RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
SURVEY REPORTS' Year 2021

BREAKING THE BARRIERS

A MENSTRUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

SUBMITTED TO:
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SUBMITTED BY:

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METHODOLOGY

A questionnaire-based cross-sectional survey was conducted via google forms. The questionnaire was designed in English language and circulated for one week. It comprised 51 questions, divided into five sections- General information of the participant, Information regarding menarche, Dysmenorrhea and lifestyle, General attitude of females towards menstruation, and General attitude of males and intersex people towards menstruation, respectively. While the females were asked questions from Section 1 to section 4, the males and intersex people were asked questions from Section 1 and Section 5.

Total 444 responses were obtained at the end of the timeframe. The raw data was recorded in google sheets. It was later converted to MS excel and analyzed. Ambiguous and non-responses were filtered, and the remaining data was used for calculations, graphs, charts, and tables. Mean and percentages were determined using descriptive statistics wherever applicable.

The participants were aware about the objectives of this study. The study is based on an anonymous public data set.

SNAPSHOTS OF THE SURVEY

RESULT ANALYSIS

1. COMPARISON BETWEEN MENARCHEAL AGES OF THE PARTICIPANTS AND THE MENARCHEAL AGES OF THEIR MOTHERS

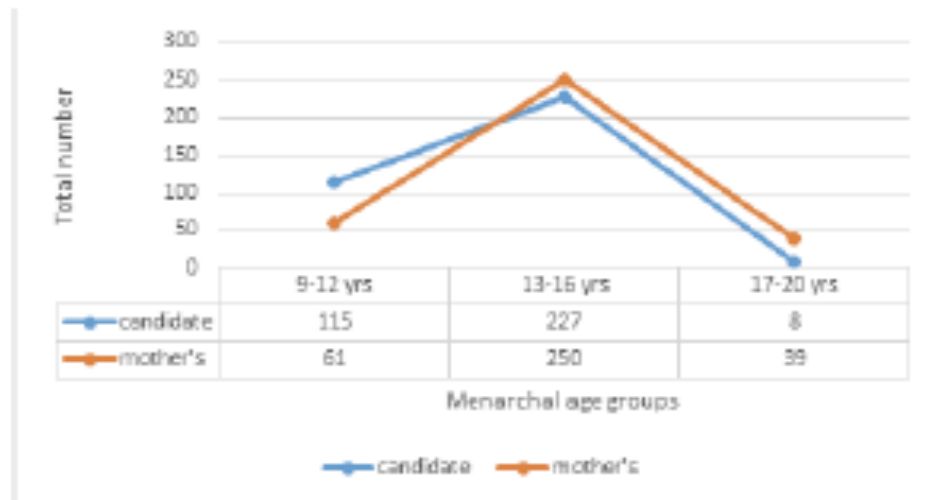| Menarchal age groups	9-12 yrs	13-16 yrs	17-20 yrs
candidate	115	227	8
mother's	61	250	39

Fig. 2 A Line graph drawing the comparison between the menarcheal age of the participants with the menarcheal age of their mothers

- The graph represents a declining trend in the onset of the menarche in the current generation as compared to the previous generation.
- Majority of the participants reported to have started their menarcheal age between 9-12 (32.85%) or 13-16 years of age group (64.85%). Only 8 (2.28%) participants reported to have experienced menarche between 17-20 years of age.
- In the case of mothers' menarcheal ages, while we found a decline in the number of people falling under the age group of 9-12 years (17.42%), there was also an increase in those who experienced menarche between the ages of 17-20 years (11%). There was an increase to 71.42% for the people falling under 13-16 years of age group.
- While the mean menarcheal age of the participants was calculated to be 13.28 years, the mean menarcheal age of mothers was 14.25 years.

