

## Departmental Annual Report - 3

### Departmental Activities: Curriculum and Beyond

**Department:** Sociology

**Academic Year:** 2022-2023 (1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023)

#### Part A.1

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


**Programme:** B. A. (Hons.) Sociology

**Semester:** V and VI

**Course:** (1) Environmental Sociology (UPC: 12307903), Semester V, July-November 2022

(2) Sociology of Health and Medicine (UPC: 12307905), Semester VI, January-May 2023

**Course Code:** 530

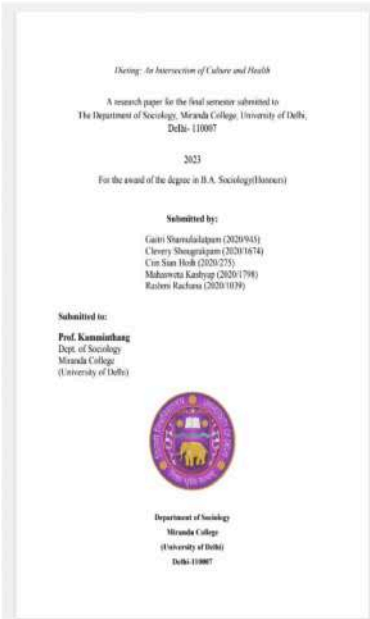



S. No	Name of the Student	Project Title	Supervised by	Relevant Documentation
1	1) Kamalkoli Majumdar (2020/445) 2) Shraddha Sadana (2020/1045) 3) Taarini Manchanda (2020/900)	Analyzing the Impact of Water Pollution on Women's Access to Clean Water on the Banks of Yamuna, Delhi	Dr. M. Kamminthang	<p><a href="#">B. A (Hons.) Sociology, Environmental Sociology</a></p> 



2	<p>1) Ankita Kumari (2020/856)</p> <p>2) Aparna S. Rajiv (2020/1772)</p> <p>3) Sakshi Singh (2020/994)</p> <p>4) Sunfiya Mol (2020/223)</p>	Impact of Social Media on Female Body Image	Dr. M. Kamminthang	<p><u><a href="#">B. A. (Hons.) Sociology, Sociology of Health and Medicine</a></u></p> <div> <div> <p>Impact of Social Media on Female Body Image</p> <p><u>Project Report</u></p> <p>By</p> <p>Ankita Kumari (2020/856) Aparna S. Rajiv (2020/1772) Sakshi Singh (2020/994) Sunfiya Mol (2020/223)</p> </div> <div> <p><u>1. Introduction</u></p> <p>In the 21st century, where the world has become one-dimensional according to Herbert Marcuse there is a suspension of all other alternatives. Technology has emerged as the main dominant force. However, the impact of technology is not the same on all the genders. New forms of control are becoming visible in the form of social media that people use.</p> <p>As pointed by various researchers and scholars that the social media impacted female body image in a big way unlike all other genders. Technology has become a new normal that is further creating social divisions in the form of social media. We referred to two most important theories work, George Herbert Mead and Charles Horton Cooley. According to Mead's work of <i>Self, Mind and Society</i>, Self is always constructed in relation to others. The concept of "Generalized Others" when we act on the basis of what others will think about us. It is so true in the context of social media.</p> <p>Charles Horton Cooley's theory is very much related in the context of social media. According to sociologist Charles Horton Cooley, individuals develop their concept of self by observing how they are perceived by others, a concept Cooley termed as the "looking-glass self." The looking-glass self describes the process where individuals base their sense of self on how they believe others view them by using social interaction as a type of "mirror". His theory is notable because it suggests that self-concept is built not in solitude, but rather within social settings. In this way, society and individuals are not separate, but rather two complementary aspects of the same phenomenon, the process of discovering the looking-glass self occurs in three steps:</p> </div> </div> <div> <p>1. An individual in a social situation imagines how they appear to others. 2. That individual imagines others' judgement of their appearance. 3. The individual develops feelings about and responds to those perceived judgements.</p> <p>Social Media has brought with it the concept of the "cyber" self. Mary Aiken explains. The Cyber Self is the version of themselves a person chooses to present on a digital platform. A person can possess many versions of the cyber self for example, he or she may present a professional self on LinkedIn, a casual self on Twitter, or an artistic self on Pinterest. The cyber self also continues to exist in social spaces even when people are not interacting within those environments in real time. In this way social media users are never fully screened from exposure to judgement and criticism. And unlike the actual self, the cyber self is more malleable when it comes to being shaped, updated and perfected. This compelled youngsters to spend more time on social media and I also compels them to internalize the many aspects of what others think about their body image. We look forward to represent and identify this in the research.</p> </div> <div> <p><u>2. Rationale</u></p> <p>21st century is the era of social media dominance; the lives of nations have witnessed enormous influence of social media that is endlessly growing. Considering this, we are focusing on the impact it leaves on female bodies. In the history of Sexuality, Foucault stated that the body has become a tool of controlling our movements, communication and bodily search. In this context we</p> </div>
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ing to navigate how social media impose the image of "ideal" body.

3. Hypothesis

media alters the self-perception on bodily image of women.  
media affects women's beauty standards.  
media affects women's self esteem.

3	<p>1) Gaitri Shamulaila tpam (2020/945)</p> <p>2) Clevery Shougrakp am (2020/1674)</p> <p>3) Ciin Sian Hoih (2020/275)</p> <p>4) Mahasweta Kashyap (2020/1798)</p> <p>5) Rashmi Rachana (2020/1039)</p>	Dieting: An Intersection of Culture and Health	Dr. M. Kamminthang	<p><u><a href="#">B. A. (Hons.) Sociology, Sociology of Health and Medicine</a></u></p> <div>   </div> <div>   </div>
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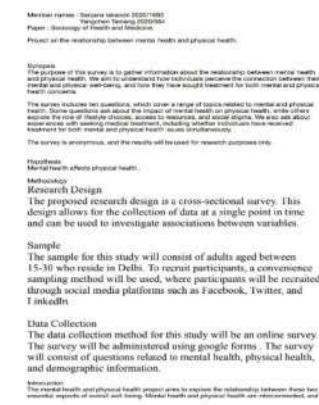


4	<p>1) Akansha Kumari (2020/1072)</p> <p>2) Ananya Shree (2020/765)</p> <p>3) Pooja Gireesh (2020/1730)</p> <p>4) Lakshita Saini (2020/277)</p> <p>5) Chandni Kumari (2020/1480)</p>	Health Related Challenges Faced by Garbage Collectors in Delhi	Dr. M. Kamminthang	<p><a href="#">B. A. (Hons.) Sociology, Sociology of Health and Medicine</a></p> <div>  <div> <h3>CONTENTS</h3> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. INTRODUCTION</li> <li>2. RATIONALE</li> <li>3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM</li> <li>4. METHODOLOGY</li> <li>5. LITERATURE REVIEW</li> <li>6. FINDINGS</li> <li>7. DATA ANALYSIS</li> <li>8. RECOMMENDATIONS</li> <li>9. LIMITATION OF THE RESEARCH STUDY</li> <li>10. CONCLUSION</li> <li>11. BIBLIOGRAPHY</li> </ol> </div> <h3>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</h3> <p>Researchers appreciate the participation of all the respondents who responded in this study. Researchers also acknowledge the immense help received from scholars whose articles are cited and included in the bibliography of this research. Researchers are also grateful to the teachers who gave this work and directed and guided in the course of this research. Researchers are thankful to Professor Dr. Kamminthang for assisting and guiding us throughout the project to make it successful. We would also like to extend our gratitude to the Department of Sociology of Miranda House for giving us this opportunity to let the foundation stone in our career to become researchers to explore and examine the various sociological questions and issues in the social structure of our day to day life.</p> <h3>INTRODUCTION</h3> <p>Management and disposal of waste is a global concern in our rapidly growing society. In India also the growth in economy and technology are leading to growth in heaps of garbage. Collection of waste is mostly in 2-star and 3-star cities are becoming challenging. Garbage collectors in India are done by the waste workers who are crucial for the society. The term waste worker is a broad term that includes sanitation workers that are government employed, garbage collectors who are privately contracted and waste pickers who work in the informal sector. Among these waste workers, garbage collectors are a person in informal occupation who collects and sorts recyclable and reusable waste from the sources like houses, shops, malls, offices, etc., to be sold to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to run their livelihood.</p> <p>In general, they belong to the poorest and most deprived sections of the urban population who face social, economic, and health challenges. In comparison to the rest of the population of society, they are more prone to communicable and non-communicable diseases due to the nature of their work. They have to deal with rotting foodstuffs, sharp-edged objects, offensive smells, infectious flies and germ-laden rodents which are difficult to manage because mostly they don't have any knowledge and awareness regarding it.</p> <p>Statistically, India has over 5 million sanitation workers. Though there is no official data on it, it is estimated that the number of persons engaged in informal garbage collection are 2.5 million i.e. approximately 10% of the global waste collector community and 8.4% of urban population in India. According to the data of DMUs, Delhi generates approximately 11000 metric tons per day (TPD) of MSW (Municipal Solid Waste) which waste workers collect, sort and sell for further processing (garbage collectors in informal sector collect over 50% of total recyclable waste, contributing significantly to the savings for the government, to environmental health and human health at the cost of their health).</p> </div>
5	<p>1) Gopika (2020/1215)</p> <p>2) Hrishita Chatterjee (2020/1058)</p> <p>3) Geethanjali (2020/12)</p> <p>4) Ritika (2020/1211)</p> <p>5) Gowri Gokul (2020/136)</p>	Developmental Impacts of PTSD and Depression in School Children During the COVID-19 Pandemic	Dr. M. Kamminthang	<p><a href="#">B. A. (Hons.) Sociology, Sociology of Health and Medicine</a></p> <div>  <h3>Methodology</h3> <p>After understanding primary reading, the research team first conducted a semi-structured interview with social worker and child and adolescent counselor Mrs. Alpana Bhatnagar to gather her expert opinion on the research topic and to delineate the subsequent course of research. In the next stage, by integrating professional inputs of Mrs. Bhatnagar, the team created two separate questionnaires oriented towards children between the ages of 5-12 years and parents of children in that age category respectively. The questionnaires were distributed in nature and content of questions regarding developmental, academic, behavioral and lifestyle changes among the school-going pre-teen population post pandemic. Next, the team identified 17 respondents (8 parents and 9 children) in and around North Delhi through random sampling and collected data through the semi-structured questionnaires. Acquired data was later processed statistically to draw conclusions.</p> <h3>Literature Review</h3> <p>States, global agencies, and researchers have extended that the contemporary mental health crisis induced by the COVID-19 pandemic has left a large chunk of the world's population reeling under mental distress which is impacting upon the functionality of their everyday lives. Particularly vulnerable and often ignored in this sphere are school-going children in the developmental age group of 5-12 years, who are struggling to cope with the unprecedented influx of the lockdown and isolation as well as the identity and academic changes meted by the 'new normal'. This literature review focuses on the mental health issues among this category of the population and the potential developmental challenges the children could present for their future.</p> <p>Studies mention that the pandemic on a global scale has exacerbated anxiety, depression and self-harm among children, with younger children being more vulnerable (Rao et al., 2020). Children who experienced home quarantine and isolation were found to be at a higher risk of developing mental health issues such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression (Ullrich et al., 2020). Moreover, in children who had experienced trauma prior to the pandemic, the exacerbation and/or 'reactivation' had exacerbated their condition (Sharma and Sharma, 2020). A global meta-analysis by Rao et al. (2020) on the prevalence of symptoms of depression and anxiety symptoms in children and adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic found that the former was prevalent at 23.2% of the population, while the latter was present amongst 20.9%. These numbers are particularly alarming considering the global scale. Here, it is imperative to note that the severity of mental health struggles is directly correlated to factors such as age, gender, and family income (Jain et al., 2020). Children from low-income families and those with limited access to technology were found to be at an increased risk than children, hailing from affluent families of developing anxiety and depression (Sharma &amp; Sharma, 2021). By a study conducted among children and adolescents in Spain, it was found that anxiety and</p> <h3>Findings</h3> <p>a accordance with the data collected from the random sampling survey that was conducted in terms, the following patterns were inferred. The eating habits of the research subjects were largely that they became picky eaters during the time of the pandemic, as observed by its parents and guardians. Most of our research subjects were not diagnosed with any major health conditions during the given period of 2020-22, but after the lockdowns sanctions were removed at an hour or less. Most of our subjects preferred the offline method of schooling and learning. With regards to how they interact with peers and teachers most of our subjects had no or difficulty in interacting socially. They were also open with communicating their personal issues at home, showing that they had a good rapport with their families. Most parents report that they have no past history of mental illness in the family, which is an indication that subjects have no genetic predisposition to them. It was due to the unfavorable circumstances a new generation that made it difficult for them to cope with the harsh circumstances that it brought upon due to the COVID-19. It is also to be noted that the geographical area chosen for the study had a dearth of children ranging from the age of 5-12.</p> </div>








