



# Miranda House UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

## Departmental Annual Report - 3

### Departmental Activities: Curriculum and Beyond

Department: Sociology

Academic Year: 2023-2024

#### Part A.1

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

Programme: BA (Hons) Sociology

Semester: VI

Course: Health And Medicine (UPC:12307905 ), Semester VI, January 2024 - June 2024

Course Code: 530

S. No	Name of the Student	Project Title	Supervised by	Relevant Documentation
1	1) Michelle Pao (2021/238) 2) Nandeibam Aishwa (2021/428) 3) Fiona Olivero (2021/544) 4) Yashawini Bahuguna (2021/1380)	Health Seeking Behaviour: Intersectionality between Gender and Class	Dr. M. Kamminthang	



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				<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Acknowledgement</b></p> <p>First and foremost, we would like to express our profound gratitude to our mentor Dr. M. Kammi nthanng for his time and effort and for guiding us throughout the course of the project. Your input and suggestions were extremely valuable to us. Without your constant support, this project would not have been possible.</p> <p>We thank our college, Miranda House, for giving us the opportunity to work on a research project and engage in a hands-on learning experience. This has instilled new skills in us that has led to our growth both personally and professionally.</p> <p>In addition, we would also like to thank our Professor, Dr. Han Senika for his insightful input and feedback. Your encouragement and patience have been of utmost importance to this project. Your lecture have also enriched our knowledge about topics that were relevant to this study.</p> <p>Lastly, we would like to thank all the respondents who took the time to help us with our project. It was the positive gestures that you showed through which we acquired the knowledge and insights that helped us to successfully complete our research.</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>1) Astonish Baghel (2021/1693)</p> <p>2) Aradhya Chandrwan (2021/1299)</p> <p>3) Deeksha Verma (2021/1384)</p> <p>4) Mereena Abraham (2021/1515)</p>	<p>Studying Heatwaves And Its Impact on Delhi Students' Life</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kammi nthanng</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOUR: INTERSECTIONALITY BETWEEN GENDER AND CLASS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shikha Pan, Nandhan, Ashish, Pooja Chhara, Taharvart Bhargava</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The paper delves into the dynamics of health seeking behaviour and explores the interconnecting influences of gender and socio-economic class. Drawing from our own research and secondary literature, the study examines how gender and class shape individual's decision access and opportunities when health care services. It highlights the multidimensional nature of health seeking behaviour, encompassing personal, social, and structural factors that influence health seeking behaviour among individuals and subsequently resulting in disparities in health status of various groups. The paper underscores the importance of adopting an intersectional lens to understand the complexities of healthcare utilization and emphasizes the need for tailored interventions that address the unique challenges faced by different class and gender groups. It ultimately seeks to inform efforts to promote equitable access to healthcare services.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Health seeking behaviour, Gender, Socio-Economic Class, Intersectionality, Lay Medical System, Accessible Healthcare Facilities</p> <p><b>1. INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>Health seeking behaviour can be defined as any action which was to fulfill which the person/individuals to have a health problem or to be ill and consequently seek for an appropriate remedy. Health seeking behaviour is a multidimensional phenomenon, which is influenced by individual and that social class gender intersectionality. Therefore, the nature of health seeking behaviour varies across for everyone. It can be contextualized on the basis of gender, socio-economic background, regional background, knowledge base, and belief systems, amongst others. This study, however, aims to look at the class, gender and the intersectionality between class and gender and their influence on health seeking behaviour. Through a methodological lens, this study also shows intention to the role of social and cultural constructs in the determination and experience of health seeking behaviour.</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>1) Viksita Bhardwaj (2021/1372)</p>	<p>Exploring the Factors Influencing</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kammi nthanng</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Health Seeking Behaviour</b></p>


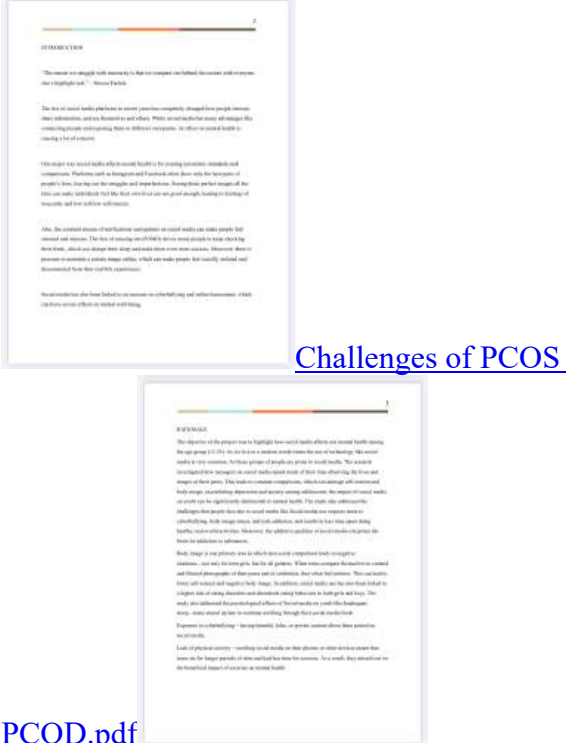



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	<p>2) Sabrath Showkat (2021/1664)</p> <p>3) Sargam Khatri (2021/341)</p> <p>4) Mamatha Rose (2021/286)</p> <p>5) Malothu Bhargavi (2021/614)</p>	<p>ng Mental Well-being Among Students of Delhi University (North Campus) : Understanding Coping Strategies for Better Resilience</p>		
<p>4.</p>	<p>1) Adrija Majumdar (2021/1658)</p> <p>2) Adrija Sen (2021/167)</p> <p>3) Anagha (2021/666)</p> <p>4) Deepika (2021/1545)</p> <p>5) Devanshi (2021/70)</p>	<p>Impact of Delhi's Weather Conditions on the Health of Migrant Students</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kamminthang</p>	<p><u><a href="#">Migrant Students.</a></u></p>



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<p>5..</p>	<p>1) Prachi Panwar (2021/1858) 2) Azme Zehra (2021/1698) 3) Deepali Meena (2021/354) 4) Susmita Das (2021/ 110)</p>	<p>Social Media Affects our Mental Health</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kammi nthang</p>	<p><a href="#">Social Media Affects</a></p>  <p><a href="#">Challenges of PCOS &amp;</a></p>  <p><a href="#">PCOD.pdf</a></p>
<p>6.</p>	<p>1) Fidha MA (2021/1035) 2) Hana CP (2021/886) 3) Fathima Rana Foumi (2021/162) 4) Farha (2021/924)</p>	<p>Navigating Health Challenges: Experiences Of Women With PCOD And PCOS</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kammi nthang</p>	



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	<p>5) Rajiya Ashraf (2021/690)</p> <p>6) Naja Yousuf (2021/593)</p>			
<p>7.</p>	<p>1) A Rituparna (2021/98)</p> <p>2) Aarti Mohato (2021/1356)</p> <p>3) Akansha Goma (2021/1419)</p> <p>4) Riya Changmai (2021/212)</p> <p>5) Vatsalya Saxena (2021/728)</p>	<p>Accessibi lity Of Gynaecol ogical Medicine Among Young Women Studying In Delhi</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kammi nthang</p>	<p><a href="#">Gynaecological Medicine</a></p>
<p>8.</p>	<p>1) Diya Sirus (2021/289)</p> <p>2) Junjunali (2021/234)</p> <p>3) Khyati Ananya (2021/761)</p> <p>4) Shirley Baruah (2021/1771)</p>	<p>Unveiling Gender Dynamic s: Exploring Female Patients' Preferenc es for</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kammi nthang</p>	<p><a href="#">Menstrual Distress.pdf</a></p>



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	<p>5) Shyambhavi Krishnendu (2021/1688)</p>	<p>Gynaecologists</p>		
<p>9.</p>	<p>1) Avantika (2021/1678) 2) Gaurisha Nath (2021/1263) 3) Lalrinzuali(2021/247) 4) Pratibha Meena (2021/180)</p>	<p>The Skincare Spectrum : Understanding Consumer or Motivations And Behaviours in Skincare</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kamminthang</p>	<p><a href="#">Skin Care.pdf</a></p>
<p>10</p>	<p>1) Aditi Burman (2021/1899) 2) Nikita Singh (2021/1656) 3) Kalpana Godara(2021/410)</p>	<p>Sleep Deprivation on Among Students: Exploring Patterns, Causes and</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kamminthang</p>	<p><a href="#">Sleep Deprivation.pdf</a></p>



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	<p>4) Pushpanjali Kumari (2021/1940)</p> <p>5) Srishti Singh (2021/1743)</p>	<p>Health Impacts</p>		
<p>11</p>	<p>1) Chongtham Grace Rodan(2021/53 )</p> <p>2) Garima Jhajhriya (2021/448)</p> <p>3) Namgey Chomu (2021/1150)</p> <p>4) Tadar Y Akam (2021/314)</p>	<p>Vaping As A Culture And Its Impact On Health</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kamminthang</p>	<p><a href="#">Vaping.pdf</a></p>
<p>12</p>	<p>1) Tulika Sharma (2021/71)</p> <p>2) Pramita Ranu (2021/227)</p> <p>3) Gouri Singla (2021/1367)</p>	<p>Youth In Smoke: Unveiling The Effects Of</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kamminthang</p>	<p><a href="#">Youths in Smoke.pdf</a></p>



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	<p>4) Vaidehi Singh (2021/1772)</p>	<p>Smoking In Young Adults</p>		
<p>13</p>	<p>1) Anjali Pandey (2021/1543) 2) Banoth Vidyachandana (2021/1058) 3) Muhzina J (2021/197) 4) Anna Alex (2021/1673) 5) Neha P V (2021/868)</p>	<p>Exploring The Socio-cultural Factors Influencing Menstrual Distress Among Adolescent Girls of Hudson Lane</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kamminthang</p>	<p><a href="#">Menstrual Distress.pdf</a></p>





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				<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b></p> <p>We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to everyone who has contributed to the completion of this research paper. First and foremost, we extend our deepest appreciation to my group members, Anshuman and Anshu for their time-saving support and encouragement throughout the project. Your insights, theories, and comments have been invaluable in shaping the above presented in this paper.</p> <p>We are also immensely grateful to our teachers for their guidance, patience, and expertise. Your mentorship has not only enriched our understanding of the subject matter but has also inspired us to strive for the excellence in all our endeavors.</p> <p>It is our hearts, especially our parents, we owe a debt of gratitude for their unconditional love, understanding, and unwavering beliefs in us. Your constant encouragement and sacrifices have been the driving force behind our academic pursuits.</p> <p>Lastly, we extend our appreciation to all the individuals whose work has laid the foundation for this research. Your contributions have been instrumental in shaping the content and direction of this study.</p> <p>This research paper would not have been possible without the support and collaboration of these individuals, and for that, we are truly grateful.</p> <p>Thank you Regards</p>
14	<p>1) Dharanshi Dang (2021/1420)</p> <p>2) Ekta (2021/ 63)</p> <p>3) Medha (2021/1659)</p> <p>4) Muskaan Kaushik (2021/1561)</p> <p>5) V aishali Grewal (2021/41)</p>	<p>“My Therapist Will Hear About This”: Online Therapy Among College Students in Delhi</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kammi nthang</p>	<p><a href="#">Online Therapist.pdf</a></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>“My Therapist Will Hear About This”: Online Therapy Among College Students in Delhi</b></p> <p>Dharanshi Dang, Ekta, Medha, Muskaan Kaushik, Vaidika Goyal Department of Education, Miranda House University of Delhi</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This research study attempts to explore the preference of college students in taking therapy. Through this study we aim to understand the reasons behind students preferring online therapy over in-person therapy. The objective is to connect to the socio-economic context behind their preference and also explore the role of acceptance that comes when we talk about online therapy. In addition, the study will be talking about acceptability of therapy options only in socio-economic and also about mental health as a source of information regarding the same.</p> <p><b>Research hypothesis:</b></p> <p>“College students are often better to take online therapy sessions rather than in person therapy sessions.”</p> <p><b>Research questions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the most preferred mode of taking therapy among college students?</li> <li>2. What are the reasons behind preferring one over the other?</li> </ol> <p><b>1. Introduction</b></p> <p>In recent years, the landscape of mental health care, particularly within educational institutions, has undergone a significant transformation. This paradigm shift is particularly evident within Delhi University, where the uptake of therapy among students has seen a notable surge. This burgeoning trend, characterized by a preference for online therapy platforms, prompts a critical inquiry into the underlying factors propelling this shift.</p> <p>Several studies also explore related role in shaping students' attitudes towards mental health and therapy. Platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram serve as powerful tools for raising awareness, sharing resources, and normalizing discussions surrounding mental health issues. Through targeted advertising and community building efforts, social media can help connect students with relevant support services and encourage them to seek help when needed.</p> <p>In conclusion, the increasing demand for online therapy among Delhi University students reflects a broader shift towards more accessible, convenient, and stigma-free mental health care options. By understanding the underlying factors and preferences driving this trend, stakeholders can develop more effective interventions to support the mental well-being of university students.</p> <p><b>11. Literature Review</b></p> <p>The emergence of mental health problems during adolescence is well documented and the process supporting psychological intervention during this period is clear. However, most of available treatments are insufficient if young people in the community do not access them. The World Health Organization estimates that 14% of the global population suffer from some form of mental or neurological disorder, and 15% of these individuals receive any treatment (World Health Organization (WHO), 2014). There are a number of factors that prevent young people from accessing mental health services, including: personal stigma, societal stigma, financial constraints, and a lack of knowledge and accessibility of services. Particularly in Asian societies, stigma associated with mental health problems appears to drive more than seeking professional help (Holligan and Holligan, 2014). Studies have also found that Asians are generally not so comfortable with self-disclosure and are less likely to psychologize their problems compared to their non-Asian counterparts (Sharma et al., 2017). One of the most common strategies to overcome such barriers has been online service delivery. Given the strength of such virtual services, available related to online counseling such as online community and physical distance could make it an attractive option for many who would otherwise remain untreated (Chen and Chen, 2004). Online therapies are well placed to address barriers to mental health services.</p> <p>Many studies have been done to test the efficacy of psychology as an effective or traditional counseling. Although online psychology appears to be just as useful as</p> <p>The research aims to delve into the reasons behind the preference for online therapy over traditional face-to-face sessions. It seeks to explore the socio-economic factors influencing this choice, such as accessibility, convenience, and the role of digital technology in mental health care. The study also aims to understand the barriers to in-person therapy and how online platforms might overcome these challenges. Additionally, it will investigate the role of social media in raising awareness and reducing stigma, and how these factors collectively influence students' decisions regarding their mental health support options.</p> <p>By exploring the reasons behind this preference, the study aims to provide valuable insights for mental health professionals and policymakers. The findings could help in designing more effective and accessible mental health services for college students, ultimately contributing to their overall well-being and academic success.</p> <p>The scope of the study is limited to Delhi University students, focusing on their mental health status and their preferences for therapy. The research will explore the reasons behind their choice of online therapy over traditional face-to-face sessions, including factors like accessibility, convenience, and the role of digital technology. The study will also investigate the role of social media in raising awareness and reducing stigma, and how these factors collectively influence students' decisions regarding their mental health support options.</p> <p>Research questions: 1. What is the most preferred mode of taking therapy among college students? 2. What are the reasons behind preferring one over the other?</p> <p>1. Introduction In recent years, the landscape of mental health care, particularly within educational institutions, has undergone a significant transformation. This paradigm shift is particularly evident within Delhi University, where the uptake of therapy among students has seen a notable surge. This burgeoning trend, characterized by a preference for online therapy platforms, prompts a critical inquiry into the underlying factors propelling this shift. Several studies also explore related role in shaping students' attitudes towards mental health and therapy. Platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram serve as powerful tools for raising awareness, sharing resources, and normalizing discussions surrounding mental health issues. Through targeted advertising and community building efforts, social media can help connect students with relevant support services and encourage them to seek help when needed. 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15	<p>1) Ritika Choudhary (2021/712)</p>	<p>The PCOS and PCOD</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kammi nthang</p>	<p><a href="#">PCOS &amp; PCOD Puzzle.docx</a></p>



