

27th to 29th July 2020

**Workshop  
Report**

**The Craft of Research Methodology:  
Advances and Applications**

**DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI -110007**

# About the Workshop

Research is a way to delve into the new domains of knowledge, to invent new theories, discover new laws and find new solutions. It is also a process to examine existing theories, challenge unscientific beliefs, dismantle myths and raise questions. Science devoid of research is not science, mere doctrines and dogmas. If curiosity is at the core of science, research is at the core of scientific knowledge. Those students of science who wish to supplement the existing scientific knowledge need to undertake research. However, the process of research can't be arbitrary. As much as it requires the researcher to be creative and spontaneous, the process of research also entails systematic learning and training. And, it is expected from every member of research fraternity to be well acquainted with the process of research i.e. research methodology. The knowledge of research methodology enables researchers to design their research projects and conduct and carry out researches in a way that maximizes the credibility and minimizes the time and resources required.

Anthropology is holistic science of human kind. It incorporates the knowledge and skills of fields as diverse as biology, society, culture, history, psychology, epidemiology, statistics and more. Anthropology, being the most scientific branch of the humanities and the most humanistic branch of the sciences, offers a wide-ranging toolbox of qualitative, quantitative and mixed research methods. Anthropological methods combine the powers of social and physical sciences to understand complex relationships between culture and nature.

With an aim to familiarize young researcher with 'the art' and 'the science' of research, the Department of Anthropology, University of Delhi organized a three-day workshop on Research Methodology entitled 'The Craft of Research Methodology: Advances and Applications'. This encapsulated workshop was designed in such a way that it covered all the important aspects of qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods and approaches of research. At the same time it also tried to stimulate the creative faculties of the participants and push them further towards more independent and organized research missions.

# Organizing Committee

*The workshop was conceptualized by Dr. K. N. Saraswathy, who was also the convenor of the workshop.*

*Full list of organizing committee is as follows:*

- Convenor— Dr. K. N. Saraswathy
- Organizing Secretary: Dr. Avitoli G. Zhimo
- Co-Convenors: Dr. R. P. Mitra, Dr. Shivani Chandel and Dr. N. Kiranmala Devi

## Steering Committee

- Coordinators: Mr. Arun Kumar, Ms. Shagufta Naaz Ansari, Ms. Monika Kulshreshtha, Ms. Taniya Gill, Mr. Imnameren Longkumer, Ms. Rashmi Patel, Mr. Kevingu Khate and Mr. Vineet Chaudhary.

## Rapporteurs

- Session 1: Ms. Eche Wangnyu & Ms. Taniya Gill,
- Session 2: Mr. Arun Kumar & Ms. Sunanda Rajkumari
- Session 3: Ms. Rashmi Patel & Mr. Shankarjyoti Saikia
- Session 4: Ms. Shagufta Naaz Ansari & Mr. Kevingu Khate
- Session 5: Ms. Apoorva Sharma & Mr. Vineet Chaudhary
- Session 6: Ms. Richa Joshi & Ms. Monika Kulshreshtha

Report Compiled by: Mr. Vineet Chaudhary

# Resource Persons

*The three-day workshop was addressed by some of the most distinguished academicians, scientists and researchers of the country. The full list of resource persons is as follows:*



**Prof. P. C. Joshi**  
Pro Vice Chancellor, University of Delhi  
Professor and Head, Department of Anthropology,  
University of Delhi  
Topic: Ethical issues in social science research



**Prof. V. K. Srivastava**  
Director, Anthropological Survey of India  
Topics: Fieldwork and ethnography; Writing up



**Prof. V. R. Rao**  
Professor (Retd.), Department of Anthropology, DU  
Topic: Anthropological research and policy  
interventions- My experience as Director in-Charge  
Anthropological Survey of India



**Prof. Chittaranjan Yajnik**  
Professor and Director, Diabetes Unit, KEM Hospital  
and Research Centre  
Topic: Setting up a birth cohort and keeping it going



**Dr. R. M. Pandey,**  
Professor and Head, Department of Biostatistics,  
AIIMS, New Delhi  
Topic: Sample size determination for various research  
questions