10	1) Medhanipe ta Sowmya (2020/971)	Public Health	Dr. M. Kammi nthag	<div data-bbox="743 237 1525 271"> <h3>B. A. (Hons.) Sociology, Sociology of Health and Medicine</h3> </div> <div data-bbox="794 297 916 320"> <p>UNIVERSITY OF DELHI</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 327 908 349"> <p>MANANGA HOUSE</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 356 908 378"> <p>Principal, School</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 385 908 407"> <p>Sociology of health and medicine</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 414 908 436"> <p>Medhanipe Sowmya</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 443 908 465"> <p>2020/971</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 472 908 495"> <p>TOPIC: PUBLIC HEALTH</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 501 908 524"> <p>INTRODUCTION</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 530 1106 636"> <p>Public health is an interdisciplinary field that focuses on promoting and protecting the health of communities and populations. It encompasses a wide range of activities, including disease prevention, health promotion, health education, and the management of health systems. The goal of public health is to improve the health and well-being of individuals and communities, reduce health disparities, and promote equity in health outcomes.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 642 908 665"> <p>RATIONALE</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 669 1106 797"> <p>Public health is an essential component of any society, as it plays a critical role in the prevention and control of diseases, promotion of healthy lifestyles, and management of health systems. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of public health in preventing individuals and communities from health risks. This project aims to explore the current state of public health and identify the challenges and opportunities for improving public health outcomes.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 804 908 826"> <p>Objectives</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 831 1106 936"> <p>The first phase of the research will involve a survey of healthcare professionals and policymakers involved in public health interventions. The survey will be conducted using a structured questionnaire that will be administered online. The survey will seek to identify the most effective public health interventions, as well as the factors that contribute to their success or failure. The survey will also seek to identify the challenges that healthcare professionals and policymakers face when implementing public health interventions, and the strategies they use to overcome these challenges.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 943 908 965"> <p>Phase 2: Case Studies</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 969 1106 1075"> <p>The second phase of the research will involve a series of case studies that will be conducted in selected countries. The case studies will focus on identifying the most effective public health interventions, as well as the factors that contribute to their success or failure. The case studies will involve interviews with healthcare professionals and policymakers involved in the implementation of public health interventions, as well as the challenges they face in implementing these interventions. The case studies will also seek to identify the factors that contribute to the success or failure of these interventions.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 1081 908 1104"> <p>Conclusion</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 1108 1106 1214"> <p>Public health is a complex and multifaceted field that requires a multidisciplinary approach. This project aims to explore the current state of public health and identify the challenges and opportunities for improving public health outcomes. The project will involve a series of case studies that will be conducted in selected countries, as well as a survey of healthcare professionals and policymakers involved in public health interventions. The project will also seek to identify the factors that contribute to the success or failure of these interventions.</p> </div>
11	1) Rinjini Majumder (2020/1010)	(Legal) Battles of Terminolo gies and Diagnostic Categories : A Case of Trans Medicalis ation and Clinical Managem ent of Gender Dysphoria and its Implicatio ns for Legal Control Over Gender- N onconfor ming Bodies in India	Dr. M. Kammi nthag	<div data-bbox="743 1055 1525 1088"> <h3>B. A. (Hons.) Sociology, Sociology of Health and Medicine</h3> </div> <div data-bbox="794 1115 916 1137"> <p>Name: Rinjini Majumder</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 1144 916 1167"> <p>Roll No: 1010/2020</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 1173 916 1196"> <p>SEM: Research, Paper-2021</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 1202 1106 1308"> <p><b>(Legal) Battles of Terminologies and Diagnostic Categories: A Case of Trans Medicalisation and Clinical Management of Gender Dysphoria and its Implications for Legal Control over Gender-Nonconforming Bodies in India.</b></p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 1314 1106 1420"> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Transgender individuals have long faced discrimination and marginalization in many societies, including India. In recent years, there has been increasing medicalization of gender dysphoria, leading to the development of diagnostic categories for transgender individuals. This paper explores the implications of this medicalization for legal control over gender-nonconforming bodies in India.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 1426 908 1449"> <p>Introduction</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 1453 1106 1559"> <p>The paper adopts a critical analysis approach to explore the medicalization of gender dysphoria and the implications of this medicalization for legal control over gender-nonconforming bodies in India. The paper will explore the historical context of gender dysphoria and the development of diagnostic categories for transgender individuals. It will also explore the implications of this medicalization for legal control over gender-nonconforming bodies in India.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 1565 908 1588"> <p>Methodology</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 1592 1106 1697"> <p>The paper adopts a critical analysis approach to explore the medicalization of gender dysphoria and the implications of this medicalization for legal control over gender-nonconforming bodies in India. The paper will explore the historical context of gender dysphoria and the development of diagnostic categories for transgender individuals. It will also explore the implications of this medicalization for legal control over gender-nonconforming bodies in India.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 1704 908 1727"> <p>Conclusion</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 1731 1106 1836"> <p>Public health is a complex and multifaceted field that requires a multidisciplinary approach. This project aims to explore the current state of public health and identify the challenges and opportunities for improving public health outcomes. The project will involve a series of case studies that will be conducted in selected countries, as well as a survey of healthcare professionals and policymakers involved in public health interventions. The project will also seek to identify the factors that contribute to the success or failure of these interventions.</p> </div>

12	<p>1) Sakshi Shukla (2020/462)</p> <p>2) Maryam Mushtaq (2020/408)</p> <p>3) Bhavya Pathariya (2020/620)</p> <p>4) Shrishty Sriyanshu (2020/1691)</p>	Body Shaming and Its Effects on Physical and Mental Health	Dr. M. Kamminthang	<p><u>B. A. (Hons.) Sociology, Sociology of Health and Medicine</u></p>   
13	<p>1) Sanjana Lakandri (2020/1693)</p> <p>2) Yangchen Tamang (2020/564)</p>	Relationship Between Mental Health and Physical Health	Dr. M. Kamminthang	<p><u>B. A. (Hons.) Sociology, Sociology of Health and Medicine</u></p>   



14	<p>1) Sanjita Singha (2020/1724)</p> <p>2) Shivani Grover (2020/1191)</p> <p>3) Ankita Tekur (2020/1418)</p> <p>4) Shambhavi Dwivedi (2020/474)</p>	Healthcare Accessibility Among Street Vendors of Delhi	Dr. M. Kamminthang	<p><u>B. A. (Hons.) Sociology, Sociology of Health and Medicine</u></p> <div>  <p><b>Miranda House</b> University of Delhi</p> <p><b>Sociology of Health and Medicine</b> Research Project</p> <p><b>Healthcare Accessibility among Street Vendors of Delhi</b></p> <p>Sanjita Singha   Shivani Grover   Ankita Tekur   Shambhavi Dwivedi (2020/1724)   (2020/1191)   (2020/1418)   (2020/474)</p> <p><b>INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>Increasingly weaker and vulnerable groups of people in urban India are forced to work because of poverty... not out of choice. The concept of street vendors goes beyond its conventional definition. The term 'street vendors' refers to those who are unable to obtain regular employment in the lucrative formal sector due to a lack of education and skills. Street vendors are classified as a group of informal, low-wage, self-employed employees in the urban labour market. Unlike workers at many other informal occupations, street vendors are primarily independent operators running their own businesses on a 'self-employed' basis (Shankar, 2008). They are an established segment of the informal labour sector since they have long been a part of the urban ecosystem. While it offers the urban unemployed a significant source of income, city inhabitants gain a supply of reasonably priced goods and services. According to the Annual Employment Unemployment Survey (AUEUS), more than 90% of the workforce is engaged in the informal sector in their households. The informal sector consists of a wide range of services. In India, street vending constitutes 14% of total urban informal employment.</p> <p>Street vendors are an integral part of the economic and cultural landscape. All around the world, particularly in developing nations, street vending is a common practice and continues to grow. According to McFarlane and Young (2017), vendors offer goods or services for sale in public places, primarily streets and pavements, playing a significant role in shaping metropolitan urban spaces of developing economies. Around 40-45 lakh street vendors have been identified in India (2022), with approximately 1 lakh street vendors operating in Delhi (2021). The number of hawkers in the capital city of India has increased post 1991 as a result of growing urbanisation and the informal sector. Many of these vendors are migrants from other parts of India, who come to Delhi in search of work and a better life. They often set up their businesses on the streets and footpaths of the city, sometimes illegally, due to a lack of legal recognition and designated vending zones. When seen in a broader context, vending offers some common economic activity. It is a type of micro-entrepreneurship that holds the potential to challenge the problem of unemployment both in currently being.</p> <p>The street vendors, however, also present a number of challenges. Workers in the street economy often lack access to basic rights and protections such as legal recourse, social security and more importantly, healthcare. Healthcare accessibility refers to the ability of individuals to obtain timely, affordable, and appropriate healthcare services. Importance of the same cannot be overstated, as it directly impacts the health and wellbeing of individuals and communities. Accessibility to proper healthcare services among street vendors may be challenging due to various factors such as</p> </div>
15	<p>1) Sarika Gahlaut (2020/902)</p>	Voluntary Childlessness	Dr. M. Kamminthang	<p><u>B. A. (Hons.) Sociology, Sociology of Health and Medicine</u></p> <div> <p>Sarika Gahlaut 2020/902 Professor M. Kamminthang Sociology of Health and Medicine 27 March 2023</p> <p><b>VOLUNTARY CHILDLESSNESS</b></p> <p><b>INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>Women who are of childbearing age and fertile but do not choose to have children, those who reject motherhood, or those who are of childbearing age but are fertile but do not wish to have children, are considered to be voluntary childless. People can also be "temporarily childless" as well as have children in the future but not within parents. Childlessness has become a viable option for some people in modernized nations due to the availability of effective contraception and the economic effort to still opt for women after the traditional societal norm. The decision to forgo having children was difficult and analyzed in the respect of societal and the more of human history. Some people choose for medical motivation or give their kids up for adoption in order to achieve their aim of remaining childless.</p> <p>Becoming a mother is seen as a collective matter among society members because traditionally women are raised as maternal, devoted, and caring. Women who have various fertility are frequently criticized and referred to as selfish, selfish, and greedy. The issue with this idea is that some women don't have the opportunity to become mothers because they are unable to have children or don't want to by the time they reach the end of their reproductive years, i.e. 5 women, have not been pregnant (Hayfield 2013).</p> <p><b>CONCLUSION</b></p> <p>The data shows that there were limited demands from family and friends, but the participants from South America might have faced more demands if they hadn't moved to the United States. Future research should include more demographic information to better understand the widespread pressures that people of all racial and ethnic backgrounds face.</p> <p><b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b></p> <p>Current research on women and their support demands by not having children primarily describes women and their voluntary childlessness. Those who have decided to have children have their own reasons for choosing them as significant and health. On the other hand, there is little to no data on how childless men are seen. We have an analysis, fertility, single, individual decisions, family reactions, and public perceptions to better comprehend this.</p> <p><b>Research and History of Voluntary Childlessness</b></p> <p>Waters and Pals argue that childlessness among women has been well researched, but much of that data does not apply to men (Waters and Pals 2013: 162). They compared and contrasted differing characteristics between the two groups using data from the National Survey of Family Growth. Many of the points made by Waters and Pals come from the perspective that traditional sex roles held, hence both men's and women's chances of choosing not to have children (Waters and Pals 2013: 160).</p> <p>They discovered when looking at all children together that "those who postpone/stop parenting tend to reside in large urban regions, to have married for the first time at a late age, to have married more than once, to be non-religious, to be college graduates, educated, and to have a somewhat high-paying job (to look the husband and wife)" (Waters and Pals 2013: 160). Hayfield highlights that childlessness has nearly doubled in the last 30 years, matched at this level only by the period during the Great Depression (Hayfield 2013: 164).</p> </div>






