

1. Inclusion of research ethics in the research methodology course work		
	1	MPS Research Methodology and Operation Research Syllabus
	2	MA/MSc Research Methodology and Operation Research in Reproductive Health Syllabus
	3	MSc Biostatistics and Demography Research Methodology and Operation Research Syllabus
	4	MPhil / Pre. PhD Advanced Research Methodology Syllabus
	5	Occasional training on research methods
2. Presence of institutional Ethics committees (Animal, chemical,bio-ethics etc)		
	1	Institutional Review Board (IRB) Members Office Order - Ethical clearance of the institute project
	2	Institutional Review Board (IRB) Members on IIPS website - Ethical clearance of the institute project
	3	Institutional Review Board (IRB) certificate format - Ethical clearance of the institute project
	4	Students Research Ethics Committee (IIPS-SREC) - to review the research proposals submitted by the students for compliance of ethical norms
	5	Students Research Ethics Committee (IIPS-SREC) - Ethical Clearance Form for student
	6	Students Research Ethics Committee (IIPS-SREC) - Informed Consent Guidelines for student
3. Plagiarism check		
	1	Supply Order for supplying Grammarly Writing Support SW and plagiarism Checker
	2	Grammarly Tax Invoice 2018
	3	Grammarly Tax Invoice 2015
	4	Office Order Plagiarism check for Ph.D. Thesis
	5	Sodhganga and Plagiarism Training Notice
4. Research Advisory Committee		
	1	Circular Concept Committee Meeting 2020
	2	Concept note committee member and meeting 2018
	3	Concept note committee member and meeting 2015
	4	Office order Ph.D. advisory committee member

SYLLABUS M.P.S. COURSE



International Institute for Population Sciences

(DEEMED UNIVERSITY)

Deonar, Mumbai 400 088.

Website: <http://www.iipsindia.org>

About the Institute

The Institute was established in 1956 as the regional centre for training and research in Population Studies for the country of Asia and Pacific region. The International Institute for Population Sciences embraced the present name and was declared a "Deemed University" in 1985 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. The Institute is an autonomous body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. This is the only Institute of its kind in the world exclusively devoted to teaching and research in population sciences. Over the last fifty years, the Institute has helped in building a nucleus of professionals in the field of population in various countries in the ESCAP region. Many who were trained at the Institute now occupy key positions in reputed national and international organizations.

Rules for Master of Population Studies (M.P.S.)

The M.P.S. course is designed to provide a higher level of understanding of the population sciences including an in-depth knowledge of the linkages between population and various dimensions of socio-economic, health and environmental development. These courses also provide a comprehensive idea to conduct further research in various aspects of population and development.

MPS One-Year Course				
Semester I				
Paper Code	Explanation	TITLE	Credits	Hours
MPS F1	Foundation	Basic Statistical Methods for Population Studies	NC	45
MPS F2	Foundation	Social Science Concept and Issues	NC	45
MPS C1	Core	Introduction to Demography and History of Population	4	60
MPS C2	Core	Fertility and Nuptiality	4	60
MPS C3	Core	Mortality, Morbidity and Public Health	4	60
MPS C8	Core	Research Methodology	4	60
MPS E1	Elective	E1.1: Healthcare Systems and Policies E1.2: Introduction to Biostatistics & Epidemiology	3	45
MPS E2	Elective	E2.1: Concepts and Measures of Global Health E2.2: Population Ageing and Health Transition	3	45
Viva-Voce Examination (related to courses)			1	
Total			23	420
Semester II				
MPS C4	Core	Migration, Spatial Distribution and Urbanization	4	60
MPS C5	Core	Population and Development	4	60
MPS C6	Core	Gender Issues and Reproductive Health	4	60
MPS C7	Core	Population Policies and Programmes	4	60
MPS C9	Core	Advanced Statistical and Computer Applications	4	60
MPS C10	Core	Indirect Estimation Techniques, Population Projection and Demographic Models (<i>Quality of data and projection are added</i>)	4	60
MPS E3	Elective	E3.1: Spatial Demography E3.2: Operations Research E3.3: Monitoring and Evaluation	3	45

8. Bertrand Jane T., Robert J. Magnani, Naomi Rutenberg (1994): *Handbook of Indicators For Family Planning Programme Evaluation*, The Evaluation Project, Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA.

Suggested Reading List

1. Peabody, J.W.; Rahman, H. Omar; Gertlor, Paull, J.; Haan, Joyce, (1999): *Policy and Health Implication for Development in Asia*, Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.
2. Peters, David H. Yazbeek Abdo S.; Sharma, Rashmi R.; Ramana G.N.V., (2002): *Better Health Care Systems in India*, World Bank, Washington D.C.
3. United Nations, (1979): "The Methodology of Measuring the Impact of Family Planning Programme on Fertility", Manual IX, *Population Studies*, No.66, New York.
4. United Nations, (1998): *National Population Policies*, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, New York.
5. World Bank, (2006): *World Development Report, 2006*, Oxford University Press, London.
6. World Health Organization, (1978): "Primary Health Care", International Conference on Primary Health Care, Alma Ata, USSR, 6-12, September.

C8	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	(60 Hours)
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1. Scientific Methods of Research

Definition of Research, Assumptions, Operations and Aims of Scientific Research. The Research Process: conceptual, Empirical and Analytical Phases of Research: Essentials Criteria of Scientific methods.

2. Research Designs

Observational Studies: Descriptive, explanatory, and exploratory, monitoring and evaluative studies. Experimental Studies: Pre-test design, post-test design, Follow-up or longitudinal design, threat to internal validity. Action research studies, Panel Studies.

3. Methods of Data Collection

Quantitative Methods: Checklist schedules, questionnaire (mail method, interviews through telephone, internet and computers), interview schedule (face-to-face interviews or personal interviews).

Questionnaire/interview schedule design and construction: Principles of constructing a questionnaire/ interview schedule, Types of questions, framing of questions (simple, delicate, personal matter), sequencing of questions.

Qualitative Method: In-depth interviews, key informant interview, observation (participatory and non-participatory), focus group discussion, content analysis, social mapping, social networking, free listing, pile sorting, projective techniques, mechanical devices (camera, tape recorder), mystery client technique, vignettes method.

4. Measurement

Reliability and validity of measurement: Face, content, construct, convergent, concurrent, and predictive validity; Inter-coder reliability, stability, non random and random errors, scaling and composite indices.

Attitude Scales: Point scales, ranking scales, rating scales, limitations of attitude scales,

Types of Scales: Bogardus, Guttman, Likert, Semantic, Thurstone scale.

5. Sampling

Complete enumeration versus sampling.

Concept of sampling unit, sampling frame and sampling design.

Sampling methods: Simple random sampling, stratified sampling, systematic sampling, cluster sampling, and purposive sampling.

Multistage sampling in large-scale surveys, self-weighting designs, Stratification in multistage sampling.

Sampling and non-sampling errors, calculation of weights, sample size determination.

6. Data Collection, processing and analysis

Research ethics; At the level of respondent, community, organization and presentation of results

Fieldwork – interaction with community and respondent.

Editing, coding, data entry, validation & analysis.

7. Writing research proposal and report

Purpose of a proposal/report

Content of proposal/report: Introductory section, methodology adopted, analysis and inferences, summary, conclusion and recommendations.

References/Bibliography, Appendices, Footnotes.

8. Research Methodology Lab-exercise: ANTHROPAC, Atlast Ti and Group Work

Essential Reading List

1. Bernard, H. Russell, (1995): *Research Methods in Anthropology: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, Altamira Press, Walnut Creek.
2. Goode W J and Hatt P K. 1952. *Methods in Social Resasrch*. McGraw Hills, New York.
3. Kish, Leslie, (1995): *Survey Sampling*, John Wiley and Sons, Inc. New York.
4. Lohr L. Sharaon., (1999): *Sampling: Design and Analysis*, Duxbury Press, London.
5. Lwanga S. K. and Lemeshow S., (1991): *Sample Size determination in Health Studies: A Practical Manual*, World Health Organisation, Geneva.
6. Mukherji, P.N., (1999): *Methodologies in Social Science*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
7. Pullum W. 2006. An Assessment of Age and Data Reporting in the DHS Surveys, 1985-2003. DHS Methodological Report No. 5. Calverton, Maryland, Marco International Inc.
8. Royce A. Singleton and Bruce C. Straits, (1999): *Approaches to Social Research*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
9. Young P V. 1994. *Scientific Social Surveys and Reasearch*. Prentice-Hall, New York (4th Edition).

Operations Research in Reproductive Health

1. Definition of OR
 - (a) What is Operations Research
 - (b) Focus and Objective of Operations Research
 - (c) Types and Examples of Operations Research
2. Role of Researchers and Managers
3. Components of OR proposal
4. Identification of Problem and Solution
 - (a) Identification and Definition
 - (b) Justification
 - (c) Alternative Solution
 - (d) Indicators- Outputs, Outcomes and Impacts
5. Causality (Randomize Experimental Design)
 - (a) Pretest-Post test Control Group Design
 - (b) Post test –only Control Group Design
 - (c) Multiple Treatment Design
6. Quasi/Non-Experimental Design
 - (a) Non-Experimental Control Design
 - (b) Time Series, and Before and After Design
7. Inferential Statistics in Operations Research
 - (a) (X^2 , t, F)-tests
 - (b) Deciding Sample Size in case of Different Experimental Design
 - (c) Linking Different Design and Statistical Test
8. Study Design Exercises
9. Ethics in Operations Research
 - (a) ICMR Guidelines
 - (b) International Perspectives
 - (c) Case Studies
10. Utilization and Dissemination, and Process Documentation
10. Critiques to OR proposal



M.A./M.Sc. in Population Studies

Rules, Regulations and Syllabus



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M.A./M.Sc. in Population Studies

Rules, Regulations and Syllabus



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BSD Marg, Deonar, Mumbai 400 088.

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Learning objective: The main objective of this course is to impart knowledge and skills on the principals and methods of social science research. The goal of this course is to equip students with the skill to prepare a scientific research proposal and conduct social science research.

I. Scientific Methods of Research

- Definition of Scientific Research: Assumptions, Operations and Aims of Scientific Research.
- Research Processes: Conceptual, Empirical and Analytical.
- Phases of Research: Essential Criteria of Scientific Research Method.

II. Research Design

Observational Studies: Descriptive, explanatory, and exploratory, monitoring and evaluative studies.

Experimental Studies: Pre experimental design, True experimental Design, Pre-test & post-test designs, Follow-up or longitudinal design, Panel Studies.

Threat to internal validity: Reliability and Internal-External validity.

Action research studies.

III. Measurement

Reliability and validity of measurement: Face, content, construct, convergent, concurrent, and predictive validity; Inter-coder reliability, stability, non random and random errors, scaling and composite indices.

Attitudinal Scales: Point scales, ranking scales, rating scales, limitations of attitudinal scales,

Types of Scales: Nominal and Ordinal Scale, Guttman, Likert, Semantic and Thurstone scales.

IV. Methods of Data Collection

Quantitative Methods: Checklist schedules, questionnaire (mail method, interviews through telephone, internet and computers), interview schedule

(face-to-face interviews or personal interviews), Cross cultural variability and vignettes.

Questionnaire/interview schedule design and construction: Principles of constructing a questionnaire/ interview schedule, Types of questions, framing of questions (simple, delicate, personal matter), sequencing of sections and questions and Interview techniques.

Qualitative Method: Walk through and observation (participatory and non-participatory), Social mapping, key informant interview, In-depth interviews, Focus group discussion, content analysis, free listing, pile sorting, projective techniques, mechanical devices (camera, tape recorder), mystery client technique.

V. Sampling

Complete enumeration versus sampling.

Concept of sampling unit, sampling frame and sampling design.

Sampling methods: Simple random sampling, stratified sampling, systematic sampling, cluster sampling, and purposive sampling.

Multistage sampling in large-scale surveys, self-weighting designs, Stratification in multistage sampling.

Sampling and non-sampling errors, calculation of weights, sample size determination.

VI. Data Collection, processing and analysis

Research ethics; At the level of respondent, community, organization and presentation of results

Fieldwork – interaction with community and respondent.

