



Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP)

Report on Skill Development Workshop

18-20th Sep. 2018, 39th Annual Conference of IASP, Varanasi

Background

As part of 39th Annual Conference of IASP organized in Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi during 18-20th September 2018, three skill development workshops were conducted with technical and financial support of UNFPA. The details are given below:

- 1.** Applied Research Methods in Evaluation, resource persons: Dr. Hamini Reddy and Dr S Rajaram
- 2.** Data for Urban Planning, resource persons: Prof. R.B. Bhagat and Dr. Archana K.Roy
- 3.** Applied Business Research Methods or Use of Business Demography in Research. Resource persons: Dr. U V Somayajulu and Dr K V R Subrahmanyam

These workshops were supported by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), New Delhi with an objective to enhance the skills of young researchers in the above-mentioned areas. A total of 60 participants from different disciplines and universities/ institutions such as International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), Kerala University, Gulbarga University, Delhi University, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) etc. were selected for these workshops based on the pre-defined criteria set by UNFPA and IASP. All these participants had oral or poster presentation at the 39th annual conference of the IASP.

Brief description of the above three sessions is given below :

1 APPLIED RESEARCH METHODS IN EVALUATION

In the beginning of the session, the following theoretical aspects were oriented:

- Difference between Research and Evaluation
- Why, What and Pre-requisites of Evaluation
- Study designs and related Issues
- Log-frame and Indicators
 - ✓ Evaluation framework – live example
 - ✓ Outcomes of evaluation
 - ✓ Exposure to intervention projects
 - ✓ Basic statistical knowledge

Research and Evaluation

The resource person explained the difference between Research and Evaluation. The objective, purpose and steps involved in these two terms were clearly highlighted. Further, he also explained that why we need to evaluate the programmes and when we supposed to evaluate.

Pre-requisites for Evaluation include the following:

- Described programme or intervention
 - ✓ Four 'S' of Intervention: Size, Scope, Scalability and Sustainability
 - ✓ Levels: Individual, Inter-personal, Organization, Community & Govt.
 - ✓ Universe/area
- Evaluation questions
- Evaluation design
- Data Sources: Primary & Secondary
- Data collection methods: Qualitative & Quantitative
- Ideally by a third party.

Also explained the following terms :

- Theory of Change
- Predictor
- Outcome
- Confounder
- Attribution: Caused the observed outcomes
- Contribution: Helped to cause observed outcomes
- Impact
- Counterfactual: Expected results in absence of intervention

Further, various steps under Evaluation designs were explained including Descriptive and Analytic.

Log Frame

After explaining the various methods under Evaluation, M&E log frame was explained including :

- Input
- Output
- Outcome
- Impact

As part of the group exercise, the participants were asked to work on evaluation of Swachh Bharat Mission of Govt of India.

- In order to stimulate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014.
- The goal of the mission is to achieve 'Swachh Bharat' by 2019.
- The primary objectives of the mission are to
 - ✓ Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation.
 - ✓ Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019.
 - ✓ Motivate Communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education.
 - ✓ Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
 - ✓ Develop wherever required, Community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

2 DATA FOR URBAN PLANNING

The presentation by the resource person started with definition of the term "Urban" and nature of urban planning. Further, data used for Urban Planning were explained:

- Land use and land cover data
- Demographic data
- Data on Economic Activities
- Data on Education
- Data on Health
- Heritage site related data
- Recreational, cultural and sports
- Environment related data

Role of GIS in Urban planning

The importance of Geographical Information System (GIS) in Urban Planning and features of the GIS were explained

- Multi-source data can be entered and integrated;
- Data consistency can be maintained;
- Data updating can be easily undertaken; and
- Flexible data storage and retrieval can be achieved.

As part of the group exercise, case study in Mumbai was taken up

- No of Groups: 5
- Working time: 35 minutes
- Presentation: 4 minutes per group
- Discussion: 5 minutes all together

Compute the following indicators for a ward of Greater Mumbai and explain the result referring the specific ward map:

- Population distribution and population density
- Sex ratio and child sex ratio (F/M*1000)
- Percent SC/ST population and
- total literacy rate (7+ population)
- Work participation rate: % worker and % non-worker and
- share of main and marginal worker
- Decadal and annual growth rate (linear)

3 APPLIED BUSINESS RESEARCH METHODS OR USE OF BUSINESS DEMOGRAPHY IN RESEARCH

During the session the following topics were explained by the resource person

- Understand basics of business research
- Types of business research
- Role of Demography in business research
- Methods and tools of business research
- Concept, definition, type, importance of Business Demography
- Data sources
- Role of demographers in Business demography
- Reasons for using business demography with examples.

After the orientation, the participants were divided into 4 groups and they were asked to do the group work on the following topic :

Prepare brief proposal in terms of study design, sampling design, sample size, questions to be asked for milk market study in Delhi.

Objectives

- To estimate the demand for liquid milk from Households
- To estimate the market share of various brands of liquid milk
- To project the demand for liquid milk by 2020 and 2025

The groups presented their brief proposal and the resource person provided feedback/suggestions on each of the presentations.

All the three skill development sessions were found to be interesting and interactive. All the participants were excited and active during the sessions. They strongly felt that this kind of session should continue in future so that the researchers can enhance their skills in various domains of Demography. They also would like to learn about spatial demography with hands on practice. Further, they highlighted that these kind sessions should be more elaborative and at least one day may be required.

Feedback from participants

	Sample 36	
CONTENT OF THE WORKSHOP	VERY POOR	0
	POOR	2
	AVERAGE	4
	GOOD	18
	EXCELLENT	12
GROUP WORK	VERY POOR	2
	POOR	2
	AVERAGE	8
	GOOD	12
	EXCELLENT	12
GROUP PRESENTATIONS	VERY POOR	2
	POOR	4
	AVERAGE	10
	GOOD	12
	EXCELLENT	8
OVERALL USEFULNESS OF SDW	VERY POOR	2
	POOR	0
	AVERAGE	6
	GOOD	16
	EXCELLENT	12

OPINONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The workshop was very precise and totally dedicated towards the given theme. The best part was that due to limited number in each workshop the discussion was friendly and we could actually connect to the speakers.

The workshop was helpful and informative in relevance with the research work. It should be held separately before the commencement of the conference

The workshop was overall very useful. We got to know many new ideas as well as techniques.

The workshop helped in enhancing the ideas about research. I hope such workshops will be conducted in near future as well.

More workshops should be conducted on emerging topics. It will be helpful for the young demographers. Objective of the workshop is good but one day is not much effective.

The theme of the workshop was good but the time given for the workshop was very less. It should be given two days workshop.

IASP should allot proper time duration for these workshops because these workshops are useful for us. So we want a proper time to understand and execute the techniques which we have been taught in workshops. So, the workshops should be organized on a day before the conference so that we have sufficient time. And I also request IASP to continue these types of workshops in future.

It was a good attempt, lectures and content were also satisfactory but the only problem was the time management. Because of lack of time group discussion and group presentation were not that much effective and useful.

The end