**Programme:** BA (Programme) Sociology

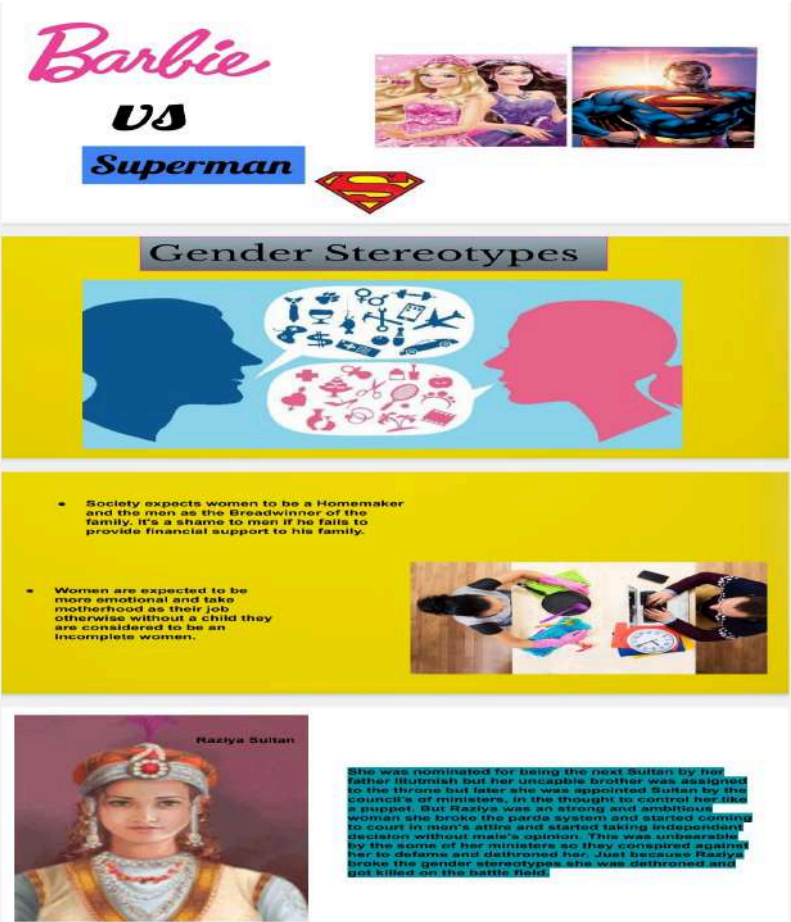
**Semester:** IV

**Course:** Gender Sensitization (UPC: 62303401), Semester IV, January-May 2023


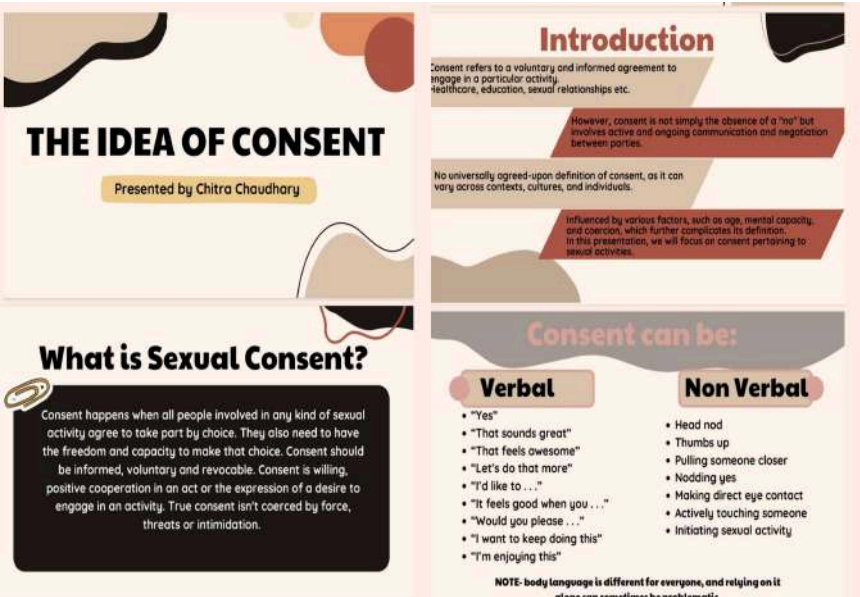
**Course Code:** 501

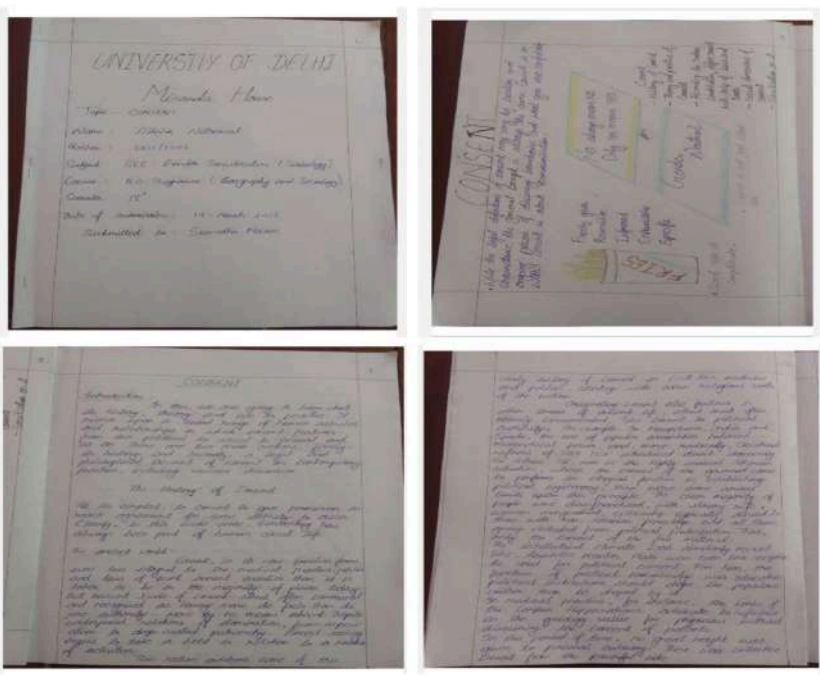
S.No	Name of the student	Title of the Project	Supervised by	Link
1	Abhinaya Pendayala (2021/1409)	Women's Bill	Ms.Sumedha Priyadarshini	 <p><a href="#">B. A. (Programme) Sociology</a></p>




2	Ananya Srivastava (2021/198 5)	Barbie v/s Superman	Ms.Sumedh a Priyadarshi ni	 <p>The collage is titled "Gender Stereotypes" in a grey box. At the top, it features the "Barbie US Superman" logo with the Superman shield. Below this is a diagram showing two silhouettes (male and female) with speech bubbles containing various icons representing traditional gender roles. The text on the collage includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Society expects women to be a Homemaker and the men as the Breadwinner of the family. It's a shame to men if he fails to provide financial support to his family.</li> <li>• Women are expected to be more emotional and take motherhood as their job otherwise without a child they are considered to be an incomplete women.</li> </ul> <p>At the bottom, there is a portrait of Raziya Sultan with a caption: "Raziya Sultan". To the right of the portrait, a text box states: "She was nominated for being the next Sultan by her father Iltutmish but her incapable brother was assigned to the throne but later she was appointed Sultan by the council of ministers. In the thought to control her like a puppet. But Raziya was an strong and ambitious woman she broke the parda system and started coming to court in men's attire and started taking independent decision without male's opinion. This was unbearable by the some of her ministers so they conspired against her to defame and dethroned her. Just because Raziya broke the gender stereotypes she was dethroned and got killed on the battle field."</p>
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B. A. (Programme) Sociology

