - 2

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF RESPONDENTS

1] Introduction:-

This chapter deals with the socio-economic background of the respondents. To be specific, the socio-economic background in the terms of age, caste, religion, education and employment status, income and husband's socio-economic background is taken in to account. They are as follows.

2] Respondents Age:-

Table 3.1
Respondents Age

Sl.No	Age (Years)	No.	Percentage
1.	Young (15-25)	36	18
2.	Adults (26-36)	103	52
3.	Old (37+)	61	30
	Total	200	100

It can be seen from table- 3.1 that a majority (52%) of the respondents are adults (26-36yrs) while 30percent of them are relatively older (37+ years) only 18percent are young (15-25yrs). It means the sample is in its prime age. This sample is in a position to engage in productive activities.

3] Respondents Caste:-

Studies conducted on slums (Venkatrayappa, 1971 Kaldate, 1989; Rao and Rao 1984) have shown that by and large slums are inhabited by backward, lower castes and economically backward Muslims. But data collected in the present project show that forward castes - non Brahmin higher castes such as Lingayats, Reddys, Okkaligas, Blacksmiths, Flower Vendors have sought shelter the slums.

Table 3.2
Respondent's caste

Sl.No	Caste	No.	%
1.	Forward castes	90	45
2.	Backward-SCs,STs,Muslims	110	55
	Total	200	100

Table 3.2 reveals that 55 percent of the respondents are from the backward groups- SCs, STs, Muslims while 45 percent from the higher castes. It is observed that relatively higher castes who are socially, economically and ritually better off are also seeking into slums. It is observed that the socio-economic conditions in the slums are not as bad as they once used to be. Backward castes with job security are buying houses and reconstructing them, by incorporating modern conveniences.

4] Respondent's Religion:-

There seems to be relationship between slums and religion. Data collected in this regard that an overwhelmingly, i.e., more 76% of the respondents are Hindus, while 24 percent are Muslims.

Table 3.3
Respondent's Religion

Sl.No	Religion.	No.	%
1.	Hindus	152	76
2.	Muslims	48	24
	Total	200	100

*The slum where the data collected is mostly inhabited by Hindus. However, there are slums which are inhabited by Muslims exclusively.

5] Respondents Education:-

By and large educational levels of slum dwellers in general and women in particular have been low. But now education is becoming available to slum people.

Table 3.4
Respondent's Education

Sl.No	Education	No.	%
1.	High (7-10 th)	50	25
2.	Medium (Primary)	80	40
3.	Low (Illiterate)	70	35
	Total	200	100

Respondent's education, as shown in Table 3.4 shows that 25 and 40 percent have high and medium levels of education respectively. It means 70 percent of the women are

literate. On the other hand 35 percent are illiterate. Owing to govt intervention and initiation by various welfare groups. The education status of the slums is showing improvement.

6] Respondents Employment: -

Employment indicates economic status. It empowers women as it gives them power to expend money for purchases. Employment provides access to external world. By and large, many men and women in slums engage in gainful activities.

Table 3.5
Respondent's employment status

Sl.No	Employment	No.	%
1.	Employed	170	85
2.	Un employed	30	15
	Total	200	100

Data presented in table 3.5 reveals that an overwhelming majority (85%) of the respondents are employed, while 15 percent are not. Therefore non-employed respondents are found suffering from one or the other disease. It is clear that the slum women are economically active.

Table 3.6
Type of employment

Sl.No	Type of Employment	No.	%
1	Domestic	80	47
2	Self employment	50	30
3.	Lab our	40	23
	Total	170	100

Respondents employment status, shown in table 3.6 indicates that 47 and 30 percent of them are working as domestic servants and self employed members respectively. Only 23 percent are working as laborers. The data show that nearly 50 percent of the women are working as domestic servant which means they are being accepted as the maid servants by the middle classes. Another 30 percent are engaged in selling petty commodities in the open market. Only 23 percent are working as laborers. It means the slum women are not isolated

from the larger society. On the contrary they are being absorbed and integrated in the larger society. It can be stated that a majority of the respondents are engaged in stable and regular income generating jobs. This is a sign of changing status of women in slums.

7] Respondents income:-

Income is what one earns per month. Income has a great bearing on one's standard of living. It provides economic power to the incumbent. It also decides one's access to health, housing and education.

Table 3.7
Respondents Income (Per month)

Sl.No	Income in Rs-[PM]	No.	%
1.	High (1000+)	120	70
2.	Low (less than 1000)	50	30
	Total	170	100

It can be observed from Table 3.7 that 70% of the respondents have relatively high income (Rs. 1000+). Likewise 30percent of the respondents have low income .On the whole, many of them have enough and regular monthly income.

8] Caste and Socio-Economic Background:-

This section examines if there is any relationship between caste and socio-economic background of the respondents.

Table 3.8
Caste and age

Age	Caste		Total
	Highier castes	Lower castes	
Young	20 (22)	16 (15)	36 (18)
Adult	60 (67)	43 (39)	103 (52)
Old	10 (1)	51 (46)	60 (30)
Total	90 (45)	110 (55)	200 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets are percentages.

9] Caste and age:-

This section intends to know if there is any relation between respondent's caste status and their age. It can be observed from the Table 3.8 that of the sample of only 18

percent are young while many (52%) are adults. And 30 percent are old. It means most are in the age group 25-36 years. Data further show that a greater proportion of the adults are higher than lower castes. Age has implications for reproductive behavior and economic activity.

10] Caste and education:-

This section deals with the relationship between respondent's caste and education.

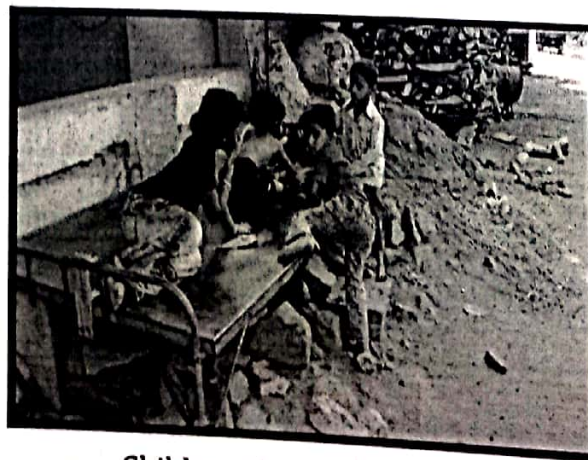
Table 3.9
Caste and education

S.No.	High	Low	Total
High	40 (44)	50 (9)	50 (25)
Middle level	40 (44)	40 (36)	80 (40)
Low	10 (12)	60 (55)	70 (35)
Total	90 (45)	110 (55)	200 (100)

It can be seen from table 3.9 that 44 percent of the higher castes as against 9 percent of lower castes have higher education. It can also be seen that 44 percent of the higher castes as against 36 percent of the lower castes have medium level of education. It can be further observed that a majority (55%) of the lower castes were illiterate. From the analysis of the data two findings can be observed:

- 1) There is an association between caste and levels of education. And
- 2) There is visible improvement in the levels of education of lower castes in respect of medium education.

Photo-6



Children Playing

Data show that by and large caste status and levels of education are related by higher castes having better education than the lower castes.

11] Caste and employment:-

This section deals with the relationship between caste and employment.

Table 3.10
Caste and employment:

S. No.	High	Low	Total
Employed	80 (88)	90 (82)	170 (85)
Unemployed	10 (12)	20 (18)	30 (15)
Total	90 (100)	110 (100)	200 (100)

An analysis of the data as shown in table 3.10 clearly reveals that there is a relationship between caste and employment status. It indicates that a majority (88%) of the higher castes were employed as against 82% employment for lower castes

12] Caste and type of employment:-

This section examines the relationship between caste status and type of employment.

Table 3.11
Caste and type of employment:

Type of employment	Caste		Total
	High	Low	
Domestic service	60 (86)	20	80 (47)
Self employment	10 (14)	40	50 (29)
Labour	--	40	40 (24)
Total	70 (100)	100 (100)	200 (100)

Data presented in table 3.11 clearly show a relationship between caste status and type of employment as many 86% of the higher castes as against 20% of the lower castes are working domestic servants. But 40 % of the lower castes are engaged in self-employment and lab our, respectively.

13] Caste and income:-

This section deals with the relationship between caste status and income levels.

Table 3.12
Caste and Income:

Income	Caste		Total
	High	Low	
High	60 (87)	60	120 (70)
Low	10 (13)	40	50 (30)
Total	70 (100)	100 (100)	170 (100)

Table 3.12 reveals that a majority of higher (87%) and lower (60%) castes have higher income level and 40% of lower castes as against 13% of the higher castes have low levels of income.

14] Concluding points: -

The aim of the chapter was to analyze the socio-economic background of the respondents and to know if there is any association between caste and socio-economic status.

Age: a majority of the respondents are adults. Only 18% are young (15-24) while 30 percent are old (37%).

Caste : The caste composition of the respondents shows that 55percent of the respondents are from the backward castes -SCs STs, Muslims. 45percent are non-backward clans like blacksmiths, weavers, lingayats etc. By and large, it indicates that the sample comprises more population from backward, SCs, STs and Muslims.

Religion: - Slums have religious, caste and class components. In most slums Muslims share a major portion. A large proportion of SCs and STs from among the Hindus are drawn towards slums. One reason is that slum life, its standards and their socio-economic backgrounds are easily accepted by such groups. Data collected in this regard shows that many of the respondents are low caste Hindus. (76%)

Muslims comprise only 26 percent. As a matter of fact, Muslims constitute a small proportion. But there are slums which are exclusively dominated by Muslims.

