



SINDHI COLLEGE

33/2B, KEMPAPURA HEBBAL BANGALORE-560024

Measures initiated by the institution for the promotion of gender equity

Gender Equity Related Issues Addressed In the Curriculum

Sl.NO.	Subject /Courses	Content
1	Culture, Diversity and society	Gender Discrimination, Gender Discrimination in India , Violence against Women, Measures to improve the status of Women
2	Environment and Public Health	Older Girls
		Gender differences
		Alternative Gender related Development Index
		Education
		Reproductive health


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CULTURE, DIVERSITY AND SOCIETY

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Vision book house

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SYLLABUS

Unit-1: Understanding the Diversity of Indian Society

- Geographical diversity
- Religious diversity
- Cultural diversity
- Unity in diversity

Unit-2: Family, Caste, Village and Women in India

- Family as a basic institution of Indian Society; Indian family in transition
- Social stratification and disparities; the Caste System and its evils; the predicament of the weaker sections: Scheduled Castes and Tribes; Backward Classes and Religious Minorities
- Rural society and its problems; Rural-Urban migration
- Gender Discrimination; Violence against women; Measures to improve the status of women

Unit-3: Contemporary Challenges before Indian Society

- Communalism and Religious Fundamentalism
- Regionalism and Ethnocentrism
- Globalization and mono-culturalism; McDonalidization
- Child labour; Migrant labour; Bonded labour; Contract labour
- Mass Media and its impact on society

GENDER DISCRIMINATION

Gender discrimination means discrimination based on a person's gender or sex, which more often affects girls and women. Because of gender discrimination, girls and women do not have the same opportunities as boys and men for education, meaningful careers, political influence and economic advancement.

Gender discrimination refers to the practice of granting or denying rights or privileges to a person based on their gender. In some societies, this practice is longstanding and acceptable to both genders. Certain religious groups embrace gender discrimination as part of their dogma. However, in most industrialized nations, it is either illegal or generally considered inappropriate.

Attitudes toward gender discrimination can normally be traced back to the roots of certain segments of society. Much of the discrimination is attributed to stories such as a woman being made from man's rib and societal practices such as dowries paid to fathers by prospective husbands to purchase their daughters to be wives. Countless literary fiction references are made to females being the fairer, weaker sex and males being the strong, invincible hunters of the world. The combined power of these societal and religious beliefs left little room for equitable thinking for centuries.

Although gender discrimination is traditionally viewed as a problem normally encountered by females, it has significantly affected males as well. Jobs customarily and historically held mainly by women were often denied to men based on social stigmas. Some of the more common jobs that fell into this category were nurses, childcare providers and flight attendants.

In the past few decades, gender discrimination has gained respect as a serious affront. It is frequently given as much credence as racial discrimination. Some countries and societies mete out relatively harsh punishments to those convicted of gender discrimination.

In countries where it's considered an affront, gender discrimination is also often difficult to prove. It is normally not as overtly evident as racial discrimination since the offender can claim other reasons a person was denied equal consideration. For instance, if male claims he was not hired as a nurse based on his gender, the employer can simply maintain his qualifications were substandard or his personality was not a good fit with the rest of the staff. Such ambiguities frequently make it hard to prove gender discrimination.

In cases where the discriminatory act is repeated, legal action is customarily taken. These incidents commonly revolve around persons of a certain gender being summarily passed over for promotions by the same company. Another common scenario involves a gender-defined group being paid less for performing exactly the same job as the other gender.

Educational institutions and lending institutions were some of the first segments accused of this type of discrimination. Grants, loans and scholarships promoted as non-gender specific sometimes heavily favored one gender for reasons that were often more traditional than malicious. Bankers were once commonly instructed by their superiors to deny females loans and mortgages based on their gender and regardless of their assets or credit histories.

GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN INDIA

Attaining gender justice is not an easy task in India. From time immemorial, a girl child has been considered as an unwanted entity and a burden that the parents would not mind doing away with. Discrimination against women begins even before her birth. The gruesome evils of female feticide and infanticide prove how brutal the world could be to women.

Though the Indian constitution provides equal rights and privileges for men and women and makes equal provision to improve the status of women in society, majority of women are still unable to enjoy the rights and opportunities guaranteed to them.

Traditional value system, low level of literacy, more house hold responsibilities lack of awareness, non-availability of proper guidance, low mobility, lack of self confidence family discouragement and advanced science and technology are some of the factors responsible to create gender disparity in our society. The most important causes of gender disparity such as poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, social customs, belief and anti-female attitude are discussed here.

1. Poverty

In India of the total 30 percent people who are below poverty line, 70 percent are women. Women's poverty in India is directly related to the absence of economic opportunities and autonomy, lack of access to economic resources including credit, land ownership and inheritance, lack of access to education and support services and their minimal participation in the decision making process. The situation of women on economic front is no better and men still enjoy a larger share of the cake. Thus poverty stands at the root of gender discrimination in our patriarchal society and this economic dependence on the male counterpart is itself a cause of gender disparity.

2. Illiteracy

Despite the notable efforts by the countries around the globe that have expanded for the basic education, there are approximately 960 million illiterate adults of whom two thirds are women. Educational backwardness of the girls has been the resultant cause of gender discrimination.

The disparities become more visible between male and female literacy rate, during 2001. The literacy rates for males increased from 56% in 1981 to nearly 76% in 2001. The corresponding change in female literacy rate from 30 to 54%. On the whole the decline on gender gap peaked in 1981 at 26.6% and was 21.7% in 2001 is less impressive. The interstate variation in literacy rate for males was much lower in comparison to females. At the state level female literacy rate varies from 35% in Bihar to 88% in Kerala. In states like Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan, the female literacy rate is below 50%.

The progress towards education by girls is very slow and gender disparities persist at primary, upper primary and secondary stage of education. Girl's account for only 43.7% of enrolment at primary level, 40.9% at upper primary level, 38.6% at secondary level and 36.9% at degree and above level. More over girl's participation in education is still below 50%. Gender differences in enrolment are prevalent in all the state at all levels. They are not able to realize full identity and power in all spheres of life only due to illiteracy.

3. Lack of Employment Facilities

Women are not able to resolve the conflict between new economic and old domestic roles. In both rural and urban India, women spend a large proportion of time on unpaid home sustaining work. Women are not able to respond to new opportunities and shift to new occupations because their mobility tends to be low due to intra-house hold allocation of responsibilities.

Rights and obligations within a house hold are not distributed evenly. Male ownership of assets and conventional division of labour reduce incentives for women to undertake new activities. In addition child bearing has clear implications for labour force participation by women. Time spent in bearing and rearing of children often results in de-Skilling, termination of long term labour contacts. Thus women are not being able to be economically self sufficient due to unemployment and their economic dependence on the male counterpart is itself a cause of gender disparity.

4. Social Customs, Beliefs and Practices

Women are not free from social customs, beliefs and practices. The traditional patrilineal joint family system confines women's roles mostly to the domestic sphere, allocating them to a subordinate status, authority and power compared to men. Men are perceived as the major providers and protectors of a family while women are perceived as playing only a supportive role, attending to the hearth. Boys and girls are accordingly drained for different adult roles, status and authority. In Indian culture since very early periods, men have dominated women as a group and their status has been low in the family and society.

The preference for sons and disfavour towards daughter is complex phenomenon that still persists in many places. Sons especially in the business communities are considered to be economic, political and ritual assets where as daughters are considered to be liabilities. Thus anti female social bias is the main cause of gender disparity in our society.

The boy receives a ceremonial welcome on his birth where as everyone is sad at the birth of a girl child. The preference for male child is due to lower female labour participation, prevalence of social evils like dowry and many others causes. The typical orthodox mentality is present even in this modern era leading to sex determination tests and abortion in an illegal way.

Parents often think that teaching a girl child to manage the kitchen is more important than sending her to school. Many feel that it is an unnecessary financial burden to send a girl child to school as subsequently she will be married off and shifted to some other family. This orthodox belief of parents is responsible for gender disparity.

5. Social Altitude

Though many social activists and reformers carried their crusade against all social odds to restore honour and dignity to women, attitudinal disparities still hunt our rural masses. Despite pronounced social development and technological advancement, women in our society still continue to be victims of exploitation, superstition, illiteracy and social atrocities.

The social stigma that women are housekeepers and should be confined to the four walls of the house is perhaps a viable cause of gender disparity. They should not raise their voice regarding their fortune for the sake of the prestige of the family. In patriarchal society a lot of weightage is given to men.

In the health and nutritional field, male members of family are supposed to take fresh and nutritious food in comparison to women because either they are earning members or head of the family or they are supposed to be more important than female members. This type of social attitude is conducive to create the problem of gender discrimination.

6. Lack of Awareness of Women

Most of the women are unaware of their basic rights and capabilities. They even do not have the understanding as to how the socio-economic and political forces affect them. They accept all types of discriminatory practices that persist in our family and society largely due to their ignorance and unawareness.

Article 15 of the Indian constitution states that the state shall not discriminate any citizen on the grounds of only sex. The irony is that there still is widespread discrimination which is a form of injustice to women. Hence at the onset of the new millennium let this generation be a historic example by putting an end to the gender – based discriminations by unfurling the flag of gender justice in all our action and dealings.

As Desai has stated, if women get equal opportunities like men, they can work in every field like men. Today if she lags behind a little, it is not her fault but the fault of traditions which have suppressed them for centuries, owing to this, her own thoughts like also hang around only familial life and her nearest environment also does not provide favourable conditions for her devotion in the outside work. In order to change the situation along with economic growth social progress is also greatly required. Hence the need of the hour is to effectively combat gender disparity as to promote gender equality by sufficiently empowering the women.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (VAW)

Violence against women (VAW) is, collectively, violent acts that are primarily or exclusively committed against women. Sometimes considered a hate crime, this type of violence targets a specific group with the victim's gender as a primary motive. This type of violence is gender-based, meaning that the acts of violence are committed against women expressly because they are women. The UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women states that: "violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women" and that "violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men." Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations, declared in a 2006 report posted on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) website that:

Violence against women and girls is a problem of pandemic proportions. At least one out of every three women around the world has been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her lifetime with the abuser usually someone known to her.

Violence against women can fit into several broad categories. These include violence carried out by "individuals" as well as "states". Some of the forms of violence perpetrated by individuals are rape; domestic violence; sexual harassment; coercive use of contraceptives; female infanticide; prenatal sex selection; obstetric violence and mob violence; as well as harmful customary or traditional practices such as honor killings, dowry violence, female genital mutilation, marriage by abduction and forced marriage. Some forms of violence are perpetrated or condoned by the state such as war rape; sexual violence and sexual slavery during conflict; forced sterilization;

Rape is one of the most common crimes against women in India. Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 defines rape as penile and non-penile penetration in bodily orifices of a woman by a man, without the consent of the woman. In India, a woman is raped every 29 minutes. Incidents of reported rape increased 3% from 2011 to 2012. Incidents of reported incest rape increased 46.8% from 268 cases in 2011 to 392 cases in 2012.

Victims of rape are increasingly reporting their rapes and confronting the perpetrators. Although women are increasing their exposure to sexual harassment by leaving the home more often, they are becoming more independent. Women are becoming more independent and educated, which is increasing their likelihood to report their rape.

Although rapes are becoming more frequently reported, many go unreported or have the complaint files withdrawn due to the perception of family honour being compromised. Women frequently do not receive justice for their rapes, because police often do not give a fair hearing and/or medical evidence is often unrecorded which makes it easy for offenders to get away with their crimes under the current laws.

Increased attention in the media and awareness among both Indians and the outside world is both bringing attention to the issue of rape in India and helping empower women to report the crime. After international news reported the gang rape of a 23-year-old student on a moving bus that occurred in Delhi, in December 2012, Delhi experienced a significant increase in reported rapes. The number of reported rapes nearly doubled from 143 reported in January–March 2012 to 359 during the three months after the rape. After the Delhi rape case, Indian media has committed to report each and every rape case.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Economic independence

The bottomline to women's status in India (or elsewhere in the world) is the level of economic independence. One of the key drivers to reform in the West was the 1882 Married Women's Property Act which gave women ownership of property. Not long before that, women and all their property were considered chattel (movable goods) and legally owned by men.

