

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES**  
Deonar, Mumbai-400 088.



(Established in 1956)

Capacity Building for a Better Future

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE 'ACADEMIC COUNCIL'**

**APRIL 28, 2017 AT 10.30 A.M.**

CONTENTS

Item No.	DESCRIPTION	Page No.
1.	To welcome all the members of the Academic Council	5
2.	To approve Minutes of Academic Council meeting held on July 8, 2015 and Sub-Committee meeting of Academic Council held on April 25-26, 2016	5
3.	To approve the results of <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Master of Arts/Master of Science in Population Studies (2015-17)</li> <li>ii. Master of Science in Biostatistics and Demography (2015-17)</li> <li>iii. Master of Population Studies (2016-17)</li> <li>iv. Master of Population Studies (Distance Learning)</li> <li>v. Diploma in Population Studies (Distance Learning)</li> <li>vi. Master of Philosophy in Population Studies/Master of Philosophy in Biostatistics and Epidemiology</li> <li>vii. Doctor of Philosophy in Population Studies</li> </ol>	5
4.	To award Dr. Asha A. Bhende Gold Medal to student of MA/MSc in Population Studies for securing first rank (2015-17)	6
5.	To award Dr. C. Chandrasekaran Gold Medal to student of MPS Programme for securing first rank (2016-17)	6
6.	To award Dr. K. Srinivasan Gold Medal to student of MPS (Distance Learning) for securing first rank	6
7.	To award IIPS Gold Medal to student of Diploma in Population Studies (Distance Learning) for securing first rank	7
8.	To award Prof. Sukumar Mukerji Gold Medal to student of MSc Biostatistics & Demography for securing first rank (2015-17)	7
9.	To award IIPS Gold Medal to student of M. Phil. Population Studies (2016-17)	7
10.	To award IIPS Silver Medals to students whose overall performance is ranked as the second best: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Master of Arts/Master of Science in Population Studies (2015-17)</li> <li>ii. Master of Science in Biostatistics and Demography (2015-17)</li> <li>iii. Master of Population Studies (2016-17)</li> <li>iv. Master of Population Studies (Distance Learning)</li> <li>v. Diploma in Population Studies (Distance Learning)</li> <li>vi. Master of Philosophy in Population Studies/Master of Philosophy in Biostatistics and Epidemiology</li> </ol>	7
11.	To award Dr. J.R. Rele Award to student of MPS Programme for best seminar paper (2016-17)	7
12.	To award Dr. P.N. Mari Bhat Gold Medal to student of M. Phil. in Population Studies (2016-17)	8
13.	To award Dr. P.N. Mari Bhat Gold Medal to student of Ph.D. in Population Studies (2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16)	8
14.	To approve results of <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Diploma in Health Promotion Education</li> <li>ii) Post Graduate Diploma in Community Health Care</li> </ol>	8
15.	To award IIPS Gold Medal to student of DHPE programme for securing first rank	8
16.	To award IIPS Gold Medal to student of PGDCHC for securing first rank	8

17.	To award IIPS Silver Medals to students whose overall performance is ranked the second best i) Diploma in Health Promotion Education ii) Post Graduate Diploma in Community Health Care	8
18.	Revision of syllabi of MA/MSc Population Studies as per UGC Credit Based Choice System (CBCS)	9
19.	Revision of syllabi of Master of Science in Biostatistics and Demography as per UGC Credit Based Choice System (CBCS)	9
20.	Revision of syllabi of Master in Population Studies as per UGC Credit Based Choice System (CBCS)	9
21.	Renaming of Master in Population Studies (MPS) to M. A. (Population Studies) distance mode	9
22.	Revision of eligibility criteria for admission into M. A. (Population Studies) Distance mode course	10
23.	Revision of fees of M. A. (Population Studies) Distance mode course	10
24.	Adoption of syllabi of MA/MSc Population Studies as per UGC Credit Based Choice System (CBCS) for M.A. (Population Studies) Distance mode course	12
25.	Proposal to reduce duration of Post Graduate Diploma in Community Health Care	12
26.	Revision of syllabi of Post Graduate Diploma in Community Health Care	12
27.	Provision for integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. Programme for UGC JRF qualified	13
28.	Provision and eligibility of Ph.D. Programme for GoI and NET qualified	13
29.	Proposal for Zero Year for MA/MSc, MSc in Biostatistics & Demography, MPS & M.Phil.	15
30.	Approval for Ph.D. Submission under special considerations	15
31.	Provision of Ph.D. Re-Registration	15
32.	Considerations of Proposal for the affiliation of skill development training courses at FWTRC i. Diabetic Education (2-3 months) ii. General Duty Assistant (4-6 months) iii. Home health Aide (3-4 months) iv. First Responder (one week) v. Sanitary Inspectors (One year)	16
33.	Considerations of Proposal for Ph.D. in Health Sciences at FWTRC	16
34.	Completed Project (Internal Funding and External funding)	16
35.	Ongoing projects (Internal Funding and External funding)	17
36.	New Project Internal Funding (Internal Funding and External funding)	19
37.	Any other agenda with the permission of Chairman	27
	Appendix List of Members of the Academic Council 2017	30

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES  
Deonar, Mumbai-400 088.

Minutes of the 'Academic Council' meeting held on April 28, 2017  
at 10.30 a.m. in the New Seminar Hall

The meeting of the Academic Council was held on April 28, 2017 at 10.30 A.M. in the New Seminar Hall in the Institute's premises. The meeting was chaired by Prof. L. Ladu Singh Officiating Director and Member-Secretary (Academic Council) of the Institute and was attended by the following members:

Dr. L. Ladusingh	.....	Chairman &-Member-Secretary
Dr. Janardan Yadav	.....	Member
Dr. Jayant Kumar Das	.....	Member
Dr. D.M. Thorat	.....	Rrepresentative of Director, FWTRC
Dr. U.J. Dixit	.....	Member
Dr. Vibhuti Patel	.....	Member
Dr. Anuradha Banerjee	.....	Member
Dr. Debashis Dutta	.....	Member
Dr. R.B. Bhagat	.....	Member
Dr. P. Arokiasamy	.....	Member
Dr. Balram Paswan	.....	Member
Dr. Sayeed Unisa	.....	Member
Dr. Usha Ram	.....	Member
Dr. D.A. Nagdeve	.....	Member
Dr. Hemkothang Lhungdim	.....	Member
Dr. K.C. Das	.....	Member
Dr. Sanjay Kumar Mohanty	.....	Member
Dr. R Nagarajan	.....	Member
Dr. Abhishek Singh	.....	Invitee
Dr. Pralip Kumar Narzary	.....	Invitee
Dr. Manas Pradhan	.....	Invitee
Ms. Navanita Gogoi	.....	Invitee
Dr. Archana K. Roy	.....	Invitee
Dr. L.K.Dwivedi	.....	Invitee
Dr. Sarang Pedgoankar	.....	Invitee
Dr. Harihar Sahoo	.....	Invitee
Shri M. Sekar	.....	Invitee

Dr. S.K. Singh, Dr. T.V. Sekher, Dr. Chander Shekhar and Dr. Aparajita Chattopadhyay could not attend the meeting.

**Agenda No.1: To welcome members of the Academic Council**

Prof. L. Ladusingh Chairman & Member-Secretary of the Academic Council of the Institute welcome all the members and invitees and presided the AC meeting.

**Agenda Item No.2: To approve Minutes of Academic Council meeting held on July 8, 2015 and Sub-Committee meeting of Academic Council held on April 25-26, 2016**

The members consented and approved the minutes of the Academic Council held on July 8, 2015 and Sub-Committee of the Academic Council held on April 25-26, 2016.

