

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
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M.Phil. and Ph.D. Rules

The International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), formerly known as Demographic Training and Research Centre (DTRC), was established at Mumbai in July 1956 with joint collaboration of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Government of India and Sir Dorabji Tata Trust to serve as the regional institute for training and research in population studies for the countries of Asia and the Pacific region, functioning under the aegis of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. IIPS is the only institute of its kind in the world exclusively devoted to teaching and research in population and health issues.

In 1985, the institute became a Deemed to be University (u/s 3 of the UGC Act of 1956). In 2006, the institute celebrated its Golden Jubilee, to mark 50 years of glorious existence. The institute has been the hub of population and health related teaching and research in India. IIPS plays a vital role for planning and development of the country by generating valuable health and development indicators at the district and state levels through nationwide large-scale sample surveys at regular interval, funded by the various ministries of Government of India, the UN agencies and other development partners. By 2016, the institute has trained 3,515 students through various courses of which 2,836 were from India and 679 from 41 countries. The alumni are occupying prestigious positions in national and international research organizations, universities, development agencies and non-governmental organizations and created a brand value for the Institute.

1. Research programmes

The International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) offers the following research programmes in Population Studies and Biostatistics and Demography:

- i) M.Phil. in Population Studies / Biostatistics & Demography
- ii) Integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. in Population Studies / Biostatistics & Demography
- iii) Direct Ph.D. in Population Studies / Biostatistics & Demography

2. M.Phil. in Population Studies / Biostatistics & Demography

2.1. Eligibility: Students who have passed master's degree in Population Studies / Demography / Biostatistics & Demography from a recognized university with at least 55% of aggregate marks or equivalent grade point are eligible to apply. The upper age limit is 30 years. Marks and age are relaxable for candidates belonging to reserved categories and women as per GOI rules. Women candidates with maternal cases and persons with disability (more than 40% disability) may be allowed a relaxation of one year for M.Phil. However, no fellowship will be paid beyond the same academic year.

2.2. Procedure for admission: The admission to M.Phil. course is through a two-stage process: online entrance test and personal interview. The online entrance test is of qualifying. The syllabus of entrance test for M.Phil. includes objective type questions on English, Logical Reasoning, Statistics/Mathematics/Biostatistics, Research Methodology, Population Studies/Demography, and Epidemiology. Based on the performance in the online entrance test, shortlisted candidates will be called for a personal interview at IIPS, Mumbai. The selection for M.Phil. programme is based on weighted average of entrance test and personal interview.

2.3. Duration: The M.Phil. programme is of for a minimum duration of two consecutive semesters/one academic year.

2.4. Number of seats: A total of 50 seats are available with a Government of India fellowship of Rs. 6000/- per month for M.Phil. However, students with UGC-JRF or other similar fellowship will be considered separately.

2.5. Course work for M.Phil. programmes: The M.Phil. programme carries 30 credit spread over two semesters of which 12 credit are for course work, 16 credit for dissertation and 2 credit for viva voce. The coursework during first semester consists of courses on Advanced Research Methodology, Survey of Literature, and one optional course from the core area of Population Studies such as Fertility, Health and Mortality, Migration and Urbanization, Population and Development, and Social Welfare Policies. Students are required to prepare their dissertation in regular consultation with their guide during second semester. The course outline for each semester is given below.

2.6. First semester (M.Phil.): The classes in first semester are conducted for M.Phil. students and Integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. students. The papers during this semester are given below:

- i) M1: Advanced Research Methodology (4 credits, 60 classes)
- ii) M2: Survey of Literature: Critical review as well as presentation (4 credits, 60 classes). This course is of 60 hours duration: Classroom *Lecture 36; Preparation 10; Presentation 10; and Resubmission 4.*
- iii) M3: Optional Paper (student should choose any one) (4 credits, 60 classes)
 - A. Fertility and Reproductive Rights
 - B. Public Health and Mortality
 - C. Migration, Urbanization and Development
 - D. Population and Development
 - E. Social Welfare Policies and Development

Second semester (M.Phil.)

- iv) Dissertation – 16 credits
- v) Viva-Voce exam – 2 credits (Viva-voce is conducted at the end of the 2nd semester).

A one-unit course (4 credits) involves 60 hours of classroom lecture while a half-unit course (2 credits) is composed of 30 hours of lecture. A student is expected to take all the courses including optional courses and dissertation. The performance of a student is evaluated through a combination of assignments, written examination and comprehensive viva-voce. Syllabus is enclosed as **Annexure-I** to this document.

2.7. Attendance

- i) Minimum of 95 percent of attendance in classes is compulsory to receive full fellowship.
- ii) Minimum of 75 percent of attendance in classes is compulsory to appear in exams.

2.8. Hostel Accommodation: Double/triple seated accommodation in the hostel of the Institute will be provided to the students at the applicable rate, subject to availability.

2.9. Leave: A student can take leave for a maximum of four working days in a semester on the recommendation of Course Co-ordinator and granted by the Director.

2.10. Conditions for the award

- i) M.Phil. programme is a full time course. The student shall not accept or hold any appointment paid or otherwise or receive any emoluments, salary, stipend, etc., from any other source during the tenure of the award.

- ii) The student should also obtain prior permission of the Director in writing for appearing at any examination conducted by any other University/Institution.
- iii) The fellowship will be available from the onset of the course till the end of the course.
- iv) The fellowship may be terminated at any time if the Institute is not satisfied with the progress or conduct of the fellow.
- v) The student will have to execute a bond requiring him/her to refund the fellowship received by him/her, if the fellow discontinues before the end of the prescribed period. The condition of the bond cannot be waived or relaxed except by the Director with the consent of the Executive Council of the Institute.
- vi) If a student's performance in the first semester is not found satisfactory, or his/her conduct is found unsatisfactory on the basis of indiscipline of any act as is likely to undermine the prestige of the Institute, or endanger harmony of academic life of the Institute or is likely to violate the rules of the institute, his/her admission and fellowship will be terminated without any further notice. In case the fellowship is terminated, he/she will be required to refund the whole of the fellowship money drawn till that date provided the action against him/her has not been contemplated on the ground of unsatisfactory performance as stated above.

2.11. Payment of fees: The candidates admitted to the M.Phil. programme will have to pay the fees as per schedule of the Institute given in **Annexure-II** at the end of this document on 1st January and 1st July every year regularly. For payment of fees, a grace period of 30 days shall be given without late fee. Thereafter, 5% on all dues will be charged extra as late fee, every month.

2.12. Dissertation: A student is required to write a dissertation on some population/health or related problems under the guidance of a faculty member. The topics of the dissertation have to be submitted at the end of the first semester. The synopsis of the dissertation will be presented in formal seminar of the students and faculty members of the Institute. The content and presentation and participation in the seminar shall be subjected to assessment by a committee comprising of faculty members. After the presentation of synopsis, the students are required to submit four copies (3 hard bound and one spiral bound) of dissertation for final evaluation by a committee constituted by the Director.

2.13. Evaluation: Grades obtained in all the subjects counted for determining the overall grade for M.Phil. programme. Minimum Grade required for passing is "P (Pass)" in each unit.

2.14. Grading system: The following ten points grading system is followed in the Institute:

| Letter Grade | Numerical Value | Qualitative Level |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| O | 10 | Outstanding |
| A+ | 9 | Excellent |
| A | 8 | Very Good |
| B+ | 7 | Good |
| B | 6 | Above Average |
| C | 5 | Average |
| P | 4 | Pass |
| F | 0 | Fail |
| Ab | 0 | Absent |

- i) A student obtaining Grade F will be considered failed and will be required to reappear in the examination.
- ii) The teacher concerned will set the question paper and also evaluate the answer books as per grading pattern.
- iii) A final grade for each paper will be arrived by taking weighted average of grades given in different sections of the paper in case of questions of unequal weights. The weights can be given in proportion to the credit (i.e. number of hours) assigned for each section of the paper.
- iv) Overall Grade will be arrived on the basis of the number of credit hours and grade points for each subject.
- v) A student securing an overall average grade points (OAGP) of less than “P (Pass)”, i.e., “Grade F” will not be eligible for the award of the degree.