SURVEY REPORT ON PERCEPTION OF COVID-19 VACCINE

SUBMITTED TO:
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PREPARED BY:
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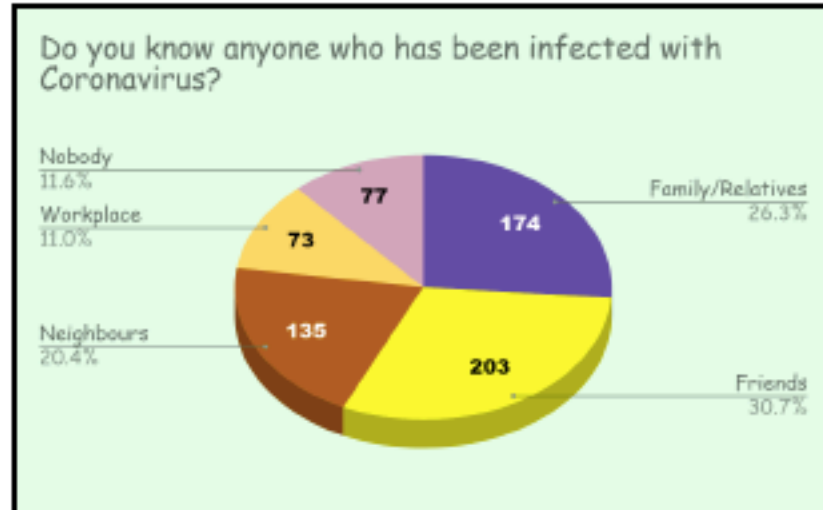DHRITISMITA (2019038)
KANIKA (2019040)
ANJALI (2019046)

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FINDINGS FROM RESPONSES ON COVID-19 RELATED QUESTIONS

Do you know anyone who has been infected with Coronavirus?

82.75% covid infected people admitted their family/relatives were also affected with this virus. 11.6% of the population of the conducted survey claims that they don't know anyone who has been infected with the virus.

What according to you is the best solution for Covid 19 Pandemic?
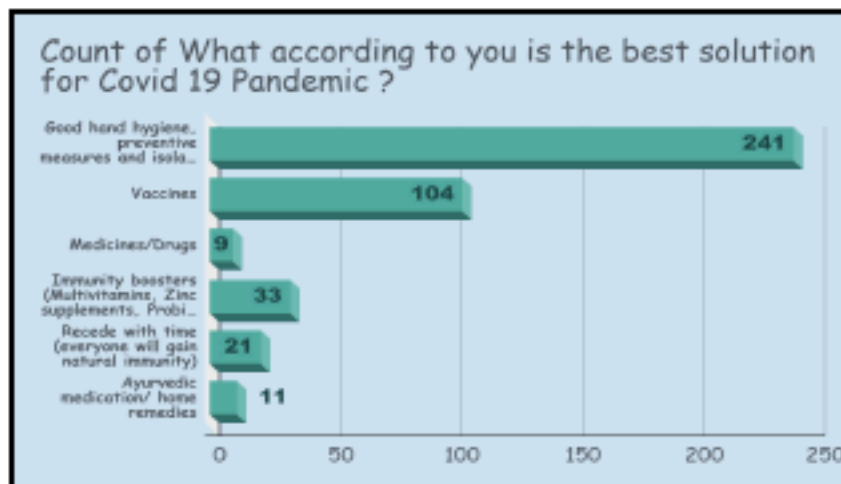
57.51% of people believed that Good hand hygiene, preventive measures and isolation are the best solutions. 24.85% strongly say that vaccines could be the best solution for covid 19 pandemic.

An Undergraduate Level Survey on

IMPACT OF ONLINE CLASSES ON SOCIAL, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL WELLNESS

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DISCUSSION OF THE SURVEY RESULTS