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	<p>2) Sadgi Gangwar (2021/237)</p> <p>3) Sanskriti Shaw (2021/1679)</p>	<p>Puzzle : Beyond Diagnosis</p>		<p><a href="#">Topic - The PCOS and PCOD Puzzle : Beyond Diagnosis</a></p> <p><b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b></p> <p>The present research to explore the impact of cultural variables on women diagnosed with Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) and Polycystic Ovary Disorder (PCOD), their health-seeking behaviour, and the source of treatment. Although PCOS is considered a medical condition, it is a "silent disease," in prevalence rising and shows no indications of abating, which is concerning doctors and researchers.</p> <p>India is home to a wide variety of languages, civilizations, ethnic groups, and religions. Although this is a source of strength and richness in many ways, addressing commonly prevailing illnesses can also be complicated by cultural factors. When it comes to gender equality, doctors appear to consider psychological, social, and environmental issues that may be the cause of some of the problems that patients present with. This is especially true when mental health is a concern. Illnesses are often difficult to diagnose in women when physical symptoms appear to be the result of ingrained effects related to socio-cultural norms and expectations. In our opinion, in order to facilitate the implementation of their practices and enhance patient outcomes, the relationships between environmental variables and health need to be more fully recognized and investigated.</p> <p>Every member of the neighbourhood will know about the irregular menstrual cycle of the girl and she'll be considered as infertile. The most vulnerable are these women and girls. In India, children often feel it difficult to talk to their mothers about reproductive matters, and even when they do, they often feel awkward talking to.</p> <p>Lack of education and employment opportunities for women in rural areas and poor health care facilities are the main reasons for the high rate of ill health in rural areas. The condition of women in rural areas (PCOD and PCOS) has to be improved with the help of the government and non-governmental organizations of the state to get increasing health care services.</p> <p>Most of the women we interviewed said that the mental health associated with this illness often does not get addressed. There is a constant misconception among people that this is a lifestyle-related illness. Common low energy, excessive menstrual bleed, hair growth as well as painful periods have limited their social life. One of the significant issues we came across was that most of the people considered PCOS and PCOD as a very common disease because of its commonality. Hence, they have diagnosed with the same. However, it should not be assumed as something easy to be suffering from just because it is common.</p> <p><b>METHODOLOGY</b></p> <p>In our study, "Mixed Methods: Understanding PCOS in PCOD Sociocultural" is a mixed method approach combining qualitative and quantitative methods because it offered a better framework for exploring the sociological aspects of PCOS/Polycystic Ovary Syndrome and PCOD/Polycystic Ovary Disorder. These methods are not only more thorough and comprehensive but also display a rich and detailed social experiences, relationships, and access to healthcare. These are complex conditions with sociocultural aspects on individuals' lives. We used qualitative methods, such as interviews or ethnographic studies, allowing us to identify the lived experiences of these affected. By exploring social, cultural, and social dynamics, qualitative data revealed insights into how these conditions influence self-perception, relationships, and social interactions. During our study we had to face many challenges such as lack of knowledge about the illness, lack of resources, and lack of support. However, we were able to overcome these challenges by using a mixed method approach, which allowed us to explore the illness from multiple perspectives. We used both qualitative and quantitative methods to explore the illness from multiple perspectives. We used both qualitative and quantitative methods to explore the illness from multiple perspectives. We used both qualitative and quantitative methods to explore the illness from multiple perspectives.</p>
16	<p>1) Akanksha Singh (2021/447)</p> <p>2) Sanjana Saroj (2021/1327)</p> <p>3) Radhika V (2021/595)</p>	<p>COVID 19- It's Impact Over The Mental Health</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kammi nthang</p>	<p><a href="#">COVID 19.docx</a></p>



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				<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sociological Analysis on</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>COVID 19- IT'S IMPACT OVER THE MENTAL HEALTH</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">By <b>AKANKSHA MINGH(201447)</b> <b>SANJANA SAROJ(201475)</b> <b>RUBIKAV MISHRA(201585)</b></p> <p>COVID-19 pandemic when self and infrastructure were often employed to COVID-19 relief. Social measures also prevented people from accessing care at that time. And in many cases, poor knowledge and misinformation about the virus hindered fears and worries that stopped people from seeking help.</p> <p>Mental health concerns and treatment usually take a backseat when the limited resources are geared for pandemic containment. In this global humanitarian crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic, mental health issues have been reported from all over the world. The pandemic impacted the globe, affecting lives of people in all domains, and added insecurity, thereby taking a toll on their mental health. Addressing the parallel surge of psychological problems and identifying the vulnerable populations is of equal concern. The issues like morbidity and mortality of COVID-19 affected the mental state of every human being. However, social separation and isolation due to restrictive measures considerably increased this impact. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), anxiety and depression prevalence increased by 25% globally.</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY</b></p> <p>In this study, we aimed to examine the lasting effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the population and symptoms of anxiety and depression in the population during the coronavirus pandemic.</p> <p><b>RATIONALE</b></p> <p>The first mention of the novel coronavirus came in 2019, when this variant was discovered in the city of Wuhan, China, and became the first ever documented coronavirus pandemic. At this time there was only a virus of the same name in the globe. However, in March 2020, after the declaration of a global pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO), the situation changed dramatically. Addressing this, yet to subside three three many countries face a psycho-social-economic whirlwind. Various measures taken by governments to control the spread of the virus presented the worldwide population with a series of new challenges to which it had to adjust. Lockdowns, closed schools, losing employment of businesses, and rising deaths not only in nursing homes came to be a new reality.</p> <p>Trials of changes in the mental state of the population came as a reality from external risk factors, including prolonged lockdown, social isolation, inadequate or misinterpreted information, loss of income, and acute relationship with the rising death toll. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, anxiety and depression prevalence increased by 25% globally.</p> <p>Unemployment specifically has been proven to be also a predictor of suicidal behavior. These risk factors then interact with individual psychological factors leading to psychological issues such as their appraisal, attention, and their ability to obtain social support, emotional resilience, their learning, mental safety, having appeared fear, exhaustion due to habituation, intolerance of uncertainty, and psychological inflexibility.</p> <p>The rationale behind investigating the impact of COVID-19 on mental health stems from the recognition that pandemics not only pose a threat to physical health but also have profound implications for psychological well-being. Understanding the interplay between COVID-19 and mental health is crucial for several reasons.</p> <p><b>Global Scale of the Pandemic:</b> COVID-19 is a global health crisis that has affected virtually every corner of the world. As such, its impact on mental health is not limited to specific regions or populations but extends globally, making it imperative to address on a global scale.</p> <p><b>Unique Stressors and Challenges:</b> The COVID-19 pandemic presents unique stressors and challenges that can exacerbate pre-existing mental health conditions or precipitate new ones. These stressors include fear of infection, uncertainty about the future, social isolation, economic hardship, and stigmatization, among others.</p> <p><b>Longitudinal Effects:</b> The mental health impacts of COVID-19 are not confined to the duration of the pandemic itself but can have long-lasting effects that persist even after the virus is brought under control. Understanding these longitudinal effects is essential for developing strategies to support individuals in the post-pandemic recovery phase.</p>
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**Programme: BA (Hons) Sociology**

**Semester: V**

**Course: Environmental Sociology (UPC : 12307903), Semester V, July- November 2023**

**Course Code: 530**

S. No	Name of the Student	Project Title	Supervised by	Relevant Documentation
1	1) Viksita Bhardwaj (2021/1372) 2) Sargam Khatri (2021/341) 3) Sabrath Showkat (2021/1664) 4) Rashi (2021/1936)	Consumption And Concerns Of Waste Amongst The Youth In Delhi University's North Campus	Dr. M.Kamm inthang	<a href="#">Consumption and Waste.pdf</a> 
2	1) Akansha Goma (2021/1419)	COVID-19 Pandemic Effects On The Environment	Dr. M. Kamm inthang	<a href="#">Akanshagoma.EVN.1419.pdf</a> 



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				<p><b>NAME:</b> AKANSHA GOMA <b>ROLL NO.:</b> 2021/1419 <b>COURSE:</b> B.A (HONS) SOCIOLOGY <b>SUBJECT:</b> ENVIRONMENT SOCIOLOGY</p> <p><b>RESEARCH PROJECT</b></p> <p><b>COVID-19 PANDEMIC EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <p><b>INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic, an acute respiratory illness, has not only caused a global health crisis but also a significant environmental impact. The pandemic has disrupted the global supply chain, leading to a decrease in industrial production and a consequent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. This has led to a temporary improvement in air quality and a decrease in global temperatures. However, the pandemic has also led to an increase in deforestation and a rise in illegal logging activities. The environmental impact of the pandemic is complex and multifaceted, and it is important to understand its implications for the future of our planet.</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The global health crisis caused by COVID-19 has not only led to a significant loss of human lives but also to a significant environmental impact. The pandemic has disrupted the global supply chain, leading to a decrease in industrial production and a consequent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. This has led to a temporary improvement in air quality and a decrease in global temperatures. However, the pandemic has also led to an increase in deforestation and a rise in illegal logging activities. The environmental impact of the pandemic is complex and multifaceted, and it is important to understand its implications for the future of our planet.</p> <p><b>KEYWORDS</b></p> <p>COVID-19, Environmental pollution, Environmental management, Environmental sustainability, COVID-19, Public health, Lockdown, WHO, etc.</p> <p><b>INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic has brought unprecedented changes to the way we live. It has disrupted the global supply chain, leading to a decrease in industrial production and a consequent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. This has led to a temporary improvement in air quality and a decrease in global temperatures. However, the pandemic has also led to an increase in deforestation and a rise in illegal logging activities. The environmental impact of the pandemic is complex and multifaceted, and it is important to understand its implications for the future of our planet.</p> <p><b>STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM</b></p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic has brought unprecedented changes to the way we live. It has disrupted the global supply chain, leading to a decrease in industrial production and a consequent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. This has led to a temporary improvement in air quality and a decrease in global temperatures. However, the pandemic has also led to an increase in deforestation and a rise in illegal logging activities. The environmental impact of the pandemic is complex and multifaceted, and it is important to understand its implications for the future of our planet.</p> <p><b>METHODOLOGY</b></p> <p>The methodology for investigating the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the environment involves a multi-step process. It begins with a literature review to identify the key issues and research gaps. This is followed by data collection through various sources, including government reports, academic journals, and news articles. The data is then analyzed using statistical methods to identify trends and patterns. Finally, the findings are presented in a clear and concise manner, highlighting the key findings and their implications for the future.</p>
3.	<p>1) Dharanshi Dang (2021/1420)</p> <p>2) Muskaan Kaushik (2021/1561)</p> <p>3) Vaishali Grewal (2021/41)</p> <p>4) Yashaswini Bahuguna (2021/1380)</p>	Impact of Ecotourism in Landour: A Sociological Study	Dr. M. Kamminthang	<p><b>Impact of Ecotourism in Landour: A Sociological Study</b></p> <p>(Submitted to: Miranda House, Miranda House, University of Delhi)</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The research aims to explore the impact of ecotourism on the environment and the local community in Landour. The study is based on a qualitative approach, involving interviews with local residents and ecotourists. The findings indicate that ecotourism has a positive impact on the environment and the local community, but it also has some negative effects. The study suggests that ecotourism should be managed in a sustainable manner to ensure its long-term benefits.</p> <p><b>1. Introduction</b></p> <p>Ecotourism has emerged as a popular form of tourism in recent years. It is defined as a form of tourism that is focused on enjoying and appreciating the natural world. Ecotourism is often associated with environmental conservation and sustainable development. The study aims to explore the impact of ecotourism on the environment and the local community in Landour.</p> <p><b>2. Literature Review</b></p> <p>The literature review discusses the various aspects of ecotourism, including its definition, types, and benefits. It also discusses the impact of ecotourism on the environment and the local community. The study is based on a qualitative approach, involving interviews with local residents and ecotourists.</p> <p><b>3. Methodology</b></p> <p>The study is based on a qualitative approach, involving interviews with local residents and ecotourists. The data is then analyzed using thematic analysis to identify the key themes and issues. The findings are presented in a clear and concise manner, highlighting the key findings and their implications for the future.</p> <p><b>4. Findings and Discussion</b></p> <p>The findings indicate that ecotourism has a positive impact on the environment and the local community, but it also has some negative effects. The study suggests that ecotourism should be managed in a sustainable manner to ensure its long-term benefits.</p> <p><b>5. Conclusion</b></p> <p>The study concludes that ecotourism has a positive impact on the environment and the local community, but it also has some negative effects. The study suggests that ecotourism should be managed in a sustainable manner to ensure its long-term benefits.</p>



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				<p>emphasized and covered the broader population of the Community, which includes students pursuing an undergraduate degree in the "second house" and also covers a wide array of people in the Indian Community.</p> <p>Introduction: London has become a cosmopolitan metropolis. It is now a multi-cultural society. It is a city of immigrants. London has become a cosmopolitan metropolis. It is now a multi-cultural society. It is a city of immigrants. London has become a cosmopolitan metropolis. It is now a multi-cultural society. It is a city of immigrants.</p> <p>Map 1</p> <p>Fig. 1</p> <p>Fig. 2</p>
4.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Avantika (2021/1678)</li> <li>2) Gaurisha Nath (2021/1263)</li> <li>3) Namgey Chomu (2021/1150)</li> <li>4) Pratibha Meena (2021/180)</li> <li>5) Tadar Yakam (2021/314)</li> </ol>	<p>Environmental Crisis and Gender: Climate Change's Impact on Women's Health</p>	Dr. M. Kamminthang	<p><a href="#">Envi Crisis &amp; Gender.pdf</a></p> <p>Department of sociology Miranda House</p> <p><b>Environmental Crisis and Gender: Climate Change's Impact on Women's Health</b></p> <p>Avantika (2021/1678) Gaurisha Nath (2021/1263) Namgey Chomu (2021/1150) Pratibha Meena (2021/180)</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This and women's health in the context of climate change and environmental changes have different impacts on their lives. Climate change is a global crisis that is affecting environmental and women's health. Environmental changes are affecting women's health in different ways. Environmental changes are affecting women's health in different ways. Environmental changes are affecting women's health in different ways.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Environmental crisis, climate change, gender equality, women's health.</p> <p><b>Methodology</b></p> <p>A questionnaire is an empirical instrument that consists of a list of questions or other types of prompts that permit to collect information from a specific, representative population. A questionnaire is a list of standardized questions and open-ended questions. The data collected from a questionnaire can be both qualitative and quantitative in nature. A questionnaire can be used to collect data from a large number of people. It is a simple and easy-to-use instrument. It can be used to collect data from a large number of people. It is a simple and easy-to-use instrument.</p> <p><b>However, unlike the West, the opposition between masculinity and femininity, and masculinity and femininity, is not as clear-cut as in the West. In the West, the opposition between masculinity and femininity, and masculinity and femininity, is not as clear-cut as in the West. In the West, the opposition between masculinity and femininity, and masculinity and femininity, is not as clear-cut as in the West.</b></p> <p><b>Notes and citations</b></p> <p>Agarwal and van der Grinten (2003) have argued that women's health is not only a matter of environmental degradation but also a matter of social justice. They argue that women's health is not only a matter of environmental degradation but also a matter of social justice. They argue that women's health is not only a matter of environmental degradation but also a matter of social justice.</p>
5.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Ritika Choudhary (2021/718)</li> <li>2) Sadgi Gangwar (2021/237)</li> </ol>	<p>The Environmental Impact Of Fast Fashion: A Sociological Perspective</p>	Dr. M. Kamminthang	<p><a href="#">Enviro Impact of Fast Fashion.docx</a></p>