Only through increased economic independence have women in the West found a relatively level playing field. To an extent the introduction of a no-fault divorce in the 1970s in some parts of the West speeded up the process. Women could now threaten to leave and still obtain alimony. Men had no choice but to become nicer to women. Note that I'm not advocating divorce! I'm a great fan of marriage and believe

it is the institution most important to the health of a society. But it would appear that this did create an off-equilibrium threat that increased good behaviour from men.

2. Internalisation of conceptions of freedom and dignity

The whole thing could be resolved if people internalise the concept of freedom. Freedom means each person in every role respects the other's liberty and dignity. This respect is accorded both at work and at home. Unfortunately, conceptions of freedom and dignity are not yet known, leave alone internalised, in India. The idea that women should choose their life, their career, their gods, their husbands, their future: this idea is anathema to many Indians.

True, India does have a faint tradition of freedom. As the religious leader Vivekananda said, "Liberty is the first condition of growth. Just as man must have liberty to think and speak, so he must have liberty in food, dress and marriage and in every other thing, so long as he does not injure others." I don't believe Vivekananda restricted his concept of freedom only to men. But his ideas (110 years ago) were too advanced even for today's India. India doesn't have even the rudimentary understanding of liberty. That is a philosophical issue. I'm trying to address it by writing a couple of books. You, too, could spread the message of freedom.

3. Education

Sadly, economic clout is not a trivial matter to accumulate. Not all women can manage economic independence, particularly with discrimination against women in so many roles. And the spread of the ideas of freedom is so slow in India it may take another 10 generations.

So, active education must come into play. This being a social issue, it will take quite a bit of education to change. And good education, as we well know, is a disaster in India: virtually non-existent for the vast majority of the people. So the solution will be for people like you to write textbooks that treat both men and women equally; create movies that show equality at work and at home. And so on. A very hard task but unavoidable. Social reform is not necessarily the task of government. And it is very tedious. But there are no short cuts here. Like the caste system needs constant reform, if it is to die out, so also the liberation of women (and men) will take a lot of work.

4. Equal opportunity law

This has advocated a law for equal opportunity (for the public sector only). Indeed, I think some such laws exist but their enforcement is bleak or non-existent.

That will require a change in governance systems. That is precisely what I wrote about in BFN.

5. Enforcement of law and order

Again, the law and order machinery (policy, justice) is so flawed it can't possibly provide the desired level of security to women. That needs to be changed.

6. Join politics and lead India

We believe that India's problems have simple solutions but there are no takers. No one wants to get up to lead the change. On FTI not even a handful of women have so far joined.

Unless educated women rise and start leading and influencing the public debate, how will durable change occur? It is not enough for men to advocate on behalf of women. Women must demand the necessary change.

[Common for all UG Courses, Bangalore University
As per New CBCS Syllabus w.e.f. 2014-15]
(for B.Com., BBM, BCA, B.Sc., BHM, B.A., etc.)

Environment and Public Health

Biswas & Biswas



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Syllabus (w.e.f 2014-15)

UNIT I - LINKAGES BETWEEN ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

Understanding linkages between Environment and Public Health: Effect of quality of air, water and soil on health. Perspective on Individual health: Nutritional, socio-cultural and developmental aspects, Dietary diversity for good health; Human developmental indices for public health.

UNIT II - CLIMATE CHANGE AND IMPLICATIONS ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Global warming – Agricultural practices (chemical agriculture) and Industrial technologies (use of non-biodegradable materials like plastics, aerosols, refrigerants, pesticides); Manifestations of Climate change on Public Health- Burning of Fossil fuels, automobile emissions and Acid rain.

UNIT III – DISEASES IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

Definition – need for good health- factors affecting health. Types of diseases – deficiency, infection, pollution diseases - allergies, respiratory, cardiovascular, and cancer Personal hygiene – food – balanced diet. Food habits and cleanliness, food adulterants, avoiding smoking, drugs and alcohol. Communicable diseases: Mode of transmission – epidemic and endemic diseases. Management of hygiene in public places – Railway stations, Bus stands and other public places. Infectious diseases: Role of sanitation and poverty case studies on TB, diarrhea, malaria, viral diseases. Non-communicable diseases: Role of Lifestyle and built environment. Diabetes and Hypertension.

UNIT IV - PERSPECTIVES AND INTERVENTIONS IN PUBLIC HEALTH

Epidemiological perspectives – Disease burden and surveillance; Alternative systems of medicine – Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH); Universal Immunization Programme (UIP); Reproductive health-Youth Unite for Victory on AIDS (YUVA) programme of Government of India. Occupational health hazards-physical-chemical and biological. Occupational diseases- prevention and control.

UNIT V - ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PRACTICES

Municipal solid waste management: Definition, sources, characterization collection and transportation and disposal methods. Solid waste management system in urban and rural areas. Municipal Solid waste rules. Policies and practices with respect to Environmental Protection Act, Forest Conservation Act, Wild life protection Act, Water and Air Act, Industrial, Biomedical and E waste disposal rules.

mortality rates by 19 per cent while a 4 per cent reduction in risk of death was found if mothers washed their hands prior to handling their newborns.

- ii) **Children under five years:** Poor WASH causes diarrhoea, which is the second biggest cause of death in children less than five years. Diarrhoea is an immediate cause of under nutrition.
- iii) **School-aged children:** Children prefer to attend schools having adequate and private WASH facilities. Schools provide an excellent opportunity for children to learn about hygiene practices.
- iv) **Older Girls:** Giving girls the knowledge and facilities necessary for good menstrual hygiene is key to their dignity, their privacy, their educational achievement and their health. Adolescent girls are empowered through improved menstrual hygiene management.
- v) **Mothers and Caregivers:** Hand washing with soap at critical times is important for protecting the health of the whole family. By being a role model, mothers and caregivers can also help instill in their children the good hygiene practices which will serve them for life.
- vi) **Children in emergencies:** During emergencies, children are especially vulnerable to the effects of inadequate access to water and sanitation services.

ACTION TAKEN BY UNICEF TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

UNICEF supports the national and state governments in developing and implementing a range of replicable intervention models for sanitation, hygiene and water supply. UNICEF's Childs Environment Programme in India supports the government's flagship programmes of Total Sanitation Campaign to improve access to and use of sanitation facilities and the National Rural Drinking Water Programme to provide adequate safe water to every rural household in India.

The Childs Environment program also works with Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and Integrated Child Development Services, to promote hygiene water and sanitation services in schools, Anganwadi centers and health centers with lasting outcomes.

Chemical contamination in water ensuring water quality at the source is crucial. In India, there is a widespread natural occurrence of arsenic and fluoride in the groundwater. UNICEF is supporting Government of India programs on arsenic and fluoride mitigation and identifying water quality testing technologies which are appropriate for use in field situations.

All emergencies cause disruption to basic services. People are less likely to be able to drink safe water, use basic sanitation facilities and maintain improved hygiene practices. Children, especially those under the age of five, are particularly vulnerable to the diseases which can result during emergencies.

These diseases include diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid, respiratory infections, skin and eye infections which are all likely to occur when water supplies and sanitation services are disrupted. UNICEF has set out minimum standards of response for any emergency situation. These describe the life saving actions which UNICEF will take within the first six to eight weeks of an emergency, along with the longer term role in the subsequent weeks and months.

individuals with limited English or literacy levels are likely to experience obstacles in utilizing this resource. A cyclic eating pattern, characterized by excessive eating when there is adequate food potentially through the Food Stamp Program and not eating enough at other times, can also be a barrier to a healthful diet.

Policies that influence food pricing also affect individuals food intake patterns because healthful foods are reported to cost more than less nutrient-dense foods and price is a strong determinant of food choice.

SOCIO-CULTURAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ASPECTS

Children's development of social skills is affected by the nature of their family and early educational experiences. Whether in a nuclear, blended or extended family; a communal arrangement; or a single-parent family, the child learns social patterns and skills within this context. Children find love and security and form attachments with people who protect and care for them.

In the family, children become socialized through interactions with parents, siblings, relatives, and neighbors; once in a school setting, they need new ways of acting, relating, and socializing. Children who have had a strong attachment to a nurturing figure and see themselves as separate from this nurturing figure are ready for a group situation.

Parents who are social themselves serve as models for their children. Children may be able to use the image of their parents interacting with others in their own attempts to make and be friends with other children or to cooperate and share. Socially competent parents may affect their children's social skill development in another way. Parents who are secure and competent offer children a model of security from which to build their own social skills.

On the other hand, parents who are more authoritarian, who demand obedient, conforming, and dependent offspring, may have children who are never really comfortable exploring the world for themselves. Often, these children fail to develop the ability to relate effectively with others throughout their life.

Gender differences play a role as well. In one study, fathers' negative attitudes toward child rearing predicted behavior problems in children. Fathers' warmth and control have also been related to better academic achievement for children, and interactions with non-paternal men can result in more prosocial behaviors toward peers.

FACTORS THAT AFFECT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic development means the qualitative measure of progress in an economy. This progress is usually measured in terms of advancement in technology that improves comfort and productivity, the rate of shift from an agrarian to an industrialized economy and the elevation in living conditions for the population across all socio-economic stratifications. The factors affecting economic development are diverse and include issues that might seem at first to have little to do with advancement of technology, industry and living conditions. These factors include social and

indicator. The underlying philosophy is to measure the capabilities rather than the achievements based on the ideas of the Nobel Prize Amartya Sen.

Along this line of research, which Bancaja and the Ivie have developed since 2000, the human development series for Spain, its autonomous communities and provinces has been built following the UN standardized and established methodology. Also an alternative methodology for measuring human development of advanced countries, in a more appropriate way, has been developed. Currently the database covers the period 1980-2007 (2010 for Spain and its autonomous communities).

The structure of the database includes the following main indexes:

- i) **Human Development Index (HDI):** Data relating to the human development index and the three sub-indices that comprise it: a life expectancy index, an education index and a GDP index.
- ii) **Gender-related Development Index (GDI):** Data on the gender-related development index and three sub-indices that comprise it: equally distributed life expectancy index, equally distributed education index and equally distributed GDP index.
- iii) **Human Poverty Index-2 (HPI-2):** Human poverty index-2 data and four indicators that comprise it: the probability of not surviving to 60 years of age, the percentage of functional illiterates, the poverty rate and the rate of long-term unemployment.
- iv) **Alternative Human Development Index:** Data concerning the alternative human development index and three sub-indices that comprise it: life potential per capita index, the percentage of working age population with non-compulsory studies, the welfare index.
- v) **Alternative Gender-Related Development Index:** Data concerning the alternative gender-related development index and three sub-indices that comprise it: an equally distributed life potential per capita index, an equally distributed index of the percentage of working age population with non-compulsory studies and an equally distributed welfare index.

In 1990, to help public health officials, politicians and key leaders compare human wellbeing, the UN Development Programme created the Human Development Index (HDI).¹ The aim was to create an index that was based on available country-specific data, whilst being transparent and sufficiently robust enough to withstand scientific scrutiny. The index is now widely used to compare world countries, and government leaders pay close attention to the individual rank of each country.

The HDI is based on the concept that people are the real wealth of a nation. The originators of the HDI recognized that there are three essential components required for humans to develop to their maximum ability: health, education and income. There is general agreement that if any one of these elements is absent, individual achievement will be severely limited. Currently, the composite index is obtained by first normalizing each individual component to a maximum value of unity so that all are on a comparable scale. Then the overall HDI is computed by taking the geometric mean of the three individual index values.² The health component of the index is based

The first Human Development Report introduced a new way of measuring development by combining indicators of life expectancy, educational attainment and income into a composite human development index, the HDI. The breakthrough for the HDI was the creation of a single statistic which was to serve as a frame of reference for both social and economic development. The HDI sets a minimum and a maximum for each dimension, called goalposts and then shows where each country stands in relation to these goalposts, expressed as a value between 0 and 11.