Editing, coding, data entry, validation, processing & analysis.

VII. Writing research proposal and report

Purpose of a proposal/report

Content of proposal/report: Introduction, Review of Literature, Objectives and conceptual framework, Sources of data, Methods of data collection and analysis, Summary, conclusions and recommendations.

Footnotes, References/Bibliography, Appendices and Glossary

VIII. Research Methodology: Lab-exercise and field work

Application of Atlas Ti and ANTHROPAC in analyzing qualitative data,
Group Work- Field practices encompassing application of Research Methods

Reading List

Essential Readings :

1. Bernard, H. Russell, (1995): *Research Methods in Anthropology: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, Altamira Press, Walnut Creek.
2. Goode W J and Hatt P K. 1952. *Methods in Social Research*. McGraw Hills, New York.
3. Kish, Leslie, (1995): *Survey Sampling*, John Wiley and Sons, Inc. New York.
4. Lohr L. Sharaon., (1999): *Sampling: Design and Analysis*, Duxbury Press, London.
5. Lwanga S. K. and Lemeshow S., (1991): *Sample Size determination in Health Studies: A Practical Manual*, World Health Organization, Geneva.
6. Mukherji, P.N., (1999): *Methodologies in Social Science*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
7. Pullum W. 2006. An Assessment of Age and Data Reporting in the DHS Surveys, 1985-2003. DHS Methodological Report No. 5. Calverton, Maryland, Marco International Inc.
8. Royce A. Singleton and Bruce C. Straits, (1999): *Approaches to Social Research*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
9. Young P V. 1994. *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*. Prentice-Hall, New York (4th Edition).

OPERATION RESEARCH IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

- I. Introduction:** What is Operations Research: History, OR in Social Sciences and Health Sciences, Need; Focus and Objective of Operations Research; Types and Recent examples of Operations Research; Successful Examples in Developing and Developed world-(Presentations)
- II. Researchers and Managers-Interface and Roles:** Managers at Different Level (who are those managers); Researchable and Non-researchable problems, Researchers' Role and Responsibilities.
- III. Components of OR Proposal:** Problem statement, Strategies selection, operation definition, Intervention description and design, Sampling, Ethical issues, Data collection and analysis, Utilization, Dissemination and Up-scaling possibilities.
- IV. Identification of Problem and Solution:** Identification and definition, Justification, Alternative Solution, Indicators-Input, Process, Outputs, Outcomes and Impacts, Exercises based on actual situation, Contemporary OR problems
- V. Causality (Randomize Experimental Design):** Random assignment, Matching, Validity, Threat to Validity, Reliability, Pretest-Post test Control Group Design, Post test-only Control Group Design, Multiple Treatment Design, RBD, LBD and Treatment Effects, Preparing a Report on Design used in a few contemporary OR studies
- VI. Quasi/Non-Experimental Design:** Non-Experimental Control Design; Time Series, and Before and After Design, Examples in Different real Situations)
- VII. Inferential Statistics in Operations Research:** X^2 , t, F, z-tests, ANOVA and MANOVA, Deciding Sample Size in case of Different Experimental Design, Linking Different, Design and Statistical Test

VIII. Monitoring and Evaluation in Operation Research: Monitoring and Evaluation in OR (Baseline, Concurrent and Endline), Logical Framework Approach, Results Based Management, Examples.

IX. Study Design Exercises: Example of different OR studies and discussion on them

X. Ethics in Operations Research: Principles of Research of Ethics, ICMR Guidelines, International Perspectives, NIH-Study Material Case Studies

XI. Utilization and Dissemination: Conceptual Framework of Utilization, Identifying audience, Developing Media Kit and Policy Brief, Dissemination-Academic and Non-academic activities, Conducting Mock Disseminations Interaction with managers (local Mumbai or peripheral areas), Field Report Preparation and submission

Reading List

Essential Readings :

1. Brandeau L. Margaret et. al. 2004. Operation Research and Health Care: A Handbook of Methods and Applications, Kulwer Academic Press.
2. Fisher, Andrew A., James R. Foreit, J. Laing, J. Stoeckel and J. Townsend 2002: Designing HIV/AIDS Intervention Studies-An Operations Research Handbook, Population Council, New York.
3. Foreit, James R. and Tomas Frejka 1998: Family Planning Operations Research- A Book of Reading, Population Council, New York
4. Rossi, P.H. et.al. (1993). Evaluation: A Systematic Approach, Sage Publications, London
5. Kish, Leslie 1965: Survey Sampling, New York, John Wiley and Sons.

Capacity Building for a Better Future

RULES, REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS M.SC. IN BIOSTATISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHY



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Application of epidemiology to identify the cause of disease – Cohort Studies; case-control and cross-sectional studies; nested case-control studies; comparing cohort and case-control studies; deriving inferences from epidemiologic studies.

Analysis of unmatched case-control studies; stratified analysis; effect modification; analysis of matched case-control studies – conditional logistic regression models.

Experimental epidemiology; Randomized trials - end point; surrogate end point; multiple comparison procedures; Bonferroni correction.

Infectious disease epidemiology – introduction; basic concepts; transmission dynamics models; SI, SIS, and SIR models; Kermack- McKendrick threshold theorem; Kermack-McKendrick threshold theorem epidemiology; basic reproductive number (R_0); what determines R_0 ; endemic vs. epidemic; effective reproductive number (R_t); eradication threshold; other considerations while vaccinating; estimating R_0 .

Surveillance of infectious diseases; guiding principles behind surveillance; uses of surveillance; surveillance of HIV/AIDS and malaria surveillance in India.

Ethical and professional issues in Epidemiology.

Meta Analysis – concept, application to bio-medical research, application using real data.

Application of epidemiology to evaluate health services.

Essential Reading List

1. *MacMahon B, Pugh T F*: Epidemiology: Principles and Methods. Boston, Little Brown, 1970.
2. *Gordis L*: Epidemiology, ed. 3. Philadelphia, 2004.
3. *Everitt B S, Pickles A*: Statistical Aspects of the Design and Analysis of Clinical Trials, ed. 2. London, Imperial College Press, 2004.
4. *Leandro G*: Meta-analysis in Medical Research: The Handbook for the Understanding and Practice of Meta-analysis, BMJ Books, Blackwell Publishing, 2005.
5. *Family Health International*: Behavioral Surveillance Surveys. Family Health International, 2000.

MBD-C6

Research Methodology

60 Hours

Goal and Objectives: The main objective of this course is to impart student's knowledge and skills on the principals and methods of social research to be used in epidemiological analysis of various disease, health and injuries. The goal of this course is to equip students with the skill to prepare a scientific research proposal with application of various bio

statistical techniques and skills learnt during the course and also to conduct social science research with the help of hospital data.

This course also presents the fundamentals of quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and preparation of research instruments for data collection. The course prepares students to design, carry out, report, and present a research projects based on the fieldwork carried out by them. Students learn how to collect data using methods including interviewing, participant observation, social mapping, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, in-depth interviews etc. in a real population. Students further learn how to process and analyze the data using computer software such as ATLAS Ti and Nvivo. The course equips students with conceptual understandings of current academic debates regarding methods of data collection with practical skills to put those methods into practice. Students submit a written report and present their practical work for assessment.

1. Scientific Methods of Research

Definition of Research, Assumptions, Operations and Aims of Scientific Research.
The Research Process: conceptual, Empirical and Analytical Phases of Research,
Essentials Criteria of Scientific methods.

2. Research Designs

Observational Studies: Descriptive, explanatory, and exploratory,
Experimental Studies: Pre-test design, post-test design, Follow-up or longitudinal design, threats to internal validity
Cohort Studies
Case Control Studies
Cross sectional studies
Monitoring and evaluative studies
Action research/Intervention studies,
Panel Studies.

3. Measurement

Reliability and validity of measurement
Face, construct, concurrent, and predictive validity
Inter-coder reliability and stability,
Non random and random errors,
Reliability and validity of screening and diagnostic tests,
Concept of Golden Test, Specificity and Sensitivity
Predictive power of positive and negative test
ROC Curve and its interpretation
Scaling and composite indices,
Attitude Scales: Point scales, ranking scales, rating scales, limitations of attitude scales,
Types of Scales: Bogardus, Guttman, Likert, Semantic, Thurstone scale.
Use of standards in measurements
Gold standards for measuring biomarkers in field settings

4. Writing research proposal and report

Purpose of a proposal/report
Content of proposal/report

Critical review of research report and journal article
Introductory section, methodology adopted,
Development of research tools
Protocol preparation
Analysis and inferences,
Summary, conclusions and recommendations.
References/Bibliography,
Appendices,
Footnotes.

5. Research Ethics

Ethics of Research,
History of ethical guidelines and general principles
Informed consent and human subject protection
ICMR ethical guidelines for biomedical research on human participants
The Biomedical research on human subjects -regulation, control and safeguards

6. Sampling

Complete enumeration versus sampling.
Concept of sampling unit, sampling frame and sampling design.
Sampling methods: Simple random sampling, stratified sampling, systematic sampling, cluster sampling, and purposive sampling.
Multistage sampling in large-scale surveys, self-weighting designs, Stratification in multistage sampling.
Sampling and non-sampling errors, calculation of weights, sample size determination.

7. Methods of Data Collection – Quantitative and qualitative

Quantitative Methods: Questionnaire (mail method, interviews through telephone, internet and computers), interview schedule (face-to-face interviews or personal interviews).

Questionnaire/interview schedule design and construction: Principles of constructing a questionnaire/interview schedule, Types of questions, framing of questions, sequencing of sections and questions and Interview techniques

Qualitative Method: Walk through and observation (participatory and non-participatory), Social mapping, key informant interview, In-depth interviews, Focus group discussion, content analysis, free listing, pile sorting, mechanical devices (camera, tape recorder)

8. Data Collection - Field work

9. Data processing and analysis, research report

10. Presentation of research report

Essential Reading List

1. Bernard, H. Russell, (1995): *Research Methods in Anthropology: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, Altamira Press, Walnut Creek.
2. Goode W J and Hatt P K. 1952. *Methods in Social Research*. McGraw Hills, New York.
3. Mukherji, P.N., (1999): *Methodologies in Social Science*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
4. Royce A. Singleton and Bruce C. Straits, (1999): *Approaches to Social Research*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
5. Young P V. 1994. *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*. Prentice-Hall, New York (4th Edition).
6. Pullum W. 2006. An Assessment of Age and Data Reporting in the DHS Surveys, 1985-2003. DHS Methodological Report No. 5. Calverton, Maryland, Marco International Inc.
7. Royce A. Singleton and Bruce C. Straits, (1999): *Approaches to Social Research*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

MBD-C7	Sampling Techniques in Health & Demographic Surveys	60 Hours
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Concept of population and sample, need for sampling, sample survey versus census, elementary units, sampling units, assumptions of sampling from finite population, sampling frame, selection and inclusion probabilities, probability and non-probability sampling, concept of sampling mechanism and sampling design.

Simple random sampling with and without replacement, concept of unequal probability sampling with and without replacement.

Stratified random sampling, sample allocation methods, gain due to stratification, determination of strata boundaries, number of strata, allocations for multiple characteristics.

Concept of systematic sampling, comparison with simple random sampling, variance estimation, comparison with stratified random sampling, systematic sampling, selection procedure for fractional interval, circular systematic sampling.

Use of auxiliary information, ratio and regression methods of estimation under simple random sampling, bias, mean square error, and ratio and regression estimators in stratified random sampling.

