MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCIPAL

I am happy to know that the department of sociology has come out with the eighth volume of *'Habitus* 'for the year 2018-19. The department has continued to maintain the tradition of engaging its students with discussions, debates and dialogues. These variants are beautifully captured through the writings of students in the annual newsletter. The theme of this volume, '*A Discourse on GenX versus Millennials*', aptly captures the dreams and aspirations of youth, who are getting influenced by social media towards individualism. The articles, illustrations and poetries selected in this issue depict the challenges faced by teenagers to traverse from Gen X to the millennial generation. The department also celebrates the completion of a decade of its establishment by sharing the success stories of our alumni.

I congratulate all faculty members, editorial board and especially, the students for bringing out such a beautiful newsletter. I also wish good luck to the department to continue their endeavour to involve students in writing and expressing their creative talents.

Principal
Dr. Kalpana Bhakuni
14th February, 2019

EDITORIAL TEAM

Teacher   Students

Dr Archana Prasad   Muskan Kohli
                                                     (President, Sociology
                                                     Assoiciation)
                                                     Oshin Bisht (3rd Year)
                                                     Noyonika Sircar (2nd Year)

From the Editorial Desk

" I'd rather be hated for who I am than loved for who I am not."- Kurt Cobain

After a decade of successfully establishing itself, the Department of Sociology of Kamala Nehru College is back with the eight volume of our newsletter, 'Habitus'. This newsletter delves into the creativity of our students giving them the space to project it in an organic manner. Habitus integrates the ideas and the sociological insights of our students under a central theme and allows them to articulate their views around it. The theme of the 'Habitus 2019' is 'A Discourse on 'GenX versus Millennials. In today's world the theme is the most contentious and controversial issues surrounding youth. The reason for selecting the theme is to give students an opportunity to express their experiences of their journey from GenX to the new millennium. The articles, prose, illustrations and poetries reflects on the hurdles crossed by our generation and the struggles undertaken by them which in all likelihood gets underwhelmed under the light of technological advancements, as constantly compared by the generation that has preceded us. Every student can easily connect with this theme in terms of the shallow judgments they are exposed to, scrutiny they get through, opinions that are constructed around them and the way they are put into wheels of supervision.

The eighth volume, creatively encapsulates the concerns of our students, who have made a humble attempt to show who they are and what they want. The articles enlighten us about the generation we are in and how we are misinterpreted. The articles implicitly tell us what we think and how we are made to be thought because of the inevitable factors around us. The students use art as a medium here to articulate the achievements that slip in the shell of digitalization and the how the western world ideas are induced to reform the orthodox. The poems are a reflection of the muse of the students who feel like they have been stuck in the wrong generation or they are mad to think in this   direction?

As you turn over the pages, you will see how the youthful spirits are tamed and given a constructive shape. Our endeavor is to bring back your attention to things that we are perhaps forgetting as a part of the Millennial generation. So enjoy reading Habitus 2019 to reminiscence the forgotten past.

Millennial as students

The teachers are surrounded by the new generation of learners popularly known as "Millennial". The term refers to generation "Y" born in last decades of twentieth century extending to the ones born in first decade of twenty first century. Like every generation is different from its predecessor, this generation, too, is different from ours. They are known to be marked by certain exclusive features which might be considered unique to them. For example, to have a persistent demand of "How to" guide to get results without spending enough time on task, lack of patience, blurred boundaries of Professional conduct. We teachers often talk among ourselves about this unique character of our millennial students. One amongst most common features is their 'affectionate' and 'obedient' relationship with communication technology, primarily social media which they get with ownership of cell phones.

Our generation had access to mobile phones that too was not possessed by all classmates in college. There used to be few who had cell phones which they used to flaunt and also sometimes treat like shared property with friends. On a different note, the boom in information technology and the desire to revolutionize the society by technologizing it has especially enabled millennial an affordable and quick access to exploit various platforms for usage of technology. It is interesting to see how on the one hand textual reading material has become more 'sharable' as the texts can be digitized and circulated through WhatsApp, email, and at the same time we miss or have ignored the real touch of books. We think that this generation has not experienced the 'human like' connect of touching and turning the pages of a book. The sepia tone and faded scribble on the pages of the books signified the time books had spent with us. The emotional character of holding books in hands and reading out (any piece) while looking at each other's face is hard to be achieved by a digital community. The millennial students are often part of multiple WhatsApp groups, but does such an online platform actually dissolve the boundaries between students coming from diverse backgrounds? This is a question like others to ponder over.

Sonia Kumari
(Assistant Professor)

Things We Are Forgetting About Millennials

Often stumbling upon many individuals in our life, we come across a people who arguably distinguish themselves as millennials. The thin line of confusion exhibits in their expression and thoughts, often entangling both the generations and making us expand the suspicious void of questions, what are the millennials forgetting? The millennials are not humans of another planet, but creatures of time, who landed a decade after Gen X. Then why are these millennials constantly under the public light of being corrupted into misunderstandings and myopic judgements? It is easy to accuse a plethora of people for spending calculable hours of the day streaming into social media platforms and seeking for validation through the means of technology. We have been put in the shackles of instant self-gratification with zero effort. But, take a moment to think about self- expression and validation isn't a trend that's started and put to test by us. Take a look at the Palaeolithic era cave paintings to the oil paintings in the renaissance, humans have craved to channelize their muse in the form of art since time immemorial. Today, that is digitalised!

We are forgetting that millenials are most perceptive and receptive generation. They are open to criticism and act on how they are inspired. They may be deemed as procrastinators, ignorant and as imposters, but what we fail to acknowledge here is, how welcoming we are to fresh ideas. Unlike the last generation which had build mental walls for themselves to abstain from the infringement of the new influx of perceptions, this generation makes a conscious effort to slip into one of them probably fuse them with their own original ideas and construct something that fits every frame. Most importantly, we are forgetting how we are from this generation in the timeline of success, has been the most accomplished generation. We have forgotten their contribution to the massive scale developments not just in the sector of technology but also in changing the thoughts of people eventually the society, that's where the real change lies. We might have undervalued the worth of relations but we haven't changed the emotion behind it. We are not only interested in big cheques but also delve deep in the cause of the work. We are an unapologetic bunch of people who care a little more about ourselves and the people in our vicinity, unlike many others who like to escape from their true identities and spend the rest of their life hunting for it and accepting it.

Noyonika Sircar
(2nd Year)

Generation X, Millenials or Generation Z?

