

urbanism? Can translocality be described as a concept in its own right or as a research perspective which only yields the best results if applied in combination with other concepts?

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Towards an Effective NCD Surveillance System for the City of Pune

Pune/India, March 14, 2015

The final workshop of the project “Disease surveillance in the Indian megacity of Pune: conceptualization, implementation and evaluation“ took place on March 14, 2015 at Bharati Vidyapeeth University in Pune. The project is funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) as knowledge transfer project. This funding scheme provides the opportunity for researchers to use their previously gained knowledge in an application oriented project in cooperation with a non-academic partner. In this case, the project was based on a project on health disparities in Pune, funded by the DFG from 2010 to 2012. The transfer project is led by Prof. Dr. Frauke Kraas and Dr. Carsten Butsch (both Institute of Geography, University of Cologne). The cooperation partners are the Bharati Vidyapeeth Institute for Environment Education and Research (Indian research partner) and the Bharati Medical Foundation (application partner). Target of the workshop was to present results of the study and to discuss recommendations for setting up an effective non-communicable disease surveillance system for the city of Pune. The workshop was attended by 60 participants covering various groups such as representatives of the Pune Municipal Corporation and the Ministry of Health, scientists and students from medical sciences. All private practitioners who had participated in the research project were also invited.

The workshop was inaugurated by the director of the Bharati Vidyapeeth Institute for Environment Education and Research, Prof. Dr. Erach Bharucha, and Prof. Dr. Frauke Kraas, one of the principal investigators of the project. Afterwards, the Additional Commissioner of the Pune Municipal Corporation, Mr. Rajendra Jagtap, highlighted in his keynote address the importance of non-communicable disease prevention and control. He mentioned lack of adequate data and heterogeneity of the private health care sector as major challenges for surveillance. In the second session, Dr. Mareike Kroll, Dr. Revati Phalkey (both University of Cologne) and Sayani Dutta (Bharati Vidyapeeth University) presented major findings from the empirical work in Pune, which was conducted in a multi-steps research approach: First, all private health care facilities were mapped in three selected research areas, second, a knowledge-attitude-practice (KAP) survey on surveillance was conducted among private practitioners in these areas, third, a pilot study on non-communicable diseases surveillance was implemented for six months on a voluntary basis. The pilot study was evaluated by analysing the reported cases, the data collection process and the standardized feedback provided by the study participants.

In the third session, experts provided input statements on challenges of disease surveillance in Pune. Dr. C.S. Yajnik, diabetologist and researcher at KEM Hospital in Pune, gave a presentation on risk factors and disease burden of diabetes as major challenge for public health in Indian cities. He highlighted the fact that diabetes affects people at younger age (around 10 years earlier) compared to developed countries. Dr. Jitendar Sharma, Head of Healthcare Technology, National Health System Resource Centre, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in New Delhi, discussed the necessity of surveillance data for informed decision making and program planning. He raised the issue of missing standards and guidelines for case recording and reporting. Another three invited speakers, Dr. S. T. Pardeshi

(Deputy Medical Health Officer, Pune Municipal Corporation der Pune Municipal Corporation), Dr. P. Awate (State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Project) and Dr. Savita Shardul (State Epidemiologist, Integrated Disease Surveillance Project), were not able to give their presentations. They had to attend an emergency meeting dealing with an acute outbreak of H1N1-influenza in the state of Maharashtra, which took place on short notice the same day.

In the last session of the workshop participants discussed which approach would fit best for non-communicable disease surveillance in India — also in view of the existing legal frameworks. It was further discussed which data collection tools would be adequate (paper based versus different forms of electronic data reporting), which variables should be included in such a system on a routine basis, and which prerequisites have to be considered for upscaling the system to the city or even the state level. Recommendations for establishing a non-communicable disease surveillance in Pune, deducted from the pilot study and the workshop discussions, will be synthesized in a final report which will be handed over to the Pune Municipal Corporation and the Ministry of Health.

Mareike Kroll, Carsten Butsch and Frauke Kraas

Zugang zu & Umgang mit Ostasien

Ostasientag 2015, Universität Wien, 12. März 2015

Am 12. März 2015 fand am Institut für Ostasienwissenschaften (IOAW) der Universität Wien der alljährliche Ostasientag unter dem Titel „Zugang zu & Umgang mit Ostasien“ statt. Die Herausforderung war, eine Vernetzung zwischen den ostasienwissenschaftlichen Diskursen und den benachbarten Disziplinen herzustellen. Als TeilnehmerInnen wurden neben MitarbeiterInnen, AbsolventInnen und Studierenden des IOAW auch namhafte WissenschaftlerInnen aus unterschiedlichen Fachrichtungen eingeladen. Mit dem Diskussionsformat „fish-bowl“ wurden die über 100 Anwesenden zu einem interaktiven Austausch motiviert.

Nach einer kurzen Begrüßung durch den amtierenden Institutsvorstand Wolfram Manzenreiter wurden die AbsolventInnen des vergangenen Studienjahres durch die Studienprogrammleiterin Ingrid Getreuer-Kargl geehrt. Im Anschluss daran folgten einleitende Worte zum Jubiläumsjahr „650 Jahre Universität Wien“ durch die Vizerektorin für Forschung und Nachwuchsförderung, Susanne Weigelin-Schwiedrzik.

Zur Einführung ins Thema stellte der Sinologe Sascha Klotzbücher das unreflektierte Selbstverständnis, das meist auf einer vorwissenschaftlichen Begeisterung gründet, und die daraus resultierende Fixierung auf das Untersuchungsobjekt Ostasien dar. Zudem gab er einen Überblick über aktuelle Probleme, mögliche Herausforderungen und strategische Ansätze der Erforschung von Fremdkulturen. Um ein möglichst objektives Bild der geschichtlichen Entwicklung sowie der gegenwärtigen Form kultureller Praktiken zu erzeugen, bedarf es laut Sascha Klotzbücher einer soliden Basis, die durch den Vergleich bereits existierender Zugänge mit der eigenen Wahrnehmungsperspektive gebildet wird.

Die erste Diskussionsrunde „Zugang zu Ostasien“ wurde durch zwei Inputvorträge zum politischen und literarischen Element des soziokulturellen Raumes Ostasien eingeleitet. Die EcoS-Absolventin Andrea Aumayr berichtete über ihren persönlichen Zugang zur Auseinandersetzung mit internationaler Friedenszusammenarbeit in Südkorea und Japan. Sie näherte sich diesem Thema mittels einer vergleichenden Fallstudie auf Basis der westlichen