Student Research Conclave
Journal

July 2023

Azim Premji University

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Foreword

From human rights issues concerning waste pickers, to the relationship between energy consumption and human development; from action research on the reading habits of school children in Rajasthan, to an analysis of the Indian penal code – the student research projects collated in this volume provide a fascinating glimpse into the rich kaleidoscope of work done at Azim Premji University.

Read through the projects in this collection, to understand questions as varied as - Why are peacock feathers so brilliantly coloured? How much carbon do trees in Sarjapura sequester?

Once your interest is piqued, dive in to get a closer look at other problems they have identified. Does smoking a cigarette alter the expression of genes in our lungs and brain? (Spoiler: it does. How and why? Go look it up!) How can we teach mathematics to children so that everyone participates equally? (No, I won't share any more spoilers – read on, to learn more).

We are very proud of the work done by our students, and hope you enjoy reading about their research as much as we did!

Harini Nagendra
Director, Research Centre

1. Marginalisation and Recognition of Waste Pickers in the City of Delhi

Oral Presentation

Researcher: Priyambada Talapatra, MA in Development

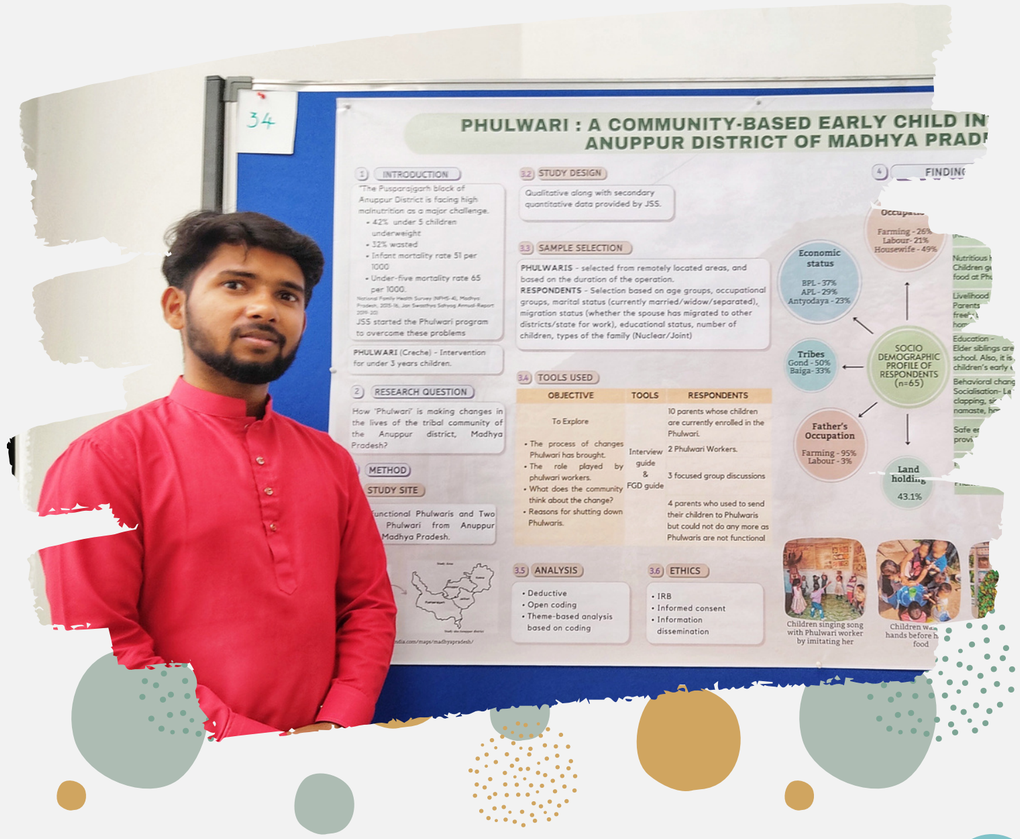
Waste pickers are an essential workforce. However, the caste-based nature of waste picking makes their livelihoods especially precarious and susceptible to harassment from society and the State. In this context, this research paper studies the Bengali Muslim waste-picking community from Bhalswa and Jahangirpuri in Delhi. The aim of the paper is two-fold. Firstly, it explores the degrees of marginalisation of waste pickers on the axes of caste, class, religion, gender, linguistics, migrancy of labour, urban poverty and how these intersect to create a highly vulnerable and largely invisible and precarious labour force. Secondly, it tries to understand how said intersecting degrees of marginalisation translate into a demand for recognition of waste pickers. This research paper also makes the claim that waste picking is a knowledge system built with years of experience of the workers. It is only considered to be unskilled work in common discourse because of the labour's attachment to purity and pollution.

2. How Phulwari is changing the lives of the tribal community of Anuppur District in Madhya Pradesh.

Poster Presentation

Researcher: Rohit Kumar Rajak, MA in Development

Phulwari, a community-based creche initiative by Jan Swasthya Sahyog (JSS), aims to address the malnutrition prevalent among children (under the age of 3) of tribal communities in the Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh. This study attempted to explore the role played by Phulwari in the lives of tribal communities using qualitative methods - in-depth interviews, FGDs, and observations - among parents, Phulwari Karyakartas, and programme coordinators. Five functional and two non-functional Phulwaris were selected with the help of JSS. Phulwari is changing the lives of the community in the following ways: improving the nutritional status of the children, promoting the socialisation of children, allowing siblings to continue with their education, providing livelihood opportunities to women, etc. While Phulwari is emerging as an important intervention to combat undernutrition, among others, the onus largely lies on mothers. Subsequent strategies to ensure equal involvement of other family members, including spouses, could be further useful in strengthening it.



