



# IIPSAA

*E-Newsletter*

**Vol: 2**

**Issue: 2**

**December 2014**



**IIPSAA Fraternity -Take Pride - Demographers Matter!**



## Content

<i>From Editors Desk</i>	1
<i>Messages and Invited commentary</i>	2-4
<i>IIPSAA Workshop on Gender-Development-Environment</i>	5-7
<i>Role of IIPSAA in the International Seminar on Migration, Care Economy and Development</i>	8-9
<i>Students' corner:</i>	
<i>1st Film festival at IIPS</i>	10-13
<i>Workshop and conferences</i>	13
<i>Interaction with a Demographer</i>	14-17
<i>IIPSAA progress and Membership list</i>	17-19



Design by : Kansom Dinachandra

### From the Editor's desk

New Year greetings!

Educating girls can make wonders. Malala, the youngest Nobel Prize recipient, mentions in one of her books that she used to think that Talib will come and kill her; so what should she do then if a Talib stands in front of her with a machine gun? She imagined that she will tell him (Talib) how important education is- “I even want education for your children as well. That's what I want to tell you.., Now do what you want.” As a reflection of utter cruelty, Taliban gunmen stormed a school in Peshawar, killing 141 people, mostly children, in an atrocity that may have been unleashed partly as revenge for Malala's 2014 Nobel Peace Prize. What a cowardly behavior of a group of cruel paranoid men! Our generation can break free of many medieval shackles if we educate girls as well as boys in the true sense of term. Literacy leads to education, education leads to understanding and understanding helps to enrich wisdom. Educating to respect people, irrespective of any ascribed or attained background is a big deal. Neither Cab driver will stop harassing girls nor do girls stop suffering from inferiority status until and unless we-the parents, teachers and well wishers impart education to boys and girls, men and women on a broader base.

Coming to IIPSAA, it has made wonderful strides by demonstrating its strong unity in organizing research workshops on Gender- Development, honouring Prof. Zachariah in one of the International Conferences, conducting its first general body meeting in Mumbai and starting its Delhi Chapter. Current volume incorporates views of young and old demographers on a series of pertinent issues, a workshop brief, students' vibration at IIPS and many more activities.

Thanks for being with us.

(Aparajita C.)



## Messages to the Editor

Dear Aparajita

I appreciate the IIPSAA newsletter particularly Professor Zachariah's interview. The first convocation of IIPS was held in TISS and the convocation address by Professor JBS Haldane was on animal demography. Interesting!

Excellent publication with good photography. Congratulation!

With best wishes

**R.B.Bhagat**

Professor and Head, Department of Migration and Urban Studies

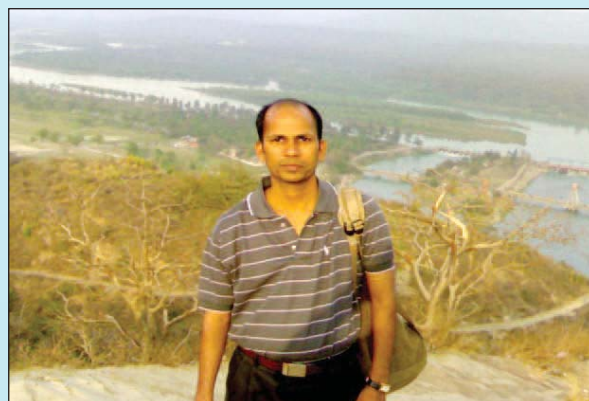
International Institute for Population Sciences,

Dated 1 July, 2014

## Message from the General Secretary, IIPSAA

I am very proud to say that I am an alumnus of IIPS and have been associated with the organization (IIPSAA) since 2005 though I joined the institute as a student in 1992. It was late Prof. P. N. Mari Bhat, director of IIPS (2005-2007) who assigned me the responsibility of compiling the list of alumni since its inception (1956) and communicating with them on the occasion of celebration of the golden jubilee of IIPS in 2006. It was the beginning of a long and arduous journey during which period IIPSAA was conceptualized. As you all know it was formally registered as an organization in December, 2011. During the last three years, the organization has grown from strength to strength; it has achieved many things and crossed many mile stones. The total members of IIPSAA are 207. We have created a corpus fund of about rupees 10 lakh. IIPSAA e-newsletter is being published regularly highlighting the activities of the association and this is the fourth issue of the newsletter. We have also received funds from external agencies like UNFPA for conducting workshops for young demographers in various themes. We have also conducted many more workshops without any external sponsorship during the last three years. These are some of the activities which have been accomplished during this short span of 3 years. Many more activities have already been scheduled and are in the pipeline. One of the most important goals of IIPSAA is the drive to increase its membership both at

the international as well as national level. IIPS has paid so much to all of us. What we are today is due to the academic and research training which we received in this institute. Now is the time to pay back to the alma mater and build a lasting relationship with it. The first step in beginning this process is to become a life member of IIPSAA by filling up the registration form and paying rupees 5000. We earn so much and spend so much, even sometimes we waste. But I appeal to all of you to pay rupees 5000 only for a noble cause by becoming the life member of IIPSAA. Becoming a member of this association offers many tangible and intangible benefits. IIPSAA will work as bridge between the *alma mater* and the alumni. More importantly, it keeps your heart string attached to your *alma mater*. Let all of us first become a member of this organization and give our best effort to grow and nurture this organization so that it reaches newer heights of success and glory.



K. C. Das, General Secretary- IIPSAA

## Invited Commentary

Need for Indian demographic research for national development: Less explored Areas, Converging Individual to Community Well-being.