Current scenario

While it has shown considerable potential in its performance on economic indicators such as GDP, India has yet to improve its position on the HDI to realize the potential that GDP has to offer. The country remains at the bottom of the ladder in terms of HDI. According to UN India's Human Development Report, India is in the medium human development category and is ranked 134 among 187 countries². The following table indicates the country's HDI comparing trends from 1980 - present.

FACTORS BEHIND INDIA'S LOW FDI

The various factors behind India's low FDI are:

Health

The liberalization and globalization policy has been biased towards economic growth rather than social development. Allocations for public healthcare spending have increased marginally from 1 percent to just about 1.4 percent of the GDP in a period of six months till Feb 2013. Consequently, a large proportion of health expenditure - about 4 per cent of the GDP - is left to be borne out of private income, which results in inequity.

Education

India has, for long, been cautious in its approach towards spending on education. The Right to Education Bill was in danger of being shelved on the grounds that it was too expensive for the government. India's low scores on human development have much to do with the absence of safety nets for the urban poor. The country still accounts for around 30 percent of the world's illiterate population, and 70 percent of these people are women.

Urban poverty

There is no urban equivalent of the National Rural Health Mission or the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

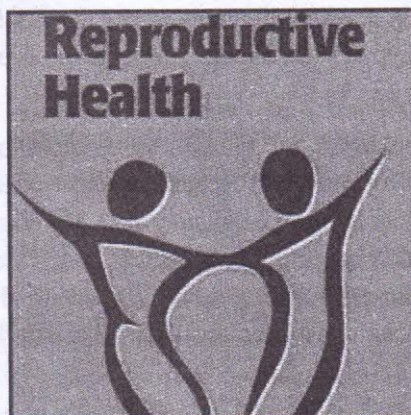
Environmental performance

The country ranks 125 among 132 countries on Yale University's Environmental Performance Index, behind the likes of Pakistan, Moldova and Kyrgyzstan.

districts in campaign mode in phased manner from 2006-10 and has now been incorporated under the Routine Immunizations Programme.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Reproductive health refers to the diseases, disorders and conditions that affect the functioning of the male and female reproductive systems during all stages of life. Disorders of reproduction include birth defects, developmental disorders, low birth weight, preterm birth, reduced fertility, impotence and menstrual disorders. Research has shown that exposure to environmental pollutants may pose the greatest threat to reproductive health.



Exposure to lead is associated with reduced fertility in both men and women, while mercury exposure has been linked to birth defects and neurological disorders. A growing body of evidence suggests that exposure to endocrine disruptors, chemicals that appear to disrupt hormonal activity in humans and animals, may contribute to problems with fertility, pregnancy and other aspects of reproduction.

Within the framework of WHO's definition of health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, reproductive health addresses the reproductive processes, functions and system at all stages of life. Reproductive health, therefore, implies that people are able to have a responsible, satisfying and safe sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so.

Implicit in this are the right of men and women to be informed of and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of fertility regulation of their choice and the right of access to appropriate health care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant.



SINDHI COLLEGE

Sindhi College **Women Empowerment Cell and Anti-Sexual Harassment Cell**

Objectives

- ✦ To empower women by motivating them to learn self-defense practices etc.
- ✦ To conduct self-defense courses like karate and others.
- ✦ To motivate and give support to the girl students how to face the consequences in the working environment.
- ✦ To arrange seminars and Guest Lectures on subjects related to gender issues.
- ✦ To develop and implement a policy against sexual harassment.
- ✦ To evolve an effective mechanism for prevention, prohibition and redressal of cases related to sexual harassment.
- ✦ To promote an environment that will raise awareness about and deter acts of sexual harassment of students.
- ✦ To generate awareness about the mechanism of redressal of sexual harassment related issues among students.
- ✦ To empower students and generate an environment free from sexual harassment of any nature.
- ✦ To uphold commitment of the Institution to provide an environment that is free from discrimination and violence or any kind of psychological trauma to women in relation to sexual harassment.
- ✦ To conduct programmes and workshops that create awareness relating to sexual harassment.
- ✦ To communicate good values and uphold them in solving issues related to sexual harassment.



Sindhi College

Anti-Sexual Harassment Cell

Sexual Harassment

Any unwelcome sexually motivated behaviour, whether directed or by implication involving physical contacts or advances, demand for sexual favours, sexually-tainted remarks and other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal expressions of sexual nature which affects women's right to work in a congenial environment at the workplace.

Scope :-

The provision of these rules and procedures shall apply to all students/academic and non-academic staff of Sindhi College. These rules and regulations shall be applicable to all complaints of sexual harassment made by:

- A student against member/members of academic or non-academic staff or co-students or a member of the academic community against a student / students or another member of the academic or non-academic community within and outside the campus.
- A service provider against a student / students or a member/members of academic or non-academic staff or a student or a member or academic or non-academic staff against an outsider or service provider, if the alleged sexual harassment is reported to have taken place within the campus.

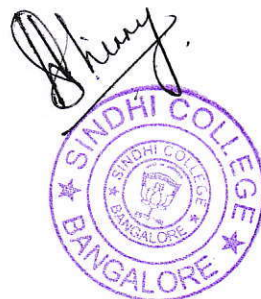
Functions :-

- Mediation of cases arising out of incidence of sexual assault or sexual harassment occurring in the campus, overview of campus security services to ensure prompt intimation to the committee of the college of all incidents of alleged sexual harassment.
- Organizing training programmes for the staff and the students of the college to equip them well for handling sexual harassment cases and assistance to aggrieved parties in the campus to make complaints to suitable authority in deserving cases.
- Conducting meetings with the students and staff members to create awareness and to ensure a healthy environment on the campus

Filing of Complaints:

- Complaints of sexual harassment shall be lodged with the committee / class teacher / HOD / Vice Principal. Such complaints should be taken by the committee for resolution through mediation, conciliation and enquiry.

- The complaints should be made in writing. If the complainant is not able to give in writing himself/herself, the complaint can be given in writing or his/her behalf by his/her companion.
- The complainant is at liberty to withdraw the complaint at any stage of enquiry, provided such withdrawal is made independently and under free will. The enquiry may be terminated on receipt of the request for such withdrawal.
- The committee is empowered to terminate the enquiry proceeding and to give ex-prate decision on the complaint on valid grounds. It shall submit a detailed report communicating its findings based on its investigations. The committee shall pronounce its verdict whether the accused is/are guilty or not guilty. The committee in cases in which the accused is/are found guilty, should indicate the gravity of the offence, whether it is major, serious or minor.
- The complainants and the accused shall be given reasonable opportunity to present and defend their cases. Witness may be called if deemed necessary. In case the accused fail/s to attend consecutively for three hearings despite call notices for the same, the enquiry may be terminated and the decision taken on the complaint on ex-prate basis.
- Counselling services may be made available to the victims and the accused on request.
- If the complainant the accused and the witnesses desire to be accompanied by a companion of their choice, they may be permitted to do so, provided the person so chosen will have only observer status and shall leave the meeting his/her testimony.
- The complainant and the accused shall have the right of cross-examination of all witnesses.
- The enquiry committee shall have the right to disallow questions from the victim or the accused, if the questions are deemed irrelevant and unnecessary.
- All persons heard by the enquiry committee as well as observers shall take and observe an oath of secrecy about the proceedings.
- Regressive Disciplinary Action: Committee would pass on the findings of the enquiry committee to the Honourable Chairman, for taking appropriate regressive action. If the Chairman finds that, there is requirement for further investigation and he may order for a review of the report by the enquiry committee and may even refer the case to competent legal authority, if it is grave nature.



SINDHI COLLEGE

Anti-Sexual Harassment-Policy

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this document is to outline the position on sexual harassment and to document the process which is to be followed should any grievances arise.

DEFINITIONS:

Sexual harassment means any unwelcome sexual advance, unwelcome request favours, or other unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature which makes a person feel offended, humiliated or intimidated, and where that reaction is reasonable in the circumstances. Examples of sexual harassment include, but are not listed to:

- Staring or leering
- Unnecessary familiarity, such as deliberately brushing up against you or unwelcome touching
- Suggestive comments or jokes
- Insults or taunts of a sexual nature
- Intrusive questions or statements about your private life
- Displaying posters, magazines or screen savers of a sexual nature.
- Sending sexually explicit emails or text messages.
- Inappropriate advances on social networking sites.
- Behaviour that may also be considered to be an offence under criminal law, such as physical assault, indecent exposure, sexual assault, stalking or obscene communications.

Behaviour that is based on mutual attraction, friendship and respect is not sexual harassment.

POLICY:

Sindhi College will not tolerate sexual harassment under any circumstances. Responsibility lies with every employee to ensure that sexual harassment does not occur.

A breach of this policy will result in disciplinary action and immediate action would be taken. Any reports of sexual harassment will be treated seriously and promptly with sensitivity.

Such reports will be treated as completely confidential up to the point where a formal or informal complaint is lodged against a particular person, at which point that person must be notified under the rules of natural justice.

Complainants have the right to determine how to have a complaint treated, to have support or representation throughout the process, and the option to discontinue a complaint at any stage of the process.

The alleged harasser also has the right to have support or representation during any investigation, as well as the right to respond fully to any formal allegations made. There will be no presumptions of guilt and no determination made until a full investigation has been completed by the necessary authorities.

Disciplinary action may be taken against anyone who victimises or retaliates against a person who has complained of sexual harassment.

Meaning of Sexual harassment according to law

Sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favours, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when either:

- The conduct is made as a term or condition of an individual's employment, education, living environment or participation in a University community.
- The acceptance or refusal of such conduct is used as the basis or a factor in decisions affecting an individual's employment, education, living environment, or participation in a University community.
- The conduct unreasonably impacts an individual's employment or academic performance or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment for that individual's employment, education, living environment, or participation in a University community.

Sexual harassment is defined by law and includes requests for sexual favours, sexual advances or other sexual conduct when

- 1) Submission is either explicitly or implicitly a condition affecting academic or employment decisions.
- 2) The behavior is sufficiently severe or pervasive as to create an intimidating, hostile or repugnant environment.
- 3) Or the behavior persists despite objection by the person to whom the conduct is directed.

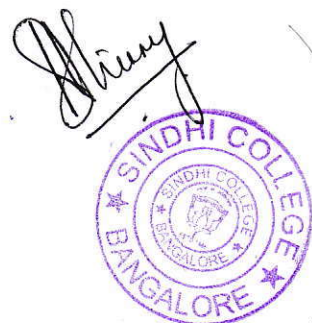
The University considers such behavior, whether physical or verbal, to be a breach of its standards of conduct and will seek to prevent such incidents and take corrective action when sexual harassment occurs.

Types of Sexual Harassment

Generally speaking, there are two types of sexual harassment, “*quid pro quo*” and *hostile environment*.