3. Computing the Impact of Investment in Renewable Energy Projects on Output Growth of Developing Countries

Oral Presentation

Researcher: Vaibhav Agarwal, BA in Economics

This study examines the relationship between investment in renewable energy projects and total output using an augmented Solow model, building upon the foundational work of Mankiw et al. (1992); There is no consensus in the existing literature on the impact of renewable energy and growth rates of output. To test for convergence, a cross-country panel dataset of 90 countries was used compiled from the Penn World Table and the IRENA to test the effect of adding a proxy for renewable energy investment on the coefficient of the initial level of output in the model. The findings show that in the short run, there is no statistically significant relationship between investment in renewable energy and output growth. However, in the long run, there is a statistically significant impact of investment in renewable energy on output growth, with a greater benefit for developing countries.

4. Measuring Energy Poverty across India using a Multidimensional Energy Poverty Index

Poster Presentation

Researcher: Abhinav Saxena, BA in Economics

Higher rates of energy consumption have led to better human development outcomes across countries in the past. A country like India facing relatively poor human development outcomes along with high and rising total greenhouse gas emissions faces the challenge of ensuring basic energy needs to the majority of its population. The deprivation of energy, in its multiple dimensions such as cooking, lighting, and other allied services, amongst households is what this project attempts to capture. In this project, the Multidimensional Energy Poverty Index (MEPI) is reworked using the NFHS-5 (2019-21) dataset in the present context of unequal economic development, climate change, and digitalisation of public welfare services in India. The results suggest the incidence and intensity of multidimensional energy poverty across most Indian states. The MEPI scores are also calculated across social groups like caste and religion, and the results suggest uneven access to energy in its multiple dimensions across these groups as well.

5. Labour Market Attachment in India

Poster Presentation

Researcher: Sreelekha S, MA in Economics

An individual’s interaction with the labour market is typically captured by their participation in the labour market at a given point in time, measured by their employment rate. While the employment rate has received much attention, a less studied aspect (for both men and women) is the question of when they work, and how long they stay employed, i.e., the strength of their ‘attachment’ to the labour market. This paper examines the strength of an individual's attachment to the labour market, comparing men and women, using unique panel data from the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy's Consumer Pyramid Household Survey. The study defines labour market attachment in two ways: "frequency of attachment" and "strength of attachment." The study finds that while women have a higher frequency of attachment, they do not have a higher strength of attachment as they work with frequent breaks in between. Education, caste, religion, age, and state have a significant impact on men’s labour attachment levels.

6. Structural Colouration in Peacock Feather

Oral Presentation

Researcher: Akshara Yagnik, BSc in Physics

In Peacock feathers, we observe a brilliant variety of colours that change in hue and brightness as you change your viewing angle by tilting your head. As part of my honours project, I quantified and analysed the colouration in a male Peacock's tail feather. First, I experimentally quantified the angular and spectral dependence in the reflection properties of the feather. Experimentally collected data confirms the observed iridescence, thus indicating directional and structural properties of colouration in the feather. The phenomenon of the production of colours due to the interaction of visible light (Structural Colouration) is basically a coherent scattering of light which involves multiple-beam interference of scattered reflected light rays. This project also involved building a variable angle holder for two optical fibres that transmitted incident light onto a specific spot on the feather, and then transmitted the collected reflection spectra from the feather to a mini-spectrophotometer.

7. Structural Variants and their impact on Neurodevelopment Disorders

Poster Presentation

Researcher: Abhijith S, BSc in Biology

Neurodevelopmental disorders (NDDs) are a group of disorders that manifest themselves as cognitive, communication, behavioural and/or motor skill impairment due to abnormal brain development. This may lead to an inability to reach cognitive, motor and emotional developmental milestones. In this study, we studied genetic data from four individuals affected with an NDD to identify structural variation responsible for their clinical diagnosis. For three of these cases, we also had genetic data from their unaffected parents (control). We analysed exome-sequence data from samples and called them Copy Number Variations (CNVs)using two existing tools Conifer and XHMM. We annotated the outputs with biological information for further analysis and prioritization. A CNV call in one gene was identified, Pi4kap2, that we speculate to have a link to the NDD manifested in one of our samples this was further backed up by literature survey.

8. Find the smoker : An exploratory Genome Analysis

Poster Presentation

Researchers: Aastha Kothari and Vishnu Madhav, BSc in Biology

Smoking can alter the expression of tens, hundreds, or thousands of genes in a variety of organs in the human body. While looking at patterns of gene expression associated with various other diseases, the failure to take smoking activity into account can lead to biased results. In this study, we worked on a publicly available dataset (the Genotype-Tissue Expression Project GTEx) of gene expression from more than 800 individuals and up to 49 tissues per individual to predict the smoking status of the members in this cohort. We used gene expression data from the lung and the brain. We successfully clustered individuals as smokers or non-smokers, with the gene expression values being statistically significantly different in individuals in the two clusters. These findings can also be validated in the future by expert-led tissue image analysis. We obtained different clusters in the lung and the brain, indicating that we are likely unable to achieve perfect prediction using our methods.