Education: A majority of the respondents are illiterate. Of the literates only 25 percent have up to 10th STD.

Income: A majority 70% of the respondents are earning high, while 30% low level earning.

Caste and Socio-Economic background:-

It is observed that many 67% of the higher castes are adults, while 46 percent of the lower castes are old.

Caste and education:-

It was found that 44percent of higher castes had high and medium level education respectively. Similarly 36 and 55 percent of lower castes had medium and lower levels of education respectively. It means higher castes were more educated than lower castes.

Caste and employment:-

Data collected in this connection shows that a majority 86% of the higher castes are working as domestic servants, while 40% of the lower castes are working as self-employed and labourers respectively.

Caste and income:-

Data on caste and income reveals that higher castes compared to lower castes, also higher castes have multiple sources of income.

To sum up, by and large there exist an association between respondent's caste and their socio-economic background. Age, caste, religion, education, income and employment factors are associated with socio- economic background of slum dwellers.

References

- * Slums within slums' Ali Sabir Publication.
- * Urbanization, Slums and Environmental Health -N-A-Vedams Books.
- * Assessing the livelihood of slum dwellers in Dhaka city -Alamgir .
- * Related articles, by S Sharma.

Chapter - 3

Infrastructure profile - Housing, water and Sanitation

1] Introduction:-

Friedlander points out that social welfare is deeply concerned with adequate housing, only, next to food and clothing. Housing is one of the basic necessities of man, particularly for the maintenance of the family.

2] Housing:-

Housing constitutes one of the basic needs of man in society. Housing standards reflects their attitudes, values and ideology of the society and nation towards human habitation. The Harappa and Mohenzodaro civilizations have been considered as the oldest and also the highest civilizations mainly because of the kind housing they had:

Photo - 7



Housing Condition

Housing acquires such a significant value in human society because it is a place where man's birth, growth and death take place. It is a place where his physical personality is transformed into a social being. Housing is the place where people in general fulfill their basic domestic and personal needs of life. Physical and mental health, working efficiency, emotional security and social status are likely to be influenced by housing conditions. "Provision of good housing exercises a profound influence on the health, efficiency and social well-being of people. The need for an adequate number of dwellings which satisfy reasonable standards of comfort and hygiene and contain the

essential utilities, services and amenities of community life cannot therefore be overemphasized". (Vegale 1968:416)

From the family's perspective housing is not shelter alone but comprises services, facilities and utilities which link the individual and the family to the community. These include such amenities as easy access to schools, medical facilities, shopping, recreation and cultural institutions and reasonable travel time to and from workplace.

3] Meaning of housing:-

The term "Housing" is often understood as shelter. However, housing is more than shelter. V.Gamathinayugam (1969) has pointed out that man has moved from the need for shelter from the vagaries of climate and protecting the younger ones to more significant psychological needs.

Photo 8:



* Housing Condition

Housing does not mean merely four walls and a roof. It means dwelling that is structurally sound, equipped with necessary utensils and furnishings for healthful and sanitary living and needs for recreation and social existence are the features of slum dwellers.

4] The criteria of good housing:-

There is no agreement with regard to the criteria for a good housing. However, the following criteria are proposed by Neumeyer (1953).

- ❖ A house should be well constructed and large enough to provide for family needs and insure the individual members and the family as a unit of certain degree of privacy.

- ❖ It should be convenient, sanitary and healthful reducing to a minimum physical hazards and contributing maximum to family health.

5] Respondent's housing background:-

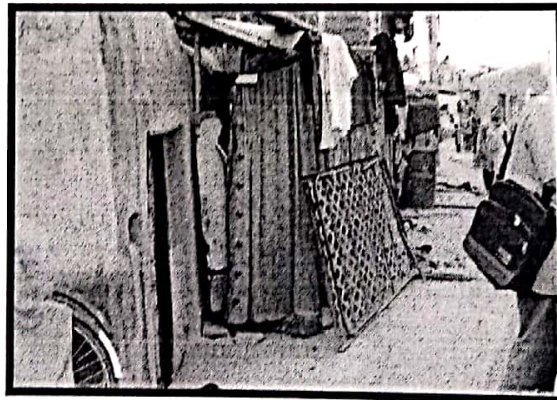
In the following paragraphs an attempt is made to explain housing background of the slum women.

Table 4.1
Ownership status of housing

Sl.No	Ownership of Housing	No	%
1.	Own	80	40
2.	Rented	120	60
	Total	200	100

It can be seen from table 4.1 that 40% of the respondents own houses, while 60% live in rented houses. It means many live in rented houses. A close observation reveals that quite a large proportion of the slum dwellers have migrated to cities like Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore etc. letting their houses on rent.

Photo -9



Housing Condition

6] Nature of housing:-

This section deals with the nature of housing. To be specific, whether the houses are pukka -stones walls with cement concrete, Kacha - mud walls with tin sheds and nuts. Nature of housing reflects the standard of living.

Table 4.2
Nature of housing

Sl.No	Nature of housing	No	%
1.	Pukka	30	15
2.	Kacha	60	30
3.	Huts	110	55
	Total	200	100

Data presented in table 4.2 show that only 15% of the respondents have pukka houses, while 30% has kacha houses. But majorities of 55% live in huts. The data indicate that the housing situation of the respondents is not satisfactory.

7] Housing facilities:-

Housing does not mean having a mere four walls and a roof. Real housing lies in facilities such as kitchen, bed room, common hall, toilet, and ventilators, etc

Table 4.3
Housing facilities:

Facilities	Yes	No	Total
Kitchen	120 (60)	80 (40)	200 (100)
Bed room	30 (15)	170 (85)	200 (100)
Common hall	20 (10)	180 (90)	200 (100)

Table 4.3 shows that many 60% of the respondents have a small kitchen inside the house. But 40% do not have kitchen inside the house. Kitchens are not found for two reasons. One is lack of space inside the house and second fear of catching fire to huts.

Photo-10

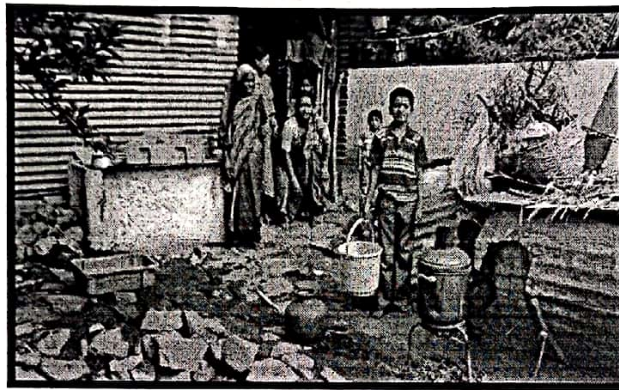


Small Kitchen inside the House

Similarly many 85% does not have a bedroom. Interestingly, the majority of the respondents have a small rooms for them, a small percent (20%) have provision for kitchen and bathroom. But the majority cooks food outside the hut.

Since the majority of the houses do not posses kitchen and bathrooms, there are no washing facilities. Every house-wife cleans the utensils, bathes her children in front of their huts. So in front of every hut stagnant water is formed, this results in the breeding of flies and mosquitoes. Many time dogs and pigs enjoy themselves lazing in this dirty and stagnant water in front of huts.

Photo-11



A Family Scene

Privacy is almost non-existent in these huts; parents and children, married couples, unmarried boys and girls sleep in the same room. However older men, unmarried boys take shelter in some temple or community halls.

8] Water and sanitation:-

Today, as urban areas grow; more pressure has been put on local water supplies, for the quality of the water that is available to a community greatly impacts all aspects of health.

Continuity of water supply is taken for granted in most developed countries, but is a severe problem in many developing countries, where sometimes water is only provided for a few hours every day or a few days a week. It is estimated that about half of the population of developing countries receives water on an intermittent basis.

- **Water quality:-**

Drinking water quality has a micro-biological and a physico-chemical dimension. There are thousands of parameters of water quality, in public water supply systems. Water should, at a minimum, be disinfected — most commonly through the use of chlorination or the use of ultra violet light or it may need to undergo treatment, especially in the case of surface water.

9] Sources of water:-

City of Bijapur suffers from water scarcity since several years. Water supply is made by the City Corporation once in a week. Well to do people store water in underground/overhead Tank Drums etc. But slum people store water in small drums. Which are insufficient to use for the entire week. Therefore women go in search of bore wells and collect water from distant places. Water is also transported on cycle rickshaws by men folk.

Life in Bijapur city slums is not a life anybody would like to live in. It is full of diseases and lack of essential things such as water and sanitation. The difficulties and obstacles they have to face are quite hard. A majority of them live their lives in the slum till their last breath. They have to live in a place with no restrooms and insufficient water. Everybody deserves to live a happy and healthy life, and not an unhealthy and miserable one, especially the younger ones; the children, need greater care.

85% of the respondents fetch water from public taps. Women have to stand in long queues to collect water. Much of their time is spent in the collection of water.

10] Scarcity of water:-

A majority of slum dwellers can not get enough water for their day to day needs. The water they store is just enough for drinking, washing face and teeth. A majority of the respondents cannot take bath regularly.

It can be said that the condition of the slum dwellers (under this investigation) on account of processing water is very bad and they suffer from its scarcity and poor quality.

