Miranda House
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Departmental Annual Report - 3

Departmental Activities: Curriculum and Beyond

Department: Political Science

Academic Year: 2023-24

Part A.1

Students undertaking project work/field work/internship as part of experiential learning component of coursework

Experiential Learning

SEC (Skill Enhancement Course) - Negotiation and Leadership Supervised by Dr. Jagriti Pandit and Dr. Soumini Ghosh.

Students Participated- Dhawani Jain, Soumya Singh, Thasni F, Bhavna Singh, Pari Kumawat, Mansi, Saniya, Roshini, Muskan Abhilasha, Tejasvi, Sagarika Ghosh, Khusboo Nayak, Mrinalini Singh, Khushi, Karishma.

Project work-

Practical 23/02/2024

Group: 1

Mansi 2023/716

Saniya 2023/1137

Roshini 2023/1086

Muskan 2023/779

Abhilasha 2023/38

Tejasvi 2023/1408

- **Field Chosen & level (if any): Environment**
- **Issue for Negotiation: A hypothetical situation wherein a dispute arises over clearing off a land for industrial purpose. This clearing off of land involves mass deforestation.**
- **Introduction: Deforestation or forest clearance is the removal and destruction of a forest or stand of trees from land that is then converted to non- forest use. Deforestation can involve conversion of forest land to farms, ranches or urban use. Although having severe negative impacts, some parties perceive certain advantages.**
- **Number of parties involved:**
  - **Government**
  - **Environmental NGOs**
  - **Indigenous Communities**
  - **Corporations**
  - **International Organisations**
  - **Research Institutions**
  - **Local Communities**
  - **Consumer Group**
- **Expected Outcome: The expected outcome is a principled outcome, which includes dividing the area into 2 areas, with one part designated for the setup of the industry and the other for plantation of trees. The same number of trees which were cut down have to now be planted.**
- **Actual Outcome: The actual outcome is a slightly different one. The entire area has been used by the industrialists, like it happens in most of the actual cases. However, we present some suggestions and strategies to turn it into a principled outcome.**
- **Strategies Involved:**
  - **One of the solutions we offer is that the government favours the environmentalists over the industrialists and take stronger measures to avoid the hegemony of money power.**
  - **Second solution, which is more idealistic is to bring in newer technologies through which the trees need not be cut down but instead, gets uprooted safely and then transferred to a bigger area, as it happens in developed countries like America.**
- **Conclusion: Most of the times, not all terms and conditions of all the parties involved are fulfilled. Yet, people should work towards economic development but not at the cost of the precious environment.**

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2 of 5

PROJECT REPORT

ON NEGOTIATION AND BARGAINING

SEC : NEGOTIATION AND LEADERSHIP

MEMBERS INVOLVED

- SAGARIKA GHOSH [2023/1098]
- KHUSBOO NAYAK [2023/
- MRINALINI SINGH [CIC]
- KHUSHI [CIC]
- KARISHMA [2023/546]

TASK ASSIGNED

TASK GIVEN

WE WERE DIVIDED INTO GROUPS AND ASSIGNED SOME MAJOR HEADS OF MATTER SUCH AS ENVIRONMENT AND EDUCATION TO WORK UPON.
IT WAS OUR DISCRETION TO CHOOSE ANY
ISSUE UNDER THE UMBRELLA HEAD, FURTHER DIVIDE OUR GROUP INTO PARTIES ADVOCATING FOR DIFFERENT OPINIONS REGARDING IT AND TRY TO FIND A MID PATH THAT CAN SATISFY MOST OF THE INTEREST BLOCKS BY HOLDING NEGOTIATIONS AND SEVERAL DIALOGUES

GROUP INTO PARTIES ADVOCATING FOR DIFFERENT OPINIONS REGARDING IT AND TRY TO FIND A MID PATH THAT CAN SATISFY MOST OF THE INTEREST BLOCKS BY HOLDING NEGOTIATIONS AND SEVERAL DIALOGUES

WE WERE ALSO REQUIRED TO SPECIFY THE MODEL OF NEGOTIATION CARRIED AND ACT ACCORDING TO ITS RULES AND PRINCIPLES.