Simple random cluster sampling for equal size and unequal size clusters, gain in efficiency of cluster sampling, concept of multi stage sampling, two stage equal probability sampling

Wagstaff, Adam & van Doorslaer, Eddy, 2000. "[Chapter 34 Equity in health care finance and delivery](#)," [Handbook of Health Economics](#), in: A. J. Culyer & J. P. Newhouse (ed.), [Handbook of Health Economics](#), edition 1, volume 1, chapter 34, pages 1803-1862 Elsevier

Recommended journals:

1. Journal of Health Economics
2. Health Economics
3. The Lancet
4. Health Policy and Planning

MBD E-6.2	Operations Research	45 Hours
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1. Definition of OR
 - (a) What is Operations Research
 - (b) Focus and Objective of Operations Research
 - (c) Types and Examples of Operations Research
2. Role of Researchers and Managers
3. Components of OR proposal
4. Identification of Problem and Solution
 - (a) Identification and Definition
 - (b) Justification
 - (c) Alternative Solution
 - (d) Indicators- Outputs, Outcomes and Impacts
5. Causality (Randomize Experimental Design)
 - (a) Pretest-Post test Control Group Design
 - (b) Post test –only Control Group Design
 - (c) Multiple Treatment Design
6. Quasi/Non-Experimental Design
 - (a) Non-Experimental Control Design
 - (b) Time Series, and Before and After Design
7. Inferential Statistics in Operations Research
 - (a) (X^2 , t, F)-tests
 - (b) Deciding Sample Size in case of Different Experimental Design
 - (c) Linking Different Design and Statistical Test
8. Study Design Exercises
9. **Ethics in Operations Research**
 - (a) **ICMR Guidelines**
 - (b) **International Perspectives**
 - (c) **Case Studies**
10. Utilization and Dissemination, and Process Documentation
11. Critiques to OR proposal

Essential Reading List

1. Fisher, Andrew A., James R. Foreit, J. Laing, J. Stoeckel and J. Townsend 2002: Designing HIV/AIDS Intervention Studies-An Operations Research Handbook, Population Council, New York.
2. Foreit, James R. and Tomas Frejka 1998: Family Planning Operations Research-A Book of Reading, Population Council, New York
3. Kish, Leslie 1965: Survey Sampling, New York, John Wiley and Sons.

MBD E-6.3	Monitoring and Evaluation	45 Hours
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1. **Introduction to Monitoring and Evaluation:** Basic concepts, Difference between Monitoring and Evaluation; Linkage between Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation; Importance of Monitoring and Evaluation
2. **Monitoring and Evaluation Framework:** Resources for monitoring and evaluation, Engagement of stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation; Meaning of Indicators, Ideal requirement, process of developing indicator, illustration of indicators developed from large scale surveys, measurement, need & levels of indicator; Challenges in developing indicators from Large-Scale Surveys; Types of Indicators – Input, Process, Output, Outcome, Impact; Capacity building for monitoring and evaluation
3. **Monitoring of Policy Implementation:** Components of policy and programme, budget, staff, process of evaluation, developing tangible indicators for policy monitoring in terms of Input, Process, Output, Outcome, Impact; Result based inference
4. **Evaluation Design:** Determination of sample size under different approaches and design including measurement of change due to certain interventions; Quasi Experiment design, Case control design, Evaluation Terms of Reference-Formative and Summative Evaluations, Managing Evaluations; Evaluation at different points: Baseline, Mid-point, Concurrent and End line evaluation; Evaluating for results: Need and Uses of evaluation, Principles, norms and standards for evaluation; Roles and responsibilities in evaluation; Randomization, Statistical design of Randomization; Randomized control trials, time dependant cluster design, interrupted time series analysis.
5. **Assuring the Quality of Evaluation Design and Methodology:** Overview; Defining the context; The evaluation purpose; Focusing the evaluation; Evaluation methodology; Mandatory requirements for programme; SWOT analysis of NHM, ICDS and National Livelihood Mission; Social audit – meaning, objectives, advantage, case study of social audit

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)
Mumbai

M.Phil. and Ph.D.
Rules, Regulations and Syllabus

Capacity Building for a Better Future



International Institute for Population Sciences
An Autonomous Organization of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India
Deonar, Govandi Station Road, Mumbai 400 088
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ANNEXURE- I

M1	ADVANCED RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	60 Hours
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Objective: The aim of introducing this paper is to develop skills in different types of research methods applicable in the field of population studies. The whole course has been divided into four major parts. The focus will be given on sampling design, data collection and analysis techniques in the both quantitative and qualitative studies in the field of population. In this paper, students will also be given one-week orientation on how to write scientific report and research paper. It intends to build the capacity of students in terms of developing a full fledge research proposal for various social setting and analysis of units.

A. Sampling

1. Determination of Sample size under different designs and cost.
2. Estimation of population means and proportion, standard error, general issues in variance estimation.
3. Sampling and Non-sampling errors.
4. Sampling Frames: Sampling from perfect and imperfect frames.
5. Multistage sampling, purpose of stratification, choice of primary sampling unit, determining sample allocation in primary sampling units.
6. Probability proportion to size, selection, unequal probability of selection, estimation of sample weights, design weights, weights for unit non-response and post stratification.
7. Sampling of large scale demographic surveys (Design, Sample Size, and Content): DHS, WFS, NFHS, RCH, BSS, MICS, NSSO, IDHS etc.
8. Willingness-to-Pay (WTP) Surveys
9. **Ethical Issues**

B. Qualitative Data Collection Analysis

1. Systematic methods of qualitative data
2. Free listing, pile sorting and ranks analysis by ANTHROPAC package.
3. Focus group discussions and in-depth interview–thematic analysis and coding by ATLAS TI.
4. Social Networking, Synchronization of qualitative and quantitative data

C. Quantitative Data Analysis

1. Path Analysis: Path models with interaction and Non-linearity.
2. Multiple classification analysis: Basic concepts, assumptions of MCA model, unadjusted and adjusted values, unadjusted and adjusted R with suitable illustration, MCA with interactions and control variables
3. Factor Analysis and Principal Components: Basic Concepts, assumptions and Illustration of factor analysis with suitable illustrations.
4. Multinomial Logit Regression: The basic form of the multinomial logit model, presentation of results, interpretation of coefficients.
5. Discriminant Analysis.
6. Multilevel Analysis and its application
7. Willingness-to-pay survey.

D. Developing Research Proposal and Scientific Writing

1. Scientific Writing Week
2. To Developed a Research Proposal

Reading List

1. **Dillon, W. R. and Goldstein, M.**, (1984). *Multivariate Analysis*, John Willey and Sons, New York.
2. **Gujarati, D.N. and Sangeetha** (2007). *Basic Econometrics* (Fourth edition), Tata Mcgraw Hill, New Delhi
3. **Kalton, Graham**, (1983). *Introduction to Survey Sampling*, Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, London.
4. **Kish, L.** (1995): *"Survey Sampling"*, John Wiley and Sons, INC, New York.
5. **Murthy, M.N.** (1997): *Sampling Theory, and Methods*, Statistical Publishing Society, Calcutta, India.
6. **Retherford, Robert D. and Choe, Minja Kim.**, (1993): *Statistical Models for Casual Analysis*, John Willey and Sons, Inc. New York.
7. **Schenshul, S.L, J.J. Schenshul and M.D. LeCompte** (1999), *Essential Ethnographic Methods*, Altamira Press, New York.

OPTIONAL PAPERS

M3-A	FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS	60 Hours
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Objective: The purpose of this course is to provide advance knowledge in the area of fertility and reproductive rights. Students will get acquainted with new and advanced method of fertility analysis. An emphasis is also given on existing theories of fertility and their critical review. In era of modernization, to understand nuptiality dynamics and issues regarding reproductive rights become essentials, especially in view of causes and consequences emerged from them in a society. Therefore, marriage and reproductive rights are also given due importance in this course.

1. **Review of Basic Measures of Fertility and Reproduction:**
Definition of natural fertility, fertility, fecundity, fecundability; Basic measures of fertility and reproduction; Cohort and period measures of fertility; Sources of fertility data; Nuptiality, Nuptiality Table and Measurements; Timings of Events-Age at first marriage, first birth, last birth, birth intervals, menarche, menopause, sterilization, Mean age childbearing; Tempo and quantum effects in fertility; Parity and birth order-distributions with Indian examples, Parity progression ratios (PPRs); Abortion (legal/illegal/safe/unsafe) and Measurement of Abortions; Birth and pregnancy histories; Family Planning and Unmet Need.
2. **Estimation of Fertility and Analysis:**
Coale's fertility indices; Coale's-Trussel model of natural fertility; SMAM, P/F Method to estimate fertility; Decomposition of fertility; Age-pattern of Fertility, Estimating fertility through PPRs, Calculation of Bongaarts' Indices, Rele's method of estimating fertility, Reverse survival method of estimating fertility; Estimating fertility from Own-children data; Coale's (1981) Robust Procedure to Estimate fertility from single census; Estimating of fertility from CEB data using Gompertz relational model; Estimating fertility from historical data; Estimating sex ratio at birth, birth intervals, Probit analysis to estimate age of menopause; Long term fertility projections: Intergenerational Rationale and time series models
3. **Using Secondary Data/Official Statistics for Small Area Planning:**
Estimating number of births using different fertility indicators at district level, Total fertility rate from birth order statistics at district level, Problems of estimating fertility from HMIS data, Projection of fertility rate at smaller level, calculating different fertility indicators from vital registration and assessing its quality, Calculation of pregnancy, fertility rate and abortion rate from survey data, Estimating wanted and unwanted fertility rate from survey data. Small area estimation techniques to derive basic fertility indicators, estimation of duration of



**Online Training Programme on
“Qualitative Research Methods in Demography and Health”
23 - 28 November, 2020**

The International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) is pleased to announce a 6-days online short term training programme on “Qualitative Research Methods in Demographic and Health Research”. The training programme is scheduled to be held during **23 – 28 November 2020**.

Objectives:

Qualitative Research Methods provides much richer, in-depth information, which often is helpful in gaining insights into subtle nuances of human behaviour. It is especially effective in obtaining culturally specific information, viz. values, opinions, behaviors, social contexts, etc. which has relevance in understanding as well as explaining health and demographic outcomes. The short term training programme envisages to provide knowledge about the various tools and techniques of qualitative methods and their application in demographic and health research.

Contents:

Day 1: Overview of Qualitative Research: Definition, Purpose, Scope of Qualitative Research; Difference between Qualitative & Quantitative Research; Qualitative Research Design; Sample Size & Sampling Methods for Qualitative Research: Purposive, Quota & Snowball Sampling.

Day 2: Ethical considerations in Qualitative Research, Importance of Research Ethics in Qualitative Research, Codes & Policies in Research Ethics, Fundamental Ethical Principles, Informed Consent; Designing Qualitative Research Tools / Guidelines; Data Collection Techniques (Skills of Interviewer / Ways to Probe); Data Documentation & Management; Ensuring quality of qualitative data.

Day 3: Qualitative data collection techniques (with exercise): In-depth Techniques (Group discussion, Focus group discussion, In-depth interview, Key informant interview & Case Study).

Day 4: Systematic techniques (Free listing, Pile sorts, Delphi techniques); Participatory Techniques (Participatory Rapid Appraisal, Focused Ethnographic Studies, Social Mapping, Body Mapping).

Day 5: Observation: Participant & Non-participant; Vignettes; Mystery Client; Content analysis; Meta-analysis; Social network analysis.

Day 6: Analysis of Qualitative data using software package- Atlas.ti.

Eligibility:

This online training programme is envisaged for researchers in the field of social sciences who are interested in gaining insights into the various tools as well as techniques of Qualitative Research Methods as well as its applications in the field of demographic and health research. However, preference would be given to early career researchers in various social science disciplines who intend to acquire knowledge in the various qualitative tools and techniques for their research work.

Seats available: 35

Application deadline: 4th November, 2020.

Fees: Rs. 5,000/- (Rupees Five Thousand only). The IIPS has a few scholarships for the deserving candidates. The shortlisted candidates will be communicated for payment of training fee.

Please write to Short Term Training Programme cell if you have any query at: shortterm@iips.net

Application submission: Please fill out this Google form to submit your application in the training programme:

<https://forms.gle/nKsDJREEvTNabE47>

विज्ञान संस्थान

(विश्वविद्यालय समतुल्य)*

परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार का स्वायत्त संगठन
गोवंडी स्टेशन रोड, देवनार, मुंबई - 400 088, भारत



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)
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निदेशक एवं वरिष्ठ प्रोफेसर / DIRECTOR & Sr. PROFESSOR

OFFICE ORDER

In order to maintain standard and to take care of ct
activities of IIPS a committee of the following membo

1. Prof. Shiva Raju
2. Prof. Vibhuti Patel
3. Dr. Anuja Gulati
4. Ms. Sushma Bansal
5. Prof. S.K. Singh
6. Prof. R. Nagarajan

After the first meeting a representative of t



International Institute for Population Sciences

Deemed University

(An Autonomous Organization of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India)

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Institutional Review Board

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At IIPS, the Institutional Review Board (IRB) reviews and approves research involving human subjects. The committee ensures that research involving humans is conducted according to the legal, institutional and professional ethical guidelines.

MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD OF IIPS

Prof. Vibhuti Patel

Chairperson

Dr. S.K. Singh

Member

Professor,
Department of Mathematical
Demography & Statistics,
IIPS, Deonar,
MUMBA – 400 088.

sksingh[at]iips[dot]net

022-42372415

022-25563257

Dr. R. Nagarajan

Member

Professor - M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.
(Bharathiar University)

nagarajan[at]iips[dot]net

022-42372620

022-25563257

Dr. Lalita Savardekar

Member

Prof. Gajanan Velhal

Member

Mr. S.S. Sapre

Member

Mr. Raju Chauhan

Member

Mr. Vinod Joshi

Member

Above board members are looking the ethical issues of Institute projects and foreign students' projects on biomedical research on human subjects. A separate committee is formulated to look the ethical guidelines of Indian Ph.D. students who are doing biomedical research on human subjects.

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has published detailed guidelines on the composition and responsibilities of IRBs and established ethical guidelines for biomedical research on human subjects (Published in 2006). IRB at Institute is following the same rules and regulations as suggested by ICMR.

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अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या
विज्ञान संस्थान
(विश्वविद्यालय समतुल्य)*

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार का स्वायत्त संगठन
गोवन्दी स्टेशन रोड, देवनार, मुंबई - 400 088. भारत



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

क्रम सं./Sr. No.: 19-20/ 2724
International Institute for
Population Sciences
(Deemed University)*

An Autonomous Organization of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India
Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai - 400 088, INDIA

No. /IIPS/IRB/ / /2020

Date: 22.09.2020

Institutional Review Board

Chairperson

Prof. Vibuti Patel,
SNDT

Convener

Prof. S.K.Singh, IIPS

Members

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Prof. R Nagarajan
IIPS

Dr. Lalita Savardekar
NIRRH

Mr. S.S. Sapre
NGO Representative

Mr. Raju Chauhan
Community Representative

Shri Vinod Joshi
Advocate

Protocol title: "A study of Federations of Senior Citizen Association in India"		
Principal Investigator: Prof. K.S. James, Dr. Deepti Govil and Dr. Harihar Sahoo		
Name & Address of Institution: International Institute for Population Sciences		
New review <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Revised review <input type="checkbox"/>	Expedited review <input type="checkbox"/>
Date of review (D/M/Y): 15 th September, 2020		
Decision of the IRB:		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recommended	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended with suggestions	
<input type="checkbox"/> Revision	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejected	
Suggestions:		

Please note :

- Inform IRB immediately in case of any adverse events and serious adverse events.
- Inform IRB in case of any change of study procedure, site and investigator.
- Members of IRB have right to monitor the pretesting procedure with prior intimation.

Prof. Vibuti Patel,
Chairperson of IRB



अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या विज्ञान संस्थान **International Institute for Population Sciences**
(विश्वविद्यालय समतुल्य) (DEEMED UNIVERSITY)

के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन स्वायत्त संगठन
An autonomous organization under administrative control of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

गोवन्दी स्टेशन रोड, देवनार, मुंबई Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai 400 088.

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Fax: 022 25563

website: www.iips

No. D

Dated:

OFFICE ORDER

The Student Research Ethics Committee (SREC) is reconstituted to go through proposals of Ph. D students and give ethical clearance with following as its members:

Prof. S.K. Singh
Prof. Chander Shekher
Dr. Archana Roy
Dr. Pralip Kumar Narazary
Dr. Reshmi R.S.

The committee is requested to review the proposals of Ph.D student and give ethical clearance and issue certificate. The tenure of the Committee will be for two years from the date of issue of this order.

The undersigned acknowledges with appreciation the excellent work done by Arokiasamy, Prof. Balram Paswan, Prof. H. Lungdim, Dr. Dhananjay Bansal, Dr. Chattopadhyay, Dr. Dipti Govil and Dr. Sarang Pedgaonkar.

(Prof)
Officiating Director



International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) Mumbai.

(An Autonomous Organization of Ministry of Health &
Family Welfare, Government of India).

Sub:- Minutes of the SREC Meeting

INDEX .

Sr.No	Particular
1	Minutes of the SREC Meeting conducted on 7 th January 2022
2	Minutes of the SREC Meeting conducted on 8 th August 2022
3	Minutes of the SREC Meeting conducted on 20 April 2022

Minutes of the SREC meeting conducted on 7th January 2022

The Student Research Ethics Committee (SREC) met on 7th January 2022 via WebEx, to review the SREC applications submitted by students Mr. Prashant Bhimrao Dongardive, Mr. Shubham Kumar, Mr. Mohai Menul Biswas, Mr. Papai Barman, Ms. Pragati Dattatraya Ubale, Mr. Arish Qamar, and Mr. Soumendu Sen.

All the applications have been approved in principle by the SREC committee subject to the condition that the revised applications will be submitted by the students based on the suggestion given by the committee.

The following are the specific suggestions and clarifications given to each student.

Suggestions/ clarifications given to Mr. Prashant:

1. The researcher must prepare an SOP specifying the precautions to be taken for conducting fieldwork in the context of Covid-19 to the SREC committee.
2. In item no 20, the student has mentioned consent will be taken for written, oral and audio-visual. The researcher may explain the additional benefits by mentioning audio visual consent.
3. The consent form may be reduced by giving specific focus to privacy, confidentiality, voluntary participation, and harm reduction

Suggestions/ clarifications given to Mr Shubam Kumar

1. The researcher has to elaborate the protocols to be followed while collecting biomarker information especially glucometer and procedure for disposing biomarker
2. Mention the minimum qualification, experience of investigators used for biomarker data collection and the type of training to be provided to investigators
3. As data will be collected by both researcher as well as investigator, in item no. 25, both researcher and investigator has to be ticked
4. In consent form the following has to be added:
 - (i) the researcher should mention that he will be collecting biomarker in consent form, also
 - (ii) if there are any benefits the respondents get by providing biomarker
 - (iii) the health investigator may inform the respondents about their level of Blood Pressure and Glucose
 - (iv) Name, address and phone number of guide has to be mentioned



Suggestions/ clarifications given to Mr. Mohai Menul Biswas

1. Student must prepare an SOP specifying the precautions to be taken for conducting fieldwork in the context of Covid-19 to the SREC committee.
2. In consent form proper title, institute's name, address and logo has to be added

Suggestions/ clarifications given to Mr. Papai Barman

1. Student must prepare an SOP specifying the precautions to be taken for conducting fieldwork in the context of Covid-19 to the SREC committee.
2. In consent form proper title, institute's name, address and logo has to be added

Suggestions/ clarifications given to Ms. Pragati Dattatraya Ubale

1. Elaborate more on the design of the study
2. Justify the reason for taking the age group 21 to 25 years
3. The researcher has mention about risk in collecting data, hence, mention the strategies to be taken to mitigate those risk
4. Mention the strategies to maintain response rate
5. In the front page of interview schedules, the researcher has to mention *confidence, for research purpose only*

Suggestions/ clarifications given to Mr. Arish Qamar

Logo should be there in informed consent, the standard format should be used

Suggestions/ clarifications given to Mr. Soumendu Sen

1. There is a project on the same topic in collaboration with TATA Memorial Hospital. The researcher may clarify whether the data for PhD will be collected separately or as a part of the project
2. What additional information the researcher is planning to collect for the PhD work, for which SREC approval is required?
3. The researcher needs to clarify whether issues covered in qualitative checklist are covered as a part of project data or not. This is required for SREC to evaluate whether human subject protection is protected
4. The researcher must prepare an SOP specifying the precautions to be taken for conducting fieldwork in the context of Covid-19 to the SREC committee.
5. Guide's signature is required in the application form.
6. The researcher has to clarify the above queries and resubmit the application with guide's signature

All the students must submit separate SOP for conducting the fieldwork in the context of Covid-19 to the SREC committee




Reshmi R S
Covener
SREC Committee

Minutes of the SREC meeting conducted on 8th August 2022

The Student Research Ethics Committee (SREC) met on 8th August 2022, to review the SREC applications submitted by students namely (i) Bishwajeet Besra (ii) Mukesh Kumar (iii) Margubur Rahaman (iv) Manali Swargiary (v) Tushar Dakua.

1. Mr Bishwajeet Besra: Not Approved

Students are not allowed to collect data with the help of investigator as per the current PhD rules. Hence, Mr Bishwajeet may revise the application and resubmit

2. Mr. Mukesh Kumar: Approved with the following suggestions/ clarifications

- i. Inclusion, exclusion criteria not clear
- ii. In page no. 5, qualitative techniques, point (ii), it is mentioned that '2 households with no international migrants will be taken as controlled sample'. Please clarify this
- iii. Sample size in the ethical form is not matching with design proposed for interviewing 400 households
- iv. In point 17, f and g are incomplete
- v. In consent form, head of the household has to be informed that eligible women from the household will be interviewed
- vi. The term supervisor in consent form has to be replaced with Ph D Supervisor, also, add e mail address of Supervisor's contact has to be added

3. Mr. Margubur Rahman: Approved with the following suggestions/ clarifications

1. In inclusion criteria, point 3, it is mentioned that women aged 22 years will be included, Explain the rational for selecting women aged 22 years
2. Explain the design of selecting purposive sampling of 300 homeless women
3. In point no. 12 (f), it is mentioned that there are no studies on this topic, the student should add a few studies on similar topic
4. Also, student must include separate consent forms for qualitative study

4. Manali Swargiary: Approved with the following suggestions/ clarifications

1. In point no 12 (f), add studies which are available on this topic
2. In consent form, Director's name is not required, only student's as well as Guide's name and other details are required



3. In point 17 (c) make consistent of your sample selection by male and female with methodology part (it is written 415 in methodology part and in 17 (a) and (c), it is written 30 males and 420 females)

4. **Tushar Daku:** Not Approved with the following suggestions/ clarifications

As the student is planning to collect data from Nepal, the committee requires the permission letter from govt. of Nepal. Hence, the student may submit any document or permission letter to the SREC committee which allows the student to carry out data collection in Nepal




Reshmi R S
Covener
SREC Committee

Minutes of the SREC meeting conducted on 20th April 2022

The Student Research Ethics Committee (SREC) met on 20th April 2022, 2.30 pm to review the SREC applications submitted by students namely (i) Mr. Vinodh Thota, (ii) Mr. Inakoti Veera Prasad, (iii) Ms. Manisha, (iv) Ms. Ravita Yadav, (v) Ms. Sarita Sonwani, (vi) Mr. Muhammad Rishad A. P., (vii) Dr. Sawankumar Somwanshi, (viii) Dr. Ratheesh Mon P, and (ix) Ms. Himani Sharma.