*Arni S.R. Srinivasa Rao<sup>1</sup>*

Appropriate policy oriented research on number of population issues in a country is always an asset for national developmental planning and program implementation in that country. Policy oriented research if supported by research on population policy implementation strategies then that will lead to optimum utilization of human capital and sustainable harmonious society. India stands in the world as the largest democratic country, second largest country in terms of the population size and for the size the labour force and seventh largest country in-terms of the geographical area. Indian history suggests that it had glorious and prosperous past in-terms of population well being and well developed civilization. Current status of the country at global level indicates that it is struggling in several population prosperity measures despite improvement in gross national economic measures during last two decades. Since the twentieth century, there has been a well-documented research on basic demographic indicators and vital statistics in India and in continuation to these, it is the time to invest on scientifically well-designed demographic research studies which focus on individual and social-economic well-being, family demography, cultural demography such that it can assist the country for a comprehensive and inclusive development. Given a differential demographic and socio-cultural-economic status of the country, a unified population policy across all the states and regions could be irrelevant as well as hard to implement. On the other hand, too much diversified planning and implementation approaches across the country is also not practical. Dynamic boost in overall perspectives of population research in the country has to be re-established that can address and handle several silently burning issues like swiftly aging Indian population, poor sex ratios, increasing urbanization, shift in village level population dynamics, environment, emerging disease

burdens such as cancer, diabetes, hyper-tension, etc. Urban and village level welfare planning is key for building social-demographic and prosperity statistics at national level. IIPS, its alumni, and demographic researchers in the country can take a lead in this direction. Major source of functioning of IIPS projects is through federal government funds. IIPS combined with IIPSAA, proactively need to step-in as a think-tank on emerging population issues in the country. Demographers also need to involve with political & administrative process of population policy formations that are compatible with the national interests. Traditional population research in the country is in very good shape, but the demographic leadership in the country is missing to take up effectively the newest and emerging population problems faced by the country. Leadership is also needed in fostering collaborations between demographers and scientists in other disciplines to address several emerging population issues in the country. We need the leadership who constantly supply energy that motivates the dedicated demographers (both junior and senior) and participate themselves also in the basic research to the planning of the country. Greater responsibilities prevail on population societies in the country to lead the demographic community and to coordinate demographic research activities.

Face of the research conducted by Indian demographers over the last two decades has been changing with increasing engagement with data from public health, environment, and medical statistics. There have been new trends in understanding the impact of migration & urbanization on the disease spread. Other notable areas of demographic research in the country over the last two decades have been in aging, large population surveys and population-environment. There are increasing evidences of usage of high-intensive computing and modeling techniques in population research.

In continuation of the recent trends in demographic research in the country, I have listed some of the less explored and emerging areas of demographic research

in India (to be conducted independently and in collaborating with non-demographers) that could be important for national planning:

- Family demography across the states
- Parenting, quality of time spent with children, and child negligence and consequences on society
- Interface between aging and economy across the states
- Substance consumption by adolescents
- Increase in use of banned drugs and impact on and by the society
- Crime rates: causes and consequences across the states
- Declining effects of fertility on population sustainability across the states
- Stable or stationary population growth: Realistic possibilities and consequences
- Urban planning and population disease burden
- Food consumption changes in the country and emerging chronic diseases
- Infertility rates. In-vitro fertilization: significance and growth
- Case studies on association between family level population prosperity and community level population prosperity.
- Consequences and implications of low fertility states for short-term and for long-term
- National debate on optimum Indian population size by state-wise to sustain the national and regional population prosperity

We need scientifically well-designed studies that obtain quantified and substantial impact of preceding issues on overall population prosperity in the country. Designs and definitions for each of the topic above mentioned are out of the scope of present commentary.

The national developmental agenda in demography need to be firmly re-established in strengthening demographic education in the Institutes and universities in the country. Re-strengthening of demographic research Institutions, demographic bodies need to be done in the country with a serious overall effort and not merely by providing funds through annual budgets. Network between official demographers and statisticians who sit in various government, non-government agencies and academic demographers need to be professionally strengthened to sustain professional dialogue. There is a greater scope for IIPS and IIPSAA to play leadership roles in setting-up regional demographic forums and state level population consultancies to meet the country's need. Demography is in demand.

<sup>1</sup> *Author's recent work which is cited as fundamental theorem in stationary populations or Rao-Carey's Theorem in stationary populations (2013) and new concepts provided by the author for the stability of the populations (2014) have attracted significant science media in the US and Europe. The work on mathematical modeling of epidemics, which the author led while he was at Oxford University during (2005-2007) was selected by the Mathematical Institute in Oxford University as one of the only five works during the previous ten year span (2004-2014) for the impact of research outside the academia and this was mentioned in a report submitted to RAE, UK. He sat in several committees in the academia and in the government, in addition to the contributions to the national planning in health related issues.*



## **IIPSAA Workshop on Gender–Development-Environment : (11 to 14 August, 2014)**

In recent years, a number of development experts have attempted to analyze the linkages between gender and environment, as well as to identify how men and women play distinct roles in protecting of environment or get affected by environmental damages. However, most studies and publications on these issues have not drawn a clear distinction between the interaction of the natural environment and diverse social groupings, urban and rural populations etc. As such, this thought piece aims at generating a meaningful and substantive discussion on the interplay between gender and the environment within the framework of sustainable development.

Gender inequalities in power continue to be a persistent and integral feature of the modern world - whether markets and macroeconomic flows; states, political parties and social movements; or the intimate sphere of family, household and community. The lectures touched upon gender equality and equity, concepts and issues related to gender, gender and development in context of India. However, the broad discussions are on: Gender Roles, Gender Justice, Gender and Development, Gender and Environment.

A short summary of the workshop organised by the International Institute for Population Sciences Alumni Association (IIPSAA) from 11<sup>th</sup> August – 14<sup>th</sup> August 2014 is given below.

The workshop was funded by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) & supported by the Population – Environment – Human Settlement Project (POP – ENVIS) of Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). The workshop was held in the International Institute for population sciences (IIPS), Mumbai. Forty seven participants from IIPS and Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) registered in the workshop.

The main objectives of the workshop were to build capacity among young researchers on gender and development and to provide comprehensive knowledge on gender issues related to development and environment. The target audience for the

workshop was research scholars, young researchers' academicians who are interested on gender and development.