Born between 1964-1978? You belong to the generation or GEN X.
You have seen the real hardships of life, everything did not come to you easy and you had to work hard for everything you have today, you have seen your parents struggle to give you a better life and you understand the value of this life. You weren't born in the most technologically advanced era and hence a digital immigrant. You were set in your owns ways by the time technology came and took over the society.
Born between 1979-1995? You are a millennial. You digital natives had it all…with tech and information at your fingertips life was easy. The world was economically stable and tech was disrupting life like never before. Who needs a car when you have uber? A cook when you have zomato? Or a hotel when you have 'airbnb'? You made careers out of your passions, fuelled the start-up era, and laughed at life with stand-up comedy! You believed in exploring places rather than peer over brochures 1995- Today? You belong to GEN Z.
You definitely are the have it all generation singing and dancing life away. You live your life online and have minimum need for real life interaction. All you need in life is available at the click of a button. You are fearless and a generation polarized at extremes wanting to flaunt and hide at the same time If only years and not mind-sets and the ways of life were to tell you which generation you were, a better fit for all this would be accurate! We are born between 1995-2000 and we do not know where we belong!
We were born in the age of technology but with those around us belonging to gen x and our siblings being millennial but at the same time those younger to us belonging to gen z.
 We understand technology but weren't born with in our hands like those born after us. We look for jobs and opportunities online but at the same time understand and value face to face interaction. We spend our day scrolling through social media but need the books and novels we read to be off the screens and physically in our hands. We like to submit our assignments traditionally written on paper even if the study material we have used is on our computers or our phones. We have seen rotary dial telephones and touch screen-phones which dial numbers at the

command of our voice; we have been dependent on our memory for phone numbers and have saved hundreds of numbers in our phones without any recollection of what they are. While we play games on our phones today like "candy crush" we also find among our fondest memories playing "hide and seek" and "ice-water".

This has created a sort of an "identity crisis". This situation, like every situation today, has taken the form of memes mocking how those born in 2000 are a generation of their own since they aren't allowed to belong with the 90's kids or those who are born after 2000. The question here is of our identity which has always been unanswered often leaving us wondering ; are we a generation of our own? Or are stuck between two generations with similar yet completely different ways of life always leaving it up to us to choose?

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AishaniMenon
(2nd year)
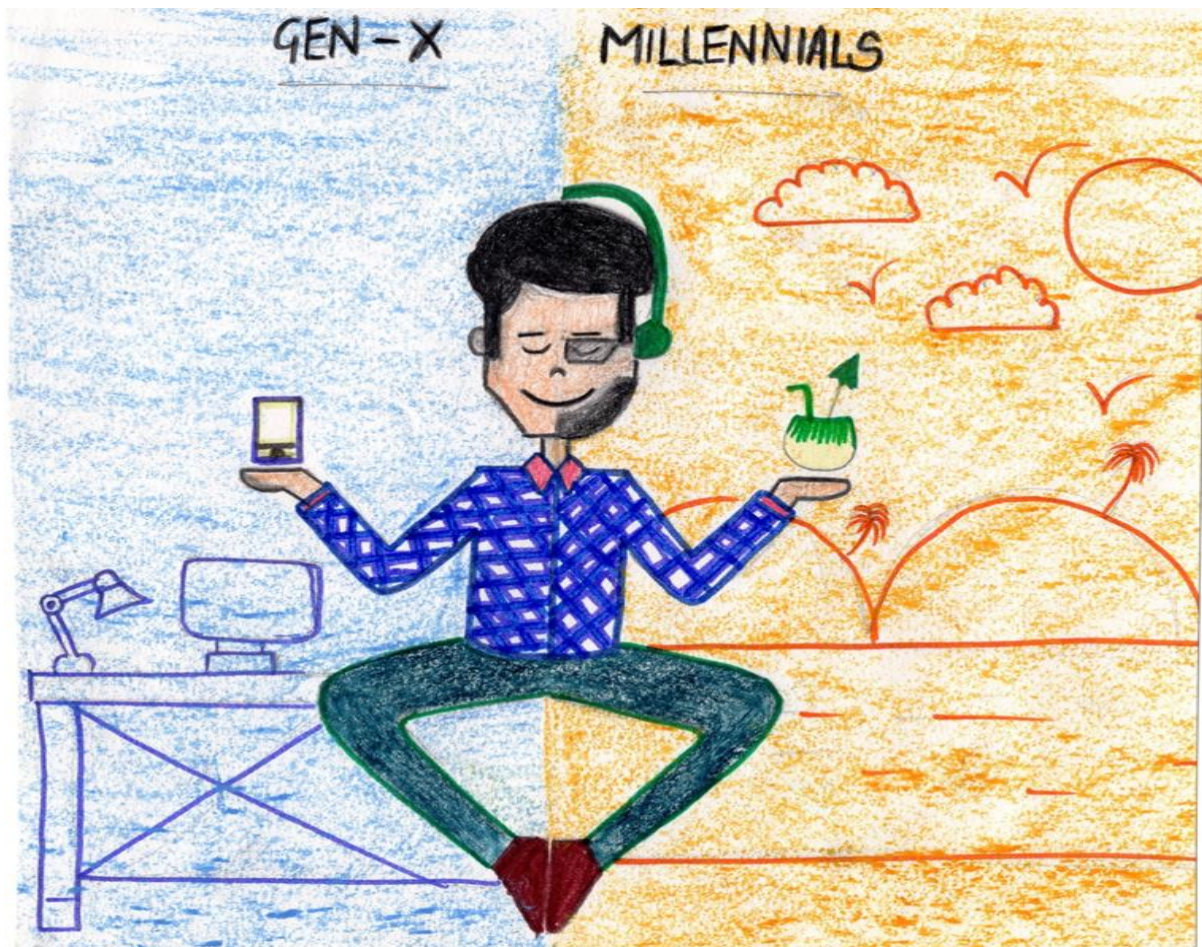
Sachii Sharma(1st year)

True Millennials

"Look at that blooming flower, isn't it beautiful my friend?
Watch that tall looming tower, doesn't it look dignified, my friend?
Both were created with great precision…
Wow, that's cool!" remarked Sam. Reciting poetry was his passion, apart from admiring nature's creation. "Why", thought he, "I should definitely share this Poem with DK." One of Sam's best pals, DK had no inclination towards poetry, but nevertheless gave in to his friend's non-stop persuasions.
"Bro! Listen to this awesome poem I just composed! Yeah, it's incomplete, but You'll like it for sure-C'mon, don't make a face now, it's just five simple lines!"
"Not again Sam…Come 'ere, I'll show you these fab apps which've just been launched."
"What can these useless apps serve to you? Some inanimate stuff fulfilling certain tasks or making a gameaholic out of you doesn't seem to stand equal to a poem pulsating with life."
"These are much livelier than your deadlines arranged in a sequential order. They're good enough to boost your battery, enhance your wallpaper, and these video games are unputdownable. Really, I sometimes feel that you're not even a part of our millennial group."
"Eh? Who's a millennial?"
"The ones who are adept in using the technologies."
"You mean tech-savvy? Well then….that's a big debatable problem."
"What is?" asked DK. "Does being a tech-savvy apply that you'll always remain stuck inside your gadgets or do you also have some time for yourself to look around?" asked Sam.
"What is there to look around when there's everything you're being practically given through these mind-blowing apps?"
"Come out for a minute DK."
"You're impossible." Rolling his eyes, a reluctant DK followed Sam and both of them stopped right in the centre of the garden.
"What can you see around you?" asked Sam. "Well? I can see these ants creepin' up on my legs, my friends getting frenzied cuz I can't reply them, you've just wrenched me out of a winning video game, and my burger needs to be microwaved."
"You're missing something."
"I just wanna get back to my room ASAP-that's what I'm missing man."
"DK, you're missing life. This garden contained all sorts of pristine and exotic, well-maintained flower species, before you were introduced to the world of technologies. Now, instead of you using them, the technologies have turned you into a dead gadget. These ants are a result of you being enslaved by them. The same technologies can be used to repair this sick garden. Millenials are not expected to use them just for themselves, but also to make the world a better place to live in."
"I'm losing the game man. My burger seems a faraway dream."
"You're a crippled man."