**Agenda Item No.3: To approve the results of various courses run by Institute**

The respective course coordinators have presented the academic results of the students various regular and distance courses run by the institute in the following manner.

i. Master of Arts/Master of Science in Population Studies (2015-17)

In the absence of the coordinators of M.A./M.Sc. course Prof. Chander Shekhar and Dr. Aparajita Chattopadhyay, the M.Phil Coordinators Prof. Nagarajan presented the results of M.A./M.Sc. course for academic session 2015-17 to the members of Academic Council. Total of 24 students registered for the course and all were declared qualified based on their academic performance in the circulated documents to the members. The AC approved the results of M.A./M.Sc. for the academic session 2015-17..

ii. Master of Science in Biostatistics and Demography (2015-17)

The Course Coordinators Dr. Abhishek Singh and Dr. L.K. Dwivedi presented the results of to the members of Academic Council. Total of 8 students registered for the course in the academic session 2015-17 and all were declared qualified based on their academic performance in the circulated documents to the members. The committee approved the results of M.Sc. in Bio-Statistics and Demography for the academic year 2016-2017.

iii. Master of Population Studies (2016-17)

The Course Coordinator Dr. Archana K. Roy presented the results to the members of Academic Council for 39 registered students and one repeater student for the course and all 40 students were declared qualified based on their academic performance in the circulated documents to the members. The committee approved the results of M.P.S. course for the academic year 2016-2017.

iv. Master of Population Studies (Distance Learning)

The Course Coordinator Prof. B. Paswan presented the results to the members of Academic Council for 24 distance learners enrolled in various batches and completed all the academic formalities of the distance course. All 24 distance learners were declared qualified based on their academic performance in the circulated documents to the

members. The committee approved the results of M.P.S. (distance Learning) course for the academic year 2016-2017.

v. Diploma in Population Studies (Distance Learning)

The Course Coordinator Prof. B. Paswan presented the results to the members of Academic Council for 2 distance learners of 6<sup>th</sup> batch who completed all the academic formalities of the distance course. Both the distance learners were declared qualified based on their academic performance in the circulated documents to the members. The committee approved the results of D.P.S. (distance Learning) course for the academic year 2016-2017.

vi. Mater of Philosophy in Population Studies/Mater of Philosophy in Biostatistics and Epidemiology

vii. The Course Coordinators Prof. Nagarajan presented the results of to the members of Academic Council. Total of 52 students registered for the course (45 Mater of Philosophy in Population Studies and 7 Mater of Philosophy in Biostatistics and Epidemiology) of which 50 students were declared qualified based on their academic performance in the circulated documents to the members. The committee approved the results of M.Phil. in Population Studies/Mater of Philosophy in Biostatistics and Epidemiology for the academic year 2016-2017.

viii. Doctor of Philosophy in Population Studies

The Course Coordinators Prof. Sayeed Unisa presented the results of to the members of Academic Council. Total of 8 students registered Ph.D. were declared qualified based on their academic performance. The committee approved the results of Ph.D. for the academic year 2016-2017.

**Agenda Item No.4: To award Dr. Asha A. Bhende Gold Medal to student of MA/MSc in Population Studies for securing first rank (2015-17)**

Based the outstanding academic performance the members of Academic Council approved the award of Dr. Asha A. Bhende Gold Medal was awarded to Ms. Archa Mishra of MA/MSc course for the academic session 2015-17.

**Agenda Item No.5: To award Dr. C. Chandrasekaran Gold Medal to student of MPS Programme for securing first rank (2016-17)**

For securing first rank in MPS the members of Academic Council approved the award of Dr. C. Chandrasekaran Gold Medal to Ms. Parul Puri of MPS course for the academic session 2016-17.

**Agenda Item No.6: To award Dr. K. Srinivasan Gold Medal to student of MPS (Distance Learning) for securing first rank**

For securing first rank in MPS (Distance Learning) the members of Academic Council approved the award of Dr. K. Srinivasan Gold Medal to Ms. Mukta Tyagi of MPS distance learning course.

**Agenda Item No.7 : To award IIPS Gold Medal to student of Diploma in Population Studies (Distance Learning) for securing first rank.**

As there were only two students declared eligible for the award of DPS distance course, as per the decisions taken in the previous academic council meeting that there should be at least five qualifying students among which gold medal can be given to the best performing students. In view of the fact, no gold medal was awarded by the committee for DPS distance course.

**Agenda Item No. 8: To award Prof. Sukumar Mukherjee Gold Medal to student of MSc Biostatistics & Demography for securing first rank (2015-17)**

For securing first rank in M.Sc. Biostatistics & Demography the members of Academic Council approved the award of Prof. Sukumar Mukerji Gold Medal to **Ms. Rituparna Ghosh** of M.Sc. Biostatistics & Demography for academic session 2015-17.

**Agenda Item No. 9: To award IIPS Gold Medal to student of M. Phil. Population Studies (2016-17)**

For securing first rank in M.Phil. course the members of Academic Council approved the award of IIPS Gold Medal to **Mr. Soumya Pal** of M.Phil course for the academic session 2016-17.

**Agenda Item No. 10: To award IIPS Silver Medals to student whose overall performance is ranked as the second best:**

For securing second rank the members of Academic Council approved the award of IIPS silver medals for the following courses to students listed against each respective course.

- i. Master of Arts/Master of Science in Population Studies (2015-17) **Mr. Nawaz Rasool**
- ii. Master of Science in Biostatistics and Demography (2015-17) **Mr. Shubhankar Sharma**
- iii. Master of Population Studies (2016-17) **Ms. Sagarika Rout**
- iv. Master of Population Studies (Distance Learning) **Mr. Prashant Narayan Bhandarkar**
- v. Diploma in Population Studies (Distance Learning) No silver medal was awarded due to less than five students passed out the DPS course for the academic year 2016-17. As per the decisions taken by the earlier AC committee that minimum five distance learners from same batch should passed out in one academic year and they should not have taken any extension for completing all the formalities of distance courses.
- vi. Master of Philosophy in Population Studies/Master of Philosophy in Biostatistics and Epidemiology **Ms. A.H. Shruthi Anil Kumar**

**Agenda Item No. 11: To award Dr. J.R. Rele Award to student of MPS Programme for best seminar paper (2016-17)**

The Chairman and Member Secretary Prof. L. Ladusingh narrated in brief the entire procedure followed for selecting the best seminar paper by a Committee of three external experts constituted for different courses.

The members of Academic Council approved the recommendation of the expert committee and approved Dr. J.R. Rele Award to **Mr. Ravi Prakash Jha** for MPS course (2016-17) for best seminar paper.

**Agenda Item No. 12: To award Dr. P.N. Mari Bhat Gold Medal to student of M. Phil. In Population Studies (2016-17) for best dissertation.**

The members of Academic Council approved the recommendation of the expert committee approved Dr. P.N. Mari Bhat Gold Medal to student of M. Phil. in Population Studies (2016-17) for best dissertation to Mr. Sumit Kumar Das.

**Agenda Item No. 13: To award Dr. P.N. Mari Bhat Gold Medal to student of Ph.D. in Population Studies (2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16)**

The members of Academic Council approved the recommendation of the expert committee approved Dr. P.N. Mari Bhat Gold Medal to Dr. Akansha Singh of Ph.D. course.

**Agenda Item No. 14 To approve results of**

i) Diploma in Health Promotion Education (DHPE)

The Course Coordinator Dr. D.M. Thorat presented the results of to the members of Academic Council. Total 24 students registered for the course and all were declared qualified for securing first rank in the circulated documents to the members. The committee approved the results of DHPE for the academic year 2016-2017.

ii) Post Graduate Diploma in Community Health Care (PGDCHC)

The Course Coordinator of DHPE Dr. D.M. Thorat presented the results of to the members of Academic Council in place of Dr. N. R. K. Behera who is the Course coordinator of DHPE course at FWTRC and could not attend the meeting. Total 6 students registered for the course and all were declared qualified based on their academic performance in the circulated documents to the members. The committee approved the results of PGDCHC for the academic year 2015-2016.

**Agenda Item No. 15: To award IIPS Gold Medal to student of DHPE programme for securing first rank**

For securing first rank the members of Academic Council approved IIPS Gold Medal to **Mr. Prodip Kumar Das** of DHPE course.

**Agenda Item No. 16: To award IIPS Gold Medal to student of PGDCHC for securing first rank**

For securing first rank the members of Academic Council approved IIPS Gold Medal to **Mrs. Anamika Chanchal** of PGDCHC course.

**Agenda Item No. 17: To award IIPS Silver Medals to students whose overall performance is ranked the second best**

For securing first rank the members of Academic Council approved the silver medals for the various courses run by the Family Welfare Training & Research Centre (FWTRC), Mumbai affiliated to the IIPS. The details are as given under:



- i) Diploma in Health Promotion Education Ms. Subarnamala Swain
- ii) Post Graduate Diploma in Community Health Care Ms. N. Moatsungla Imsong

**Agenda Item No. 18: Revision of syllabi of MA/MSc Population Studies as per UGC Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

Prof. Ladusingh brief an account of insistence from UGC to implement Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) from 2015-16. It has also mentioned that CBCS is student eccentric and provide opportunity to students to get credits of diverse subjects to make up total credit of a particular course. To revise the syllabi of various courses of the Institute a Committee was constituted and the recommendations of the CBCS Committee are place approval of the Academic Council.