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	3) Sanskriti Shaw (2021/1679)			<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MIRANDA HOUSE</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SOCIOLOGY OF ENVIRONMENT PROJECT</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TITLE</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF FAST FASHION: A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE</b></p> <p>Submitted by: Ritika Choudhary (2021/719) Sudgi Gangwar (2021/237) Sanskriti Shaw (2021/1679)</p> <p>Submitted for Indian and environmental sustainability. It contributes to the ongoing discourse on how we can design the negative consequences of the industry.</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Objectives and Aims of the Project</b></p> <p><b>Methodology</b></p> <p><b>Key Findings</b></p> <p><b>Conclusions</b></p> <p><b>References</b></p>
6.	1) Akanksha Singh (2021/447)	Stubble Burning In India	Dr. M. Kammint hang	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>RESEARCH PROJECT</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>STUBBLE BURNING IN INDIA</b></p> <p><b>INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p><b>OBJECTIVES</b></p> <p><b>CONCLUSIONS</b></p> <p><b>REFERENCES</b></p> <p><b>Environment of Ghaz</b></p>



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7.	<p>1) Astonish Baghel (2021/1693)</p> <p>2) Deeksha Verma (2021/384)</p> <p>3) Mereena Abraham (2021/1515)</p>	<p>Women And Environment - A Comparative Study Between Developing And Developed Countries</p>	<p>De. M. Kamintang</p>	<p><b><u>Women and Environment</u></b></p> <p><b>RESEARCH PROJECT</b> ASTONISH BAGHEL 2021/1693 DEEKSHA VERMA 2021/384 MEREENA ABRAHAM 2021/1515 FAREEDA FARIS 2021/142</p> <p><b>WOMEN AND ENVIRONMENT - A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b></p> <p><b>INTRODUCTION</b> The study explores how women and the environment is a complex and multifaceted subject that has gained significant attention in recent years. Environmental issues are becoming increasingly relevant as the world faces challenges such as climate change, resource depletion, and ecological degradation. Women, particularly in the context of the developed and the developing countries, play vital roles in shaping and responding to these environmental challenges. This comparative study aims to explore the intersection of gender and environmental issues, with a focus on the disparities and similarities between women's experiences and contributions in the developed and developing countries. Women in both settings play crucial roles in safeguarding, maintaining, and being affected by environmental change.</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVES</b> The study primarily lies in understanding the women's experiences and contributions to environmental sustainability across different regions for developed and developing countries. The project explores the roles of women in environmental conservation, policy-making, and education in developing and developed countries. By comparing disparities, it aims to gain insight into effective gender-inclusive environmental practices. This comparative study seeks to assess the impact of gender on environmental sustainability.</p> <p><b>JUSTIFICATION FOR THE PROJECT</b> The project addresses the pressing issue of environmental gender and environmental disparities in developing and the developed countries. Despite women's integral role in environmental development, there is a lack of comprehensive research on how women experience these issues with their environmental contributions and vulnerabilities. This study aims to elucidate these dynamics, identifying challenges hindering women's active participation in environmental conservation in both settings. By acknowledging the nuanced differences, the project seeks to address gender-specific environmental issues.</p> <p>In developing countries, the majority of women don't own land and farm, they are usually the ones who spend most of their time working on the farm &amp; tend the household. This responsibility automatically leads them to have more about the environment. While men are also involved, they often have their focus on agriculture to get more and women are left with the task of taking care of everything. With their direct connection with nature they have more about the soil, climate, trees, water and other resources than they do in other fields. This makes a culture of preservation and conservation of environment at a lower cost as well as ensure that the future generations can still get their needs available from the environment and to avoid the country's overpopulation.</p> <p>Despite their regular interaction and dependence on the environment, women have less access to and control over their resources. In addition, for instance, due to the nature of women's work as mothers, caregivers, providers and maintainers of other than others, taking the part of a participant of all work of women in this business remains invisible and informal. This women's budget and employment role of women is more of a constant throughout her life cycle, mostly an underutilization of the domestic sphere and unpaid work that her contribution of the economic and accepted by that women provide to the environmental sector. Since women's work with regards to the environment is often not recognized as the developing countries, it also affects their representation and participation in various related to environmental decision-making.</p> <p>A study was conducted in Ecuador, a developing country, to understand the participation of women in the environmental decision-making process. Ecuador, an ecologically and culturally diverse country is situated in South America. It is known for being one of the leading countries in Latin America in terms of sustainable environmental practices. It has also made significant progress in recognizing women's rights and government policies on gender issues. Yet, despite the legislative process, women are subjected to more discrimination than men, particularly in distribution of household roles in the Ecuadorian making process. Since 1990's, there have been official and legislative made to link gender and environmental issues. This step was taken to help organizations working with communities to grasp the importance of gender and carry out gender studies to extend women's management at the community level. But it was noted that there were challenges in addressing gender in environmental programs, one of the reasons being that women's participation in the decision-making process was the primary of environmental management. Various initiatives that were conducted revealed that one of the primary challenges that affected women's participation in the decision-making process was the prevalence of traditional gender roles and norms. This finding raises the call and asks that some minor rights to acknowledge women and women report faced to their subordination to men. A similar case was also witnessed in the Philippines where women faced a lot of obstacles mainly because of the male-dominated culture.</p> <p>The research will involve a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, including interviews, case studies, and content analysis. Data will be collected from a diverse range of regions in the Third World and First World, ensuring a broad representation of experiences and perspectives. The field sites will include areas of the metropolitan areas and rural and urban areas in the First World countries as well as the rural and urban areas in the developing countries. To the extent possible, environmentally sound locations were used to ensure the gender-environment issues across these areas. To ensure the gender-environment issues across the globe, additional regions were selected from different geographical regions such as the United Kingdom, USA, Mexico, the United States Department of Energy, United States Education, Science and Culture Department (DOW/ESC), and in some instances where the field sites were not accessible. The comparative approach will allow us to draw meaningful insights and recommendations for learning gender on environmental sustainability.</p> <p><b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b></p> <p><b>WOMEN AND ENVIRONMENT: DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b> In developing countries the relationship of women and environment is linked to the livelihood process in rural areas. Women in developing countries play a crucial role in managing natural resources in family and community levels and are more affected by environmental degradation. Environmental issues in the rural areas include water, soil, forests, and agricultural lands. The various case studies ranging from India to Chile, Argentina and Guyana focus on the impact of environmental degradation on the role of women in rural and peri-urban in sustainable development.</p> <p>In developing countries, women are primarily responsible with the management and conservation of resources for their families. They spend large amounts of time collecting and using water, fuel and fodder, ensuring access to food and managing land for food and agricultural income. Women play a significant role in ensuring children, the elderly and the sick, are well-cared, ensuring their welfare.</p> <p>Women's empowerment and increased knowledge about the environment makes them an important figure in coping with environmental issues. Women's involvement in natural resource management is linked to their participation in the political process, which makes them a strong force for environmental change. Empowering women, lowering their ill health, ill employment rates and killing more women than men equally in regions where to address these gender equality.</p> <p>In First, women often participate in food production and family farming, so they do not generally benefit directly from their labor. Their work is considered to be a subsistence activity. Women in the Caribbean have always been associated with agriculture and do have access to land ownership. However, women still do not have the same access to technology as men and generally have smaller plots of land. The dependence on natural resources for survival is common among women living in rural communities in the Third World. It has been reported that environmental issues that are dependent on natural resources, such as water, soil, forests, and agricultural lands, are often managed by women. This makes women have to understand the environment and their surroundings. The dependency women have on natural resources, such as their responsibilities, makes a specific sense that may be different from the men's. The men's main focus is on the land so that they can use the land to produce and sell and women in these positions rather than simply working as the land as a woman with a primary role. With the development of more technology over the years, there has been a shift to more men's activities, however, not many their access to the land is increasing. This shift, however, women believe it has been perceived that with the development of more technology to make themselves, men and women women will be dependent on the resources the husband by farming, especially during the husband's policy regime in Latin America, with the increasing use of capital, women have been the first generation that may not have the best farming labor and not likely to organize, raising the costs "Maintenance of responsibility" is one such a critical thing could have a greater impact on women because the land they have will be negatively affected.</p> <p>One of the common themes among the countries mentioned above and the developing countries is gender in the context of women. In both rural and urban areas, women's contributions to environmental issues are often less visible and undervalued. This is particularly evident in the context of environmental decision-making processes. There is a clear need to address this gender inequality in environmental decision-making processes. This is not a gender issue that is limited to the developing countries but a global issue that affects women's rights and equality in all regions.</p> <p><b>CONCLUSION</b> The research project highlights the importance of women's participation in environmental decision-making processes. It emphasizes the need for gender-inclusive approaches to environmental management and conservation. The study identifies the challenges women face in participating in environmental decision-making and offers recommendations for addressing these challenges. The research also highlights the need for further research on the role of women in environmental conservation and sustainability.</p>
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**Programme: BA (Programme) Sociology**  
**Semester: I**  
**Course: An Invitation to Sociology (UPC: 2302201101), Semester I, July-November, 2023**  
**Course Code: 22501**

S. No	Name of the Student	Project Title	Supervised by	Relevant Documentation
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1	<p>1) Asawari Ramotra (2023/213)</p> <p>2) Asra Zakeeya (2023/228)</p> <p>3) Dolly Kumar (2023/377)</p> <p>4) Niveditha Nair (2023/867)</p> <p>5) Prashetha (2023/945)</p>	<p>How do caste-based identities intersect with socio economic factors to influence the educational experiences of SC, ST, and OBC students at one of the colleges of Delhi University?</p>	<p>Dr. M.Kamm inthang</p>	<p>This is a research paper titled "Caste and Educational Experiences in Delhi University". It discusses the intersection of caste-based identities and socio-economic factors on the educational experiences of SC, ST, and OBC students at Miranda House University of Delhi. The paper includes an abstract, introduction, and a section on the methodology.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> This research paper explores the intersection of caste-based identities and socio-economic factors on the educational experiences of SC, ST, and OBC students at Miranda House University of Delhi. The study aims to understand how these factors influence the academic performance, social interactions, and overall well-being of these students. The research is based on a qualitative approach, involving interviews with students and faculty members, and an analysis of institutional policies and practices. The findings suggest that caste-based identities and socio-economic factors significantly impact the educational experiences of these students, leading to disparities in academic performance and social interactions. The study also highlights the need for institutional interventions to address these issues and create a more inclusive and equitable educational environment for all students.</p> <p><b>Introduction:</b> The study of caste-based identities and socio-economic factors on the educational experiences of SC, ST, and OBC students is a complex and multifaceted issue. Caste-based identities have historically been a source of social stratification and discrimination in Indian society. This has led to the marginalization and exclusion of these groups from various social and economic opportunities. The educational system, which is supposed to be a platform for social mobility and upward mobility, often perpetuates these inequalities. This research aims to explore how these factors influence the educational experiences of these students and to identify the institutional factors that contribute to these disparities. The study is based on a qualitative approach, involving interviews with students and faculty members, and an analysis of institutional policies and practices. The findings suggest that caste-based identities and socio-economic factors significantly impact the educational experiences of these students, leading to disparities in academic performance and social interactions. The study also highlights the need for institutional interventions to address these issues and create a more inclusive and equitable educational environment for all students.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> The research is based on a qualitative approach, involving interviews with students and faculty members, and an analysis of institutional policies and practices. The study is based on a qualitative approach, involving interviews with students and faculty members, and an analysis of institutional policies and practices. The study is based on a qualitative approach, involving interviews with students and faculty members, and an analysis of institutional policies and practices.</p>
2.	<p>1) Aditi Prakash (2023/42)</p> <p>2) Dhruwika (2023/336)</p> <p>3) Shreya Kasera (2023/1209)</p> <p>4) Shruti Khandelwal (2023/1229)</p> <p>5) Zainab Nazki (2023/1512)</p>	<p>Impact of Social Media on Social Relationships</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kammint hang</p>	<p><b>SOCIOLOGY PROJECT</b> TOPIC: IMPACTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS</p> <p>Submitted to: Dr. M. Kammint hang</p> <p><b>Introduction</b></p> <p>Social relationships have been significantly impacted by the influence of social media, which has become an integral part of our daily lives. This research project aims to explore the impact of social media on social relationships, focusing on the ways in which it has changed the nature of our interactions and the quality of our relationships. The study is based on a qualitative approach, involving interviews with students and faculty members, and an analysis of institutional policies and practices. The findings suggest that social media has both positive and negative impacts on social relationships. On the one hand, it has facilitated communication and connection between people who would otherwise be isolated. On the other hand, it has led to the erosion of trust and the spread of misinformation, which can have a detrimental impact on social relationships. The study also highlights the need for individuals to be mindful of their social media usage and to take steps to protect their privacy and security.</p> <p><b>Rationale</b></p> <p>Social media has become an integral part of our daily lives, impacting how we communicate and interact with each other. While it has undoubtedly brought us closer together in some ways, there are also potential negative impacts on our social relationships. This research project aims to explore the ways in which social media has impacted social relationships, focusing on the ways in which it has changed the nature of our interactions and the quality of our relationships. The study is based on a qualitative approach, involving interviews with students and faculty members, and an analysis of institutional policies and practices. The findings suggest that social media has both positive and negative impacts on social relationships. On the one hand, it has facilitated communication and connection between people who would otherwise be isolated. On the other hand, it has led to the erosion of trust and the spread of misinformation, which can have a detrimental impact on social relationships. The study also highlights the need for individuals to be mindful of their social media usage and to take steps to protect their privacy and security.</p> <p><b>Hypothesis</b></p> <p>The hypothesis of this research is that the use of social media will have a positive impact on social relationships, leading to increased communication and connection between people who would otherwise be isolated. The study is based on a qualitative approach, involving interviews with students and faculty members, and an analysis of institutional policies and practices. The findings suggest that social media has both positive and negative impacts on social relationships. On the one hand, it has facilitated communication and connection between people who would otherwise be isolated. On the other hand, it has led to the erosion of trust and the spread of misinformation, which can have a detrimental impact on social relationships. The study also highlights the need for individuals to be mindful of their social media usage and to take steps to protect their privacy and security.</p>