There were a total of nine application forms, of which only **seven** of the applications have been approved in principle by the SREC committee subject to the condition that the revised applications will be submitted by the students based on the suggestion given by the committee. The following are the specific suggestions and clarifications given:

1. **Mr. Vinodh Thota: Approved with the following suggestions/ clarifications**
 2. Please explain the methodology of selecting 200 NSV users from two districts
 3. There is a chance of covert use among NSV users, please explain how to address this issue
 4. How the age group is defined?
 5. Selection criteria is not clear: Both criteria mentioned are not qualified as exclusion criteria, non-response cases and incapacitated respondents do not include in exclusion criteria. Please edit it.
 6. Getting record for the last 10 years from the health facility may not be feasible
 7. The researcher has to address the ethical concerns in data collection as medical officers are not supposed to give information on anyone
 8. In point no 12 (f), the student mentioned that there is no previous studies, however, a plenty of studies are available on this topic. The researcher has to modify this part.
2. **Mr. Inakoti Veera Prasad: Approved with the following suggestions/ clarifications**
 1. It is not clear whether parent's consent will be taken for participants aged less than 18 years
 2. Along with inclusion criteria, the researcher may add some of the exclusion criteria also
 3. What benefit study participants are expected from the study?
 4. What are the mechanism to ensure harm reduction?
 5. In point no 12 (f), the student mentioned that there are no previous studies. There are a plenty of studies and hence, the student must add some references
 6. Please explain the term community behaviour as it has direct association with study protocols and ethical concerns



3. Ms. Manisha: Approved with the following suggestions/ clarifications

1. Exclusion criteria specified by researcher does not look relevant: second part of inclusion criteria needs to be corrected
2. What are the mechanism to protect cross regional brides from potential harms due to participation in this study?
3. In point no 12 (f), the student mentioned that there are no previous studies. There are a plenty of studies and hence, the student must add some references
4. Committee does not agree with the comment on "no risk" of the study

The committee advise the student to revise the different columns of application form and submit

4. Ms. Ravita Yadav: Not approved as the application form is incomplete

1. The researcher has to include the clause voluntary participation in consent form
2. Explain how the study will benefit the participants?
3. Details of student and guide has to be added in consent form. The student has to modify the format of the consent form of KI
4. In point no 12 (f), the student mentioned that there are no previous studies. As there are a plenty of studies, the student must add some references
5. The application form is incomplete, resubmit the application with the proper corrections

5. Ms. Sarita Sonwani: Not approved as the application form is incomplete

1. Lack of consistency between title and objectives
2. Definition of migrants in this study has to be included; researcher has to mention whether it is short term or long term migrant
3. the age group mentioned is 15-59 years, hence, if the unmarried respondents aged less than 18 years are included, guardian's consent is required. The researcher has to explain this in the form
4. Without understanding the detailed methodology of the study, and data collection process, it is not possible for the committee to review the application
5. There are several errors and inconsistency which needs to be corrected and resubmitted.

6. Mr. Muhammad Rishad A. P.: Approved with the following suggestions/ clarifications

1. In point no 17, it is mentioned that age group is 21 to 80+, the researcher must give explanation on why this particular age group is selected



7. **Dr. Sawankumar Somwanshi:** Approved with the following suggestions/ clarifications

1. Guide's signature is required in consent form
2. Consent form should be in prescribed format
3. In the application form, some of the points are incomplete. For instance, point no. 18 (a), 21 and 22 are blank. The student has to complete the application form
4. As suggested during proposal presentation, the word "impact" may be replaced by "implications"
5. In point no 12 (f), the student mentioned that there are no previous studies. There are a plenty of studies and hence, the student must add some references


7. **Dr. Ratheesh Mon P:** Approved

8. **Ms. Himani Sharma:** Approved with the following suggestions/ clarifications

In point no 12 (f), the student mentioned that there are no previous studies. There are a plenty of studies and hence, the student must add some references

All the students must submit separate SOP for conducting the fieldwork in the context of Covid-19 to the SREC committee




Reshmi R S
Covener
SREC Committee

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES, MUMBAI PHD STUDENTS CONCEPT NOTE STATEMENT -- 2022-23

Sr.No	Student's Name	Ph.D Title	Guide's Name	Advisory Committee	Remarks
1	Nirmal Singh	Effect of displacement, rehabilitation, and resettlement program on Chero Tribes and Non-TribesChero due to coal mining of Palamu district in Jharkhand	Dr. Sunil Sarode	Prof. T. V. Sheker Dr. Manas R. Pradhan	1. Review of literature is need to improve according to the topic and objectives 2. Frame work should be developed with clear out put by consolidating the study on the area. 3. Research questions and objectives not matching, need improvement. 4. Methodology and data need to be explained more. <i>expanded.</i>
2	Ali Abbas Rizvi	Transition in Family structure in relationship with reproductive health and behavior of women in south-Asian countries	Prof. Abhishek Singh	Prof. K. S. James Dr. Dipi Govil	1. In the title family structure and the relationship need to be explained. 2. Theoretical frame work should be highlighted family relationship. 3. Objective-1 & 2 looking same, need to be modified. 4. Objective-3 & 4 need to clarified in the direction family and reproductive relationship. 5. Methodology need to be rewritten. <i>family structure and reproductive health is not clear. The title creating confusion but it appears to be vague.</i>

Assistant Registrar (Academic)

Ph.D/Program Coordinator

Director & Senior Professor

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES, MUMBAI PHD STUDENTS CONCEPT NOTE STATEMENT - 2022-23

Sr. No	Student's Name	Ph.D Title	Guide's Name	Advisory Committee	Remarks
1	Mr. D K Ojha	Quality of Maternal & Child Health indicators in Health Management Information System (HMIS) in India	Prof. K S James	Prof. S K Singh Prof. L K Dwivedi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Current objectives may be studied but also need to studied the quality of data administrated. The researcher should make methodology more understating of state level comparison of indicators. The researcher needs to improve methodology.
2	Mr. Vinod Kumar	Consequences of international migration of youth on the left behind parents: A study of Punjab	Prof. Archana K Roy	Prof. K C Das Dr. Sunil Sarode	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explore data which is collected by CRRD Chandigarh, Panjab.
3	Ms. Anupam Shukla	Young women's agency and contraception : Effect of agency and others social factors on delaying first pregnancy among married young women in Bihar, India	Prof. Chandrashekar	Prof. Aparajita Chattopadhyay Dr. Manas R. Pradhan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The researcher may be reviewed the title with objectives or vice-versa. The researcher need to provide conventional frame work for pathway of women agency and age at marriage. Explore the institutions responsible/notable factors influencing age at marriage.

[Signature]
19/7/22

[Signature]
19/7/22

[Signature]
19/7/22

[Signature]

Advisory Committee allotment of Ph.D. students 2021-2022 Batch

Sr. No.	Name of the candidate	Title of the Concept Note	Name of the Guide	Advisory Member-2	Advisory Member-2
1	SHAMRIN AKHTAR	Ill- health, work and Productivity among older adults in India 2017-18.	Prof. S.K. Mohanty	Prof. T.V.Sekher	Dr. Dipti Govil
2	SOURAV BISWAS	An assessment of ground water potentiality and quality and its correlation with health risks among the population of Purulia, West Bengal	Prof. Aparajita Chattopadhyay	Prof. D.A.Nagdeve	Dr. Pradeep Salve
3	JYOTI DAS	Multi-dimensional poverty and health outcomes	Prof. S.K. Mohanty	Prof. U.S.Mishra	Dr. Kaushalendra Kumar
4	KOUSHIK ROY PRAMANIK	Burden of leading sides of Cancer in India	Prof. Muraii Dhar	Prof. S.K. Mohanty	Dr. Dilip T.R.
5	CHANDAN KUMAR HANSDA	Understanding the Menstrual hygiene awareness and practises among tribal adolescence in Jharkhand	Dr. Pradeep Salve	Prof. S.K.Singh	Dr. Preeti Dhillon
6	PIYASA MAL	Gender Roles among matrilineal and patrilineal tribe and its association with women's health: A comparative study	Prof. Nandita Saikia	Prof. H.Lhungdim	Dr. Suresh Jungari
7	SUNANDITA DAS	Divorce among men and women in West Bengal: Associated factors and Challenges	Dr. Harihar Sahoo	Prof. Chandrashekhar	Dr. Srinivas Goli
8	PUJA DAS	Menstrual abnormalities and its association with quality of life among 20-30 aged women.	Dr. Suresh Jungari	Prof.Usha Ram	Dr. Reshmi R.S.
9	ADITI B PRASAD	Reproductive labour of young mothers in India: A case of Delhi Metropolis	Prof. Aparajita Chattopadhyay	Prof. Abhishek Singh	Dr. Harihar Sahoo
10	ADITI CHAKRABORTY	A Life course perspective for understanding the gradient of hypertension and diabetes among older adults and elderly India	Dr Suryakant Yadav	Prof. Dhananjay Bansod	Dr. Sarang Pedgaonkar
11	DAISY SAIKIA	Cerebral palsy in children: A mixed-method study in Assam	Dr. Manas Ranjan Pradhan	Prof. Murali Dhar	Dr Suryakant Yadav
12	AMIT KUMAR GOYAL	Social-economic and public health Dimensions of pain: A perspective from middle age and older adults of India.	Prof. S.K. Mohanty	Dr. Dilip T.R	Dr. Sarang Pedgaonkar
13	RUFI SHAIKH	The Tobacco epidemic in India and its contribution to sex difference in life expectancy: A systematic analysis across Indian states from 1998-2019.	Prof. K.S. James	Prof. R.Nagarajan	Prof. Nandita Saikia
14	RAGHUNATH MANDI	Intergenerational solidarity in care and support for the elderly in India: A Case of West Bengal.	Prof. Dhananjay W. Bansod	Prof. L.K.Dwivedi	Dr. Manoj Alagarajan


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15	AYUSHI DAS	Study on classification and prediction techniques of geriatric diseases among Indian elderly using machine learning methods.	Dr. Preeti Dhillon	Prof. L.K.Dwivedi	Dr Suryakant Yadav
16	RAMANATHAN BALAKRISHNAN	Socio-economic determinants of life – satisfaction outcomes among elderly men and women in India in India	Prof. T.V.Sekhar	Prof. S. K. Mohanty	Dr. Dipti Govil
17	DIKSHA RANI	Growth pattern of Indian children and their dietary practice with associated cultural norms: A case study of Kosi division in Bihar, India	Prof. H Lhungdim	Prof. S.K.Singh	Dr. Suresh Jungari
18	POUSHALY TALUKDAR	A probe into domestic violence during pregnancy and its association on maternal health care utilization and neo-natal health outcome.	Prof. R. Nagarajan	Prof. H Lhungdim	Dr. Srinivas Goli
19	NIHARIKA AWASTHI	Pattern, Process and Consequences of Single Female Migration: A Study on Formal and Informal Employment in Mumbai Maharashtra	Dr. Archana K. Roy	Prof. K.C.Das	Dr. Reshmi R.S.
20	ANIL KUMAR PAL	Internal Migration and its effects of left behind elderly; in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.	Dr. Dipti Govil	Prof. Archana K. Roy	Dr. Sunil Sarode
21	D. K. OJHA	Quality of Maternal & Child Health indicators in Health Management Information System (HMIS) in India	Prof. K.S. James	Prof. S.K.Singh	Prof. L.K.Dwivedi
22	ANUPAM SHUKLA	Young women's agency and contraception: Effect of agency and other social factors on delaying first pregnancy among married young women in Bihar, India	Prof. Chandrashekhhar	Prof. Aparajita Chattopadhyay	Dr. Manas Ranjan Pradhan
23	VINOD KUMAR	Effect of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the livelihood of the return migration in Panjab	Prof. Archana K. Roy	Prof. K.C.Das	Dr. Sunil Sarode

Ganesh
19/9/22

A. K. K. K.
19/9/22

Dr. P. P. P.
19/9/22

Dr. P. P. P.

Dr. P. P. P.