Prof. Nagarajan presented in detailed the revised syllabus of MA/MSC course following the UGC Choice Based Credit System (CBCS).

The members of Academic Council approved the revised syllabus for MA/MSC course with minor changes particularly combinations of subjects in semester wise distribution.

It was also suggested by Prof. Dixit from Mumbai University that marks/grades of Viva-Voce examination should not be credited for calculating the overall grade points. The Committee accepted the suggestions and agreed to find ways for accommodate viva-voce as it is an important means of assessing students. Prof Dixit also mentioned that 4 hours of teaching equivalent is assigned weekly for guide to a Ph.D student.

**Agenda Item No. 19: Revision of syllabi of Master of Sciences in Biostatistics and Demography as per UGC Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

Dr. Abhishek Sigh and Dr. L.K. Dwivedi presented in detailed the revised syllabus following the UGC Choice Based Credit System (CBCS).

The members of Academic Council approved the revised syllabus for MA/MSC M.Sc Biostatistics and Demography.

**Agenda Item No. 20: Revision of syllabi of Master in Population Studies as per UGC Choice Based Credit System (CBCS).**

Dr. Archana K. Roy presented in detailed the revised syllabus following the UGC Choice Based Credit System (CBCS).

The members of Academic Council approved the revised syllabus for MA/MSC M.Sc Biostatistics and Demography.

**Agenda Item No. 21: Renaming of Master in Population Studies (MPS) to M. A. (Population Studies) distance mode**

Prof. B. Paswan, In-charge of Department of Extra Mural Studies and Distance Education informed the Committee that as per the recommendation of UGC Expert Committee in its

Interface Meeting held on July 27, 2015 at UGC office, New Delhi, the name of distance course was recommended from Master in Population Studies (MPS) distance mode course to "M.A. (Population Studies)" distance mode from the academic year 2017-2018. This is as per the UGC directive that courses offered in regular courses can only be offered in distance learning mode by a Deemed University.

In view of the fact the Director called the faculty meeting to discuss the nomenclature of MPS course and the letter was sent to the UGC on 9<sup>th</sup> January 2017 for renaming the MPS course in to M.A. (Population Studies) distance course. The UGC recognition letter dated 25<sup>th</sup> January 2017 to M.A. (Population Studies) through distance mode was received by the Institute.

The members of Academic Council approved the renaming of Master in Population Studies (MPS) to M. A. (Population Studies) distance mode.

**Agenda Item No. 22: Revision of eligibility criteria for admission in M. A. (Population Studies) Distance mode course**

Prof. B. Paswan, In-charge of Department of Extra Mural Studies and Distance Education informed the committee that due to the nomenclature recommended by UGC for existing MPS distance mode course to M.A. (Population Studies) distance mode course, the eligibility criteria for the admission into M.A. Population Studies distance mode course is required to be changed.

The four members committee constituted by the Director including three professors and one Associate Professor recommended the following admission criteria for the admission into M.A. (Population Studies) of distance mode course which was approved by the Director.

- Bachelor's degree in any social science subject/Health/Maths/ Stats or any similar degree recognized by Indian/Foreign universities with at least 55% of aggregate marks illustrating of eligibility as per the university provision.
- Candidates working in various fields will be given preference.
- Reservation criteria will be followed as per the Government of India norms.
- After successfully completing all academic requirements given in the guidelines, the registered distance learner will be awarded degree of "M.A. Population Studies" irrespective of any discipline he/she come from graduate level

The members of Academic Council approved the admission criteria of M. A. (Population Studies) distance learning.

**Agenda Item No. 23: Revision of fees of M. A. (Population Studies) Distance mode course**

Prof. B. Paswan, In-charge of Department of Extra Mural Studies and Distance Education informed the committee that as advised in the SFC meeting held on December 18, 2015 that in order to meet the cost of revision of course curriculum of distance course (which was revised in 2008 using 1991 census data) the funds can be generated through enhancing the course fee.

Therefore, Director constituted the committee for fee revision for the distance mode course. The Committee recommended the following fee structure for the M.A. Population Studies.

1. The existing term Course Fee can be titled as "Tuition Fee".
2. The Tuition Fee (course fee) for Indian distance learners can be increased from ₹ 10,000/- to ₹ 15,000/- and other fees such as *processing fee, duplicate Id card* can be charged same as per present fee structure which is same as MPS regular course also.
3. The charges for *Contact Program, Examination and Re-examination* can be increases to ₹ 600, ₹ 200 per paper and ₹ 500 per paper respectively (details are given in the free sturture table).
4. The committee also recommended introducing new charges as per the MPS regular course such as *Re-evaluation fee, Provisional Certificate fee, Degree Certificate fee, Duplicate Certificate fee, Transcript fee and Convocation charges* etc.
5. In case of foreign distance learners the committee decided that fees can remain same as it is being charged at present and also recommended that 50% concession in tuition fee can be given to the foreign distance learners from SAARC countries as it is given for MPS regular course of the Institute.
6. The implementation of the fee revised fees can be started from the next batch i.e. 2016-2017 after informing the decisions of the meeting to the Board of Studies (BoS), Academic Council (AC), and Standing Finance Committee (SFC) and Executive Council (EC) subsequently.
7. The committee also suggested that except tuition fee, the increase in other heads of fee structure can be applicable for all previous batches distance learners.

**Recommended Fee structure of MPS Distance mode Course**

<b>Indian students</b>	<b>Present (₹)</b>	<b>Recommended (₹)</b>
Processing Fee	500	500
Tuition Fee (Course Fee)*	10000	15000
Contact Programme Fee	300	600
Examination Fee	300 (for all papers)	200 (per paper)
Degree Certificate Fee	Nil	200
Convocation Charges	Nil	500
Course extension fee	5000	7500
Re-examination Fee	500	500
Re-evaluation Fee (per paper)	Nil	500
Provisional Certificate Fee	Nil	100
Transcript Fee	500	500
Duplicate Certificate	Nil	800
Duplicate ID Card	100	100
<b>Foreign students</b>	<b>Present (US \$)</b>	<b>Recommended (US \$)</b>
Processing Fee	25	same as present
Tuition Fee (Course Fee)*	2000	same as present
Contact Programme Fee	100	same as present
Examination Fee (for all papers)	300	Same as present
Degree Certificate Fee	Nil	Nil
Convocation Charges	Nil	50
Course extension fee	1000	same as present
Re-examination Fee	50	same as present

Therefore, Director constituted the committee for fee revision for the distance mode course. The Committee recommended the following fee structure for the M.A. Population Studies.

1. The existing term Course Fee can be titled as "Tuition Fee".
2. The Tuition Fee (course fee) for Indian distance learners can be increased from ₹10,000/- to ₹15,000/- and other fees such as *processing fee, duplicate Id card* can be charged same as per present fee structure which is same as MPS regular course also.
3. The charges for *Contact Program, Examination and Re-examination* can be increases to ₹600, ₹200 per paper and ₹500 per paper respectively (details are given in the free sturture table).
4. The committee also recommended introducing new charges as per the MPS regular course such as *Re-evaluation fee, Provisional Certificate fee, Degree Certificate fee, Duplicate Certificate fee, Transcript fee and Convocation charges* etc.
5. In case of foreign distance learners the committee decided that fees can remain same as it is being charged at present and also recommended that 50% concession in tuition fee can be given to the foreign distance learners from SAARC countries as it is given for MPS regular course of the Institute.
6. The implementation of the fee revised fees can be started from the next batch i.e. 2016-2017 after informing the decisions of the meeting to the Board of Studies (BoS), Academic Council (AC), and Standing Finance Committee (SFC) and Executive Council (EC) subsequently.
7. The committee also suggested that except tuition fee, the increase in other heads of fee structure can be applicable for all previous batches distance learners.