11] Sanitation:-

Sanitation is the hygienic means of promoting health through prevention of human contact with the hazards of wastes. Hazards can be physical, microbiological, biological or chemical agents of disease. Wastes that can cause health problems are human and animal

feces, solid wastes, domestic wastewater (sewage, salvage, and greywater), industrial wastes and agricultural wastes. Hygienic means of prevention can be by using engineering solutions (e.g. sewerage and wastewater treatment), simple technologies (e.g. latrines, septic tanks), or even by personal hygiene practices, (E.g. simple hand washing with soap.)

A basic problem that slum dwellers face is the inadequate toilet facilities. Provision for toilets has become the inevitable part of modern housing. Most people defecate in open areas.

However, Bijapur city Slum Clearance Board and Municipal Corporation have constructed quite a few public toilets in slum areas; these toilets are used by the slum dwellers whenever water is available in them.

11] A movement for Total sanitation:-

The government of Karnataka has launched a movement for total sanitation through community led total campaign. According to this program me, rural people are expected to construct their own toilets for which a financial assistance of Rs. 4000. [Four thousand]. However such a programme for slum people does not seem to exist.

12] Bathrooms and toilets:-

Bathrooms and toilets are the integral part of good housing. Data collected in this has regard revealed that a majority 80% of the houses does not have separate provisions for bathrooms and toilets. Many of the houses are constructed with make shift bathrooms. But due to the scarcity of water a majority cannot take bath regularly.

Photo - 12



A man coming out of private residence

13] Housing and Toilets:-

The Bijapur city is facing water problem since many decades. Water is supplied once in a week. Due to scarcity of water, most public latrines are closed. Users bring water from their houses and use it. But due to scarcity of water, toilets cannot keep clean. It gives stinking smell. Consequently slum dwellers prefer open defecation.

When the respondents without toilets 160/80% were asked as to where they would go for defecation, 80% all of them said that they would go for open defecation. A further probe revealed that they would go for open defecation in early morning in groups and defecate at any place available. Most of them have described their woes of open defecations. They also pointed out that open defecation during rainy season was a humiliating experience.

14] Households with/without toilets:-

The present investigation reveals that very few households have in house toilets. Some reasons have been given by the respondents, they are as follows.

Table 4.4
Households with/without toilets:

S.No	Toilets	No	%
1.	With toilets	40	20
2.	Without toilets	160	80
	Total	200	100

It can be seen from table 4.4 that only 20percent of the households had toilets. These households have enough space. But 80percent of the households do not have toilets, reasons are, sufficient water is not provided in the slums, scarcity of space for construction of toilets, no provision for the drainage and low income of the family, are the causes for the living without toilets in slum areas of Bjapur city.

15] Public toilets In Slums:-

In the 1980s, poorly maintained public latrines were a common feature of many urban centers. Unable to afford the costs of upkeep, municipal authorities lacking the financial resources are gradually turning these over to the private sector through lease contracts.

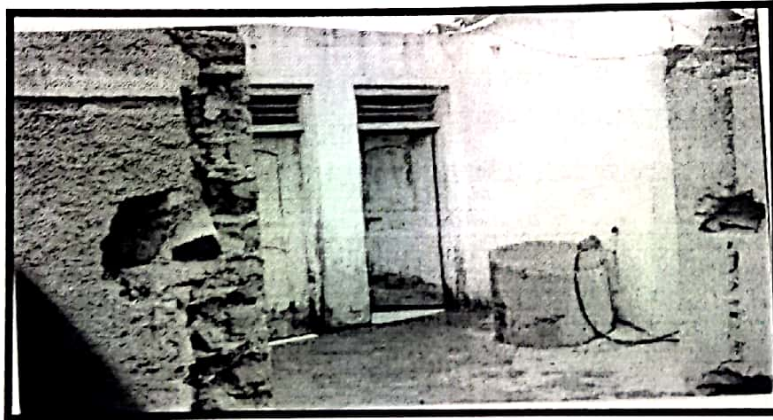
It can be said that slums and toilets do not go together. The reasons are:
Lack of space, Scarcity of water, No drainage, Low income of family.

These factors are the cause for no private toilets is found in slums. Very few families are having private toilets, though Municipal Corporation and few NGO's are taking some measures for slum dwellers.

The slum clearance board and the Municipal Corporation are supposed to construct public latrines. But they can not, this is due to: Government's indifference and apathy, Lack of space and scarcity of water and, Lack of maintenance

Though "Sulabh" public toilet complexes in public places and slums on 'pay-and-use basis' few toilets are constructed, these toilets are under the Municipal corporation, in some slums these are over to the private agencies on lease.

Photo 13



Condition of Public Toilets

Provision of the "Sulabh" public toilet complex in public places and slums on 'pay-and-use basis' is an important landmark in the field of community, health, hygiene and environmental sanitation.

The concept of construction of public toilets and its maintenance on a pay-and-use basis, originated by "Sulabh" in 1974, was outstandingly successful throughout the country.

"Sulabh" toilet complexes are located in public places, bus stands, hospitals, markets and slums. The "Sulabh" complexes are manned by trained attendants night and day and have separate enclosures for men and women.

At Bijapur, each slum under investigation have two public lavatories. There is a separate public lavatory for women. A lady looks after it. Each user is supposed to pay paisa -00-50 per use. Water is supplied by the authorities concerned. In other slums, a 01-00 rupee is charged for using the lavatory.

Bijapur slum clearance board and Municipal Corporation have constructed very few public toilets in some selected slums. These public toilets are handed over to the private agencies. This is a unique example of partnership between local authorities, a non-governmental organization and the community.

16] Major findings:-

- 1) A majority of slum dwellers in the sample slums does not have their own houses.
- 2) A majority of them reside in Kacha Houses.
- 3) Most houses do not possess separate kitchen, bathroom and toilets.
- 4) A majority of the households cook their food in open area.
- 5) Most respondents neither take bath nor do they bath their children regularly.
- 6) A couple of toilets are constructed by the board and the corporation, but they are insufficient for the slum population.
- 7) Often public latrines are closed due to scarcity of water. Also public toilets are not maintained well.
- 8) A majority of slum dwellers go for defecation in the open in all seasons.

References:

- 1) Gomanthinayugam V (1969): Housing, Social Welfare March
- 2) Mumford L (1970) the slums: Its origin. In AR Desai and SD Pilai Ed Slums and Urbanization Bombay Popular.
- 3) Neuyer MH (1953): Social problems and the changing society D.Van Nortrand Co. Inc.

CHAPTER-4 REHABILITATION OF SLUM WOMEN

1) Introduction:-

Rehabilitation of slums in general and slum women in particular has become an important strategy of a welfare state. The Govt. of India has established Slum Clearance Boards at every district. A large number of NGOs are encouraged to work. Slums to transform the attitudes of slum dwellers towards housing, employment and education etc, the Family Planning Association of India has been working for the improvement of slum dwellers health. In short, there are efforts by various organizations to rehabilitate the slum people.

According to Slum Rehabilitation authority of India (SRA), and agencies like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) plan the Rehabilitation of the slums in metros, with the two special term planning, like, 1) Short term programmes, and 2) Long term programmes.

1) Short term programmes:-

- ❖ Rehabilitation of major slums in better hygienic places.
- ❖ Reconstruction of middle level slums in the same area with proper drainage system and water supply.
- ❖ Provision of basic amenities, medical and health care and education to eradicate poverty completely.

2) Long term programmes:-

- ❖ To reduce the migration from rural areas.
- ❖ Providing the basic amenities and better opportunities in rural areas.
- ❖ Encouraging agricultural and small scale industries.

The problem of slum rehabilitation is possible by taking, proper measures. Slum dwellers can be rehabilitated in proper place.

In this chapter an attempt is made to study – the attitudes or slum women towards

- 1) The basic facilities such as water, roads, electricity, public and private latrines.
- 2) Representation of slum problems to city, corporation, and
- 3) Provision for Income Generating Programmes.

2) Questionnaire to Respondents:-

Table 7.1

2] Do you think your slum lacks facilities such as roads, electricity, water, latrines etc?

Response	No	%
Great extent	120	60
Some extent	60	30
Not at all	20	10
Total	200	100

It can be seen from above table 7.1 that 60, 30 and 10 percents of the respondents said to great extent, some extent and not at all respectively. The majority (60%) who are facing problems of roads, electricity, and water to great extent are perhaps from the lower classes, while 30 percent are from the middle classes, and probably the 10 percent are from the well-off background.

3] Representation of slum problems to the municipal corporation:-

Social and political mobilization is part and parcel of democratic system. Special groups are formed with inspiration of NGOs and political parties. Slum people in general and women in particular are becoming conscious of their rights for in having their minimum needs of life.

Table 7.2
Representation of Slum problems to Corporation

Response	No	%
Very often	120	60
Often	60	30
Never	20	10
Total	200	100

It can be seen from table 7.2 that a majority (60%) of the respondents submitted representations to Municipal Corporation, Political parties, NGOs voluntary organizations

and pressure groups who are very active in slums. Slum women have their own organizations.

Data presented in table 7.2 clearly indicate that a majority (60%) of them met the officers and submitted memorandums. 30% of the respondents met authorities often. But 10% never took part in protests and strikes.

It is observed that, the slum dwellers who are more literate, young and economically sound take part in political mobilization.

4]. Involvement In Income Generating Programmes (IGP) through Self-Help Groups: -

Slums are not the same as they were 50 years ago. The Govt, is committed to improve the economic conditions of the poorer sections. The municipal corporation itself is coming forward to sponsor the SHGs through bank linkage. It is also observed that slum women themselves are forming SHGs voluntarily without expecting any help from the government.