2.15. Written examination: Written examination will be conducted for all Courses.

2.16. Re-examination

- i) Re-examination will not be conducted during the course period.
- ii) Those students who fail or could not appear in any examination will be allowed to reappear in a paper in the next semester examinations.
- iii) Those failing in any exam of final semester will not be awarded the degree in the same academic year. They can appear in the re-examination along with first semester of the next batch.
- iv) Maximum of three attempts will be allowed including the first appearance in each paper.
- v) There will not be any down grading in re-examinations.
- vi) 50 percent of clearance of the total papers in each semester is compulsory to continue the study in next semester.

2.17. Re-evaluation of answer sheets

- i) A student can have access to his/her examination papers in the form of photo copies at a cost of Rs. 200/- per paper with prior approval of the Director.
- ii) A candidate shall apply for revaluation of his/her answer sheet on the prescribed form to the Director of the Institute within three weeks from the date of declaration of the result along with the non-refundable fee of Rs. 500/- only per paper.
- iii) No application for revaluation will be entertained unless a photocopy of the statement of marks in the examination concerned is enclosed to the application.
- iv) The result of the revaluation of a candidate’s answer-book(s) shall be binding on him/her and that he/she shall accept the revised marks as final.
- v) If a candidate, whose answer-book(s) have been reassessed, becomes eligible for any prize or any other award, the same shall be granted to him/her and the award previously

made shall be cancelled. If as a result of revaluation, a candidate becomes eligible for the provision of a condonation of deficiency, the same shall be given to him/her.

- 2.18. Evaluation of M.Phil. dissertation:** An M.Phil. dissertation will be evaluated by a committee of examiners consisting of Guide and two other faculty members.

3. Integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. in Population Studies / Biostatistics & Demography

- 3.1.** The Integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. programme shall consist 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

- 3.2. Eligibility:** Students who have passed master's degree in Population Studies / Demography / Biostatistics & Demography from a recognized university with at least 55% of aggregate marks or equivalent grade point are eligible to apply. The upper age limit is 30 years. Marks and age are relaxable for candidates belonging to reserved categories and women as per GOI rules. Women candidates with maternal cases and persons with disability (more than 40% disability) may be allowed a relaxation of one year for M.Phil. However, no fellowship will be paid beyond the same academic year.

- 3.3. Procedure for admission:** The admission to Integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. programme is through a three-stage process: online entrance test, written test (research proposal) and personal interview. The online Entrance Test is of qualifying test. The syllabus of Entrance Test for Integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. programme consists of objective type questions on English, Logical Reasoning, Statistics / Mathematics / Biostatistics, Research Methodology, Population Studies / Demography, and Epidemiology. Based on the performance in the online Entrance Test shortlisted candidates will be called for writing a research proposal and personal interview at IIPS. The selection for Integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. programme is based on weighted average of online entrance test, written test (research proposal) and personal interview.

- 3.4. Guidelines:** The following guidelines are applicable for the Integrated programme with different options and fellowships:

A. UGC-JRF and Other Fellowships (External Fellowship)

- i) All students enrolled for the Integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes shall undergo fulltime one-semester coursework for six months.
- ii) Only those students who have cleared M.Phil. coursework with A Only and above grade (equivalent of 65% and above for general students) or B Plus and above grade (equivalent of 55% and above for SC/ST/OBC/PWD students) are eligible for opting mid-stream option.
- iii) Students who have been successful in course work (A Only and above grade for general students and B-Plus and above grade for SC/ST/OBC/PWD students), but are desirous of completing M.Phil. can continue and submit the dissertation for the award of M.Phil. degree. Such students desiring to complete M.Phil. degree are required to submit a formal application.
- iv) All other students will continue M.Phil. and submit their dissertation. These students will be allowed to continue Ph.D. programme, provided they have secured B-Plus and above (equivalent 55%) of General candidate and B-Only or above (equivalent of 50% and above for SC/ST/OBC/PWD students) in M.Phil. degree. However, those external

fellowship holders after successfully completing M.Phil degree (fulfilling eligibility criteria) need to registered for Ph.D program within 15 days of declaration of M.Phil results.

B. Government of India Fellowship

- i) All those who got admission in the Integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. Programme with Government of India fellowship but subsequently passed JRF or got funding from any other sources and secured A only and above grade (equivalent of 65% and above for general students) or B Plus and above grade (equivalent of 55% and above for SC/ST/OBC/PWD students) in course work are eligible for opting mid-stream option. Such students desiring to move into the Ph.D. programme are required to submit a formal application.
- ii) The students enrolled in Integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. Programme with Government of India fellowship and not got any funding or fellowship for Ph.D. programme have to complete the M.Phil. degree and seek fresh admission for Ph.D. programme.

C. Certificate of course work

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

3.5. Duration of Integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes

- i) JRF or other Fellowship holders who are eligible for mid-stream option will complete one semester and go directly to the Ph.D. programme.
- ii) All JRF or other fellowship holders who are not eligible according to the criteria or not opted for mid-stream option will complete the M.Phil. Programme of two semester/one academic year and continue for the Ph.D. programme.
- iii) Total duration of Integrated M.Phil and Ph.D. programme shall be for a minimum of three years, including coursework and maximum of seven years.
- iv) Extension beyond six years may be considered for one more year for In-service candidates or those who have opted for part-time before three years of regular research work, including coursework/M.Phil.
- v) 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.
- vi) 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.

3.6. Number of seats: Candidates qualified for Integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. programme without external fellowship may be offered Government of India fellowship of Rs. 6,000/- per month. The total number of Government of India fellowship available for M.Phil. and Integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes together is 50 only. If students admitted with Government of India M.Phil. fellowship qualified for JRF/external fellowship, they may be considered for Ph.D.

Students with UGC-JRF, other such Fellowships (Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship, Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minorities, Babasaheb Ambedkar National Research Fellowship, ICSSR Fellowship, CSIR fellowship etc.) are encouraged to apply for Integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. programme. Foreign students with external financial support can also apply for the programme.

- 3.7. Course work for Integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes:** Students admitted to Integrated M.Phil. and Ph.D. programme are required to do the same course work in first semester along with M.Phil. students. Examination will be conducted at the end of first semester (Please refer to Para 2.5 to 2.7 above).

Research Paper: Students who secured at least B-Plus in course work and opted and eligible for mid-stream option need to submit a Research Paper based on secondary data. The registration for such eligible candidate generally will take place in the month of January/February after successful completion of Research paper.

3.8. Guide and Co-Guide for M.Phil. and Integrated M.Phil and Ph.D. programmes

- i) 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.
- ii) 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.
- iii) 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 an Assistant Professor as Research Guide 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.
- iv) Based on his/her subject interest, a student may choose his/her guide from among the teachers recognised by the Institute subject to the approval of the Director at the time of registration.

4. Direct Ph.D. in Population Studies / Biostatistics & Demography

- 4.1. Eligibility criteria:** Candidates having M.Phil. in Population Studies or Demography or Bio-Statistics & Epidemiology / Demography of a recognised university with at least B+ or 55% of aggregate marks in all subjects are eligible to apply. The upper age limit is 30 years for this programme. Marks and age are relaxable for candidates belonging to reserved categories and women as per GOI rules.

- 4.2. Procedure for admission:** The admission to direct Ph.D. programme is through a three-stage process; online entrance test, written test (research proposal) and personal interview. The online Entrance Test is of qualifying. The syllabus of Entrance Test for direct Ph.D. consists of objective type questions on English, Logical Reasoning, Statistics / Mathematics / Biostatistics, Research Methodology, Population Studies / Demography, and Epidemiology. Based on the performance in the Online Entrance Test, shortlisted candidates will be called for writing a research proposal and personal interview at IIPS. The selection for Ph.D. program is based on

weighted average of online entrance test, written test (research proposal) and personal interview.