Quid pro quo (meaning “this for that”) sexual harassment occurs when it is stated or implied that an academic or employment decision about a student or employee depends upon whether the student or employee submits to conduct of a sexual nature. *Quid pro quo* sexual harassment also occurs when it is stated or implied that an individual must submit to conduct of a sexual nature in order to participate in a University program or activity. So, for example, if an employee is made to believe that a promotion is likely if the employee goes on a date with the employee’s supervisor, the employee is possibly being subjected to “quid pro quo” sexual harassment. (*Office of Institutional Equity, University of Michigan*)

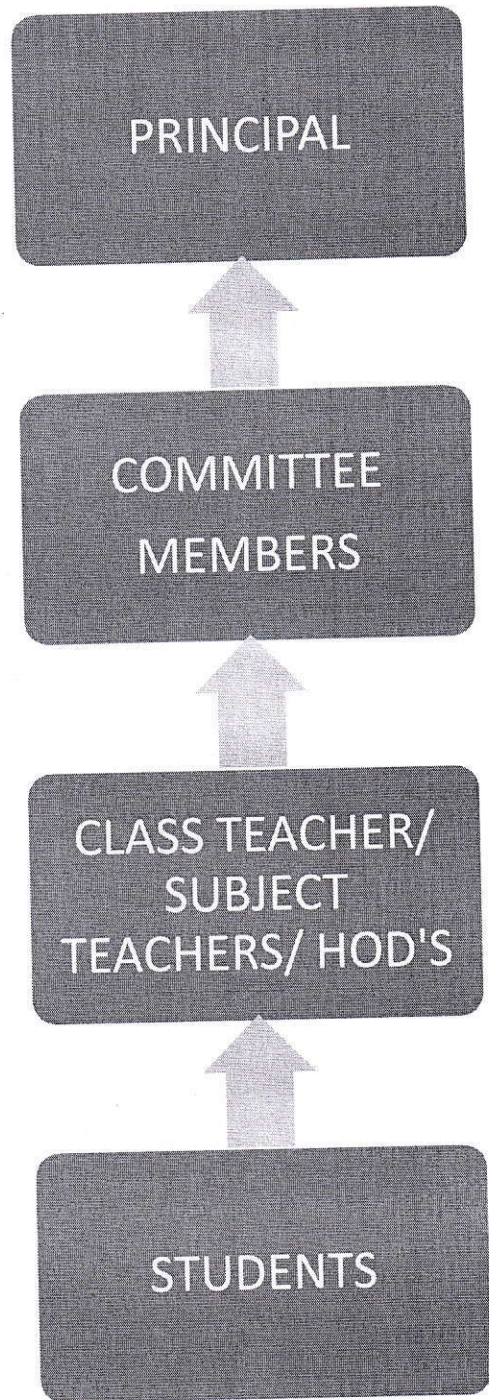
Hostile environment sexual harassment occurs when unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature creates an intimidating, threatening or abusive working or learning environment or is so severe, persistent or pervasive that it affects a person’s ability to participate in or benefit from a University program or activity. While a person engaging in harassing behavior most often has some form of power or authority over the person being harassed, that is not always the case. The harasser can be a peer of the person being harassed. Sometimes the harasser a person who has power over them.



SINDHI COLLEGE

Anti-Sexual Harassment Cell

**Procedure for handling
Sexual Harassment
related cases**



SINDHI COLLEGE

Anti-Sexual Harassment Cell

Risk, Impact of Risk and Action taken-Report

Sl. No	ANTICIPATED RISK	IMPACT OF RISK	ACTION PLAN
1.	Failure to provide direction guidelines and vision.	Lack of clear goals, road map and objectives.	Well defined Objectives (Objectives of Anti-Sexual Harassment Cell)
2	Lack of clear plans and activity orientation. Lack of adherence to the activities planned	(i) Lack of clarity and accountability (ii) Not addressing issues related to Sexual Harassment.	*Conducting meetings on a timely and regular basis to ensure the address towards women related issues.(Circulars and minutes of the meeting)
3	Lack of accountability and a proper grievance redressal mechanism towards sexual harassment	Confusion overlapping and lack of clarity. Lack of well-defined redressal network	*Convenors and members are identified well in advance. (Members list)
4	Lack of awareness towards issues related to sexual harassment	Reduced awareness and sensitivity towards women empowerment issues Act against stakeholders' interest.	*Planning and Organising various programmes related to Sexual Harassment. *Following a well-defined meticulous approach towards dealing with cases related to sexual harassment.
5	Lack of proper grievance handling mechanism or network towards handling cases related to sexual harassment	• Increased problems and lack of control	*Documenting cases *Effective grievance handling mechanism *Following a well- defined legal approach towards dealing with cases related to sexual harassment





Sindhi College

(Sponsors : Sindhi Seva Samiti)

#33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bengaluru – 560024

Permanently affiliated to Bengaluru City University

Re-accredited by NAAC Recognised by UGC under 2(f) & 12(B)

An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution

Women Empowerment Cell and Anti-Sexual Harassment Cell

Details of the Members

Academic Year-2021-22

President

Dr B S Srikanta,

Director

Sindhi College

Chairman

Prof.Asha

Principal

Sindhi College






Convenor

Ms. Shinny Wesley

Assistant Professor

Centre for PG Studies

Sindhi Colleg

SI No	Name of the Member	Signature
1	Ms. Shinny Wesley (Assistant Professor Centre for PG Studies)	
2	Ms. Jeya Sudha M (Assistant Professor Department of Computer Science)	
3	Ms. Namratha B.M (Assistant Professor Department of Commerce)	
4	Ms. Kusuma N.C (Assistant Professor Department of Management)	
5	Mr. Suresh (Assistant Professor Department of Commerce)	

Sindhi College
Women Empowerment Cell and Anti-Sexual
Harassment Cell

SI. No	DEPARTMENT	Number of Faculties
1	UG DEPARTMENT	31
2	CENTRE FOR PG STUDIES	05
3	OFFICE STAFF	06
4	SUPPORTING STAFF	01

Total

43



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Women Empowerment Cell and Anti-Sexual Harassment Cell

Student Representatives

SI No	Name	Class
1	Sayeera Shariff	I M. Com (FA)
2	Kavya G	II B. Com
3	Bhoomika B M	I BBA
4	Remya R	II BCA

Sindhi College
National Cadet Corps

VISION OF NCC


Extra – ordinary youth leaders.


MISSION OF NCC

To nurture inspiring leaders and committed citizens through fun, adventures and military related activities.

Objectives OF NCC

- To develop character, comradeship, discipline, a secular outlook, the spirit of adventure and ideals of selfless services amongst young citizens.
- To create a pool organised, trained and motivated youth with leadership qualities in all walks of life, who will serve the Nation regardless of which career they choose.
- To provide an environment conducive to motivate young Indians to join the armed forces.


Associate NCC Officer
75/A 8K/1/2/1/CC
Sindhi College
No. 1/2/1/2/1/CC Hebbal
Bengaluru - 560 024.


PRINCIPAL
SINDHI COLLEGE
3/2B Kempapura, Hebbal,
Bengaluru-560 024.



SINDHI COLLEGE
33/2B, KEMPAPURA HEBBAL BANGALORE-560024

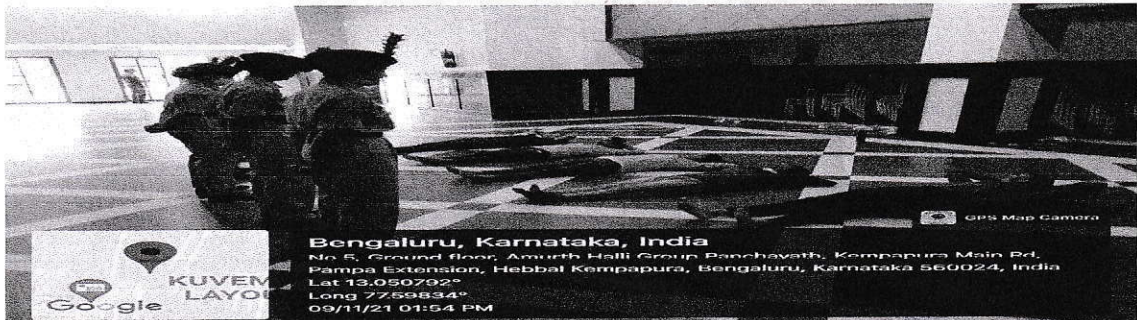
8 KAR BN 75/A COY, National Cadet Corps
New Enrolment List and Total Enrolment of NCC cadets


SELECTION FOR NEW ENROLLMENT 2021-22

Date: - 09-11-2021

Venue: - College Grounds

Selection for new enrolment was scheduled. Permanent Instructors from the unit had given their presence. Active participation of **98 aspirants** was seen from the students. The activity commenced at 11:00hrs, following terms regarding to the activity were performed. Aspirants with good competitiveness were selected. Out of 98 students 19 students are selected.




Associate NCC Officer
75/A, 8Kar BN NCC
Sindhi College
No. 33/2B, Kempapura, Hebbal
Bengaluru - 560 024.


PRINCIPAL
SINDHI COLLEGE
#33/2B Kempapura, Hebbal,
Bengaluru - 560 024.

SINDHI COLLEGE

75/A,8 KAR BN NCC

Total Strength of NCC Cadets 2021-22

1st Year New Enrolment 2021-22

Total Strength -19 Cadets

Sl.No	Enrolment No.	Full Name
1	KA/21/SD/A/205941	AKASH SINGH PARIHAR
2	KA/21/SD/A/205942	GOWTHAM R
3	KA/21/SD/A/205943	MAHENDRA V
4	KA/21/SD/A/205944	HASANUR S K
5	KA/21/SD/A/205945	ANKITH KUMAR PANDEY
6	KA/21/SD/A/205946	UJWAL S R
7	KA/21/SD/A/205947	MANMITH.K
8	KA/21/SD/A/205948	MOHAMMED HUSSAIN
9	KA/21/SD/A/205949	PAVAN KALYAN N
10	KA/21/SW/A/205950	SINDHU T S
11	KA/21/SW/A/205951	BHARGAVI G
12	KA/21/SW/A/205952	BHUVANA S
13	KA/21/SW/A/205953	V SHRUTHI SARANYA
14	KA/21/SW/A/205954	WAIKHOM HOJANGANBI CHANU
15	KA/21/SW/A/205955	YASHINI B
16	KA/21/SW/A/205956	KEERTHI KATTI
17	KA/21/SW/A/205957	NITHU KUMARI
18	KA/21/SW/A/205958	MILANA HV
19	KA/21/SW/A/205959	JEEVITHA S



Associate NCC Officer

Associate NCC Officer

75/A, 8Kar BN NCC

Sindhi College

No. 33/2B, Kempapura, Hebbal
Bengaluru - 560 024.



Principal

PRINCIPAL
SINDHI COLLEGE
#33/2B Kempapura, Hebbal,
Bengaluru - 560 024.

Director

FORM-I

National Cadet Corps

Senior Division/Wing Enrolment Form

(See Rules 7 & 11 of NCC Act, 1948)

Application for Enrolment



1.	Name (In Block Letter)	First Middle Last	S I N D H U																	
2.	Nationality & Date of Birth																			
3.	(DD/MM/YY) Father's/ Guardian's Name	First Middle Last	2 8 0 1 2 0 0 4																	
			T E S R I D H A R																	
4.	Mother's Name	First Middle Last	S H I V A R A N J I N I																	
5.	Residential Address (Landmark, State, Dist Taluka, city /Villa, Pin Code)		H 5 9 7 1 st C R O S S H E G D E N A G A R B A N G A L O R E - 7 7																	
6.	Mobile No		7 7 9 5 3 2 8 8 9 7																	
7.	E-mail ID		s i n d h u s a i d h a r 2 7 @ g m a i l .c o m																	
8.	Blood Group		A + ve																	
9.	Sex		F E M A L E																	
10.	Nearest Railway Station		Y E L A H A N K A																	
11.	Nearest Police Station		S A M P I G E H A L L I																	
12.	Educational Qualification & Marks in (%)		1 2 th 7 6 .6%																	

FORM-I

National Cadet Corps

Senior Division/Wing Enrolment Form

(See Rules 7 & 11 of NCC Act, 1948)