**Prof. Sanjay Chaturvedi**  
Head, Department of Community Medicine,  
University College of Medical Sciences, Delhi  
Topic: Inductive and/or deductive? Distinct,  
seemingly opposing yet complementary approaches to  
research



**Prof. K. Thangaraj**  
Chief Scientist, Centre for Cellular & Molecular  
Biology, Hyderabad  
Topic: Molecular methods in genetic research



**Dr. Roli Mathur**  
Scientist- F, National Centre for Disease Informatics  
and Research  
Topic: National Framework governing Ethical aspects  
of biomedical and health research



**Prof. Subho Roy**  
Professor and Ex-Head, Department of  
Anthropology, University of Calcutta  
Topic: Designing a good questionnaire, half the job is  
done



**Dr. P. R. Mondal**  
Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology,  
University of Delhi  
Topic: Importance of the study of primate behaviour  
in Anthropology: A methodological perspective



**Dr. K. N. Saraswathy**  
Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology,  
University of Delhi  
Topic: Genetic Research in Anthropology: Challenges  
and probable way out



**Dr. Vipin Gupta**  
Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology,  
University of Delhi  
Topic: Study design



**Dr. Chakraverti Mahajan**  
Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology,  
University of Delhi  
Topic: Virtual ethnography

# Schedule

*The workshop was a three- day workshop, organized during 27th to 29th July 2020. Each day was divided into two sessions (morning and afternoon). Each session was addressed by two to three resource persons. The detailed schedule is as follows:*

## Day 1

Session 1   10:00 AM – 01:00 PM	
Moderators: Prof. M. P. Sachdeva & Dr. Mitashree Srivastava	
Rapporteurs: Ms. Eche Wangnyu Konyak & Ms. Tanya Gill	
<i>Name of the speaker</i>	<i>Topic</i>
Prof. Sanjay Chaturvedi	Inductive and/or deductive? Distinct, seemingly opposing yet complementary approaches to research
Prof. Chittaranjan Yajnik	Setting up a birth cohort and keeping it going
Session 2   02:00 PM – 05:00 PM	
Moderators: Dr. K. N. Saraswathy & Dr. Vipin Gupta	
Rapporteurs: Mr. Arun Kumar & Ms. Sunanda Rajkumari	
<i>Name of the speaker</i>	<i>Topic</i>
Dr. K. Thangaraj	Molecular methods in genetic research
Prof. R. M. Pandey	Sample size determination for various research questions

## Day 2

Session 3   10:00 AM – 01:00 PM	
Moderators: Dr. Benrithung Murry & Dr. M. Kennedy Singh	
Rapporteurs: Ms. Rashmi Patel & Mr. Shankarjyoti Saikia	
<i>Name of the speaker</i>	<i>Topic</i>
Prof. Subho Roy	Designing a good questionnaire, half the job is done
Dr. R. P. Mitra	Interpretative method
Dr. Chakraverti Mahajan	Virtual ethnography
Session 4   02:00 PM – 05:00 PM	
Moderators: Dr. M. K. Singh & Dr. Shivani Chandel	
Rapporteurs: Ms. Shagufta Naaz Ansari & Mr. Kevingu Khate	
<i>Name of the speaker</i>	<i>Topic</i>
Dr. P. R. Mondal	Importance of the study of primate behaviour in Anthropology: A methodological perspective
Dr. K. N. Saraswathy	Genetic research in Anthropology: Challenges and probable way out
Dr. Vipin Gupta	Study design



### Day 3

Session 5   10:00 AM – 01:00 PM	
Moderators: Dr. P. R. Mondal & Dr. Chakraverti Mahajan	
Rapporteurs: Ms. Apoorva Sharma & Mr. Vineet Chaudhary	
<i>Name of the speaker</i>	<i>Topic</i>
Prof. P. C. Joshi	Ethical issues in social science research
Prof. V. R. Rao	Anthropological research and policy interventions- My experience as Director in-Charge Anthropological Survey of India
Dr. Roli Mathur	National framework governing ethical aspects of biomedical and health research
Session 6   02:00 PM – 05:00 PM	
Moderators: Dr. Avitoli G. Zhimo & Dr. N. Kiranmala Devi	
Rapporteurs: Ms. Richa Joshi & Ms. Monika Kulshreshtha	
<i>Name of the speaker</i>	<i>Topic</i>
Prof. V. K. Srivastava	Fieldwork and ethnography
Prof. V. K. Srivastava	Writing up

## Workshop Highlights

1

The workshop received overwhelming response. A total of 974 individuals (students, research scholars, faculties, researchers, scientists etc.) registered for the workshop from all across the country.