"Say what?"

"And a dependent, non-social animal too."

"ROFL. I've got my own house, car, phone, I'm a part of the working population, and have got over a thousand friends in fb, twitter, insta and wapp."

"Have you ever thought of life without these mechanical supports?"

"You're behaving like a spiritual guru."

"You need to spend some time for yourself bro."

"Yeah but even for that I need to look up to the Google Maps and Trivago you see, life's impossible without them."

"I agree. But if I were in your place, I would've at least made an attempt to wriggle out some time for myself from this mechanical life, like getting a blast of fresh air, and chatting with you like this, not through some messaging app. There's actually no need for the government to launch a 'No-Gadget Campaign', a single day for crying, or prohibit the usage of the gadgets in schools if the millennials knew how to balance the handling of technologies. What was natural during the GenX times is now called "spending quality time". It looks more like a compulsion that a simple way of living." "You're getting on my nerves, Utopian," replied DK.

"If you succeed in balancing these apps with some quality time for a week, I'll not disturb you with my poems anymore. That's a challenge." "I accept. What a relief!" said DK.

DK lost the challenge miserably. Far from getting into depression, (which he thought would happen for sure) DK was a happier person than ever before. It was as if he felt freer, complete and like a human. He learned something more valuable in return. And what was that? He wrote the following lines to express that joy.

"Both were created with great precision; one was attractive, the other without decoration. One was full of life, the other was dark; for any human indeed, the contrast was Stark. Balancing the use of technologies was hard- those who remained stuck in them, their lives were marred."

- Narayani Bhatacharya
(2nd Year)

What Gen X and Millennials Care About?

When we think of millennial and gen X, it doesn't bring anything to our minds. These are just terms which have become trendy these days where everyone is jumping on the bandwagon to become 'hip' by riding the millennial wave. But when we talk of the 60s and the 90s, that takes us back to the vast differences that existed between those periods. These differences ranged from fashion, trends, movies, mind-sets, and opinions to political atmosphere, societal norms, all in all in Culture that defined these two generations and sets them apart. So to understand what makes these two generations so different, it's only fair we understand the cultures and their respective evolution with these two generations.

An easy way to understand people and their cultures specifically in history is to approach them through the movements and societal changes that took place. It's reflection of what mattered to people, what their understanding of their surroundings was and most of all what people wanted from the world. The 60s was an eccentric decade. Highly charged with political demands,

alternative ways of understanding the society, wars, new forms of cinema and television emerging, censorship, emergence of subcultures, bold fashion choices and avant-garde, sexual revolution, rock music and the hippie movement and emergence of subcultures across the world, all of this was central to people exerting what they thought of the world and the societies they lived in.

All of this made Gen X a beautiful chaos with different groups who had diverse ideas and outlook on life and yet somehow being able to function harmoniously while paving a path for what we now take for granted. They stood for everything our imagination leads us to; wild, free, strong, demanding, peaceful and happy. While wars began or were going on in various pockets of the world, the people started actively asking their governments for what they wanted or changing society as they deemed fit. With various 'new left' movements beginning in western world, the civil rights movement in America, rise of women's movements and feminism gaining momentum across the globe and

Attempts to de-nuclearise the world and end wars, people weren't satisfied with what the authorities

Envisaged and they weren't behind in making themselves heard. Anarchy was an underlying feature throughout the decade. At the same time the countercultures rejected active political engagement with the mainstream and made a lasting impact on philosophy, morality, music, art, alternative health and diet, lifestyle and fashion. This doesn't mean that they didn't have radical political views, the members of these countercultures decided to physically distance themselves from the mainstream and move to farms and countryside. They practiced acts like reusing trash and recycled materials to build things for domestic use and giving children of the commune extensive freedoms known as children rights. All of this was accompanied by a rise in consumption of recreational drugs beyond medical use which got popularised by bands and musicians. The decade and half could be summarised as aggressively anti-establishment. Gen X came to symbolise the spirit of change and taking control of the society in the modern era. The millennial generation has many people wondering what makes them tick. They are enigmas, a mysterious generation that either frustrates or excites them. A large part of the older generations let millennials be because they think millennials are very passionate yet don't care, all at once. The 80s saw great socioeconomic change due to advances in technology and a worldwide move away from planned economies and towards laissez-faire capitalism. economic construction and deconstruction solidified the economic base for the decade with a lot of developing countries trying to find their way in a world tangled with harsh political situations arising from the cold war, rise in terrorist attacks and international wars along with civil and guerrilla wars, coups, nuclear threats, decolonisation defined the political tone for the Decade. A significant part of the music, TV, movie, art industry captured the hearts of the masses with all genres gaining popularity which gave us a lot of classics that we enjoy to date. These decades also saw continued protests in the struggle against racism and discrimination, whether in response to xenophobic sentiment after 9/11 or in the fight over how to represent our past. The rise of a democratic front shaped the responses to such problems. The underlying tone while remained conservative as a carry forward from the past decades, it reflected the ideas of acceptance, equality, fairness and standing together to fight things people didn't want in their society. Again there is a sense of anarchy against the status quo.

- Hemangi Rawal
(2nd Year)

GEN X Vs.MILLENNIALS

They call me Gen X.
Let me tell you my story
It's not some serious theory;
But It was my life at your age
When our dreams were locked in a cage.
The only option was to join the family business
And we prayed for the new generation every Christmas.
Our motive was to save enough
Enough to help you buy leisure stuff;
So that you achieve your dream
And stand with us as beam.

They call me millenials.
My story is different from their
I thank Gen X for their care.
My dream is to touch the height
To secure myself from the situation of plight.
To work hard and be a great man
 To be wealthy is my future plan.
To support my family and make them comfortable
To give my family a high profile label.