**Recommended Fee structure of MPS Distance mode Course**

<b>Indian students</b>	<b>Present (₹)</b>	<b>Recommended (₹)</b>
Processing Fee	500	500
Tuition Fee (Course Fee)*	10000	15000
Contact Programme Fee	300	600
Examination Fee	300 (for all papers)	200 (per paper)
Degree Certificate Fee	Nil	200
Convocation Charges	Nil	500
Course extension fee	5000	7500
Re-examination Fee	500	500
Re-evaluation Fee (per paper)	Nil	500
Provisional Certificate Fee	Nil	100
Transcript Fee	500	500
Duplicate Certificate	Nil	800
Duplicate ID Card	100	100
<b>Foreign students</b>	<b>Present (US \$)</b>	<b>Recommended (US \$)</b>
Processing Fee	25	same as present
Tuition Fee (Course Fee)*	2000	same as present
Contact Programme Fee	100	same as present
Examination Fee (for all papers)	300	Same as present
Degree Certificate Fee	Nil	Nil
Convocation Charges	Nil	50
Course extension fee	1000	same as present
Re-examination Fee	50	same as present

Re-evaluation Fee (per paper)	Nil	Nil
Provisional Certificate Fee	Nil	Nil
Transcript Fee	500	50
Duplicate Certificate	Nil	Nil
Duplicate ID Card	25	25
* Includes Tuition fee & cost of study materials		
<b>50% Concession on Tuition fees to the distance learners from SAARC Countries.</b>		

The members of Academic Council approved the admission criteria of M. A. (Population Studies) distance mode course with the following recommendations:

- Every 2 years the course fee can be increased to 20 percent automatically.
- All items mentioned for Indian students in course fee should also be charged for foreign students.

**Agenda Item No. 24: Adoption of syllabi of MA/MSc. Population Studies as per UGC Credit Based Choice System (CBCS) for M.A. (Population Studies) Distance mode course.**

Prof. B. Paswan, In-charge of Department of Extra Mural Studies and Distance Education proposed the committee that syllabus of regular M.A./M.Sc. course may please be adopted for the M.A. (Population Studies) through distance mode in toto.

The members of Academic Council approved the proposal for adopting the syllabus MA./MSc. Regular course.

**Agenda Item No. 25: Proposal to reduce duration of Post Graduate Diploma in Community Health Care**

The Family Welfare Training & Research Centre (FWTRC) proposed for reducing the existing 15 months duration of Post Graduate Diploma in Community health Care for the academic conveniences and the problem of trainees joining back on completion without a certificate to submit to sponsoring Health Department. The Coordinator also informed the Committee that basic courses can be removed from the existing syllabus as the trainees being paramedical staff already have knowledge the knowledge of basic courses.

The members of Academic Council approved the proposal of reducing the PGDCHC course from 15 month to 12 months.

**Agenda Item No. 26: Revision of syllabi of Post Graduate Diploma in Community Health Care.**

The Family Welfare Training & Research Centre (FWTRC) proposes to the committee for revising the syllabus of Post Graduate Diploma in Community health Care (PGDCHC) form the next academic year. The Coordinator presented the plan of new syllabus.

The members of Academic Council approved the revised syllabi of PGDCHC.

**Agenda Item No. 27: Provision for integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. Programme for UGC JRF qualifiers**

The Chairman informed the members that presently IIPS does not have the integrated M.Phil./Ph.D. programme. UGC JRF qualifiers are awarded 5 years fellowship without break for M.Phil./ Ph.D., as a result students enrolled in M.Phil. and continuing to Ph.D. are facing problems of continuation of fellowship. In view of the fact IIPS proposes to introduce integrated M.Phil /Ph.D. program for the UGC JRF qualifiers from 2017-18.

The integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. programme shall consists of two academic degree programmes that can be pursued with a single admission procedure taken at the entry level for M.Phil. degree. Successful completion of M.Phil. degree would facilitate shifting to the Ph.D. programme. A mid-stream option is available where students can move into Ph.D. programme after completion of one-semester/six-months coursework and fulfilment of other criteria set by the Institute.

The AC approved the proposal.

**Agenda Item No. 28: Provision and eligibility of Ph.D. Programme for GoI and NET qualified**

The Chairman informed the members of the AC that shifting of fellowships from GoI to UGC JRF as and when students enrolled in Ph.D. programme clear UGC JRF has caused inconvenience in matching with UGC portal and getting fellowships release from UGC. In view of this it is proposed that students qualified for UGC NET/without UGC JRF shall only be consider for enrollment in Ph.D. programme under GoI fellowship. Detail proposal is given as under:

M.Phil. students who got admitted with Government of India fellowship but subsequently passed JRF or got funding from any other sources and also secured A Minus and above grade (B+ and above for SC/ST/OBC/PWD students) in the coursework will be eligible to apply for moving into the Ph.D. programme without completing the M.Phil. dissertation. Such students desiring to switch to the Ph.D. programme are required to submit a formal application.

Students who move into direct Ph.D. through mid-stream option will receive a Certificate for the Pre-Doctoral Coursework undertaken by them for one semester.

M.Phil. students who secure A Minus and above (B+ and above for SC/ST/OBC/PWD students) in the M.Phil. Degree without JRF will have to appear for Ph.D entrance test depending upon the availability of number of Government of India Fellowships for Ph.D.

Students admitted with Government of India Fellowship for M.Phil. and did not secure minimum A Minus and above (B+ and above for SC/ST/OBC/PWD students) will complete the coursework and dissertation for M.Phil. degree only. They have to seek a fresh admission for Ph.D. programme.

**Direct Ph.D.**

All the students who got admission into Ph.D. programme after M.Phil. or with Pre-Doctoral Coursework from IIPS or any other institution as per eligibility are required to register in the beginning of academic year. However, eligible in-service candidates and foreign candidates (with M.Phil. or Pre-Doctoral Coursework) with financial support from UGC/ICSSR/Foreign funding may be considered for admission to the Ph.D. programme without entrance test during the academic year.

#### **Duration of the Programme**

M.Phil. programme shall be for a minimum duration of two consecutive semesters/one year.

Ph.D. programme shall be for a minimum duration of three years, including coursework and maximum of six years.

Extension beyond six years may be considered for one more year for in-service candidates or those who have opted for part-time after three years of regular research work, including coursework/M.Phil.

The women candidates and persons with disability (more than 40% disability) may be allowed a relaxation of one year for M.Phil. and two years for Ph.D. in the maximum duration.

The women candidates may be provided Maternity Leave/Child Care Leave once in the entire duration of M.Phil./Ph.D. as per the prevailing UGC guidelines (currently 240 days). Male candidates are eligible for Paternity Leave as per Govt. of India norms (currently 15 days) issued from time to time at full rates of fellowship once during the tenure of their award.

A research scholar who has received a positive report from the examiners without or with minor modifications should submit the final bound thesis within three months from the date of issue of reports to him/her. In the case of significant changes suggested by the examiners, students may not be allowed more than one year for modification of work (Director, Ph.D. Coordinator, and research guide will decide whether remarks are minor or major). Viva-voce of students may be held within two months of receiving final bound copies of the thesis.

#### **Termination**

Scholars whose progress has been found unsatisfactory (not paying fees and/or not meeting with the guide and/or non-completion of various milestones each year), upon recommendation and approval of the guide and advisory committee members can be terminated from the Ph.D. programme. In order to avoid being terminated, the scholars are to display consistency in their research work, comply with financial rules and regulations, and adhere to ethical practices during their tenure.

Scholars who have been terminated shall not be allowed re-registration.

The AC approved the proposal.

**Agenda Item No. 29: Proposal for Zero semester for MA/MSc, MSc Biostatistics & Demography, MPS, & M.Phil.**

The Chairman proposed to introduce zero semester for MA/MSc, MSc Biostatistics & Demography, MPS, & M.Phil. to facilitate students who could not complete all academic formalities due to genuine reasons to complete in the following sessions provided they fulfil other requirements including attendance percentage etc. However no fellowship shall be available for such students. The AC approved the proposal.

**Agenda Item No. 30: Approval for Ph.D. Submission under special considerations**

With the permission of Chairman, the Ph.D. Coordinator Prof. Sayeed Unisa proposed notwithstanding what is contained in the Ph.D. rules of the Institute, the Academic Council may, in exceptional circumstances and on the recommendation of the appropriate committees as well as the merits of each individual case, consider at its discretion and for the reasons to be recorded, relaxation of any of the provisions. Nine cases are represented by the Academic Section to Academic Council for consideration. Out of them, four had completed the seven years, and three of them have not presented the synopsis. Three had presented the synopsis but not submitted the thesis within six months of time. Two students had not submitted the revised thesis since more than one year after sharing the examiner's report to them.