Concept Note Office Memorandum (OM) Receipt

Sr. No.	Name of the candidate	Title of the Concept Note	Name of the Guide	Guide Signature	Student Signature
1	SHAMRIN AKHTAR	Ill- health, work and Productivity.	Prof. S. K. Mohanty		<i>Shamrin Akhtar</i>
2	SOURAV BISWAS	Water quality and Health Risks	Prof. C.J. Sonowal		
3	JYOTI DAS	Multi-dimensional poverty and health spending among older-adults in India.	Prof. S. K. Mohanty		<i>Jyoti Das</i>
4	KOUSHIK ROY PRAMANIK	Burden of Cancer in India	Prof. Murali Dhar		<i>for Adh...</i>
5	CHANDAN KUMAR HANSDA	Utilization of Maternal and child health care services in Jharkhand	Dr. Pradeep Salve		<i>Chandans</i>
6	PIYASA MAL	Gender Roles among matrilineal and patrilineal tribe and its impact on women's health	Dr. Nandita Saikia		<i>Piyasa Mal</i>
7	SUNANDITA DAS	Prevalence and determinants of divorce among ever-married women, India	Dr. Harihar Sahoo		<i>Piyasa Mal</i>
8	PUJA DAS	Menstrual abnormalities and its association with quality of life of women in reproductive age.	Dr. Suresh Jungari		
9	ADITI B PRASAD	Social reproduction and work participation of middle – class women in India	Prof. Aparajita Chattopadhyay		<i>Adh...</i>
10	ADITI CHAKRABORTY	Maternal Morbidity	Dr Suryakant Yadav		
11	DAISY SAIKIA	Birth defects : An exploratory study in Assam	Dr. Manas Ranjan Pradhan		<i>Daisy Saikia</i>
12	AMIT KUMAR GOYAL	Social Dimensions of physical pain: A perspective from older adults.	Prof. S. K. Mohanty		<i>for Raghunath Mandi</i>
13	RUFI SHAIKH	The Tobacco epidemic in India and its contribution to sex difference in life expectancy: A systematic analysis across Indian states.	Prof. K.S. James		<i>Rufi Shaikh</i>
14	RAGHUNATH MANDI	Intergenerational relation in care & support for the older Adults in India.	Prof. Dhananjay W. Bansod		<i>Raghunath Mandi</i>
15	AYUSHI DAS	Geriatric diseases among Indian older adults : classification & prediction using Machine learning methods	Dr. Preeti Dhillon		<i>for J Das</i>
16	RAMANATHAN BALAKRISHNAN	Feminization of ageing in India	Prof. T. V. Sekhar	<i>T. V. Sekhar</i>	<i>R</i>
17	DIKSHA RANI	Tracing the growth pattern of Indian Children & Dietary practice with special reference to Kosi division of Bihar.	Prof. H Lhungdim		<i>Diksha</i>
18	NIRMAL SINGH	Displacement and Rehabilitation of tribal in Jharkhand due to mining Industrialization	Dr. C.J. Sonowal		<i>Nirmal Singh</i>
19	POUSHALY TALUKDAR	A probe into the impact of education, employment and asset ownership on domestic violence and the aftermath of DV during pregnancy among Indian Women.	Prof. R. Nagarajan		
20	NIHARIKA AWASTHI	Migration, Gender and Development	Dr. Archana K. Roy		
21	ANIL KUMAR PAL	Internal Migration and its effects of left behind elderly; study from Eastern Uttar Pradesh.	Dr. Dipti Govil		<i>For Daisy Saikia</i> <i>27/05/2022</i>

Sr. No	Student's Name	Ph.D Title	Objectives	Data Source	Guide's Name	Advisory Committee	Remarks
1	Mr. Abhishek Anand DOJ 06.09.2021	Impact of Cancer and its Treatments on Health, Unmet Needs and Finances of Adult Cancer Survivors in India	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To study the prevalence of long term symptoms experience by cancer survivors and their association with lifestyle and behavioural factors in India To investigate status and correlates of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) among cancer survivors To examine the mediating role of unmet supportive care needs in quality of life of long-term cancer survivors To measure cancer related financial toxicity among survivors and its association with knowledge and utilization of health insurance schemes. 	Primary	Dr. Dilip T.R.	Dr. Sanjay Kumar Mohanty Dr. Murali Dhar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To complete the sampling framework, the inclusion criteria for the survivors who are coming for follow-up should be clearly defined. The researcher should make clear about the duration of the cancer survivors' follow-up by checking the feasibility based on hospital data. The researcher needs to clarify the mediating role of unmet supportive care
2	Ms. Vekunulu Chiero DOJ 06.09.2021	The effect of Social, Biological and Dietary habits on Child Undernutrition in Northeast India	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To explore changes in the prevalence of child undernutrition over the last few decades, as well as the variables that have contributed to these changes To examine the spatial distribution at the district and community level, in addition, to determine the individual and community level factors associated with child undernutrition To analyse the dietary habits of children and their links to child undernutrition and to access the nutritional status in children receiving ICDS services To explore the effects of family structure and living arrangements on children who are undernourished To study the impact of early childbearing (i.e., both maternal and paternal age) on child undernutrition 	Secondary	Prof. H. Lungdim	Prof. S.K. Singh Dr. Preeti Dhillon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> If the researcher wants to study social issues and nutrition dimensions, he should collect primary data along with secondary data. The scope of the work is too wide, it should be narrowed down to specific issues.
3	Mr. Rahul DOJ 06.09.2021	Socio-Economic and Living Conditions of Nomadic Communities in Haryana: With special Reference to Nat and Sapera Community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and explore the historical and socio-cultural background of denotified and nomadic communities in Haryana To study the socioeconomic conditions of selected denotified nomadic communities in Haryana To highlight the culture and 	Primary Socio-Economic Field Survey Secondary Census of India, Report of commissions	Prof. Sonawal	Dr. Nandita Saikia Dr. Manas Ranjan Pradhan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The research questions should be limited to three on the basis of survival, earning, and livelihood aspects. The researcher can ignore the first research question Research questions should be reframed or aligned with the

		<p>lifestyle of selected denotified nomadic communities of Haryana</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To analyze the causes that brought changes in the nomadic way of life of the nomadic communities To review the existing programmes and policies for the development of denotified nomadic communities in the state. 				<p>clearly defined objectives of the study</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The first and second objectives are similar. the researcher should make the distinction between these objectives more clear
4	Mr. Sourav Mandal DOJ 06.09.2021	<p>Migration Dynamics of migrant's worker in pre, intra and post Covid period: A origin and destination based study of Bengali migrants</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To analyse the pattern and process of out-migration of the migrant workers in Pre-Intra-Post Covid Settings To understand the motive behind the out-migration before and after lockdown To study the consequences of covid 19 on employment and, wage level and remittances of migrant's worker during and post covid periods To explore the issues and challenges faced by the left behind families (on the place of origin) in pre-intra-post covid-19 period To study the perspective of migrants and their left behind families on migrants related government programme and initiatives made in intra and post lock down periods 	Primary and Secondary	Prof. Archana K. Roy	Prof. S. K. Singh Dr. Reshmi R.S	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The researcher should revise and resubmit the concept note in light of the following comments The Covid is not yet over, therefore the title has to be modified. The specific destination of Bengali migrants under study should be specified. Data from the Census of 2011 will not help with any of the five objectives. Objective five should not be presented as an objective, it should go as a part of the discussion.
5	Mr. Sourav Mondal DOJ 06.09.2021	<p>Dynamics of household structure and reproductive health: A study of young women in West Bengal</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To understand the changing role of household structure on maternal health (ANC, NC, PNC) of women in West Bengal To understand the changing role of household structure on contraceptive use in West Bengal To understand the changing role of household structure of RTI/STI and its treatment seeking in West Bengal 	Primary and Secondary	Dr. Manas R. Pradhan	Dr. C. J. Sonowal Dr. Harihar Sahoo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In the first objective, the researcher should examine how family structure is changing in West Bengal, as well as its effects and implications. Objective one, two and three can be combined into one. The intermediating factors also can be explored.
6	Mr. Jadab Munda DOJ 06.09.2021	<p>Issues and Challenges of Tea Tribes Indentured Labour From Jharkhand to Tea Estate of Assam: From Colonial to modern Time</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To Investigate the historical migration of indentured labour of tea tribes in the tea garden of Assam To analyse the nature of exploitation of the tea tribes in the tea garden of Assam To analyse the exclusion entitlement of tea tribes in the tea garden of Assam To analyse the effect of migration on the tea tribes in the tea garden of Assam 	Primary and Secondary	Prof. Archana K. Roy	Dr C. J. Sonowal Dr. Manoj Alakarajan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The research questions should be narrowed down into theme focused research questions There are no linkages between the research questions and the objectives. The things which are written in the research questions have to come out in the objectives and the number of research questions can be reduced At least one objective must be

							linked to demographic aspects in some way. 5. Historical aspects can be limited to one objective, while the remaining objectives should deal with current conditions related to health or access to other services.
7	Mr. Manoj Daku DOJ 06.09.2021	Socio-Economic Conditions, Health Status and Caregivers of Left-Behind Elderly Parents in an out-migrating Rural areas of Koch Behar district in West Bengal	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To examine the socio-economic conditions of left-behind older adults and elderly and their living arrangement2. To study the lifestyle-related chronic diseases, functional health status, and mental health of the left-behind older adults and elderly3. To understand the treatment-seeking behaviours, out-of-pocket expenditures, and catastrophic financing for left-behind older adults and elderly4. To assess the care needs and caregivers of left-behind older adults and elderly5. To examine the role, status, and social support of left-behind older adults and elderly	Primary	Prof. H. Lungdim	Dr. TV Sekher Dr. Dhananjay W. Bansod	1. If the researcher is conducting a primary study, the objective must be modified. 2. The third objective should be dropped, and fix the study into four objectives. 3. Treatment seeking behaviour can merge into the second objective
8	Mr. Deepak DOJ 06.09.2021	Maternal Health and Health Care Utilization in India: A Study of Mental Health and Disrespect during Pregnancy	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To understand the trends and pattern of maternal health care in India & Haryana2. To examine the household environment factors that affect the maternal health and care utilization3. To recognize the factors that influence the uptake and utilization of antenatal care4. To understand the maternal mental health during pregnancy and their outcome5. To assess the prevalence and the factors behind the disrespect or abuse of women during child birth in maternity care.	Primary & Secondary	Prof. Dhananjay Bansod	Dr. Archana K. Roy Dr. Suryakant Yadav	1. Objective one should be dropped, and the remaining objectives should be reorganised accordingly. 2. The title should be modified 3. The focus of the study should be on mental health and violence during pregnancy in India and primary data can be used
9	Ms. Shalini Singh DOJ 06.09.2021	Employment Instability, Marriage and Family formation in Dhanbad	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To study the relationship between economic instability and union formation2. To study the age at marriage corresponding to unstable employment by gender3. To analyze the implication of economic instability of a couple on the parenthood and fertility preferences.	Primary	Prof. Uday S. Mishra	Dr Koushalendra kumar Dr. Usha Ram	1. Researchers must clearly define economic stability/instability in terms of employment or income. 2. The first and second objectives are very similar, objectives may be expanded, otherwise, there will be only two objectives 3. The researcher must specify whether he wants to study economic instability among women, men, or the entire

							household. 4. The researcher can examine whether marriage and family formation cause economic instability
10	Mr. Adarsh DOJ 06.09.2021	Mortality due to alcohol abuse in India	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To study the possible risk factors of mortality due to alcohol abuse in India2. To analyse any observable effect of age, period or cohort on mortality due to alcohol abuse in India3. To study the impact of alcohol abuse on mortality in India4. To compare the state of alcohol abuse in India against another country with similar demographic profile.	Secondary	Dr. Kaushalendra Kumar	Dr. Nandita Saikia Dr. Pradeep S Salve	1. Alcohol abuse should be replaced with substance abuse. 2. The concept note needs to be strengthened on causal linkages. 3. Objective one and three should be distinguished more clearly. 4. The demographic criteria for selecting countries with similar demographic profiles should be specified by the researcher.
11	Ms. Bharti Singh DOJ 06.09.2021	Female Autonomy, Maternal Mental Health and Child Nutritional Status in India	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To analyse the socio-culture, ecological and contextual factors affecting women's autonomy in India2. To investigate the association between female autonomy and maternal mental health at individual, household, and regional levels3. To study linkages between female autonomy and child nutritional status at individual, household, and regional levels4. To examine the key drivers of temporal changes in female autonomy, maternal mental health, and child nutritional status in India.	NFHS-3 NFHS-4 NFHS-5	Prof. S.K. Singh	Dr. Laxmi Kant Dwivedi Dr. Suresh Jungari	1. The researcher needs to clarify what are the proxy indicators of the maternal mental health 2. What is the role of maternal mental health interventions and female autonomy in child nutrition?
12	Mr. Akif Mustafa DOJ 06.09.2021	Intergenerational transfer of educational benefits from children to parental mental health: A multi country study	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To assess the cross-sectional and longitudinal association between offspring education and later life mental health across the countries2. To investigate the pathways of the association, and assess that how they vary by country3. To analyse the variation in degree of association between children education and later life mental health across the demographic and socioeconomic spectrum in different countries4. To examine and compare the effect of son and daughter education on the mental health of elderly parents.	Various	Dr. Suresh Jun	Prof. T. V. Sekhar Dr. Dipu Govil	1. The researcher should only take 3-4 countries with similar socio-economic characteristics. 2. Time-period (for the data source) should be the same. 3. In the case of objective 4, the researcher should establish the causal linkages among the components.
13	Mr. Manoj Paul DOJ	Migration pathway: Dynamics of internal and international migration.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To understand the dynamics of migration pathway in India2. To determine the barriers to	Primary and Secondary	Prof. Archana K. Roy	Prof. K. C. Das Dr. Preeti Dhillon	1. The researcher should only focus on international migration and in addition, the researcher