- 4.3. Sponsored candidates:** Eligible **in-service candidates and foreign candidates** (with M.Phil. or Pre-Doctoral Coursework in Population Studies/Demography) 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.

Officials working in Government departments, research institutions, universities, medical colleges, and non-governmental organisations can also be sponsored for being considered for admission. However, the selection will be made as per selection criteria.

Eligible foreign candidates can also apply for admission provided they secure financial support from any outside agency. Processing fee will not be charged from the foreign candidates while submission of completed application forms. Also, admission test will not be conducted for the foreign candidates and admission will be offered directly if the candidates fulfil the eligibility criteria of the Institute.

4.4. Duration of the Ph.D. programme

- i) Ph.D. programme shall be for a minimum duration of two years and maximum of six years.
- ii) 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.
- iii) The women candidates and persons with disability (more than 40% disability) may be allowed a relaxation of two years for Ph.D. in the maximum duration.
- iv) The women candidates may be provided Maternity Leave/Child Care Leave once in the entire duration of 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.

- 4.5. Number of seats:** The selected Indian students will be awarded a Government of India fellowship initially for one year only and is extendable on yearly basis as per rules of the Institute. Each eligible candidate with NET qualification for lecturership only either in Population Studies or its interdisciplinary subjects will be awarded the Government of India fellowship @ Rs. 16,000/- per month for first and second year and Rs. 18,000/- per month for the third year respectively. Each fellowship carries a Contingency Grant of Rs. 10,000/- for the first two years and Rs. 20,500/- for the third year. However, the candidates without NET qualification for lecturership shall be awarded the Government of India fellowship @ Rs. 12,000/- per month for first and second year and Rs. 14,000/- per month for third year respectively with an annual contingency grant of Rs. 10,000/-.

Students with UGC-JRF, CSIR fellowship, Rajiv Gandhi or any similar fellowship and M.Phil. are encouraged to apply for direct Ph.D. programme. The number of seats for direct Ph.D. programme with Government of India fellowships depends on the vacancy at the time of admission. Moreover, number of seats with other fellowships will be decided depending upon the availability of the Guide at the time of admission.

- 4.6. Registration:** 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.

4.7. Guide and Co-Guide for Ph.D.

- i) 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.
- ii) 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 interdisciplinary areas from other institutions with the approval of Chairperson of Academic Council.
- iii) A Research Guide who is a Professor, at any given point of time, cannot guide more than eight (8) Ph.D. scholars. An Associate Professor as Research Guide can guide up to a maximum of six (6) Ph.D. scholars and an Assistant Professor as Research Guide can guide up to a maximum of four (4) Ph.D. scholars. The faculty who are going to retire in another two years should not be allotted Ph.D. students.
- iv) Based on his/her subject interest the student may choose his/her guide from among the teachers recognised by the Institute subject to the approval of the Director at the time of registration.

4.8. Procedure and requirements for degree

- i) Candidates for Ph.D. programme are normally required to be enrolled at the beginning of the academic year. However, eligible candidate with financial support from other organisations may be considered for admission to the Ph.D. programme of the Institute any time on case to case basis with the approval of the Board of Studies and Research.
- ii) All the selected candidates for Ph.D. programme without M.Phil. degree are required to undergo compulsory course work for a minimum of 6 (six) months/one semester. Selected candidates with M.Phil degree in other than Population Studies/Biostatistics and Demography are required to attend all the classes for the coursework and need not sit for the final examination.
- iii) A Ph.D. student is required to undertake an original research on a topic selected by him/her in consultation with the guide.
- iv) He/She is required to submit the Concept Note on the topic selected by him/her within six months of registration. In the Concept Note, Ph.D. scholars should submit the title of their proposed thesis along with a detailing need for the study, objectives, and methodology.
- v) A Ph.D. Committee constituted by the Director would review these proposals before according permission to pursue the study. The Committee will evaluate the Concept Note about the originality and feasibility and suggest the Advisory Committee members.
- vi) Candidate is required to present the research proposal before completing two years of registration. It will be discussed and its feasibility would be examined in a student-faculty seminar.
- vii) Ph.D. student must provide time line (chapter wise) for completing her/his thesis. Once the chapters are completed as per time line, it must be circulated to Director, Guide, Advisors for evaluation in terms of quality and content as outlined in the proposal.

5. Monitoring of Ph.D. work

- i) 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.
- ii) Students with JRF and other funding shall 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.
- iii) Students with Government of India Fellowship shall 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.
- iv) 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 shall make a presentation in front of Research Advisory Board about the progress of research work for evaluation purpose.
- v) For the award of Ph.D. degree, a student should have presented at least two papers related to the Ph.D. topic in seminars conducted anywhere outside the Institute; published at least one research paper based on the Ph.D. work; and submitted proof of submission for second paper.
- vi) Government of India Research Fellowship will normally be tenable for a period of four years. After two years of the tenure, the performance of all the Research Fellows shall be assessed by the Institute. On assessment, if it is found that the fellow lacks research potential, the fellowship may be terminated. In case of a research fellow who has shown research ability but not achieved significant progress, he/she may be given an extension for a period of one year and at the end of three years' period, his/her research work would be subjected to a further assessment and only if the report is found to be satisfactory, he/she be given further extension of one year. The fellowship could be withdrawn if the progress in research is considered unsatisfactory.
- vii) The fellowship may be terminated at any time if the Institute is not satisfied with progress or conduct of the fellow.
- viii) Ph.D. student must make herself/himself available to a committee (Guide, advisors) to review the progress every six months. In case a student fails to complete this clause, she/he will not be allowed to continue the research work. A student may be permitted to delay this in view of appropriate reasons (sickness, for example) with the approval of Director.
- ix) One month before the end of the second year of fellowship, two years' progress will be reviewed by a committee appointed by Director and further extension of fellowship will be on the recommendation of this committee.
- x) A Ph.D. candidate who has completed most of his/her research work should present synopsis of his/her work before completion of the tenure in a seminar which will be attended by both the faculty and the Ph.D. students of the Institute.

- xi) During the synopsis presentation, one Ph.D. student identified by the Ph.D. Co-ordinator, on rotation basis, will act as a rapporteur to record the comments and suggestions given by the faculty and students on the synopsis presented by the candidate.
- xii) After the presentation of the synopsis, the candidate has to submit the revised synopsis within one month from the date of receipt of the rapporteur's report by incorporating the comments and suggestions given by the faculty and students during the presentation.

6. Submission and evaluation of the Ph.D. thesis

- i) Earliest, a candidate can submit his/her thesis is only after completing two years from the date of his/her registration.
- ii) The candidate may incorporate in his thesis the contents of any work which he may have published on the subject and shall indicate it in the thesis but he shall not submit as his thesis any work for which a degree has been conferred on him by the Institute or any other University.
- iii) A Ph.D. student should submit four copies of the thesis to the Institute after incorporating the suggestions and comments received during the synopsis presentation within one month.
- iv) On submission of the thesis by the student, the Supervisor will recommend a panel of names of six experts in the area of research pertaining to the candidate's work within India and outside India. A Ph.D. committee headed by the Director will choose two experts from the panel of experts provided by the Supervisor to evaluate the Ph.D. thesis. The Supervisor will also be an independent evaluator of the thesis.
- v) A Ph.D. student should submit his/her thesis within 3 months from the date of presentation of the synopsis. If a student fails to submit the thesis within the above stipulated time on recommendation of the guide, an extension of 3 months may be allowed by the Director in genuine cases. Failing which the candidate may be given one more chance to re-present his/her synopsis.
- vi) A candidate has to submit 4 typed or printed copies of his/her Thesis containing the results of his research work duly approved by the guide. These copies will be sent to Examiners within one month of submission.
- vii) The examiner of Ph.D. thesis should be persuaded to submit comments/remarks on the thesis within six months' period.
- viii) Each examiner including the Supervisor will be submitting a detailed report on the evaluation of the Ph.D. thesis indicating whether it is an original piece of work or is a significant contribution to the study of population by way of application or otherwise of a novel presentation of the earlier works with new interpretation and critique. He has to precisely state in the report the following:
 - a) The Thesis is recommended for award of Ph.D. degree.
 - b) The Thesis is to be modified before the award of Ph.D. degree.
 - c) Thesis is rejected.
- ix) Reports of the examiners shall be sent by Assistant Registrar (Academic), to the Director for his consideration.