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<p>3.</p>	<p>1) Somya Khandelwa (2023/1287) 2) Anukrati Shukla (2023/167) 3) Avni Tyagi (2023/241) 4) Indu Yadav (2023/459) 5) Ritu (2023/1067)</p>	<p>Gender Inequality</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kammit hang</p>	<p><b>SOCIOLOGY</b></p> <p><b>TOPIC - GENDER INEQUALITY</b></p> <p>PROGRAMME NAME - BA PROGRAMME SEMESTER - FIRST PAPER NAME : AN INVITATION TO SOCIOLOGY NAMES OF THE GROUP MEMBERS : 1. SOMYA KHANDELWA - 2023-1287 2. ANUKRATI SHUKLA - 2023/167 3. AVNI TYAGI - 2023-241 4. INDU YADAV - 2023-459 5. RITU - 2023-1067</p> <p><b>RATIONALE</b></p> <p>Gender inequality is the social phenomenon in which people are not treated equally on basis of sex. Gender inequality weakens women, lowers pay in many areas such as health, education and business life, not involved in decision-making.</p> <p>There are due to-</p> <p><b>Lack of awareness among women</b></p> <p>One the major causes of sexual inequality is lack of awareness among women about their rights and their ability to achieve equality. This lack of awareness is due to the prevailing cultural and social norms which dictate that women should be submissive to men. It is important to break down these barriers and help become more aware of their rights so that they can demand equality.</p> <p><b>Social customs, beliefs and practices:</b></p> <p>The norms of society, customs and cultural practices play a big role in keeping women at lower places in the society regarding their opportunities which are generally provided to men, who are considered the dominant ones to look.</p> <p><b>Job segregation</b></p> <p>In most of the societies it is believed that a certain job can be done by only men. Not only other gender which results in unemployment in other gender.</p> <p>Lack of legal protection- many women don't have legal protection against domestic violence or economic violence. There's also lack of legal protection against harassment in the workplace, at school, or public place. These places that could and would push for male dominance that compromise that limit the girls.</p> <p><b>Lack of Religious Freedom:</b></p> <p>There are also discrimination based on marriage, there are certain religions where women are not allowed to - Subramanya Temple in Kerala. When there is marriage there women in forced to change her religion. However, articles 25-28 of the Indian constitution guarantee freedom of religion here we can see violation of woman's Right.</p> <p><b>INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>Social inequality is due to the disparities and discrimination based on gender, impacting various aspects of life such as social, economic, and political opportunities. It often results in unequal treatment and limited access to resources for individuals based on their gender, predominantly affecting women. This issue is complex and manifests in different forms worldwide, highlighting the importance of addressing and challenging these inequities.</p> <p><b>EXAMPLES OF SEXUAL INEQUALITY:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender Pay Gap: Women, on average, earn less than men for the same work, reflecting a persistent economic inequality.</li> <li>Underrepresentation in Leadership Roles: Women are often underrepresented in executive and leadership positions, limiting their influence and decision-making power in various industries.</li> <li>Gender-Based Violence: Disproportionate rates of violence, including domestic violence and sexual assault, are experienced by women globally, highlighting a significant form of gender-based inequality.</li> <li>Unequal Access to Education: In certain regions, girls may have barriers to education, limiting their opportunities for personal and professional development compared to boys.</li> <li>Unequal Reproductive Rights: Restrictions on reproductive rights and healthcare access can disproportionately affect women, impacting their autonomy and decision-making regarding their own bodies and health.</li> </ol> <p><b>METHODOLOGY</b></p> <p>This research project identifies a comprehensive methodology that includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Literature Review:</b> Conducting a thorough review of academic research and reports to understand the historical context, key theories, and existing findings.</li> <li><b>Qualitative Analysis:</b> Utilizing interviews, focus groups, and case studies to explore the lived experiences and perspectives of individuals affected by gender inequality.</li> <li><b>Quantitative Analysis:</b> Employing statistical methods to analyze large-scale data sets, identifying trends, correlations, and disparities across different demographics.</li> <li><b>Policy Analysis:</b> Examining current policies, laws, and institutional frameworks to assess their effectiveness in addressing gender inequality and identifying areas for improvement.</li> <li><b>Comparative Analysis:</b> Investigating gender inequality across different countries and cultures to understand the influence of socio-cultural factors and to identify best practices.</li> </ol> <p>The following list of references is provided for your information:</p> <p>1. <b>Gender Inequality:</b> A comprehensive overview of the concept, its historical roots, and its impact on society. Includes key theories, research questions, and a list of relevant literature.</p> <p>2. <b>Gender Inequality:</b> A detailed analysis of the economic and social consequences of gender inequality, including the gender pay gap and the underrepresentation of women in leadership roles.</p> <p>3. <b>Gender Inequality:</b> A critical examination of the cultural and social norms that perpetuate gender inequality, with a focus on the role of religion and tradition.</p> <p>4. <b>Gender Inequality:</b> A comparative study of gender inequality across different countries and cultures, highlighting the influence of socio-cultural factors.</p> <p>5. <b>Gender Inequality:</b> A policy analysis of current measures to address gender inequality, including the impact of laws and institutional frameworks.</p> <p>6. <b>Gender Inequality:</b> A case study of a specific organization or industry, exploring the lived experiences of individuals affected by gender inequality.</p> <p>7. <b>Gender Inequality:</b> A quantitative analysis of large-scale data sets, identifying trends and correlations in gender inequality across different demographics.</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>1) Simran (2023/1253) 2) Anand Kumari (2023/1587) 3) Ayushi Abha Sharma (2023/247) 4) Khushi (2023/582)</p>	<p>Cause and Effects of Human Migration</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kammit hang</p>	<p><b>(PROJECT WORK)</b> Miranda House UNIVERSITY OF DELHI</p> <p>Semester: First (Bachelor of Arts) Project Title: Cause and effects of Human Migration Name of Student: I/MS. Simran / I/MS. Anand Kumari / I/MS. Ayushi Abha Sharma / I/MS. Khushi Roll number: 120231253 / 120231587 / 12023247 / 12023582 Name of Project Guide: Dr. M. Kammit hang Name of Institution: Miranda House, University of Delhi</p> <p><b>HUMAN MIGRATION</b></p> <p><b>INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>Human migration is when people move from one place to another. It's like when a family decides to live in a new town or country. People might move for different reasons, like finding better jobs, escaping problems, or just wanting a different life. It's similar to how ants fly to warmer places in winter. Sometimes, people move temporarily, and sometimes it's permanent. Migration has happened throughout history, shaping how societies and cultures develop. It's a bit like people exploring new places and taking their lives in different parts of the world.</p> <p>Human migration can be driven by various factors, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Economic Factors:</b> People often move to find better job opportunities, higher wages, or improved living standards.</li> <li><b>Social Factors:</b> Migration can be influenced by social factors such as education, marriage, or the desire for a better opportunity.</li> <li><b>Political Factors:</b> Conflict, persecution, or political instability can force people to leave their homes and seek safety elsewhere.</li> <li><b>Environmental Factors:</b> Natural disasters, climate change, or environmental changes can lead to migration as people seek more sustainable living conditions.</li> <li><b>Demographic Factors:</b> Changes in population, such as overpopulation or decreasing birth rates, can contribute to migration patterns.</li> <li><b>Technological Advancements:</b> Improved transportation and communication can make migration more accessible, connecting people across long distances.</li> <li><b>Cultural Factors:</b> People may migrate to experience different cultures, languages, or to be part of a specific community.</li> <li><b>Healthcare Factors:</b> Concerns about health and access to healthcare can drive migration, especially in search of better medical facilities. These factors often interact, and individuals or communities may be influenced by a combination of them when deciding to migrate.</li> </ol> <p><b>EFFECTS OF MIGRATION</b></p> <p><b>Brain Drain:</b> If skilled individuals leave, it can result in a loss of talent and expertise, known as "brain drain."</p>



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				<p><b>2. Cultural Change:</b> Migration may influence the culture and traditions of the source region, as people take their customs elsewhere.</p> <p><b>3. Regional Growth:</b> Migration contributes to the economic growth of the destination area, potentially impacting local resources and infrastructure.</p> <p><b>4. Cultural Diversity:</b> Migrants bring different customs, languages, and traditions, enriching the cultural tapestry of the destination region.</p> <p><b>5. Economic Impact:</b> Migration can stimulate the economy by bringing in diverse skillsets and contributing to consumer demand.</p> <p><b>6. Social Challenges:</b> Integrative challenges and cultural clashes may arise, requiring efforts to foster social cohesion and understanding.</p> <p><b>7. Global Interconnectedness:</b> Migration can form diaspora communities that maintain connections with their home countries, influencing global relations.</p> <p><b>8. Resilience:</b> Migrants often send remittances back to their home countries, providing financial support for their families and contributing to the local economy. The effects of migration are complex and depend on various factors, including the scale, reasons for migration, and the adaptability of both source and destination regions.</p> <p><b>RATIONALE</b></p> <p>The present aim of analyzing the root causes behind the migration that why people are forced to migrate and what are the different factors responsible. This present also explores the concept of migration, and its causes and effects, with a glance on international migration. Various journal articles, reports, and policy documents are reviewed to address the complexities concerning the concept and key results of migration. The paper indicates that migration is not only a confined concept, but migration research has revealed in different outcomes. It is mainly affected by political, socio-economic, and political factors associated with the origin and host countries. Similarly, scholars have been asking the question, "who is migrant?" for decades without a definite answer. It is also important to consider "what values support after migrants attain host country citizenship?" would they continue to be migrants. The level of "cultural change" or "blend" This paper contributes to expanding our knowledge and broadening our understanding of the concept of migration and key issues associated with it. It also serves as a base for further discussion.</p>	<p><b>STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM</b></p> <p>Migration is an age-old human activity, driven by a diverse intensity of factors. While some individuals migrate voluntarily seeking better opportunities, others are compelled to leave their homes due to varied pressures. This part of the project aims to explore the spectrum of forced migration, investigating the factors that prompt people to migrate and those that shape the destination of migration. People are forced to migrate from one place to another due to a combination of push and pull factors. Push factors are conditions that drive individuals or groups away from their current location, while pull factors attract them to a new destination. The reasons for migration are diverse and can be categorized into economic, social, political, environmental, and demographic factors.</p> <p><b>Case Studies: Examining Regional Migration</b></p> <p><b>India:</b> The Modi era has witnessed substantial forced migration due to conflict in Syria, Iraq, and Yemen. The pull factors include economic opportunities in the Gulf countries and stability in India for the Indian diaspora.</p> <p><b>Global Studies:</b> Factors leading to migration are diverse. Global American economic recession and instability. The United States as a prominent destination, offering economic opportunities and stability.</p> <p><b>Key Takeaway:</b> The push factors like job losses and environmental instability, economic migration and political challenges. It leads to a comprehensive understanding of migration patterns and outcomes.</p> <p><b>The Role of Policy and Global Governance</b></p> <p><b>International Policy:</b> International migration policies significantly impact the pattern of migration. Stringent policies can deter migration, while lenient policies may encourage it. Developing countries' policies and the existing migration policies in the host countries provide suitable results.</p> <p><b>Global Governance:</b> Globalization and global policies require addressing forced migration. Initiatives like the Global Compact on Migration aim to foster international cooperation and responsibility towards migrants. The challenges associated with forced migration.</p> <p>Forced migration is a complex global challenge requiring comprehensive understanding and collaborative solutions. By examining the push and pull factors of forced migration, we gain insights into the intricate web of circumstances that drive people from their homes and shape their future in destination.</p>
5.	<p>1) Manvi Yadav (2023/720)</p> <p>2) Meha (2023/731)</p> <p>3) Gunjan (2023/418)</p> <p>4) Pravallika (2023/301)</p> <p>5) Gayathri Methra (2023/737)</p>	Pollution in Delhi	De. M. Kammint hang	<p><b>PRODUCTION "POLLUTION IN DELHI"</b> NAME OF DEMONSTRATOR: NEELI YADAV MBA, GUWAHATI, INDIA INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY GUWAHATI</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Delhi, the capital city of India, has been grappling with severe pollution for many years. The city is often ranked as one of the most polluted cities in the world, leading to significant health issues for its residents. The main sources of pollution in Delhi include vehicular emissions, industrial activities, construction dust, and agricultural burning in neighboring states. The high levels of air pollution in Delhi have led to a surge in respiratory problems and other health issues for the city's inhabitants. The government has implemented various measures to address the issue, such as introducing odd-even car regulations, banning the use of coal in power plants, and promoting the use of public transportation. However, the problem persists, and urgent action is needed to tackle the pollution crisis in Delhi.</p> <p><b>INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>Delhi is a megacity in India, with the city considerably ranking among the most polluted cities in the world. The high levels of air pollution in Delhi have significant health impacts, with studies linking air pollution to respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, as well as increased mortality rates.</p> <p>Several factors contribute to air pollution in Delhi, including vehicular emissions, industrial activities, and agricultural burning. Additionally, several factors such as dust storms and weather patterns can exacerbate air pollution levels.</p> <p>Addressing air pollution in Delhi requires a comprehensive approach that involves both short-term and long-term solutions. Short-term solutions include measures such as enforcing stricter emission standards for vehicles, including industrial emissions.</p> <p>To gather information on air pollution in Delhi, various sources were consulted, including academic articles, news reports, and government reports. The World Air Quality Index website was also used to track real-time air quality data in Delhi.</p> <p>The sources were analyzed to identify the main causes of pollution in Delhi, as well as the health impacts and potential solutions. The information was then synthesized to provide a comprehensive overview of the issue and the steps that can be taken to address it.</p> <p>The methodology used in this response is based on a literature review approach, which involves collecting and analyzing existing information on a topic from various sources. While this approach has limitations, such as potential bias in the sources consulted, it provides a broad understanding of the issue and allows for the identification of key themes and trends.</p> <p><b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b></p> <p>To gather information on pollution in India, various sources were consulted, including academic articles, news reports, and government reports. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) website was also used to track real-time air and water quality data in different parts of the country.</p> <p>The sources were analyzed to identify the main causes of pollution in India, including industrial activities, transportation, agriculture, and waste management. The health impacts of pollution, such as respiratory diseases, cancer, and neurological disorders, were also examined. Additionally, the potential solutions to address pollution in India, including policy interventions, technological innovations, and public awareness campaigns, were explored.</p> <p>The information was then synthesized to provide a comprehensive overview of the issue and the steps that can be taken to address it. The methodology used in this response is based on a literature review approach, which involves collecting and analyzing existing information on a topic from various sources. While this approach</p>	<p>and implementing temporary measures such as banning open activities during high pollution periods.</p> <p>Long-term solutions involve addressing underlying factors such as increasing public transportation infrastructure, promoting cleaner energy sources, and reducing reliance on fossil fuels. Additionally, addressing agricultural practices and promoting sustainable farming methods can help reduce the impact of crop burning on air quality.</p> <p>The issue of air pollution in Delhi requires urgent attention and action from both government and citizens. It is crucial to prioritize investments in sustainable infrastructure and enforce strict measures to bring about a more sustainable and healthier environment for all.</p> <p><b>STATEMENT OF PROBLEM</b></p> <p>A report by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, India, in 1977, reviewed the environmental situation in Delhi over concerns of deteriorating conditions. Air pollution was one of the areas of concern identified in that study. It was estimated that about 2000 metric tons of air pollutants were emitted everyday in Delhi, with major contributors from vehicular pollution (74%), followed by construction from power plants (12%). There was a rising trend from 1962 to 1977 as measured by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). The concentration of carbon monoxide from vehicular emissions in 1980 increased an increase of 100% over the index observed in 1950, and again it rose in vehicular pollution. The particulates had concentrations appeared to be in control. The area attributable to the leaching of petrol and expenditure on fuel burning and diesel units. Delhi has the highest number of small-scale industries in India that contribute to 10% of air pollution along with other industrial units.</p> <p><b>RESEARCH GOALS</b></p> <p>has limitations, such as potential bias in the sources consulted, it provides a broad understanding of the issue and allows for the identification of key themes and trends. The methodology of Delhi has been examined in detail. Based on an in-depth report of committees. Studies highlight the disproportionate burden on marginalized populations, exploring how socio-economic factors intersect with pollution levels. Additionally, research delves into the role of government policies, urban planning, and industries in shaping environmental responses. Community perceptions, actions, and collective efforts are examined, shedding light on the intersection between social structures and environmental challenges in the context of Delhi's pollution crisis.</p> <p><b>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b></p> <p>To analyze pollution in Delhi, data from the CPCB website was used to track real-time air quality data in the city. The data showed that Delhi experiences high levels of particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) pollution, with PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> levels often exceeding the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) set by the government.</p> <p>The sources of pollution in Delhi were identified as industrial activities, transportation, agriculture, and waste management. The city has a large number of industries, particularly in the manufacturing and construction sectors, which contribute to air pollution. Transportation is another major source of pollution, with a high number of vehicles on the roads and inadequate public transport infrastructure. Agricultural practices, such as stubble burning in nearby states, also contribute to air pollution in Delhi. Waste management is another challenge, with inadequate facilities for waste disposal leading to open burning of garbage.</p> <p>The health impacts of pollution in Delhi are significant, with respiratory diseases, cancer, and neurological disorders being common among the population. Children and the elderly are particularly vulnerable to the effects of pollution.</p> <p>To address pollution in Delhi, various solutions have been proposed, including policy interventions such as the implementation of the Clean Air Act and the</p>

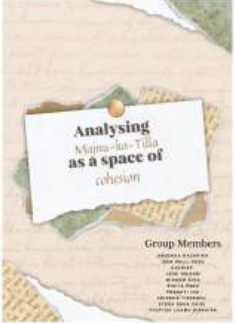


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Semester: I

Course: Introduction to Sociological Research I (UPC: 2302101103), Semester I, July- November 2023.