9. Redistributive Policy and Components of Demand

Oral Presentation

Researcher: Avdhoot Bharati, MA in Economics

This research strives to model the impact of wealth tax and transfer on short-run and long run growth. Specifically, the conditions required for the redistributive policy to have a positive impact on Consumption and Investment. We find Capacity utilization would increase, as a result in Aggregate Demand, so long as workers have a high propensity to consume out of the wealth transfer. If high levels of target consumption are satisfied by the transfer, we could see an increase in Wages. We find that change in profit share depends on how responsive is the interest cost to decrease in the valuation of stock of inventory as a result of the wealth tax. We analyse how wealth itself changes as a response to wealth tax. It tries to establish parameter values i.e., which steady states, which rates of capacity utilization and profit shares to consider when designing a redistributive policy.

10. Building a Shack-Hartmann Wavefront Sensor using Ball Lenses

Oral Presentation

Researcher: Gagan Hegde, BSc in Physics

Using the properties of ball lenses, an attempt was made to design a low-cost Shack-Hartmann wavefront sensor. 3x3 array of lenses with R=2.50mm and a 4x4 array of lenses with R=1.25mm were built for sensing. Local tilts of a wavefront incident on the lens system result in a shift of focal point about the principal axis. The proportionality is linear. Waveforms were reconstructed by correlating this transverse aberration with the number of local tilts constituting the wavefront. This reconstruction included image acquisition and interpolation of data points. An optical fingerprint sensor of high resolution was placed at the set-up's focal plane to capture the lens system's focal points. On acquiring the images the local tilts of the waveforms at each lens were interpolated in order to generate the incident wavefront in 2D and 3D.

11. Triboelectricity in Plants: A Study of the Potential for Energy Harvesting from Plants

Lab Demonstration

Researcher: Anoosha Chandrashekar, BSc in Physics

Triboelectricity is the process through which electrical charge is produced as a result of the contact and separation of materials. Recent studies have looked into how this phenomenon might be used to harvest energy from plants. This work attempts to reproduce and extend some results from the state of the art in research on triboelectricity in plants. We confirm some experimental findings that claim that mechanical stimuli can be converted into electricity by a triboelectric mechanism in the outer cuticle of a plant's leaves and the nearby conductive tissue. We have reservations regarding the immediate practical applications of the same. However, we do find that the cuticle is essential for the production of triboelectricity and that living plants can act as "living triboelectric energy harvesters"(Fabian.M 2018). Overall, this study highlights the potential of plants as a source of sustainable energy through the triboelectric effect.

12. Acoustic Communication in a Social Bird Species: A Study on Whiteheaded Babblers

Oral Presentation

Researcher: Maitree Patel, BSc in Biology

Communication in animals is integral to their survival and reproduction. In birds, acoustic communication reflects a large part of their behaviour. It is a means to maintain bonds between individuals, communicate danger, and convey hunger in offspring. Yellow-billed Babblers are social birds that live in large groups within a well-defined territory. They perform various behaviours like foraging and defence in groups within their territory that are mediated by their calls. The primary aim of this study was to explore the communicative complexity in Yellow-billed Babblers by asking “In what context are Yellow-billed Babblers making calls?". This is done by looking at the size of their vocal repertoire and the structure and function of their calls. This study maps behaviour to their calls to characterise their vocal repertoire. Results from this study were consistent with previous literature in characterising a large vocal repertoire in a social bird species suggesting a complex communicative system.

13. Exploring Secondary Structures in RNA

Lab Demonstration

Researcher: Manasvi Ghonge, BSc in Biology

The secondary structure of RNA is intimately linked with its function, and hence understanding RNA structure gives us an insight into its biological functioning. Computational approaches are being used to predict structures, considering the expensive and time-consuming nature of experimental methods. The accuracy of these computational prediction methods are being questioned by current research, owing to the presence of non-canonical base pairs. This project aims to explore the geometric nomenclature of RNA base pairs, and compare the accuracies of thermodynamic and statistical methods of RNA structure prediction. The base pair nomenclature is based on the system defined by Leontis and Westhof in 2001. The geometry is demonstrated on PyMol, a visualization software. The prediction accuracy of the thermodynamic and statistical methods is evaluated by comparing the base pairs of the accepted and predicted structures. We observe that the statistical methods predict with higher accuracy as compared to thermodynamic methods.

14. Talbot Effect in Water Waves

Lab Demonstration

Researchers: Mahathi Narayanaswamy, Shashanth Sriramanathan, Gagan Hegde, BSc in Physics

Talbot effect is a multiple-slit diffraction effect. The effect is extensively studied in optical setups and has several applications. This effect was demonstrated using a ripple tank by passing water waves through a multiple-slit grating. The waves were imaged using a strobe light. The resultant Talbot images were lens-shaped lamina, observed at periodic distances called the Talbot length. This spread of images is the Talbot Carpet. The impact of the thickness of the grating was further studied through numerical simulations using the library diffraction in Python. These demonstrated that the Talbot length remains the same when subject to a variation in the thickness while the intensity plots do not. These results are yet to be demonstrated experimentally. The Talbot effect in water, waves has significant pedagogical value in demonstrating diffraction and interference patterns. The effect also gives us a better understanding of wave propagation and its effects in shallow water regions.