Table 7.3
Involvement in income generating programmes

Response	No	%
Yes	140	70
No	60	30
Total	200	100

Data presented in table 7.3 show that 70% of the respondents are engaged in self-employment, while 30percent are employed as laborer, domestic servants and contract workers. But it is also observed that a majority of the respondents are engaged inside business such as tailoring, beauty parlor etc.

In short, the majority of the respondents are earning members. Their behavior reveals that they are relatively independent and assertive.

5] Summary and conclusion:-

This chapter has dealt with the issues of basic problems of slums of Bijapur city, study of slum women conditions, and their problems of basic amenities.

Data clearly shows that many of the respondents are conscious about their basic needs. A majority also participated in protests to press for fulfilling their demands. Slum dwellers are aware of their basic needs.

In the present situation, mobilizing the slum women through NGOs, and Self Help Groups (SHG), some other public, and private social service agencies, slum women associations etc, fighting for their rights and to resist injustice and work for a change in their living conditions.

Photo -14



CONTINUING STRUGGLE: The Hindu Daily News paper: Members of the Bijapur City Slum Development Committee staging a dharna at the Deputy Commissioner's office in Bijapur for the fourth day on Thursday. (Jan-09-2006)

BIJAPUR: Members of the Bijapur City Slum Development Committee dharna..

References:

- ❖ Rangarao K and Rao MSA (1984): Cities and slums, Concept New Delhi.
- ❖ Lewis Oscar (1965): Slum in Mexico. City. In Ed Desai and Pillai DD. Slums and urbanization popular Bombay.
- ❖ Gupta SK (1968) : "slums" in encyclopedia of social work Govt of India New Delhi.

Chapter - 5

Summary and conclusion:

1] Introduction:-

Slums have grown as by product of urbanization and industrialization. A slum is described as a congested and a crowded area inhabited by poor people who are deprived of the basic necessities of life. Oscar Lewis (1965) has concluded that slum people cannot change because they suffer from the "culture of poverty". He held that slum culture has inherent traits of poverty and backwardness. On the other hand, it is also argued that slum people are poor and backward because they are neglected and condemned.

2] Changing character of slums:-

It should be emphasized that slums are not same as they were. With the onset of modernization, mass media, formal education, political mobilization etc their lifestyles have changed. Politicians, political parties, traders and business people, medical practitioners are approaching slums and their residents for their vested interests. Thus slums are becoming part of urban and national life. Beside the govt is committed to improve their socio-economic conditions. For this it has have constituted Slum Clearance Boards at every district. Also, large number of voluntary organizations and NGOs are working for the upliftment of the slum dwellers.

3] Objectives of the Study:-

The Chief objective of the study was to analyze the status of slum women against the backdrop of the changing status of slums. The specific objectives were:

- ❖ To study the socioeconomic and demographic background of the respondents and their spouses,
- ❖ To study their housing status and infrastructure facilities - Kitchen, bathroom, toilet and water,
- ❖ To study their attitude towards rehabilitation

4] Universe and Methodology:-

The study was conducted in Bijapur City of Karnataka during 2018-19. Married women residing in the notified slums of the Bijapur City constituted the respondents. Of the 40 slums, 6 slums were selected for investigation.

5] Bijapur City:-

Bijapur is the district and city of in Karnataka. It forms part of north Karnataka. It is a water starved city. Rainfall is very poor. Its socio-economic status is also low. Rural people migrate to the city in search of employment.

Bijapur is an educational centre. It has wide range of educational institutions. A Mahila University has come up in the recent past at this place.

The city suffers from water scarcity. Water is supplied once a week. The poor and women have to face the problems of water scarcity.

6] Socio-economic Background of the Respondents:-

An analysis of the socioeconomic background revealed that a majority (52%) of the respondents were adults, who broadly were equally drawn from forward and backward castes. A majority of the respondents were Hindus; Respondents' Educational background revealed that while there were 35 per cent illiterate, 40 per cent had primary education. Twenty five (25%) had studied up to 9th Std.

It was observed that 85 per cent were employed. And the employed, 70 per cent had income more than Rs. 1000 per month.

7] Infrastructure Profile-Housing Water and Sanitation:-

Housing: Housing constitutes an important part of life. It is a place where one's physical personality is transformed into a social being. Housing and women's status are interrelated with each other. A poor housing exposes women to risks and dangers.

Data indicates that 40 per cent lived in their own houses, while the remaining 60% lived in rented houses. A majority (55%) lived in huts, 30 per cent in Kacha houses. Just 15 per cent lived in Pakka houses. Sixty (60%) per cent of the houses had only a makeshift kitchen. A large majority of 85% and 90% slum dwellers did not have bedrooms and common halls.

Provision for water and sanitation was very bad. As stated earlier, water is supplied once a week. Drainages are cleaned only occasionally. Every slum has one public

toilet. However most men and women prefer open defecation. A majority of the households have temporary bathrooms. Most respondents did not take regular bath during- rainy and winter season because of scarcity of water.

9] Rehabilitation of Slum Women:-

Rehabilitation of slum people in general and slum women in particular, is one of the planks of development in modern India. A number of socioeconomic schemes are being initiated by the Municipal Corporation, the NGOs and the Slum Clearance Boards.

This Chapter has dealt with:

- ❖ Awareness of basic facilities such as water, roads electricity etc. Representation of slum problems to corporation, and Provision for Income Generating Programmes

10] Awareness of Basic Facilities:-

Data collected in this regard show that a majority of the respondents were aware of the basic facilities to be available in the slums. Most respondents were not happy about the Govt., measures in fulfilling their needs. It was observed that the respondents were conscious about the need to demand to satisfy their problems. They were found becoming assertive about their needs and requirements.

11] Representation of Slum Problems to the Municipal Corporation:-

Although slum women were not educated in terms of formal education they were provided with required information by the political parties, NGOs and other agencies. When a question was asked whether they ever represented their civic problems to the Govt., and Corporation, majority (60%) mentioned that very often or frequently submitted petitions and representations to the authorities concerned. They were however, frustrated about government's indifferent attitude towards progressive measures.

12] Income Generating Programmes:-

Rehabilitation is one form of empowerment of women through Self Help Groups (SHGs). Data collected in this regard revealed that a majority (70%) of the respondents were involved in some kind of Income Generating Progresses.

Observation revealed that there were many SHGs organized by women with the help of NGOs and the Corporation. Funds were granted by Banks for the various economic and non-economic activities. Respondents invested in small and petty trades and earned

sufficient money. To sum up we can say that slum women are becoming economically independent.

13] Major Findings:-

- ❖ Slums in general and status of slum women in particular are changing.
- ❖ Slum women were relatively literate and educated.
- ❖ Slum women were conscious of the problems of having more children. A majority were adopting the Small Family Norms. On an average a majority had 3-4 children. Their fertility behavior was significantly changing and tending towards.
- ❖ Most slum women suffered from the problems of housing, water and latrines. A majority practiced open defecation. Some of women were suffering from common diseases.
- ❖ Domestic Violence was common among slum women. Prevalence of domestic violence indicated torture and exploitation of women.
- ❖ A process of rehabilitation has started. Women were asserting for their civic rights. Women were also found earning money through SHGs.

To conclude, the status of slum women is gradually towards betterment.

The theory of Oscar Lewis that slum people suffer from the culture of poverty does not seem to be true. There could be significant changes in the culture of slum people provided the Govt., changes its attitude toward slum people.

References:

- ❖ Kaldate S (1989), Slums and housing problems Printwell publishers, Jaipur.
- ❖ Jain Kamini (1993) Family planning in slum areas Gyan: New Delhi
- ❖ Pillai SP (1984) birth control simplified Allied New Delhi
- ❖ Raina KBL (1982) family planning DK New Delhi
- ❖ Dhadave MB (1989) Sociology of slum archives New Delhi
- ❖ Wibe Paul D (1975) Social life in an Indian Slum vikas: Delhi
- ❖ Agarwal SN. (1966) raising the marriage - age for women EPW Vol.1 PP 797-798.
- ❖ Bumpass L (1969) "Age at Marriage as a Variable in socio-economic differentials in Fertility" Demography 6. PP 45-59.
- ❖ Jain K (2003) Family planning in slum areas New Delhi Gyan

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) While existing programmes towards improvement of slum dwellers living conditions are quite adequate but at the implementation level there are many shortcomings, mostly due to lack of strict supervision and accountability. Therefore plans already in vogue and may be implemented with greater concern care and accountability by dissemination of needy information to the slum dwellers. For this slum clearance boards may be made more effective.
- 2) Toward this end education be provided to all the slum dwellers, compulsorily and free of cost, especially to the child laborers.
- 3) Free vocational training be given to them and encourage them to be self employed. For this such trained manpower is provided with interest free loans.
- 4) Health awareness programmes need to act with greater vigor for which health care providers be provided with adequate support in terms of manpower, finance and other resources.
- 5) Since majority of the health problems at the slums accrue due to contaminated water, adequate measures be ensured for provision of clean portable water.
- 6) Drainage system be improved and constantly monitored for its efficient function.
- 7) Slums due to conditions of poverty, overcrowding lack of education and migrant nature of its occupants tend to have a lot of societal and family disputes. This rift on the society and homes is also due to addiction to liquor and other vices. In order to eradicate this, each slum should have counseling centre with specialists in the areas of specialization.
- 8) The functioning of NGOs may be monitored with greater care to ensure effective implementation of programmes and accountability.

• BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Agarwal S.N. (1966) Raising the Marriage - Age for women: EPW Vol. 1. PP. 797-98.
- Agarwal SN (1978): Raising the Age for Women - Means to Lower the Birth Rate in Implications of Rising Age at Marriage in India. IIPS, Bombay (Minaro).

- Aparna Das (2006): Slum Upgrading & Women's Empowerment: The Experience in Titagarh, West Bengal. Social Change. Dec. Vol. 36 (4).
- Biswaroop Das (1999): Slum Dwellers in Indian Cities: A Case Study of Surat. Man & Development. Sept.
- Black's Law Dictionary, 7 Ed., Bryan A Garner, West Group, Paul, Minn (1999).
- Bumpass L (1969): Age at Marriage as a Variable in Socioeconomic Differentials in Fertility. Demography, 6: 45-59.
- Chodankar SR (2004): The Situation of Women in Dharavi- Asia's Largest Slum. Social Change, Vol. 34 (1): March.
- C NFE: Cerise for Non-Formal Education Society, Bijapur.
- Devasia L and Devasia VD (1994): Empowering Women for Sustainable Development. Ashish: New Delhi.
- Dhadve MS (1989): Sociology of Slum. New Delhi: Achieves.
- Dubey VP et al (1999): Socioeconomic Profile of Slum Dwellers in Chandigarh. ME & Development. Sept.
- FAAI: Family Planning Association of India, Bijapur.
- FEDINA: Foundation for Educational Innovation in Asia, Bijapur.
- Fernandiz W (1991): Urbanization, Coping Mechanism and Slum Women's Status. Social Status Vol. 41; Dec: 382.
- Gazetteer of Bijapur (1960): Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.
- Gelles RJ (1974): The Violent Home: A Study of Physical Aggression between Husbands & Wives. Beverly Hills, California.
- Gomanthinayugam V (1969): Housing. Social Welfare, March.
- Jain K (2003): Family Planning in Slum Areas. New Delhi: Gyan.
- Kaldate, S. (1989) Slums and housing Problems Printwell Publishers, Jaipur.
- Kirby DA (1979): Slum Housing & Residential Renewal: The Case of Urban Britain. London: Longman.
- Lewis, Oscar (1965): Slum Life in Mexico City. In Ed. Desai and Pillai DD. Slums & Urbanization. Popular: Bombay.

Principal,
SECAB's A.R.S. Institute for Women's
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.

Co-ordinator
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
ARSI Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BIJAPUR

- Marndani M (1972): The Myth of Population Control: Family Casfe & Class in an Indian Village. New York Monthly Review Press.
- Mishra P (2006): Domestic Violence against Women. New Delhi: Deep & Deep.
- Mumford L (1970): The Slums: Its Origin. In: AR Desai BE Sly Pillai (Ed) Slums and Urbanization. Bombay: Popular.
- Neueyer MH (1953): Social Problems & the Changing Society. D.Varr Nortrad Co. Inc.
- Obdbo RA and Mblanga Constance C (1988): Slums and Settlement in Sub-Saharan Africa. New York Prager.
- Oscar Lewis (1965): Slum Life in Mexico City. In Desai & Pillar S.D. (ed.) Slums & Urbanization. Popular: Bombay.
- Patil, Shailaja (2009): A Study to Access Catastrophic Household Expenditure on Child Illness in an Urban Slum in Bijapur. Memograph. Medical College, Bijapur.
- Paul Wiebe (1975): Social Life in an Indian Life. Vikas: Delhi.
- Pillai, S.P. (1984) Birth Control Simplified Allied: New Delhi
- Raina, KBL (1982) Family Planning D.K., New Delhi
- Rajesh Gill: Slums as Urban Villages. Rawat: New Delhi.
- Ramana (2002): Women in Slums. Serials: New Delhi.
- Rangarao K and Rao MSA (1984): Cities & Slums. Concept: New Delhi.
- Ross A (1961). The Hindu Family in its Urban Setting. University of Toronto Press.
- Roy K (2008): Socioeconomic Characteristics of Slum Population of Kolkatta. Geographical Review of India. 70(1); March 96: 104.
- Roy PB and Palash Saha (2008): Social Area Analysis of Urban Slum Dwellers - A Case Study of Rampurghat Town, Birbhum Dist, West Bengal. IASSI Quarterly, Vol. 26 (3).
- Sadhu RS (1981): Rites De Passage of Some Schedule Castes: II Marriage Rites. The Eastern Anthropology, Vol. 34 (2): April-June.
- Srinivas MN (1966): Social Change in Modern India. Orient: New Delhi

Boal
Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BIJAPUR.

Principal
Principal,
SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.

SEMINAR COMPETATION IN KANNADA:

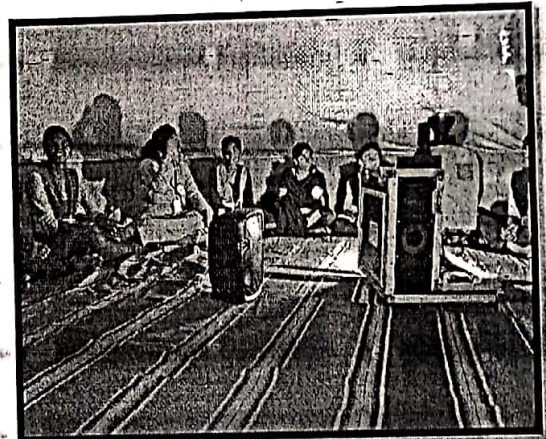
Karnataka Rajya Vijyan Purishat had organised a state level seminar competition for degree level students. The seminar competition had 2 levels, the first level was district level inter college competition which was organised at Akkamahadevi Women University Bijapur. Our students had participated in the same and have bagged the first and second prizes in the seminar competition with their choice of topic as **Genetic Engineering: Application in Animals and Food industry** and another topics **Nanotechnology: then and now**.

After this by winning the prizes our students got selected for the State level seminar competition organised at Chitradurga. There also our students have performed extraordinary.



By this seminars were organised by the Karnataka Rajya Vijyan Purishat with a key objective to encourage students to come up with their capabilities of showcasing their innovative ideas to approach the audience and to convince them with their ideas.

By this our students have got a new experience of addressing a lot a audience as a main speaker.



Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BJAPUR.

Principal/
SECAB's A.R.S. Thamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.

Pune visit

An educational trip was organised to Pune, Mahabaleshwar, Panchgani Lonavala, etc for 3day from 28/03/2018 to 31/03/2018; 50 students and 4 faculty members visited the above places.

Our students got the opportunity to visit Azam campus, Pune University, Saras Bag and Snakes Park etc which helped them in their projects of Botany & Zoology and also visited historical places karla caves, khandala ; Agakhan palace etc also visited places in Mahabaleshwar, Panchagani (such as Sun set point, Savitri point , Venna lake etc).

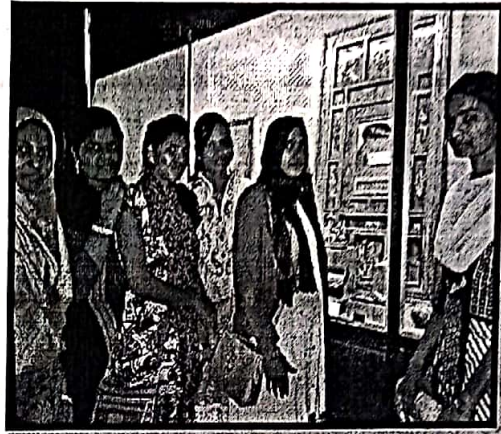
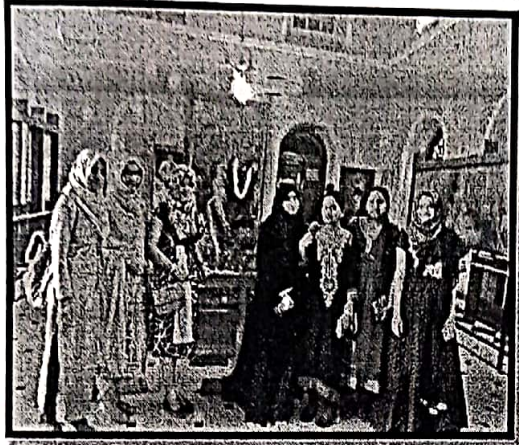


[Signature]
Co-ordinator,

Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BIJAPUR.

[Signature]
Principal

SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science
& Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.



Baloo

Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB's Inamdar's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BIJAPUR.



U20
Principal,

SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.

10k

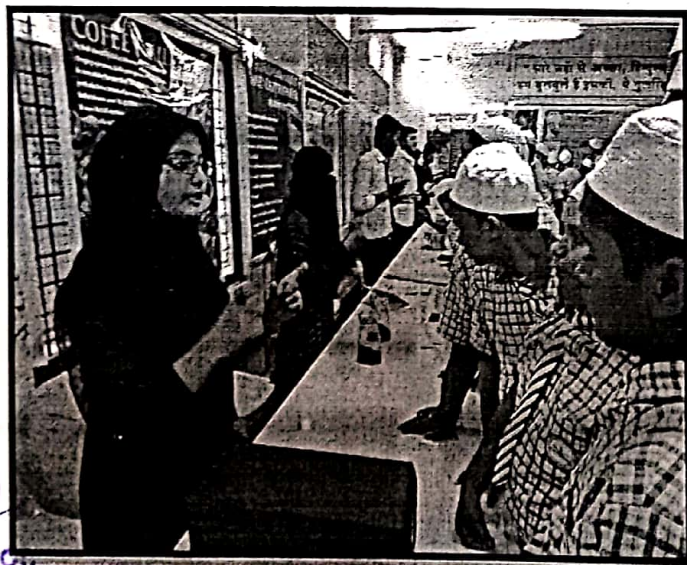
Anjuman college exhibition visit

Anjuman arts science commerce college vijayapur has conducted a pictorial exhibition highlighting the contribution of "scientists of middle ages" for 3 days ie from 14 th march 2019 to 16th march 2019 at Allama Iqbal Hall.