METHODOLOGY

- FIELD CHOSEN : EDUCATION
- ISSUE : INCLUSION OF INDIAN LANGUAGES IN HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM
- NUMBER OF PARTIES INVOLVED: 3 (IN REAL) BUT 4 (IN HYPOTHETICAL SENSE)

I. PARTY A WAS AGAINST THE INCLUSION OF ANY SORT OF REGIONAL LANGUAGE IN HIGH SCHOOL CURRRICULUM
II. PARTY B WAS IN FAVOUR OF GIVING MORE STRESS ON HINDI AND ADDING IT TO THE HIGH SCHOOL SYLLABUS OF ALL BOARDS
III. PARTY C WAS AN ADVOCATE OF MAINTAINING INDIA'S PLURALITY AND FOCUSED ON LAYING EQUAL STRESS ON ALL REGIONAL LANGUAGES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE AREAS.
IV. PARTY D HERE IS THE HYPOTHETICAL IDEAL TYPE WHICH WE TRIED TO ACHIEVE THROUGH DELIBERATIONS, WHO CAN RESPECT THE CONCERNS AND PERSPECTIVES OF ALL ABOVE-MENTIONED PARTIES.

- EXPECTED OUTCOME : PRINCIPLED NEGOTIATION
- ACTUAL OUTCOME : BY USING OBJECTIVE CRITERIA RATHER THAN MAKING NEGOTIATIONS CONTEST OF WILL, IT HAS BEEN MADE OPEN TO REASON AND YIELD TO PRINCIPLE NOT PRESSURE

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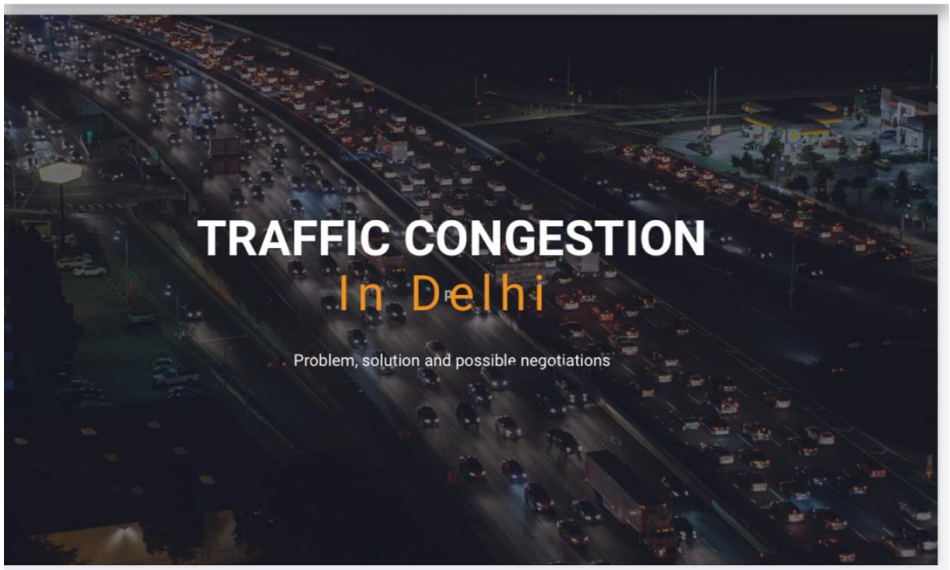
Dhwani Jain SEC...



Problem:

Overview

Traffic congestion in Delhi is a multifaceted issue stemming from rapid urbanization, inadequate infrastructure, and burgeoning vehicle numbers. The city's roads, designed to accommodate fewer vehicles, now grapple with a daily onslaught of cars, buses, and two-wheelers. Congestion is aggravated by poorly planned construction projects, encroachments, and insufficient public transportation alternatives. Pollution levels soar due to prolonged idling in traffic, exacerbating health concerns. The resulting gridlock not only hampers productivity but also poses significant environmental and public health risks. Addressing this challenge demands holistic urban planning, investment in sustainable transport solutions, and stringent enforcement of traffic regulations.

PROBLEM STATEMENT AND CAUSE ANALYSIS

INFRASTRUCTURE DEFICIENCIES:

Delhi's road infrastructure struggles to keep pace with the city's rapid urbanization and increasing vehicle ownership. Narrow roads, inadequate signage, poorly planned intersections, and lack of dedicated lanes for buses and cyclists contribute to congestion.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION CHALLENGES:

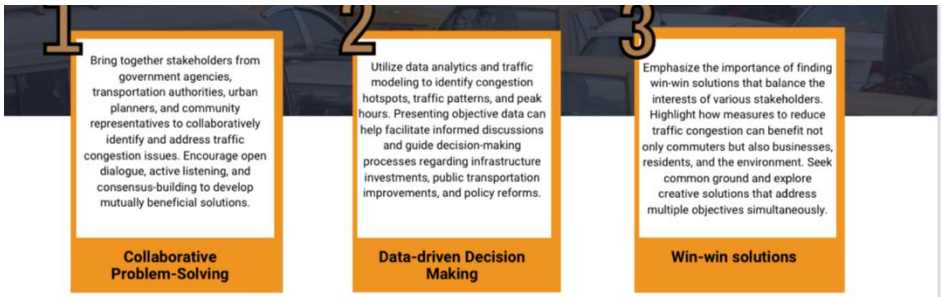
While Delhi boasts an extensive public transportation network comprising buses, metro, and suburban trains, last-mile connectivity remains a significant issue. Insufficient feeder services, crowded trains during peak hours, and limited coverage deter many commuters from using public transport.