15. Understanding the cultural, biodiversity and climate mitigation impact of trees in Bengaluru

Poster Presentation

Researcher: Aadya Thammaiah, BSc in Biology

My project looks at the impact that various trees - native, non-native, and naturalised in urban and peri-urban areas of Bengaluru have on bird diversity, cultural uses, and perception, as well as the role of carbon sequestration in the mitigation of climate change. I found that most trees in Sarjapura tended to have a greater species diversity, while also having a greater carbon sequestration value. When it came to cultural perception, people in Sarjapura had deeper knowledge when it came to the uses of the tree, although the connection with trees remained more or less similar in both areas. Ultimately, my project acts as a pilot study that segues into a greater understanding of trees which could lead to better policy-making and conservation of trees in urban and quickly urbanising peri-urban areas.

16. Understanding Statistical Fat Tailed Distributions through Simulations

Lab Demonstration

Researcher: Anjali Susan Oommen, BSc in Mathematics

Fat Tailed Distributions rose to prominence in 2007 after the publication of the book titled The Black Swan by Nassim N Taleb, although their prevalence had already been pointed out much earlier by B. Mandelbrot. The book critiqued the routine use of the normal distribution and argued that underlying fat-tailed phenomena (normal distribution is thin-tailed) had led to unpredictable “black swan” events in finance and other domains. Despite the growing use of fat-tailed distributions in the modern world, there is not much accessible literature on such distributions. In my project, I aimed to understand what characterises a fat-tailed distribution. To do this, I studied the differences between such distributions and thin-tailed distributions from their distributional properties and also based on their pre-asymptotic statistical properties using simulations. I also examined recently published precipitation data and business network models to check whether the underlying distributions here may be fat-tailed or not.

17. Production of indole-3-acetic acid by endophytic fungus and its ability to induce in vitro rooting in paddy plants (Oryza sativa)

Lab Demonstration

Researchers: Aabha Humnabadkar, Janani Abirami Sriram (BSc BEd) **and Beena D.B.**

Endophytic microorganisms, inhabiting plant tissues, establish symbiotic relationships with host plants by providing metabolites to enhance growth. This study aims to characterize the ability of a fungus (obtained from Azim Premji University) isolated from a drought-tolerant Lantana, to synthesize a plant growth hormone IAA, and its effect on in-vitro rooting of paddy. Fungus was grown in potato dextrose broth with(Tryp+) and without(Tryp-) tryptophan. Tryp- condition had higher wet-biomass(9.223 g) and indole concentration(0.056 mg/mL) than Tryp+ condition. When crude extracts of the fungi were added to in-vitro paddy, although the highest rooting (57.17/plant) was in half-strength MS medium with Tryp- extract, it was not significantly different from Tryp+ extract. However, compared to synthetic IAA, the extract significantly increased in-vitro rooting. This study paves the way for future research into the use of endophyte metabolites in large-scale in- vitro production of important plant species.

18. Establishing a Community Library in Rajasthan: Opportunities and Challenges

Oral Presentation

Researcher: Nitesh Kumar Yadav, MA in Education

During my internship at a Government school in Khambal, Rajasthan, I found in children a low reading level in Hindi. They showed no interest in reading books and two school periods were insufficient to increase their learning levels. Teachers were uninterested in opening a school library. The concept of a community library came to my mind. After discussion with the community members, a library was set up in one of the villagers' houses and children read books daily in the evenings for about two and a half months. During this time, children gained the confidence to read and their imagination expanded. Community members agreed to sustain the library effort. This paper has three main objectives: First, to describe my experiences of setting up a community library. Second, to analyze the impact of this intervention on the children and the village as a whole. Third, to suggest ways to make this intervention sustainable.