2

The workshop was attended by more than 500 participants. A total of 398 participants met the criteria for the award of participation certificates.

3

The workshop covered various themes like: inductive & deductive approaches to research, methods in physical anthropology, methods in social anthropology, fieldwork & ethnography, statistical tools & techniques, importance of study on primates, research ethics, academic writings and publication.

4

The workshop received outstanding feedback from the participants. Detailed analysis of feedback is given in one of the subsequent sections.

# Overall Summary of the Workshop

The online workshop 'The Craft of Research Methodology: Advances and Applications' was a three-day event organized by the Department of Anthropology, University of Delhi via Zoom cloud meetings. The workshop had objectives like providing an overview of the various research methods, tools and techniques useful in anthropological and social science researches with special emphasis on health research; training and skill development on topics like research design, data collection and data analysis; providing an introduction to important statistical tools and techniques used in anthropological and social science researches; and giving an insight pertaining to academic writing and publication. In order to achieve the above written objectives, the workshop brought together thirteen extremely eminent recourse persons well-versed in various aspects of research methodology. Their lectures were scheduled over the span of three days or 6 sessions, each day having two sessions, one in the morning and the other one in the afternoon.

Day wise overview of all the three days of the workshop has been captured in the next three subsequent sections.

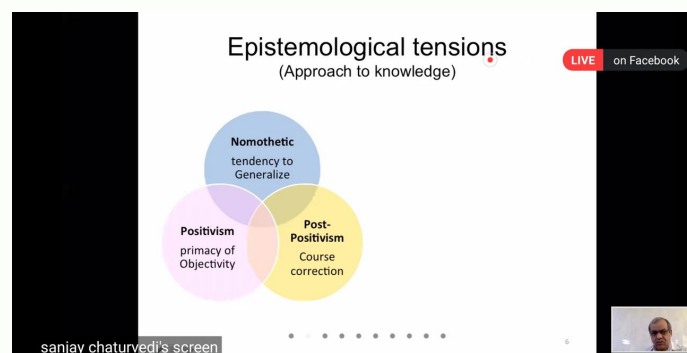
## Day 1

The workshop began with the opening remark by the Convenor, Dr. K. N. Saraswathy, followed by the Head of the Department Prof. P. C. Joshi's address and welcome address by Prof. M. P. Sachdeva. After the opening session, the first session of the workshop commemorated.

### Session 1

This session was moderated by Prof. M.P. Sachdeva and Dr. Mitashree Srivastava and addressed by Prof. Sanjay Chaturevdi and Prof. Chittaranjan Yajnik.

The first lecture of the workshop was by Prof. Sanjay Chaturvedi. He discussed the complex relationship of inductive and deductive approaches to research in lieu of quantitative and qualitative research based on the changing patterns of research universe. He talked about how we can negotiate with the existing statistical methods in our qualitative and quantitative methods so that the validity of research can be evaluated. Prof. Chaturvedi pointed out that these approaches may look radically different but are not antagonistic to each other. The researchers earlier used either qualitative or quantitative methods, however, in the present day, a combination of these methods provide a more holistic results. Prof. Chaturvedi also emphasised on the how qualitative and quantitative methods differ in their essence from each other in terms of external and internal validity. While discussing sampling methods, he said that it is “dynamic process” having different trajectories in inductive and deductive approaches. The speaker then talked about the theoretical framework behind these approaches to research, the grounded theory.