The lectures touched upon gender equality and equity, concepts and issues related to gender and development; gender Justice in context of India. The workshop was inaugurated on 11<sup>th</sup> August 2014 at 2.00 PM with lighting up the lamp by acting Director and Senior Professors, IIPS; Dr. D. K. Mangal, UNFPA, and IIPSAA President gave the inaugural address. Eminent personalities from various background and organizations were invited to deliver their talk. A brief of the discourse is given below:

Dr. Anuja Gulati; UNFPA, is a well-known personality who worked on gender issues. She discussed on “*Gender and Reproductive health*”. Dr. Gulati threw light on the very crucial effects of gender and sex, and the differentiation between the two was very insightful and thought provoking. She illuminated the IIPS fraternity on how patriarchy affects women folk as a whole in different dimensions. She also highlighted the various problems encountered by women in their different walks of life especially reproductive health which is so influenced by the elements of patriarchal hegemony, societal ignorance and neglect on the part of policy makers.

Dr. T. K. Roy; is a renowned demographer, Ex. Director of IIPS. He worked extensively on areas of fertility, sex ratio, abortion, family planning, sampling etc. He delivered lecture on “*Sex ratio in India*”. His discussion highlighted the world scenario of sex ratio, child sex ratio, Indian situation of sex ratio and the future of sex ratio at birth in India.

Dr. Ilina Sen; of Tata Institute of Social Sciences, is an internationally known feminist scholar. She gave talk on “*Engendering Development*” and “*Lessons from Indigenous women*”. Her talk revolved around historical perspective of women's work and empowerment issues, economic modernization in India and marginalized women's work in rural India. She cited case studies of Chhattisgarh tribal belt, women's contribution in economy and environment. She threw light on crucial pathways of development,

some historical decisions that brought modernization in Indian agriculture, the diversity of tribal society, their closeness with and care for environment, the decision making process for policy formulation and many other important issues which were thought provoking.

Dr.P.Bindhulakshmi; of Tata Institute of Social Sciences talked on “Gender State, and mobility: the case of Migrant women domestic workers”. She discussed migration of India in general and International labour migration in Middle East, in particular. Her talk elaborated the process of illegal migration, the modalities, the existing rules and regulation, the way of living in the Middle East, the economic aspects, remittances etc.

Dr. Subhadra Mandalika; of University of Mumbai, is a nutritionist and an expert in food behaviour, health sciences etc. She gave a talk on “Risk of lifestyle diseases – the gender specific issues”. Her interesting talk revolved around human immunology, disease pattern, food and major diseases. Also we had good discussion on varying issues related to her informative discourse on food and nutrition.

Dr. Srijit Mishra; from Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai discussed on “Rawls justice – Is it relevant from a Gender perspective” and

“A critical appraisal of the Gender development Index”. In his first lecture he delivered with the famous theory of Rawls on social justice. Rawls, who was a political philosopher developed principles of justice to govern a modern social order. Dr Mishra explained the significance of that theory with examples. In the discussion participants were asked to think themselves as a member in the Rawlsian utopian society and make choices on the basis of the aforesaid principles (under the veil of ignorance). After the interaction session it emerged that the most of choices are made on the principles of equality, fair choices, rightfulness and benefit of the least advantaged. He further added that beyond Rawls there are theories like impartial observer, Gandhiji's Talisman and also more recent critique of Rawls by Amartya Sen in the idea of Justice (2009). In his second lecture, he elaborated issues related to calculating gender index with special emphasis on Gender Development Index. He wonderfully pinpointed the problems of current index and methods of modifying that index. It was a great learning experience of the participants.

The valedictory session on 14th August was addressed by IIPS director Prof. F. Ram. We are thankful to UNFPA for giving us the financial and technical support for organizing the workshop.

**Photos**



**Inaugural Session**  
IIPSAA members and UNFPA Representatives



**Dr. Anuja Gulati**  
Lecture on Reproductive Health

**Lecture Sessions**



**Dr. Iina Sen**  
Lecture on Gender and Engendering Development



Dr. Bindhulakshmi : Lecture on Gender, State and Mobility: The case of migrant women domestic workers



Dr. Subhadra Mandalika : Lecture on Risk of Life Style Diseases – The gender specific issues



Dr. Srijit Mishra: Lecture on Critical appraisal of GDI and Rawls justice



Valedictory Function



Group Photograph of Participants and faculty in Gender-Development and Environment workshop



## **Role of IIPSAA in the International Seminar on Migration, Care Economy and Development**

(In honour of Professor K C Zachariah)

September 17-19, 2014

This seminar was organised in honour of Professor K C Zachariah, a doyen of migration studies, who with his long and dedicated research on migration has motivated many scholars both in India and abroad to take up migration research, on his 90th birth day, with an aim of discussing all its dimensions with greater precision. The seminar held on September 17-19, 2014 at the Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram and was jointly organised by the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai and the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.

IIPSA Alumni Association(IIPSAA) was one of the partners of this conference and contributed a token amount of rupees 25,000 towards organizing the conference. Prof. P. Arokiasamy(president), Prof. D.P. Singh(vice president) and K. C. Das(General Secretary) of IIPSAA executive committee especially flew in to Thiruvananthapuram to felicitate Prof. Zachariah on his 90<sup>th</sup> birth day as well as to participate in the conference. The felicitation ceremony was held on 17.09.2014 during 10.00 am to 11.30 am. Students, colleagues and friends of Dr. Zachariah from different parts of the world had gathered together to wish him on his 90<sup>th</sup> birthday. The general secretary of IIPSAA gave a brief background of the association and the contribution of Dr. Zacharia to the subject of demography and for the growth of the institute when he joined the institute(DTRC) in 1956 as a demographer. IIPSAA honoured Dr Zacharia with a shawl which was presented by Prof. D. P. Singh, vice president of the association. K. C. Das, general secretary of the association presented Dr. Zachariaha a special IIPSAA memento. Prof. P. Arokiasamy, president of the association read the citation and presented the same to Dr. Zachariah. IIPSAA also had opened an exhibition stall in the CDS premises during the conference period in order to apprise the conference participants about the various activities of the association as well as to mobilise membership

drive. A meeting of the IIPSAA members was held in the evening at 5.00 pm in order to discuss the various activities and pressing issues of the association as well as to get the feedback and suggestions of the members about the future direction and the way ahead.