19. A Classroom with Equal Opportunities

Poster Presentation

Researcher: Aruni Joseph , MA in Education

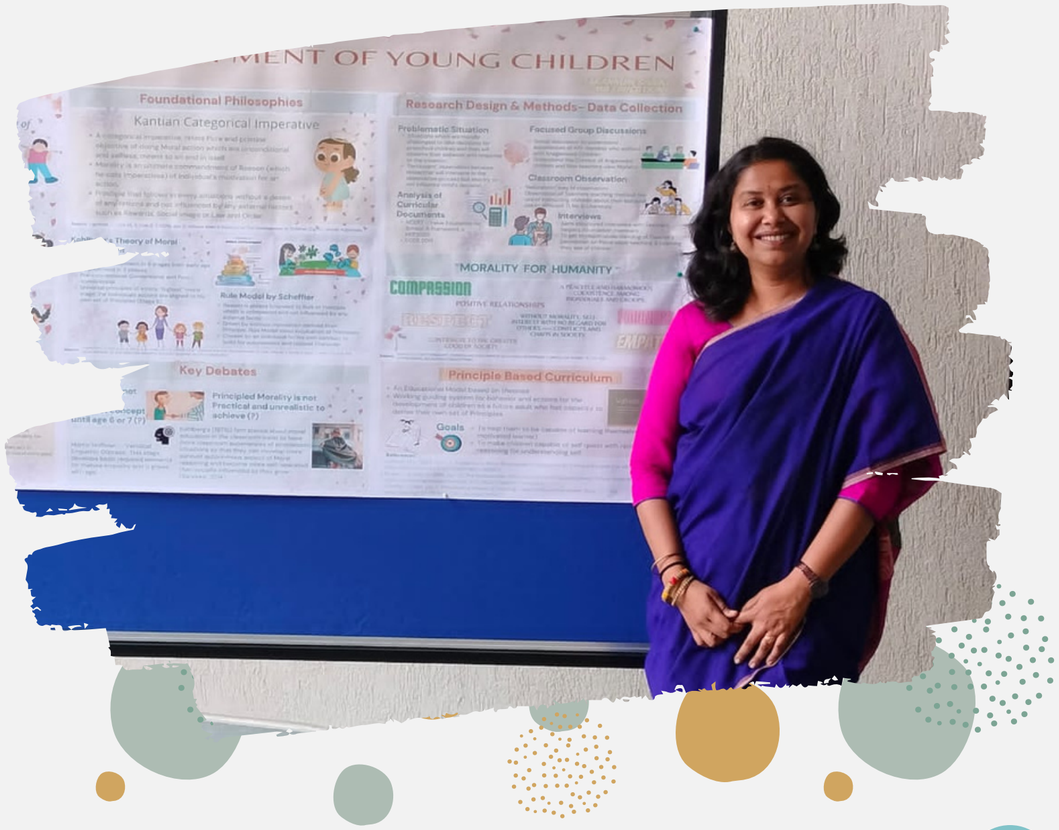
While teaching mathematics to 7th graders in a rural government school during the Field Practice component of a course, I observed the practice of segregating children based on baseline assessment scores. The group that scored less rarely got attention and was not seen participating in class discussions. As a student teacher, I wanted to encourage all children to think, explore, reason, and present learning as a social activity. Some of the new practices I experimented with were 1. Involve children in decision making 2. Encourage every child to participate 3. Create opportunities for peer learning and group work 4. Focus on not only the right answers but also on the reasons for wrong answers. Once these practices were rolled out, they learned to work in pairs and groups. Problem solving became more logical and few who were quiet before could articulate sound mathematical reasoning. Towards the end, both groups showed equal participation in the class.

20. Value Education in Anaganwadi Children

Poster Presentation

Researcher: Tarannum Shaikh, MA in Education

Value education is not just about labelling children as "good" or "bad, " but rather it is a continuous process that encourages children to understand and appreciate normative values. This study seeks to understand the curricular processes of value education and develop an educational model that encourages children to flourish in an environment that promotes values. The methodology involves class observation, teacher interviews, and focused group discussions. The targeted population is the Anganwadi children (ages 3 to 6) in Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand, along with teachers and helpers in Anganwadi centres. The findings of the study suggest i) Preschoolers can comprehend the feelings of others and respond accordingly ii) The importance of pedagogy in discussing teaching values through experimentation and exploration iii) Intrinsic capacities for promoting empathy and caring behavior.



21. A critical analysis of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2020

Oral Presentation

Researchers: Dishari Chakrabarti, Pratik Hole, Sonal Sethia, MA in Public Policy and Governance

In 2020, the Parliament enacted a controversial amendment to the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), which regulates foreign donations to civil society organizations (CSOs). This study examines the impact of the 2020 amendment on the FCRA. The amendment abolished sub-granting and reduced the cap on administrative expenditure, ostensibly to increase accountability and transparency. Through interviews with 20 stakeholders, including CSOs, experts, academics, lawyers, chartered accountants, and the government, the study found that the abolition of sub-granting has made it difficult for small CSOs to access foreign grants, while reduced administrative costs have put many at risk of closure. Experts believe that severe FCRA restrictions causing survival threats to many CSOs will potentially increase red tapism, non-compliance, and corruption. This study also offers a panoptic view of the intended and unintended consequences of the amendment on the relationships among CSOs, donors, and the State.

22. Legalizing Loopholes: Vigilante Mobs vs. The Indian Penal Code

Oral Presentation **Researchers: Debasmita Sasmal, Dishari Chakrabarti and Ketaki Nagaraju,** MA in Public Policy and Governance

Despite the Supreme Court's call for new and effective laws to address mob lynching cases in India, the Government has taken little action in the past five years. The Indian Penal Code does not provide a definition for 'lynching', resulting in two-fold problems. Firstly, most cases are booked under provisions for culpable homicide, murder, or grievous hurt, leading to a lower number of convictions. Secondly, establishing common intention and joint liability of a mob under sections 134 and 34 of the IPC, respectively, is challenging in cases of lynching. While the common intention may arise spontaneously, joint liability necessitates pre-planning, prior meetings, and the physical presence of all offenders. Therefore, it is recommended that the IPC is amended, or a new law is passed to create a separate category of crime with prescribed punishment for all individuals involved in the act, as per the Supreme Court's recommendation.