3	Anushree Oswal (2021/1391)	Violence against women	Ms.Sumedha Priyadarshini	 <p><b>VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN</b></p> <p>ANUSHREE OSWAL BA PROGRAMME (HISTORY+SOCIOLOGY) 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR 2021\1391 SEC ASSIGNMENT</p> <p><b>WHAT IS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN?</b></p> <p>"Any act of gender based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life."</p> <p>UN General Assembly definition, 1993</p> <p>Violence against women is a global problem occurring in every culture and social group. Violence cuts across cultural and social barriers and takes a variety of forms, from domestic abuse to the child marriages and female circumcision. Violence against women is largely unreported.</p> <p><b>FACTS &amp; RESEARCHES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 in 3 women worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime.</li> <li>• Globally, as many as 38% of murders of women are committed by a male partner.</li> <li>• It is estimated that up to 10 million children are victims of child sexual exploitation.</li> <li>• As many as 1 in 4 women experience physical and/or sexual violence during pregnancy.</li> <li>• As many as 150 million girls worldwide are raped or subject to sexual violence each year, usually by someone in their family circle.</li> <li>• 30% of females globally have reported that their first sexual experience was forced.</li> <li>• 58 % of new hiv infections among young persons in 2015 occurred among adolescent girls and young women. Violence or the threat of violence affect the ability of girls and young women to protect themselves from HIV.</li> <li>• Domestic violence is a global problem that affects 35% of women worldwide.</li> <li>• Globally, around 137 women are killed by their partner or a family member every day.</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">B. A. (Programme) Sociology</a></p>
4	Chitra Chaudhary (2021/444)	The idea of consent	Ms.Sumedha Priyadarshini	 <p><b>THE IDEA OF CONSENT</b></p> <p>Presented by Chitra Chaudhary</p> <p><b>Introduction</b></p> <p>Consent refers to a voluntary and informed agreement to engage in a particular activity, healthcare, education, sexual relationships etc.</p> <p>However, consent is not simply the absence of a "no" but involves active and ongoing communication and negotiation between parties.</p> <p>No universally agreed-upon definition of consent, as it can vary across contexts, cultures, and individuals.</p> <p>Influenced by various factors, such as age, mental capacity, and coercion, which further complicates its definition. In this presentation, we will focus on consent pertaining to sexual activities.</p> <p><b>What is Sexual Consent?</b></p> <p>Consent happens when all people involved in any kind of sexual activity agree to take part by choice. They also need to have the freedom and capacity to make that choice. Consent should be informed, voluntary and revocable. Consent is willing, positive cooperation in an act or the expression of a desire to engage in an activity. True consent isn't coerced by force, threats or intimidation.</p> <p><b>Consent can be:</b></p> <p><b>Verbal</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Yes"</li> <li>• "That sounds great"</li> <li>• "That feels awesome"</li> <li>• "Let's do that more"</li> <li>• "I'd like to..."</li> <li>• "It feels good when you..."</li> <li>• "Would you please..."</li> <li>• "I want to keep doing this"</li> <li>• "I'm enjoying this"</li> </ul> <p><b>Non Verbal</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Head nod</li> <li>• Thumbs up</li> <li>• Pulling someone closer</li> <li>• Nodding yes</li> <li>• Making direct eye contact</li> <li>• Actively touching someone</li> <li>• Initiating sexual activity</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE-</b> body language is different for everyone, and relying on it alone can sometimes be problematic.</p> <p><a href="#">B. A. (Programme) Sociology</a></p>

5	Diksha (2021/1747)	"Consent"	Ms.Sumedha Priyadarshini	<p><a href="#">B. A. (Programme) Sociology</a></p> 
6	E.G. Parvathy Antharjanam (2021/1137)	Violence against women	Ms.Sumedha Priyadarshini	<p><b>Violence against women from an Indian perspective</b></p> <p>NOTE THAT HERE THE COINAGE "WOMEN" MOSTLY REFERS TO CISHET WOMEN UNLESS ORALLY SPECIFIED.</p> <p><b>E.G. PARVATHY ANTHARJANAM</b> 2021/1137 BA PROGRAMME (ENGLISH+SOCIOLOGY)</p> <p><b>FY! Actually what's this violence against women? FY!</b></p> <p>The United Nations defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."</p> <p>Violence against women (VAW), also known as gender-based violence and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), are violent acts primarily or exclusively committed by men or boys against women or girls. Such violence is often considered a form of hate crime, committed against women or girls specifically because they are female, and can take many forms.</p> <p><b>FY!</b> VAW has a very long history, though the incidents and intensity of such violence have varied over time and even today vary between societies. Such violence is often seen as a mechanism for the subjugation of women, whether in society in general or in an interpersonal relationship. Such violence may arise from a sense of entitlement, superiority, misogyny or similar attitudes in the perpetrator or his violent nature, especially against women. The UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women states, "violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women" and "violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men."</p> <p>to be careful when you talk to me.</p> <p><a href="#">B. A. (Programme) Sociology</a></p>

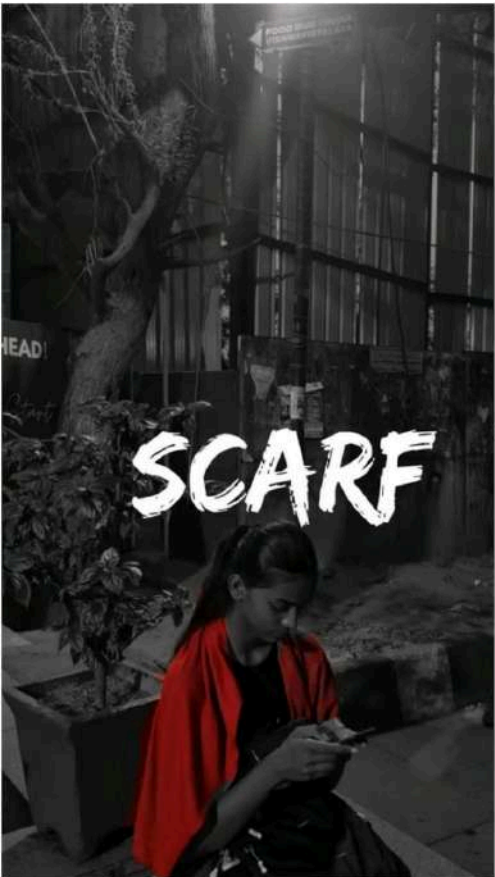




7	Kumari Nidhi (2021/1614)	The Dowry system: a Social Evil	Ms.Sumedh a Priyadarshini	 <p><a href="#">B. A. (Programme) Sociology</a></p>




8	Monisha (2021/1981)	Anti Dowry	Ms.Sumedh a Priyadarshi ni	<div data-bbox="678 257 1093 638" data-label="Text"> <p>NAME : MONISHA Roll no : 1981 IDB : SEC Topic : ANTI-DOWRY COURSE : B.A.P SUBMITTED TO : MISS SUMEDHA PRIYADARSHIN</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1109 257 1508 660" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="678 672 1093 1064" data-label="Text"> <h3>ANTI DOWRY</h3> <p>Dowry system is prevalent in India since a very long time. Our ancestors started this system for social reasons but now it is leading to various problems in society. Dowry system started even before the British period in our days. Society does not see it as dowry as a "thing" or "fee" you have to pay to be bride parents. The idea behind the dowry system was to make sure the bride will be financially stable after getting married. The intention was very clear. Bride parents used to give money, land, assets to the bride as a "gift" to make sure their daughter will be happy and independent after marriage.</p> <p>But when "Bridal rule" came into the picture, very rich women do give any property. Women were not allowed to buy any property, land or assets. Hence, men started giving all "Bride" given to the bride by her parents.</p> <p>This rule changed pure dowry system into a mere show parents of the bride were looking at their bride as a source of</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1109 672 1508 1064" data-label="Text"> <p>income. Parents started hating their daughter and wanted only sons. They started demanding money as a dowry. Women were oppressed since they did not have equal rights as men. And since then, groom's parents follow this rule to their advantage.</p> <p>In India, everyone speaks and preaches for women's right and says "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" but a girl even after achieving everything in her life when starts taking care of her family but even then she can't escape the clutches of dowry. Sometimes because of dowry which is mostly prevalent among the lower poverty line people, they kill their daughter after they are born or before their bride in the mother's womb. So that they can escape dowry. Since they know after growing up and educating her, they still need to give dowry in order to get her married. Hence one fails to understand that it is not a daughter's fault for which she is being wrongfully punished but the fault of the Society that allows such practices even after so many years of independence.</p> </div>
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B. A. (Programme) Sociology

9	Nishtha Kaushik (2021/1388)	The SCARF: MOVIE	Ms.Sumedh a Priyadarshini	   <p>The scarf girl - Jyoti Fager Directed by Nishtha Thanksss Adithi S R&lt;3</p> <p><a href="#">B. A. (Programme) Sociology</a></p>
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10	Palak (2021/217)	Marital Rape	Ms.Sumedh a Priyadarshi ni	 <div> <p>Name: Palak</p> <p>Roll No: 2021/217</p> <p>Course: B.A. Programme( Pol Sci + Socio)</p> <p>Paper Name: Gender Sensitisation</p> </div> <div> <h3>Definition of Rape and Marital Rape</h3> <p>The definition of rape as defined under Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) includes all forms of sexual assault involving nonconsensual intercourse with a woman. So in short, rape is an offence which is violative of a woman's life, dignity and self-respect but when it occurs within the four walls of a matrimonial home, it reduces the woman to the status of an object used merely for sexual gratification.</p> <p>The term marital rape refers to unwanted intercourse by a man on his wife obtained by force, threat of force or physical violence or when she is unable to give consent. The words unwanted intercourse refers to all sorts of penetration (whether anal, vaginal or oral) perpetrated against her will or without her consent.</p> </div> <div> <h3>History of Marital Rape</h3> <p>It was believed that if a girl marries a boy, she has given consent to have sexual intercourse and also that a husband cannot rape his wife. Rape was considered as a crime and theft of man's property. It was not recognized as damage to woman but instead to her father or husband. A legal doctrine stated, upon marriage, a woman's legal rights were subsumed by those of her husband. The property to be withheld in a woman was her virginity. A woman was considered as the property of her father and after marriage the property of her husband. Thus, it was assumed that a man cannot rape his own wife as she is his own possession.</p> </div> <p><a href="#">B. A. (Programme) Sociology</a></p>
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11		Abortion Laws	Ms. Sumedha Priyadarshini	 <p><b>ABORTION</b></p> <p><i>By: Pema choedon</i></p> <p><b>ABORTION LAW</b></p> <p><b>REPRODUCTION FREEDOM COERCION</b></p>
	Pema Choedon (2021/1809)			B. A. (Programme) Sociology

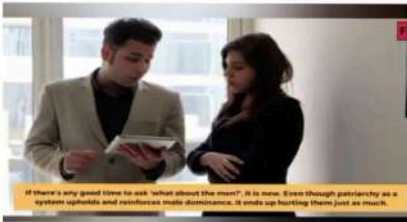
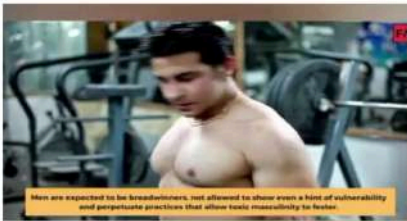