- x) If the reports of Examiners are unanimous, the thesis will be rejected if two of the examiners reject it or it will be revised if two of them have so recommended.
- xi) If all the three Examiners recommend the award of the degree to the candidate and the reports are unanimous, the viva-voce test of the candidate will be arranged.
- xii) If two of the three Examiners recommend the award of the degree and one examiner does not recommend award of the degree to the candidate, the thesis should be sent to another Examiner from the panel by the Director for his/her opinion. If the thesis is again rejected it will be deemed to have been rejected.
- xiii) Director, Ph.D. Coordinator and Guide will decide whether remarks are minor or major. In the case of significant changes suggested by the examiners, student may not be allowed more than one year for modification of work.
- xiv) In case, any examiner suggests modification to the Thesis, the candidate has to incorporate the suggestion in the Thesis and submit the modified Thesis to the same examiner for his final recommendation. However, if the candidate is able to clarify the points raised by the examiner satisfactorily he/she need not submit the thesis again for evaluation, in which case a certificate of the Examiner will be deemed to imply that he/she has recommended the award of the degree.
- xv) A research scholar who has received a positive report from the three 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.
- xvi) 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.
- xvii) The comments of the examiners will be made available to the candidate (in confidence i.e. without revealing the names of examiners) to incorporate his/her reply with a detailed clarification to the comments and include the same as an "ANNEXURE" within his/her thesis along with the examiners comments.
- xviii) The four hard-bound copies of the thesis should be submitted with the "ANNEXURE" incorporated at the end of the thesis, at an early date. Since the thesis has already been judged by the examiners, the present form of the thesis must be maintained, as per the rules of the Institute.
- xix) Each candidate is also required to include one paged **Abstract** with executive summary containing major objectives, hypothesis, methodology, samples, instruments/tools used, statistical techniques/designs, experimental, observation, inference and findings, within the thesis on its final submission.
- xx) One of the outside examiners will be requested to be on the viva-voce panel. The candidate will have to appear for final open Viva-Voce examination, before the Board of Viva-Voce examination comprising the Director, one of the outside evaluators and the supervisor. The right to ask questions to the candidate will, however, be restricted to the Board of Examiners.
- xxi) The Viva-voce of research scholar shall be conducted within two months after submission of the bound copies of the thesis by the candidate.

- xxii) The candidate will be declared to have qualified for the award of Ph.D. if the candidate performance is found satisfactory in viva-voce examination and committee recommends the award of the degree.
- xxiii) The Academic Council will be informed of the result of such candidates who have qualified for the award of Ph.D. degree, in its next meeting.
- xxiv) As per the UGC guidelines, each candidate is required to submit soft copy of the Ph.D. thesis in pdf format for the award of the degree.

7. General information and rules

- i) All Ph.D. students are allowed to apply for financial support for field work from external funding agency through proper channel. After receiving such funds, the concerned Ph.D. student must report to the Director through his/her guide.
- ii) All the Ph.D. students must attend compulsorily all proposals, synopsis, term paper and other presentations including guest lectures conducted by the Institute, failing which fellowship will be deducted. In addition, written explanation must be submitted to continue the registration.
- iii) All the students must sign the daily attendance register at 9.30 a.m. every day failing which fellowship will be deducted. In addition, written explanation must be submitted to continue his/her registration.
- iv) All selected candidates are required to stay in Mumbai as a full-time student for a minimum of 2 (two) years to continue his/her Ph.D. work, failing which registration shall be cancelled.
- v) The Ph.D. research scholars may be involved in the institutional academic work such as taking practical classes, preparation of teaching material and teaching of non-credited courses. Certificate may be issued to the Ph.D. research scholars for their involvement in institutional academic work.
- vi) The fellow shall not accept or hold any appointment paid or otherwise or receive any emoluments, salary, stipend etc., from any other source during the tenure of the award. The Research Fellows may be required to undertake assignments as provided by the Institute to the extent possible, e.g., assisting in tutorials and/or laboratory sessions invigilation work, etc., which would help them in future as teachers.
- vii) All selected in-service candidates without M.Phil. degree will undergo compulsory pre-Ph.D. course work of 6 (six) months.
- viii) The fellow shall present, through his/her supervisor half-yearly report on the progress of his-her work.
- ix) He/She shall before the expiry of the fellowship, present Ph.D. thesis of a standard acceptable to the Institute and supply to the Institute free of cost copy of the dissertation and the published work if any, and abstract in about 500 words of the research work done during the tenure of the fellowship.
- x) If a fellow wish to leave the fellowship before the end of the tenure, it should be done with the prior approval of the Director. He/She should also obtain prior permission of the Director in writing for appearing at any examination conducted by any University or Public Body.

- xi) One of the 3rd year Ph.D. students will act as a Rapporteur in each Ph.D. proposal/synopsis presentation on rotation to note down the discussion and recommendation. The final note should be submitted to (i) Director, (ii) Coordinator and (iii) Assistant Registrar (Academic) in separate copies. This note shall be sent to student and guide after moderation for incorporation in the thesis.

8. Termination

- i) 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. These rules are applicable for full time as well as part time Ph.D. students.
- ii) Where the thesis is not submitted within the period of 5 years from the date of registration, the period may be extended maximum by another 2 years and in no case a candidate will be allowed to carry the registration beyond 7 years. The candidate however has to give satisfactory reasons for not completing the work within 5 years, subject to the approval of the Guide and the Board.
- iii) Scholars who have been terminated cannot attempt to re-register.

9. Leave rules

- i) Personal leave for a maximum period of 30 days in a year in addition to general holidays may be taken by a fellow with the prior approval of the Director on recommendation of the Supervisor. The General holidays, however, do not include the vacation period e.g., summer, winter and Pooja vacation. The above leave may also be used for presenting papers and attending seminars.
- ii) Field leave for a maximum period of 180 days during the entire tenure of the fellowship can be considered by the Director for a scholar using exclusively primary data. Fellows may avail field leave for primary data collection in any part of India or outside the country, including for fieldwork in Mumbai city. Scholars using secondary data are NOT entitled to avail the above field leave. However, Director at his discretionary power may consider a maximum of three months leave for purpose of library reference work related to Ph.D. data in deserving cases of candidates using secondary data. Field leave cannot be availed for attending conference.
- iii) The fellows may, in special case, be allowed by the institute leave without fellowship up to one academic year during the entire tenure of the fellowship for purpose of accepting teaching assignment on a temporary basis provided the post accepted by them is in same department, or in an institution located in the city.
- iv) The fellows are granted special leave of maximum of 10 days in a year to attend conference in India or abroad with the prior approval of the Director and on the recommendation of the Supervisor concerned. Fellows availing leave for attending conferences must submit along with leave application a copy of paper being presented in the conferences. Fellows availing leave for attending conferences must submit a letter of participation from the organizers/host Institutions at the time of re-joining the Institute.

- v) The special leave for attending training programme abroad for maximum of three months during the entire tenure of the fellowship is permissible with the prior approval of the Director on the recommendation of the Supervisor concerned. However, granting of fellowship for the said purpose shall be purely based on the merit of individual case and at the discretionary power of the Director. On return they are required to submit the detailed report in writing to the Director.
- vi) In case where the above condition is not fulfilled, the fellows may be granted extra ordinary leave without fellowship, not exceeding three months during the entire period of award on the recommendations of the Supervisor concerned.
- vii) The women awardees would be eligible for maternity leave at full rates for a period not exceeding three months, once during the tenure of their award.
- viii) The period of leave without fellowship will be counted towards the tenure of the fellowship. The fellows are not eligible for Medical Leave. The fellows may avail personal leave and extra ordinary leave for medical reasons. These leave rules are framed in accordance with the UGC guidelines and hence separate medical leave is not allowed to the fellows.
- ix) Director, may under special circumstances, at his/her discretionary judgement, allow variations in the leave rules in consultation with the Supervisor and Co-ordinator.