VEHICLE OVERLOAD:

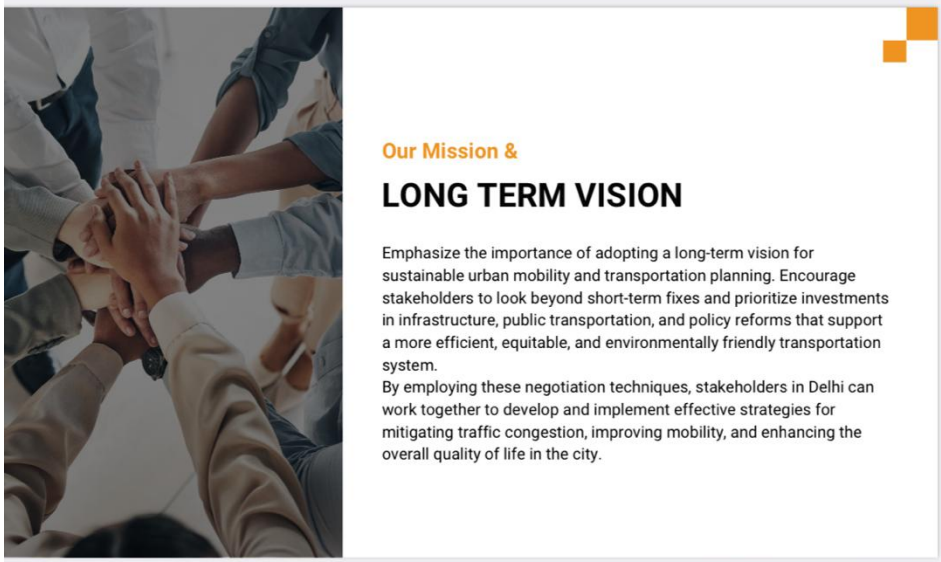
The proliferation of private vehicles, including cars, motorcycles, and auto-rickshaws, exacerbates congestion on Delhi's roads. The absence of effective measures to regulate vehicle numbers, coupled with the affordability of private transportation, further compounds the problem.

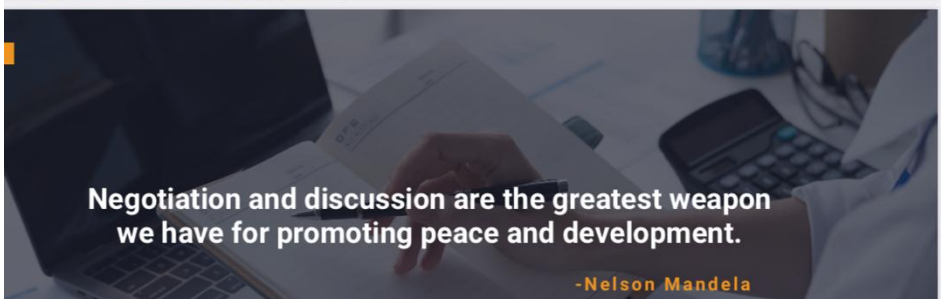
BEHAVIOURAL PATTERNS:

Traffic congestion is also influenced by the behavior of commuters, including reckless driving, lane indiscipline, and illegal parking. Moreover, a lack of awareness about the environmental and health impacts of vehicular emissions contributes to the perpetuation of car-centric travel patterns.


1
Bring together stakeholders from government agencies, transportation authorities, urban planners, and community representatives to collaboratively identify and address traffic congestion issues. Encourage open dialogue, active listening, and consensus-building to develop mutually beneficial solutions.
Collaborative Problem-Solving
2
Utilize data analytics and traffic modeling to identify congestion hotspots, traffic patterns, and peak hours. Presenting objective data can help facilitate informed discussions and guide decision-making processes regarding infrastructure investments, public transportation improvements, and policy reforms.
Data-driven Decision Making
3
Emphasize the importance of finding win-win solutions that balance the interests of various stakeholders. Highlight how measures to reduce traffic congestion can benefit not only commuters but also businesses, residents, and the environment. Seek common ground and explore creative solutions that address multiple objectives simultaneously.
Win-win solutions