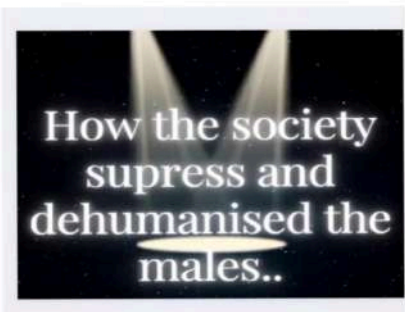







12	Rishika Shukla (2021/107)	The Dowry System	Ms. Sumedh a Priyadarshini	<div> <h1>DOWRY SYSTEM</h1> <p>MADE AND PRESENTED BY: RISHIKA SHUKLA 2021/107 BA PROGRAMME</p> <h2>WHAT DOES DOWRY MEAN?</h2> <p>As defined by law, dowry means any property or valuable security given or agreed to be given either directly or indirectly: (a) by one party of marriage to the other party of marriage; or (b) by the parents of either party to a marriage or by any other person, to either party to the marriage or to any other person; at or before or any time after the marriage in connection with the marriage of said parties but does not include dower or Mahr in the case of persons to whom the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) applies.</p> <p>In simpler terms, dowry refers to the money, goods, or estate that a woman brings to her husband or his family in marriage. Most common in cultures that are strongly patrilineal and that expect women to reside with or near their husband's family (patrilocality), dowries have a long history in Europe, South Asia, Africa, and other parts of the world. In Arabic, dowry is referred to as <i>daher</i> (most common name of dowry in the present times), in Urdu, as <i>jahaz</i> and in eastern part of India as <i>Aanangot</i>.</p> <h2>HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF DOWRY SYSTEM</h2> <p>Since Vedic period, the concept of dowry was very prevalent in the Indian society, often known as <i>streedhan</i>. From the code of Manu to the practices seen in the society, dowry was originally considered a safety net for women in case of husband's death or divorce to support herself and her children. However, during the colonial period, this practice of giving gifts to women changed into a social evil leading to atrocities being inflicted upon women. The Britishers made dowry a legal and mandatory practice in the society forcing the Bride's family into giving goods and gifts mandatorily for marrying their daughter. Not only this, Britishers took away women's right to property thus the dowry which was originally supposed to protect women now went into the hands of their husbands, leaving women more powerless in the marriage set-up.</p> <p>India is the epicenter of dowry culture, even though the government banned the practice in 1961, and the effects of the system are everywhere corroding efforts toward greater gender and economic equality.</p> <h2>PRESENT TIMES SITUATION IN THE SOCIETY</h2> <p>The fundamental problem that was identified as the root of the dowry problem was <i>the denial of property rights for girls</i>. Because of this, not only many working women slave to save for their dowry but also pressurize their parents into giving them dowry since they are aware they would have no access to property as soon as they left their parental home. In a modern mutation of the exploitative tradition, instead of being confined to gifts and cash exchanged at the time of the wedding, an employed bride's salary formed a kind of "continuous dowry" in cases where women had no control over their earnings.</p> <p>Greed of the groom's family has reached so great heights that domestic violence, death, suicide and harassments against young girls and women over dowry is a common phenomenon these days. It is not just limited to upper Hindu castes but has transcended down to both the lower castes and the other cultures and religions.</p> </div>
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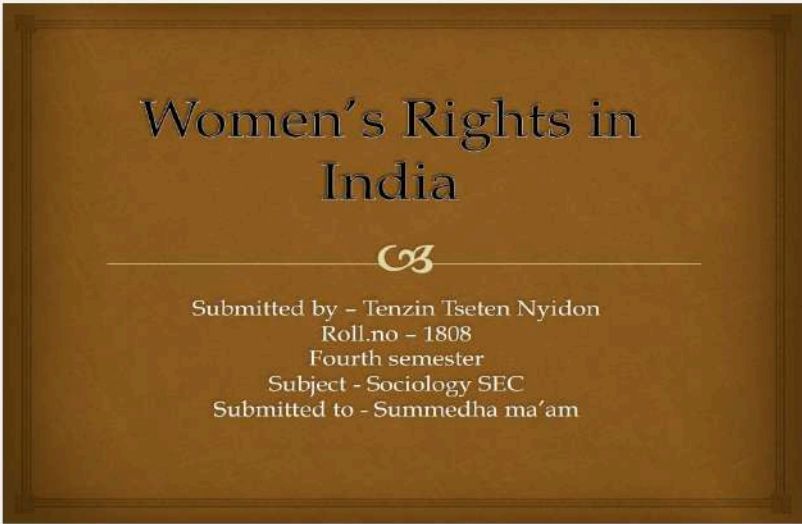
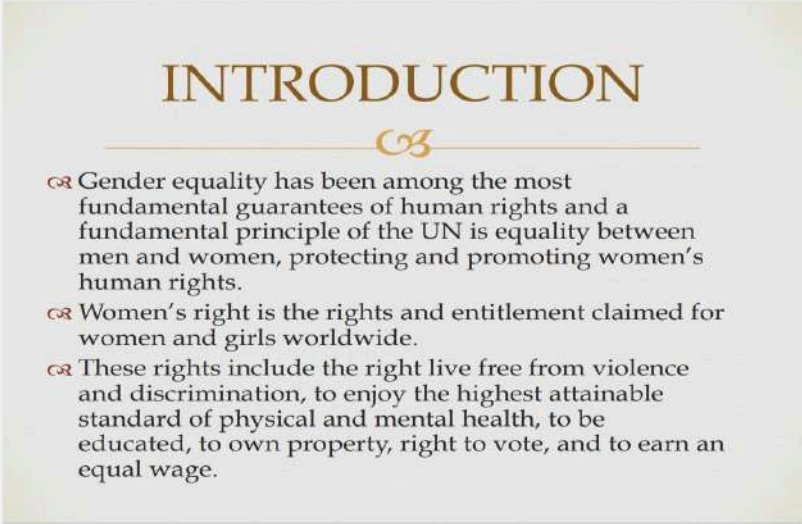
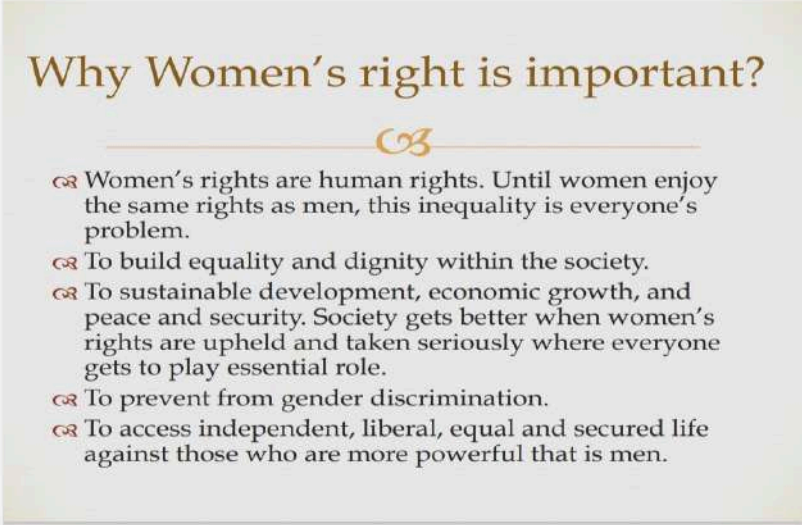
B. A. (Programme) Sociology

13	Sakshi Yadav (2021/1536)	Property Rights of Indian Women	Ms.Sumedh a Priyadarshi ni	<div data-bbox="673 232 1508 593"> <p><b>UNIVERSITY OF DELHI</b> MIRANDA HOUSE</p>  <p>SOCIOLOGY ASSIGNMENT</p> <p>NAME –SAKSHI YADAV ROLL NO.-2021/1536 SEMESTER –FOURTH NAME OF PAPER – GENDER SENSITAZATION</p> </div> <div data-bbox="673 600 1508 996">  <p><b>PROPERTY RIGHTS OF INDIAN WOMEN</b></p>  </div> <div data-bbox="673 1008 1508 1332">  <p>The status of Women's right to natal property has always been bleak .There has always been constant struggle and agitation on their part to acquire legal rights to natal property .</p> <p>There is no single body of property rights of</p> </div>
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B. A. (Programme) Sociology

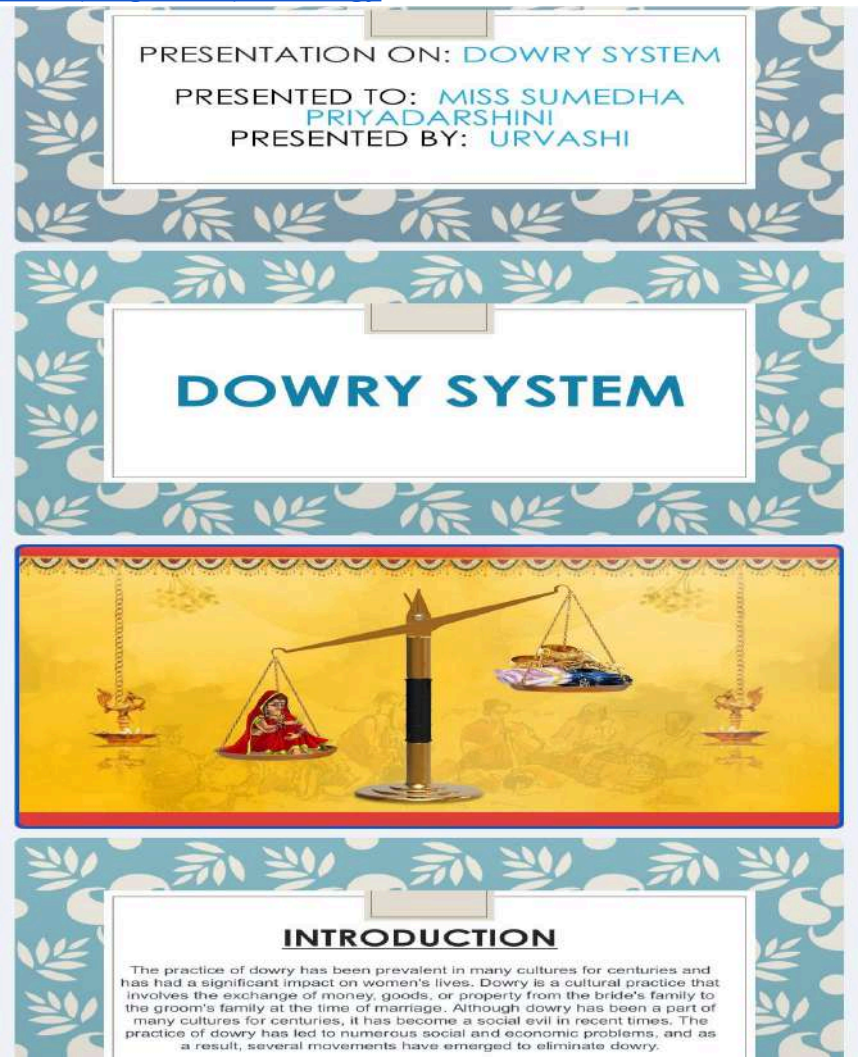

14	Shikha (2021/754)	How the society suppresses and dehumanizes males	Ms.Sumedha Priyadarshini	   
				<a href="#">B. A. (Programme) Sociology</a>
15	Siddhi Sahu (2021/1948)	Domestic Violence	Ms.Sumedha Priyadarshini	  <p>violence act,2005. has broaden the defination of domestic violence</p> <p>PHYSICAL ABUSE- Any act or conduct which causes bodily pain, harm or danger to the life, impair the life of or health of aggrieved person. It includes assault, intimidation and criminal forces.</p> <p>SEXUAL ABUSE- Any conduct that is sexual in nature</p> <p>Communities that are most vulnerable to domestic violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Married women</li> <li>• Widows</li> <li>• Disabled women</li> </ul>   
				<a href="#">B. A. (Programme) Sociology</a>