10. Rules for utilisation of contingency grants admissible to research fellows at IIPS

- i) The contingency grant of Rs. 10,000/20,500 per annum for scholars in Population Studies may be utilized on books, journals, photo copies, hiring computer time, micro-films, typing, stationery, postage, field-work, travel, needed in connection with approved research project with approval of the concerned guide, and the Director. The expenditure on stationery and postal charges should not exceed 20% of the grant.
- ii) Contingency grant is not intended to meet expenditure on stationery items such as; pen, pencils, folders, file, cover, carbon paper, etc. and furniture items or items normally provided by the Institute or for payment of examination and other fees.
- iii) The books purchased out of the contingency grant will be entered in the accession register of the Library of the Institute and then the books will be issued to the research fellow for their personal use and same need not be returned to the Institute.
- iv) The non-consumable articles purchased out of the contingency grant will be entered in the stock register of the Store of the Institute and then the articles will be issued to the research fellow so as to ensure that on expiry/termination/relinquishment of fellowship the articles are returned to the Institute.
- v) For all expenditure out of the contingency grant, a certificate from the guide to the effect that the expenditure incurred is in furtherance of the approved research project is necessary.
- vi) Travel allowances for approved field work/travel in connection with the research work will be admissible out of the contingency grant according to rules of the Institute.
- vii) The contingency grant of the fellowship tenure may be availed in yearly instalments from the date scholar joins the programme subject to fulfilling of conditions as stated in previous paras.

- viii) The amount remaining unspent out of the first annual contingency grant can be carried forward and utilized in the second year of the award only and thereafter only the annual provisions for contingencies may be utilized with no carry forward of any unspent balance.
- ix) The bills for purchase of books/non-consumable stationery items will only be passed on production of certificate from library/stores to the effect that the items have been duly entered in the accession/stock registers.
- x) Print out charges.
- xi) Thesis photocopy (colour as well as B/W) and binding.
- xii) Registration fee, accommodation, travel to conference (related to Ph.D. thesis and in case it is not available from the conference).
- xiii) Expenses of Library visit to any other university (travel, accommodation (hostel/hotel) and local transport).
- xiv) Stationery: A4 size papers.
- xv) Computer accessories: External hard disk and pen drive.
- xvi) Repair of laptop and anti-virus.
- xvii) For primary data collection: For primary data collection in Districts other than home town, reimbursement of accommodation charges (Hostel/Lodge/Hotel) is possible, subject to obtaining prior approval of the Director in principle. However, the amount of claim is limited to actuals or Rs. 505/-, Rs. 405/-, Rs. 330/- and Rs. 225/- per day for A1, A, B1 and other cities, respectively, whichever is less.
- xviii) Hiring charges of field instruments if any such as weight machine, height tape, voice recorder, etc. for qualitative field work.
- xix) Director's prior approval should be obtained for any expenditure requiring a sum of Rs. 500/- and above.
- xx) If any student is found to have misused the grant in any manner whatsoever or submitted fake bills, his/her registration/fellowship grant shall be terminated forthwith, without any further notice.
- xxi) Director, may under special circumstances, at his/her discretionary judgement, allow variations in the contingency grant rules in consultation with the Supervisor and Co-ordinator.

11. Payment of fees: The candidates admitted to the Ph.D. programme will have to pay the fees as per schedule of the Institute given in **Annexure-III** on 1st January and 1st July every year regularly. Fee structure is same for both full-time and part-time Ph.D. students except that part-time students need not pay Computer Fee and Sports Fee.

12. Bond: The fellow will have to execute a bond requiring him/her to refund the fellowship received by him/her, if the fellowship is discontinued before the end of the prescribed period. The condition of bond cannot be waived or relaxed except by the Executive Council of the Institute.

13. **Payment of fellowship:** Payment of the fellowship amount will be made to the fellows by 10th of every month.
14. **Hostel accommodation:** Single/double/treble seated accommodation in the hostel of the Institute may be provided to research fellows, depending upon the availability of the rooms.
15. **Medical facilities:** M.Phil. and Ph.D. students of the Institute will have an access to free medical advice from the Medical Officer of the Institute.

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 fledged 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. **Schensul, S.L, J.J. Schensul 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

breastfeeding/postpartum insusceptibility from large scale-survey, Estimating infertility level from survey and census data.

4. **Review of Theories and New Perspectives:**

Overview of Socioeconomic Theories and Frameworks of Fertility: Demographic Transition (FDT), Demographic Equilibrium and Demographic Convergence; Second Demographic Transition (SDT) and Below Replacement Level Fertility (BRLF) and Lowest low fertility (LLF); Causes of below replacement level fertility in developed and developing countries – country specific case studies; social, health and economic consequences; Population ageing and low fertility linkage. Health and Development Contributions of Fertility Decline in Developing Countries.

5. **Emerging Issues Related to Fertility Research:**

Determinants of fertility and lowest low fertility in developed and developing countries: postponement of marriage and child bearing, rise in life expectancy, urbanization and densification, higher education and women employment, child care options, individualism, self-interest and feminism. Recent Trends and Patterns in Fertility in developed and developing countries; Future of fertility in the Global Context and the Indian context; Pro-natalist Policies and Prospects for Reversal of Fertility Decline; Fertility postponement and Recuperation. Second Demographic Transition (SDT) in India; Low and high Fertility Context and Demographic Risk Sharing in India.

Levels and Trends in Nuptiality: Impact of declining sex ratio at birth on marriage market, Concepts and empirical patterns relating to fertility preferences-wanted/unwanted fertility, planned and unplanned births and timing of birth; Stopping Rule Behaviour (SRB) and implications for sex ratio patterns; Changing sexual, marriage and child bearing patterns among young adults. No marriage, no child and one child hypotheses; Fertility variations in low fertility context and its ramifications.

6. **Reproductive and Health Rights:**

Reproductive rights and international consensus and convictions; Definition of Reproductive and Sexual Rights; Right to choose partner; Protection from entering into Coercive Marital Union and reproduction; Right to have children: time, space and the number; Reproductive Decisions (Free from discrimination, Coercion and violence); Right to Safe Abortion, Right to Privacy; Freedom of movement, Overlap of Human, civil and reproductive rights; Right to correct sexual and reproductive health information

Reading List (Essential)

1. **Arokiasamy P. (2009).** “Fertility Decline in India: Contribution by Women without Education, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLIV no 30: 55-64.
2. **Bongaarts, J and Potter, R. (1983).** *Fertility, Biology and Behavior: An Analysis of the Proximate Determinants*. Academic Press, New York.
3. **Bulatao, A. and J. B. Casterline (eds.) 2001,** “*Global Fertility Transition*” Supplement to Population and Development Review, Population Council, New York.
4. **Dorius (2008).** Global Demographic Convergence? A Reconsideration of Intercountry Inequality in Fertility, *Population and Development Review*, 34(3): 519-539
5. **Goldstein, J.R., T. Sobotka and A. Jasilioniene (2009).** The End of Lowest Low Fertility? *Population and Development Review*, 35 (4): 663-700.
6. **John Bryant (2007).** Theories of Fertility Decline and Evidence from Development Indicators, *Population and Development Review*, 33(1): 101-128.
7. **Preston, Samuel H., Heuveline, Patrick, and Guillot, Michel (2001).** *Demography: Measuring and Modeling Population Processes*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.
8. **Ron Lesthaege (2010).** The unfolding Story of Second Demographic Transition *Population Development Review*, 36 (2): 211-252.