Possible
NEGOTIATION STRATEGIES
4
Explore the possibility of introducing incentive mechanisms to encourage behavior change and promote alternative transportation modes. For example, offer tax incentives or subsidies for carpooling, provide discounts for public transportation users during off-peak hours, or implement rewards programs for cyclists and pedestrians.
Incentive Mechanisms
5
Foster partnerships with private sector entities, non-profit organizations, academic institutions, and community groups to leverage their expertise, resources, and networks. Collaborate on initiatives such as carpooling platforms, public awareness campaigns, and infrastructure projects to amplify impact and reach a broader audience.
Partnerships and Coalitions
6
Provide negotiation training and capacity-building workshops for government officials, transportation planners, and community leaders involved in addressing traffic congestion. Equip them with the skills and techniques needed to effectively negotiate with diverse stakeholders, resolve conflicts, and achieve consensus.
Negotiation training and capacity building


Our Mission &
LONG TERM VISION
Emphasize the importance of adopting a long-term vision for sustainable urban mobility and transportation planning. Encourage stakeholders to look beyond short-term fixes and prioritize investments in infrastructure, public transportation, and policy reforms that support a more efficient, equitable, and environmentally friendly transportation system.
By employing these negotiation techniques, stakeholders in Delhi can work together to develop and implement effective strategies for mitigating traffic congestion, improving mobility, and enhancing the overall quality of life in the city.


Negotiation and discussion are the greatest weapon we have for promoting peace and development.
-Nelson Mandela

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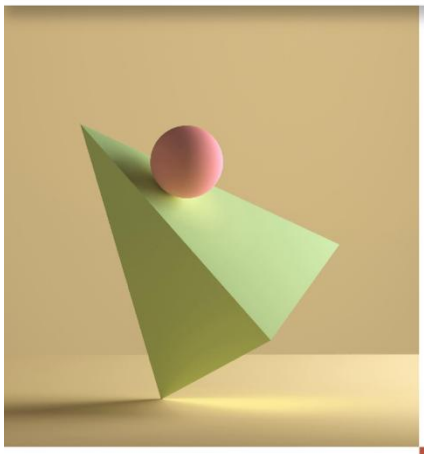
Presentation (1).p...



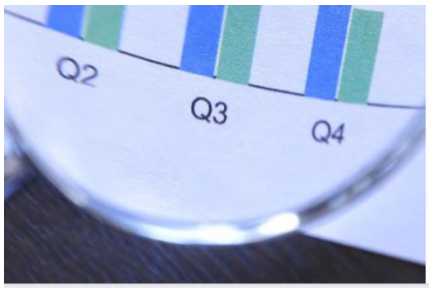
Name:- Soumya Singh Dept:- B.Sc Physics Hons.Roll No. :- 2023/1697Subject:- SEC (Leadership And Negotiation)Topic:- Effective Waste Management

Effective Waste Managements

+ Introduction Identifying Stakeholders Understanding IntrestsDeveloping Solutions Negotiation Strategies Conclusion

Introduction

+ Effective waste management is critical for environmental sustainability and public health. However, many communities face challenges in this area, including inadequate infrastructure, lack of awareness, and financial constraints. Collaborative negotiation offers a promising approach to address these challenges



cost-effectiveness and regulatory compliance, while environmental NGOs may advocate for sustainability and pollution reduction. Residents may p convenience and cleanliness.

Developing Solutions

+ Negotiating effective waste management solutions requires creativity and compromise. Potential solutions may include:Infrastructure Improvement: Investing in better waste collection and recycling infrastructure to improve efficiency and reduce environmental impact.Public Awareness Campaigns: Implementing educational programs to raise awareness about the importance of waste reduction, recycling, and proper disposal practices.Incentive Programs: Introducing incentives for residents and businesses to reduce waste generation and increase recycling rates.Regulatory Measures: Enforcing stricter regulations on waste disposal and implementing penalties for non-compliance to encourage responsible behavior.

Negotiation Strategies

+ Negotiating with stakeholders requires effective communication, collaboration, and compromise. Here are some strategies to facilitate productive negotiations.Building Relationships: Establishing trust and rapport with stakeholders through open communication and active listening.Finding Common Ground: Identifying shared interests and goals to foster collaboration and consensus-building.Compromise and Flexibility: Being willing to compromise on certain issues while staying firm on core priorities to reach mutually beneficial agreements.Transparency: Maintaining transparency throughout the negotiation process by sharing information and soliciting feedback from all stakeholders.

Conclusion

+ Improving waste management requires coordinated efforts and collaboration among various stakeholders. By employing effective negotiation strategies and

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ROLE OF NEGOTIATION AND LEADERSHIP IN COMBATING DEFORESTATION

By group 2 [Bhavna Singh(2023/271),Deepika Sharma(2023/322) , Garima Kumari(2023/402),Nidhi Dhankhar (2023/1601) and Sunita Pal(2023/1714)]

Role of Indigenous Communities in Deforestation Negotiations.