06.09.2021	social network and implication on migrants and their families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess the psychological distress and psychosocial support needs in cancer patients 2. To study the underlying factors that accounted for changes in cancer patients' Quality of life 3. To examine the treatment-induced changes often lead to chronic mental disorder comorbidities 4. To adapt the concept of the Health Aging Phenotype (HAP) in an oncology setting and identify the most critical factors of HAP. 	Primary Data: Dept. of Gastrointestinal Cancer, TMH Mumbai	Dr. Dilip T.R.	Prof. U. S. Mishra Prof. Suryakant	<p>should also focus on international return migrants.</p> <p>2. If the researcher wants to see the impact of pandemic, retrospective collection of information on the effect of pandemic should be done.</p> <p>3. The researcher needs to modify the methodology to bring more clarity on the issue. There is a need to develop proper methodology accordingly as to how the student is going to identify the international migrants, whether a sufficient number of sample cases are available or not.</p> <p>1. Researcher should clarify on the mental health scale.</p> <p>2. Researcher need to modify the objective 3 and 4.</p> <p>3. More clarity is needed on sampling technique and number of samples.</p>
14 Ms. Poulami Barman DOI 06.09.2021	Understanding the Mental Health Risks and Quality of Life Amongst Patients with Gastrointestinal Cancers (GI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To examine the green space coverage and the urban form complexities within the city 2. To assess the role of the built environment on physical activity and life-space mobility of the elderly 3. To understand the health system responsiveness towards the need of the elderly in the built environment 4. The effect of factors underlying the built environment on social cohesion among the elderly 5. To investigate the consequences of the built environment for quality of life among the elderly. 	Data Sources and Methodologies	Dr. Dipti Govil	Dr. Aparajita Chattopadhyay Dr. Pradeep Salve	<p>1. The researcher should define the built-in environment and must clarify how the built-in environment can be used by the elderly. How the neighbourhood is organised (layout of the city) and how it is going to affect the access to different kinds of resources/facilities (hospital, clinic, railway or bus station, park, gardens, open gyms, clubs, etc.). How the different component of the built-in environment is conceptualised in influencing access to healthcare, the health status of the elderly and their quality of life.</p> <p>2. A review of the elder-friendly facilities can be done.</p> <p>3. Revise and incorporate the above comments into the proposal.</p> <p>1. The researcher should clearly define the concept of 'sensitive questions.'</p>
15 Mr. Saurabh Singh DOI	Comparative Assessment of Data Collection Methods for Sensitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To systematically review and document the standard survey designs available for sensitive 	Primary & Secondary for NHHS	Prof. L.K. Dwivedi	Prof. Abhishek Singh Dr. Preeti Dhillon	

01.11.2021	Questions in Indian Context	<p>questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To study the variation in the reporting of sensitive questions asked in the presence of any member of household using secondary data To estimate the reporting of sensitive questions using different methods of Randomized Response Technique utilizing primary data To propose a robust survey design and power analysis based on our primary survey for sensitive questions. 	<p>Dr. Aparajita Chattopadhyay</p> <p>Secondary NFHS, NSSO, BKPAL, SAGE and LASI</p>	<p>Prof. R. Nagarajan Dr. Nandita Saikia</p>	<p>2. Objective 1 should not be a part of the objective. A systematic review of documents on extended survey designs for sensitive questions is part of the research here.</p> <p>3. Objective 4 needs to be clarified.</p>	<p>1. The researcher should only confine to NFHS datasets for this study.</p> <p>2. The researcher should define the kinship structure clearly:</p> <p>3. Age Period Cohort Analysis can be useful for this study.</p> <p>4. The researcher needs to clarify the projection method for objective 4.</p> <p>5. The title may also be modified.</p>
17	Sex Ratio at Birth and its Future in India: Role of Evolving Kinship Structure and Socio-Economic Factors in Light of Reducing Fertility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To find out how kinship structures are changing in light of the changing socio-economic factors since 1980s in India and states To understand the effect of socio-economic and kinship factors that lead to regional variability in SRB in India To explore, how the combination of kinship structures and reducing fertility will combine to form India and state specific inverted U curve of SRB To project SRB's time for reaching its peak and subsequent decline, considering development parameters, at state and national level. 	<p>Secondary</p>	<p>Prof. K. S. James</p> <p>Secondary</p>	<p>1. The researcher needs to conceptualise the study (i.e., how land use, population growth and health aspects is linked with each other: how the researcher can measure them; and what extent agricultural land intensity can be captured through land use analysis).</p> <p>2. The methodology part of objective 2 needs clarity.</p> <p>3. The researcher must see how cropping intensity and irrigation intensity can be captured and useful for the study. Agricultural inputs, productivity, food security and nutrition are also important. I Researcher must incorporate all these issues in conceptualisation. It will be difficult to correlate agricultural land with food and</p>	
18	Land use and livelihood changes and its linkages with population-health dynamics in India: Spatio-temporal causal inference and eco-demographic modeling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To map the temporal pattern of spatial relationship and causal inference inland use (cover) change and diversification (or unification) with population growth at the micro-level To examine how reliable is land use (cover) as a development proxy in predicting population and health dynamics To investigate the case of linkages between change in agricultural land use (cover) and population dynamics To investigate case of linkages between change in urban land use and population health. 				

						nutrition security because it depends on the cropping pattern. Commercial cropping may not have linkages with food and nutrition security. 4.A primary survey may not be suitable/ possible for the study.
19	Mr. Ramkrishna Samanta DOJ 06.09.2021	Status of Municipality Solid Waste Management and impact on life, livelihood and health of people near the Landfill Area of Kolkata Metropolitan City: A case study of Dhapa Landfill, Kolkata	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To find out the current status of municipality solid waste management of Kolkata Municipality Corporation2. To identify the awareness, public attitude, perception towards the municipality solid waste management3. To assess the impact of municipal solid waste on health among residents living near the Dhapa landfill, Kolkata.4. To find out the life and livelihood pattern of the surrounding area of Dhapa landfill.5. To understand the waste management mechanism during the Covid-19 situation6. To find out the government initiation for waste management7. Identification of suitable landfill site for KMC area using remote sensing and GIS technology.	Primary and Secondary	Prof. Archana K. Roy	Prof. Dhananjay Bansode Dr. Prdeep Salve
20	Mr. Abinash Jena DOJ 06.09.2021	Effect of Household Structure and Dietary Pattern on Nutritional Status of Women and Child: A Comparative study among particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs) in Mayurbhanj District, Odisha	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To study about the socio-economic and demographic profile of PVTGs in Mayurbhanj District2. To understand their locational barriers to food availability and living condition3. To find the current nutritional status of women an children4. To examine the effect of dietary pattern of individuals on their nutritional status5. To get insights about government interventions and their coverage	Primary and Secondary	Prof. Udaya Shankar Mishra	Dr. C. J. Sonowal Dr. Manas R. Pradhan
						<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The researcher should exclusively mention the design of the study.2. The researcher needs to focus only on the primary survey including anthropometric aspects. If the researcher is going for a qualitative survey, then the researcher should also mention that for which aspect he is planning to conduct the qualitative survey.3. The researcher must clarify the linkages among locational barriers, food availability and living conditions.4. It would be better if the researcher can compare PVTG and others. The researcher may consider taking samples from non-

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						tribal groups as well for comparative purposes.
21	Ms. Neha Kumari DOJ 06.09.2021	Demographic dynamics, health profile, and healthcare utilization among older tribal population in India	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To investigate the trends and of older tribal population of India during 1981-2011/2021 and to project the future trend of elderly among tribal population 2. To understand the burden of emerging diseases among tribal elderly and related disability in among older tribal population 3. To assess the disparities of healthcare utilization among the older tribal and non-tribal population 4. To understand the inclusivity of the elderly tribal population in socio-welfare policies and programmes 	Primary and Secondary (Census LAsI)	Dr. Nandita Saikia Dr. H. Lhungdim Dr. Kaushalendra Kumar	<p>1. The researcher should review the research questions and make them more focused by merging some of the research questions. The researcher can merge research questions 2 and 3, to make the study more focused.</p> <p>2. There is no need to do the projection of the older population. Instead of doing projection, the researcher can study the demographic dynamics of the tribal population by different states or regions or specific states.</p> <p>3. For the second objective, the researcher should go for region-wise analysis and reframe the objective accordingly. There is no need of combining every tribe as there are regional differences among the tribes.</p>
22	Mr. Mihir Adhikary DOJ 06.09.2021	Physiological and Mental Health Effects of Air Pollution in India's NCR Region	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To examine the level and trend of air pollution in India and Delhi 2. Estimating the disease burden and mortality attributable to air pollution 3. To evaluate the impact of air pollution on physical and mental health 4. Assessing the economic valuation of air pollution 5. Estimating the economic benefit by reducing air pollution to a certain level. 	Primary and Secondary	Dr. Nandita Saikia Dr. Archana K Roy Dr. Sarang P. Pedgaonkar	<p>1. The researcher should focus on the primary association between air pollution and mental health rather than impact in objective 3. So, objective 3 must be changed accordingly.</p> <p>2. The researcher should provide a clear framework of causation as to how mental health is related to air pollution.</p> <p>3. The first three objectives are enough. The 4th and 5th objectives are not very clear and either it should be dropped or it should be elaborated with the proper data source.</p>
23	Mr. Vinod Kumar DOJ 06.09.2021	1. Topic Effect of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Livelihood of the Return Migrants in Punjab 2. International Migration from Punjab	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To examine the multidimensional vulnerability among the labour migrants to Punjab who were engaged in the process of reverse migration during the pandemic 2. To understand the working environment in the industries of the labour migrants and the changes in the incentives provided to them prior and after the pandemic 3. To understand the effect of the sudden pandemic ad the return migrati o their hometowns on the physical, mental and emotional 	Primary	Prof. Archana K. Roy Dr. Usha Ram Dr. Sunil Sarode	<p>1. The vulnerability of labour migrants due to COVID 19 is a contextual process. As the researcher intends to do fieldwork in 2023, getting first-hand information after 2 years may not be accurate and precise for the study,</p> <p>2. This research study is based on the workplace and working environments of the industries. So, there is a need to clarify the working environments and identify the specific industries</p>