### **Citation Presented by IIPS Alumni Association (IIPSAA): Dr. Kunniparampil Curian Zachariah**

Presented by IIPS Alumni Association (IIPSAA), Mumbai at the International Seminar on Migration, Care Economy and Development

Dr. Kunniparampil Curian Zachariah born on 17 September 1924 at Niranam in Pathanamthitta district of Kerala is a doyen of Indian demography and pioneer of migration studies in India. He obtained B.Sc. degree in Physics in 1946 and M.Sc. degree in Statistics in 1948 from Kerala University (then Travancore University) and Ph.D. degree in Demography from the University of Pennsylvania, USA in 1962. He was one of the earliest batch students as well as university teacher in the subject of statistics. Dr. Zachariah had a brilliant academic record and excelled in sports and athletics. He accomplished an internationally acclaimed professional career.

Dr. Zachariah began his academic career joining as a faculty in the department of statistics of the University of Guwahati in 1949 and moving on to the University of Patna in 1951. He was the first entrant as a faculty of the formerly Demographic Training and Research Centre (DTRC), presently the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai. He served the institute since its very inception in 1956 as a demographer as well as deputy director of DTRC for one decade (1956-1966). Among his entire professional career, Dr. Zachariah cherishes his tenure at IIPS and his lively interaction with students from UNESCAP region. Many of his students now occupy prominent positions in international organizations and universities. He was a recipient of Population Council Fellowship during 1960-62.

Dr. Zachariah made outstanding contributions in the field of technical demography and migration studies including migration in Greater Bombay. As an early entrant at IIPS, he is credited with the development of

curriculum in the subject area of technical demography which was later adopted by other United Nations demographic centres established in Cairo, Egypt and Accra, Ghana. His erudition in academic work moved him to international career as an UN expert at the UN demographic training centre in Cairo, Egypt. Later, he joined the World Bank as the first demographer in 1971. He is one of such rare UN professionals who returned to India after retiring from long and successful international career.

Following his retirement from World Bank in 1991, he joined the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Trivandrum as an honorary fellow. At CDS, as they say life begins at retirement, he began yet another more productive academic career. Since he turned 75, he has published more than 7 books, 14 working papers and numerous papers in national and international journals.

Dr. Zachariah's seminal work on the estimation of internal migration and international migration is well recognized. He initiated several pioneering studies in the area of internal and international migration in India and the demography of Kerala. The technical manuals on Migration that he developed have become standard reference material for migration researchers worldwide.

The IIPS Alumni Association (IIPSAA) is proud of his pioneering contribution to the field of demography and migration studies in India and we are privileged to offer our felicitations to Dr. Zachariah, one of the most distinguished alumni of IIPS on the occasion of his 90<sup>th</sup> birthday. We wish him active and healthy life ahead and productive research endeavour until we come to celebrate his centenary birthday.



Prof. K.C. Zacharia felicitated by IIPSAA



Prof. K.C. Zacharia and IIPSAA Stall in CDS, Thiruvananthapuram

*1st IIPS Film Festival 2014*

IIPS is one of the major social science research and training institutes in India. The focus and efforts paid by the students, staff and faculty here towards demographic research is immense. Of course an important aspect of policy formulation is work of researchers in and from this institute.

Apart from the course work we had nothing much to do polish or pamper our creativity. There was a vacuum which nobody dared to discuss but circles within the campus did mull over it once in a while. In one of such discussions we stumbled across the idea to create a space for such disclosures within the student fraternity at least. The decreasing attention span of people due to the rising distance from books and closer they all got to the fast sharing experience call knowledge/information, was the major worry for each of us.

The routine in IIPS did not accommodate anything new. Compliance of a few made many complacent. Meanwhile, remaining few of us complied to nothing which became a routine or monotony. However, every year a new batch did enter the campus, as part of the routine. Our batch had some kind of a 'misfit' image, at least to an extent. Not because we were incompetent, but we were biased towards learning, more as an experience and less as a course. Apart from that, the concern we had was that very few of the people who thought like this bothered to express it as it is.

We gradually agreed to understand that films/movies screening could fulfill this criteria to create such space/opportunity/platform, whatever one would like to call it. In July when we had planned a Labour Day program on August 1st, due to a pressure cooker blast one of the head-cooks injured his foot severely and was hospitalized for about 3 months. The moment we finalized that its movies that could help us break the ice, we knew the focus or theme of the screening has to be the labour.

In the routine of IIPS, various religious festivals are conveniently accommodated. However no space was available to have a reality-check type of arguments

within the students. So to routinize the the movie screening, we decided to call it the IIPS Film Festival. We approached the Cultural Secretary and General Secretary, who we very happy to see something new and different. The idea was then presented to the faculty member who is the co-coordinator of the cultural activities. He was overwhelmed and agreed to support, however permissions and protocols stood as hindrance before we could start the advertising and promotions. After hush hush something that delayed the written permission, 4 days before the festival we were ready to stick the posters and create an event on facebook.

The hush hushes something phase was a hectic one but we were happy to be tired. It was all about selecting the movies and following-up on the permission bit once in a while. Considering the amazing sense of similarities, differences and repetition about the life of labour as human being we had chosen the movies. In the 21st century context, movie had to be a short one which consistent engagement of the viewer. From the IIPS context, the movie had to connect with the campus' monotony and routine.

I do not disagree with routines a long as they are not a bunch of formalities of a defunct system which has to be decommissioned. Anyways, the movie selection procedure exposed us to the differences we had among us a team. The aligning process within the group did impact the event tremendously.

The movies we selected were Modern Times, Count on us, HerStories, Albert Pinto ko gussa kyon aata hain and Baran. The movies were scheduled for the screening in the aforementioned order. Modern Times describe the struggles of a human being to earn livelihood. It smoothly conveys various grave matters on a sarcastic note. Count on us is a documentary is about the labour and exploitative bosses of Maruti Suzuki's Manesar plant. HerStories is another documentary which shares the experience of 3 female mill-workers from Mumbai about the troubles and efforts workers went through as the mills were shut. Albert Pinto ko gussa kyon aata hain is a movie which not only revolves around the hopes of the



فیلم Festival at SMCS

*Friends... Keep it up!*



working-class about being upgraded to the affluent class but also the hopelessness with which they function in various spheres of life. Baran is an Iranian movie about the labour force of Iran and the treatment of Afghani migrant labourers. All the movies were less than 120 minutes long.