From the responses of participants, it is evident that there are certain aspects about online classes which are unique and helping students in certain way, along with this, these classes also put through new challenges and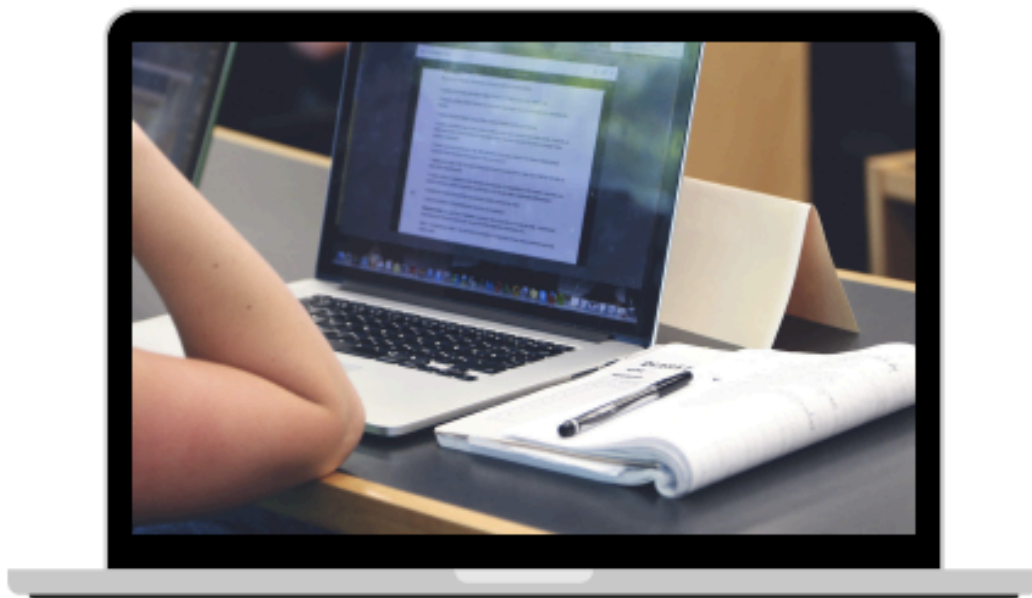 difficulties, and at times are unable to fill the void of offline classes. Thus, the overall impact of online classes include a mix of both positive and negative, however students experiences were relatively more negative about this new way of getting the education though it has been seen as the best alternative during COVID times, by some students, considering both its positives aspects and the circumstances in which it was put into practice.

The result of this study indicate certain aspects which are major factors behind this negative outlook of online classes, despite it being the major platform for teaching and learning process during the pandemic.

ATTENTIVENESS

Attentiveness is comparatively lowered during online classes with a larger portion accepting not being attentive during their classes. A reason contributing to this may include availability of various social media applications (instagram/whatsapp/facebook), which was highly increased, in order to compensate for the lack of physical interaction with peers, altogether reducing the focus of students. The point that the students don't get noticed while using these apps on their phone make this even more easier to get distracted which is not the case with offline class.

Another factor which may add up to this is a lack of peaceful environment at home. Previous studies have also recognised lack of proper peaceful environment as a factor of distraction. (4) And is also highlighted in our survey that only a small percentage of students have complete availabity of a proper environment.

SCREEN TIME

Mobiles cause physical health related issues mainly on eyes because mobiles have small screen size and require more restrictive power in comparison with laptop. Laptop will have a wide screen so less harmful for eyes comparatively. And concentrating on a small screen for a long period of time can cause headache, eye pain, swelling in eyes and back pain too.

INTERACTION

The fact that lack of in-person interaction was one of the most common aspects to be missed by students about physical classes with lack of conductive classroom environment being the top third aspect, despite majority of students spending 4 to 6 hours on online classes. This reflect that online

SURVEY REPORT

Why do we lie?

submitted to:

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submitted by:

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*Gaurav (2019029)*

Vidhi (2019034)

Esha (2019044)

4. You were at a mall, where a small concert took place. Everyone is talking about it, but it was not much fun

So this question was designed to know that what people usually speak about when they attend concert in a mall with many other people