Course Code: 22530

S. No	Name of the Student	Project Title	Supervised by	Relevant Documentation
1	1) Anushka Hazarika (2023/173) 2) Isha Palli Pegu (2023/468) 3) Kashish (2023/551) 4) Loisi Hoisam (2023/670) 5) Miggom Kina (2023/739) 6) Nikita Pegu (2023/838) 7) Pragati Jha (2023/927) 8) Snigdha Tibrewal (2023/1284) 9) Syeda Shua Zaidi (2023/1369)	Analyzing Majnu-Ka-Tilla As A Space Of Cohesion	Dr. M.Kamm inthang And Dr. Ritika Gulyani	<p><a href="#">Analyzing Majnu-Ka-Tilla As A Space Of Cohesion</a></p>  <p>Abstract</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Group Members</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>References</p>





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	10) Thupten Lhamu Dirkhipa (2023/1413)			
2	<p>1) Ashveen Kaur (2023/225)</p> <p>2) Irijaya Dash (2023/462)</p> <p>3) Nandini Das (2023/795)</p> <p>4) Panna Singhal (2023/892)</p> <p>5) Rhea Arora (2023/1040)</p> <p>6) Shubhani Kant (2023/1238)</p> <p>7) Srishti Sinha (2023/1313)</p> <p>8) Hiya Paul (2023/454)</p> <p>9) Devanshi Panwar</p>	<p>Introduction to Sociological Research Project Report 'Pink Tax: The Persistence of Gender Price Disparity'</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kamintang And Dr. Ritika Gulyani</p>	<p><b><u>Pink Tax</u></b></p> <p><b>Introduction to Sociological Research Project Report: 'Pink Tax: The Persistence of Gender Price Disparity'</b></p> <p><b>Research:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ashveen Kaur - 2023/225</li> <li>2. Irijaya Dash - 2023/462</li> <li>3. Nandini Das - 2023/795</li> <li>4. Panna Singhal - 2023/892</li> <li>5. Rhea Arora - 2023/1040</li> <li>6. Shubhani Kant - 2023/1238</li> <li>7. Srishti Sinha - 2023/1313</li> <li>8. Hiya Paul - 2023/454</li> <li>9. Devanshi Panwar - 2023/1364</li> <li>10. Arshiya Bhatia - 2023/234</li> </ol> <p><b>INDEX:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction</li> <li>2. Rationale</li> <li>3. Statement of the Problem</li> <li>4. Hypothesis</li> <li>5. Methodology</li> <li>6. Literature Review</li> <li>7. Data Analysis</li> <li>8. Conclusion</li> <li>9. References</li> <li>10. Appendix I</li> <li>11. Appendix II</li> <li>12. Appendix III</li> <li>13. Appendix IV</li> </ol> <p><b>RATIONALE</b></p> <p>Advocates for gender equality and consumer rights often call for increased awareness of the pink tax, and some have urged companies to reevaluate their pricing strategies to eliminate this form of gender-based discrimination. In various regions, there have been discussions and initiatives aimed at addressing and reducing the impact of the pink tax on consumers. As women who will soon enter and spend their personal incomes on goods and services, we found this topic intriguing and wanted to research more about the origins of these unfair price standards and how most women are affected but unaware about it. As all women are experiencing gender-based price discrimination knowingly or unknowingly, this research becomes an opportunity for us to learn more about the pink tax.</p> <p>The concept of the pink tax raises awareness among consumers about the potential biases in pricing structures. When people become aware of these disparities, they may be more likely to question and challenge them, fostering a sense of consumer empowerment. The pink tax is rooted in societal norms and stereotypes regarding gender roles and expectations. Examining this issue allows for a deeper exploration of how these norms are reinforced and perpetuated through economic practices. It prompts discussions about challenging and changing these norms. The pink tax has economic implications for individuals and households. Women, on average, may end up paying more for products and services over their lifetime, impacting their financial well-being.</p> <p><b>INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>The pink tax is an extra amount that women pay solely as consumers for products and services that are similar or equal in merit to men's products. The pink tax is gender-specific pricing on women's goods, contributes to the disproportionate financial burden that women face in all sectors. The pink tax isn't an actual government tax, it is a form of discriminatory pricing that inflates the cost of goods marketed to women. The name "pink tax" is derived from the association of the color pink with traditional femininity. Critics argue that this pricing discrepancy reflects and perpetuates gender-based stereotypes, reinforcing the idea that products designed for women are inherently more valuable or luxurious.</p> <p>The California Senate Committee on Industry and Senate Select Committee on Women, Work &amp; Families stated in 2020 that California women pay on average of about \$2,381 more, for the same goods and services, than men per year. That can add up to about \$18,000 in pink tax throughout a woman's life. These include soap, lotion, razor blades and deodorants that are marketed differently to women and men. The strategy adopted by most brands, which contributes to this price gap is the "pink or or pink it" strategy in which products are made similar to pink color and sold at a higher price without much or any difference in the product. Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that in of 2020, women who worked full time earned just 82% of what a man earned. Due to the pink tax, as women spend more on consumables, their purchasing power gets hindered significantly.</p> <p><b>STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM</b></p> <p>The pink tax, which has imposed an additional economic burden on women every time a woman is, is essentially discriminatory but it is not against the law in India and many other nations. The unfair pricing has not only charged women's purchasing power, even for smaller items and necessities like gum which has traditionally started the history of the tax and benefited with full price (same quality) to gender-based marketing. Women are also likely to spend more, in proportion to their salaries, than men do, as the average single woman pays more in housing, health care and apparel and services than a man of living, family size and other factors. Factors such as pay gaps, as well as unequal spending and saving, all result in that wealth inequality between women and men. Such problems might be treated if we raise problems in the Indian's discourse but they may not be the global economic structure, at large. While other governments have taken action to end the practice of "pink tax," India is yet to do so.</p>



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	(2023/1564) 10) Aitreya Biswas (2023/234)			
3.	<p>1) Garvita Keshari (2023/403)</p> <p>2) Sagarika Ghosh (2023/1098)</p> <p>3) Anshita Singh (2023/158)</p> <p>4) Shalini Singh Dangi (2023/1169)</p> <p>5) Khushboo Nayak (2023/571)</p> <p>6) Deepali (2023/315)</p> <p>7) Saloni Sharma (2023/1118)</p> <p>8) Palak Dhingra (2023/881)</p>	Pink Ticket Scheme : A Gateway To Women Empowerment	Dr. M. Kammitang And Dr. Ritika Gulyani	<p><a href="#">Pink Ticket Scheme</a></p>  



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	<p>9) Mansi Jaiswal (2023/713)</p> <p>10) Gamini Chaudhary (2023/396)</p>			
4.	<p>1) Amitoj kaur (2023/80)</p> <p>2) Anjali Antil (2023/119)</p> <p>3) Anshul (2023/163)</p> <p>4) Nikita Choudhary (2023/836)</p> <p>5) Pratiksha Ingle (2023/950)</p> <p>6) Ritika Choudhary (2023/1058)</p> <p>7) Sharanya Thakur (2023/1556)</p> <p>8) Sneha Gogoi (2023/1270)</p>	Shining Light On Mental Health	Dr. M. Kammint hang And Dr. Ritika Gulyani	<p><a href="#"><u>Shining Light on Mental Health</u></a></p>



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	<p>9) Tanushree Rajkumari (2023/1400)</p> <p>10) Tripti Jain (2023/1417)</p>			<p>symbolic interactionism and conflict theory, underscore societal influences on mental health perceptions. Recognition and education play a vital role in dismantling stigmas, enabling improved support from caregivers and society. Mental health ecosystems to succeed for fostering a healthier, judgment-free environment, emphasizing its impact on social relations. Notably, public figures like Keanu Reeves advocate destigmatizing mental health, inspiring it to caring for one's brain and heart. Emily Dubler's pioneering study on suicide correlates rates across European countries with social characteristics, establishing a interlinking term on mental health. Overall, education and understanding are key to empowering individuals to support those dealing with mental health challenges effectively.</p> <p><b>Statement of the Problem</b></p> <p>In India, continued ignorance and lack of awareness on 'mental health' shaped various people's attitudes, orientation, behaviour and approaches to mental health. Individuals dealing with mental health disorders do not obtain effective treatment due to a lack of proper knowledge, the taboo affiliated with it, a lack of qualified experts, insufficient financing, and a low priority given in the national budget. With the prevalent "normal" understanding of mental health issues and a strong social stigma surrounding mental illness, India resulted in consisting of a large population suffering from untreated mental disorders. According to the World Health Organization, 5.6 crore Indians suffer from depression and 3.8 crore from anxiety disorders. Nearly 14% of India's population required active therapeutic interventions but about 70% to 80% of them receive no care, states the National Mental Health Survey conducted by NIMHANS in 2016.</p> <p>India is witnessing an emergency well beyond frightening figures, and it is crucial to acknowledge the actual gap in how the issue is addressed in our society, and try to provide clients with prompt mental health support in terms of acceptance and assistance.</p>
5.	<p>1) Devanshi (2023/329)</p> <p>2) Vishruti (2023/1488)</p> <p>3) Yakshi Nakwal (2023/1495)</p> <p>4) Soniya (2023/1299)</p>	Social Isolation - Beyond The Crowd	Dr. M. Kammint hang And Dr. Ritika Gulyani	<a href="#">Social Isolation</a>





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	<p>5) Rishika Gupta (2023/1054)</p> <p>6) Anjali Kashyap (2023/125)</p> <p>7) Suvashini Chakma (2023/1521)</p> <p>8) Shatakshi Rakesh (2023/1179)</p> <p>9) Phir Mawikim Pangkhua (2023/1522)</p> <p>10) Elihroni O Patton (2023/387)</p>			<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Project Report</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Title: Social Isolation – beyond the crowd</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Research Members:</b> Devanshi Vohra Yashvi Mahapatra Nandini Rishika Gupta Anjali Kashyap Suvashini Chakma Shatakshi Rakesh Phir Mawikim Pangkhua Elihroni O Patton</p> <p><b>Introduction:</b></p> <p>This project aims to address the issue of social isolation through multifaceted approach, focusing on its causes, consequences, and potential solutions.</p> <p>Across all the generations of the Indian society - teenagers, middle-aged or the elderly, there seems to be a rise in social confinement or social isolation. This is leading to adverse health consequences such as impaired executive function, accelerated cognitive decline, depression, poor sleep quality, terrible cardiovascular movement and impaired immunity at every stage of life.</p> <p>Social isolation is caused by multiple factors in an individual's life and there is no single event causing it which makes it difficult to avoid and address. Social connection is a fundamental human need, as essential to survive as food, water or shelter. Throughout history, our ability to rely on one another has been crucial to survival. Now, even in modern times, we human beings are biologically wired for social connection. Our brains have adapted to expect proximity to others. Our distant ancestors relied on others to help them meet their basic needs. Living in isolation, or outside the group, means having to fulfill the many difficult demands of survival on one's own. This requires far more effort and reduces one's chances of survival. Despite current advancements that now allow us to live without engaging with others (e.g., food-delivery, automation, remote entertainment), our biological need to connect remains.</p> <p>In India, this trend is dangerously picking up. Further, India has a strong social structure at its place. Joint families, strong bonding with neighbours and relatives, leisure time activities which strengthen the bond even stronger, grand and joint celebration of various festivals, visiting relatives in vacations and living there for a week or two, and many other practices were at place which creates an environment where "loneliness" could hardly be thinkable. Sadly, the things have</p> <p>changed in last few decades. Forget about social structure, even family and kin support. Nuclear family is the new reality. People are increasingly getting socially isolated and then gradually developing "loneliness" as an output.</p> <p>Not only the particular age groups, but the marginalised groups such as the LGBTQ and the marginal population also feel the lack of inclusiveness in the society and hence feel isolated.</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b></p> <p>The rapid growth in cases of social isolation is widely concerning. According to WHO, high-quality social connections are essential to our mental and physical health and our well-being and the effect of social isolation and loneliness on mortality is comparable to that of other well-established risk factors such as smoking, obesity, and physical inactivity.</p> <p>This research will focus on enlightening the causes and consequences of social isolation and how deeply it has affected the Indian Society.</p> <p><b>Statement of the Problem:</b></p> <p>This study aims to explore the factors and the related considerations that may lead to the emergence of social isolation.</p> <p><b>What?</b> Social isolation or loneliness that is being experienced within the society.</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Because in recent years there has been a rapid increase in such cases.</p> <p><b>Who?</b> People across all the generations, from teenagers to senior citizens are experiencing this loneliness.</p> <p><b>How?</b> By conducting a survey among people with the objective of finding out the causes of rapidly growing social isolation.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b></p> <p>A cross-sectional study will be conducted using a closed questionnaire method. The survey will be taken by people across every age group, middle to elderly in the margins, the able and the vulnerable. The responses of the survey will then be analysed in depth to find out the causes of social isolation in the modern world.</p> <p><b>Literature Review:</b></p> <p>Social Isolation or Social Exclusion is a widely concerning problem. It describes the absence of social contact and can lead to loneliness. It is a state of being cut off from social networks, which can be triggered by factors such as loss of mobility, unemployment, or health issues. Isolation can involve staying at home for lengthy periods of time, having no access to services or community involvement, and little or no communication with friends, family, and acquaintances.</p> <p>This research paper has used the following articles as research works as a source for secondary data.</p>
6.	<p>1) Anamika Kumawat (2023/87)</p> <p>2) Anisha Das (2023/108)</p>	<p>Cross-Cultural Adaptation: An Analysis Of Institutional Support Among</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kammint hang And Dr. Ritika Gulyani</p>	<p><a href="#">Cross-Cultural Adaptation.docx</a></p>