23. Challenges in Translating Awareness into Action in Local Bodies for Elected Women Representatives

Oral Presentation

Researchers: Debasmita Sasmal, Manish Malokar, Meghana Muddurangappa and Vani Garg,
MA in Public Policy and Governance

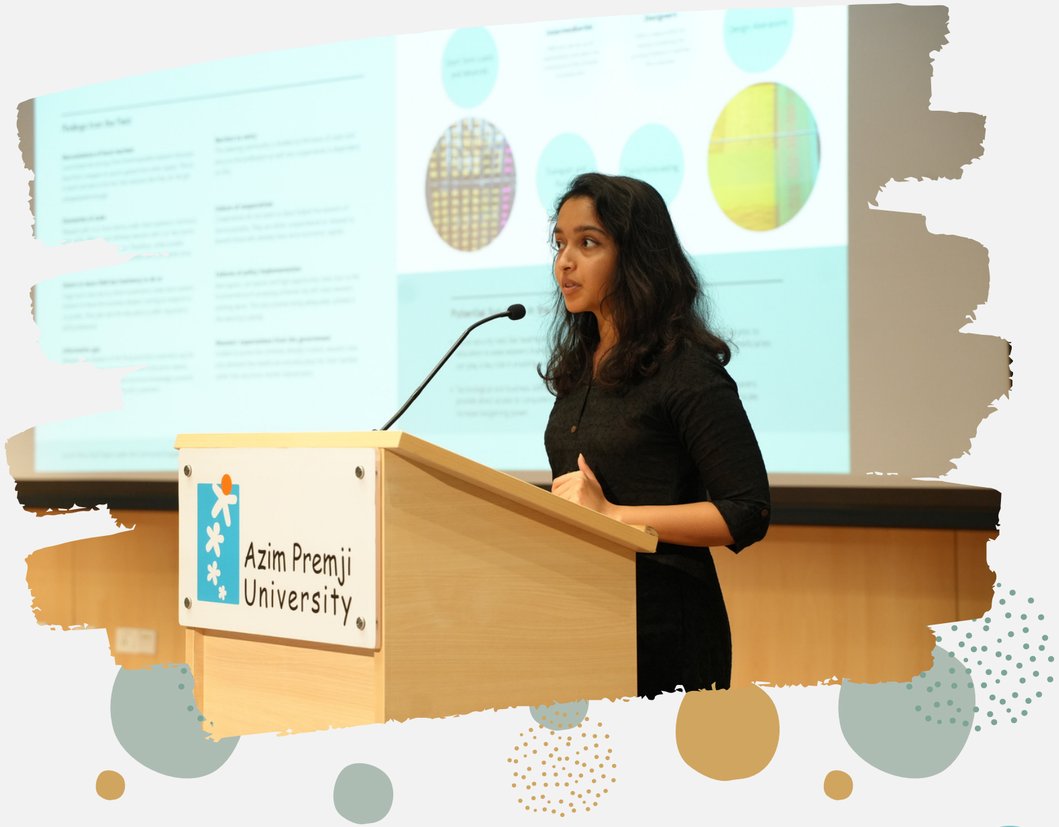
While 73rd Constitutional amendment contributed to the increase in Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), its efficacy has been questioned. The political reservation for women in PRIs is a symbolic act that undermines women's emancipation by integrating them into a manifestly dishonest, male-dominated political system. EWRs face obstacles that range from socioeconomic to financial problems, hostility, ridicule, physical violence, and abuse. This paper was initiated to design and prescribe training modules to help them tackle these problems. The field research was conceptualized to explore the leadership of women and the role and duties of the rest of the EWRs. The problem framework covers the community-level gaps and policy and administrative gaps from the data collected from 7 panchayats. We have identified a set of problems and placed them in the framework that can be sufficiently substantiated through our sample.

24. Sustaining Weavers' Livelihoods in Peri-Urban Bengaluru

Oral Presentation

Researchers: Amoha Basrur, Sakshi Chomwal, Dinesh Reddy, Trupthi C, MA in Public Policy and Governance

This study examines livelihood sustenance of weavers in Dommasandra, a peri-urban region of Bengaluru. It aims to understand the complex market failures that are causing weavers to abandon their generational craft. We scrutinize the multifaceted role of the middleman to conclude that they are indispensable in the supply chain. Therefore, solutions to the question of livelihood sustenance will have to come from fixing other insufficiencies in the market. Our study uses a combination of fieldwork, expert interviews and comparative analysis. We find that the market is organized on the basis of caste and religion. It is characterised by information asymmetries, high transaction costs, collective action problems, and economies of scale. In response to these market realities, our solutions revolve around capacity building, social safety nets, market expansion, and resource pooling.