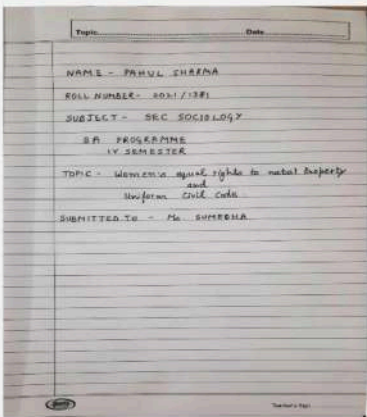
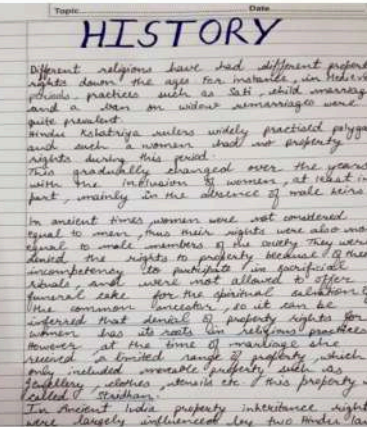
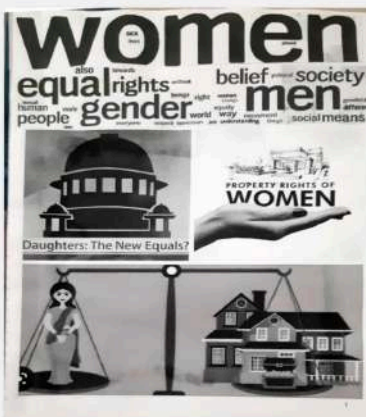
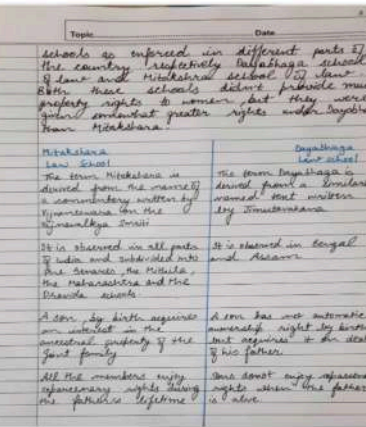

16	Tenzin Tseten Nyidon (2021/1808)	Women's Rights in India: A historical study	Ms. Sumedha Priyadarshini	 <p>Submitted by - Tenzin Tseten Nyidon Roll.no - 1808 Fourth semester Subject - Sociology SEC Submitted to - Summedha ma'am</p>  <h3>INTRODUCTION</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender equality has been among the most fundamental guarantees of human rights and a fundamental principle of the UN is equality between men and women, protecting and promoting women's human rights.</li> <li>Women's right is the rights and entitlement claimed for women and girls worldwide.</li> <li>These rights include the right live free from violence and discrimination, to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, to be educated, to own property, right to vote, and to earn an equal wage.</li> </ul>  <h3>Why Women's right is important?</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women's rights are human rights. Until women enjoy the same rights as men, this inequality is everyone's problem.</li> <li>To build equality and dignity within the society.</li> <li>To sustainable development, economic growth, and peace and security. Society gets better when women's rights are upheld and taken seriously where everyone gets to play essential role.</li> <li>To prevent from gender discrimination.</li> <li>To access independent, liberal, equal and secured life against those who are more powerful that is men.</li> </ul>
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[B. A. \(Programme\) Sociology](#)



17		Dowry system	Ms.Sumedha Priyadarshini	<p><u>B. A. (Programme) Sociology</u></p>  <p>PRESENTATION ON: <b>DOWRY SYSTEM</b></p> <p>PRESENTED TO: <b>MISS SUMEDHA PRIYADARSHINI</b></p> <p>PRESENTED BY: <b>URVASHI</b></p> <p><b>DOWRY SYSTEM</b></p>  <p><b>INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>The practice of dowry has been prevalent in many cultures for centuries and has had a significant impact on women's lives. Dowry is a cultural practice that involves the exchange of money, goods, or property from the bride's family to the groom's family at the time of marriage. Although dowry has been a part of many cultures for centuries, it has become a social evil in recent times. The practice of dowry has led to numerous social and economic problems, and as a result, several movements have emerged to eliminate dowry.</p>
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Urvashi  
(2021/1405)

18	Pahul Sharma (2021/1381)	Women's Equal Rights to Natal Property and Uniform Civil Code	Ms.Sumedha Priyadarshini	   
19	Vaishnavi Yadav (2021/1862)	Section 377	Ms.Sumedha Priyadarshini	<p><a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1DNDqYszf5rTkGyuJiVQEQQOxU-bvYJjE0">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1DNDqYszf5rTkGyuJiVQEQQOxU-bvYJjE0</a></p> 
20	Tanvi Bhati	Women's Reservat	Ms.Sumedha	<a href="#">B. A. (Programme) Sociology</a>

	(2021/1943)	ion in Parliam ent- A clear Gender Imbalan ce	Priyadarshi ni	<div data-bbox="659 230 1525 1272"> <h2>Women's Reservation In Parliament-A Clear Gender Imbalance</h2>  <p>PRESENTED BY :- TANVI BHATI ROLL NO. :- 1943 COURSE :- BA PROGRAMME (GEOGRAPHY + HISTORY)</p> <p>+ B.R. Ambedkar once said that "political power is the key to all social progress". What, then, to make of the fact that India—a country where women suffer substantially greater socio-economic disadvantages than Western democracies like Spain—has a cabinet that is only 22% female and a Lok Sabha that has a meagre 12% female representation?</p> <h3>Social Justice</h3> <p>"An International Labour Organisation study shows that "while women represent 50 percent of the world adult population and a third of the official labour force they perform nearly two-third of all working house, receive a tenth of world income and own less than one percent of world property. "Therefore, reservation for women is not a bounty but only an honest recognition of their contribution to social development".</p> <p>Social justice generally refers to the idea of creating a society or institution that is based on the principles of equality and solidarity, that understands and values human rights, and that recognizes the dignity of every human being.</p> <h3>Introduction</h3> <p>Women, who were pictured as "weak sex", in recent times, have made many achievements in almost all walks of life. However, in India, no remarkable progress is seen in the political and social empowerment of women. The concept of women empowerment seems to have lost its weightage that it had enjoyed during the time of freedom movement. Because of the</p> </div>
21	Varshita V (2021/1953)	Voice against dowry	Ms.Sumedh a Priyadarshi ni	<div data-bbox="659 1272 1525 1995"> <h2><u>B. A. (Programme) Sociology</u></h2> <h1>VOICE AGAINST DOWRY</h1>  <p><i>Artist, script writer</i> <i>Editor</i> <i>Directed by</i> <b>VARSHITA V</b></p> <p><b>Music: That Day</b> <b>Musician: Jeff Kaale</b></p> </div>




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## Part A.2

**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.	Anagha Ratheesh (2021/666)	<p>a)</p> 






b)



c)



2.	Shivanki Prasad (2022/ 1075)	 <p>Teacher in Charge Department of Sociology Miranda House Delhi University</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> Oct, 2023</p> <p><b>Internship Shivanki Prasad Jatin Das Studio, Mehrauli</b></p> <p>This letter is to confirm the involvement of Shivanki Prasad as an intern starting from 25th September 2023 for a period of 45 days. This is with regard to the upcoming retrospective exhibition of Mr. Jatin Das at the National Gallery of Modern Art which opens on 2nd November 2023. She is expected to work part-time at the Jatin Das Studio in Mehrauli and part time virtually, under our guidance.</p> <p>We are told, in the guiding principles of the New Education Policy(2020), students are encouraged to engage with organisations outside the educational institutions to gain experiential knowledge and exposure. We believe this will serve this objective for Shivanki and for this we require the cooperation of the faculty members.</p> <p>Thank you.</p> <p>Yours Sincerely, <i>Jatin Das</i> Jatin Das</p> <p><i>Nandita Das</i> Nandita Das</p> <p><b>Jatin Das</b> Studio:- 1091/1, Ambawatta Complex, First Floor, Mehrauli, New Delhi 110030 Tel:- 011-2664 2430   Email: Jatin@jatindas.com   Website: www.jatindas.com</p>
3.	Fiona Olivero (2021/544)	<p>a)</p>  <p><b>She Can Foundation</b> Registered Under the Indian Society Act, 1860</p> <p><b>CERTIFICATE OF INTERNSHIP</b></p> <p>This certificate is proudly awarded to <i>Fiona Olivero</i></p> <p>For successfully completing your 1-month Fundraising Internship.</p> <p>During the course of Internship, you have shown great amount of responsibility, sincerity and a genuine willingness to learn and zeal to take on new assignments &amp; challenges. In particular, your coordination skills and communication skills are par excellence</p> <p><i>Reeta Mishra</i> <b>Reeta Mishra</b> President, She Can Foundation</p> <p> 21st July, 2023 Date of Completion</p> <p>b)</p>  <p><b>R &amp; W T</b> Building a Brighter Tomorrow</p> <p><b>CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION</b></p> <p>PROUDLY PRESENTED TO <b>FIONA OLIVERO</b></p> <p>During His/her tenure, His/her, exhibited exceptional dedication, enthusiasm, and a strong commitment to our organization's fundraising efforts. His/her, contributions have been invaluable in supporting our mission and making a positive impact on the communities we serve.</p> <p>17th June to 17th July DURATION</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i> Signature</p>

4.	Vaishali Grewal (2021/41)	 
5.	Gouri Singla ( 2021/76)	 <p>(a)</p>

b)

लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल उपदेश कुमार शर्मा  
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भारत सरकार  
नीति आयोग, नीति भवन,  
संजय चार्ज, नई दिल्ली - 110 001  
NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR TRANSFORMING INDIA  
(NITI) Aayog, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110 001

Dated: 24<sup>th</sup> August 2023

**TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN**

This letter certifies that Ms Gouri Singla, a Miranda House University of Delhi student, has completed her Internship with NITI Aayog, Government of India, from 3rd July 2023 to 14th August 2023.

During this period, she worked diligently in the **Governance and Research** vertical in the following areas.