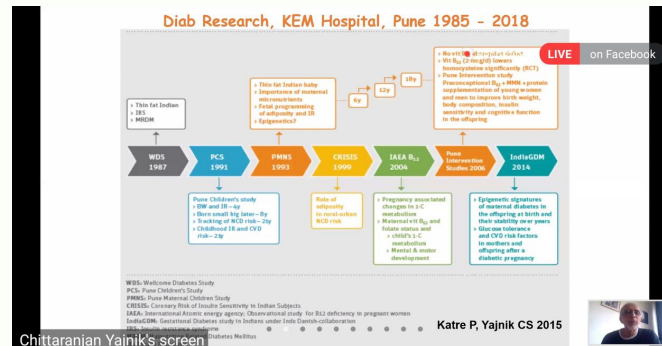


**Photo 1: Prof Sanjay Chaturvedi**

The second speaker of the session Prof. Chittaranjan Yajnik deliberated on the topic “Diabesity in Indians: A Lifecourse Evolution, Story of Pune Studies”. He shared about his extensive research experiences and as such devised studies on different populations of India which revealed that Indian population have a varying pattern of obesity and diabetes which require a different criterion than the western standards. BMI of the Indian population was 5 units smaller and have about 20% smaller Muscle mass surrogate than the English population while the WHP is 5% higher in Indian population. Indians had 30% higher body fat per each BMI unit. Thus, came the concept of “Thin-Fat Indian”. He then shifted the focussed on Pune Maternal Nutrition Study, the first pre-conceptional birth cohort in India, set up in 1993 to find out the determinants of foetal growth and to study



life-course evolution of phenotype. He also emphasized on Malnutrition as a determinant of diabetes. Prof. Yajnik furthermore stressed on the importance of ethics in cohort study.



**Photo 2: Prof Chittaranjan Yajnik**

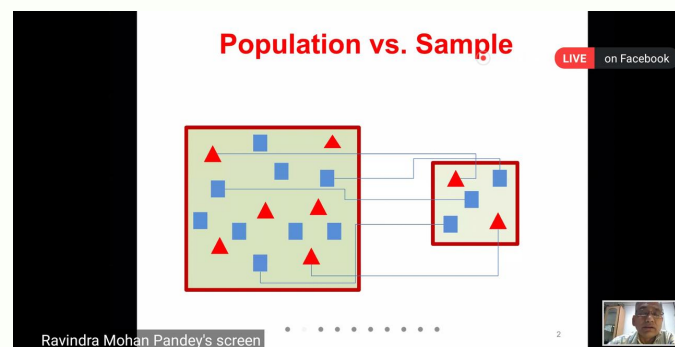
## Session 2:

The second session was moderated by Dr. K. N. Saraswathy and Dr. Vipin Gupta and addressed by Dr. K. Thangaraj and Prof. R. M. Pandey.

Dr. K. Thangaraj lecture was on 'molecular methods in genetic research'. Dr. Thangaraj explained various methods of molecular genetics starting from Southern hybridization (Ed Southern, 1975), Restriction fragment length polymorphism (David Botstein, 1978), Polymerase chain reaction (Kary Mullis, 1983) to DNA sequencing (Sanger, 1975), Microarray (Stephen P.A. Fodor, 1989), Next generation Sequencing Technologies (2005). One of the main highlights of his lecture was his methods of elaborating the applications of most of the above-mentioned methods giving his team's own research work as in the field of male infertility, cardiovascular diseases, mitochondrial disorders etc. Additionally, he emphasizes on the importance of the development of automated sequencing methods along with the availability of next generation sequencing platforms, which would lead to the possibility of large-scale analyses of genomes and genome variations.

Next Lecture was delivered by Prof. R. M. Pandey, on the topic 'sample size determination for various research questions.' Prof. Pandey started his lecture with a brief introduction of various types of studies like quantitative and qualitative study and appropriate sampling strategy for them. Two approaches of sample size determination; precision based and hypothesis based were also discussed. Further, he talked about the role of sample size in ensuring validity or accuracy and reliability or reproducibility of the result. Later on he focused on the different prerequisites for determining sample size like types of Variables, types of

study design, summary measures, types of errors and standard normal distribution of samples. Finally he explained three ways of determining sample size: calculation of sample size using the formulae, the sample size table and the software. Moreover, he also gave many examples and formulae for calculating sample size for different study design like case control study, cohort study, experimental study etc.



**Photo 3: Dr. R. M. Pandey**

## Day 2

### Session 3

This was moderated by Dr. Benrithung Murry and Dr. M. Kennedy Singh. Dr. Chakraverti Mahajan and Prof. Subho Roy were the two resource persons for the session.