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-Veena Chandak
(1st Year)

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GEN X AND MILLENNIALS, WHERE ARE WE?

"Your generation is so lucky, when we were of your age, we had to walk miles and miles to reach our schools, we had to study under the dim light of an old lamp paper and pen were our only material, and apart from books we didn't have any other sources…you all just rely on internet for everything "

I'm part of the latest generation i.e., the so called millennial and I bet most of us from this generation has come across such statement. We all grew up hearing stuffs like "Back in our day", "Kids these days" etc, the lines which are often used by people of 'Gen X' generation when they talk about the hardships they faced in their times. This is because of the difference in the lifestyles of people of different generations. The Gen X didn't grow up using Smartphone; they didn't grow up tagging each other memes on social media. So they get annoyed seeing us and often argue that the advanced technology has taken away all the happiness that a simple lifestyle has to offer and that we are so engrossed with our gadgets that we prefer them over spending times with the family . Thus, we can see how generation gaps leads to conflicts between the two generation. We usually get annoyed when they say such things or draw such comparisons but sometimes we contemplate , had they been in the same generation

as ours, would they be more productive or hardworking then us? Other times we just believe that wouldn't make much
difference.
We all admit of not believing many instances they said they faced when they try to tell us how lucky we are now that things have become a lot easier for us. But we often counter argue them by saying that we should not be blamed for the technological developments happening all around ,we had little to no contributions in the lifestyle we have today rather we are ascribed with these advancements and all we do is try to keep ourselves up to date. Well that is a valid point ,but we should remember That if we today have the access to internet and many more luxuries it is because of the Gen X contribution. Had they been laying in bed all day and night during their time like many of us now, without putting their best, we the millennial won't be where we are today.

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- LallRinPui
(1st Year)

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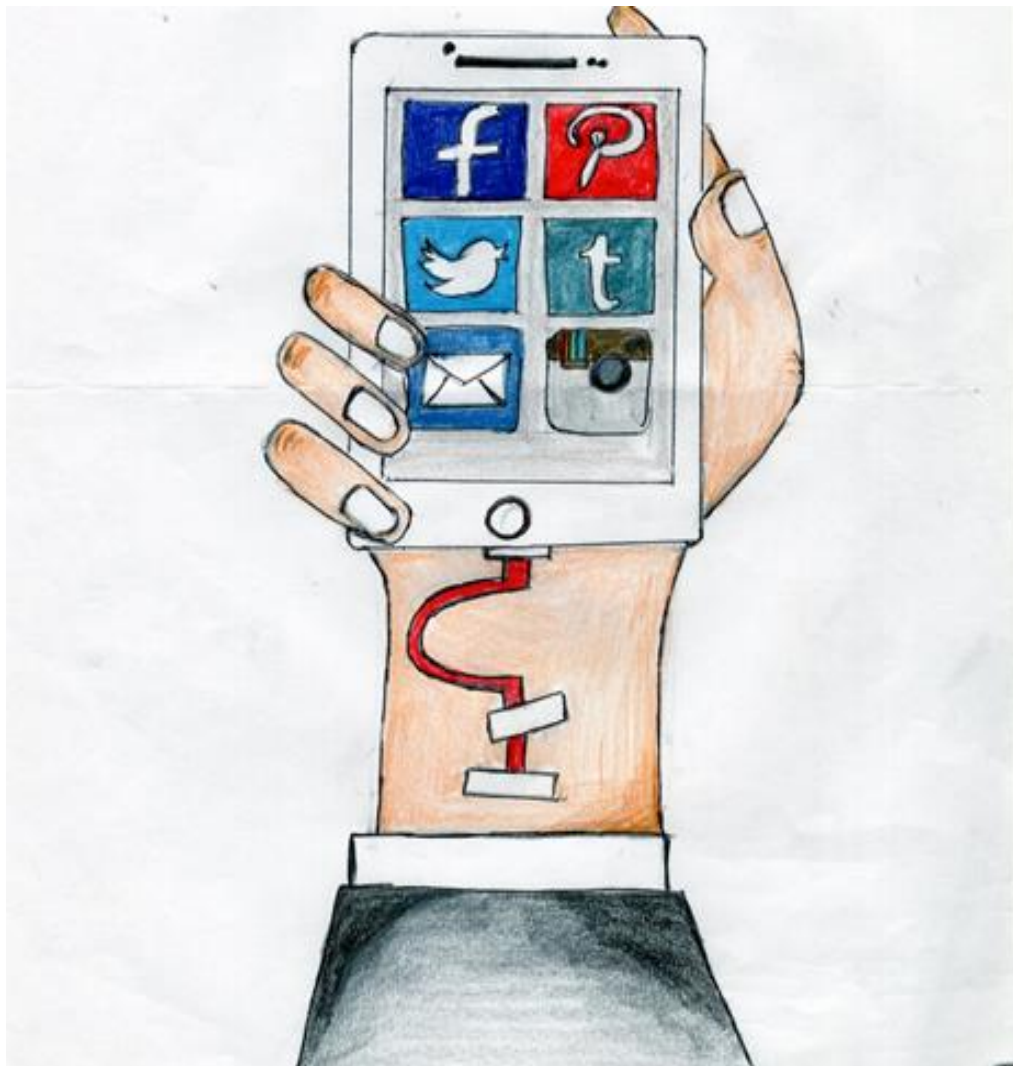
Adiba Firduous (2nd year)

GenX And Millennials , where are we ?

What is the difference between genX and millennials? For starters GenX are born between 1955-1980, came in on the cusp of cell phones, the internet, and social media while most millennials are born between 1981-1997, grew up when these things being a part of daily life . The experiences of growing up in dissimilar environments have produced generations who vary greatly from the others.

One can see the difference in terms of the employment sector and the way they approach for jobs. Millennials presence in the workplace is know greater than any other generation . For example, 78% of millennials use LinkedIn for job hunting, which is 20% higher than the second most popular option, networking through friends and family . As this generation is comfortable using the latest technology, over 97% own a smartphone. Millennials are constantly relying on the net and they even use it as a platform that provides them with ample job opportunities. For example Millennials rely on the internet when job hunting and change jobs more often than older generation.

Despite their growing influence and responsibilities at work, GenX are most overlooked for promotion and have been the slowest to advance. We found genX leaders on average had only 1.2 promotions in the past 5 years significantly lower than their younger millennials counterparts. GenX leaders are often under recognised for the critical role they play in leadership they are typically expected to take on heavy workloads. As millennials grow into leadership roles, the cross generational workforce becomes more of an obstacle.