- I. She worked with the **Piramal Foundation** and got firsthand insights through a **field visit to Jhunjhunu District, Rajasthan**.
- II. She has submitted researched write-ups on the **Importance of Janjatiya Khel Mahotsav, Menstrual Hygiene for Women, Artificial Intelligence and Search Engine Optimization, and Rainwater Conservation**.
- III. She has attended conferences on '**Collaborative Forum on Digital Transformation and Open Public Stacks**' and '**SIAM Conference on Fuelling the Future towards Sustainability**'.

She has shown a unique flair for **Public Policy**, and her performance in the preparation for the final project report has been rated as **Excellent**.

During the period of her internship programme, she was punctual and hardworking.

I commend her valuable contributions to our organization and wish her the best in all her future pursuits.

लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल उपदेश कुमार शर्मा  
Lt Col Updesh Kumar Sharma  
संयुक्त सलाहकार/Joint Adviser  
नीति आयोग, नीति भवन  
National Institution for Transforming India (NITI)  
Aayog, Parliament Street, New Delhi

Scanned with CamScanner

लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल उपदेश कुमार शर्मा  
Lt Col Updesh Kumar Sharma  
संयुक्त सलाहकार/Joint Adviser  
Phone : +91-11-23096823  
Mobile : +91-9329155555  
E-mail : updeshsharma.668w@gov.in



भारत सरकार  
नीति आयोग, नीति भवन,  
संजय चार्ज, नई दिल्ली - 110 001  
NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR TRANSFORMING INDIA  
(NITI) Aayog, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110 001

Dated: 24<sup>th</sup> August 2023

**TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN**

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Lt Col Updesh Kumar Sharma  
संयुक्त सलाहकार/Joint Adviser  
नीति आयोग, नीति भवन  
National Institution for Transforming India (NITI)  
Aayog, Parliament Street, New Delhi

Scanned with CamScanner



		c)
6.	Pushpanjali Kumari (2021/1940)	<p>(a)</p>  <p>(b)</p> 

7.

Abhipriti Sen  
(2022/30)



8.

a)



## INTERNSHIP LETTER

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

DATE OF ISSUE: 17 April 2023

This is to certify that Miss. Tanushikha Chaudhary has completed her internship as a Market Research Trainee with HappiMynd starting from 2 March 2023 till 2 April 2023. She worked in the Market Research of the organization under the supervision of Mr. Ravi Kant Suman, where she demonstrated needed professional skills. She is a self-motivated person and focused on her approach. Her role was to gain insight into product development and enhancement.

We wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

Warm Regards,

*Alka Mittal*

Authorized Signatory  
HappiMynd

HAPPIMYND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES PVT. LTD.

133, Floor 13, Jaamunium 2, Vatika City, Sec - 49, Sohna Road, Gurugram - 122018.  
8860393400 info@happimynd.com www.happimynd.com CIN: U85300HR2020PTC090032  
Gurgaon London

b)

Tanushikha Chaudhary  
(2022/1226)

## PETLICIOUS SUPERFOODS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

A-601/1 GH 08 SECTOR, GURUGRAM-122 002 (HARYANA)  
PH. NO. +91 99105 50868  
CIN: U15400HR2021PTC097017

Tanushikha Chaudhary,  
2023  
Miranda House,

5<sup>th</sup> Feb,

Offer Letter – Internship with Petlicious Superfoods India Pvt. Ltd.

Dear Tanushikha,

Congratulations! We are pleased to confirm that you have been selected for the internship program with Petlicious Superfoods India Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon.

This internship program will be for a duration of 45 days starting from 23rd January, 2023 to 08<sup>th</sup> March, 2023. As an intern you will be representing the organization & your primary responsibility will be to generate potential customers who are dog pet parents. You will be driving awareness about "Doglicious" products & services.

Upon satisfactory completion of the internship program & the responsibility assigned, you shall be awarded a "certificate of experience" from the company.

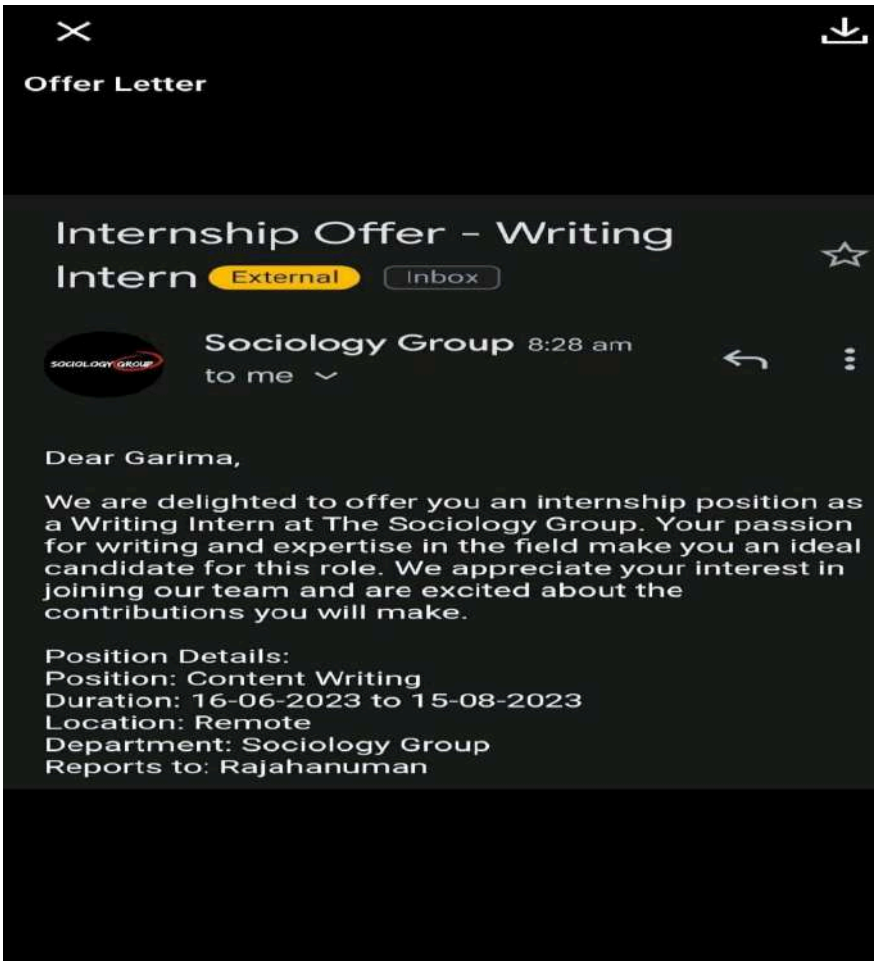

Sincerely

*Sushant Mishra*

Sushant Mishra



Director


Petlicious Superfoods India Pvt. Ltd.

9.	Garima Gautam (2022/353)	<p>a)</p>  <p><b>Offer Letter</b></p> <p><b>Internship Offer - Writing Intern</b> External Inbox</p> <p><b>Sociology Group</b> 8:28 am to me</p> <p>Dear Garima,</p> <p>We are delighted to offer you an internship position as a Writing Intern at The Sociology Group. Your passion for writing and expertise in the field make you an ideal candidate for this role. We appreciate your interest in joining our team and are excited about the contributions you will make.</p> <p><b>Position Details:</b>  <b>Position:</b> Content Writing  <b>Duration:</b> 16-06-2023 to 15-08-2023  <b>Location:</b> Remote  <b>Department:</b> Sociology Group  <b>Reports to:</b> Rajahanuman</p>
		<p>b)</p>  <p><b>PETLICIOUS SUPERFOODS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED</b>  601/1 GH 08 SECTOR, GURUGRAM-122 002 (HARYANA)  PH. NO. +91 988 988 7980</p> <p><u>To Whom It May Concern</u></p> <p>It is hereby certified that Ms. Garima Gautam worked as an intern from 04/02/2023 to 20/03/2023 in our organization.</p> <p>During this period of internship, Garima has performed his responsibility sincerely &amp; efficiently. We wish success in her future endeavours.</p> <p>For <b>PETLICIOUS SUPERFOODS (I) PRIVATE LIMITED</b>  Sushant Kumar Mishra  Co-founder &amp; COO</p> <p>Scanned with OKEN Scanner</p>



		<div data-bbox="730 327 1562 360" data-label="Page-Header"> <div>INSPLORE</div> <div>INSPLORE TLS CONSULTANTS PVT. LTD</div> </div> <div data-bbox="1048 405 1267 425" data-label="Section-Header"> <p><b>OFFER LETTER</b></p> </div> <div data-bbox="762 445 927 465" data-label="Text"> <p>Date: 22 Nov, 2023</p> </div> <div data-bbox="762 468 943 488" data-label="Text"> <p>Dear Garima Gautam</p> </div> <div data-bbox="762 492 839 510" data-label="Text"> <p>Miranda</p> </div> <div data-bbox="762 535 1541 582" data-label="Text"> <p>We refer to recent interview for the below mentioned position and are pleased to offer you the position of <b>Intern</b> with <b>INSPLORE Consultants Pvt. Ltd.</b> All of us at Insplore Consultants are excited that you would be joining our team!</p> </div> <div data-bbox="762 604 1356 627" data-label="Text"> <p>Please find the following confirmation of the specifics of your internship:</p> </div> <div data-bbox="762 624 951 645" data-label="Text"> <p><b>Position Title:</b> Intern</p> </div> <div data-bbox="762 647 1090 667" data-label="Text"> <p><b>Department:</b> Marketing And Finance</p> </div> <div data-bbox="762 669 1021 689" data-label="Text"> <p><b>Date of Joining:</b> 22 Nov, 2023</p> </div> <div data-bbox="762 692 1107 712" data-label="Text"> <p><b>Work location:</b> Delhi/Work from Home</p> </div> <div data-bbox="762 714 1382 736" data-label="Text"> <p>For any queries please feel free to write us at: <a href="mailto:hr@inspireconsultants.com">hr@inspireconsultants.com</a></p> </div> <div data-bbox="762 739 887 759" data-label="Text"> <p>Best Wishes!!</p> </div> <div data-bbox="762 766 951 840" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="762 855 1027 898" data-label="Text"> <p>(Authorized Signatory) TEAM HR Insplore Consultants Pvt. Ltd.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="828 918 1445 949" data-label="Text"> <p>RG Trade Tower, Netaji Subhash Palace, Pitampura, New Delhi, 110034 Email: <a href="mailto:hr@inspireconsultants.com">hr@inspireconsultants.com</a> <a href="http://www.inspireconsultants.com">www.inspireconsultants.com</a></p> </div>
		<p>c)</p>
		<div data-bbox="708 1124 1083 1158" data-label="Section-Header"> <p><b>CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION</b></p> </div> <div data-bbox="703 1193 868 1218" data-label="Text"> <p>THIS IS AWARDED TO</p> </div> <div data-bbox="703 1272 1158 1332" data-label="Text"> <p><b>GARIMA GAUTAM</b></p> </div> <div data-bbox="703 1384 1062 1458" data-label="Text"> <p>for successfully completing the Campus Ambassador Internship at Krayonnz from Mar 15, 2023 to Apr 25, 2023.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1286 1258 1477 1478" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="708 1543 820 1594" data-label="Text"> <p>Saurabh</p> </div> <div data-bbox="703 1617 844 1668" data-label="Text"> <p>Saurabh Dixit FOUNDER, KRAYONNZ</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1286 1547 1398 1594" data-label="Text"> <p>Gurudutt</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1286 1617 1484 1668" data-label="Text"> <p>Gurudutt Upadhyay CO-FOUNDER, KRAYONNZ</p> </div>
		<p>d)</p>