The event was planned for 4 days and everyday a session for 2 to 2.5 hrs (5:30pm to 7:30-8:00 pm) of session was planned. The space constraint mentioned previously expanded to its literal sense too. The convocation hall was available but we managed to acquire permission for a plush classroom equipped with all the necessary amenities for movie screening. It could accommodate seats for 100-120 people.

Everyday was a learning experience for us. The first day started with a classroom filled with about 80 people. Following the usual protocol couple of faculty members to spoke to inaugurate the event. by the time they spoke about 10-15 people left for home. We understood the fact that, its important we should have set expectations about the timing and confirmed it with

the people who were scheduled to speak. To summarize about what they spoke; movies are not important, focus on work & research, balance with recreational activities if possible, permission for the event is an exceptional grace, discipline and decorum has to be maintained and it will be the last of its kind if they is any trouble or disorder caused during the event. The dire need for an open conversation with the faculty during the event planning was sensed then. Moreover, because the event was first of its kind, everybody lacked clarity on how to act and react at each phase The movie, started pretty late, but it was the brilliance of Charlie Chaplin which engaged the crowd and about 60 people attended the discussion session which was attended by one of the faculties from SMCS - TISS.

The second day's movies were both documentaries. Count On us and Her Stories were movies about the various reasons for which workers suffer, be it exploitative Maruti Suzuki plant as in the former or the mills of Mumbai which shut in the 1980s as in the

latter. About 60 people watched the movies and 50 of them attended the discussions too. Two of the directors of the movie Herstories explained couple of technical aspects of the movie. The discussion was deviated to a practical angle when one of the staff members questioned the relevance of such movies in the IIPS scenario. Various students responded to accept that IIPS has the potential to facilitate research and formulate policies which could work on building the labour force to contribute to larger good of the society without compromising the labour rights and human dignity. The contract-based hiring of work force deprives workers of many of their rights and institute can conveniently ward off responsibilities and their accountability.

Albert Pinto ko gussa kyon aata hain (What makes Albert Pinto angry?) was screened on the third day. This movie showcased the perspectives of various characters linked to each other varied from worker and strikes point of view. The crowd remained more or less the same as Day 2. The protagonist of the movie goes through a transition throughout the movie. His stand about strikes initially was that a good worker will not opt for an option like strike. Gradually with the circumstances changing, he understands and accept that strikes is the only way the labour can try to safeguard his/her rights as a human being. One of the students mentioned that each us can identify with the protagonist's anger, however we choose to or not to express it as per our convenience and convictions. Another student elaborated the concept of good labour being inherent in IIPS when it comes to the parameters

which would frame one to be a 'good' student. Its only with the adherence and obedience without questioning or reasoning whatever is going around one can become a good student. The trade unions leading the strike was one of the integral portions of the movie, to which an anecdote was shared, about how union leaders over the years have 'progressed' from walking to the union meetings to riding their car to the union meetings while the workers are still in the same phase as before.

Baran was the movie we screened the last. It continuously moves around the labourers in Iran who are Afghani migrants. During the discussion one of the students mentioned how migrants are inhumanly treated by the natives. They kept from enjoying many of their rights as human beings just because they are not natives. The point crystallized to the understanding that many labour rights violate human rights. The movie also carries with it the Sufism's version of love without expectation and treating one another with divinity. Like Albert Pinto, Lateef - the protagonist goes through various phases in the movie. Initially Lateef is happy with the routine and is very content, without realizing the difficulties of his colleagues. With changes in circumstances, he gains experience and understands things around him closely/clearly. If the comfort zone allows one the privilege of complacence, its the discomfort which can drive one to change and progress. The color psychology used by the director was also appreciated. However, it is very critical for one to be careful about typecasting colors. Typecasting may work out a generalized approach to colors, however it also limits



Photo courtesy:

*Nikhil and Mangesh*

the bandwidth of emotions/thoughts/feelings that could be expressed with the same color.

As conceived we did create the space for discussion and arguments in IIPS. However, through out the organizing of the event, my hypocrisy and flaws mocked at me. Due to the time constraints many of the non-teaching staff who wanted to attend the event could not attend it. Due to their conscious choices, many of the teaching staff did not attend the event even after being invited. Due to the organizing team's carelessness few of teaching staff could not be invited. The theme was labour and from the workers' perspective, we have only contributed towards increasing their daily workload, be it the security personnel who had to wait after shift for the event for locking the room or the technical support by the staff for arranging the microphones, projector & screen and speakers or the mess-boys who had to get tea to the venue.

With hopefulness, I wish learning from this experience helps each of us to improve from the mistakes and improvise on the aspects that worked out well.

*Compiled by Nidhin Cherian*

## Workshops and Conferences

### ICSSR Workshop

Research Methodology in Social Sciences

(February 04<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>st</sup>, 2015)

Organized by:

Department of Geography, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (UP)-221005

Sponsored by:

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi-110067

National Seminar on

### “Population, Health and Inclusive Development in India”

Dates: 25 - 27 February, 2015

Venue: Ahmedabad Management Association,  
Ahmedabad, Gujarat

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS / PAPERS

International Institute for Population Sciences,  
Mumbai

In collaboration with IIPH , Gandhinagar

### Capacity building programme for women managers in higher education inspire, Lead and Change

15-20 March 2015 at TISS, Mumbai

### International Conference for Arts, Social Work and Education

Conference

20th to 21st April 2015

Bangkok, Thailand

Website:

<http://www.caartoronto.org/content/international-conference-arts-social-work-and-education-bangkok-thailand>

Deadline for abstracts/proposals: 5th April 2015

### Workshop by PHFI

Operations Research in Public Health (Last date of registration: Mar 9, 2015)

Mar 23 - 26, 2015



**Student Celebrates  
(Left) Christmas  
&  
Birthday (Right)**



## Interaction with a Demographer

We got a chance to talk to an eminent demographer who has a professional experience of over 47 years in Canada, USA, India and Bangladesh. Dr. Ravi Verma, a senior Population Analyst, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada was very friendly to chat with our IIPSA members in one of the academic affairs in India. His academic interest include applied demography, in particular reference to population estimation and projections of population for Canadian population, aboriginal peoples and visible minorities population, estimates of internal migration from administrative data files and other data sources, Socio-economic analysis of immigrant population, evaluation and adjustment of demographic events, estimates of fertility and mortality from the incomplete data sources, estimates and projections of households, demographic and statistical models, fertility and maternal and child health in developing countries. Since 1964, he has been working.