Millenials view technology as a crucial part of their life and work. They are constantly on and connected. They tend to embrace new technologies for socialising and working , and adapt quickly . In contrast, GenX mainly use technology for convenience purposes , such as online banking and shopping . Technology has yet to become central to their social lives , and this will likely remain the case . Millenials see this as an advantage and use the internet, E-mail, and Twitter during meetings to capture notes, find information that may be helpful to the conversation. GenX aren't used to this technology, may perceive these actions as rude.

As much as we'd like to assume that everything we have said about millennials VS GenX employees is accurate, we can't make that generalisation. Individuals ultimately vary from each other and forcing generalisations among groups of employees can lead to negative consequences for any organisation

-Saranjeet Kaur
(1st year)

Priyal Batra (1st year)

Generation Z

I was 4 or 5 when I was first told about how the glorious was the generation that had preceded mine and I was left agape and eyes filled with awe. I downed all the Information I could because how could I not when all of it felt like a fairy tale. How they told about their ideal lives , how they use to woke up at 5 to finish chores before going to school, how they played for hours every evening and yet managed to study . I have heard it all, multiple times and it really is fascinating, how perfect they make it sound, so perfect that after a point I wanted to have a life like their's.

As I was growing up, the stories hadn't really stopped but the characters and the morals kept changing, each story revealing information that matched my age and thinking skills. It took me a few more years to understand whole point behind this but once I did, the rational me kicked in every time I'd hear a story but my fascination wouldn't stop, it still hasn't . We, the Gen Z, entered the world when it was falling apart, , 9/11, Kargil War and many more events that changed the course of the history books and our lives and we shaped ourselves accordingly. We were taught, at a very younger age that we have to fight for everything and isn't that what we are doing, be it human rights or property possession, we are always fighting. The world has become a rat race and no one would appreciate a tortoise taking part in that.

The technological boom also took place around this time and now for even doing the very basic things we have various technologies available, Even a toddler today is familiar with the smartphones. But now we see everyone is complaining and telling us that we weren't good for anything, that our generation is a waste who are just addicted to their phone screens with hatred bursting out of the seams and nonchalant attitude , but amidst all this chaos and accusations , I still think that we are a generation who still hasn't lost the touch of kindness and with the fire that kindles warmth and with the benignity that keeps the world going. We inherited a tired planet and tired people and we, are making the best out of it.

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- Samikhya Satpathy
(1st year)

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Relationship &Marriages : Gen X v/s millennial .

"Sometimes you meet the person and it just clicks , you are comfortable with them and you don't need to pretend to be anyone or anything …."
We all clearly know in which century are we living, don't we? 21st century . Yes right , But do we know to which generation do we belong ? or what a generation is ? heard about relationships , marriages or online dating sites ? are the trends same as they were in 60s or 70s ? Certainly not .Firstly, generation is a group of people born around the same time . The generations have been classified with certain bands of time period. eg: baby boomers ,gen X , gen Y (millennial) and gen z .

Have you ever thought what could be different about marrying/ being in relationship in which things are very obvious? Marriage, also called matrimony or wedlock is the official acceptance of the relationship by the society with standardised norms. Marriage looks a lot different today than it did 30 or 60 years ago. Couples who get hitched today, create a partnership that looks totally different from their parents and grandparents. For older generations (Generation X-people born from born 1965-1976) "status" was all about the traditional things like the size of your house, your job title, and the type of car you drive. They paid attention to the word "TRADITIONAL" , But millennials (the generation where people are born from b.1977-1995) chase a different type of status. They care less about finding someone with more material things rather they look for someone who feels good about themselves. People of this generation are more open to interracial and interfaith marriage as they are more focused on building connections with their partners.

The way that millennials define what it means to be in a relationship is quite different than their parents, There is no 'right' type of relationship according to them .They are less anxious about marriage and building a nuclear family , rather more focused on the quality of the relationship without the official certificate. Gen X and Baby Boomer males, on the other hand, were on an average nine years younger than their partners, However this trend of age gape is coming again in our generation as age is now just considered a " NUMBER" .Unlike Gen X , They are more into committed romantic partnerships, and tend to buy houses together and even have kids together before marriages .Real life examples of Hollywood (Kylie Jenner and Travis Scott).

It is true that No one can live in isolation, everyday interactions play important role in making us who we are. Moving to next generation adopting and leaving certain traits, the old trends are

coming back. Don't you think These similarities of ideologies lead us to confusion that where are we..???

- Kiriti Sharma
 (1st year)
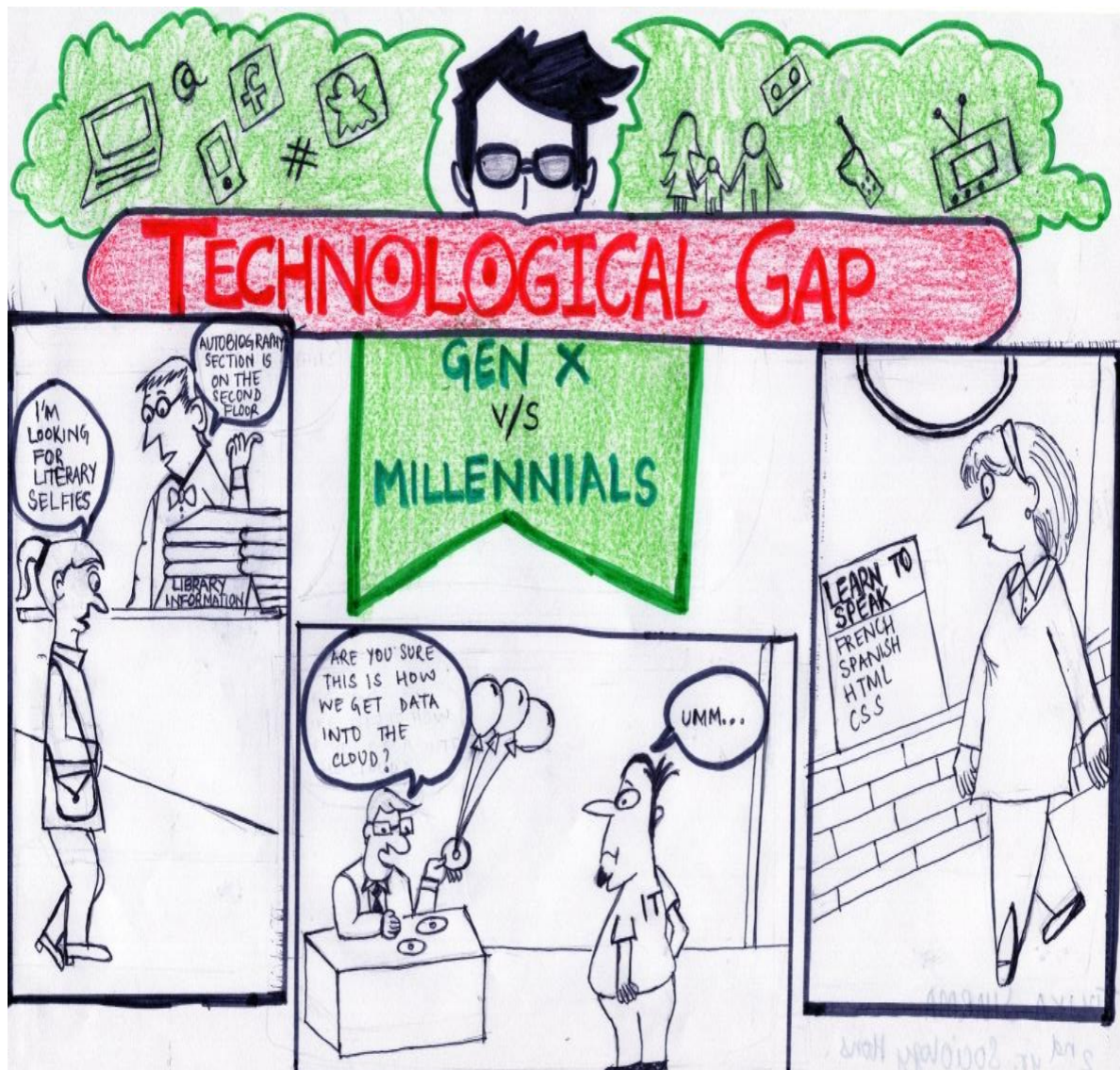
Tulika Sharma (2nd yaer)

DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

WORKSHOP ON ACADEMIC READING, WRITING AND REASONING IN SOCIOLOGY

DATE – 19TH SEPTEMBER, 2018

The Department of Sociology, Kamala Nehru College organized a workshop on 'Academic Reading, Writing and Reasoning in Sociology'. The objective of the workshop was to develop skills of students in sociological reading and writing. Academic reading, writing and reasoning in sociology is a Skill Enhancement paper offered to second year students of sociology honors under the CBCS. The Department takes pride as the workshop involved professors such as Maitrayee Chaudhari, Satish Deshpande, and Saavyasachi. The workshop enabled all the students with better understanding about sociological approach to all the above-mentioned aspects and hence was all in all a fruitful session.

COLLABORATION WITH LADLI FOUNDATION FOR INTERNSHIPS IN THE FIELD OF RESEARCH AND OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO FIELDWORK.

Ladli Foundation Trust is a verified non-profit organization renowned for its unique initiatives for empowering & rehabilitating thousands of unprivileged and uneducated females in slums & rural parts of India. Lying at the heart of Ladli foundation is the vision of creating a gender-neutral country by attempting to bring about a radical change in the mindsets of the people. It aims to establish the largest-ever workforce of LAADLI RAKSHAKS (Saviour of Women) in every house to promote the cause of gender equality and women safety. Ladli is also awarded with the official association of Delhi Police Department for its effective ground activities, outreach and innovative initiatives like #RunForLaadli , LaadliRakshak , #Saheli

The organization has collaborated with the Department of Sociology, Kamala Nehru College hiring interns for research and field work providing them with work from home internships and certificate work and letter of recommendation.

The organization will pick almost 5 students during the winter as well as summer break enabling them to cultivate the skills required for the given fields also adding practical experience to their knowledge

ALUMNI MEET

DATE -3rd NOVEMBER, 2018

The Department of Sociology, Kamala Nehru College organized an alumni meet involving alumni from the batch of 2008 to 2018.

The main aim of the meet was to develop a strong connect between the current students and alumni, also the meet focused on individual experiences making the current students aware about the various avenues one can explore after the completion of their degree.

The meet was a success as it worked as a booster for the current students and also was significant in connecting the alumni to the department leading to a possibility of more such events in the future .

PROJECT REPORT

Title: Socio-Economic condition of Handicraft Workers

Area of Research:

Two areas of Delhi, mostly known for its exquisite handicraft markets, namely;

 i) Janpath

ii) Dilli Haat

Methodology:

The study on Handicraft workers is conducted on the basis of interview based questionnaire method. The respondents were interviewed with questions on the questionnaire, that included questions related to their social and economic background, their reasons behind migration, their living and working condition, etc. The study is based on both qualitative and quantitative research. The study includes both primary data from the field work conducted and secondary data, collected from the previous work on this topic. The time taken for the completion of the field work is September-October 2018.

Total respondents: 20

Brief Description of issue:

Handicraft plays a vital yet unrecognized part in the economy. It is important to know how this sector of the economy survives and exits. The number of studies conducted on Handicraft is comparatively less than the studies done on other economic sectors such as farming etc. The study on Handicraft workers is significant as it gives us a glimpse of their lives and the problems and difficulties they have to encounter. Although handicraft, being considered as the part of the informal sector, it plays a significant role in the economic growth of the nation. Hence, a research on the handicraft workers provides us an insight into this part of the economic sector.

Findings:

The respondents were handicraft workers from various works such as paintings, patch work, jewelry, puppetry, etc. The respondents were both male and female. The respondents were of varied age groups. Most of them were between the age group of 20 to 40.They were drawn into handicraft because of consanguinal and affinal bonds. Most of the respondents were Hindu by religion i.e. 85%, while 10% were Muslims and 5% were Sikhs. Most of the respondents were from the state of Gujarat. The reason behind was that in Janpath, there is a lane called the

'Gujarati Lane'. While in Dilli Haat there were respondents from various regions. Among the respondents 40% of the handicraft workers were solely dependent on Handicraft for the survival, while 60% are dependent on other non-handicraft work as well. The respondents were very experienced in what they are doing, 40% of the respondents were doing their handicraft work from 10 to 20 years, while 60% of them were doing it for more than 20 years. Most of the respondents have their own shop and even go for exhibition as well elsewhere. 19% have their own shop and sell their product at local markets as well. All the respondents have their fixed places for selling products, either in the local market or they own a shop. 80% of the respondents were satisfied with their working condition considering the fact that they own their shops in Janpath and Dilli Haat, which have comparatively better working condition than other part of the city. Other 20 % are not satisfied as they do not own a shop and they do not have a registered location of selling their products. 85% of the respondents were not aware and associated with any organized association of that sort. 15% were aware and associated with organized unions. 85% of the respondents have migrated from different regions such as. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar etc. Most of them have migrated more than 20 years ago, more precisely most of them shifted to Delhi after partition. While the other 15% are indigenous population of Delhi. While most of the respondents mentioned that the reason behind their migration was poverty and unemployment. While very few mentioned about family enmity and social dispute. Low wages was also one of the reasons for their migration.

60% of the respondents have accommodation of their own, as some of them have been provided by the government. While 40% of them have rented accommodation. 84% of the respondents are satisfied with their living conditions, they say that the arrangement works for them and it is satisfactory. While 16% of the respondents are not satisfied with the living condition. They say that it is congested and they should/need a bathroom attached to their home. Using a common washroom is not hygienic.