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	<p>3) Anushka (2023/169)</p> <p>4) Komal Kumari (2023/625)</p> <p>5) P Monika (2023/873)</p> <p>6) Raeesa Parveen (2023/1010)</p> <p>7) Riya Kumari (2023/1079)</p> <p>8) Riya Ranjan (2023/1080)</p> <p>9) Sikha Kumari (2023/1246)</p> <p>10) Shruti Kumari (2023/1230)</p>	<p>Undergraduates</p>		<div data-bbox="858 533 1161 898"> <h3>Cross –Cultural Adaptation: An analysis of Institutional support among undergrads</h3> </div> <div data-bbox="1177 533 1481 674"> <h4>RESEARCHERS</h4> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anushka Kumari</li> <li>Anshu Dha</li> <li>Amishi</li> <li>Komal Kumari</li> <li>P Monika</li> <li>Raeesa Parveen</li> <li>Riya Ranjan</li> <li>Riya Ranjan</li> <li>Sikha Kumari</li> <li>Shruti Kumari</li> </ul> </div> <div data-bbox="858 920 1161 1317"> <h3>INTRODUCTION</h3> <p>The globalized nature of education has led to an increasingly diverse student population in higher education institutions. As universities attract students from various cultural backgrounds, understanding the process of cross-cultural adaptation among undergraduates has become crucial.</p> <p>Cross-Cultural Adaptation: In the context of institutional support among undergraduates refers to the process through which students from diverse cultural backgrounds adjust to and effectively function within a university environment that comprises various cultural norms, values, and practices. This adjustment is influenced by the assistance, resources, and programs provided by educational institutions to help students navigate and succeed in unfamiliar situations during their undergraduate education.</p> <p>Given the high immigration rates among people from different cultures, there's a strong interest in how these institutions and students in adapting to diverse cultures. This study focuses on understanding how institutional support helps undergraduate adjust to novel cultural situations.</p> <p>Examples: learning the language of the new culture, learning the customs and practices of the new culture, learning the social codes for the new culture, learning how to access goods and services in the new culture, etc.</p> <p><b>Significance of the Study</b> Understanding the dynamics of cross-cultural adaptation and the impact of institutional support is vital for universities aiming to create inclusive and supportive environments. The findings of</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1177 920 1481 1317"> <p><b>Honeymoon Stage</b> In the Honeymoon Stage, individuals entering a new culture are initially captivated by the novelty of their surroundings, perceiving it as an exciting adventure. This phase is particularly pronounced in those in short-term stays, where the initial experiences can be defined by the initial euphoria. However, for those planning a longer-term relocation, the Honeymoon Stage eventually wanes, requiring some who may have expected it to wane.</p> <p><b>Frustration Stage</b> As the Honeymoon Stage gives way to the Frustration Stage, the initial joy dissipates, and individuals may experience heightened isolation and dissatisfaction. Foreigners who, remaining true</p> </div>
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# Miranda House UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

7	<p>1) Zainab khalil (2023/1511 )</p> <p>2) Srishti Singh (2023/1312 )</p> <p>3) Niranjana K V (2023/845)</p> <p>4) Shreya raj (2023/1214 )</p> <p>5) Sneha Das (2023/1269 )</p> <p>6) Vinaya Gopal (2023/1482 )</p> <p>7) Aastha Choudhary (2023/29)</p> <p>8) Kulsum Zahra (2023/641)</p> <p>9) Anishka Yadav (2023/112)</p> <p>10) Sakshi (2023/1102 )</p>	<p>Challenges Faced by Individuals Who Are Transgenders</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kamminthang And Dr. Ritika Gulyani</p>	<p><b>CHALLENGES FACED BY INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE TRANSGENDERS</b></p> <p>Research work:- Introduction to sociological research Submitted by :- 1. Zainab khalil 2. Srishti Singh 3. Niranjana K V 4. shreya raj 5. Sneha Das 6. Vinaya Gopal 7. Aastha choudhary 8. kulsum Zahra 9. Anishka yadav 10. Sakshi.</p> <p><b>Rationale :-</b> Gender identity refers to each person's deeply felt internal and individual experience of gender, which may or may not correspond with the sex assigned at birth including the personal sense of the body and other expressions of gender, including dress, speech and mannerisms. Trans people around the world are subjected to levels of violence and discrimination that offend the human conscience. In order to practice their right to recognition before the law, gender diverse and trans persons are often victims of non-violence in health-care settings such as forced psychiatric evaluations, unwanted surgeries, sterilization or other coercive medical procedures, often justified by discriminatory medical classifications. The project also focuses on troubles faced by transgenders in Indian context. Various articles were also referred to in order to have a clearer understanding of issues faced by transgenders.</p>	<p><b>Introduction:-</b> Transgender is an umbrella term for a person whose gender identity, gender expression or behavior does not conform to that typically associated with the sex to which they are assigned at birth. "Trans" is sometimes used as shorthand for "transgender". The trans community is incredibly diverse. This community encompasses a wide range of gender expressions, identities and experiences, challenging traditional binary understandings of gender. Understanding and acknowledging the transgender community requires a nuanced exploration of gender, social dynamics, and the struggles faced by transgender individuals. At its core, gender identity is a deeply personal and internal sense of one's own gender, which may not align with the social expectations based on assigned sex. The term "transgender" serves as an umbrella, encompassing identities such as transgender women and men, non-binary individuals, genderqueer people and other whose gender identity does not conform to conventional norms.</p> <p><b>Statement of the problem</b> Do individuals who are transgenders face challenges in different spheres of their lives? And if so, how are these challenges different from others?</p> <p><b>Methodology:-</b> Methodology can refer to the theoretical analysis of the methods appropriate to a field of study or to the body of methods and principles particular to a branch of knowledge. A research methodology involves specific techniques that are adapted in the research process to collect, assemble and evaluate data. It defines those tools that are used to gather relevant information in a specific research study. Surveys, questionnaires and interviews are the common tools of research. Methodology is always dependent on the subject and aims of the study as well as the facilities available. Information for this project has been gathered from various sources like: <b>Survey:</b> the collection of information from individuals through their responses to questions</p>
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<p><b>8.</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Aastha Singh (2023/31)</li> <li>2) Mubashhir a Naheed (2023/765)</li> <li>3) Sneha Prakash (2023/1275)</li> <li>4) Anushka Singh (2023/180)</li> <li>5) Muskan Raj (2023/776)</li> <li>6) Muskan Raman (2023/777)</li> <li>7) Soni Gautam (2023/1295)</li> <li>8) Gulshan Yadav (2023/416)</li> <li>9) Navnoor Kaur (2023/803)</li> <li>10) Geeta Yadav (2023/409)</li> </ol>	<p>The Changing Aspirations of Young Indian Middle Class</p>	<p>Dr. M. Kamminthang And Dr. Ritika Gulyani</p>	<p><b>The Changing Aspirations of Young Indian Middle Class</b></p> <p><i>A research paper by Aastha Singh, Mubashhir Naheed, Sneha Prakash, Anushka Singh, Muskan Raj, Muskan Raman, Soni Gautam, Gulshan Yadav, Navnoor Kaur, Geeta Yadav.</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b></p> <p>Addressing the changing aspirations of the young middle class with the emergence of "Gig" economy, a research paper explores the role of digital technology in shaping their aspirations. Through the lens of digital technology, the research paper explores the role of digital technology in shaping their aspirations. The study will highlight the role of digital technology in shaping their aspirations. The study will highlight the role of digital technology in shaping their aspirations.</p> <p><b>Introduction:</b></p> <p>As of 2021, the population of India stands at 142.8 crore (1) (2) Of this colossal number, 60% are below the age of 30 making India the country with the youngest population (3). In recent years, there has been a significant change in the aspirations of the Indian youth. Exposure to global trends, higher educational opportunities, job prospects and influx of individuals in a world that highly values education over personal freedom is much on the mind of the youth. Aspirations over career, financial stability and educational attainment has shaped the lives of young Indians. According to Robert Stein, "Social Media has pushed them to their goals. Revolution or mass identity, experienced in changes, have come largely from the middle class. These classes are composed chiefly of people whose incomes are derived from employment in the educational profession." (4) The study of the young Indian middle class has shown a prominent change towards enhancing their lifestyle, mobility in the sphere of overall health and well-being in addition to challenging the conventional gender roles. These constant changes are in relation to time and space.</p> <p><b>Literature review:</b></p> <p>In a recent study by Parker which is mentioned in the text that "When we don't see the spotlight directly over a person's health, we're more likely to see a social responsibility than a responsibility that's psychological content" (5). A study by the Health Management highlights the research that 60% of young girls did not know the correct value of menstruation and used it as a major issue that is caused by a disease. Thus, we can say that a sense of empowerment, freedom and access to all kinds of information is what is driving the Indian youth. The research paper emphasizes the position of Indian society which the Indian youth are not been used to. Inequality, gender, has also been related to the changing aspirations of Indian youth. India is a country which is still in the process of economic development. The research paper emphasizes the position of Indian society which the Indian youth are not been used to. Inequality, gender, has also been related to the changing aspirations of Indian youth.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b></p> <p>The aim of the research work was to explore the relationship between the aspirations of the Indian youth and their socio-economic status. The data was collected through a questionnaire survey. The data was collected through a questionnaire survey. The data was collected through a questionnaire survey. The data was collected through a questionnaire survey.</p>	<p><b>Statement of the problem:</b></p> <p>The study of the young Indian middle class has shown a prominent change towards enhancing their lifestyle, mobility in the sphere of overall health and well-being in addition to challenging the conventional gender roles. These constant changes are in relation to time and space.</p> <p><b>Findings and Analysis:</b></p> <p>The study of the young Indian middle class has shown a prominent change towards enhancing their lifestyle, mobility in the sphere of overall health and well-being in addition to challenging the conventional gender roles. These constant changes are in relation to time and space.</p>
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**Programme: BA (Hons) Sociology**

**Semester: VI**

**Course: Urban Sociology (UPC:12307901), Semester VI , January 2024 - June 2024**

**Course Code : 530**

S. No	Name of the Student	Project Title	Supervised by	Relevant Documentation																																										
1	1) Adrija Majumdar (2021/1658) 2) Deepika (2021/1545) 3) Medha (2021/1659) 4) Sabrath Showkat (2021/1664)	Network Society And Migrant Labor Force In The PGs Of Hudson Lane	Ms. Sumedha Priyadarshini	<p><a href="#">Network Society And Migrant Labor Force In The PGs Of Hudson Lane</a></p> <p>INDEX</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S. No.</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Page No.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Abstract</td> <td>01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Introduction</td> <td>02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Literature Review</td> <td>02-09</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Methodology</td> <td>09-12</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Field</td> <td>09</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Sample</td> <td>09-10</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Research Question</td> <td>09-11</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Research Objectives</td> <td>10-11</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Scope of Study</td> <td>11-12</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Conclusion</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>References</td> <td>11-13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.</td> <td>Appendix</td> <td>13-19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.</td> <td>Conclusion</td> <td>19</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</p> <p>INTRODUCTION</p>	S. No.	Date	Page No.	1.	Abstract	01	2.	Introduction	02	3.	Literature Review	02-09	4.	Methodology	09-12		Field	09		Sample	09-10		Research Question	09-11		Research Objectives	10-11		Scope of Study	11-12		Conclusion	11	5.	References	11-13	6.	Appendix	13-19	7.	Conclusion	19
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2	1) Anagha (2021/666) 2) Devanshi (2021/70) 3) Nikita (2021/1656) 4) Srishti (2021/1743)	Exploratory Study On The Consumption Pattern And Behaviour Of Restaurants In Rajeev Chowk	Ms. Sumedha Priyadarshini	<p><a href="#">Exploratory Study On The Consumption Pattern And Behaviour Of Restaurants In Rajeev Chowk</a></p>																																										