Out of 290 response 225 people tell the truth that they didn't like the concert while 51 Exaggerate the facts to make it look interesting and 14 people deny that they didn't attend the show So most of people tell the truth that they didn't like the show which shows that if something takes time and you didn't like you mostly don't lie whereas 51 people Exaggerate the facts to make it look interesting and very few people deny because they found that useless and not per their interest.
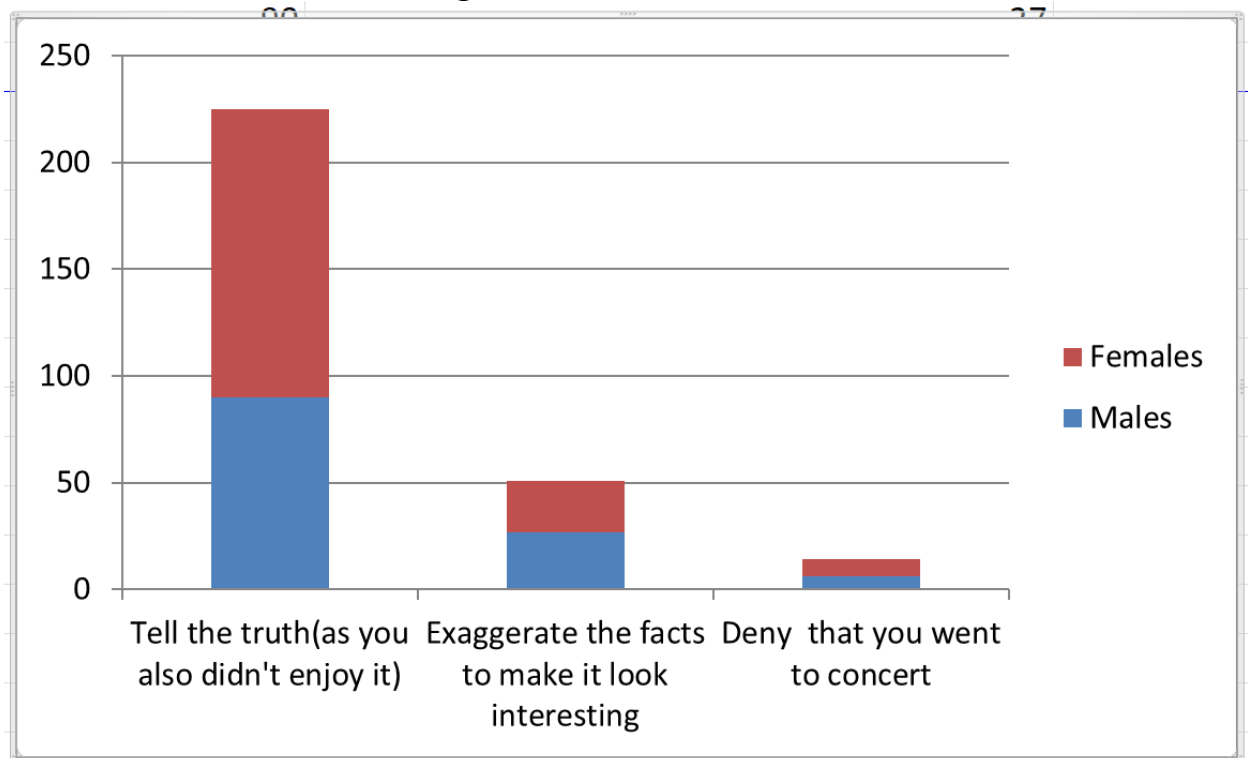
(fig: Stacked bar graph of responses classified according to the gender of respondents)

SURVEY REPORT

On

'Understanding Gender-Based Violence in India'

SUBMITTED BY:

Garima Sachan (2019008)
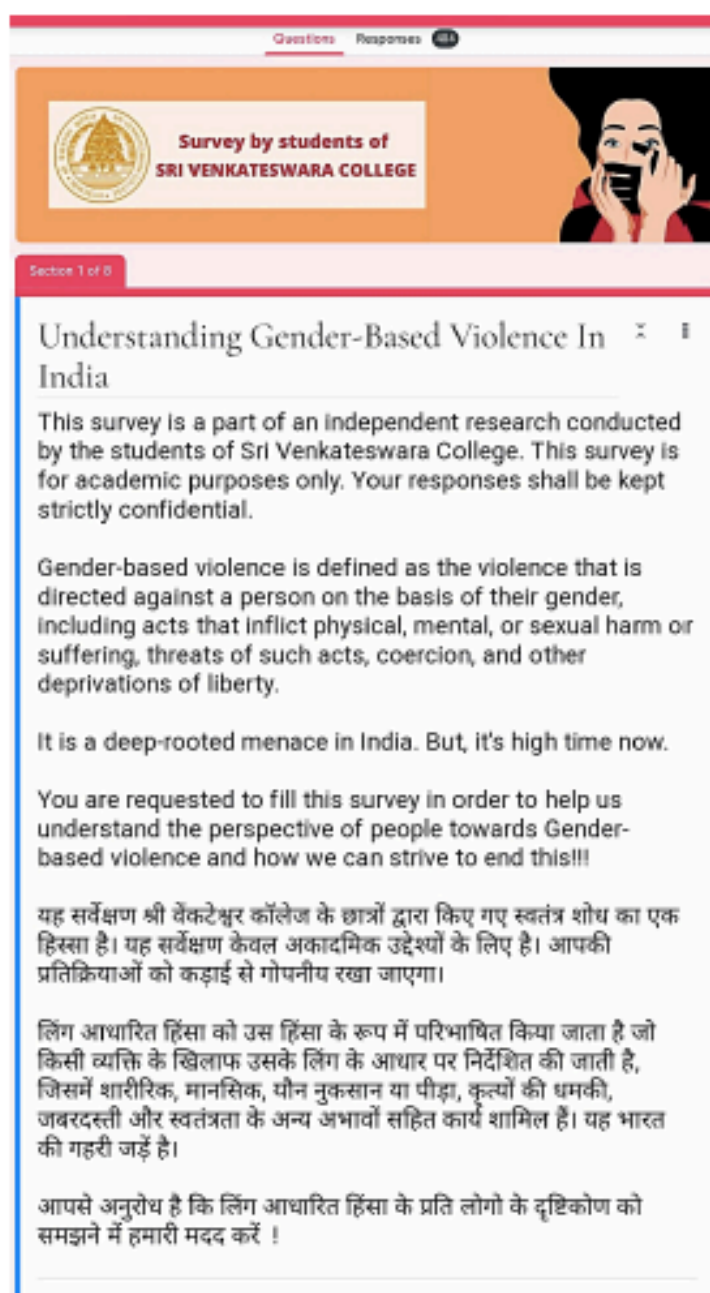Mysa Chandni (2019009)
Palak (2019026)
Retika (2019030)
Ishita Anand (2019031)
Suman (2019045)

METHODOLOGY

In order to conduct the survey, we created an online Survey Questionnaire using Google forms and circulated it amongst the general public. The survey questionnaire is as follows:

In general, the gender which experiences more violence is
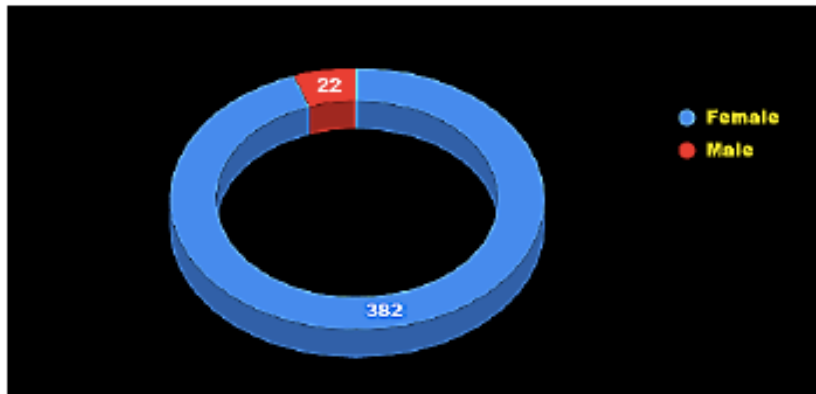
The above dough nut chart is representing the gender faces more violence. 94.55% (382)participants believed that women faces more violence. 5.45%(22)participants believed that male faces more violence than other genders. So, according to the results, we found that women usually face more violence than males.