### The excerpts of the conversation

This is my 60<sup>th</sup> year in job. From 1964 to 1974, I worked in India and after, I migrated to Canada for higher studies and for work. Since then I have been in Canada. I married in the year 1965. I have a very happy family. We have three children (2 sons and 1 daughter) and we got seven grandchildren. All our children are settled in USA. However, we always keep our link with India. Every vacation I visit India to meet my relatives and friends. Through visits I keep my relationships with relatives and friends.

### Contemporaries at DTRC Mumbai

Narayan Das, Rama Rao, Balasubramanyam, Prof. T K Roy, Prof. Hari Srivastava, Prof. Saxena etc. were my contemporaries at DTRC. In certificate course I was the silver medalist. We enjoyed the stay and studies at DTRC. We were always engaged. After classes we used to go to library. Mr. Abraham was librarian at that time. I never did the amount of work which I did when I was a student of DTRC. We had lots of fun. Once we organized 'Qawwali' in the campus. In Saturdays and Sundays we used to go to Chembur for shopping and having dinner outside. We always

enjoyed life at DTRC. Fellowship at that time was Rs. 250. After deducting 150 for room rent and mess bill we left with Rs. 100 only. It was sufficient at that time. We used to go outside. Chembur was not as crowded it is today.

### How important or relevant is the subject demography in the current global and Indian contexts?

Demography is a social science, which covers teaching and research on population and determinants of population change (fertility, mortality and migration). There may be various socio-economic, cultural, political, psychological and environmental factors affecting population change. Thus, it is an inter-disciplinary subject. It requires learning and acquiring knowledge in all these subjects. Demographers collect, compile and analyze population, socio-economic data and develop indicators of human development such as expectation of life at birth, infant mortality rate, other measures of mortality and fertility and migration etc. They also play a vital role in making interpretation of data for the general public as well as policy makers. They are trained to develop post-censal/ inter-censal population estimates and making long/short-term population projections based on good as well as defective and limited data for a variety of geographic areas. Therefore, it is a very vital subject for monitoring indicators of human development in the different countries. Demographers have been involved in evaluating and monitoring the progress of the Millennium Development Goals that are to be achieved by 2015. In the future also they are expected to play a greater role. For example, a panel of 22 eminent demographers from developing and developed countries who are the members of IUSSP had a meeting in Paris on 9-10 October, 2014 to discuss how demographers, and demographic skills, could contribute to a data revolution project of the United Nations. They have endorsed and recommended that demographers can play an important role in data revolution of the United Nation for developing indicators of sustainable development goals (SDG) beyond 2015. They are capable of

ensuring that the SDGs are measurable, valued and useful. Also, they could go to insights into broader dimensions of the data revolution from demographic perspectives. In particular, like others, they have also observed that demographers from India and other developing countries should play a greater role in improving the quality of vital statistics and census data in terms of timeliness and completeness. I believe that in India, they should also consider evaluating the quality of other data sources such as National Sample Survey data, NFHS, DLHS and Annual Health survey data. This data will be primarily useful to develop SDG indicators. The other important recommendation from the panel of IUSSP eminent demographers is to the fact that each nation should conduct a baseline survey on indicators of SDG in 2015. The NFHS IV, DLHS IV and expanding Annual Health Survey in all states and union territories in India should be conducted in this regard. The data will also be helpful to monitor the progress of human development in the future.

Based on these forthcoming tasks, it appears that there will be a great demand for trained demographers. More students need to be trained to learn demographic methods and theory. However, Demography teaching, as a separate discipline in India, is very limited. The University of Kerala has been offering training and demographic research leading to the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. in Demography in the Department of Statistics. It is good to see that over the period of 1956-2014 the International Institute for Population studies has expanded its teaching and training programs in Population Studies from the Certificate course for nine months to Ph. D. level for 3-4 years. Elsewhere, it is usually taught as a course /special course of major disciplines of Sociology, Statistics, and political science Geography and Economics at the bachelor and master levels. Even though, students trained in these subjects also get the demographers jobs in public and private sectors, their trainings in demography are limited. The demographers, who are working in the offices of Registrar General, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and Central Statistical

Organization, Ministry of Health and Family Planning at the State government level, may require training to upgrade their skills to do better jobs. Therefore, more universities and institutes in India should be encouraged to offer teaching and training in Demography as a separate discipline, so that the future demand of more trained demographers and population scientists would be fulfilled.

### **What are the emerging issues, which require attention of demographers?**

Important issues in India are: higher maternal, infant and child mortality, unemployment, violence against women, poverty, corruption etc. However, fertility reduction and improving maternal and child health in India are still one of the important unresolved issues for government of India, demographers and social scientists. In particular, since 1952, India has been undertaking several initiatives to reduce the total fertility rate at the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman by 2017. As reported by several researchers, the fertility rates in all states and India have been declining, but the progress of change has been noted to be slow. Also, state variations in fertility reductions are very strong. However, due to consequences of social and economic development, governments' strong commitments, couples are adopting family planning methods (particularly sterilization) and showing increasing desire for small family norm etc in the country. As of 2013, I have observed that fourteen states in India have already achieved their fertility below or at the replacement level. They are: Chandigarh, Goa, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, and Tripura. Also, fertility rate among women with 10 years or more education completed is about the same level. These are partial indication of the success of the fertility reduction programme in India, concentrated in some parts of the country.