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	<p>3) Sanskriti Shaw (2021/1679)</p> <p>4) Vatsalya Saxena (2021/728)</p>			<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MIRANDA HOUSE</b> <b>URBAN SOCIOLOGY PROJECT</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Muharjee Nagar - A Residential Neighbourhood in a Student's Hub.</u></p> <p>Research work by: Rishika Choudhary 2021 '19 Sanskriti Shaw 2021 '19 Vatsalya Saxena 2021 '19</p> <hr/> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Muharjee Nagar, an urban Indian neighbourhood has been a hub of diversity and agriculture. It is a multi-layered neighbourhood, defined by its historical roots, its social structure, and its official status as a part of the DTCE. This neighbourhood has been a part of the city since its founding in 1952. The neighbourhood has been a part of the city since its founding in 1952. The neighbourhood has been a part of the city since its founding in 1952. The neighbourhood has been a part of the city since its founding in 1952.</p> <p><b>Introduction</b></p> <p>The idea of the neighbourhood was initiated by the 'Munshi Chaudhary and the Hindu Khatri Community' of the early 20th century. The neighbourhood was founded as a residential area for students and faculty members of Miranda House. The neighbourhood was founded as a residential area for students and faculty members of Miranda House. The neighbourhood was founded as a residential area for students and faculty members of Miranda House.</p> <p><b>Conclusion</b></p> <p>The neighbourhood has been a part of the city since its founding in 1952. The neighbourhood has been a part of the city since its founding in 1952. The neighbourhood has been a part of the city since its founding in 1952. The neighbourhood has been a part of the city since its founding in 1952.</p> <p><b>References</b></p> <p>1. ...</p> <p>2. ...</p>																					
6	<p>1) Prachi Panwar (2021/1858)</p> <p>2) Deepali Meena (2021/354)</p> <p>3) Azme Zehra (2021/1698)</p> <p>4) Susmita Das (2021/110)</p> <p>5) Khyati Ananya (2021/761)</p>	<p>How Do Tibetan Migrants Use Their Food Culture To Maintain Their Cultural Identity In The Resettlement Colony Majnu Ka Tilla?</p>	<p>Ms. Sumedha Priyadarshini</p>	<p><a href="#">Table(3).pdf</a></p> <p><b>Index</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No.</th> <th>Page No.</th> <th>Topic</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>01</td> <td>Introduction</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02</td> <td>02</td> <td>Research Methodology</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03</td> <td>03</td> <td>Conclusion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04</td> <td>04</td> <td>References</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05</td> <td>05</td> <td>Appendix</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06</td> <td>06</td> <td>Index</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Acknowledgement</b></p> <p>We extend our deepest appreciation to Professor Sumedha Priyadarshini for her invaluable guidance and steadfast support during our research project on the 'Food Culture of Tibetan Migrants in the Resettlement Colony Majnu Ka Tilla'. Her guidance, inspiration, and encouragement have been instrumental in shaping the direction of our study.</p> <p>We would also like to express our gratitude to our fellow researchers for their collaborative efforts, their critical observations, and their constructive feedback. Their insights and knowledge have been instrumental in enriching the depth and breadth of our findings.</p> <p>Finally, we would like to thank our families for their unwavering love, support, and encouragement. Their belief in our abilities and their constant presence have been the source of our strength and motivation throughout this journey.</p> <p><b>References</b></p> <p>1. ...</p> <p>2. ...</p>	Sr. No.	Page No.	Topic	01	01	Introduction	02	02	Research Methodology	03	03	Conclusion	04	04	References	05	05	Appendix	06	06	Index
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				<p><b>Introduction</b></p> <p>The research project places into the rich tapestry of 'Taste' food culture within the urban milieu of Metro Ka Tile.</p> <p>Beyond the urban milieu of Metro Ka Tile, 'Taste' researchers engage in social scientific reflections, observations and analyses. The study encompasses the challenges of contemporary culture in urban settings, underscoring the importance of 'Taste' as a means for negotiating a sense of cultural continuity amid the Apartheid urban landscape.</p> <p>A key aspect of explorations centres around the profound link between food and identity. This research endeavours to connect food, 'Taste' research insights, the historic legacy behind cultural preservation and adaptation, recognizing the role of food in shaping that identity and forming a sense of belonging. The study aims to contribute to the understanding of cultural authenticity by exploring how these insights often lead to a sense of belonging and preserving their unique cultural identity.</p> <p>Additionally, the project delves into the dynamics of food culture among 'Taste' researchers. By recognizing whether there is a shift toward local food habits, the research seeks to reveal the cultural changes between cultural dissemination and assimilation. This motivation is crucial for reestablishing the existing landscape of food culture in Metro Ka Tile and provides valuable insights into the broader dynamics of cultural negotiation within urban environments. To ensure the study process is holistic, understanding of how 'Taste' research in Metro Ka Tile engages with their food culture, contributing to a holistic discourse on cultural preservation and adaptation in urban settings.</p> <p> Edit with WPS Office</p>
				<p><b>Literature Review:</b></p> <p><b>Historical Context</b></p> <p>Founded in the early 1900s, Metro Ka Tile has developed into a cultural enclave especially inhabited by the 'Taste' diaspora. The settlement's history is closely intertwined with the 'Taste' struggle and the cultural values that the neighborhood and influence of the historical community. 'Taste' studies emphasize the significance of maintaining the historical essence when constructing food practices, from their shop, the regulations, markets, and cultural practices of a community.</p> <p><b>Identity, Culture and Tradition</b></p> <p>Research indicates that the food culture is deeply influenced by religious and cultural practices. 'Taste' (Muslims) significantly shapes dietary habits and practices and specific dishes associated with food preservation and consumption. Studying these aspects provides insights into how food culture can act as a medium for cultural expression and community bonding.</p> <p><b>Economic Factors and Food Accessibility</b></p> <p>An understanding of the economic factors is essential for understanding the dynamics of food culture in Metro Ka Tile. Studies have shown that the socio-economic status of residents affects their access to food culture practices and their ability to afford quality food. Exploring how economic factors impact food choices can help in grasping the existing state of food culture in the community.</p> <p><b>Globalization and Culture Transformation</b></p> <p> Edit with WPS Office</p>
7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Dharanishi (2021/1420)</li> <li>2) Tulika (2021/71)</li> <li>3) Yashawini (2021/1380)</li> </ol>	<p>Renting In Urban Space: Study On Single Storey Buildings In Vijaynagar</p>	<p>Ms. Sumedha Priyadarshini</p>	<p><a href="#">Renting In Urban Space: Study On Single Storey Buildings In Vijaynagar</a></p> <p><b>Exploring the city: A study on the Urban Rental Housing Experiences in Vijaynagar</b>          Edited by: Dharmendra Chugh, Tulika Sharma and Yashawini Chhabra</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Urban Rental Housing research in the urban area of Vijaynagar primarily within the metropolitan area, is a critical concern for students. This study includes a comprehensive examination of the demographic composition of renters, taking into account the varying of conventional and non-traditional housing solutions in response to the changing urban landscape. Applying the quantitative method of statistical data analysis and the qualitative approach of interviews to collect the research data, the study explores the impact of the changing urban landscape on the rental housing market. Additionally, a qualitative analysis of urban housing research reveals the challenges associated with the rental housing market, such as the impact of the changing urban landscape on the rental housing market. By employing a mixed-method approach, this research serves as a foundation for future studies that aim to address the challenges that can inform and shape policy recommendations, conventional housing, and the development of new rental housing solutions. The findings from this research are presented and used to explore the implications of the challenges faced by students in the urban setting for their academic responsibilities and the overall quality of life and effective strategies for addressing housing needs in the urban area.</p> <p><b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b></p> <p>The research on the urban rental housing market has been extensively studied by Prabhu (2018), in which, a paper looked at the urban rental housing market in Vijaynagar. The study focuses on the rental housing market, exploring the challenges and opportunities that exist in the rental housing market. The study also explores the impact of the changing urban landscape on the rental housing market. The study also explores the impact of the changing urban landscape on the rental housing market. The study also explores the impact of the changing urban landscape on the rental housing market.</p> <p><b>CONCLUSION</b></p> <p>The study of urban rental housing in Vijaynagar is a complex and multifaceted issue. The research highlights the challenges and opportunities that exist in the rental housing market. The study also explores the impact of the changing urban landscape on the rental housing market. The study also explores the impact of the changing urban landscape on the rental housing market.</p>
8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Aarti Mohato (2021/1356)</li> <li>2) Riya Changmai (2021/212)</li> </ol>	<p>How Are The North East Indian Migrant Workers Retaining Their Culture</p>	<p>Ms. Sumedha Priyadarshini</p>	<p><a href="#">How Are The North East Indian Migrant Workers Retaining Their Culture Through Food In Delhi's Vijay Nagar</a></p>



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	<p>3) Muhzina J (2021/197)</p> <p>4) Sanjana Saroj (2021/1327)</p>	<p>Through Food In Delhi's Vijay Nagar</p>		<p><b>Disciplining the problem faced by the North-East Indian Migrant Workers in settling up their businesses after migrating to Delhi's Vijay Nagar</b></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> North India New Delhi India Vijay Nagar</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Migrants are often the best and the best working in their own homes. In the past, migrants have been moving to Delhi for a long time. However, they have been increasingly increasing. Many migrant workers from various states, areas, and cities have been migrating to Delhi in search of a better life. The migrants are often seen in the North-East region of India, as well as in their own states and in other parts of India.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Migrants are one of the most vital components of a functioning society. It is a group that has played a major role in the growth and development of India's economy. Migrants have made significant contributions to the country's economic growth and development. However, they often face many challenges and difficulties in their new homes. This paper aims to explore the problem faced by the North-East Indian Migrant Workers in settling up their businesses after migrating to Delhi's Vijay Nagar. The paper will discuss the reasons for their migration, the challenges they face, and the solutions that can be implemented to help them settle up their businesses.</p> <p><b>Introduction:</b> Migrants are one of the most vital components of a functioning society. It is a group that has played a major role in the growth and development of India's economy. Migrants have made significant contributions to the country's economic growth and development. However, they often face many challenges and difficulties in their new homes. This paper aims to explore the problem faced by the North-East Indian Migrant Workers in settling up their businesses after migrating to Delhi's Vijay Nagar. The paper will discuss the reasons for their migration, the challenges they face, and the solutions that can be implemented to help them settle up their businesses.</p> <p><b>Discipline/Department:</b> A research method that uses interviews to gather information from the study participants and then uses the data to answer the research question.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> An interview is a qualitative research method in which the researcher asks questions of the study participants. It is a common method for gathering information about people's experiences, attitudes, and beliefs. Interviews can be conducted in a variety of ways, including face-to-face, telephone, and video. The researcher can also use structured or unstructured interviews, depending on the research goals.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> This abstract is a brief summary of the research paper. It provides information about the purpose of the study, the methods used, the results, and the conclusions. It is written in a concise and clear manner, allowing readers to quickly understand the main points of the paper.</p> <p><b>Introduction:</b> The research paper explores the significance of the cultural and social interactions in the North-East Indian Migrant Workers in settling up their businesses after migrating to Delhi's Vijay Nagar. The paper will discuss the reasons for their migration, the challenges they face, and the solutions that can be implemented to help them settle up their businesses.</p> <p><b>Discipline/Department:</b> The research paper is written in a clear and concise manner, allowing readers to quickly understand the main points of the paper.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> The research paper explores the significance of the cultural and social interactions in the North-East Indian Migrant Workers in settling up their businesses after migrating to Delhi's Vijay Nagar. The paper will discuss the reasons for their migration, the challenges they face, and the solutions that can be implemented to help them settle up their businesses.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> This abstract is a brief summary of the research paper. It provides information about the purpose of the study, the methods used, the results, and the conclusions. 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The paper will discuss the reasons for their migration, the challenges they face, and the solutions that can be implemented to help them settle up their businesses.</p>
<p>9</p>	<p>1) Avantika (2021/1678)</p> <p>2) Gaurisha Nath (2021/1263)</p> <p>3) Lal Rin Zuali (2021/247)</p>	<p>Examining Culinary Fusion: Socio-cultural Exchange And Interaction At Patel Chest</p>	<p>Ms. Sumedha Priyadarshini</p>	<p><a href="#">Examining Culinary Fusion: Socio-cultural Exchange And Interaction At Patel Chest</a></p>





# Miranda House UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

11	1) Anjali Pandey (2021/ 1543) 2) Malothu Bhargavi (2021/ 614) 3) Mamatha Rose (2021/286) 4) Rashi (2021/	Cafes As A Representat ion Of Urban Lifestyle	Ms. Sumedha Priyadarsh ini	<a href="#">Cafes As A Representation Of Urban Lifestyle</a> 
12	1) Kalpana Godara (2021/410)	A Case Study On Cis-Women Employees	Ms. Sumedha Priyadarsh ini	<a href="#">A Case Study On Cis-Women Employees In Lounge Workspace</a>



# Miranda House UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

	<p>2) Pushpanjali Kumari (2021/1940)</p> <p>3) Vidya Chandana (2021/1058)</p> <p>4) Ekta (2021/63)</p> <p>5) Anna Alex (2021/1673)</p>	<p>In Lounge Workspace</p>		<p>Topic: Domestic Violence Pratyaksha (2021/1940) Kajal (2021/40)</p> <p>Vidya Chandana (2021/1058) Anna Alex (2021/1673) Ekta (2021/63)</p> <p>A Case Study on Cis-Women employees in Kizka Cafe &amp; Lounge</p> <p>Abstract: This article aims to explore the complex dynamics of relationship existing between cis-women and lounge workspace. The field of study is chosen as Kizka Cafe and Lounge because of its main location, diverse customer groups and availability of cis-women employees. This research paper attempts to analyze the roles and responsibilities of cis-women in the lounge workspace and how they exercise their agency negotiating with the social environment of the lounge workspace. Besides that, it also sheds light on understanding the challenges faced by the concept of women and highlights the needs of different groups of people in such a working environment. Through qualitative analysis, an attempt has been made to study the nuanced perceptions of cis-women's work culture in such social workplaces, contributing to the sociological understanding of gender dynamics in contemporary work environments, which is of growing significance in urban India.</p> <p>Introduction: Cis-Women, often perceived as women both of socially and judicial exchange play a significant role in various other spheres. The study aims to explore the complex dynamics of relationship between cis-women and lounge workspace. The field of study is chosen as Kizka Cafe and Lounge because of its main location, diverse customer groups and the availability of</p> <p>Abstract: This article aims to explore the complex dynamics of relationship existing between cis-women and lounge workspace. The field of study is chosen as Kizka Cafe and Lounge because of its main location, diverse customer groups and availability of cis-women employees. This research paper attempts to analyze the roles and responsibilities of cis-women in the lounge workspace and how they exercise their agency negotiating with the social environment of the lounge workspace. Besides that, it also sheds light on understanding the challenges faced by the concept of women and highlights the needs of different groups of people in such a working environment. Through qualitative analysis, an attempt has been made to study the nuanced perceptions of cis-women's work culture in such social workplaces, contributing to the sociological understanding of gender dynamics in contemporary work environments, which is of growing significance in urban India.</p> <p>Introduction: Cis-Women, often perceived as women both of socially and judicial exchange play a significant role in various other spheres. The study aims to explore the complex dynamics of relationship between cis-women and lounge workspace. The field of study is chosen as Kizka Cafe and Lounge because of its main location, diverse customer groups and the availability of</p> <p>Abstract: This article aims to explore the complex dynamics of relationship existing between cis-women and lounge workspace. The field of study is chosen as Kizka Cafe and Lounge because of its main location, diverse customer groups and availability of cis-women employees. This research paper attempts to analyze the roles and responsibilities of cis-women in the lounge workspace and how they exercise their agency negotiating with the social environment of the lounge workspace. Besides that, it also sheds light on understanding the challenges faced by the concept of women and highlights the needs of different groups of people in such a working environment. Through qualitative analysis, an attempt has been made to study the nuanced perceptions of cis-women's work culture in such social workplaces, contributing to the sociological understanding of gender dynamics in contemporary work environments, which is of growing significance in urban India.</p> <p>Introduction: Cis-Women, often perceived as women both of socially and judicial exchange play a significant role in various other spheres. The study aims to explore the complex dynamics of relationship between cis-women and lounge workspace. The field of study is chosen as Kizka Cafe and Lounge because of its main location, diverse customer groups and the availability of</p>
<p>13</p>	<p>1) Fathima Rana (2021/162)</p> <p>2) Hana CP (2021/886)</p> <p>3) Farha (2021/924)</p>	<p>Exploring The City: A Sociological Study Of Community And Neighbourhood Development In Cities</p>	<p>Ms. Sumedha Priyadarshini</p>	<p><a href="#">Exploring The City: A Sociological Study Of Community And Neighbourhood Development In Cities</a></p>



# Miranda House UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

14	<p>1) Akansha Goma (2021/1419)</p> <p>2) Rajiya Ashraf (2021/690)</p> <p>3) Fidha (2021/1035)</p> <p>4) Naja (2021/593)</p>	<p>Wheels Of Migration: A Sociological Study Of Rickshaw Pullers In North Campus</p>	<p>Ms. Sumedha Priyadarshini</p>	<p><a href="#">Wheels Of Migration: A Sociological Study Of Rickshaw Pullers In North Campus</a></p>