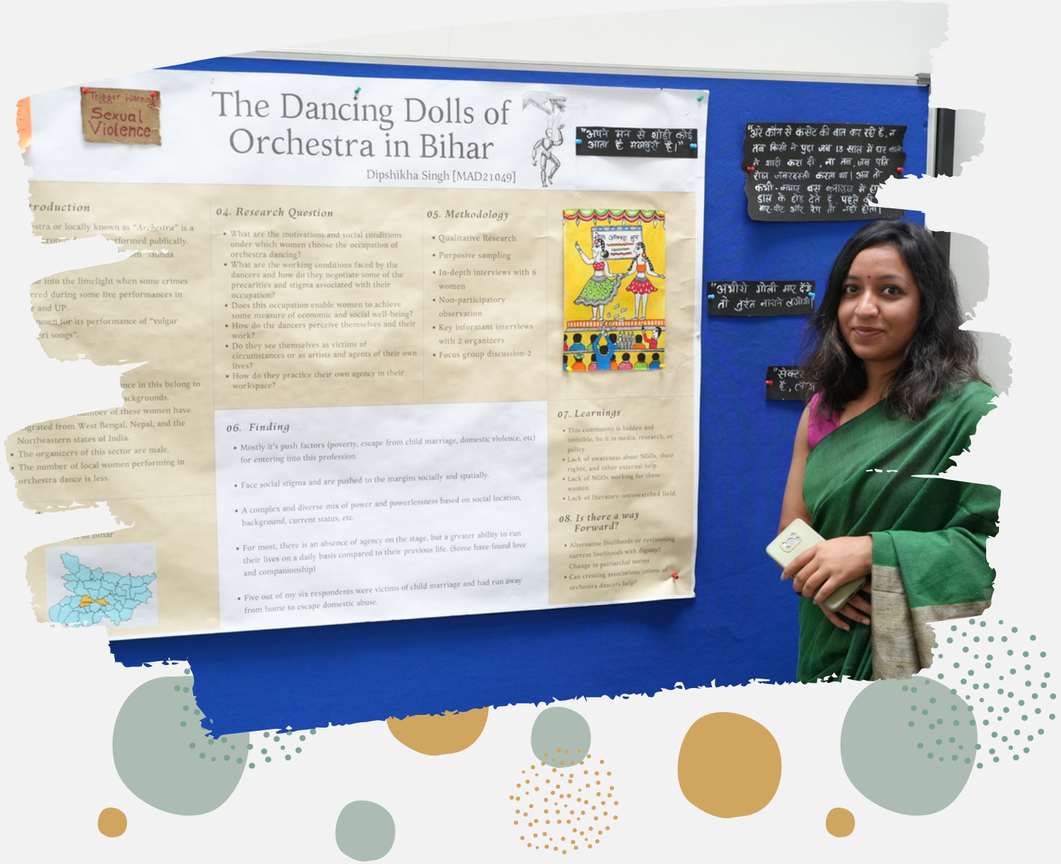


25. The Dancing Dolls of Orchestra in Bihar

Poster Presentation

Researcher: Dipshikha, MA in Development

Orchestra, also known as "Archestra," is a form of erotic dancing that originated from "launda naach." It gained attention after some crimes occurred during live performances in Bihar and UP. This dance is known for performing to "vulgar Bhojpuri songs." The research project aims to explore why women choose to become orchestra dancers, how they exercise agency in their work, and whether this occupation enables them to achieve economic and social well-being.

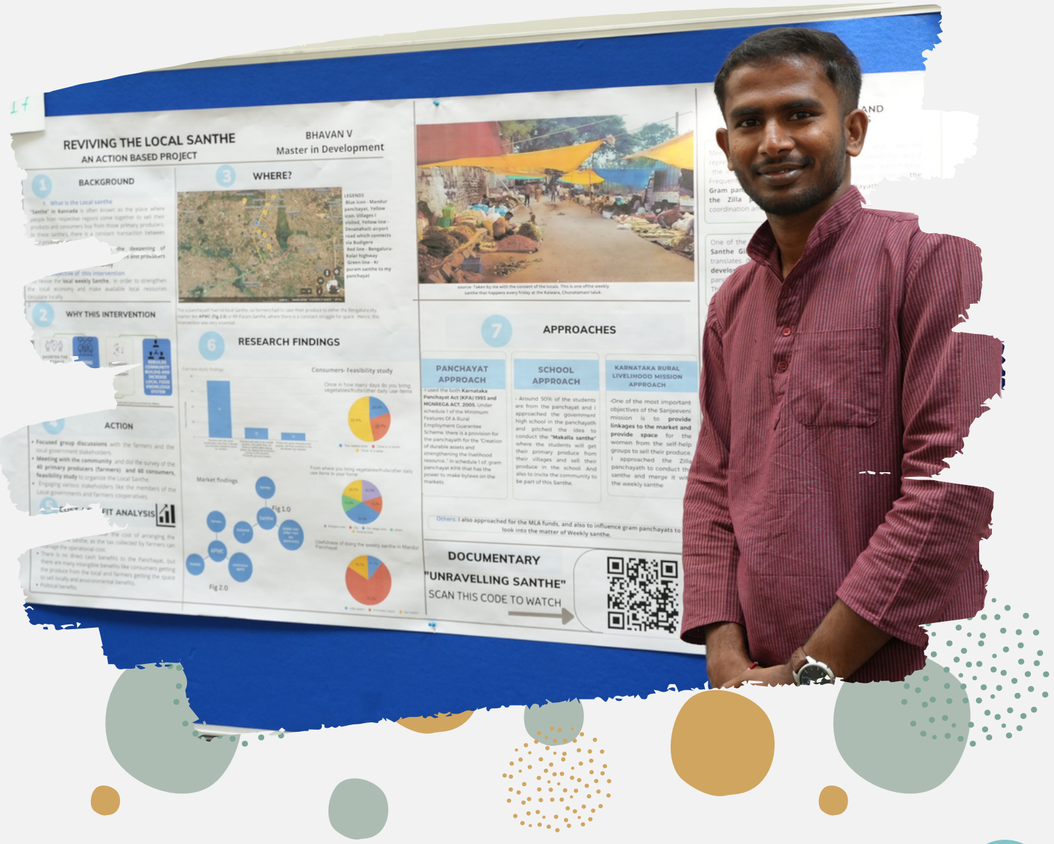


26. Reviving the Local Santhe

Poster Presentation

Researcher: Bhavan, MA in Development

Santhe is a local market system (concerning fruits, vegetables, groceries and other commodities) practiced from generations that brings the producers (the farmers) and the consumers in direct contact and facilitates easy and cheap sale. The local santhes in Karnataka are said to be declining as they are unable to compete with modern market systems and are perceived to be unsafe and unsophisticated. The farmers also no longer grow for local needs and grow exotic crops instead (mono agriculture). This is resulting in the farmers being in a debt trap and social and ecological destruction. This paper is the result of an action-research-based project to revive the local Santhe in Mandur Panchayat by involving consumers and producers to revive the Local Santhe. A survey and focused group discussions with farmers and involved the local panchayat institutions (Gram, Taluka, and Zilla Panchayats) were conducted in this project of reviving and getting a permanent ‘space’ for the Santhe.