The empowered action group (EAG) states (Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh) have made



relatively very slow progress. These states represent about 42% of total population of India in 2011 where the challenges to achieve the goals of fertility are very serious, particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. There are too many obstacles in these states to achieve this goal of fertility reduction at 2.1 children per woman. These obstacles are: social inequities, slow rate of urbanization and demographic transition and other factors such as inadequate infrastructure, corruption (miss-management of funds), and failure in implementing the planned initiatives.

When would India and EAG states achieve the targets of low fertility and maternal mortality ratio? For this, I have developed two sets of projections of fertility and maternal mortality ratio reduction in India and states and the results are presented at two conferences in India (See, Verma, 2013, 2014). First, India would achieve the replacement level of fertility by 2017 /2019 under the geometric rate of change in TFR 2006-2010, and the ratio-method applied to the low projection of fertility by the UN (2011). The majority of the EAG states would have the replacement level by 2027. Similarly, based on the recent rate of change in MMR, India would meet the target of government of India at 109 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2017. In contrast, the majority of the EAG states except Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh would meet this target 5 years later. However, considering the many underlying uncertainties, the second scenario based on the ratio method applied to the medium projection of fertility for India by the UN (2011) seems to be more plausible. Under this

scenario, fertility in India would decline to 2.1 by 2032; and majority of the EAG states except Bihar and Madhya Pradesh would have the replacement rate of fertility between 2022 and 2037. Similarly, using the scenario based on the long-term rate of change in MMR, it is expected—that India and majority of the EAG states would reach the MMR at 109 by 2034. So, the problems of fertility and maternal health (measured by maternal mortality ratio) are going to be continued in India over few more decades. Similar issues are also not resolved in many developing countries. For example, under the medium scenario of fertility projection by the United Nations (2011), each nation in the world would have the total fertility rate at 1.85 children per woman by 2050. There is need to conduct more studies on evaluation and monitoring studies on the progress of some initiatives undertaken by Government of India (Right to Education (RTE), Janani Surksha Yojana (JSY), Aajeevika Scheme etc.) to reduce fertility and MMR at the district level. Thus, Demographers/Population Scientists in India should prioritize their research in these areas, and present their findings to the policy makers and planners and more importantly to the general public to achieve the goals of low fertility and better health for women and children.

### **What advice you have for the young demographers?**

Keep a high ambition in your life and work towards your goals. Nobody and no circumstances can stop you. I am the best example. I am from a rural area of Bihar and I came to Patna for studies at Patna



### **Group photo**

*Front Row (L-R): Prasika Kurlikar, Vidya Yadav, Dr. Ravi Verma, Abdul Jalil, Amit Kumar*

*Back Row (L-R): Ladumai Apollo Pao, Jaymangal Chandra, Chiman Sinha*

University. Prof. T K Roy was my classmate at Patna University. After completing my studies in Patna University I came to IIPS (the then DTRC) Mumbai to pursue certificate course in population. After completing my course in DTRC I worked for 10 years in India and went to Canada. I achieved what I wanted to achieve. If a poor boy of rural Bihar of that time can do all these it is not at all difficult to any young demographer of this time. But, for this you have to set a goal and work hard to achieve it and never give up when you encounter with obstacles. Believe that each obstacle has its solution also. But you have to be patient and hardworking. Another important thing is networking. In academics networking is very important. Whenever you go for conferences and programmes, try to make professional relationship with people. That will help the young demographers in many ways. IIPS is a well recognized institute across the globe. Make use of that advantage.

### IIPSAA Membership and Progress

List of IIPSAA Members (As on December 31, 2014)

Sr. No.	Name	Type of Membership
01.	Mr. B.K.Gulati	Life Member
02.	Dr. Arni S.R. Srinivasa Rao	Life Member
03.	Prof. Arun Kumar Sharma	Life Member
04.	Dr. K.M. Ponnappalli	Life Member
05.	Prof. Faujdar Ram	Life Member
06.	Prof. Usha Ram	Life Member
07.	Prof. P. Arokiasamy	Life Member
08.	Dr. Kailash Chandra Das	Life Member
09.	Dr. Arindam Ray	Life Member
10.	Dr. Chander Shekhar	Life Member
11.	Dr. T.V.Sekher	Life Member
12.	Dr. Manoj Alagarajan	Life Member
13.	Dr. Abhishek Singh	Life Member
14.	Dr. Aprajita Chattopadhyay	Life Member
15.	Dr. Sourabh Chakarborty	Life Member
16.	Dr. K.G. Santhya	Life Member
17.	Dr. S.K. Mohanhy	Life Member
18.	Prof. K.S. James	Life Member
19.	Mr. Sunil Sarode	Life Member
20.	Ms. Pallavi Gupta	Student Member
21.	Ms. Garima Dutta	Student Member
22.	Prof. Sayeed Unisa	Life Member
23.	Dr. Hemkothang Lhungdim	Life Member
24.	Prof. S.K. Singh	Life Member