The Coordinator proposed the committee to give them one opportunity to submit the thesis within six months time. It is also propose to cancel their Ph.D. registration failing to submit thesis within the six months death line to be counted from the date issuing notification to them.

The AC accepted the proposal under the condition that students pay the applicable fees for, the entire period of Ph.D.

**Agenda Item No. 31: Proposal for Re-Registration provision for Ph.D.**

In order not to encourage students seeking extra time beyond seven years to complete Ph.D., the Chairman proposed that after seven years students are allowed for one time re-registration to complete remaining Ph.D. work from the academic session 2017-18. The AC approved the proposal.

Re-registration of those students who failed to submit the thesis within the maximum period of six years (seven years in case of women/PWD/in-service/part-time students) shall be allowed for a maximum period of two more years with the approval of the Chairperson, Academic Council and subsequently ratified by the Academic Council. Such students should pay the re-registration fees as approved by the Academic Council/SFC.

**Agenda Item No. 32: Considerations of Proposal for the affiliation of skill development**



#### **training courses at FWTRC**

- i. Diabetic Education (2-3 months)
- ii. General Duty Assistant (4-6 months)
- iii. Home health Aide (3-4 months)
- iv. First Responder (one week)
- v. Sanitary Inspectors (One year)

The representative from FWTRC informed the committee that looking at demand and more emphasis given by the Central Government, the Director, FWTRC decided to start above proposed courses at FWTRC with IIPS affiliation.

The Chairman suggested the short duration courses can be started at FWTRC and certificate can be issued by the Director FWTRC. However, for one year duration course, it has been suggested that FWTRC can develop course curriculum for Sanitary Inspector course and will be discussed in next academic council meeting. These suggestions are approved by the AC.

#### **Agenda No. 33: Consideration of proposal for Ph.D. in Health Sciences at FWTRC**

It was proposed by the FWTRC to the Committee that there is a substantive demand from the medical professionals for in depth research in health sciences and therefore FWTRC would like to introduce the Ph.D. program in Health Sciences with the affiliation of IIPS.

The members pointed out that now the Ph.D. rules have changed and the affiliated institutions cannot run Ph.D. program. However the Chairperson suggested that a comprehensive proposal can be submitted by the FWTRC and it will be tabled in the next academic council for the consideration after assessing the UGC guidelines and rules for affiliated Institutions.

The AC accepted the suggestion of Chairman.

#### **Agenda No. 34: Completed Projects**

The Chairman informed the committee members that the following research project both internal and outside funded have been completed by the Institute

##### **Internal Funded**

- A. Magnitude, Causes and Consequences of Kala-azar in India: A Study of Eastern Bihar  
Coordinators: Dipti Govil, Harihar Sahoo, Sarang P. Pedgaonkar and K. C. Das
- B. Socio-Economic and Health Conditions of Nepali Migrants in Mumbai  
Coordinators: Sunil Sarode, Rajiva Prasad and Sarang Pedgaonkar
- C. Use of verbal autopsy for estimating the causes of death in Amravati district of Maharashtra  
Coordinators: F Ram, Usha Ram, Abhishek Singh, Dhananjay W. Bansod, Sarang Pedgaonkar/

#### External Funded

- D. Family Health and Wealth Study Follow-up (Base line survey completed in 2011)  
Coordinators : F. Ram, U. Ram, H. Lhungdim, Abhishek Singh, Kaushalendra Kumar  
Funded by : Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, USA
- E. Comprehensive Nutrition Survey in Gujarat (CNSG)  
Coordinators : F. Ram, Sayeed Unisa, Aparajita Chattopadhyay, Sarang Pedgaonkar, Prakash Fulpagare  
Funded by: Department of Women and Child development (DWCD), Government of Gujarat

#### Agenda No. 35: Ongoing Projects

The Chairman informed the Committee members that the following research project both internal and external funded are continuing at the institute and may continued/extended as proposed by the respective Coordinators/Principal Investigators.

#### Internal Funded Projects

- A. : Causes and Consequences of Out-Migration from Middle Ganga Plain  
Coordinators : Archana K. Roy, R.B. Bhagat, K.C. Das, Sunil Sarode, R.S. Reshmi  
Time-line for completion Time line plan for 2016-17; 2017-18 and 2018-19
- B : Historical Trends and Patterns of Population and Development in India: A District Level Analysis  
Coordinators: P. Arokiasamy, R. Nagarajan, Pralib Kumar Narzary, Manoj Alagarajan, Aparajita Chattopadhyay, Harihar Sahoo, Suryakant Yadav  
Time-line for completion: 01.01.2018 to 30.06.2018
- C : Daughter Only” Families in India: Levels, Trends and Differentials  
Coordinators: Harihar Sahoo and R. Nagarajan  
Time-line for completion: Progress as per the proposal
- D : Indirect Study of Survival from Cancer: A large Scale Mmpirical Application in India  
Coordinators: Murali Dhar and B. Paswan  
Time-line for completion: Progress as per the proposal
- D : Changes in the Household Amenities and Assets in India: A Census Based Study  
Coordinators: R.B.Bhagat, Sunil Sarode and Laxmikant Dwivedi  
Time-line for completion: March 2017
- E : Estimation of Vital Rates for Bombay Presidency in the Colonial Period  
Coordinators: Chander Shekhar, F. Ram and T.V. Sekher  
Time-line for completion) : March 2017
- F : Follow-up of Comprehensive Nutrition Survey in Maharashtra  
Coordinators: Sayeed Unisa, Prakash Fulpagare  
Time-line for completion) : December 2017
- G : Population Scenario in India: Long Term Prospective

Coordinators: Dhananjay W. Bansod

Funding: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India

The project activities carried out so far and planned for future to complete the project were approved by the Academic Council.

#### **Agenda No. 36: New Projects**

The Committee approved the following new institute funded projects to be undertaken from the financial year 2017-18. The details of the project is given as under

N1. Equal Living Condition of Housing Selters for different Social Groups in Tamil Nadu: Model Village Created for Social Development

**Project Coordinators** : D. A. Nagdeve, Chander Shekhar, P. Murugesan, S. K. Mohanty,

#### **Introduction**

Historically, social inequalities have persisted in the caste Hindu structure and they continue even now in different parts of the Indian sub-continent to this day. Caste discrimination has existed not only in the form of social hierarchy but also in the location of habitations. Sheltering patterns of the so-called untouchables were kept away to keep them separated from the mainstream society, which led to denial of all civic amenities and other services, which were available to the rest. For instance, the dalit settlements were/are located, invariably in the downstream of the villages, which is unsanitary in all possible means. The widely quoted G.O. of the Madras Presidency [No.1010 and 1010(A)] on the socio-economic conditions of the Chingelput Paraiyahs (1892) describe their poor living conditions: " always badly nourished; clad, if at all, in the vilest of rags; eaten up with leprosy or other horrible diseases; hutted like pigs; untaught; uncared for, and unpitied".

Similar conditions had persisted and continued in the different parts of the Madras Presidency till independence. However, several social movements had attempted to eradicate these inequalities, but they had not produced the expected results over the period. Neither the pre-colonial rulers nor the colonial administrators had initiated any constructive attempts to eradicate these social inequalities, particularly in terms of their habitations. Since independence, both the Union and State Governments have initiated several measures to establish the social equality among the different social groups/communities. These measures could be classified into two broad categories- protective and promotional. The protective measures include several constitutional safeguards, acts and ordinances. The promotional measures consist of several specific schemes and programmes. Broadly speaking, the former is an indirect one and the latter direct one. However, several studies found that the protective measures had not produced the expected results, while the promotional measures also had failed to establish equality among the different social groups.

Though the individual social groups have attained development, the differences/discrimination between the groups' still persists on several grounds. Dalit settlement is one such widely prevalent discrimination in most of the rural Tamil Nadu. Several housing schemes have been initiated for the dalits but they were located at a separate place far away from the main residential area. Of course, dalits are no more 'hutted like pigs' and their housing conditions have improved to some extent but the problem of untouchability still persists between the caste Hindus and the Dalits. But the government programmes and policies in general are not bold enough to address such discrimination directly i.e. they never attempted to built the

Adi Dravidar houses in the midst of other dominant communities or vice versa. Instead, the government built Adi-Dravidar 'colonies' in exclusive isolated places away from the main habitations.