27. Understanding Periyar’s Ideas through the Village Of Chekkadikuppam

Oral Presentation

Researcher: Yazhini AS, BA in Humanities (2020-2023)

Periyar being a significant figure, emerging from Tamil Nadu was a social reformer who spoke about a range of social issues and fearlessly voiced out against the conventional religious structures that built fear amongst the people. There are works of scholars that are available which cover the life history and ideas of Periyar mostly. I tried to fill the gaps of studying the relevance of Periyar in the contemporary time. I did this by understanding the ideas of Periyar and comparing them to the contemporary village of Chekkadikuppam. For this project I focused on specific movements like the Self-respect movement and Dravidian movement and particularly focused more on the themes of gender and religion. My research questions included attempts in understanding the role of women and how they associated themselves with the Self-respect movement in today’s context.

Other presentations from SRC 2023

1. Indian Oil Sardine Famine & Its Impact on the Fishing Community of North Kerala, Mufeena Nasrin, MA in Development
2. Reflections on using Critical Pedagogy in Documenting Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Exploring it further for Climate Change Education, Stuti Priya Lahkar, MA in Development
3. Unpacking chicken consumption in urban Bengaluru through Systems thinking, Abhishek S, MA in Development
4. Dynamics behind the demand of a 'Wadar' community in Maharashtra for inclusion in 'Scheduled Tribes' category, Dhyaneshwar Bhalerao, MA in Development
5. Analyzing the contribution of Lokshahiri to the awareness and assertion of constitutional rights, education and politics, Nitesh Wankhade, MA in Development
6. Perception of Masculinity and Mental Health of Men: Reflections from an Indian Context, Shafas KS, MA in Development
7. Why is manual scavenging not ending? Understanding the policy context, maintenance of sanitation infrastructure and rehabilitation efforts in Urban Informal Settlements of Patna, Pallavi Rani, MA in Development
8. The minorities within minorities: A study of Pasmanda Muslims in India, Srijan Shukla, MA in Development
9. Documenting the vulnerabilities of small-scale fisherfolk, Janani Davey, MA in Development
10. Expanding Cities & Shrinking Fields - The Case of Urban Agriculture in Mumbai, Sharvari Virkar, MA in Development
11. Role of community Libraries for youth and community development, Sumit Sunil Jambhulkar, MA in Economics
12. Increased Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Gender-based Occupational Segregation in India, Fathima Saila S, MA in Economics
13. Modelling the Effects of Informal Information Networks on Group-Level Employment Outcomes, Aadya Swaminathan, MA in Economics
14. Understanding the factors affecting accountability of teachers, Shaik Shaheera Naaz, MA in Education
15. Physical safety in rural government schools, Anantha Madhava, MA in Education
16. Critical Literacy: Concept to Classroom, Vani Balasubramanian, MA in Education
17. Fathers of the rural India, Daniel Selvan, MA in Education
18. Teacher-child relationship in the Mathematics class of 4th grade, Rajasthan, Shaila Dsilva, MA in Education
19. Intersectionality and out-of-pocket expenditure in India, Sakshi Chomwal, MA in Public Policy and Governance

Other presentations from SRC 2023

20. Understanding Issues and Implications of Lake/ Tank Conservation in Peri-Urban Areas, Dhruva Kumar Reddy Bandi, MA in Public Policy and Governance
21. Solid Waste Management and its challenges in Peri-Urban Areas, Asmitabha Manna, MA in Public Policy and Governance
22. Uniform Civil Code, Madhavi, MA in Public Policy and Governance
23. User Perception, Practice, and Level of Satisfaction about Library Space – A Qualitative Study, Manish Malokar, MA in Public Policy and Governance
24. Exploring strategies for retaining enrollment in government schools in the vicinity of Bengaluru, Ashima Jain, MA in Public Policy and Governance
25. Certain times, uncertain citizenship: Security, Belonging and Identity in Post-Colonial India, Atreyo Banerjee, Master of Laws (Law and Development)
26. A Qualitative Study on working conditions of goldsmiths of Rajamahendravaram, Vinay Guntamukkala, BA in Economics
27. Methodological Holism in Marx's Capital Volume 1: The role of the Individual, Sushmita Rama Subrahmanyam, BA in Economics
28. Comparing the Labour Market Outcomes of Two Macroeconomic Shocks: Demonetization and the COVID-19 Pandemic, Shritha Sampath, BA in Economics
29. Estimation of unmet demand of work under MGNREGA, Nanditha Ajith, BA in Economics
30. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP study) on Iron Deficiency Anaemia among females in the reproductive age group, Aadhiti Manoj, BSc in Biology
31. Restrictive Diet Regimes Induce Seizure Suppression in CRISPR-cas9-generated Drosophila Lines, Sai Snigdha Kodali, BSc in Biology
32. Effects of sleep deprivation on food preference in Drosophila melanogaster, Mrudula G, BSc in Biology
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