Dr. Chakraverti Mahajan's lecture was on 'Virtual Ethnography' and he began by discussing how internet and technology have established its presence in every aspect of human lives. He spoke of internet as culture and artifact and discussed the digital revolution. He addressed the impact of digital revolution on human societies and culture and showed how the human way of life is intricately woven around the use of technology. He discussed how the present world economy, politics, religion, education and even human relationships are being managed with the help of internet. He expressed that 'internet has become a place where culture is being formed and transformed' and thus there is a need for digitizing anthropology and building up digital infrastructure so the anthropologists may use online platforms for data collection and analysis.

Dr. Roy's lecture was titled "Designing a good questionnaire, half the job is done". He started his lecture by explaining that questionnaire is to be understood not only as a list of questions and a tool for data collection but as an instrument which

enables the accomplishment of the researcher's questions and objectives, whilst also being a link between the researcher and the interlocutors. He felt that the two main objectives to be paid heed to in designing questionnaires are to fulfill are the maximization of the response rate and the gathering of accurate and relevant information. Dr. Roy then begins to comment upon the step-wise procedures that may be taken in the preparations of a questionnaire. After finalizing the questionnaire, at this stage, some of the points that must be paid heed to pertain to the fact of providing clear instructions to the interlocutors, of providing powerful introductions, routings and probes, of ensuring that there exists enough space to write down responses for want of avoiding the dangers of misinformation and misinterpretation. Dr. Roy then suggested that the questions posed must be done so in a manner so as to account for dependent, independent and confounding variables in keeping with the research proposal and objectives in mind. Towards the concluding end of his presentation, he touched upon the pointers that may be looked into for assessing the reliability of the questionnaire produced. He had categorically spelled out that the interlocutors must be given the freedom not to respond, an analysis of whose reasons and circumstances may be stated within the larger research report. He concluded his lecture by running through a summary page comprising the pointers of his lecture.

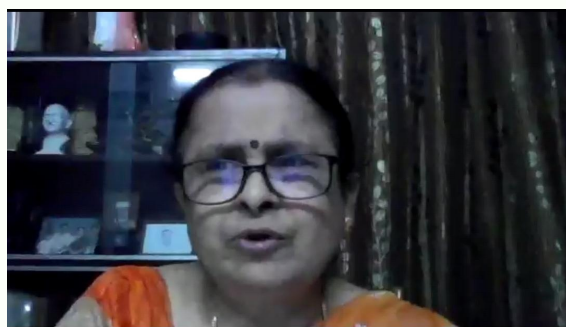
#### Session 4

The fourth session was moderated by Dr. M. K. Singh & Dr. Shivani Chandel. The session had 3 very profound speakers Dr. P. R. Mondal, Dr. K. N. Saraswathy and Dr. Vipin Gupta.

Dr. P. R. Mondal delivered his lecture on 'The importance of the study of Primate Behaviour in Anthropology: A methodological perspective.' Dr. Mondal started his lecture by stating the importance of primate behavior studies in Anthropology. Primate study started in ethnography mode. He pointed out the different social groupings and similar characteristics which can be seen in both primate and human social groups such as Nepotism, Sexual dimorphism, Conflicts, Reconciliations, and their ways displayed to reconcile. Dr. Mondal also gave light on significance of "Inclusive fitness" and "Redirected Aggression" among primate groups in showing dominance among 'Prime' Males from a particular group. The

research of primates can be done in Free Ranging , Semi free ranging and Captive habitats. He covered almost all aspect of primate behaviour ranging from different types of primates, significance of studying primate behaviour, primate social organization, various types of social groups, primate social relations, ways of primate communication, mother infant relationship and primate habitat.