10.	Richika Saikia (2022/915)	
11.	Ishana Barman (2022/430)	<p style="text-align: right;">a)</p> 

		
12.	Vatsalya Saxena (2021/728)	<div data-bbox="726 925 1037 938">27. NON-SOLICIT AND NON-COMPETE</div> <div data-bbox="751 943 1412 1019">27.1. The Contractor agrees that during the Term, and for 12 months after the expiry or termination of this Agreement, he/she shall not 27.1.1. solicit any Affiliates of the Client, or engage in any anti-competitive behavior, directly or indirectly, to any other competitor of the Client or to any third party providing educational or tutoring services 27.1.2. promote any third-party products or services to the Affiliates 27.1.3. accept offers or benefits of any kind from the Affiliates or competitors of the client.</div> <div data-bbox="726 1023 908 1037">28. TITLES/HEADINGS</div> <div data-bbox="751 1041 1412 1066">28.1. Headings are inserted for the convenience of the Parties only and are not to be considered when interpreting this Agreement.</div> <div data-bbox="726 1070 826 1084">29. GENDER</div> <div data-bbox="751 1088 1412 1113">29.1. Words in the singular mean and include the plural and vice versa. Words in the masculine mean and include the feminine and vice versa.</div> <div data-bbox="726 1117 903 1131">30. GOVERNING LAW</div> <div data-bbox="751 1135 1412 1189">30.1. This Agreement will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of India, and courts at Kozhikode shall alone have jurisdiction to deal with any disputes arising under this Agreement, without giving effect to conflict of laws principles. All discussions, deliberations, and execution of this Agreement shall be deemed to have been done at Kozhikode.</div> <div data-bbox="726 1193 882 1209">31. SEVERABILITY</div> <div data-bbox="751 1214 1412 1258">31.1. In the event that any of the provisions of this Agreement are held to be invalid or unenforceable in whole or in part, all other provisions will nevertheless continue to be valid and enforceable with the invalid or unenforceable parts severed from the remainder of this Agreement.</div> <div data-bbox="726 1263 825 1276">32. WAIVER</div> <div data-bbox="751 1397 1412 1433">32.1. The waiver by either Party of a breach, default, delay or omission of any of the provisions of this Agreement by the other Party will not be construed as a waiver of any subsequent breach of the same or other provisions.</div> <div data-bbox="726 1444 1412 1469">IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have entered into this Agreement on the day and the year first above written.</div> <div data-bbox="726 1473 924 1489">For Edzym Private Limited</div> <div data-bbox="726 1523 887 1579">Signature Name: Noufal Rasheed Title: CEO Date:</div> <div data-bbox="1120 1473 1264 1489">For the Contractor</div> <div data-bbox="1120 1512 1367 1579">Signature Name: -aasa- Vatsalya Saxena Title: &lt;subject&gt; Tutor Geography Date: 23rd March 2023</div> <div data-bbox="1015 1641 1117 1657">ANNEXURE A:</div> <div data-bbox="849 1659 1283 1677">Description of the Services, the Fee Structure, and the Payment</div> <div data-bbox="713 1682 839 1695">I. SERVICES</div> <div data-bbox="751 1700 1412 1861">I.1. Deliver online coaching classes for individuals or group of students or customers of the Client (the "Learners"), whether paid or free, as per the curriculum given, and as scheduled by the Client, where the selection of students, scheduling of such classes and appointment of the Contractor shall be at the sole discretion of the Client. I.2. Plan, prepare and deliver lessons online to the Learners using only the contents, which are approved or provided by the Client, or licensed to the Client. I.3. Teach, support, and motivate the Learners to understand complex concepts and learn comfortably to achieve the best results. I.4. Clarify any doubts, or queries of the Learner related to the subject being taught to him/her by the Contractor. I.5. Perform at the best level of his/her abilities to deliver the highest quality of service to meet the satisfaction of the Client and the Learners.</div>

13.

Shyambhavi  
(2021/1688)





14.

Yashaswini Bahuguna  
(2021/1380)

a)



### Proof of Engagement

1 message

**NERRRC MH Project** <nerrrc.mhproject@mirandahouse.ac.in>

Sat, 12 Aug 2023 at 17:04

To: yashaswinibahuguna@gmail.com, yashaswini.2021.1380@mirandahouse.ac.in

To whomsoever it may concern,

Kindly consider this to be provisional evidence of engagement for Yashaswini Bahuguna, who has been actively contributing to the ongoing research paper titled "Voices of Resistance: Role of Women in Peacebuilding in Manipur" at the North East Regional Resource and Research Centre (NERRRC).

Furthermore, we confirm that Yashaswini Bahuguna presented a paper titled "Impact of Women Leadership in Promoting Sustainability in North East India" at the International Conference for Sustainability, Innovation, and Entrepreneurship in North East India organised by NERRRC on 28th and 29th March 2023.

We greatly appreciate Yashaswini's contributions to our center and their active involvement in research and academic endeavors. She has been an active intern at the Centre.

Please consider this email as provisional evidence until the official certificates are sent out.

Should you require any additional information, please feel free to reach out to us at [nerrrc.mhproject@mirandahouse.ac.in](mailto:nerrrc.mhproject@mirandahouse.ac.in).



Best regards,

North East Regional Research and Resource Centre  
Miranda House

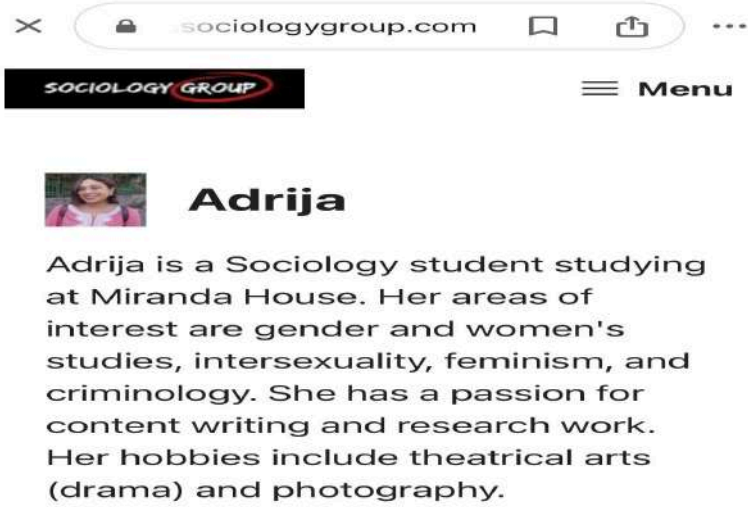


b)  
c)



15.	A Rituparna (2021/98)	<p>a)</p> 
		<p>b)</p> 
		<p>c)</p> 

16.	Akansha Goma (2021/1419)	
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17.	Adrija Sen (2021/167)	<p>a)</p> 
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Anagha Ratheesh <anagharatheesh324@gmail.com>

### Fwd: NETRI Volunteering: Welcome to the Team

1 message

Adrija Sen <sen.adrija2002@gmail.com>  
To: Anagha Ratheesh <anagharatheesh324@gmail.com>

22 December 2023 at 10:59

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Adrija Sen** <sen.adrija2002@gmail.com>  
Date: Tue, 4 Apr, 2023, 5:06 pm  
Subject: Re: NETRI Volunteering: Welcome to the Team  
To: NETRI Foundation <netrifoundation@gmail.com>

Yes, I confirm.  
Attaching below required documentation and details.

On Mon, 3 Apr, 2023, 5:12 pm NETRI Foundation, <netrifoundation@gmail.com> wrote:  
Hi Adrija,

Welcome to the NETRI Family :)

We are so happy to have you here in the team as a volunteer. Volunteers are a very important, collaborative component of an organization. We are thankful that you have chosen us to give of your time and talent. You most assuredly will help us make a difference!

As discussed in the previous meeting, we will be going forward with the upcoming projects with which each volunteer will be associated with 1-2 projects in different roles as per their preferred area of work and skills. All the volunteers will be working flexibly at their convenience but within a set deadline and a progress tracker along with a weekly meeting every Saturday at 7 PM.

In case you had missed the previous meeting, we will have another and final meeting which will be communicated. Meanwhile, please go through this mail.

**The volunteering programme will be for a minimum 3-month period. We will be sharing an engagement agreement for our records shortly. Kindly share your Aadhar Card, Father's Name and Permanent Address for the same by tomorrow 8 PM.**

**To confirm your volunteering engagement, reply to this mail with a confirmation.**

In case of any queries, you can reach out to us directly (via Mail/WhatsApp) at any point in time.

We welcome you once again to our organization and hope your contribution will help greatly in the success of our projects. We hope to provide you with a great experience during your engagement.

Looking forward to working with you!

Thanks & Regards,  
Team NETRI

b)



Anagha Ratheesh <anagharatheesh324@gmail.com>

### Fwd: Internship at CRY! Confirmation Mail.

1 message

Adrija Sen <sen.adrija2002@gmail.com>  
To: Anagha Ratheesh <anagharatheesh324@gmail.com>

22 December 2023 at 11:00

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Adrija Sen** <sen.adrija2002@gmail.com>  
Date: Wed, 10 May, 2023, 12:14 am  
Subject: Re: Internship at CRY! Confirmation Mail.  
To: Rubina Haque <rubina.haque@crymail.org>

Yes, I confirm.

Will fill the form and revert back tomorrow. Thank you!

Regards,  
Adrija Sen

On Tue, 9 May, 2023, 11:19 pm Rubina Haque, <rubina.haque@crymail.org> wrote:

Dear Adrija ,

We are pleased to let you know that you are being confirmed to do an internship with CRY!

During the period you are to work minimum 4 weeks at a stretch. Your internship will commence from 1<sup>st</sup> June 2023.

The assignment during the internship period will consist of the following:

- Assignment as entrusted during the time of joining .
- Organize and participate in awareness campaign and events.
- Mobilizing resources for CRY- Online crowd funding.
- The internship timing is from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm from Monday to Friday.

Please fill this form: <https://volunteaction.cry.in/Registration/RegisterIntern.aspx>

**Kindly revert with a confirmation mail in relation to the acceptance of internship. After successful completion of the internship you would be provided a certificate from CRY subject to completion of the task assigned within the internship tenure.**

**You are requested to go through and fill up the form that is attached with the mail .**

Thank you.  
Regards,  
Rubina.

c)