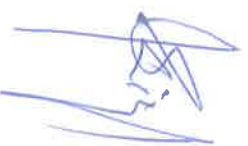
			health he migrant labourers 4. To understand the effect of the pandemic, lockdown and the return migration of the labourers on their employers and small scale industry heads 5. To bring out the measurers and policy implications that can be implemented to ease the future inter-state migration process for the industrial labour migrants.				also. 3. Objective 5 cannot be mentioned as an objective. The policy implication of any research is the outcome whether it's industrial labour migrants or seasonal labour migrants.
24	Ms. Chandrima Paul DOJ 06.09.2021	Remittance and Left-Behind Families in West Bengal	1. To understand the socio-cultural, economic and demographic profile of households receiving remittances from out-migrant family member(s) 2. To understand the effect of socio-cultural, demographic and economic characteristics of migrant family member and migrant households on remittance behavior (quantum of remittance, frequency of sending remittance, channel of sending remittance, form of remittance, etc.) 3. To understand the socio-economic and demographic status of remittance receiving households to that of non-receiving households 4. To understand the consumption pattern of remittance receiving households to that of non-receiving households.	Primary	Prof. R. Nagarajan	Dr Archana K Roy Dr. Suryakant Yadav	1. The researcher should try to analyse the remittances in a better way. The researcher should conceptualize the problem by taking the duration of out-migration into account. 2. The researcher should only focus on male labour migrants and no seasonal migrants should be included. 3. The researcher should try to study what is happening at the household level and other than the household level. What about the production-related expenditure? Whether they are spending remittances on agricultural activities or any economic activities? Thus, the study of utilisation of remittances should not be confined to only household consumption patterns. The researcher must study both consumptions as well as expenditure on economic activities/ production for in-depth study. 4. The researcher can compare among different categories of households i.e., remittance-receiving households, remittances not-receiving migrant households and non-migrant households. 5. The researcher should give more focus to the expenditure on healthcare utilization, nutrition and education.
25	Mr. Venkata Raja Malla DOJ 06.09.2021	Socio-economic status, Healthcare utilization and Quality of life of "A Primitive Tribe Chenchu" in Prakasam district,	1. To examine the socio-economic status and demographic profile of Chenchu tribe 2. To study the working and living conditions of Chenchu tribe	Primary and Secondary NFHS & Census of India	Prof. Dhananjay Bansod	Dr. R. Nagarajan Dr. C. J. Sonowal	1. Research Questions and objectives of the study demand strong ethnographic/anthropological and explorative case studies. That's

	Andhra Pradesh, India	<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. To explore the health status and health seeking behaviour among the tribe4. To study the quality of life and associated factors among the Chenchu.				why framing hypotheses in advance and planning to use multilevel logistic regression are not required. Rather, the researcher must try to bring more clarity on conceptual framework and causation. 2. The researcher must clarify or expand the objectives and it would be better if the researcher can incorporate the impact of external factors/determinants in bringing change in lifestyle and quality of life.	
26	Mr. Ali Abbas Rizvi DOJ 06.09.2021	Heterogeneous Relationship of Nutritional status and disability among older adults: A study on WHO SAGE Countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To find the trend in the prevalence of nutritional status and disability among older adults over the last decade2. To estimate the Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) by the level of malnutrition among older adults across the socio-demographic and economic groups3. To study the heterogeneous effects of malnutrition on the long-term disability among older adults across the socio-demographic and economic groups4. To examine the socioeconomic inequality in the nutritional status and disability among older adults.	Secondary WHO SAGE data	Prof. Abhishek Singh	Dr. K. S. James, Dr. Dipti Govil	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The researcher needs better conceptualize clarity and should understand the causation among the various components under the study.2. The researcher must incorporate the impact of government programmes into the framework of the study.
27	Mr. Ritankar Chakraborty DOJ 06.09.2021	Dynamics of Physical growth and anthropometric outcomes among Under-5 children in India: Measurements, determinants and policy implications with special reference to Anganwadi centres (AWCs) from Paschim Bardhaman district, West Bengal	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To frame the growth trajectories and growth faltering experiences of under 5 children in Paschim Bardhaman district from existing program statistics2. To assess the validity and reliability of child anthropometric measurements at AWCs and identify the potential sources of error3. To explore the community level understanding of child undernutrition among households and frontline workers4. To identify the key determinants of child undernutrition at community, household and individual levels5. To model the seasonal trends in child anthropometric indicators among Anganwadi children under 5 years6. To evaluate the effect of Covid 19	Primary	Prof. Udaya Shankar Mishra	Dr. Laxmi Kant Dwivedi Dr. Preeti Dhillon	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. On the first objective, depending upon the quality of data as well as the availability of longitudinal data, it will be possible to do growth trajectories and growth faltering experiences. In addition, ICDS gives data only of the age group of 3 to 5 years, thus prior checking of the quality and availability of data is needed before working on objective 1, i.e., the researcher should check whether it is feasible or not.2. The second objective itself can be placed as the first objective.3. The title of the study should be more focused.4. Objective 6 on the effect of covid 19 on anthropometric failure needs conceptual clarity and understanding of the causation. It may require a separate design and

							methodology. 5. Objective 7 should not be a part of the objective. This is an outcome of the study.
28	Ms. Priyanka Kumari DOI 06.09.2021	Intimate Partner Violence and Health Outcomes among Women in India	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To understand the levels and trends in prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) among currently married or cohabiting women in India.2. To identify key characteristics including couple characteristics, associated with experiencing physical or sexual IPV.3. To analyse the association between women's experience of IPV and selected health outcomes i.e., modern contraceptive use, gynaecological morbidity, unintended pregnancy and pregnancy termination, antenatal care and delivery care, children's vaccinations and child nutrition, women's body mass index.	Primary	Prof. R. Nagarajan	Dr. Abhishek Singh Dr. Dilip T. R.	1. It would be better if the researcher use some secondary data or collect some hospital-based data for the study, rather than going to the community / household level to get information on IPV, gynaecological morbidities and STI. Thus, the researcher should use NFHS 4 and/or NFHS 5 datasets which has information on IPV during pregnancy and its impact on pregnancy outcome. 2. The researcher can do a small survey at hospitals for the case study.
29	Ms. Jhunki Kundu DOI 06.09.2021	Gender Inequalities in Non-communicable disease burden and its impacts on the quality of life of the older adults in India	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To examine changes in the nature of pattern of the four major non-communicable diseases (CVD, Cancer, Respiratory disease and diabetes) among older adults in India and its states by gender from 1995 to 20182. To examine the burden of four major non-communicable diseases (CVD, Cancer, Respiratory diseases and Diabetes) among older adults in India and states, with a gender perspective during 2017-183. To understand the different factors affecting the gender inequalities of burden of four major non-communicable diseases among older adults in India4. To examine the gender inequality prevalent in the expenditure associated with the occurrence of NCDs (CVD, Cancer, Chronic respiratory disease and Diabetes) and hospitalization5. To understand the gender inequality in health-care use by different socio-economic and demographic factors among older adults with	NSSO 52 nd 60 th , 71 st & 75 th Round	Prof. K.S. James	Dr. Murali Dhar Dr. Harihar Sahoo	1. The study proposed to use so many datasets/ data sources, which may be challenging as there are differences in study design and coverage of the surveys. 2. Research questions and objectives should be more focused and limited (up to only four) for the purpose of in-depth research and observation.

			non-communicable diseases 6. To study the health-related quality (HRQoL) of life of older persons in India with NCDs				
30	Ruchira Chakkravartty DOJ 06.09.2021	Mental Health Condition of Elderly in India- a longitudinal Causal Analysis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To identify the gender differentials in trajectories of increment and decrement of mental health conditions according to their socio-economic characteristics To establish the causality and reverse causality between physical health outcome, health care expenditure, polypharmacy and caregiving on mental health. To study how mental health condition is changing with old age insecurities and built-up environment. To calculate and predict the projected probability of disability adjusted life expectancy with chronic condition of Depression and its effect on quality of life. 	Secondary SAGE WAVE I (2007-2010) Wave II (2015-2016) and wave III (2019-2020)	Prof. T.V. Sekher	Dr. H. Lhungdim Dr. U.S. Mishra	1. The researcher should frame some research questions for the study.
31	Mr. Sourav Dey DOJ 06.09.2021	Assessing the Burden of Malnourishment in India: Complexities and Contradictions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A reassessment of the burden of malnourishment in recognition of its dichotomous construct and distributional features Identifying the differential vulnerability of malnourishment in recognition of its characteristic Divide To examine the extent of clustering of this adversity among households and their characterization To describe the regional divide in malnourishment and locate its possible determinants. 	Secondary	Prof. Udaya Shankar Mishra	Dr. Nandita Saikia Dr. Dilip T. R.	1. In addition to the existing objectives, the researcher should also concentrate on clustering of malnutrition at the household level.
32	Ms. Aparna Roy DOJ 06.09.2021	Intergenerational Transfers and Ageing- A Study based on evidences from LASI Wave-1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To analyze the role and pattern of intergenerational transfers among elderly To Identify the correlates of intergenerational transfers To understand the relationship between physical health of elderly and extent of intergenerational transfers To study if and how intergenerational transfers affects retirement behavior of elderly. 	Secondary LASI	Prof. T.V. Sekher	Dr. Sanjay Kumar Mohanty Dr. Aparajita Chattopadhyay	1. The concept of inter-generational transfer of wealth used in this study should be more explicit. 2. The researcher should mention/specify the intergenerational transfer of wealth in the objectives.
33	Ms. Radhika Sharma DOJ	Paradigm shift of Epidemiology of Non-communicable Diseases in	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To study the trends, differentials and its underlying causes in population dynamics, life expectancy and cause 	Primary	Prof. Laxmi Kant Dwivedi	Dr. K.S. James Dr. Sarang P. Pedgaonkar	No comments

01.11.2021	India	of dear India and major states from 19/0 to 2018					
34	Mr. Rajeev Ranjan Singh DOJ 06.09.2021	Economic Gradients of self-rated health and biological markers among middle aged adults and elderly in India	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To understand the economic wellbeing of older adults and elderly by health using income, consumption and wealth measures2. To examine the variation of self-rated health and biological markers in adult health by income, consumption and wealth gradient3. To examine the inequality in self-rated health and biological markers by different economic measures and its impact on productivity loss4. To understand the variation in reporting of adult health status for different disease by different economic measures (income, consumption and wealth)5. To examine the association of health status and economic dependency of older adults.	LASI, NSSO etc.	Prof. S.K. Mohanty	Dr. U.S. Mishra Dr. Kaushalendra Kumar	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The researcher should check the reliability of income and consumption data with a suitable methodology.2. Biological markers should be limited.3. The study should be conceptualised to provide regional variation across the country.



Submitted for approval.
Ph.D Coordinator
24/02/2022



Director & Sr. Professor



Sr. No.: / 4791

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या विज्ञान संस्थान

(विश्वविद्यालय समतुल्य)*

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार का स्वायत्त संगठन
गोवंडी स्टेशन रोड, देवनार, मुंबई - ४०० ०८८, भारत

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बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences (Deemed University)*

An autonomous Organisation of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India
Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai - 400 088, INDIA

No.EC 98/Concept Note/IO-834/2021

Dated 07-10-2021

Notice

Sub: Submission of Ph.D Concept Note & Ph.D. Registration Form-reg

The following Ph.D. Scholars are requested to kindly submit their Ph.D concept on or before 06-12-2021

Sr. No.	Name of Ph.D. Scholar Registered under UGC Fellowship	Sr. No.	Name of Ph.D. Scholar Registered under GoI fellowship
1	Abhishek Anand	1	Vinod Kumar
2	Vekutulu Chiero	2	Chandrima Paul
3	Rahul Na	3	Venkata Raja Malla
4	Sourav Mandal	4	Anisha Ojha <i>Cancelled</i>
5	Sourav Mondal	5	Ali Abbas Rizvi
6	Jadab Munda	6	Ritankar Chakraborty
7	Manoj Dakua	7	Priyanka Kumari
8	Deepak	8	Jhumki Kundu
9	Shalini Singh	9	Aparna Roy
10	Adarsh	10	Sourav Dey
11	Bharti Singh	11	Radhika Sharma
12	Akif Mustafa	12	Rajeev Ranjan Singh
13	Manoj Paul		
14	Poulami Barman		
15	Amiya Saha		
16	Saurabh Singh		
17	Viraj Mahesh Vibhute		
18	Arjun Jana		
19	Ruchira Chakraborty ✕		
20	Ramkrishna Samanta		
21	Abinash Jena		
22	Jesty Saira Varghese ✕		
23	Neha Kumari		
24	Mihir Adhikary		

A copy of Ph.D. Concept Note duly approved by the respective Ph.D. Guide may be submitted to Dr. P. Murugesan before the due date.

The Concept without the Ph.D. registration will not be accepted. Ph.D. Registration form is available in the Institute website under student corner.

The Concept note received after the due date will not be accepted.


ASSISTANT REGISTRAR (ACAD.)

दूरभाष / Telephone: 91-22-4237 2400

निदेशक / Director : 91-22-25562062, 25573943

फैक्स / Fax: 25563257

कार्यालय / Office : 91-22-25563254 / 55

ई-मेल / E-mail: director@iips.net

वेबसाइट / Website : www.iipsindia.ac.in

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