

Key Reflection

XXVII IIPS National Seminar, 2024

Overview of the Conference:

28th IIPS National Seminar was organized in collaboration with the Department of Statistics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi during February 12-13, 2024. The Seminar was themed on *“Tracking progress of Sustainable Development Goals with a focus on Uttar Pradesh”*.

A preconference workshop on NTA (National Transfer Account) by Prof. Laishram Ladu Singh, 15 Technical sessions and 2 plenary sessions (1st Plenary session – “Health and Wellbeing related SDGs in Uttar Pradesh; 2nd Plenary session – “One trillion-dollar Economy of Uttar Pradesh”) had organized throughout the three days duration seminar.

A total of **78 ORAL presenters** presented their Research Papers in **15 technical sessions** in these two days long seminar. Total **65 presenter presented their POSTERs** in the two days poster sessions.

Plenary Session : Health and Wellbeing related SDGs in Uttar Pradesh

- Emphasis on addressing income, power, and wealth disparities to reduce health inequalities, advocating for increased investment in education and ensuring a minimum income for all.
- Focus on reducing health inequalities by addressing income, power, and wealth disparities, advocating for increased investment in education and ensuring a minimum income for all
- Young population is less represented in SDGs and need allocation of more resources for their well-being
- Data gap of SDGs in UP may be addressed.
- Agriculture, Fishing, Mining and Manufacturing sectors are the major sectors which contribute much more in the GSDP of UP.
- GSDP of Uttar Pradesh is increasing at CAGR 9.4% per annum. To achieve the target of one trillion economy in 2027-28 the growth rate should be 30-40% per annum. We need to take into account the dollar-rupees conversion rate while measuring the growth rate.

- There should be more MSME investment for high economic growth and wealth distribution through trickle down process.

Reflections from 15 Technical Session Themes:

1. T1: Child Health

- High-risk fertility behavior significantly linked to under 5 mortality, emphasizing the importance of family planning and reproductive health services.
- Disparities in child health observed across metro cities, with Mumbai showing the highest rates of underweight and anaemic children; low early breastfeeding initiation in UP impacting stunting and underweight, stressing the importance of complementary breastfeeding.
- Implement targeted interventions in areas with high rates of underweight and anaemic children, focusing on improving breastfeeding practices and complementary feeding.

2. T2: Migration and Urbanization-I

3. T3: Health and Health Care

- Concerns raised regarding the inclusion of only out-patient data in the analysis of healthcare access inequality in Uttar Pradesh, suggesting the need to consider in-patient records and rural-urban disparities.
- Chairperson advised incorporating mixed-method approaches and emphasizing primary data collection to enhance the quality of healthcare research.

4. T4: Progress of SDG in UP

- Presentations focused on assessing SDG performance in Uttar Pradesh across various sectors, including education, health, and regional dynamics, highlighting progress and challenges in alignment with national goals.
- Participants engaged in discussions regarding strategies to improve female enrollment ratios, the adequacy of Gross Enrollment Ratio as a measure of education quality, and the challenges of comparing states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar with smaller, more developed states like Haryana.

5. T5: Political Demography

- Utilizing data from Niti Ayog and Election Commission reports, the study finds a positive correlation between state development levels and voter turnout in Indian Lok Sabha elections, suggesting that higher levels of development are associated with higher voting percentages.

- Investigating the link between youth's conscience perceptions and their happiness, the study examines potential mediation by life-related issues like stress, anxiety, and depression among 340 urban youths aged 18-30 in India.

6. T6: Gender and Health

- Discussions highlighted regional disparities, socio-cultural factors, and the importance of support systems in addressing gender disparities effectively.
- The session underscored the need for interdisciplinary approaches and targeted policy interventions to promote gender equity and empower women in diverse socio-cultural contexts.

7. T7: Population and Environment

- Study examines how population density and ward location affect public open space (POS) distribution in Kolkata, revealing low POS ratio in high-density areas, highlighting urgent need for landscape quality improvement.
- Study assesses population growth's impact on forest area and methane emissions in 12 Asian countries (1990-2020), revealing negative effects on forests due to economic growth and agricultural expansion, while methane emissions decline with population growth.

8. T8: Malnutrition and Anaemia

- Discussant advised presenters to apply both quantitative and qualitative methods for in depth analysis.
- To check for multicollinearity in explanatory variables.
- Use recent data, justify the use of logistic regression.
- Explain sudden changes in anaemia prevalence across the district of UP.

9. T9: Maternal Health

10. T10: Fertility and Family Planning

11. T11: Data and Methods

12. T12: Economic and Social Development

13. T13: Elderly Health

14. T14: Migration and Urbanization -II

15. T15: Health and Wellbeing

Side Event: Population Studies in the context of New Education Policy

- The NEP coordinator presented NEP implementation at the UG level in IIPS, highlighting goals, expert committee suggestions, and placement situations, along with strengths and weaknesses.
- Expert advocated for mainstreaming Population Studies at the UG level, emphasizing the need for course integration, enhancing employability through pure demography courses, and leadership roles for IIPS in population studies.
- Speakers advocated for mainstreaming Population Studies at the undergraduate level, enhancing employability through innovative courses, capacity building, and addressing challenges like brain drain and curriculum stagnation.

Key Moments

Inauguration of IIPS National Seminar



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Poster Session



Paper presentation during Technical Session



Pre-Conference Workshop on NTA (National Transfer Account)



Group Photo after the Valedictory Session



Pre-Conference Media Coverage of the Sem