The second speaker Dr. K.N. Saraswathy delivered a lecture on 'Genetic Research in Anthropology: Challenges and probable way out.' She started her lecture by bringing home the idea that every research, regardless of the field of study, has anthropological component. Yet a section of anthropologists feel inferior when compared to other scientists. She suggests that an anthropologist needs to be more inclusive and give anthropological interpretation to their research outcome. She pointed out that genetic research in anthropology was at par with genetic research in various other files almost until three decades back. However, later genetic anthropology couldn't keep pace with evolving technology. Therefore, she highlighted that anthropological institutions need to concentrate on modernizing themselves in terms of technology, and give practical of Lab training to young researchers and not solely on theories. Later on she also talked about the importance of health research and epigenetics in the field of anthropology, epigenetics being a major force determining the phenotype of an individual. Finally she summed up by stating that today, Genetics and Anthropology are dependent on each other to go forward while Anthropology also involves cultural context. Genetic research is expensive so students should learn how to acquire funds (ICMR, DBT, DST, etc.). Researcher Ego, Language, etc. should not be a hindrance instead one should be passionate, unselfish and have desire to learn the "Process" rather than focusing on result first.



**Photo 4: Dr. K. N. Saraswathy**

The last speaker of the session Dr. Vipin Gupta gave a lecture on 'Epidemiological Study Designs.' He began by explaining the importance of selecting a good and

representative sample for the study. An optimum sample size reduces the cost and time taken by the research and an appropriate sampling technique takes care of various biases. He pointed out that pilot studies should be carried out before the actual study. Later on, he discussed in detail about the various types of research designs that are used in epidemiological namely case- control studies, community-based studies, hospital-based studies, ecological studies, longitudinal studies, cohort studies and randomized controlled trials. He cited the strengths and the weaknesses of all these study designs. He also gave appropriate examples of each study design.



**Photo 5: Dr. Vipin Gupta**

### **Day 3**

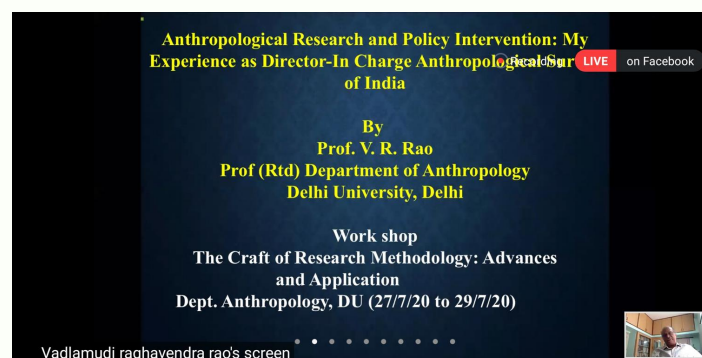
#### **Session 5**

The fifth session was moderated by Dr. P. R. Mondal & Dr. Chakraverti Mahajan and addressed by three extremely renowned academicians and intellectuals Prof. P. C. Joshi, Prof. V. R. Rao and Dr. Roli Mathur.

Prof. P. C. Joshi delivered his lecture on 'Ethical Issues in Social Science Research.' Prof. Joshi started his presentation with introducing ethics in research and described it as a roadmap in the progress of research. He highlighted that ethics concerns mainly with the safety of participants, subjects or informants. Initially researches didn't have much focus on the ethical concerns but with the increase in cruelty towards the subjects and increased social awareness of universal human rights, researches inclined towards ethics. By giving examples of Tuskegee experiment in US and Nazi Racial policy in Germany, he underlined the fact that without proper ethics in place, researches may become insensitive and at times inhuman and cruel. He, then, talked about the Nuremberg code and its 10 points and the Declaration of Helsinki providing guidelines to physicians and other research participants. He later described the use of Institutional Research Board

and its guidelines which look at ethical aspects of medical research and give clearance. He concluded his discussion by highlighting key ethical problems in the field of Anthropology and social science and their possible and solutions.

The second speaker of the session, Prof. V. R. Rao centered his lecture around his experiences as director in-charge of Anthropological Survey of India. The title of his lecture was 'Anthropological research and policy interventions: My experience as Director in-Charge Anthropological Survey of India.' In his lecture he elucidated and contextualized the meaning of policy and action in the field of Anthropology. He discussed some of the major policy interventions initiated and shaped by him including mission and the vision statement of the anthropological survey of India, declaration of facilities available with the survey as national facilities open to students and faculties, introduction of concept of PI, Co-PI and collaborators, bringing anthropological research knowledge on bio cultural diversity of Indian population in public domain. He also flagged some issues to Govt. of India for consideration and related recommendations. He concluded his talk with a suggestion that the Anthropological Survey of India should be recognized as scientific organization.