9. **Siegel, Jacob S., and David A. Swanson** (eds.), (2004). *The Methods and Materials of Demography* (Second edition). San Diego: Elsevier Academic Press.
10. **United Nations** (1973). *Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, Vol. 1*, pages 96-104, UN, New York.
11. **United Nations** (1999). *Below Replacement Fertility*, Population Bulletin of the UN, Special Issue Nos. 40/41, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN, New York.
12. **Wilson, C.** (2001). On the Scale of Global Demographic Convergence 1950-2000, *Population and Development Review*, 27: 155-171.

Reading List (Suggested)

1. **Bogue, Donald J., Eduardo E. Arriaga, and Douglas L. Anderson**, eds. (publication editor George W. Rumsey) (1993) *Readings in Population Research Methodology*. Chicago: United Nations Population Fund. Volume 3: Fertility Research, (All three chapters but selected pages).
2. **Palmore, James A. and Gardner, Robert W.** (1983) *Measuring Mortality, Fertility and Natural Increase: a Self-Teaching Guide to Elementary Measures*. Honolulu: East-West Population Institute, East-West Center.
3. **Pollard, A.H., Yusuf, Farhat and Pollard, G.N.** (1990) *Demographic Techniques* (third edition). Sydney: Pergamon Press.
4. **Rowland, Donald T.** (2006), *Demographic Methods and Concepts*. New York: Oxford University Press.

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| M3-B | PUBLIC HEALTH AND MORTALITY | 60 Hours |
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Objective: The purpose of the course is to familiarize the students with public health issues and the basic measures of health and their applications. There will be a special emphasis on Indian health systems and the policies implemented over the years. Care is taken to avoid the issues already covered in the compulsory paper titled as “Morbidity, Mortality and Public Health” (both in MPS and MA/MSc courses). Practical sessions must include fieldwork such as visit to health facility and interaction with health administrators/personnel

Course outline:

1. Concepts and definitions:
Health, morbidity, disease burden, disability, prevalence and incidence, etc.
2. Sources of health data/information: Civil Registration, Sample Registration System (SRS), Census and other large scale surveys, completeness and quality of data.
3. Applications of health measures in planning, monitoring and evaluation;
CDR, IMR or ASDR for estimating immunization needs, clustering, patterning of death, etc.
Advanced methods of estimating/assessing mortality, and
Construction and applications of life tables (multiple decrement).
4. Age pattern of mortality: focus on adult mortality and morbidity/disease pattern
5. Avoidable mortality
6. Measures of health and burden of disease
Concepts of health expectancy, DALY, survivorship curve; epidemiological estimates for diseases (Years of Lost due to Disability- YLD),
Introduction and use of DISMOD – II software (WHO),
7. Culture, community and disease (anthropological epidemiology):
Traditional health providers (primitive/tribal/ancient) and practices, and
Cultural and socio-religious interpretation/meaning associated with diseases, and health-seeking behaviours,
8. Indian Health System: Structure, functioning, and organization,
Structure: Centre (MoHFW, Departments of Health, Family Welfare, AYUSH) and State
Facility: Type, structure, functioning,

Public (Civil, Military) versus Private (Trust, Society, NGO),
 Hierarchy: State (Hospital/Medical College), District Hospital, FRU/CHC, PHC, Health Sub-Centre,
 Municipal Hospital, Urban Health Post/Centre, Family Welfare Centre, Maternity Homes, Hospice/Old age Homes, Super-speciality Hospitals/ Institutions,
 Health Management Information System (HMIS): Data, mapping, surveillance mechanism
 Health insurance policies,
 Public-private partnership (PPP) in health care: Different models and experiences, and
 Decentralization of health services in India

9. Health policies and programmes:
 Critical review of major international policies and declarations (UN declarations, ICPD-1994, etc.),
 Indian health policies: NHP, NPP, other health programmes, etc., and
 Communitization of health programmes in India: NRHM (2005-12) with focus on ASHA, ANM, RKS, and role of Panchayats (PRI).

Suggested readings

1. **Das Gupta, M and M. Rani** (2004), *India's Public Health System: How well does it function at the National level*, Policy Research Working Paper No. 3447, World Bank, Washington, D.C.
2. **Government of India** (2002), *National Health Policy*, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.
3. **Government of India** (2005), *National Rural Health Mission – Framework for Implementation 2005-2012*, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.
4. **Mathers, CD, T. Vos, AD Lopez, J. Salomon, and M. Ezzati** (eds) (2001). *National Burden of Disease Studies: A Practical Guide*, Global Program on Evidence for Health Policy. Geneva: World Health Organization.
5. **Mills, A, JP Vaughan, DL Smith and I Tabibzadeh** (eds.) (1993). *Health System Decentralization: Concepts, issues and country experience*, WHO, Geneva.
6. **Murray, CJL, and AD Lopez** (Eds: 1996). *The Global Burden of Disease: A Comprehensive Assessment of Mortality and Disability from Diseases, Injuries and Risk Factors in 1990 and Projected to 2020*. Global Burden of Disease and Injury Series, Vol. 1. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
7. **Peter, D.H., AS Yazbeck, RR Sharma, GNV Ramana, LH Pritchett and A Wagstaff** (2000). *Better Health System for India's Poor: Findings, analysis and options*, World Bank, Washington, D.C.
8. **VHAI** (1997). *Report of the Independent Commission on Health in India*, VHAI, New Delhi.
9. **World Bank** (2003). *World Development Report: Making services work for poor people*, Oxford University Press, Washington, D.C.
10. **World Health Organization** (2000). *World Health Report 2000. Health systems: Improving Performance*. Geneva, World Health Organization.

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| M3-C | MIGRATION, URBANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT | 60 Hours |
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Objective: The rationale of this course is to advance the understanding on the issues on migration and urbanisation already studied by students at the MA/M.Sc / MPS programmes. The course would equip students the recent theoretical and empirical developments in the field of migration and urbanisation. The methods of the measurement of migration and urban processes would be emphasized along with advancing an understanding of related indicators. At the end of the course, students would be able to critically examine the policy and programmes related to migration and urban policies. This course is broadly organised under two heads namely dealing with migration and urbanisation.

1. MIGRATION

A. Process of Migration:

1. Changing perspectives on migration in the context of globalization;
2. Demographic diversity and Migration: applications of Lee's theory, Zipf's gravity model, Stouffer's opportunities and intervening opportunities model, Roger's model of migration;
3. Demographic transition and mobility transition- the contribution of Zelinsky;
4. Wolpert decision making model of migration; New economics of migration and probability models of migration;
5. Mobility field theory to explain the decision making process and its application.

B. Consequences of migration:

1. Applications and modifications in Todaro's model of wage differentials in the context of inequalities in development in developed and developing countries;
2. Effects of migration on fertility and family Planning;
3. Effect of migration on mortality and health;
4. Migration, development, displacement and social conflict;
5. Migration, return migration and remittances;
6. Women and migration- a changing perspectives focusing on labour migration and trafficking.

C. International Migration:

1. A critical appraisal of theories of international migration;
2. Emigration from India: Patterns, Magnitude, Composition, Diasporas and Remittances;
3. Immigrants in India: Changing patterns, and profiles including refugee migration;
4. Globalization and Migration: Some pressing contradictions.