Our college students (25) along with 2 faculty members have visited the same and have gathered good knowledge about the scientist of middle ages and their great contributions to science and society.

There our students have got knowledge about the Dark period of science i.e, how and what was the reason for it and actually what was the dark period of science.

Also students got brief knowledge about the celestial bodies and how the perfumes are made out of the rose petals. By this visit students had a brief idea about the contributions of middle Ages Scientists.



Co-ordinator

Co-ordinator,

Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BIJAPUR.

Principal
Principal

SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.

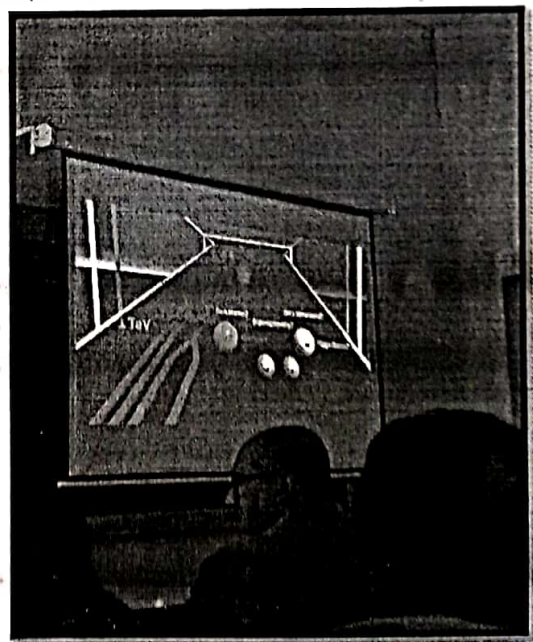
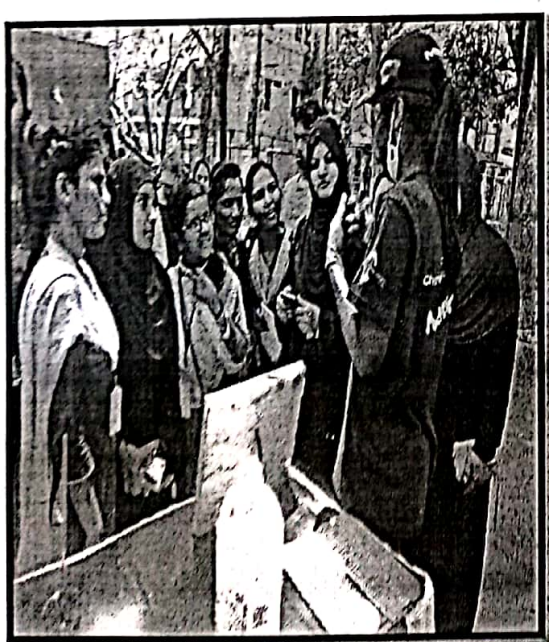
physics dept

FSL
Nimam's

IISc Visit Bangalore :

The IISc, Bangalore; as every year had organised an open day event to showcase its activities to the student community & general public on Saturday, 23rd March 2019 from 9 am to 5 pm.

Our 15 students along with 3 faculty members have attended it; they got the opportunity to visit the institute and go around the campus to explore the exciting science and technology initiative & activities of the institute they also attended lectures, experimental demos, poster presentation, quiz contests, scientific competitions & exhibition that was show cased in various departments & centres (such as: Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Biotechnology etc).



Co-ord
Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB's Association's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Science & Com. College
for Women, VIJAYAPUR.

N.A.
Principal,
SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.



Prasad
Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, VIJAYAPUR.

[Signature]
Principal,
SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.

P.T.O

06

Dept of physics

SECAB ASSOCIATION'S
AR S INAMDAR ARTS SCIENCE AND COMMERCE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN



VISIT TO IISC, BANGLOREAN THE OCCASION OF THE OPEN DAY



Baba

Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, VIJAYAPUR.

Prin. P. S. I.

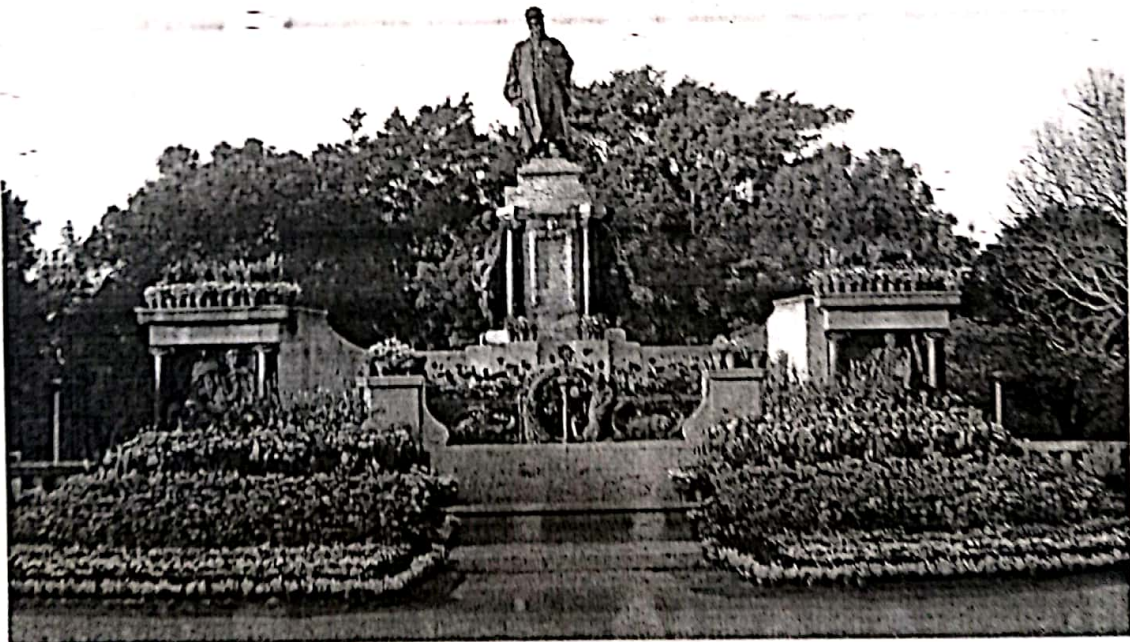
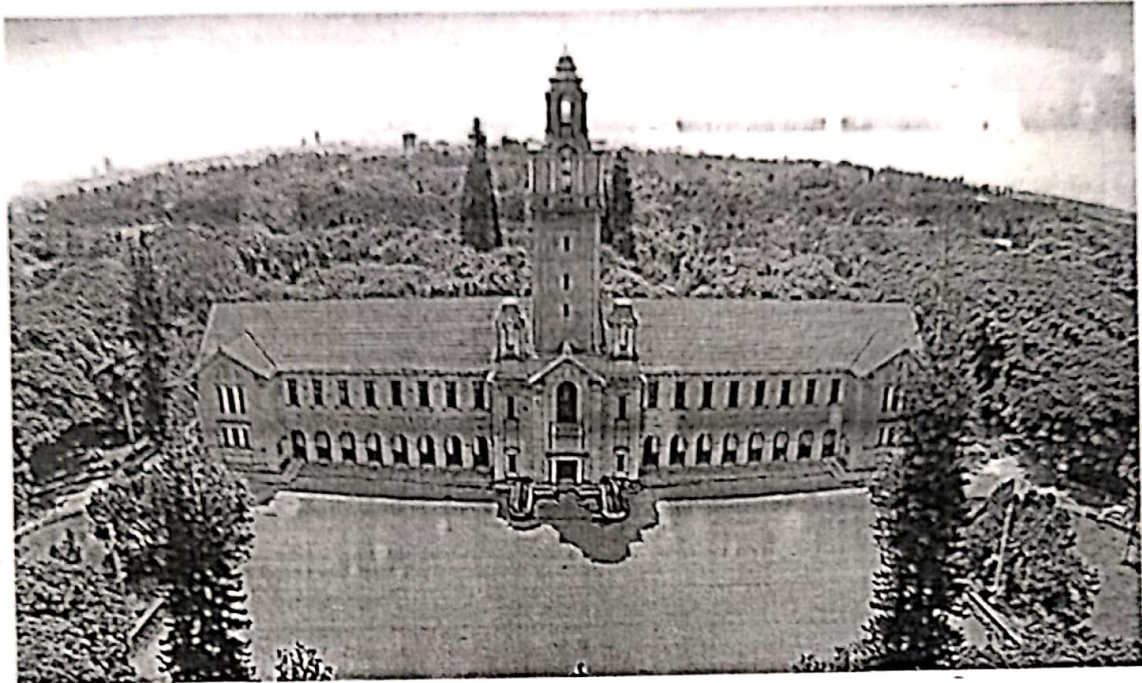
SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science & Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109,