**Photo 6: Prof. V. R. Rao**

The last speaker of the session Dr. Roli Mathur discussed about National framework governing ethical aspect of biomedical research in India. She started her talk by giving a brief introduction ICMR the apex organization in India for biomedical research. ICMR has been publishing the guidelines on ethics since 1980s latest being 2017 guidelines. She described about the process of guideline formulation, the committee involved and the training programs organized at national level. She highlighted the principles behind ethics guidelines which are: autonomy of participants, Beneficence, Justice. She also outlined the preamble, aims and scope of ICMR guideline. She, further, explained general ethical issues in



detail including benefit risk assessment and payment for participants. She also described the structure and working of ethics committee. Dr. Mathur, during her talk, touched upon areas like informed consent, biobanking, humanitarian emergencies and disasters, Ethics committee meetings. She concluded her talk by summarizing ICMR press release for biomedical and health research.



**Photo 7: Dr. Roli Mathur**

## Session 6

The moderator of the sixth session was Dr. Avitoli G. Zhimo & Dr. N. Kiranmala Devi. The session was addressed by one of the most respected Anthropologists of country Prof. V K Srivastava.

Prof. Srivastava spoke on topics such as Fieldwork, Ethnography and Writing up, enriching his deliberation on ethnography as a fundamental research method in anthropology. He emphasized the essence of traditional fieldwork which certainly can't be replaced meanwhile during the time of pandemic the anthropologist can consolidate the past fieldwork and research findings based on memory. The researchers can also look for alternatives in the form of social media, print media and telephonic conversation in their own surroundings and household which were never observed before in depth but suggested alternatives have their own demerits like telephonic conversation detaches a person's voice from the body and are certainly contextual and time bound which can never replace the first hand study. He urged researchers to contemplate the surroundings through the lens of an anthropologist as conscious sensing and defamiliarization. Each and every anthropologist should be aware of theories and theoretical framework because working on simple survey findings is not anthropology but looking into the details and realities of natives. The concept of others where others are "peculiar, odd and different from the mainstream" should be followed by an extensive, intensive and

re-study of the same community over a period of time. In the fieldwork, researchers should give preference to native people to reflect upon their own community in the form of writings which is termed as native anthropology. In the end he advised various points such as to keep a duplicate copy of field notes.

Deliberating on the topic of writing up, he accentuated on the importance of writing, which is required in almost every domain irrespective of the data collected in words or numbers. He quoted Howard Becker's book *Writing for Social Scientists*. The book is organically integrated and according to the author Becker, fieldwork is messy so is the writing of field notes therefore any research findings and books are not written linearly but are read linearly. Decluttering is an important attribute to be added by a researcher. He illustrated reasons why writing is a burden to many researchers because of large open-ended questionnaires used as a technique to collect data and another is perfection one seeks in articulation, when one fails in an attempt the researcher plagiarized the content without giving a citation. Howard Becker says "writing is thinking", it is an ongoing process which enhances from reading, reading develops the thought process and to maintain lucid and eloquent writing in research following points have to be kept in mind such as organic integrity of the word, make a habit to allot some time for writing every day, not indulging in bulk writing at one time, erudite in vocabulary which gradually becomes the part of cognition, observe the word limit and parsimonious in choosing references. Once the writing is done leave it for some time, look at the work critically and send for publication when one is completely satisfied. He ended the lecture by emphasizing on practice of Remembering, Revising, Recalling and Reciting in writing.



**Photo 8: Prof. V. K. Srivastava**

The workshop concluded with the reading out of workshop summary by Dr. Avitoli G. Zhimo, concluding remarks by Dr. N. Kiranmala Devi and Vote of thanks by Dr. Shivani Chandel.

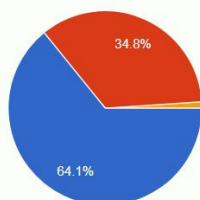
# Feedback

*After the final session, participants were given an online feedback form. Filling of feedback form was voluntary and anonymous. Total 290 participants filled and submitted the feedback form.*

The feedback form had 8 questions. Out of those 7 were multiple choice questions and one was subjective in nature. Following are the questions and their responses:

The workshop delivered the information I expected to receive.