During early nineties, Tamil Desiya Pothuvudamai Katchi (Tamil Nationalist Socialist Party) and its leading functionaries P. Maniyarasan, Rajendra Cholan and Yoganathan have opposed the creation of 'colonies' that too by the government and demanded collective housing where dalits can live in midst of others. The government, however, responded with a deep silence and maintained the spatial distance between the dalits and the rest. The Samathuvapuram (Equality Village) housing scheme initiated by the Tamil Nadu Government during the Diravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) under the then Chief Ministership of Muthuvel Karunanithi had really broken such deliberate 'silence'.

#### **Housing Policies**

The government housing policies and schemes had confined, till recently, to the economic dimension alone and ignored the social and cultural implications of housing. The spatial separation of housing settlement due to social exclusion on caste lines may cut off communication, interaction with the other communities and sustain the different forms of social exclusion practices and untouchability.

Thus, housing in its broadest connotation, encompasses not only shelter, economic services and health facilities but also harmonious social environment, conductive neighborhoods and peaceful coexistence, which are necessary not only to build social capital but also to improve human wellbeing. The housing schemes have not attempted, till late 1990s, to integrate the segregated untouchable caste settlements along with the other sections.

Since independence, the post-colonial government had provided housing facilities for the untouchables but in exclusively isolated places of the main village or at the outskirts of small towns. In other words, the government policies had not thought about the integration of the untouchable communities with the mainstream communities.

Until recently, rural housing schemes have not given any attention to spatial and social equality. Rural housing problem so far had been addressed only through wage employment programmes like National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and Jawahar Rozhar Yojana (JRY) with a small housing component in them. Then Indira Awaas Yojana (aided self-help) has been de-linked from JRY and has been made an independent scheme with effect from 1st January 1996. However, the DMK government had initiated housing policies, where all the communities could live together in the village without any discrimination and share all the civic and other infrastructure facilities. Lower caste, higher caste and those who are 'in-between' must live together in equal comfort, self-respect, and above all with dignity, mutual respects and interaction.

#### **Samathuvapuram**

Samathuvapuram housing scheme was introduced in 1997 with Rs.35 crores to establish one hundred Samathuvapurams in different parts of Tamil Nadu. The idea behind the scheme is the creation of model villages in rural areas with free housing and other facilities wherein people of different castes and religions can live together and share civic amenities and services without any caste discrimination / differential treatment.

This scheme was named as Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram, remembering Periyar E.V. Ramasamy Naicker, a great social revolutionary of the Dravidian movement in the early twentieth century in the erstwhile Madras Presidency. In fact, Periyar opposed the existence and creation of 'cheries' and introduced the concept of Samathuvapuram during the early twentieth century. In order to eradicate caste discrimination and untouchability, he proposed several action plans like inter-caste marriage, inter-dinning and common dwelling. He suggested that all the communities should live together to fight against the different forms of exploitation. Throughout his life, he waged a war against irrational beliefs, faiths,

casteism and atrocities perpetuated on lower castes and weaker sections. Hence, the scheme has been named after him.

The first Samathuvapuram was established at Melakottai village of Madurai district and 100 houses were built at a cost of Rs.35000 each. The houses are constructed on 5-cent plots with a built in area of 259 sq.ft with all facilities. The beneficiaries have been selected on the basis of income criteria (i.e., poverty line) from the eight adjacent villages of Melakottai. Of the 100 beneficiaries, 40 houses have been allotted to Adi-Dravidars 25 to backward classes, 25 to most backward classes and 10 to people of other communities. Again, the allotment is done in the name of the female member of the household. That is the patta (title-deed) is given in the name of the woman (e.g. wife of the Head of the Household). This, in a way, promotes entitlement and empowerment of women.

Samathuvapuram consists of water tanks, community hall, primary school, library, health centre, fair price shop, noon meal centre, recreation centre, park and playground. The government also provides the deposit for electricity connection to each house. The entire construction work was handed over to the Tamil Nadu State Construction Corporation, laying emphasis on the quality of construction. Expenditure towards construction is met from a special grant from government. The expenditure towards basic amenities like roads, street lights, the respective departments and local bodies through convergence of ongoing programmes provide drainage and drinking water.

The site for the scheme is identified by District Collector either from available government lands or acquired from private parties. After a proper layout, patta is assigned to the beneficiaries; the sites/houses are allotted at random, so that families from different communities live together as neighbours. A committee headed by District Revenue Officer selects the beneficiaries in consultation with the local bodies from the nearby areas within 10 km radius.

Facilities provided for the Samathuvapuram include town bus from the city with stop over facility by all buses plying on the National Highway. Post office and telephone facilities are also being provided. Additionally, a dairy farm is being set up, with 30 inhabitants to be provided with milk cows. A scheme to extend loan facility for the self-employment of youth at the Samathuvapuram is also envisaged.

However, the initial criticism disappeared gradually and the scheme came out with striking results. So far 200 Samathuvapurams have been created in various districts of the state and about 20,000 rural households have been benefited. Though it may not be sufficient to meet the actual rural housing requirements in Tamil Nadu, as a concept Samathuvapuram is indeed admirable and received the total acceptance of the public.

Until recently, rural housing schemes have not given any attention to spatial and social equality. Rural housing problem so far had been addressed only through wage employment programmes like National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and Jawahar Rozhar Yojana (JRY) with a small housing component in them. Then Indira Awaas Yojana (aided self-help) has been de-linked from JRY and has been made an independent scheme with effect from 1st January 1996. However, the DMK government had initiated housing policies, where all the communities could live together in the village without any discrimination and share all the civic and other infrastructure facilities. Lower caste, higher caste and those who are 'in-between' must live together in equal comfort, self-respect, and above all with dignity, mutual respects and interaction.

#### **Objectives**

The main objective of the present study is to understand and socio economic conditions of the model village residents however the specific objectives are:

1. To study the present situation of socio economic condition of the different locations of samathuvapuram model village in Tamil Nadu

2. To Evaluate the economic needs of the residents of first and last creation of the model village
3. To Access the possibilities of the up-scaling the model for the further development of infrastructure and housing scheme for other part in the state of Tamil Nadu.

#### Methodology

In the proposed study both quantitative and qualitative techniques will be used. To accomplish the quantitative approach a specially designed interview schedule will be used to collect information from the selected model village. Two model villages will be selected on the basis of first and recent created model village for the study. both the places entire household adult person will be interviewed by quantitative and qualitative techniques.

**Duration of the Study** : Three Academic Year (2017-20).

#### Budget

##### A - First Year (2017-18) instrumental and quantitative survey

Description	Rs
Questionnaire Preparation and Printing (1000*100)	1,00,000
One Project Manager for 12 months @ Rs. 30,000/- p.m.	3,60,000
One Project Officer for 12 months @ Rs. 20,000/- p.m	2,40,000
Training expenditure including hall and resources for one week	50,000
Training for Research Investigators and Pre-testing	1,50,000
Ten Research Investigators for three month @ Rs.9,000/- per month per investigator	2,70,000
DA for Project Manager (two months)*1@ Rs. 1000-	60,000
DA for Project Officers (three months) *2 @ Rs. 750/-	67,500
DA for Research Investigators 10*90*300	2,70,000
TA and DA of Principal Investigators	50,000
Two Vehicle charges @ Rs. 2,000/- per day for 45 days	1,80,000
Miscellaneous and Stationary	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,17,500</b>

##### B- Second Year (2018-19) Data processing and qualitative survey

Description	Rs
One Project Manager for 12 months @ Rs. 30,000/- p.m.	3,60,000
One Project Officer for 12 months @ Rs. 20,000/- p.m	2,40,000
Five Research Investigators for one month @ Rs.9,000/- per month per investigator	45,000
DA for Project Manager (one month)@ Rs. 1000-	30,000
DA for Project Officers (one month) @ Rs. 750/-	22,500
DA for Research Investigators	50,000
TA and DA of Principal Investigators	20,000
Two Data Entry Operators for three months @ Rs. 9,000/- p.m.*2*3	54,000
One Vehicle charges @ Rs. 2,000/- per day for 30 days	60,000
Miscellaneous and Stationary	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,01,500</b>