BY: BSC GIRLS

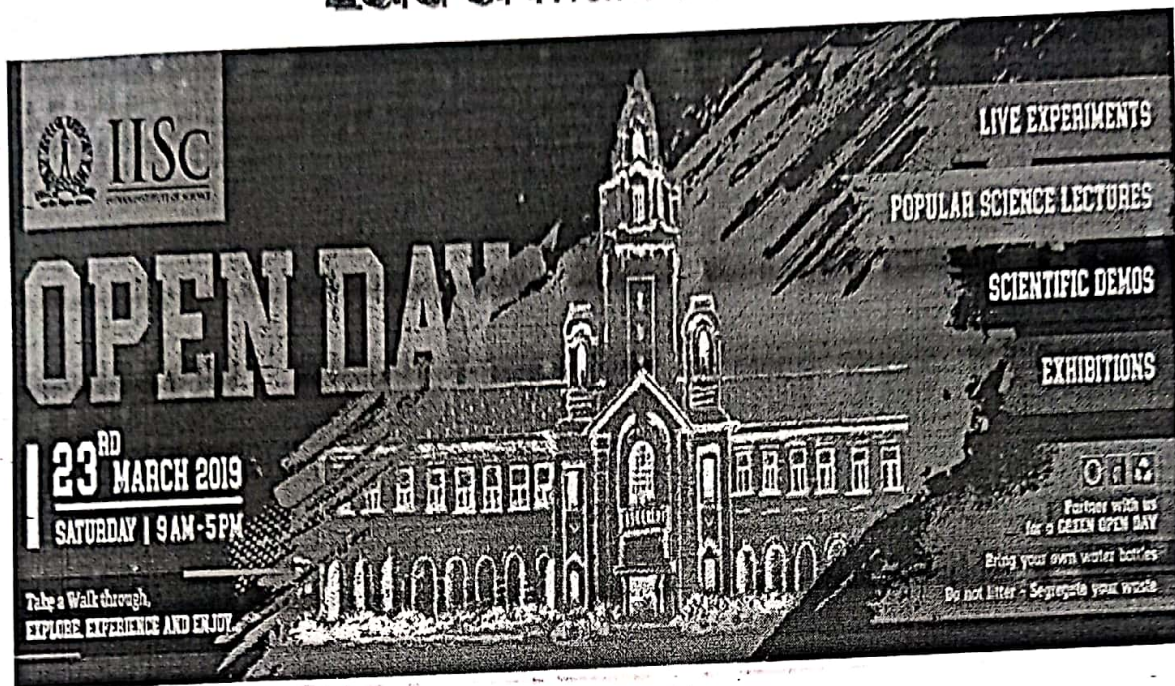
DATE: 29TH MARCH 2019

REPORT ON A VISIT TO IISC, BANGLOREAN THE OCCASION OF OPEN DAY

IISC- INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE



INVITATION BY IISC ON OPEN DAY , 23rd of March 2019



Title: Report on visit to IISc, Bangalore on the occasion of Open-day

Date : 23rd March 2019

Organized By : ARSI ARTS SCIENCE AND COMMERCE DEGREE COLLEGE

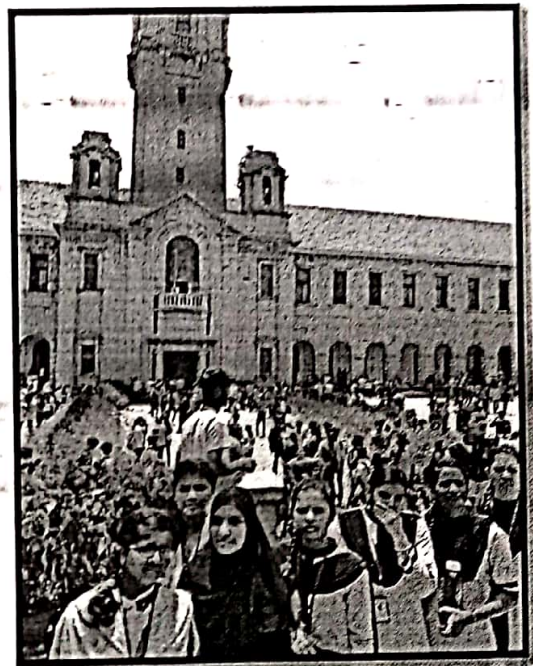
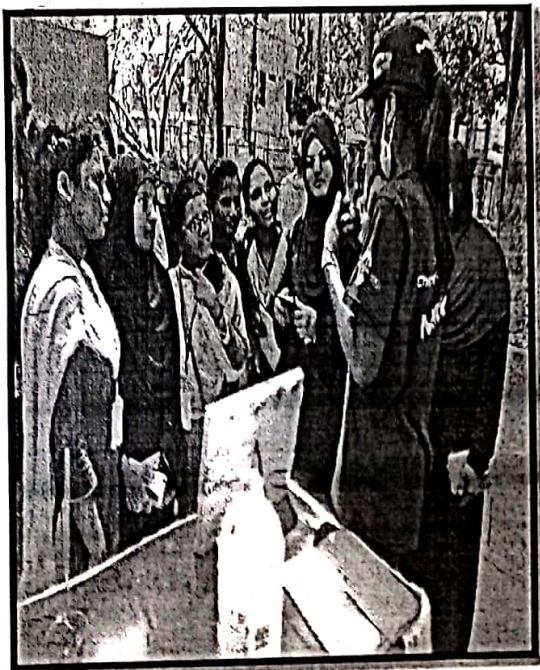
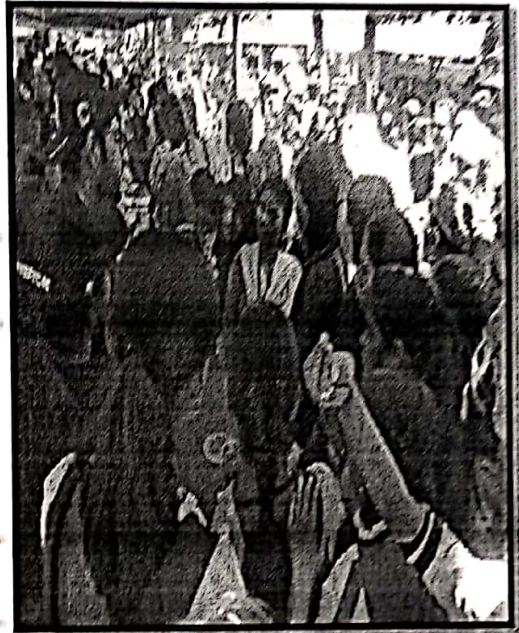
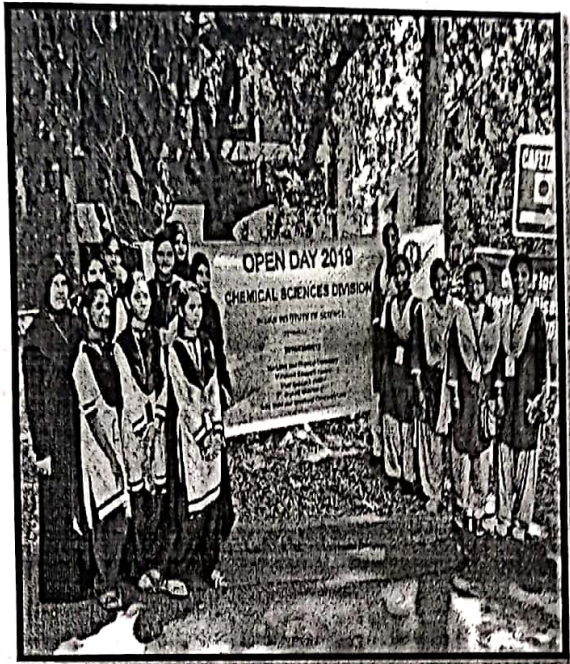
Time : 09.30 to 05.00 PM

Venue : Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore-560012

Purpose of visit : On the occasion of Open-day.

Description:

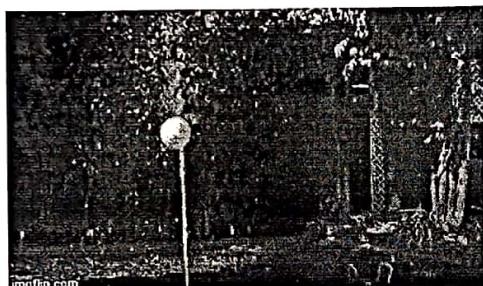
Students and faculty members of B.Sc from the department of PHYSICS , women's University have visited to IISc, Bangalore on the occasion of Open-day held on 23rd March 2019 between 9.30 to 5.00PM. The main theme of the open-day is to explore the students to acquire knowledge/skill about live experiments, popular science lectures, scientific demos and exhibition. This was a very good platform for the young students to acquire knowledge about the topmost institute (in terms of availability of resources, research environment etc.), interaction with the research students as well as with eminent professors working in the area of Science and Technology. Most of the students and faculty benefited from the open-day events. Some of the experiments are described below.



PHYSICS DEPARTMENT IN IISC :-



1. HYDRODYNAMIC LEVIATION:-



The tendency of a jet of fluid emerging from an orifice to follow an adjacent flat or curved surface and to entrain fluid from the surroundings so that a region of lower pressure develops. Here, the water is trying to entrain fluid from surroundings. When it comes near to a surface, it cannot pull air from surroundings which makes a low-pressure region between surface and jet. This is because, 'when something is emptied from its place, then something should fill the void to keep the balance.'