Application for Enrolment



1. Name (In Block Letter) First
Middle
Last

B	H	A	R	G	A	V	I												
G																			

2. Nationality & Date of Birth

INDIAN

3. (DD/MM/YY)
Father's/
Guardian's Name

First
Middle
Last

1	4	0	7	2	0	0	3												
G	U	R	U	M	U	R	T	H	Y										
P																			

4. Mother's Name

First
Middle
Last

A	N	I	T	H	A														
P																			

5. Residential Address
(Landmark, State, Dist
Taluka, city /Villa, Pin Code)

#	11/4	G	A	N	D	H	A	R	V	A		N	I	L	A	I	A		
M	A	R	U	T	H	I	N	A	G	A	R		Y	L	R				
B	-	L	D	R	E		S	6	0	0	6	4							

6. Mobile No

7892335541

7. E-mail ID

b	h	a	r	g	a	v	i	c	p	g	u	r	u	7	3	@	g		
m	a	i	l	.	c	o	m												

8. Blood Group

O⁺ve

9. Sex

FEMALE

10. Nearest Railway Station

YELAHANKA JUNCTION

11. Nearest Police Station

YELAHANKA POLICE
STATION

12. Educational Qualification
& Marks in (%)

IPUC 85%
SSLC 76%



SINDHI COLLEGE
8 KARNATAKA BATTALION BANGALORE , B-GROUP
NOMINAL ROLL FOR NEW ENROLLMENT 2021-22

THIRD YEARS

SER.NO	REG.NO	RANK	NAME OF CADET	Contact.No	NAME OF FATHER/ GUARDIAN AND ADDRESS	DOB	TYPE OF INSTITUTION(AIDED/ SELF FINANCIAL)	UNIT	GROUP	DIET VEG/NON VEG
1	KA/19/SW/A/205906	SUO	SHIVANI RAJU	9483393936	RAJU S, #66/3 17TH CROSS WEST PARK ROAD MALLAESHWARAM BLORE-03	18th MARCH 2001	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON -VEG
2	KA/19/SW/A/205905	JUO	VARSHA SINGH	9980700719	GULAB SINGH, No 7, 1st CROSS, G RAMIAH LAYOUT, KEMPAPURA, BLORE - 24	14TH APRIL 2001	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON-VEG
3	KA/19/SD/A/205926	JUO	ADITYA SHARMA	8861398377	SHREEKANT SHARMA, #116, 1ST CROSS, 1ST STAGE, VINAYAKA LAYOUT, HEBBAL, KEMPAPURA, BANGALORE-24	14TH APRIL 2002	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON-VEG
4	KA/19/SW/A/205911	CQMS	NIRMALA SPOORTHY	6366244671	ULLASAPPA, #117, MESTRI PALYA SHIVA RAM KARANATH NAGAR POST BLORE-77	5TH JULY 2001	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON-VEG
5	KA/19/SD/A/205920	CSM	KISHAN S PATEL	7406060708	SHAMBHULAL M PATEL, #404 TALACAUVERY LAYOUT AMRUTHAHALLI BLORE-92	29th JULY 2000	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	VEG
6	KA/19/SD/A/205907	SGT	VISHAL POONIA	8618396319	OMPRAKASH POONIA, DFENCE EORCHID 1ST MAIN 1ST CROSS, BABA NAGAR YELEHANKA BLORE-63	11th JUNE 2002	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON-VEG
7	KA/19/SD/A/205924	SGT	RAHUL DUBEY	7019191466	ROHINI PRASAD DUBEY, 7/A, 17th Cross BHUNESHWARINAGAR, DASARAHALLI, KEMPAPURA, BLORE-24	25th JULY 2001	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	VEG
8	KA/19/SD/A/205909	CDT	SHREYANK S	9353152379	SANTOSH S, #411(279) LAXMI NILAYA, 16TH CROSS BHUVANESHWARI NAGARA HEBBALA DASARAHALLI MAIN ROAD BLORE-24	10th AUG 2001	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON-VEG
9	KA/19/SD/A/205909	SGT	ABHISHEK BOIPAI	91085563798	MOHAN SINGH BOIPAI, #157 DHURVA APPARTMENT N-HIG C-1 NEAR SHIVA TEMPLE 4TH PHASE YELAHANKA BANGALORE-64	14TH JULY 2000	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON-VEG
10	KA/19/SD/A/205917	CDT	DHANUSH BALAJI	7892517445	VENUGOPAL K, #336, 2ND CROSS, KUVEMPU NAGAR, VIJINAPURA, RAMAMURTHY NAGAR, BLORE-16	28th JUNE 2001	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON-VEG
11	KA/19/SD/A/205919	CDT	MADAN GOWDA S	6366077206	SRINIVASA B K, BETTAKOTE, DEVANAHALLI, BANGALORE-562110	21st SEPT 2002	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON-VEG
12	KA/19/SD/A/205923	CDT	M SURYA	8310158905	MOHAN K R, #140/141, 2ND B CROSS, SHIRDI SAI RATHAN LAYOUT, SHIVARAM KARANATH NAGAR, BLORE-77	20th JUNE 2001	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8 K AR	B	VEG
13	KA/19/SD/A/205927	CDT	SHIVAKUMAR V	6364349242	VENKATESH NAIK, #40 1ST MAIN ROAD DHANALAKSHMI LAYOUT VIRUPAKSHAPURA, VIDYARANYAPURA, BLORE-97	12th JAN 2001	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON-VEG
14	KA/18/SD/A/251208	CDT	SUPRITH R	8073812104	RAMCHANDRA R.M, #1 VIGNESHWARA ANUGRAHA, 1ST MAIN ROAD, 2ND CROSS, MUNESHWARA LAYOUT, BLORE-32	25th AUG 2002	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON -VEG
15	KA/19/SD/A/205918	CDT	MOHAMMED GHOUSE	9845573562	MOHAMMED BAKASH, #26, 2ND CROSS BLORE-45	29th MAY 2005	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON-VEG
16	KA/19/SD/A/205912	CDT	J UMA MAHESHWARI	7022795178	C JAI SHANKAR, #52, 2ND MAIN ROAD RAILWAY MEN LAYOUT THANISANDRA BLORE-77	20TH JUNE 2001	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8 K AR	B	NON-VEG
17	KA/19/SW/A/205914	CDT	KAVYA LAKSHMI G	9611973652	KANNAN GANESH G, #29, 13TH CROSS, DASARAHALLI MAIN ROAD, BHUVANESHWARI NAGAR BLORE-24	7th NOV 2001	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON-VEG
18	KA/19/SW/A/205915	CDT	SNEHA KC	9380321663	CHENGAPPA KK, #32, 3RD FLOOR, 2ND CROSS, MAARUTHI LAYOUT, KUVEMPU MAIN ROAD, DASARAHALLI, BLORE-24	11th OCT 2001	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON -VEG
19	KA/19/SW/A/205928	CDT	THAMARE SELVI MS	8546992829	M. MURUGESH, #32, 4TH CROSS, HANUMANNA LAYOUT, BLORE-97	29th MAY 2003	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON-VEG


Associate NCC Officer
75/A, 8Kar BN NCC
Sindhi College
No. 33/2B, Kempapura, Hebbal
Bengaluru - 560 024.

SINDHI COLLEGE
Hebbal, Kempapura, Bengaluru-24

NAME LIST OF NCC CADETS 2021-22

IBBA

BOYS

1. Ankith Kumar Pandey
2. Ujwal.S.R (BBA A)

GIRLS

1. Waikom Hojanganbi Chanu
2. V Shruthi Saranya

IIBBA

BOYS

1. M.Vasantha Kumar Reddy

GIRLS

1. Saniya Khan
2. Nithu Kumari (BBA A)


Associate NCC Officer
75/A, 8Kar BN NCC
Sindhi College
No. 33/2B, Kempapura, Hebbal
Bengaluru - 560 024.

SINDHI COLLEGE
8 KARNATAKA BN , BANGALORE B-GROUP
NOMINAL ROLL FOR PRE RDC CAMP 2021

<u>SER.NO</u>	<u>REG.NO</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME OF CADET</u>	<u>CONTACT.NO</u>	<u>NAME OF FATHER/GUARDIAN AND ADDRESS</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>TYPE OF INSTITUTION (aided/self financial)</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>GROUP</u>	<u>Diet VEG/NON VEG</u>	<u>REMARKS(Allergies if any)</u>
1	KA/19/SW/A/205906	SUO	SHIVANI RAJU	9483393936	RAJU S, #66/3 17TH CROSS WEST PARK ROAD MALLAESHWARAM BLORE-03	18th MARCH 2001	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON -VEG	NO
2	KA/19/SW/A/205905	JUO	VARSHA SINGH	9980700719	GULAB SINGH, No 7 , 1st CROSS, G RAMIAH LAYOUT, KEMPAPURA, BLORE - 24	14TH APRIL 2001	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON-VEG	NO
3	KA/19/SD/A/205926	JUO	ADITHYA SHARMA	8861398377	SHREEKANT SHARMA, #116, 1ST CROSS, 1ST STAGE, VINAYAKA LAYOUT, HEBBAL, KEMPAPURA, BANGALORE-24	14TH APRIL 2002	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON-VEG	NO
4	KA/19/SW/A/205911	CDT	NIRMALA SPOORTHY	6366244671	ULLASAPPA, #117, MESTRI PALYA SHIVA RAM KARANATH NAGAR POST BLORE-77	5TH JULY 2001	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON-VEG	NO
5	KA/19/SD/A/205909	SGT	ABHISHEK BOIPAI	91085563798	MOHAN SINGH BOIPAI, #157 DHURVA APPARTMENT N-HIG C-1 NEAR SHIVA TEMPLE 4TH PHASE YELAHANKA BANGALORE-64	14TH JULY 2000	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	NON-VEG	NO
6	KA/19/SD/A/205924	SGT	RAHUL DUBEY	7019191466	ROHINI PRASAD DUBEY, 7/A, 17th Cross, MARUTHI LAYOUT MAIN ROAD, DASARAHALLI, KEMPAPURA, BLORE-24	25TH JULY 2001	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8KAR	B	VEG	NO
7	KA/19/SD/A/205912	CDT	JUMA MAHESHWARI	7022795178	C JAI SHANKAR, #52, 2ND MAIN ROAD RAILWAY MEN LAYOUT THANISANDRA BLORE-77	11TH OCT 2001	PRIVATE INSTITUTION	8 K AR	B	NON-VEG	NO



SINDHI COLLEGE
33/2B, KEMPAPURA HEBBAL BANGALORE-560024

8 KAR BN 75/A COY, National Cadet Corps
Camp attended by cadets 2021-22

“ANNUAL TRAINING CAMP (ATC)”

Date: - 04-10-2021 to 13-10-2021

Venue: - Delhi Public School (DPS)

II Year Cadets of 75/A COY Sindhi College NCC took active part in the Combined Annual Training Camp (CATC) -2021 held at DPS North from 4th to 13th October 2021. **A total of 13 Cadets** took part in the camp, Cadets Of different college were also present for the camp held by 8 KAR BN. 2nd Year Cadets of 75/A COY Sindhi NCC took active part in the Cricket Competition and secured the **1st Position**. Cadet Priyanka M Rajdev of Sindhi College took active part in the Cultural and participated in the Solo Dance Competition and secured the **2nd Position**. Lance Corporal Kavya G took active participation in the quarter guard competition.

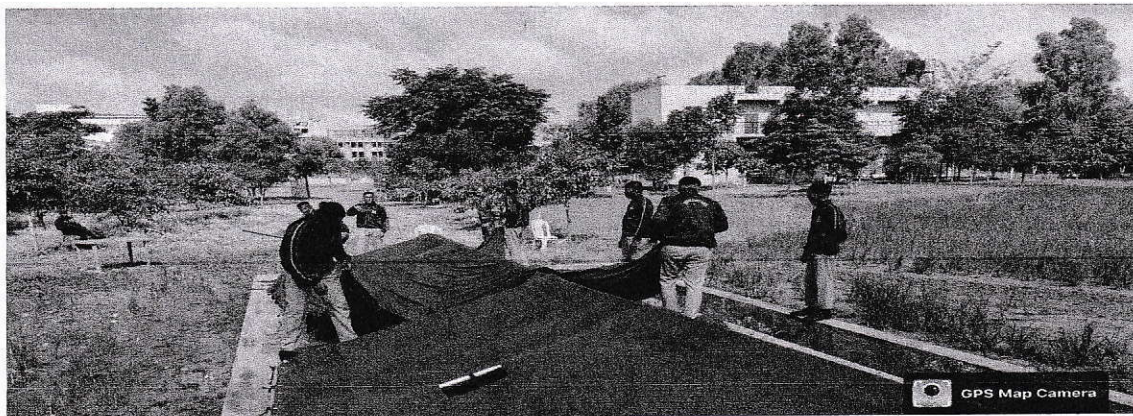
Associate NCC Officer


Associate NCC Officer
75/A, 8Kar BN NCC
Sindhi College
No. 33/2B, Kempapura, Hebbal
Bengaluru - 560 024.