Report written by Gargee Dey (3rd year)

Title:

Socio-Economic condition of Rickshaw pullers in Delhi

Area where research carried out:

three areas in Delhi were chosen, namely, MG Road (metro station), Faridabad and Lajpat Nagar.

Methodology:

The study is based on the primary data generated through Field survey and direct questionnaire to the respondents in New Delhi and the other information was collected through secondary data. The survey was carried out during the months of September and October, 2018. Firstly, from the selected areas, 20 rickshaw pullers were interviewed for collection of information about their socio-economic conditions, causes of rickshaw pulling and problems faced by them etc.

Brief description of the issue:

Rickshaw pullers are the people who come at the lowest rungs of hierarchy in the society. Compared to the other informal occupations, a rickshaw puller may earn a decent amount of money and send a significant amount to their family or repay their loans. To note, their daily earnings are unpredictable and fluctuating depending on seasonal variation and distance. Cycle Rickshaw pulling activity is one of the important occupations of the unorganized sector, where approximately ten millions of poor migrants not only serve the transportation needs of the society but also try to meet out their own economic and employment needs. The rickshaw pullers have to earn their living by transporting people and goods from one destination to another by peddling for miles day and night, often carrying heavier loads. Despite seeing the economic importance of cycle rickshaw to the low-income families and eco-friendly benefits of this occupation, the public attitudes towards the cycle rickshaws in India, by and large, are negative.

Delhi is home to around a million rickshaw pullers who transport people and heavy loads from one place to another. Over short but crowded roads, or for stretches as long as five kilometers, these rickshaw pullers suffer everything from hot summers, to cold winters to homelessness. With population expansion higher than ever in India's capital, their home is a rickshaw parked either on a highway or in the lanes and bylanes of the city. About 90% of rickshaw pullers migrate from the neighboring states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. Rickshaw pulling is one of the hardest and least respected jobs in India's capital. Unable to afford a room to live in, most of the rickshaw pullers choose a safe roadside to park their rickshaw and spend the night on it while others find space in rickshaw garages. These rickshaw pullers mostly choose the short routes that lead to the metro stations. Earning anywhere from 200 to 300 a day and their peak time of the year is summer. Among those rickshaw pullers who sleep in the open, many suffer from diseases like Dengue and Malaria during hot summer days. Unable to afford the treatment

and being unable to work, they prefer to travel back to their homes. The Delhi High Court ruling has upheld their right to earn a livelihood. But Vighnesh Jha, founder of FORPA (Federation of Rickshaw pullers Association), says the rickshaw pullers continue to be off the radar of the policy makers.

Findings:

Maximum of the rickshaw pullers interviewed are middle aged, ranging from late 30's to early 50's. Few of them are in their late 20's. They are mostly illiterates who know to sign in their native language or have education till the primary level. Population of the rickshaw pullers interviewed mostly belonged to Hinduism and Islamism. The Muslim rickshaw pullers belonged to general caste category and Hindus were a mix of general caste, OBC and SC. They are mostly migrants who have come from West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and a very few from Jharkhand. All of them migrated in their early 20's and all by themselves in search of work or better employment and earning. They migrated for common reasons like unemployment, poverty or low wages. Few of them came from areas which are hard hit by natural calamity like annual flood, which affected their agricultural land and the little property they owned. Almost all of them reside in nuclear family and two of them share a room with fellow rickshaw pullers. Almost four to five people reside in a congested room where there is hardly any space for all the members. They cook, eat and sleep in that very room. They cannot afford better accommodation due to low income and for the very reason they also have to pay rent for electricity and water separately.

Their monthly income varies from Rs 9000-15000 approx. on an average. They do not have a constant income as their working hours differ, the distance they travel or the area they work at. For the younger population of rickshaw pullers the earning is better off because they can work for longer hours than the older ones but this is not the case exclusively. Almost all of their wives or their daughters and sons contribute in maintaining the household expenses which helps them from getting away from the dilemma of surviving in this huge city. All the wives of the rickshaw pullers works in household/households as part time maids. Not all of them have loans. The ones who have taken a loan, has got it sanctioned from a government bank with a rate of interest from 10-12% per month. They have taken loans to invest in the studies of their children, support their household expenses or to buy their rickshaws. Almost all of them said they are satisfied with their working condition, mostly because they have very less option to survive in this city where the population is high and very few employment opportunities. Most importantly they have neither acquired any training to ride their rickshaws nor do they have any other skills to find another job. They agree there is risk involved in riding these rickshaws as there is huge number of motorized vehicles on the road, which raises the risk of accidents and few of them have even met with accidents in the past. And upon that the District Administration does not bother to hold any safety camps for them.

Report written by Urbashree Bayan 3rd Year

A Decade of Achievements

In the last decade most of the students graduating with honours in sociology have excelled in different spheres. Some have gone ahead with higher education registered for doctorate program in different university (Ritika Gulyani and Jyoti Chaudhury, doing Ph.d from CSSS/SSS/JNU, Srishti Puri about to submit her thesis to the department of social work, Jamia Milia Islamia, Malvika Sharma completing her Ph.d from the department of Social Work, TISS, Atina Mallik and Fariya registered for Ph.D at IIT Mumbai, Neelakshi Talukdar doing Ph.D from Jamia Milia Islamia and many more). Many have gone abroad to complete their post graduation (Shreya Chatterjee, Sharmada Shivaram, Akshaya Parthsarthy). A number of them are working at high profiles in corporate sector (Sanghamitra Bordoi with IBM, Priyasso Chowdhury with Reliance Capital, Sanjula Sharma with Apple Inc & Sanjan Gill with Krispe Kreme, Monisha Girish with British Airways, Jayshree Barman with Pepsi Co, Kritika Barua with Aon India), some of them are teaching in schools and colleges (Amrita Nair teaching at DPS, Noida, Tanvi Kakar at Presidium, Priyambada Shah teaching at Banasthali Vidyapeeth). Few of our students are working with development sectors (Ujala Arora with Udayan Care, Annapurna with Helpage India, Anupriya Singh with Centre for policy research, Sweta Chakraborty with Ngobox and Sridarshana Mukherjee with Teach for India).

This list is inexhaustible but for limitation of space, many achievements have been undocumented and only the achievements of few of our alumni are listed below:

Alam Bains completed masters from Delhi School of Economics. She has experience of working with State Bank as Assistant Manager, on projects dealing with Financial Inclusion, Rural Credit, Priority Sector Lending, Women Entrepreneurship, AADHAR and large credit. She is currently working with the British High Commission as Political, Press & Projects Adviser for North-West India.