- Indigenous peoples often have traditional knowledge and practices that can contribute to sustainable forest management.
  Recognizing and respecting indigenous rights is crucial in deforestation negotiations.
  Involving indigenous communities in decision-making processes can lead to more effective and inclusive agreements.

Introduction to Deforestation

- Deforestation is the purposeful clearing of forested land. Throughout history and into modern times, forests have been razed to make space for agriculture and animal grazing, and to obtain wood for fuel, manufacturing, and construction.
- Deforestation has greatly altered landscapes around the world. About 2,000 years ago, 80 percent of Western Europe was forested; today the figure is 34 percent. In North

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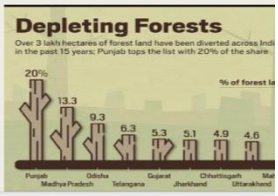
Negotiation on Global Level to save forest

- Today, more than 100 world leaders have promised to end and reverse deforestation by 2030 at the COP26 UN Climate Change Conference. The pledge, which includes almost $19.2 billion of public and private funds, is a landmark move for nature.
- This critical issue has not gone unnoticed. For the last five decades, UN agencies, development institutions, governments, conservationists, the private sector and other key stakeholders have worked together to help protect the world's forests, many of which are buckling under various pressures, including agriculture, resource extraction and illegal logging.
- Working as a convener and catalyst, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has played an important role in supporting the global movement to slow deforestation, one that has made an impact everywhere from Vietnam to Mexico.
- One innovative initiative, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), has played a central role in combating climate change. The protection and restoration of forests is also tied directly to the current UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. The decade aims to prevent and reverse the degradation of

Conclusion

- Continued collaboration and dialogue among stakeholders are essential for addressing deforestation challenges.
  Integrating indigenous knowledge and values into negotiations can lead to more holistic and effective solutions.
  Investing in education, research, and innovation can drive progress towards a more sustaina future for forests and the planet.
- Reforestation is the process of planting trees in an area where the number of trees has been decreasing.



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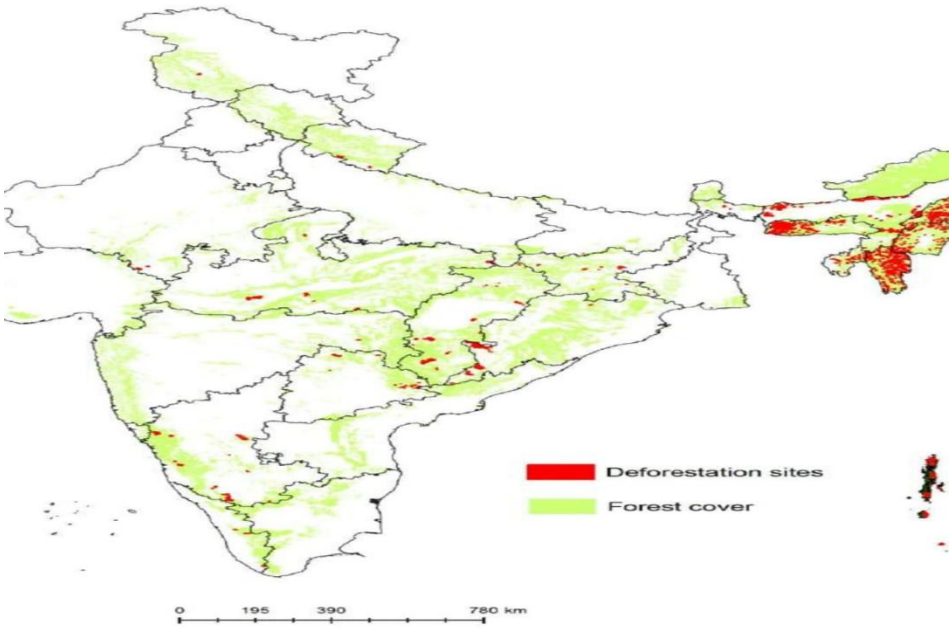
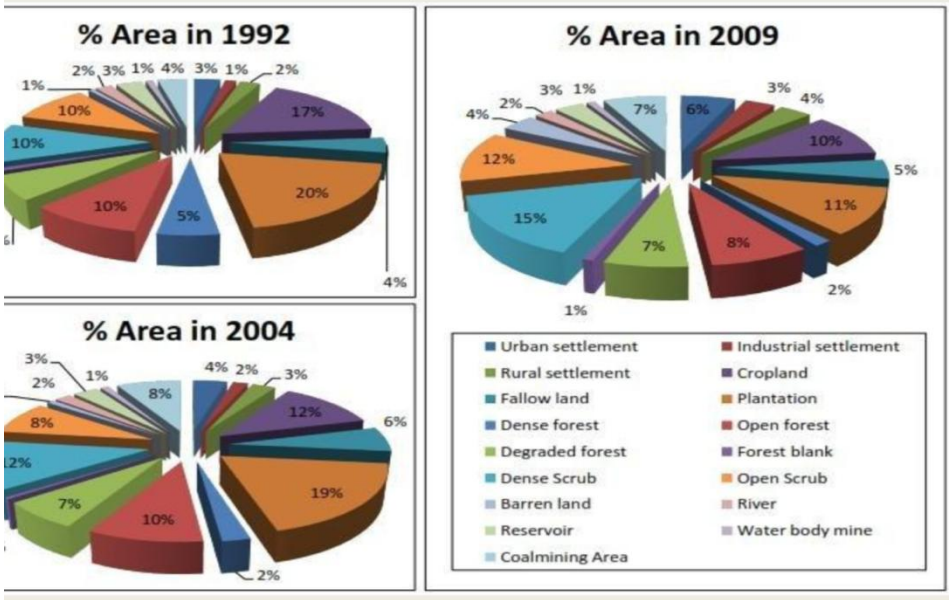
:il that migrated or were relocated from the to the Amazon have traditionally engaged in h-and-burn agriculture to clear new land for iing. It was a logical conclusion that the ation of peoples from rural places to the city ld mean that deforestation would decelerate.