Principal

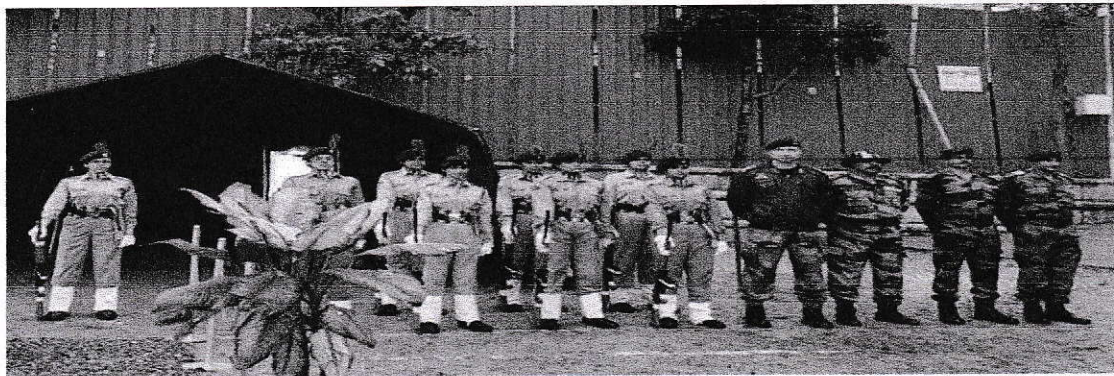
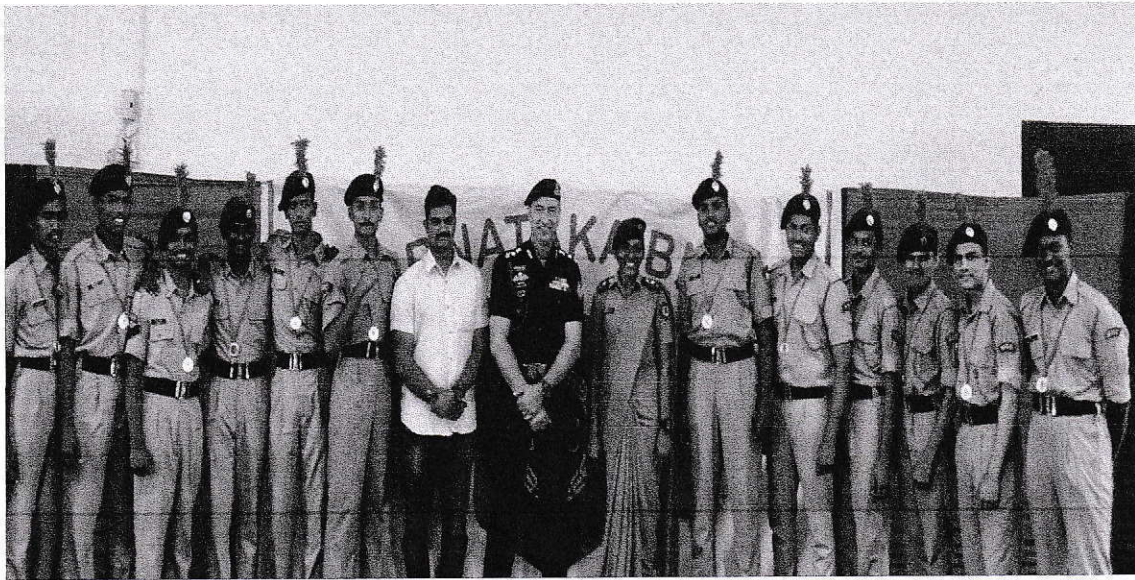
PRINCIPAL
SINDHI COLLEGE
#33/2B Kempapura, Hebbal,
Bengaluru - 560 024.

Director




 Associate NCC Officer
 75/A, 8Kar BN NCC
 Sindhi College
 No. 33/2B, Kempapura, Hebbal
 Bengaluru - 560 024.


 PRINCIPAL
 SINDHI COLLEGE
 #33/2B Kempapura, Hebbal,
 Bengaluru - 560 024.




 Associate NCC Officer
 75/A, 8Kar BN NCC
 Sindhi College
 No. 33/2B, Kempapura, Hebbal
 Bengaluru - 560 024,


 PRINCIPAL
 SINDHI COLLEGE
 #33/2B Kempapura, Hebbal,
 Bengaluru - 560 024.

COMBINED ANNUAL TRAINING CAMP - 2021 - 2022



**CONDUCTED BY
8 KARNATAKA BATTALION NCC**

Certificate

This is to certify that No...KA/20/SW/A/205940.....Rank.....LCPL.....

NameKAVYA G.....

Son / Daughter ofGOPAL M.....

InstitutionSINDHI COLLEGE.....

has participated in CATC as SD/SW held at Delhi Public School, North, Bengaluru
from 04 Oct 2021 to 13 Oct 2021

Any Special Achievements.....Excelled in Cultural.....

(Vishal Gautam)
Col
Camp Commandant

Place: Bengaluru - 562 149
Date : 13 Oct 2021

COMBINED ANNUAL TRAINING CAMP - 2021 - 2022



CONDUCTED BY
8 KARNATAKA BATTALION NCC

Certificate

This is to certify that NoKA/20/SW/A/205939.....Rank.....LCPL.....

NamePRAVALIKA S.....

Son / Daughter ofSATHVANARAYANA.....

InstitutionSINDHI COLLEGE.....

has participated in CATC as SD/SW held at Delhi Public School, North, Bengaluru
from 04 Oct 2021 to 13 Oct 2021

Any Special Achievements.....Excelled in sports & cultural.....

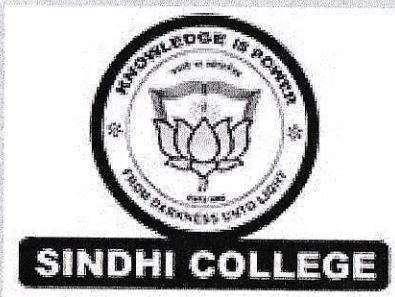
(Vishal Gautam)

Col

Camp Commandant

Place : Bengaluru - 562 149

Date : 13 Oct 2021



SINDHI COLLEGE

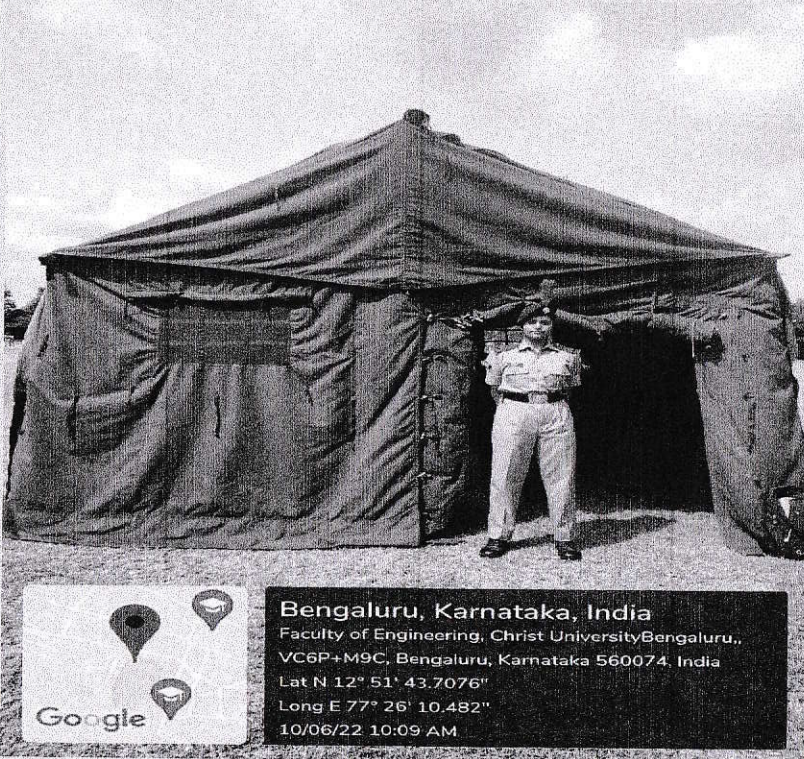
Permanently affiliated, Re-accredited by NAAC B++(2.98) & recognized by
UGC under 2(f) & 12(B), ISO 9001:2015 Certified

Institution.#33/2B,Kempapura,
Hebbal,Bangalore-24



All India Thal Sainik Camp (Group Team Selection)

Junior Under Officer Kavya Gopal was selected for the All India Thal Sainik Camp (Group Team Selection) she had represented 8 KAR Battalion, and participated in camp which was held at Christ University Kengeri campus and the camp was hosted by 9KAR Battalion. The camp days was from 9th June to 18th June.



Bengaluru, Karnataka, India
Faculty of Engineering, Christ University Bengaluru.,
VC6P+M9C, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560074, India
Lat N 12° 51' 43.7076"
Long E 77° 26' 10.482"
10/06/22 10:09 AM

Lt. Shankara B P
Associate NCC Officer

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
ನಗರ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ



BENGALURU
CITY UNIVERSITY

Central College Cricket Pavilion Y.Ramachandra Road, Gandhinagara, Bengaluru - 560009

Ref. No DPE/Phy-Edu-Sel-C/ 54 /2021-22

Date-23-11-2021

To.
The Principal's / Physical Education Director's
Affiliated Colleges of BCU
Bengaluru

Sir/Madam,

Sub: Selection committee Members for Badminton (Men& Women) for the
year-2021-22.

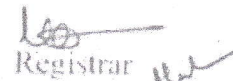
With reference to the above subject, Bengaluru City University authorities has
nominated and request you to kindly spare the services as Selection Committee Member
list to select our Bengaluru City University Badminton(Men& Women) Team Selection
Trails on 27.11. 2021, to be held at Sindhi College. The selected team will participate in
the South Zone/All India Inter University Championship for the year 2021-22.

Sl. No	Name of Selection Committee Member	Name of the College
01.	Shankar.B.P. PED	Sindhi College
02.	Nirmala C Gowda ,PED	Bishop Cotton women's Christian College
03.	Mohan Kumar,PED	R.C.College

Note: The TA/DA will borne by Bengaluru City University, Bengaluru as per rule.

Thanking You

Your Faithfully


Registrar

Copy

1. PS to VC/Registrar (eva)/Finance officer, BCU.
2. The Concerned Committee Members.

Bengaluru City University

Badminton Team Selection trials [WOMEN] for the year 2021 - 22

27/11/2021,29/11/2021 and 30/11/2021

SL NO.	NAME	COLLEGE NAME	PHONE NO.	NO. OF MATCHES WON	NO. OF MATCHES LOST
1	RASHMI GANESH	BMS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN	6361663736	9	0
2	PRACHITHA D	BMS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN	9740676297 9845746969	7	2
3	VIBHA M N	BMS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN	9148017380 9902016457	7	2
4	VARSHA BHAT	MOUNT CARMEL COLLEGE	6361383572	7	2
5	DHARINI RR	MOUNT CARMEL COLLEGE	6361383572	5	4
6	DHRUTHI PH	BMS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN	6366012975 9900518548	4	4
7	SHREELAKSHMI GB	SESHADRIPURAM INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT	7019379725	3	6
8	NAYANA M	THE NATIONAL COLLEGE	8431318662	2	7
9	SHRUTHI MOGHE	SJCC		1	8
10	MADHUMITHA	SJCC		0	9

Selection Committee: Lt. S. S. Sankar B.P

Director of Physical Education
Sindhi College

33/2B, Kempapura, Hebbal
Bengaluru - 560 024.