##### C- Third Year (2018-19) Preparation of project report and publication

Description	Rs
One Project Manager for 6 months @ Rs. 30,000/- p.m.	1,80,000
Data Dissemination	50,000

Printing of project report 100*1000	1,00,000
Publication through seminar conferences	50,000
TA and DA of Principal Investigators for the presentation	50,000
Postal expenditures for report sending to universities and libraries	60,000
Miscellaneous	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,10,000</b>

## **N2: Trends in out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPE) and catastrophic health spending (CHS) in India**

**Coordinator** : S.K. Mohanty

### **Introduction**

The out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPE) is the primary source of financing the health care in developing countries. The rising OOPE reduced the consumption of food and basic necessities of poor, loss of welfare to individual and household, reduced access to health care and increase of untreated disease, long-term impoverishment and irrational use of drugs. In this context, estimates of catastrophic health spending (CHS) and impoverishment effect of health spending in are gaining increasing research and programmatic attention (Xu et al. 2003; van Doorslaer et al. 2007; Rashad and Shraf 2015). The CHS estimates have particular relevance in developing countries due to demographic and epidemiological transition. Medical care is an increasing function of age and associated with increasing in health spending. The per capita health expenditure aged 64-75 years was between 3-4.4 times higher than a person aged 35-44 in USA (Cutler and Meera 1997). Similarly, the non-communicable diseases are now the leading cause of mortality and morbidity. The treatment of NCDs are expensive and required specialized care. Along with rising NCDs and changing age structure, the changing medical practices, increasing living standard, financing and management of health care and medical inflation has been identified as key drivers of health spending. The health policy of many developing countries is committed to protect the health of the poor. Thus, estimating CHS are useful exercise for multiple stake holders; planners, policy makers, international organization etc.

India is experiencing fast demographic and epidemiological transition. The total fertility rate is close to replacement level and life expectancy of about 67 years. The NCDs are the leading cause of morbidity and mortality. Studies suggest the NCDs is likely to affect hinder the economic growth in coming years (Bloom et al. 2014). Recently, there has been growing research interest on the OOPE and CHS in India. These studies are mostly confined to maternal care (Bonu et al. 2009; Mohanty and Srivastava 2012; Pal 2012; Mukherjee et al. 2013; Govil et al. 2016; Goli et al. 2016). Moreover, the estimates of CHS derived from these studies often seems to be misleading because they neither address the data limitation nor used appropriate methods in estimating the CHS. A large majority of these studies are based on the morbidity and health care rounds (60<sup>th</sup> and 71<sup>st</sup> round of NSS). Only one study examined the varying estimates under alternative data (Raban et al. 2013). No other studies examined the data quality nor the methodological limitations in estimating the CHS.

### **Need of the study**

Protecting the poor and needy against the high-health care cost is guiding principle of National Health Mission (NHM). While one of the main objectives of NHM was to reduce the OOPE on maternal care, there is continuum effort to reduce the CHS from varying services and disease. In this context, the study has been conceptualized with following rationale:

First, the medicare cost has been increasing over time and the household health spending is growing faster than the overall economic well being of the household (Mohanty et al 2016). Many families are falling to poverty due to increasing health care spending. Second, there is no study that systematically examined the trend in OOPE in India. Most of the earlier studies are at a point of time and largely confined to maternal care. Third, the estimation of CHS are used using varying methodology. None of the prior studies addressed the methodological limitations. Moreover, it is not known whether the estimates derived using varying methodologies are consistent over time. Fourth, data quality remained paramount in estimation of CHS. Given the nature of data on various surveys, there is a need to adjust the same to provide reliable estimates.

#### Research Questions

- RQ1: Does OOPE increasing over time?  
 RQ2: Are estimates of maternal care reliable?  
 RQ3: What is the extent of impoverishment due to increasing health spending?

#### Objectives

The goal of this project is both methodological and empirical. The methodological goal is to examine the consistency and reliability of catastrophic health estimates in India. The empirical goal is to examine the trends in OOPE and CHS over time. The specific objectives are as follows

1. To examine the trends in OOPE by specific service (maternal care) and diseases
2. To examine the consistency and reliability of catastrophic health spending in India
3. To estimate the extent of catastrophic and impoverishment over time
4. To examine the impoverishment effect of health spending

#### Data and Methods

We proposed to use data from consumption expenditure surveys (1993-94, 2004-05 and 2011-12) and the morbidity and health care surveys (1994-95, 2004 and 2014), henceforth referred as health surveys. Both consumption rounds and health surveys are large, population based and nationally representatives. While each survey has certain merits, there are certain limitations implicit to each of the survey. For example, the 2014 health survey asked a single question to assess the consumption expenditure of the households. This lead to underestimation of consumption expenditure that has a direct bearing on the estimates of CHS. On the other-hand, the consumption surveys do not include the questions on type of morbidity and so difficult to estimate the CHS specific to disease. Besides the health expenditure are collected at current prices. For valid comparison, the prices need to be adjusted (at constant prices). In this research, we will adjust the under-reporting of consumption expenditure and the OOPE will be addressed.

Besides the data type and quality, the methodology used in estimating CHS is not uniform. Health expenditure are considered catastrophic, if it force household to reduce basic consumption, sell assets, borrow and leading to distress financing (Rashad and Sharaf 2015). A household is considered to be facing catastrophic health expenditure if OOPE on healthcare are greater than or equal to a predefined limit of budget share or capacity to pay (CTP) (Berki 1986, Xu et al. 2003).

- Approach 1:  $T/x \geq z$  .....(1)  
 Approach 2:  $T/[x-f(x)] \geq z$  .....(2)

Where T is the OOPE, X is the consumption expenditure and f(x) is the subsistence expenditure. The value of z is normative. While in first approach, a cut-off of 10% is used in second approach, the second approach used a cut-off point of 40%. Estimates from these two methods are not consistent.



Time Line: July 2017- November 2018 (16 months)

Budget: One project officer @ Rs 25,000/- per month =16\*25,000=Rs 400,000/-

#### References

- Berki, S. E. (1986). A look at catastrophic medical expenses and the poor. *Health affairs*, 5(4), 138-145.
- Bloom, D. E., Cafiero-Fonseca, E. T., Candeias, V., Adashi, E., Bloom, L. R., Gurfein, L., & Saxena, A. (2014). Economics of non-communicable diseases in India: the costs and returns on investment of interventions to promote healthy living and prevent, treat, and manage NCDs. In *World Economic Forum, Harvard School of Public Health*.
- Bonu, S., Bhushan, I., Rani, M., & Anderson, I. (2009). Incidence and correlates of 'catastrophic' maternal health care expenditure in India. *Health policy and planning*, 24(6), 445-456.
- Cutler DM, Meera E (1998) The medical cost of the young and old: a forty-year perspective. In: Wise DA (ed) *Frontiers in the economics of aging*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL, pp 215-246
- Goli, S., Moradhvaj, Rammohan, A., & Pradhan, J. (2016). High Spending on Maternity Care in India: What Are the Factors Explaining It? *PLoS ONE*, 11(6), e0156437.
- Govil, D., Purohit, N., Gupta, S. D., & Mohanty, S. K. (2016). Out-of-pocket expenditure on prenatal and natal care post Janani Suraksha Yojana: a case from Rajasthan, India. *Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition*, 35(1).
- Mohanty, S. K., & Srivastava, A. (2013). Out-of-pocket expenditure on institutional delivery in India. *Health Policy and Planning*, 28(3), 247-262.
- Mohanty, S. K., et al. "Pattern, growth and determinant of household health spending in India, 1993-2012." *Journal of Public Health* (2016): 1-15.
- Mukherjee S, Singh A, Chandra R. (2013). Maternity or catastrophe: a study of household expenditure on maternal health care in India. *Health* 2013; 5(1):109-118.
- NSSO (2006). Morbidity, health care and the condition of the aged. Report no. 507 (60/25.0/1). Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
- NSSO (2015) Key indicators of social consumption in India: Health 2014. Report no. (71/25.0), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
- Pal, R. (2012). Measuring incidence of catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditure: with application to India. *International journal of health care finance and economics*, 12(1), 63-85.
- Raban, M. Z., Dandona, R., & Dandona, L. (2013). Variations in catastrophic health expenditure estimates from household surveys in India. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 91(10), 726-735.
- Rashad, A. S., & Sharaf, M. F. (2015). Catastrophic and impoverishing effects of out-of-pocket health expenditure: New evidence from Egypt. *American Journal of Economics*, 5(5), 526-533.
- Selvaraj, S., & Karan, A. K. (2009). Deepening health insecurity in India: evidence from national sample surveys since 1980s. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 55-60.
- Van Doorslaer, E., O'Donnell, O., Rannan-Eliya, R. P., Somanathan, A., Adhikari, S. R., Garg, C. C., & Karan, A. (2007). Catastrophic payments for health care in Asia. *Health Economics*, 16(11), 1159-1184.
- Xu, K., Evans, D. B., Kawabata, K., Zeramdini, R., Klavus, J., & Murray, C. J. (2003). Household catastrophic health expenditure: a multicounty analysis. *The Lancet*, 362(9378), 111-117.