2. URBANIZATION

A. Theoretical and Conceptual Issues (10 lectures)

1. Historical evolution of urbanisation; Contribution of Castells, David Harvey and Kingsley Davis. Urbanism as a way of life (Louis Wirth);
2. Relationship between urbanisation and development- Agricultural development and urbanisation; urbanisation and industrialisation linkages;
3. Urbanisation and social change;
4. Urbanisation as a demographic process;
5. Defining urban- a cross-country comparison; urban and rural relationship; Urban hierarchy; Definitions of slum and slum demography;

B. Pattern of Urbanisation (5 lectures)

1. World pattern of urbanisation; Pattern of urbanisation in India;
2. Components of urban growth; Mega cities and urbanisation;
3. Pre-colonial, Colonial and post-colonial phases of urbanisation.
4. Modern and post-modern cities and their problems;

C. Urbanisation, Health and Environment (5 lectures)

1. Urbanisation, land use change and housing market;
2. Urban environment- air pollution; water pollution; solid waste management;
3. Urbanisation, slums and quality of life
4. Urbanisation and health; health care delivery in urban areas
5. Urban disasters- mitigation and coping strategies

D. Urban policy, Urban Planning and Programmes (5 lectures)

1. Urban policy and programmes in five-years plans
2. Jawaharal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission
3. Urban reforms and urban governance
4. Urban planning and city development strategies

Readings List

1. **Clark, David** (1996). *Urban World/Global City*, Routledge, London.
2. **Cohen, Robin** (1996). *Theories of Migration*, Edward Elga, Cheltenham.
3. **Harvey, David** (1973). *Social Justice and City*, Edward Arnold and The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.
4. **Khadaria, B.** (2010). *India Migration Report 2009: Past, Present and Future Outlook*, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi
5. **Louis Wirth** (1938). Urbanism as a Way of Life, *The American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 44, No. 1, (Jul., 1938), pp. 1-24.
6. **McGee, T.G.** (1971). *Urbanisation Process in the Third World*, Bell, London
7. **Manuel Castells** (1977). *The Urban Question*, MIT Press, Cambridge.
8. **Oberai, A.S. and Singh, H.K.M.** (1983) *Causes and Consequences of Internal Migration: A Study in the Indian Punjab*, Oxford University Press Delhi.
9. **Samuel, J.** (1995). *Life cycle and Female Migration: A Study of Pattern and Causes*, B R Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
10. **Soja, Edward** (2000). *Postmetropolis: Critical Studies of Cities and Regions*, Basil Blackwell, Oxford.
11. **Steven Vertovec** (2010). *Migration: Critical Concepts in Social Sciences*, Vol.1, Routledge, Abingdon.
12. **United Nations** (2010). *World Urbanisation Prospects: The 2009 Revision*, Population Division, United Nations, New York.

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| M3-D | POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT | 60 Hours |
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Objective: The objective of this course is provide detailed understanding of the theories and issues, poverty, inequality and regional development, micro-finance, and on food and nutritional security. The course also lays emphasis on sustainable development, innovations for sustainable development, developmental policies and programmes with special reference to India and on the global perspective of development and environmental policies.

I. Review of Concepts, Theories and Issues

1. Review of Concepts and Development Measures
2. Theories with Emphasis on Growth Model Theories
3. Contemporary issues related to population and development – Demographic Dividend, Economics of Ageing, Economics of Health care, Social and Health issues.

II. Poverty, Inequality and Regional Development

1. Concept and Measurement of poverty, Strengths and limitations of Different Approaches, Multi-dimensional Assessment of Poverty
2. Measures of Inequality – Strengths and Limitations, Issues Related to Inequality and Equity; Social Economic and Health Inequalities.
3. Concepts and issues related to Social Exclusion
4. Regional development: Regional structure of underdevelopment in colonial and present India, regional disparities in developmental indices, Regional development Theories and (Spatial

Organization, Polarized development, development from below), regional planning in India, regional social movements in India.

5. Micro Finance: Terms and Concepts of Microfinance. Microfinance as a Tool for Development. Evolution and character of Microfinance in India, Some Innovative and Creative Microfinance Models, Role of subsidies in microfinance, Case studies from Andhra Pradesh Microfinance Experiment, Role of Self Help Groups (SHG), Bangladesh Grameen Experiment, Financial Expansion.
6. Food and Nutritional Security – defining food security and hunger, evidence based assessment of food security and hunger, trends and prospects in nutritional security.

III. Population and Sustainable Development

1. Conceptual and Theoretical issues of Sustainable development: Importance of Studying Sustainable development; Meaning, Concepts and Definitions, context and issues; Inter-linkages between ecology and development; Conventional perspectives on development; Critics of Conventional Development perspectives; Critiques of sustainable development perspectives; Biophysical limits to growth: Malthus, Ricardo, Ehrlich-Commoner model, K Boulding, Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen and H Daly models. Modern Environmental principles and philosophies- gaia, eco-feminism, deep ecology, gender and environment, eco-feminism, Marxian views and Gandhian views.
2. Population, Society and Sustainable Development: Population and resources; ‘Population stabilization’ to ‘Population balance’; Population and food; Migration, population change and rural environment; Population, environment and development in Urban settings; Development and urban ecology; Slums, Urban Poverty and Rehabilitation. Resettlement and rehabilitation of people: Its problems and concerns; Indigenous population and traditional methods of environmental sustainability; Common property resources and rural poor in India. Environmental conflicts and movements in India. Vulnerability of Indigenous population; Population, poverty and vulnerability; Case Studies – Sacred forests, Anti-Eucalyptus movement, Narmada and Vedanta (Orissa) Projects.
3. Population, Quality of Life and environment Linkages: Quality of life: definition and measurement; environmental health hazards, Causes and Effects of Pollution; Different types of pollution, Case studies on pollution; Global environmental pollution.
4. Innovations for Sustainable Development: Why making policy on environment is difficult, Case studies based on experiences from developed and developing countries; How the concept of sustainability has influenced the policy, programme practice in development sectors., World summits- issues and challenges, Issues related to natural resources management; Emerging new institutions of environmental protection; Capacity Building, Technology Transfer for Sustainable Development; Creating and managing emission related norms; Some success models of efficient environmental management – CNG, Smokeless Choolah, and other successful green models.

IV. Developmental Policies and Programmes:

1. Developmental policies and programmes with special reference to India, policies related to environment.
2. Global Perspective of Development and environmental policies

Reading List

1. **Alkire, S. and Santosh** (2010). *Acute Multidimensional Poverty: A New index for developing countries*, Oxford Poverty & Human Development initiative (OPHI) Working paper 38, Oxford Department of International Development, University of Oxford.
2. **Alkire, S.** (2007). *The Missing Dimensions of Poverty Data: Introduction to the Special Issue*, Oxford Development Studies, 35 (4), 347-359.
3. **Atkinson, AB and Bourguignon F.** *Introduction to Handbook of Income Distribution*.
4. **Beatriz Armendáriz and Jonathan Morduch** (2005). *The Economics of Microfinance*, The MIT press.
5. **Bryant H Richard** (1996). *Physical Geography Made Simple*, Rupa C Publication.
6. **Bourguignon, F and Chakravarty SR.** (2003). The Measurement of Multidimensional Poverty, *Journal of Economic Inequality*, 1(1), 25-49.
7. **Bründtland, GH (ed.)** (1987). *Our Common Future: The World Commission on Environment and Development*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
8. **Burchart, T Grand, JL and Piachaud, D** (2002). *Understanding Social Exclusion*. Oxford University Press, London.
9. **Chakravorty, S.** (2005). The History and Geography of Regional Development Theory: A Futile Search for a Paradigm; in N. Banerjee and S. Marjit (eds.) *Development, Displacement and Disparity*. Orient Longman, New Delhi: pp. 29-52.
10. **Datt, R.** (2008). *Growth, Poverty and Equity: Story of India's Economic Development*. Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi.
11. **Deaton, A.** (2003). Health, inequality, and economic development. *Journal of Economic Literature* 41: 113–58.
12. **Gordon, D et. al.** (2000). Poverty and Social Exclusion in Britain, *Joseph Rowntree Foundation*, The Homestead, New York.
13. **Goudie Andrew** (1994). *The nature of the Environment*, Blackwell Publishers.
14. **Hussain Ahmed** (2000). *Principles of Environmental Economics*, Routledge.
15. **Karmakar K.G.** (2008). *Microfinance in India*, SAGE.
16. **Lafferty W. (ed.)** 2004. *Governance for Sustainable Development. The Challenge of Adapting form of Functions*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, (chapter 1 and 11).
17. **McNicol, Goefferey** (2005). *Population and Sustainability*. Working paper No.205. New York, Population Council.
18. **O'Neill et al.** (2004). Population, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change. Essay in book: Lutz W. et al. (editors). 2004. *The End of Population Growth in the 21st Century* London: Earthscan Our Common Future, *Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development*
19. **Rangarajan M.** (2007). *Environmental Issues in India*, Pearson Langman.
20. **Sen, A.K.** (2000). Social exclusion: Concept, Application and Scrutiny, *Social Development Papers No. 1*, Asian Development Bank, Malina, Phillipines.
21. **Sen A.** (1997). *On Economic Inequality*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
22. **Shiva Vandana** (1988). *Staying Alive: Women, ecology and Development*, ZED Books.
23. **Stern O.** (2006). *The Economics of Climate Change*, Cambridge.
24. **Susan Johnson, Ben Rogaly** (1999). *Microfinance and poverty reduction*, OXFAM.
25. **UNDP** (2010). *Human Development Report 2010*, Palgrave Macmillan, New York.
26. **UN.** (2001). *Population, Environment and Development: A concise report*.
27. **University Grant Commission** (2005). *Text Book of Environmental Studies*. Universities Press
28. **Wagstaff A, Paci P, Van Doorslaer E.** (1991). On the measurement of inequalities in health. *Social Science & Medicine* 33: 545–57.
29. **Yunus Md.** (2007). *Banker to the Poor: Micro-Lending and the Battle Against World Poverty*, Public Affairs, New York.