# Miranda House UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

				<p><b>INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>South Indian, in the last few years, students with qualified energy and capabilities. The conversion of urban into suburban and rural areas is a consequence of urbanisation and the increasing number of students. These students, having completed their secondary and higher secondary education, are seeking higher education in India. This is the main reason for the migration of students from Kerala to Delhi. This is the main reason for the migration of students from Kerala to Delhi. This is the main reason for the migration of students from Kerala to Delhi.</p> <p><b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b></p> <p>I feel an immense pleasure in expressing my deep sense of gratitude and appreciation to all those who have helped me in the completion of this project. My special thanks go to my parents for their unconditional support and encouragement. I also thank my friends for their constant motivation and help throughout the process.</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The study aims to explore the reasons for migration of students from Kerala to Delhi. The study also aims to explore the challenges faced by students in Delhi. The study also aims to explore the impact of migration on urbanisation. The study also aims to explore the role of migration in the development of Delhi.</p> <p><b>KEYWORDS</b></p> <p>Migration, Kerala, Delhi, Urbanisation, Challenges, Impact.</p>
15	<p>1) Diya (2021/289)</p> <p>2) Junjunali (2021/234)</p> <p>3) Aditi (2021/1899)</p>	<p>Student Migration From Kerala To Delhi University: Motivations, Challenges, And Impact On Urbanisation</p>	<p>Ms. Sumedha Priyadarshini</p>	<p><u><a href="#">Student Migration From Kerala To Delhi University: Motivations, Challenges, And Impact On Urbanisation</a></u></p> <p>Table of Contents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Acknowledgement ..... 2</li> <li>2. Abstract ..... 3</li> <li>3. Introduction ..... 4</li> <li>4. Literature Review ..... 4</li> <li>5. Methodology ..... 6</li> <li>6. Research Questions and Research Problem ..... 8</li> <li>7.1 Scope ..... 8</li> <li>7.2 Limitation ..... 8</li> <li>7.3 Analysis ..... 8</li> <li>8. Conclusion ..... 15</li> <li>9. References ..... 17</li> </ul> <p><b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b></p> <p>I feel an immense pleasure in expressing my deep sense of gratitude and appreciation to all those who have helped me in the completion of this project. My special thanks go to my parents for their unconditional support and encouragement. I also thank my friends for their constant motivation and help throughout the process.</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The study aims to explore the reasons for migration of students from Kerala to Delhi. The study also aims to explore the challenges faced by students in Delhi. The study also aims to explore the impact of migration on urbanisation. The study also aims to explore the role of migration in the development of Delhi.</p> <p><b>KEYWORDS</b></p> <p>Migration, Kerala, Delhi, Urbanisation, Challenges, Impact.</p>



# Miranda House UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Students undertaking project work/field work/internship (beyond the requirements of coursework)

Program Name: BA (Hons) Sociology

S. No.	List of students undertaking project work	Proofs of their Internships
1.	Pallavi Priyadarshini Meher (2023/888)	





# Miranda House UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

2.	Rhea Arora (2023/1040)	 <p><b>Certificate of Achievement</b></p> <p>This certificate is proudly presented to</p> <p><i>Rhea Arora</i></p> <p>In recognition of her hard work &amp; dedication in completing the Social Media Marketing Internship from 1st March, 2024 to 30th March, 2024. During the internship she demonstrated her skills with self motivation to learn new things.</p> <p><i>Rohan B</i> AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY</p>  <p>SA20231324</p>
3.	Syeda Shua Zaidi (2023/1369)	 <p><b>India Lost &amp; Found</b></p> <p>11th August 2024</p> <p><b>Letter of Recommendation</b></p> <p>To whom it may concern:</p> <p>This note is to state that <b>Ms. Syeda Shua Zaidi</b> has interned with <b>India Lost &amp; Found (ILF)</b> as a <b>Cultural Researcher</b> for a period of 11 months, from 14th August 2023 to 26th July 2024.</p> <p>Syeda has an excellent understanding of what makes good research and has collected crucial information while researching various Indian heritage sites. She has been able to critically analyse the data for authenticity and relevance and has been creative in adding interesting elements such as travellers' accounts, folklore, rare photographs, and a range of such sources to breathe life into the different heritage sites. She has also conducted online interviews with resource persons, wherever possible, adding different perspectives to the research. She has written research papers for 7 heritage sites from Maharashtra, which will be published in ILF's <b>Heritage Map of India</b>.</p> <p>Syeda has shown a willingness to enlarge her understanding of India's built heritage and has worked in harmony with ILF's vision of creating a virtual museum of thought around India's heritage sites. She feels strongly for the heritage, culture, and arts of India, which has been reflected in her work throughout her tenure at ILF. Her contributions are a reason for the future awareness of these monuments.</p> <p>Moreover, Syeda has been a great team player and is humble, humane, and altruistic. We have been pleased with our association with her and have valued her commitment and passion.</p> <p>Wishing her every success in all her future endeavours.</p> <p><i>Amrit P</i> Amrit Pasricha Professor and Rector-in-charge, Principal, India Lost &amp; Found.</p> <p><small>ILF is a campaign to create a "virtual museum of thought" around our central monuments &amp; preserve their culture.</small></p>



# Miranda House UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

4.	Alangkrita Goswami (2022/81)	<div style="text-align: right;">Cert. No: OCMI3IK/AI742</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <h2>Certificate of Internship Completion</h2> <p>This Certificate is awarded to</p> <p><i>Alangkrita Goswami</i></p> <p>for successfully completing the Community Manager- Internship with NbHK during the period of 30 days from August 13, 2023.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">  <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>Abhishek Yadav</i></p> <p><b>ABHISHEK YADAV</b></p> <p>FOUNDER &amp; CEO</p> </div> <div style="font-size: 4em; font-weight: bold; writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Nblik</div> </div> </div>
5.	Nandeibam Aishwa (2021/428)	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;">  <div style="text-align: right;"> <p><b>MIRANDA HOUSE</b> मिरांडा हाऊस</p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">15.07.2024</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <p><b>LETTER OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE</b></p> <p>This is to certify that Miss Nandeibam Aishwa, an intern at the North East Regional Research and Resource Centre (NERRRC), Miranda House, successfully completed her internship from 01.08.2022 to 30.06.2024. During the internship, Ms. Aishwa conducted an in-depth study on the topic "Umang Lai Haroba and Other Festivals of North East India", demonstrating exceptional dedication and analytical skills. Ms. Aishwa's contribution to this vision through her internship project has been commendable, aligning with our shared commitment to driving change and development in the North Eastern region. She has also been a part of multidisciplinary research on the "Traditional Medicinal Practices of Manipur, North East India." Both the articles are in the process of being published.</p> <p>NERRRC, Miranda House, University of Delhi North East Regional Research and Resource Centre is an undergraduate Research Centre at Miranda House, Delhi University. The project was awarded by the North Eastern Council Shillong, Government of India. This is the first of its kind UG multidisciplinary Research Centre set up in Delhi University College. The aim is to foster research, innovation, and entrepreneurial initiatives amongst the youth, especially women. The NERRRC creates a research and resource space focused on women - research, innovation and entrepreneurship in the North Eastern Region (NER) at Miranda House.</p> <p>Best regards,</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <p><i>Bashabi Gupta</i></p> <p>Prof. Bashabi Gupta Co-PI North East Regional Research and Resource Centre Miranda House University of Delhi</p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px; font-size: 0.8em;"> <p>MIRANDA HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF DELHI, DELHI-110007 मिरांडा हाऊस, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली-110007 Phone: 91-11-27666201, 91-11-27667367 FAX: 27667437 E-mail: mhouse@ndf.vsnl.net.in website: www.mirandahouse.ac.in</p> </div>



# Miranda House UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

6. Richika Saikia  
(2022/915)



a)



b)



c)



# Miranda House UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

7.

Devanshi Vemuri  
(2022/298)



a)



b)



# Miranda House UNIVERSITY OF DELHI



## CERTIFICATE OF INTERNSHIP



THIS CERTIFICATE IS AWARDED TO:

**Dewanshi Vemuri**

who successfully completed a one-month task-based internship at the Blunt in association with YouVah from 22/01/2024 to 19/02/2024. During the internship period, Dewanshi Vemuri demonstrated exceptional commitment, dedication, and proficiency in their assigned tasks. They actively participated in various projects and assignments, displaying strong problem-solving skills and a keen willingness to learn and grow.

19/02/2024  
Issue Date

  
Chetan Jachpure  
Founder & CEO,  
YouVah

powered by  

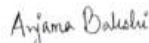

c)

## CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION

This certificate has been presented to

**DEWANSHI VEMURI**

For successfully completing 1 year of  
volunteering work at Cholo Paltai  
Organization.



ARJAMA BAKSHI  
Manager





ANUMIT LAHIRI  
Founder

d)



# Miranda House UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

8.	Suruchi Gupta Ghosh (2022/1189)	 <p><b>Confirmation Letter - Internship - Cyclitics</b> <span>Inbox</span></p> <p><b>Aarushi Babbar</b> 12 May to me, Divya</p> <p>Hey Suruchi, Welcome to Cyclitics!</p> <p>Based on our discussion, we are pleased to offer you a 2 months internship for the role of <b>Social Media Intern</b> with our organisation.</p> <p>The stipend will be <b>Rs. 5,000 per month</b> with an additional performance bonus.</p> <p>We are a result-oriented company working with corporates to help them exceed their business goals and we keenly await to onboard you on this opportunity with us.</p> <p>Your joining date would be <b>13th May, 2024</b>.</p> <p>Thanks &amp; Regards, Aarushi Babbar</p> <p><b>Suruchi</b> 12 May to Aarushi</p> <p>Hello Aarushi Thank you for the offer, I accept gladly. Excited to join the team and work with everybody at the company!</p> <p>Regards, Suruchi</p>
9.	Aastha Jindal (2022/23)	 <p><b>Omega Grade</b> <b>CHAOS IIM AHMEDABAD</b></p> <h2>CERTIFICATE OF TRAINING COMPLETION</h2> <p>This is to certify that</p> <p>Mr./Ms. <u>AASTHA JINDAL</u></p> <p>has successfully completed his / her term of Training in <u>Digital Marketing</u> from <u>13-Feb-2024</u> to <u>13-Mar-2024</u> and has proven his/her competency with utmost dedication and promise.</p> <p>Certificate number: AGC2024021871 For certificate authentication Scan QR code</p> <p><i>Rohit</i> Challa Rohit Academic Head</p>



# Miranda House

## UNIVERSITY OF DELHI



### Internship Certificate

This is to confirm that Uma Chaudhary completed an internship with words rhythms images.

The details of her engagement are as follows.

**Date:** 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2024 to 15<sup>th</sup> April, 2024

**Designation:** Intern

**Key responsibility:** Multiple projects

During the period that she worked with the words rhythms images (WRI) team, Uma came to work on work but went on to work on 3 different projects.

1. She worked as an intern in the direction team during the shoot of the short film Basanti Tailors shot in Dehradun, produced by Drishyam Films. She supported the team with paperwork during the production of the film.
2. Worked as a script assistant during the shoot and later edit of training videos being produced for Women's World Banking in Lucknow.
3. Subtitling of a documentary on Amur Falcon directed by postdoc student at the University of Minnesota.

Uma is a quick learner. She proactively took up work, and completed tasks within timelines.

She is an excellent team player, and I am certain that she would be a valuable addition to any organization. I wish her all the best in her journey ahead.

Best,

Ajay Govind  
Director  
words rhythms images

128, Niranjapur, Saharanpur Road, Dehradun 248001  
[www.wordsrhythmsimages.com](http://www.wordsrhythmsimages.com)

a)



# Miranda House UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

		<p>b)</p>  <p>The certificate is titled "Certificate of Selection" and is issued by Internshala. It certifies that Uma Chaudhary, from Miranda House University of Delhi, has successfully secured a Content Writing internship at Earth5R through Internshala. The certificate is signed by Sarvesh Agrawal, Founder &amp; CEO of Internshala, and is dated September 16, 2023. The certificate number is 1646877. For website information, please visit <a href="http://internshala.com/verify_certificate">http://internshala.com/verify_certificate</a>.</p>
11.	Bhagya Laxmi Kumari (2022/227)	<p>CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS DELHI SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS DELHI-110007</p> <p>August 13, 2024</p> <p><b><u>To Whom It May Concern</u></b></p> <p>This is to certify that <b>Ms. Bhagya Laxmi Kumari</b> assisted in an ICSSR sponsored project "An Analysis of PM Jan Aushadhi Yojana: A Multi-Site Analysis", at the Centre for Development Economics, Delhi School of Economics. His/her task involved collection of primary data in Kerala/Rajasthan for the project.</p> <p> Dr. Varun Kumar Das Project Coordinator</p> <p> Dr. Anish Gupta Project Director</p> <p>Phone: 91-11-27008100; 27666703; 27667005; Fax: 91-11-27667159 E-mail: <a href="mailto:office@cdedse.org">office@cdedse.org</a> Website: <a href="http://www.cdcdse.org">http://www.cdcdse.org</a></p>





# Miranda House UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

12.

Pushpanjali  
(2021/1940)

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS  
DELHI SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

DELHI-110007

August 5, 2024

***To Whom It May Concern***

This is to certify that **Ms. Pushpanjali Kumari** assisted in an ICSSR sponsored project "An Analysis of PM Jan Aushadhi Yojana: A Multi-Site Analysis", at the Centre for Development Economics, Delhi School of Economics. His/her task involved collection of primary data in Kerala/Rajasthan for the project.

Dr. Varun Kumar Das  
Project Coordinator

Dr. Anish Gupta  
Project Director

Phone: 91-11-27008100; 27666703; 27667005; Fax: 91-11-2766 7159

- E-mail: [office@econdse.org](mailto:office@econdse.org)
- Website: <http://www.cdeds.org>



# Miranda House UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

13.

Ajita Dwivedi  
(2022/60)

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS  
DELHI SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

DELHI-110007

August 5, 2024

**To Whom It May Concern**

This is to certify that **Ms. Ajita Dwivedi** assisted in an ICSSR sponsored project "An Analysis of PM Jan Aushadhi Yojana: A Multi-Site Analysis", at the Centre for Development Economics, Delhi School of Economics. His/her task involved collection of primary data in Kerala/Rajasthan for the project.

Dr. Varun Kumar Das  
Project Coordinator

Dr. Anish Gupta  
Project Director

Phone: 91-11-27008100; 27666703; 27667005; Fax: 91-11-27667159

- E-mail: [office@econdse.org](mailto:office@econdse.org)
- Website: <http://www.cdcdse.org>



# Miranda House UNIVERSITY OF DELHI



## Internship Certificate

This is to confirm that Khushi Badola completed an internship with words rhythms images.

The details of her engagement are as follows.

**Date:** 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2024 to 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2024

**Designation:** Costume Intern

**Key responsibility:** Assisting the costume department head

During the period that she worked with the words rhythms images (WRI) team, Khushi assisted the costume department HoD.

1. As a costume intern, Khushi worked on the short film Basanti Tailors, produced by Drishyam films. She supported the costume department with referencing, sourcing of costumes and also interacted with the actors.

Khushi showed an interest in taking up new challenges, and making sure she completed tasks to the satisfaction of her supervisor.

I am certain that she would be a valuable addition to any organization. I wish her all the best in her journey ahead.

Best,

Ajay Govind  
Director  
words rhythms images

128, Niranjanpur, Saharanpur Road, Dehradun 248001  
[www.wordsrhythmsimages.com](http://www.wordsrhythmsimages.com)

14.

Khushi Badola  
(2022/517)



# Miranda House UNIVERSITY OF DELHI



## Internship Certificate

This is to confirm that Shivanki Prasad completed an internship with words rhythms images.

The details of her engagement are as follows.

**Date:** 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2024 to 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2024

**Designation:** Direction Intern

**Key responsibility:** Assisting the direction team

During the period that she worked with the words rhythms images (WRI) team, Shivanki was a part of the direction team.

1. As a Direction intern, Shivanki worked on the short film Basanti Tailors, produced by Drishyam films. She supported the direction department with the paperwork, including maintaining a log sheet, and the management of actors.

Shivanki was good at executing tasks that were given to her, and completed them within timelines.

She would be a valuable addition to any organization. I wish her all the best in her journey ahead.

Best,

Ajay Govind  
Director  
words rhythms images

128, Niranjapur, Saharanpur Road, Dehradun 248001  
[www.wordsrhythmsimages.com](http://www.wordsrhythmsimages.com)

15.

Shivanki Prasad  
(2022/1075)