SINDHI COLLEGE
HEBBAL, KEMPAPURA, BENGALURU 560024
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
SPORTS QUOTA FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22

Sl.no	Name	Class	%	Amount	Event	Phone NO
1.	Nitish Kumar	I BCOM	40%	25600/-	Kabaddi State level	9620244533
2.	Nishant Kumar Dubey	I BBA	35%	29400/-	Badminton State level	9361743455
3.	Vishnu Vardhan	I BBA	35%	29400/-	Badminton State level	6369241476
4.	Munish Reddy M	I BBA	35%	29400/-	Badminton State level	8925734884
5.	Ankith Kumar Pandey	I BBA	40%	33600/-	Cross Country State level	7975343100
6.	Dev Dutt Hangal	I BCOM	50%	32000/-	Badminton National	8884641999
7.	Manisha R	I BCOM	40%	25600/-	Throw Ball State level	9980600053
8.	B Jai Ganesh	I BBA	30%	25200/-	Kabaddi State level	9739145370
9.	Karthik Kumar	IBCOM	40%	25600/-	Badminton State level	8105346125
10.	Kariappa T S	I BCOM	30%	19200/-	Hockey State level	7353140442
11.	Ajay. S	I BBA	40%	33600/-	Kick Boxing State level	6364531122
12.	Pavan Kalyan	I BCOM	40%	25600/-	Volley Ball State level	9480659703
13.	Thanushree. S	I BSC	10%	3000/-	Taekwon-Do State level	9110641021
14.	Pramodh. C G	I BCOM	30%	19200/-	Volley Ball State level	8296161752
15.	Ujwal	IBBA[A]	50%	42000/-	Volley Ball National	7019518328
16.	Nandan D S	I BCOM	10%	6400/-	Kabaddi State level	9591753548
17.	Siddharth R	I BBA	40%	33600/-	Badminton State level	9019062158
18.	Prashanth Chadra	I BA	40%	25600/-	Taekwondo-Do National	9686629833
19.	Sachin	I BCOM	40%	25600/-	Cricket State level	6361837397
20.	Tejus Naik	IBCOM	40%	25600/-	Cricket State level	8296560648
21.	Ashok L	IBCOM	50%	32000/-	Volleyball National level	6362987621
22.	Chandan	IBCOM	50%	32000/-	Volleyball National level	9353891130
23.	Manish B	IBSC	10%	3000/-	Volleyball National level	7619523322
24.	Syed Jaffer	IBBA	30%	25200	Cricket Division five	8660958453
25.	Harish K	I MCOM	50%	—	Athletics	9632112295
26.	Amar R	I BA	40%	—	Athletic State level	9148896650
27.	Mohak. Rao S	I BCOM	—	—		9945023176
28.	Anil Babu. S	I BCOM	—	—	Cricket Division five	9901280263

Physical Education Director
Director of Physical Education
Sindhi College
33/2B, Kempapura, Hebbal
Bengaluru - 560 024.

Principal
PRINCIPAL
SINDHI COLLEGE
#33/2B Kempapura, Hebbal,
Bengaluru-560 024.

Director

SINDHI COLLEGE

HEBBAL, KEMPAPURA, BENGALURU 560024

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION SPORTS QUOTA FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22

Sl.no	Name	Class	%	Amount	Event	Phone NO
1	Uma Maheshwari	IIIBCA	50%	37000/-	Throwball National	7022795178
2	Shreyak	IIIBCA	10%	7400/-	Badminton State level	9353152379
3	Sneha K C	IIIBCOM	50%	31500/-	Throwball National	9380321663
4	Ham John	IIIBCOM	40%	25200/-	Badminton State level	8217607581
5	Hareesha H	IIIBCOM	40%	25200/-	Volleyball University	8197339527
6	Pranv	IIIBCOM	40%	25200/-	Basketball University	6363643426
7	Shivaprasada	IIIBBA	40%	32000/-	Taekwondo University	7259259652
8	M Surya	IIIBSC	40%	10400/-	Chess University	8310158905
9	Bhuvan S K	II BBA	20%	17400/-	American Football National	8971232722
10	Suhas P	IIBBA	50%	43500/-	Cricket Zonal & University	9945976714
11	Likith P	II BBA	40%	26100/-	Kabaddi University	9606292936
12	Uday	II BCA 'B'	40%	32000/-	Kabaddi University	8197676843
13	Madhesh	II BCOM	50%	33000/-	Kickboxing National	8553893706
14	Prajwal Reddy	II BCOM [LCM]	10%	5500/-	Kickboxing National	8431917503
15	Tejas N	II BCOM 'C'	40%	26400/-	Kabaddi University	9902514053
16	Sanjay	IIBBA	40%	26400/-	Kabaddi University	9591808199
17	Badal Singh	II BCOM 'B'	40%	26400/-	Kabaddi University	7676287439
18	Shashank	IIBCOM 'C'	40%	26400/-	Karate National level Kabaddi University	9686391620
19	Subaraidu	IIBCOM 'C'	40%	26400/-	Kabaddi University	8618723807
20	Santhosh C	IIBCOM 'C'	40%	26400/-	Kabaddi University	7483092843
21	Vivek Kumar	II BCOM 'C'	40%	26400/-	Kabaddi University	6361630760
22	Darshan S	IIBCOM 'B'	10%	6600/-	Volleyball	9620135113
23	Nikil Mina	IIBCOM	10%	5500/-	Cricket zonal	8088054571

(Signature)
PED

(Signature)
Total

As per the previous rule
of concession
548.300

(Signature)
4/8/2022



Tel-080-23637543/44, 41178288

SINDHI COLLEGE

Anti-Ragging and Disciplinary Committee

Objectives

1. To Comply with the directives of UGC issued from time to time.
2. To ensure completely ragging free environment.
3. To create awareness among seniors that ragging of any kind is prohibited by law.
4. To deal with the incidents of ragging promptly and stringently.
5. To ensure discipline in the class rooms and within the college campus.
6. To promote responsible behavior amongst students.
7. To create a fair sense of what is legal and what is illegal amongst students.
8. To promote virtues amongst students.


Convenor


Principal
PRINCIPAL
SINDHI COLLEGE
#33/2B Kempapura, Hebbal,
Bengaluru-560 024.


Director
Dr. B.S. SRIKANTA
Director
Sindhi College
No. 33/2B, Kempapura, Hebbal
Bengaluru - 560 024



Tel-080-23637543/44,41178288

SINDHI COLLEGE

Anti-Ragging Cell and Disciplinary Committee 2021-22

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Prof. Asha N	Chairman	
Principal		
Dr.Kariyanna .S	Coordinator	9900934937
Lt.Shankara B .P	Physical Education Director & Associate NCC Officer	9008901480
Mr.Devaraju S	Chief Librarian	7760118007
Ms.Prameela B R	Physical Education Director	6360206910
Mr.Chitty Babu	Faculty Member	8618737930
Ms.Savitha N L	Faculty Member	9538303195
Mr.Srinivas G N	Faculty Member	9880144771


Convenor


Principal
PRINCIPAL
SINDHI COLLEGE
#33/2B Kempapura, Hebbal,
Bengaluru-560 024.


Director
Dr. B.S. SRIKANTA
Director
Sindhi College
No. 33/2B, Kempapura, Hebbal
Bengaluru - 560 024

Circular.

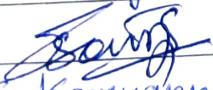
Date:- 18/12/21

This is to inform all the members of the committee that the 1st meeting for the academic year 2021-22. odd Semester will be scheduled ~~for~~ on 22/12/21

Attendance is Compulsory
Agenda:-

1. To define the Vision and Mission
2. To review the students discipline
3. To review the students attendance
4. Role of SGC for the above.
5. Uniform and dress code.
6. Any other discipline related issues.

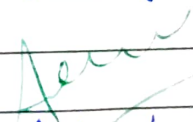
Prepared by:-


Dr. S. Karayanna.

Convenor.

Discipline Committee.

Signed by:-


Prof. Asha N.

PRINCIPAL
SINDHI COLLEGE
#33/2B Kempapura, Hebbal,
Bengaluru-560 024.

CIRCULAR

Date: 28/03/22

This is to inform all the members of the Committee that the 2nd meeting for the academic year 2021-22 odd Semester will be scheduled for 28/03/22 at 2.00pm

Attendance is Compulsory

Agenda:

1. Students Discipline ✓
2. Student's Awareness over cleanliness at Campus
3. Disciplinary action for increase in 'College I.D card exchange'
4. Students not getting back to class after lunch break
5. Role of S.G.C in overall college discipline Issues.
6. Canteen maintenance & control of students there.

Prepared by:

~~Soumya~~
Dr. Kaniyanna S
Convenor

Discipline Committee

Signed by:

Prof. Asha N

Minutes of Meeting

Date: 28/03/2022

Chairman :- Prof. Asha . N

Convenor :- Dr. Kariyanna . S.

[Signature]

Members :- Lt. Shankara . B. P

Ms. Prameela

Mr. Srinivas . G. N.

Mr. Devaraju .

Ms. Saritha

Mr. Chitty Babu

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

Student Member :- Hariharan

Sadhana . S.

Sujith Kumar . P.

Nithu Kumari .

Meeting :- Dr. Kariyanna Commenced the meeting by welcoming the members and placed the agenda of the meeting before the Committee.

- Mr. Srinivas . G & Mr. Devaraju stressed on improving the punctuality and Discipline Conduct of the students.
- Ms. Saritha put forth the necessity of improving the attendance of the students and regularity.
- Ms. Prameela & Mr. Chitty Babu put forward the views on improving Students & conditions and Discipline Conduct in college Campus.
- Lt Shankara stressed on improving uniform and dress code with the help of S.G.C.

Circular

Date - 16/05/2022

This is to inform all the members of the Committee that the ~~1st~~ meeting for the academic year 2021-22 - Even Semester will be scheduled on 18/05/2022 at 2:00PM

Agenda :

1. Students Discipline
2. Disciplinary Awareness among the students.
3. Students not getting back to class after Lunch bell.
4. Role of S.G.C in maintaining College discipline.
5. Canteen maintenance & Control.

Prepared by,

~~Soumya S~~
Dr. Kariyanna. S
Convener

Discipline Committee

Signed by

Prof. Asha. N

Minutes of Meeting.

Date: - 18/05/2022.

Chairman :- Prof. Asha N

Convener :- Dr. Kariyanna S

Members :- Lt. Shankara .BP.

Ms. Prameela

Mr. Srinivas .G.N

Ms. Devaraju

Ms. Sanitha

Mr. Chitty Babu

Student Members : Harikaran

Sadhana.S

Sajith Kumar P

Nithu Kumari

Meeting. Mr. Srinivas commenced the meeting by welcoming the members and placed the agenda of the meeting before the Committee.

- To maintain the discipline and punctuality Mr. Srinivas and Prameela organised a team to check the late comers.
- Mr. Chitty Babu stressed on regular checking of the students attendance.
- Lt. Shankara & Devaraju uphold the corridor discipline.
- Dr. Kariyanna stressed on no use of mobile phone in college campus.

Circular

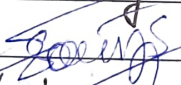
Date :- 8/09/2022

This is to inform all the members of the Committee that the 1st meeting for the academic year 2022-23 - odd Semester will be scheduled on 10/09/2022 at 2:00 PM

Agenda

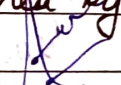
1. To Create awareness among the first year students about college discipline policy
2. To Monitor the students discipline while Exams in the Campus.
3. Control of Students in Canteen.
4. Rule for late arrival of students to college.

Prepared by


Dr. Kariyanna S
Convener

Discipline Committee

Signed by


Prof. Asha .N

Minutes of Meeting.

Date :- 10/09/2022

Chairman :- Prof. Asha.N

Convener :- Dr. Kariyanna.S

Members :- Lt Shankara.B.P

Mrs. Pramela.

Mr. Srinivas.G.N.

Mr. Devareju

Mrs. Saritha.

Mr. Chitty babu.