in a new study published in *Nature science* by scientists at Columbia's E3B artment, researchers found that deforestation w driven largely by urbanization and trade. ead author Ruth Defries explained: "The main rs of tropical deforestation have shifted from ll-scale landholders to domestic and national markets that are distant from the sts."





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SEC : NEGOTIATION & LEADERSHIP

Submitted By: Thasni F
ROLL NO: 2023/1410

WHAT IS EDUCATION ?

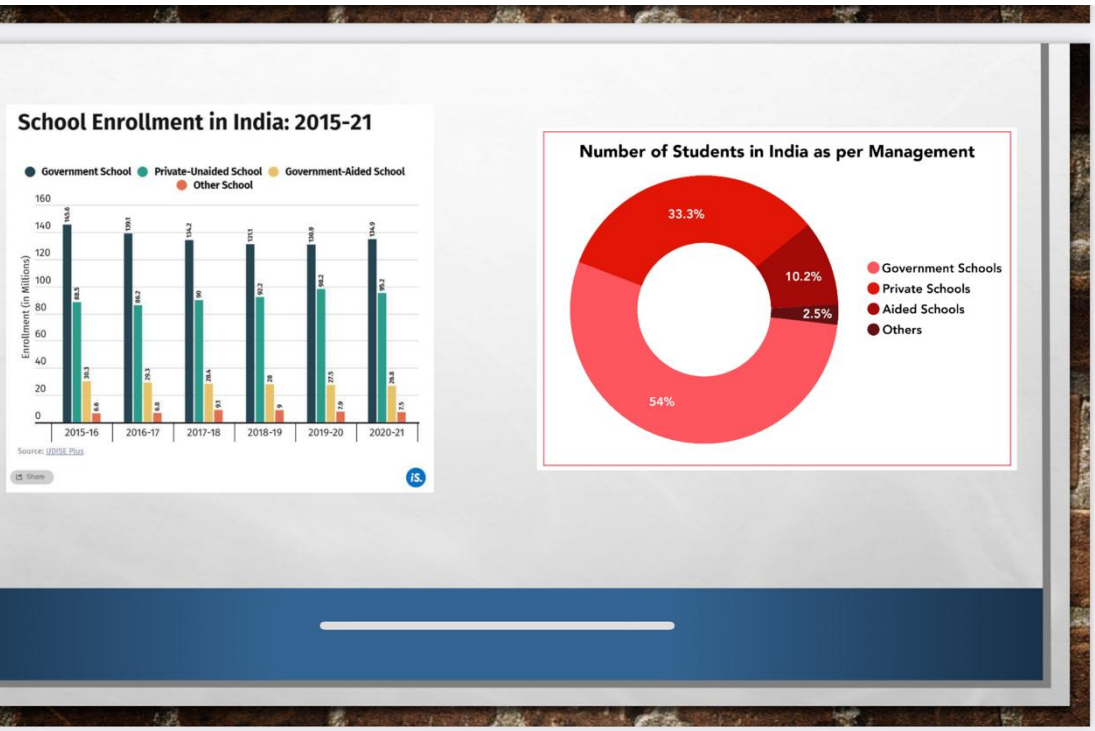
The act or process of imparting or acquiring general knowledge, developing the powers of reasoning and judgment, and generally of preparing oneself or others intellectually for mature life. the act or process of imparting or acquiring particular knowledge or skills, as for a profession.