Antara Kar did Masters in International Relations from Delhi University and M.Phil with specialization in Gender and Labour Market in Japan. She has worked with Indian Council of World Affairs for 6 months as a trainee and worked under Ambassadors of South-Asian knowledge expertise.

Charu Sharma did a Post Grad Diploma in HRD (full time) and an MBA- HR (full time). She has worked as Sr. Executive with ABC Consultancy, part of Business Development and Recruitment Team.

Kanupriya Malik did a diploma in interior designing and has worked as a design intern with Godrej and Boyce in Mumbai and upon coming back to Delhi joined Geo Designs which is an interior design firm. Post that she took taking freelance interior projects and started 2 of my own businesses; Studio Blaq (interior design and product design firm) and Oliv (online women's western wear brand).

Oindrilla Roy is currently working as a senior executive at Tata Trusts. The primary work of the team I work in is to work on grants and projects which are directly recommended by the Trustees of Tata Grop.

Ananya Banerjee completed M.A in Advertising and Marketing Management, with a first division. She has the experience of working with leading public relations organizations such as Lowe Lintas-LinOpinion, Value360 Communications, PR Pundit and others. Presently she is leading the the Marketing and Communications Department of one of the leading hotel in Chennai, Crowne Plaza Chennai Adyar Park an IHG hotel.

Poornima Sinha joined the ICFAI business school to complete her MBA, HR & Marketing management. She has worked with Tata Motors and Tata Consultancy Services and is currently residing in Sydney, Ausdtralia.

PratishaBorborah did her M.A & M.phil in sociology from centre for study of social system, Jawaharlal Nehru University. Currently, she is registered for Ph.d program and also teaches in the department of sociology, Maitrayee College, University of Delhi.

Maitrayee Patar completed her Master in Sociology from the department of Sciology, Delhi School of Economics and M. Phil from TISS, Mumbai. Presently, she is pursuing her Ph.D from Tezpur University.

Pooja Dara completed a certificate course in mass communication and also did a Post Graduate Diploma in Human Resource Management from Symbiosis Centre for Distance Learning2013-2014, Pune. After completing MBA in 2014 - 2016 from Amity Business School Noida, has been working with Kantar Millward Brown as an Associate Research Manager (CS-Quant) .

Abza Bhaardwaj completed her Post Graduation in sociology from Jawaharlal Nehru University in Sociology. Currently she is a Research Fellow at Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation. She been influential in drafting some of the major policies related to children India such as The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, and The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018. She is also a columnist and writes on issues related to Gender and Child Rights .

Ipshita Das has a Masters in Sustainable development from TERI, New Delhi and after that is associated with Solidaridad (a Dutch Civil society organization) in the Delhi office working in the sustainable supply chain of 13 agro commodities. She has been working with the sustainable sugarcane team (as the programme coordinator for a project implemented in South of India) and currently taking sustainable textile also under her profile

Akanshita Dey - After finishing Masters in Social Work from DSSW, She went on to work with TATA Power as a CSR Executive. In 2016, she joined MIT's Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL) where shei worked on governance and education research projects with the Govt. of Delhi and Govt. of Madhya Pradesh. She is currently pursuing an M.Phil degree in Development Studies from the University of Cambridge as a Rajiv Gandhi Cambridge Scholar.

Tanu Dogra has worked in the independent music industry as artist manager and then moved to do communications at Sri Aurobindo centre for arts. She has also worked at Quality Council of India for a brief stint. For the past few year, she has been working as PR Manager in Publishing and Arts space and represented PR for authors such as Aruna Roy, Ashis Ray, Raghu Rai, Thomas Laird (Taschen Books) and many more

Ayushi Mathur is currently pursuing PhD in sociology from Amity University. Prior to that has worked with an NGO called Seva Mandir in Udaipur for a year and then working in delhi with a start up in education.

Ekta Singh completed her MSW from University of Delhi and then did a PG Diploma in IRPM(HRM) from Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan. She has worked with Helpage India & BHEL, worked as Worker Well-being Officer at Swasti Health Catalyst and Human Resources Assistant (HR Assistant) at Evidence Action. Currently she is Assistant Manager HR at Fabulous Media,

OUR FACULTY

Dr. Urna Sarkar Dutta (Teacher-In-Charge)

Qualification: Ph.D.,M.Phil, M.A. (Jawaharlal Nehru University), B.A. Hons. (University of Calcutta)

Specialization: Sociological Theory, Gender Studies, Urban Sociology, Sociology of Consumerism, Media Studies

Dr. Archana Prasad

Qualification -Post-Doctorate: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) Ph.D., M.Phil., M.A. (Jawaharlal Nehru University), B.A. Hons. (Hindu College, University of Delhi).

Specialization: Sociology of Work, Labour studies and Gender studies

Dr. Pravati Dalua

Qualification: Ph.D., M.Phil., M.A. (Jawaharlal Nehru University), B.A. Hons. (Utkal University, Odisha)

Specialization: Economic Sociology and Urban Sociology

Dr. Ritu Sharma

Qualification: Ph.D.,M.Phil, M.A. (Jawaharlal Nehru University), B.A. Hons. (M.D.S. University, Ajmer)

Specialization: Sociology of Development, Sociology of Media, Environmental Studies, Social Stratification

Brij Mohan

Qualification: M.Phil. (University of Delhi), M.A. (Annamalai University), B. Com. (University of Delhi)

Specialization: Research Methodology, Subaltern Studies and Industrial Sociology

Dr. Sharmishtha Mallick

Qualification: Ph.D. (Jawaharlal Nehru University), M.Phil. (University of Delhi), M.A. (Hyderabad Central University), B.A. Hons. (Utkal University, Odisha)

Specialization: Sociology of Health and Medicine, Studies on Marriage, Family and Kinship and Urban Studies

Dr. Pran Veer Singh

Qualification: Ph.D. (Jawaharlal Nehru University), M.A., B.A. Hons. (DDU Gorakhpur University)

Specialization: Sociology of Religion, Conflict Studies

Sonia Kumari

Qualification: M.Phil (University of Delhi), M.A.(JamiaMilliaIslamia), B.El.Ed. (University of Delhi)

Specialization: Sociology of Education.

Dr Mansi Sharma

Qualification-Ph.d (Singhania University), M.A (Ambedkar University, Agra), B.A prog (Delhi University)

Specialization- Women Studies, Political Sociology, Social stratification.

OUR STUDENTS

1st YEARS

2nd YEARS

3rd YEARS

Forthcoming Events

CYNOSURE 2019

The Annual Department Meet of the Department of Sociology named CYNOSURE - aims at bringing together the students from the Department of Sociology across the university focusing on various aspects of society in relation to its sociological relevance.

Every year the department has different themes and Organizes various competitions highlighting the given theme providing a platform to the students for bringing out their thoughts for the same .