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| M3-E | SOCIAL WELFARE POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENT | 60 Hours |
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Objective: The purpose of the course is to familiarize the students with the basic issues related to development and social welfare policies implemented over the years. The course will encourage the students to undertake research pertaining to health systems, policies, and social and welfare aspects. Care has been taken not include the aspects which are already covered under the compulsory paper on “population polices and programmes”. Apart from class room lectures, assignments, case studies, lab exercises and debates are part of this paper. The class room discussions, readings, writing assignments and exams are designed to encourage the students to develop tools for understanding social welfare measures and policies which are closely linked with developmental issues in Indian context.

Outline of the course:

1. Introduction: Defining social policy, need for social policies, overview of social and welfare policies, evolution of social and welfare policies
2. Social polices linked with development and population: Rights approach,
3. Gender and development: Theoretical issues and recent developments, gender dimensions of policy making, social construction of gender, ‘engendering’ development
4. Welfare policies and measures in India at different sectors:
 - A. Health
 - B. Education
 - C. Food and nutrition
 - D. Water and Sanitation
 - E. Housing
 - F. Youth
 - G. Women and children
 - H. Aged
 - I. Social security
5. India’s Health Systems: structure, functioning, and facilities
6. Health policies and programmes:
 - A. Critical review of major Indian/international declarations, ICPD-1994, NPP-2000, NHP-2002, recent health programmes, success stories, etc)
 - B. Communitization of health programmes in India: NRHM (2005-12) with focus on ASHA, RKS, ANM, citizen’s charter, etc.
 - C. Decentralization of Health Services: Panchayats, Village health plan, VHSC, Indian experience.
7. Evaluation of Social polices: Macro level and micro level, coverage and quality, beneficiary assessment.

Reading List:

1. **World Health Organization** (2000). *World Health Report 2000. Health systems: Improving Performance*. Geneva, World Health Organization. Also available on the worldwide web at www.who.int/whr.
2. **Bründtland, G.H.** (1987). *Our Common Future: The World Commission on Environment and Development*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
3. **Davis, Kingsley and Mikhail S. Bernstam** (eds.) (1991), *Resources, Environment, and Population: Present Knowledge, Future Options*. New York: Oxford University Press.

4. **Dawson, P. J, and R. Piffin**, (1998). Is there a long run relationship between Population growth and living standards? The case of India, *Journal of Development Studies*, 34. 149-156
5. **Holdren, J. P., and P. R. Ehrlich** (1974). Human population and the global environment. *Am. Sci.* 62: 282-292.
6. **Kem, R., Parto, S. and Gibson, R.B.** (2005). Governance for Sustainable Development: Moving from theory to practice, *The International Journal of Sustainable Development*, 8(1/2), 12-30.
7. **McNicoll, Goefferey** (2005). *Population and Sustainability*. Working paper No.205. New York, Population Council.
8. **Preston, Samuel H.** (1994). *Population and Environment: From Rio to Cairo*. Liège: International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP).
9. **Simon, Julian L.** (1996). *Population Matters: People, Resources, Environment, and Immigration*. Transaction Publishers: New Brunswick, NJ.
10. **UNFPA** (2009). *State of World Population- 2009: Facing a changing world: Women, Population and Climate*, UNFPA, New York.
11. **Sabatier, Paul** (2007). *Theory of the policy Issues*, West View Press, Colorado.
12. **Dreze, Jean and Amartya Sen** (1996). *Indian Development: Select Regional Perspectives*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
13. **Baldock, J, N. Manning and S. Vickerstaff** (2007). *Social Policy*, Oxford University Press, New York.
14. **Government of India** (2008). *Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-2012: Social Sector*, Planning Commission, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

ANNEXURE-II

Schedule of Fees for M.Phil.

| Description | Ph.D. | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Indian Students (Rs.) | Foreign Students (US \$) |
| A: Non Refundable | | |
| Admission Fee | 500 | 200 |
| Tuition Fee (Per Year) | 9000 | 7000 |
| Computer Fee (Per Year) | 2500 | -- |
| Examination Fee (Per Sem) | 500 | -- |
| Re-examination Fee (Per Paper) | 500 | -- |
| Re-evaluation Fee (Per Paper) | 500 | -- |
| Thesis Submission Fee | 1000 | 50 |
| Thesis re-submission Fee | 1000 | -- |
| Provisional Certificate Fee | 100 | -- |
| Degree Certificate Fee | 200 | -- |
| Library Fee (Per Year) | 800 | -- |
| Medical Examination Fee | 200 | -- |
| Sport/Cultural Fee (Per Year) | 1000 | -- |
| Duplicate Certificate Fee | 800 | -- |
| Migration Certificate Fee | 100 | -- |
| Transcript Fee (For Two Sets) | 500 | 50 |
| Duplicate I-card Fee | 100 | -- |
| Hostel Accommodation Charges (Per Month) | 400 | 300 |
| Refundable Deposits | | |
| Library | 2000 | 100 |
| Dining Hall | 4000 | -- |
| B: Processing Fee (Non-Refundable) | 100 | -- |
| Convocation Charges | 500 | 50 |

@ 50% Concession on Tuition Fees to students from SAARC Countries

ANNEXURE-III

Schedule of Fees for Ph.D.

| Description | Ph.D. | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Indian Students (Rs.) | Foreign Students (US \$) |
| A: Non Refundable | | |
| Admission Fee | 1000 | 200 |
| Tuition Fee (Per Year) | 15000 | 8000 |
| Computer Fee (Per Year) | 3000 | -- |
| Examination Fee (Per Sem) | -- | -- |
| Re-examination Fee (Per Paper) | -- | -- |
| Re-evaluation Fee (Per Paper) | -- | -- |
| Thesis Submission Fee | 5000 | 50 |
| Thesis re-submission Fee | 3000 | -- |
| Provisional Certificate Fee | 100 | -- |
| Degree Certificate Fee | 200 | -- |
| Library Fee (Per Year) | 1000 | -- |
| Medical Examination Fee | 200 | -- |
| Sport/Cultural Fee (Per Year) | 1000 | -- |
| Duplicate Certificate Fee | 800 | -- |
| Migration Certificate Fee | 100 | -- |
| Transcript Fee (For Two Sets) | 500 | 50 |
| Duplicate I-card Fee | 100 | -- |
| Hostel Accommodation Charges (Per Month) | 1000 | 300 |
| Refundable Deposits | | |
| Library | 3500 | 100 |
| Dining Hall | 2000 | -- |
| B: Processing Fee (Non-Refundable) | 500 | -- |
| Convocation Charges | 500 | 50 |

Note: @ 50% Concession on Tuition Fees to students from SAARC Countries. Fee structure is same for both full-time and part-time Ph.D. students except that part-time students need not pay Computer Fee and Sports Fee.