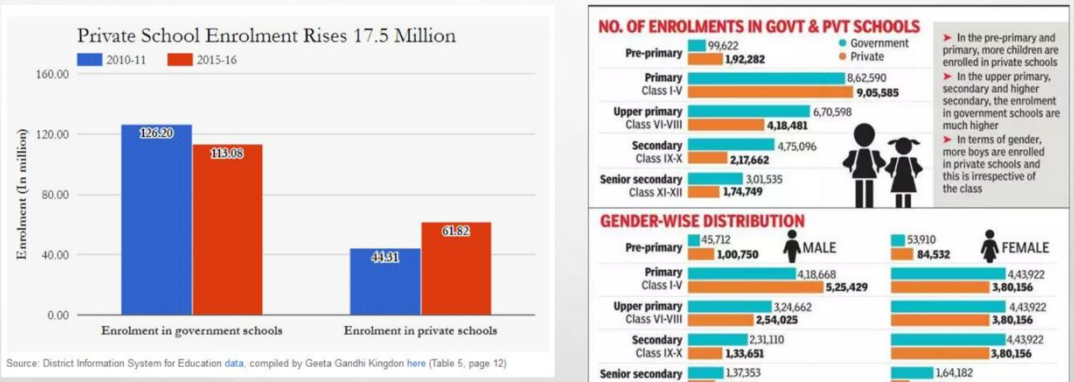
OR

Education is the transmission of knowledge, skills, and character traits and manifests in various forms.

TWO TYPES 0F EDUCATION

- **Formal education** occurs within a structured institutional framework, such as public schools, following a curriculum.
- **Non-formal education** also follows a structured approach but occurs outside the formal schooling system. Informal education entails unstructured learning through daily experiences.


School Enrollment in India: 2015-21
Government School
Private-Unaided School
Government-Aided School
Other School
Enrollment (in Millions)
2015-16
2016-17
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20
2020-21
Source: UDISE Plus
Number of Students in India as per Management
33.3%
10.2%
2.5%
54%
Government Schools
Private Schools
Aided Schools
Others


Private School Enrolment Rises 17.5 Million
2010-11
2015-16
Enrolment (In million)
126.20
113.08
41.51
61.82
Enrolment in government schools
Enrolment in private schools
Source: District Information System for Education data, compiled by Geeta Gandhi Kingdon here (Table 5, page 12)
NO. OF ENROLMENTS IN GOVT & PVT SCHOOLS
Government
Private
Pre-primary
Primary Class I-V
Upper primary Class VI-VIII
Secondary Class IX-X
Senior secondary Class XI-XII
In the pre-primary and primary, more children are enrolled in private schools
In the upper primary, secondary and higher secondary, the enrolment in government schools are much higher
In terms of gender, more boys are enrolled in private schools and this is irrespective of the class
GENDER-WISE DISTRIBUTION
MALE
FEMALE
SOURCE: UDISE 2019-20

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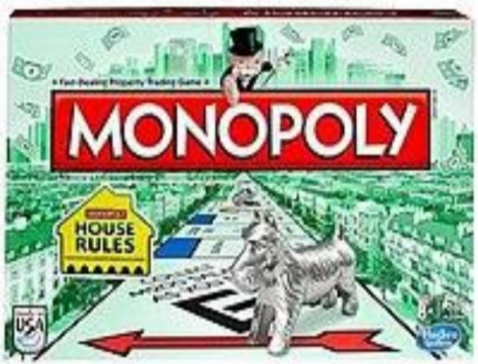
Are you a student looking for accommodation near your university campus?

Monopoly of PGs and hostels in the area.



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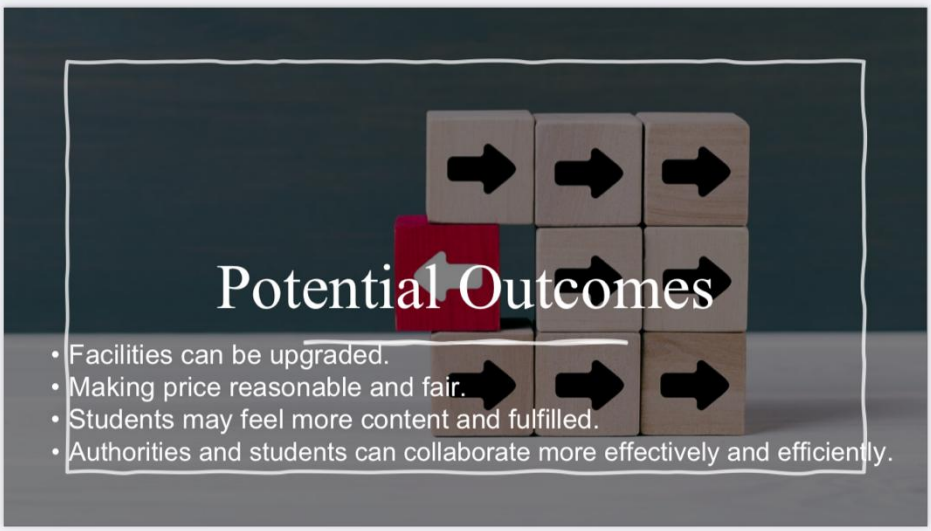
e.