**N3: Population growth and state of healthcare services in North East India: with special reference to the recognized tribes, 1951 to 2011**

**Coordinators**

**: H. Lhungdim, Harihar Sahoo and L. Ladusingh**

**Background:**

North East India comprising of 8 states accounting for less than 4 percent of the total India's population (2011). However, in terms of the ethnic and cultural diversity consisting of myriad sub-populations, mostly tribals, the region has been known as "the mini India". The region has persons belonging to almost all religions and social groups of India, with as many as 135 recognized scheduled tribes and 93 scheduled castes.

Recent socio-political development in the region has reinforced the importance of ethnic dynamics, despite the region accounting for just about 4 percent of India's population. Most states, barring Assam and Meghalaya, show improved demographic and health indicators, but the situation among the tribes and scheduled caste remain a concern.

The proposed study has three objectives, with a focus on the tribal sub-populations:

- To analyze population growth in the region by administrative divisions, residence, and groups according to household head, age, sex, etc.
- To examine the differentials in current health states in the region from survey data (DLHS, NFHS, etc) based on selected characteristics (group, wealth index, illnesses, utilization of health care, maternal and child health services, BPL card holders, JSY beneficiaries, insurance coverage, etc), and
- To map the spatial variation in selected socio-demographic, economic and health indicators of the region by highlighting indicators with policy implications.

**Data and Methods:**

Census reports will be the main source of data for the study. However, other survey data will be used to supplement the existing differentials across administrative and social groups on selected socio-economic and health indicators. Population trend and differentials in healthcare indicators will be computed by state/district, residence, age groups, etc., and mapping of selected results.

**Duration of study:**

The study project is expected to be completed in about one and a half years (18 months) from July/August 2017.

**Staff and Financial requirement:**

The study will require one project/research officer (PO) for 18 months (Rs. 30,000 x 18 months = 5,40,000), and contingent amount of Rs. 60,000 (Rupees fifty thousand only) to meet any expenses related to the project (such as stationery, printer (cartridge), and for printing and binding of the report, etc.). The salary amount mentioned may be subject to revision in 2017.

Total amount required: **Rs. 600,000/-** (Rupees Six lac only).

**Agenda No. 37: Any other agenda with the permission of Chairman**

With the permission of Chairperson, the following point we were raised by the committee members:

i. The FWTRC proposed the following issues in AC.

a) The faculty of FWTRC should be recognized as Ph.D. guide by IIPS.

The committee member pointed out that since the FWTRC is dealing with the medical issues by and large, whereas, IIPS is dealing with population related issues. Therefore it would be difficult to recognize Ph.D. guide for the faculty members of FWTRC.

b) There was a proposal to give place on dais during the convocation ceremony to Director, FWTRC and it was discussed in the AC meeting.

As there was no consensus on the proposal between the members of the committee and some members pointing out that affiliated institutions may increase in future like other institutions and it would be difficult to give dais to all the heads of the Institutions in future.

ii. A committee was constituted by the Director consisting of Prof Bhagat, Chairman, Prof Nagrajan and Dr Bansod as members to look into the admission of Mr Anil Hiwale- a teacher fellow admitted in PhD Programme in the Institute. The committee submitted the report to the Director (see the report enclosed). Prof Bhagat presented the report before the AC. The matter was discussed in detail.

The AC members pointed out that institute has received first time Ph.D. student with teacher's fellowship and the Institute should encourage it. The members of the AC mentioned that the Assistant Registrar (Academic) has issued admission notice and Mr. Hiwale had joined Ph.D. as a teacher candidate. The AC also recommended that the delay in joining may be condoned and controversy related to the personal allegations between the candidate and Assistant Registrar be closed. The AC approved for status quo of Mr. Hiwale.

**Comment [R1]:** AR (Academic) informed that he is not the first teacher fellow; accordingly this may be corrected.

iii. Prof. Bhagat one of the Coordinators of the project 'Population Scenario in India: Long Term Prospective' suggested that as identified contributors are not submitting papers for chapters even after repeated requests, the project can be closed publishing papers received so far as working paper series. The AC approved the proposal.

iv. Prof. Sayeed Unisa, Ph. D. Coordinator informed the Committee that Ayurvedic college has sent a proposal for IIPS collaboration for Ph.D. program. The students of Ayurvedic college can undertake Ph.D. research in population related field with affiliation of IIPS. The members of AC suggested that the college management should come with detail proposal which can be discussed at the Institute and the in the next AC meeting decision can be taken.

With the permission of Chairman, the AC members also suggested the following points.

- The report/comments sent by the Ph.D. thesis by the examiner especially in case of major revision the thesis, the respective guide should be the deciding authority to revise the thesis depending upon the significance of comments.
- The examiner should be persuaded comments/remark on thesis within six months period.
- Students should submit the revised thesis within three months. However in the case of major revisions is required students should submit the thesis within one year.
- The Director can make the decision regarding major revisions discussing with the respective guide.
- The Viva-voce of research scholar should be conducted within two months after receiving the comments/remark form the examiner.
- The Faculty having educational qualification in Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) should be permitted to be Ph.D. guide if there is a provision in UGC rules.
- The faculty members should have completed the probation period for becoming a Ph.D. guide
- The research scholars should be involved in the institutional academic work such as; taking practical classes, preparation of teaching material and teaching of non-credited courses.
- Certificate can be given to the Ph.D. research scholars for their academic involvement.
- Allotment of Co-Guide can be permitted after assessing the RRC. However the Co-Guide should be recognised guide in parent institution.
- Retired faculty may be recognised as Co-Guide
- Collaboration with the IGE for Ph.D. can be made.
- All Professors and Associates Professors are automatically recognised as research guides. An Assistant Professor with a Ph.D. degree and at least two research publications in refereed journals may be recognized as a Research Guide.
- Only a full time teacher can act as a research guide. However, a Co-guide, who is recognised as a research guide in his/her parent organisation, can be allowed in inter-disciplinary areas from other institutions with the approval of Chairperson of Academic Council.
- A Research Guide who is a Professor, at any given point of time, cannot guide more than three (3) M.Phil. and eight (8) Ph.D. scholars. An Associate Professor as Research Guide can guide up to a maximum of two (2) M.Phil. and six (6) Ph.D. scholars and Assistant Professor as Research Supervisor can guide up to a maximum of one (1) M.Phil. and four (4) Ph.D. scholars. The faculty who are going to retire in another two years should not be allotted Ph.D. students.
- Any further modifications in the rules and regulations can be done following UGC Research and Recognition Committee (RRC) recommendations.

Recommendations from Research Advisory Committee and Research Advisory Board constituted by the Director.

- A Ph.D. research scholar shall appear before the Research Advisory Committee formulated at the Institute by the Director once in six months to make a presentation of the progress of his/her work for evaluation and further guidance. The committee will

submit the six-monthly progress report to Institute. For the Research Advisory Committee meetings, Guide will be the convener.

- Students with JRF and other funding will present his/her progress in front of a committee consisting of an external member from other Institution/University, Coordinator and Guide for the extension of a fellowship from JRF-SRF.
- Students with Government of India Fellowship will also present their progress in front of Research Advisory Board formulated at the Institute by the Director for the extension of a scholarship from JRF-SRF.
- Moreover, Research Advisory Board shall evaluate the progress of work of JRF as well as Government of India fellowship holders from second year onwards annually for the extension of fellowship. Students will make a presentation about the progress of research work for evaluation purpose.

The AC approved the aforesaid proposals.

The meeting was concluded with vote of thanks by the Chairman Prof. L. Ladusingh.

Sd/-

(Prof.L. Ladusingh)  
Chairman &  
Member-Secretary