Meeting :-

Dr. Kariyanna Commenced the meeting by welcoming the members and placed the agenda of the meeting before the Committee.

- Mr. Srinivas & Mr. Devareju proposed to brief the rules and regulations to the first year students who have commenced the semester.
- Mr. Chitty babu stressed on taking strict action on using mobile in classrooms.
- Mr. Shankar & Mrs Pramela suggested on improving the dress code of the first year students.
- All Committee members suggested that students arriving late should be taken strict action so that it will not be continued.



SINDHI COLLEGE


SINDHI COLLEGE

33/2B, KEMPAPURA HEBBAL BANGALORE-560024

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL CELL

Objectives of the cell

- **To enable the students to air their grievances.**
- **To clarify the nature of the grievances.**
- **To investigate the reasons for dissatisfaction.**
- **To obtain, where possible, a speedy resolution to the problem.**
- **To take appropriate actions and ensure that promises are kept.**
- **To inform the student of their right to take the grievance to the next stage of the procedure, in the event of an unsuccessful resolution.**

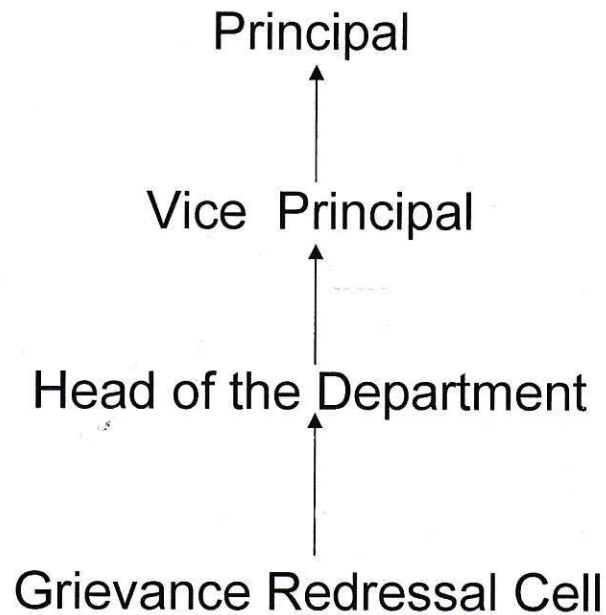

(Co-ordinator)


Dr. B.S. SRIKANT
Director
Sindhi College
No. 33/2B, Kempapura, Hebbal
Bengaluru - 560 024



Grievance Redressal Cell

Hierarchy followed in the institution for Redressal of Grievances



Sindhi College

Grievance Redressal Cell

Risk, Impact of Risk and Action taken

SL.NO	Risk	Impact of Risk	Action Plan
1.	Lack of Direction and purpose	Improper functioning of the cell	The objectives of the cell drafted
2.	Ill-defined responsibilities in solving grievances	Lack of Channelizing the methodology of solving grievances	Hierarchical method of solving grievances followed in the Institution
3.	Lack of Accountability in achieving the objectives of the cell	Failure to accomplish the desired result	Records of grievances redressed

2021-22

Date _____
Page _____

Grievance Redressal cell meeting will be held on 2-11-2021 at 1.00 PM in Room No - 103

Agenda

1. General discussions

Co-ordinator.

Subrahmanyam

Members

1. Prof. Hemalatha

2. Prof. Kalaiyani

3. Prof. Akhilandeswari

4. Prof. Srihari

5. Prof. Prathima

P.H.C

Minutes

1. The committee members decided to uphold the dignity of the institution by ensuring a strife free atmosphere in the Institute through promoting cordial student-student relationship and student teacher relationships etc.
2. Encouraging the students to express their grievance freely and without any fear of being victimized.

Subrahmanyam

Co-ordinator.

1. Prof. Hemalatha

2. Prof. Kalaiyani

3. Prof. Akhilandeswari

4. Prof. Srihari

5. Prof. Prathima

P.H.C

2021-22

Grievance Redressal cell meeting will be held on 1/12/21 at 1Pm in Room No-001.

Agenda for the meeting

- General discussions by the new Co-ordinator and the members of the Committee.

Co-ordinator

Nandini S.


members

Mr. N.R. Subramanya

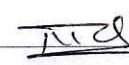
Ms. Potul Dutta


minutes of the meeting

1. The Committee met and discussed several general issues concerning the institutions with regard to student grievance and the ways to promote cordial Student-Teacher relationship.
2. A student by name Arjun of third semester BBA Aviation management was counselled and advised to attend the classes and study seriously.

Nandini S. 
Co-ordinator.

members present

Mr. N.R. Subramanya 

Ms. Potul Dutta 

2021-22

Grievance Redressal cell meeting will be held on 15/6/22 at 1pm in Room No-003.

Agenda for the meeting

To discuss about conducting a guest lecture on legal services by Karnataka State Legal Service Authority.

Co-ordinator

Nandini-S.

Members

Prof. H.R. Subramanya

Prof. Vijitha

Prof. Chitralekha

Minutes of the meeting

1. The committee co-ordinator firstly introduced new members ms. Vijitha and ms. Chitralekha and briefed them about the activities of the cell.
2. Also the committee discussed about organizing a guest lecture to the students of the college in creating legal services awareness among them.

Nandini-S

Co-ordinator DS

Members present

Mr. H.R. Subramanya MS

Ms. Vijitha V. Vijitha

Ms. Chitralekha C



SINDHI COLLEGE

33/2B, KEMPAPURA HEBBAL BANGALORE-560024

Placement Report For the Year 2021-22 -For both UG & PG Students

Off Campus Drive

SL.No	Company /Firm	No. of Students Registered for Placements	No.of Students Shortlisted	No.of Students offered Placements	Course UG & PG	Positions offered	CTC
1	Byjus	NA	1	1	BBA	Student Success Specialist	4,75,000 P.A
2	Pigeon Education Technology	NA	1	1	BBA	Academic Mentor	5,00,000 P.A
3	Uchi Embedded Systems	NA	1	1	B.Com	Commercial Executive	1,44,000 P.A

On Campus Drive

SL.No	Company /Firm	No. of Students Registered for Placements	No.of Students Shortlisted	No.of Students offered Placements	Course UG & PG	Positions offered	CTC
1	Northern Trust	14	07	01	B.Com, BBA	Management Trainee	300,000
2	Omega Health Services	37	25	14 (11) Pending	BBA,B.Com,BBA (Aviation)	Accounts Executive	2,76,000
3	Axis Bank & NIIT University	40	05	05(Pending)	B.Com,B.CA	Deputy Manager, Manager (IT)	5,00,000, 8,00,000

(Note-Due to the delay in Academic Calendar as the COVID Pandemic, the On-Campus Drive is under process the companies shortlisted the candidates the offer letters not yet released)

V. Srihari

Placement Co-ordinator

Placement Officer
Sindhi College

No. 33/2B, Kempapura,
Hebbal, Bangalore - 560 024.

Principal
SINDHI COLLEGE
#33/2B Kempapura, Hebbal,
Bengaluru-560 024.

Dr. B.S. Srikanth
Director
Sindhi College
No. 33/2B, Kempapura, Hebbal
Bengaluru - 560 024

Omega Health Services Placement Drive -Position Accounts Recievable Executive - Details of the Candidates Applied for such openings & Short listed , Selected

Sl.No	Name of the student	Short Listed	Selection Status	Salary Package -CTC	Course	Year of Passouts
1	Abhay Surya	Short Listed	Rejected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
2	Abhinav Kumar	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
3	Adhitya Sharma	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
4	Anubhav Nepal	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	BBA	2022
5	Brijish Yadav	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
6	Dhanush Balaji	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
7	Dincy Dechamma	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
8	Jabeena B L	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
9	K Kushal	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
10	Mohammed Mubarak	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
11	Navya	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
12	Nidhi	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
13	Nikhita K	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
14	Prajwal F	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
15	Pravalika	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
16	Rahul Dubey	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
17	Raju	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
18	Rani N	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
19	Sagar Gowda	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
20	Sahana M	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
21	Shaik Arbaz Ali	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
22	Thashwini	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
23	Vishwadeep Kumar	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	B.Com	2022
24	Mohammed Umar	Short Listed	Selected	2,82,000 PA	BBA (Aviation Mgmt)	2022
25	Mohammed Salim	Short Listed	Rejected	2,82,000 PA	BBA (Aviation Mgmt)	2022

V. Sri'has'
Placement Officer
Sindhi College
No. 33/2B, Kempapura,
Hebbal, Bangalore - 560 024.

To,

Date 14/07/2022

Dincy Dechamma M M

Sindhi College

Letter of Intent

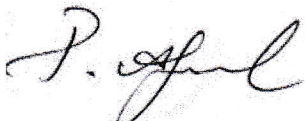
Dear Dincy Dechamma M M

Congratulations! We are delighted to extend you this 'Letter of Intent' having successfully completed our recruitment process. We are pleased to inform you that we have found your competencies of interest to us and would like to invite you to pursue your career with us as an **AR executive**. A formal Employment Offer Letter will be issued upon you submitting proof of having successfully completed the requisites for the award of the enrolled Degree Program.

Being an MNC, we have an operational presence across the USA, India, and the Philippines with a diverse workforce of more than 26000 talented professionals. We take pride in being an Employer of Choice. Discover Camaraderie, Harmony, and Accomplishment with us.

Our Human Resources team will coordinate with you for further formalities to ensure a smooth onboarding experience for you. We thank you for your interest in becoming part of the Omega growth story and wish you the best.

Sincerely,



To,

Date 14/07/2022

Jabeena BI

Sindhi College

Letter of Intent

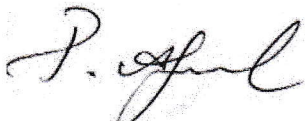
Dear Jabeena BI

Congratulations! We are delighted to extend you this 'Letter of Intent' having successfully completed our recruitment process. We are pleased to inform you that we have found your competencies of interest to us and would like to invite you to pursue your career with us as an **AR executive**. A formal Employment Offer Letter will be issued upon you submitting proof of having successfully completed the requisites for the award of the enrolled Degree Program.

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Sincerely,





Student Governing Council

To nurture leadership skills in students, at the beginning of every academic year, student leaders are nominated by HODs and class teachers to form Student Government Council. These student leaders are bestowed with designations as president, vice president, cultural secretary, etc. to lead and represent others. Apart from this, there are also different houses and all the students of the college belong to one or the other house. Each house has nominated house captain and vice-captain. Investiture ceremony is observed to bestow offices to these nominated leaders. During college programmes all these selected leaders work as a team.

SINDHI COLLEGE STUDENTS' GOVERNING COUNCIL 2021 - 22

Sl. No.	Post	Name
1	President	Gourrank Pamnani
2	Vice - President	Aswin Sinoj
3	General Secretary	Arun K
4	General Secretary	Dincy Dechamma
5	Cultural Secretary	Nandana K
6	Cultural Secretary	Naveen Koravi
7	Sports Secretary	Abhishek Boipai
8	Sports Secretary	Sneha K C
9	Joint Secretary	Syed Abdullah
10	Joint Secretary	Bhargav H C
11	Discipline Secretary	Sujith Kumar R
12	Discipline Secretary	Nithu Kumari
13	Discipline Secretary	Hariharan
14	Deputy Secretary	Thomson P



1/2

Sl. No.	Post	Name
15	Deputy Secretary	Sri Sanjana
16	Deputy Secretary for PG	Suhas Bhaskar
17	Captain - Blue Flames	Monisha R
18	Vice-Captain - Blue Flames	Raju A
19	Captain - Green Raptors	Anil G
20	Vice-Captain - Green Raptors	Prajwal K R
21	Captain - Golden Flashes	Keerthi KC
22	Vice-Captain - Golden Flashes	Ankith Kumar Pandey
23	Captain - Red Storms	Darshan S
24	Vice-Captain - Red Storms	Akshit Dhanajayan



[Signature]
PRINCIPAL
SINDHI COLLEGE
 #33/2B Kempapura, Hebbal,
 Bengaluru - 560 024.