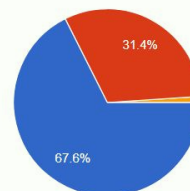
290 responses



● Strongly agree  
● Agree  
● Neutral  
● Disagree  
● Strongly disagree

The subject matter was presented effectively.

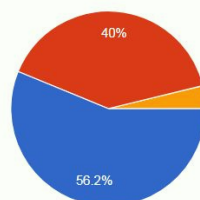
290 responses



● Strongly agree  
● Agree  
● Neutral  
● Disagree  
● Strongly disagree

The pace of the workshop was satisfactory.

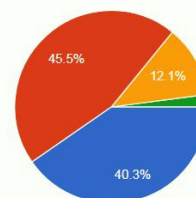
290 responses



● Strongly agree  
● Agree  
● Neutral  
● Disagree  
● Strongly disagree

The duration of the workshop was sufficient.

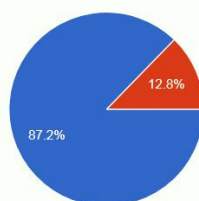
290 responses



● Strongly agree  
● Agree  
● Neutral  
● Disagree  
● Strongly disagree

The resource persons were knowledgeable and effective.

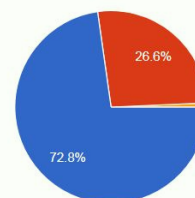
290 responses



● Strongly agree  
● Agree  
● Neutral  
● Disagree  
● Strongly disagree

I gained new knowledge applicable to my work from the workshop.

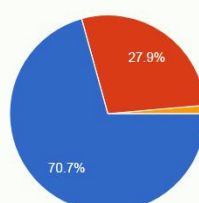
290 responses



● Strongly agree  
● Agree  
● Neutral  
● Disagree  
● Strongly disagree

I plan to apply what I learned from the workshop.

290 responses



● Strongly agree  
● Agree  
● Neutral  
● Disagree  
● Strongly disagree

The final question was about their overall learning experience.

Some of the selected responses are as follows:

- "Speakers had a holistic approach of imparting knowledge. It was not only informative but also refreshing. Lot of new and important information were added to my existing knowledge, specially pertaining to ethnography, fieldwork and writing."
- "My research relies on ethnographic fieldwork. So for me this workshop has been highly enlightening, especially Prof. Chaturvedi, Prof. Pandey, Prof. Shubho Roy, Prof. V. K. Rao, and Prof. Joshi. The lecture given was enlightening. Lecture on ethnographic fieldwork and research writing by Prof. V. K. Srivastava Sir was excellent."
- "It was indeed a useful workshop which shall definitely be guiding me in carrying out researches in the field of Anthropology. I appreciate the hard-work of the organizers in pulling the successful event and shall surely look forward for more such workshops."
- "It was a great honour and privilege to learn from The Experts. The several methodology discussed by the experts were really encouraging and it will help in my further work. Thank you to the organisers for organizing such a wonderful workshop."
- "It was very informative. The whole process was interesting for me, as I am not anthropology student, I am gender studies student, but it engaged me through out. There were various new knowledge for me. The sessions related to basic research methods, ethics, field work and writing helped me directly for my research work. The resource persons are excellent and experienced. Thank you for this amazing workshop."
- "Excellent as all the resource person were unique,erudite and excellent and it has been a really humbling,enlightening and engrossing experience, still I felt I got just a drop of ocean,yearning for more such learning. Thank you to the Organizers for organizing such a wonderful webinar."

The overall response of the participants was extremely positive and encouraging



# Gallery



Photo 9: Dr. Chakraverti Mahajan, Dr. P. R. Mondal, Prof. V. R. Rao, Prof P. C. Joshi (top to bottom)



Photo 10: Prof. Chittaranjan Yajnik, Prof. A. Papa Rao, Ms. Taniya Gill, Ms. Chonsing Simrah (top to bottom)



Photo 11: Dr. Shivani Chandel, Dr. Avitoli G. Zhimo, Ms. Eche Wangnyu, Ms. Monika Kulshreshtha (top to bottom)



Photo 4: Ms. Sweta Prasad, Dr. K. N. Saraswathy, Mr. Arun Kumar, Prof. M. P. Sachdeva (Left to right)