Challenges

- Dealing with resistance from PG.
- Finding the right balance between affordability and quality.
- Navigating through legal complexities.



Potential Outcomes

- Facilities can be upgraded.
- Making price reasonable and fair.
- Students may feel more content and fulfilled.
- Authorities and students can collaborate more effectively and efficiently.

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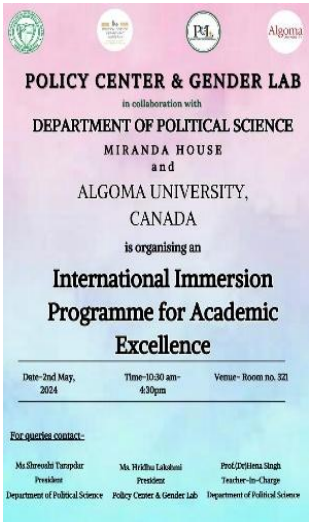
Part A.1

Students undertaking field work/internship as part of experiential learning outside the coursework component.

S.No.	Experiential Learning	Report of the event	Poster for the event
1	**Exhibition-** Focusing on themes such as Gandhi's nationalism, women's participation in the Nationalist Movement, and the celebration of Indian languages through the Bhasha Utsav.	Miranda House, University of Delhi, marked its 75th Platinum Jubilee Anniversary with a grand celebration featuring the Honourable Vice President of India, Shri Jagdeep Dhankar, as the chief guest. Amidst the festivities, the Department of Political Science organized a captivating exhibition focusing on themes such as Gandhi's nationalism, women's participation in the Nationalist Movement, and the celebration of Indian languages through the Bhasha Utsav https://docs.google.com/document/d/1-QKjTh9mJUu1oi2_laCmHMgGy3zQXEfhbPLqyvB51vI/edit	

2	**IITF VISIT**	The Department of Political Science received an invitation from NDLS to attend the India International Trade Fair on November 26, 2023. Mr. Amit Gupta, NDLS Executive, provided insights into finance, the investment market, primary and secondary markets, NDLS operations, opening a DEMAT account, and investment advantages. A quiz competition followed, testing students on financial basics, with many winning prizes and certificates. Students explored various ministry stalls, making the visit valuable for all.	
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1FYJANdjklPoSOvD2qvHs1x8xbNsIJ0gSvuGYpW9rIbs/edit?usp=sharing			
3	**Workshop on career opportunities in social sciences**	The Department of Political Science, accompanied by faculty members, attended a workshop on career opportunities in Social Sciences at OP Jindal Global University with 94 students. Prof. Naresh Singh encouraged students to consider public policy as a significant career option, linking it to addressing contemporary global issues, especially the environmental crisis. Prof Kaveri Haritas then provided insights into building a career in Public Policy, explaining the course structure and showcasing alumni achievements. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1l-IVUhTo-V20ok1QeP1voiqVmMg1eUa8g1jXbREpoio/edit?usp=sharing	

4	**Rashtrapati Bhavan Visit**	The Department of Political Science was invited to attend the Rashtrapati Bhavan Vimarsh Shrinkhala, featuring S. Somanathan, Secretary of the Department of Space, Chairman, ISRO on December 14th, 2023. The event, attended by representatives from various educational institutions, included twenty-seven students from Miranda House accompanied by faculty members – Dr Surabhi, Ms Soumini Ghosh, Ms Priya Kanojia, and Ms Jagriti Pandit. Mr. Somanathan discussed ISRO's significant programs and India's vision for space exploration, covering missions like Chandrayaan 1, Chandrayaan 3, Gaganyaan, Mars Lander mission, Venus orbital missions, and more. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Q539h1vc-Uc4cfpWAmVhLSM7iOlqsJDNjEuYrv_zh64/edit?tab=t.0	
5	**Immersion Programme**	The Department of Political Science, in partnership with Algoma University and the Policy Centre and Gender Lab, held an immersion programme on May 2nd, 2024. Chief speakers, Prof Chandrachur Singh and Prof Ujjwal Kumar Singh, addressed students' questions about India's rising power and global position. Activities like Painting, Guess the Song, and Know the Language were organized, allowing students to learn about India's rich culture. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Q2lOo-igIyn4IQZahFQXGXh4Ex-BWhOWDLOV9jk9WfM/edit?usp=sharing