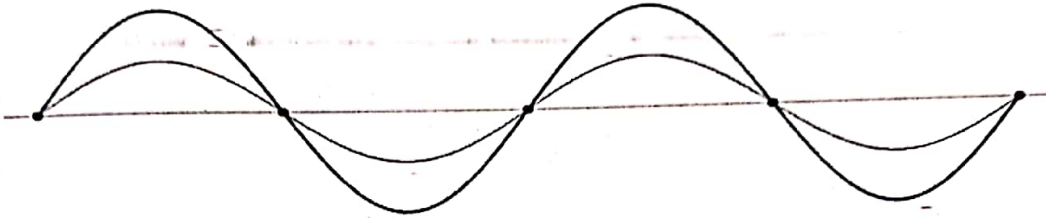
Firstly, the ball starts to rotate because of the friction between water and ball surface which is just like a Tesla turbine. As the ball is being hit by the water on one side (not centre), it will push the ball to the other side because it comes in the way of the water. Once the ball starts rotating, the fluid following the surface don't adhere to the surface much longer and drift apart tangentially.

This is where the 'Magnus effect' kicks in. The magnus effect creates a force perpendicular to the jet direction. This force pushes back the ball to remain in contact with the jet on one side. So, the weight of the rotating ball is born by the jet completely.

The magnus force is proportional to the speed of rotation of the ball which is proportional to the velocity of the jet of water.

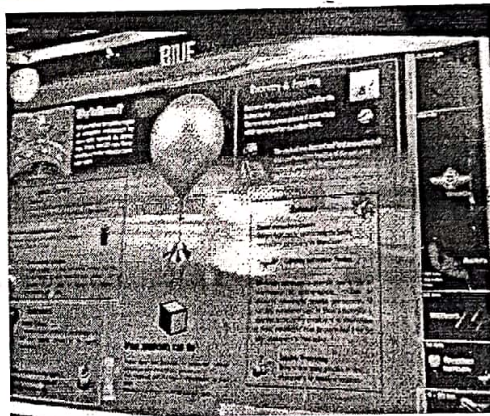
So, the ball levitates in air as long as the jet discharge is kept constant.

2. Standing waves:-



Standing wave, also called **stationary wave**, combination of two waves moving in opposite directions, each having the same amplitude and frequency. The phenomenon is the result of interference—that is, when waves are superimposed, their energies are either added together or cancelled out. In the case of waves moving in the same direction, interference produces a travelling wave; for oppositely moving waves, interference produces an oscillating wave fixed in space.

3. Ball on ultraviolet experiment:-



4. Balloon skewer:-

The first step is to inflate the balloon until it's nearly full size and then let about one-third of the air out. Tie a knot in the end of the balloon.

If you carefully examine the balloon, you'll notice a thick area of rubber at both ends of it (where you tied the knot and at the opposite end). This is where you will pierce the balloon with the skewer, but not yet. Keep reading.

Coat the wooden skewer with a few drops of vegetable oil or dish soap (being careful not to accidentally get a splinter). As you probably guess, either liquid works well as a lubricant.

Place the sharpened tip of the skewer on the thick end of the balloon and push the skewer into the balloon. Be careful not to jab yourself or the balloon with the skewer. Just use gentle pressure (and maybe a little twisting motion) to puncture the balloon.

Push the skewer all the way through the balloon until the tip of the skewer touches the opposite end of the balloon,

where you'll find the other thick portion of the balloon. Keep pushing until the skewer penetrates the rubber. Breathe a huge sigh of relief and take a bow!

Gently remove the skewer from the balloon. Of course, the air will leak out of the balloon, but the balloon won't pop.

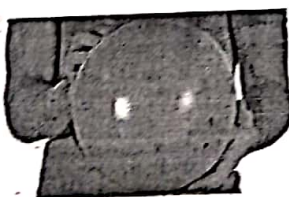
Let's do it again, but this time you'll see the hidden "stress" in a balloon.

Before blowing up the balloon, use the Sharpie pen to draw about 7-10 dots on the balloon. The dots should be about the size of a dime. Be sure to draw them at both ends and in the middle of the balloon.

Inflate the balloon half full and tie the end. Observe the various sizes of the dots all over the balloon.

Judging from the size of the dots, where on the balloon are the latex molecules stretched out the most? Where are they stretched out the least?

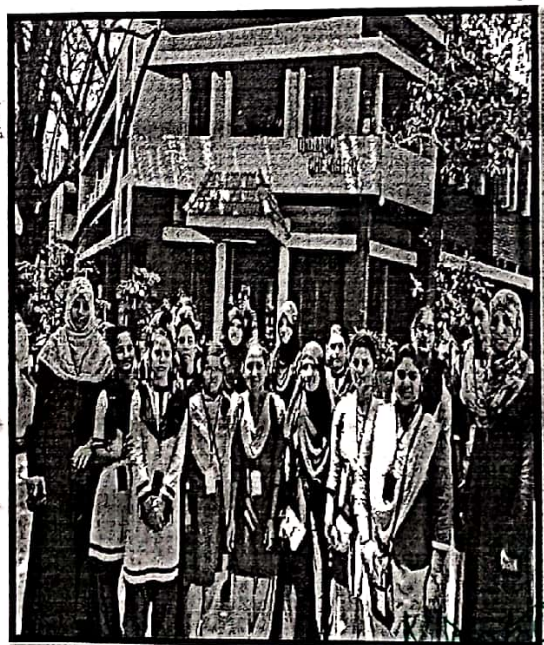
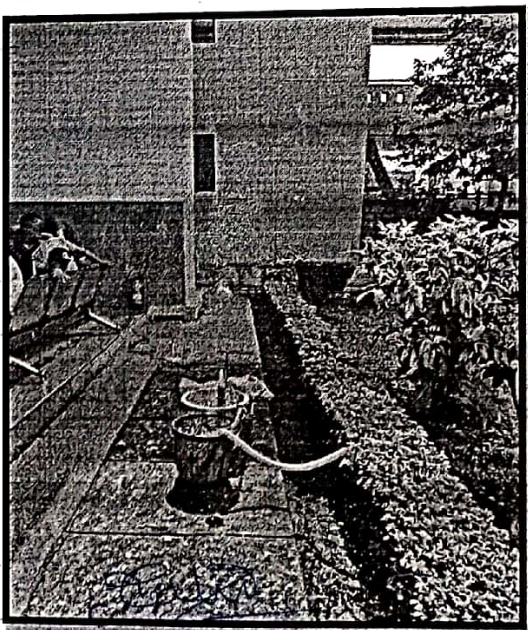
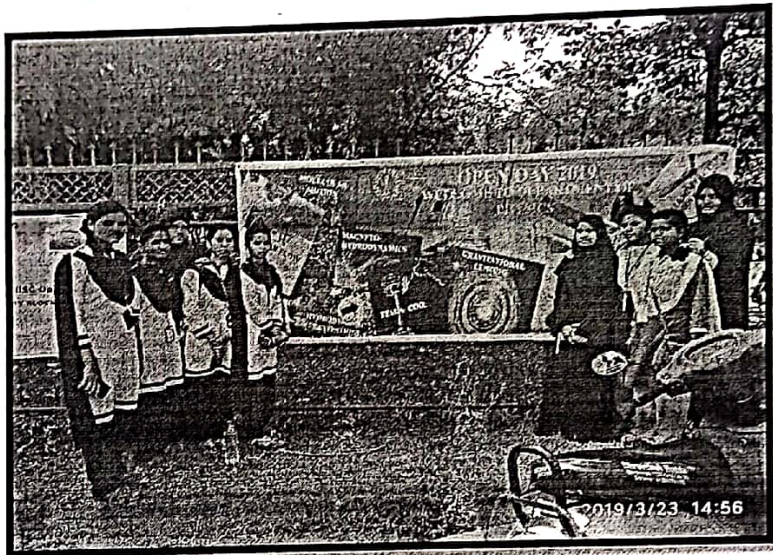
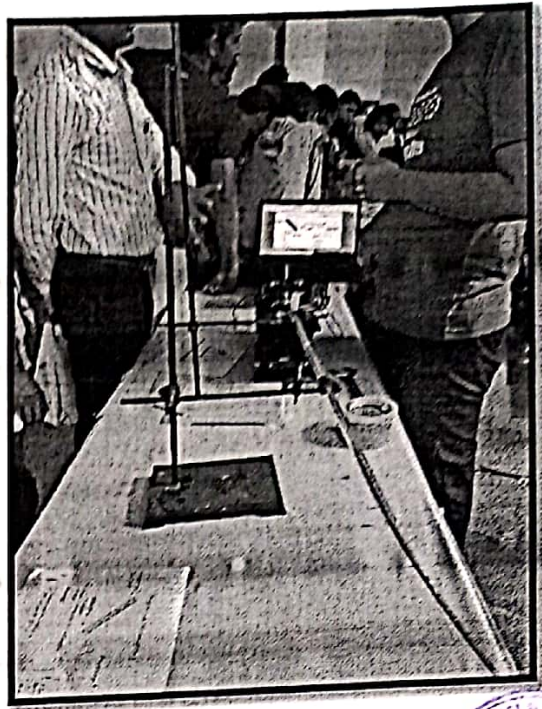
Use the observations that you made previously about the dots on the balloon to decide the best spot to puncture the balloon with the skewer. Of course, the object is not to pop the balloon!



Thanks to IISc organizing such events every year.

We would like to thank our beloved Principal 'Dr. Mohammad Afzal' for providing all facility and support to conduct such Events. We also thank our mentors 'Miss Ambreen Mulla', 'Dr. Mushtaq Inamdar' and 'Miss Farahanaz Magi' for their constant support in organizing such events. We also thank all other non-staff members for the transportation support.

We also thank all the faculties and students of department of Physics for their support in smooth conduction of this event.



Internal Quality Assurance Cell,
SECAB's A.R.S.I. Arts, Science & Commerce College for Women, VIJAYAPUR.

Principal,
SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science & Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.