According to a survey conducted in 2018 by Thomson Reuters Foundation, India was declared the MOST dangerous country in the world for women. Were you aware of this?
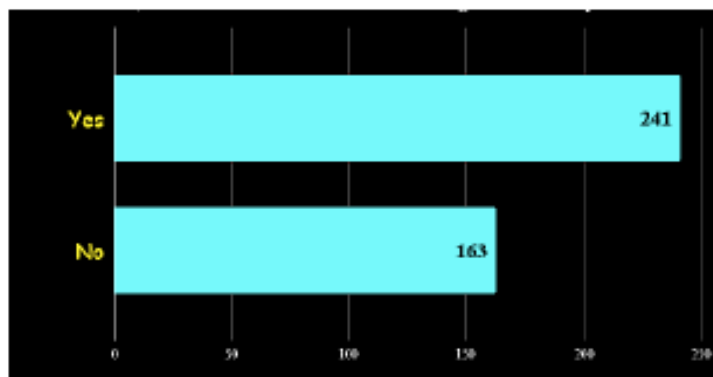
The stacked bar graph is representing the awareness of people on India being declared as most dangerous country for women in 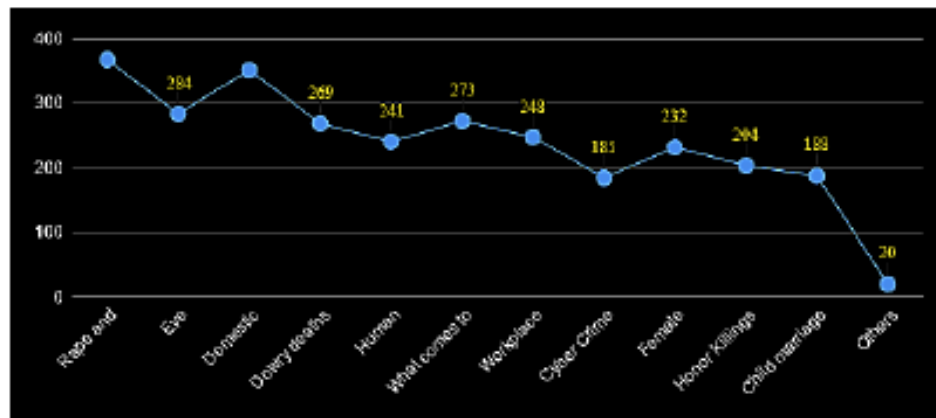2018. 59.65% (241)participants are aware about this condition. 40.35%(163) participants don't know about the condition. From the results, we can say that more people are aware about the survey result that India is the most unsafe country for women.

What comes to your mind when you hear "violence against women"?

The above scatter graph shows the participants belief on most common type of violence against women . The participants thought of the common violence as: for Rape and sexual assault (368), Eve teasing/inappropriate touching(284), Domestic violence (352), Dowry deaths (269), Human trafficking and prostitution (241), Acid attacks (273), Workplace assault (248), Cyber crime (185), Female infanticide (232), Honor killings (204), Child marriage (188), others(20) . From the above results, the most common type of violence against women is **Rape and sexual assault**.

What could be the possible reasons for the increase in crime rates against women?
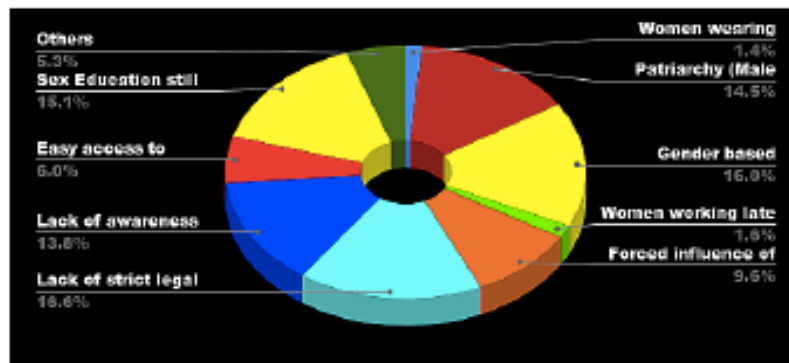
The above graph shows what people think is the main cause of the increase in crime against women. Out of 404 participants 324 that is 81.4%, people think there is a lack of strict action against criminals, whereas 74.1% of people think sex education still being considered taboo. 78.2% of people think gender inequality still exists and is one of the main reasons. 71.4% agree with the statement that patriarchy is also dominant in our society. 47 % of people think religious practice also plays a prominent role. Few people (29.6%) believe that easy access to pornography affects the mindset of the young generation and eventually increases the crime against women. Some people are of orthodox thinking and believe that women working late at night (8%) and their revealing clothes (7%) is the only reason. A very few percentage of the participants think (18%) that strict parenting, the mentality of society (0.3%) affect the crime rates.