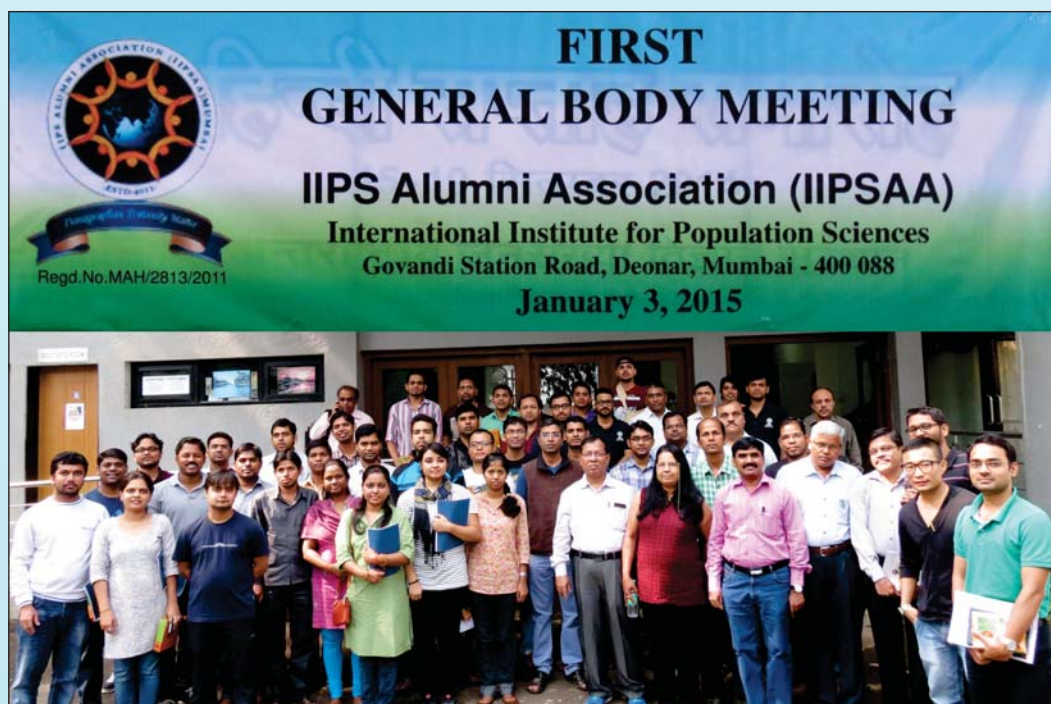
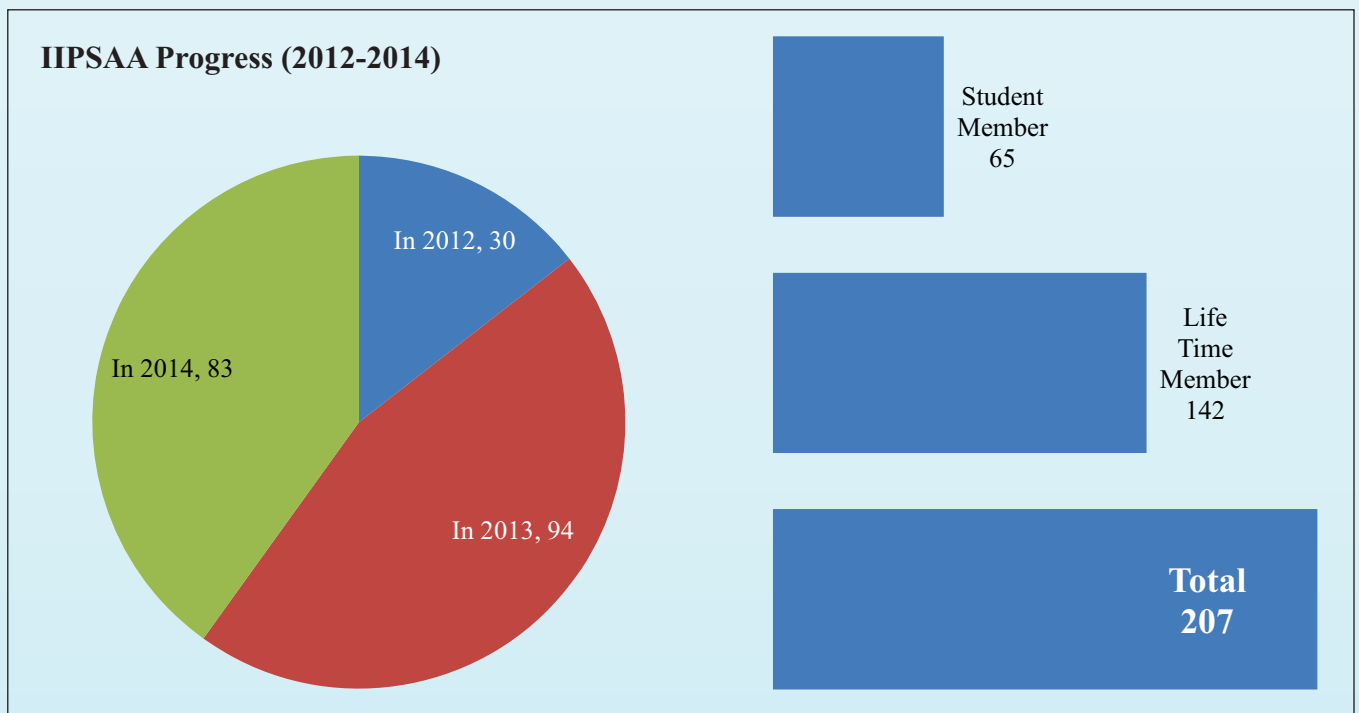
25.	Prof. Ladu Singh	Life Member
26.	Prof. B. Paswan	Life Member
27.	Prof. R. B. Bhagat	Life Member
28.	Prof. D.P. Singh	Life Member
29.	Dr. Phrangstone Khongji	Life Member
30.	Dr. Sethuramiah L. Rao	Life Member
31.	Prof. Rajiva Prasad	Life Member
32.	Mr. Jayakant Singh	Student Member
33.	Mr. Vipul Vaibhav Pandey	Life Member
34.	Mr. Shubhranshu Kr Upadhyay	Life Member
35.	Dr. Bashir Ahmad Bhat	Life Member
36.	Prof. M.Guruswamy	Life Member
37.	Prof. Dhaneswar Harichandan	Life Member
38.	Ms. Nabanita Majumder	Life Member
39.	Mr. Konsam Dinachandra	Student Member
40.	Mr. Prakash H. Fulpagare	Life Member
41.	Mr. Rakesh Kumar Singh	Student Member
42.	Mr. Raj Narayan	Life Member
43.	Ms. Sujata Verma	Life Member
44.	Dr. Grace Bahalen Mundu	Life Member
45.	Ms. Anupam Shukla	Life Member
46.	Ms. Kshipra Jain	Life Member
47.	Mr. Rajan Kumar Gupt	Life Member
48.	Ms. Ankita Siddhanta	Student Member
49.	Mr. Arunanand Murmu	Life Member
50.	Prof. T.K. Roy	Life Member
51.	Shri K.B. Gotpagar	Life Member
52.	Prof. C.P. Prakasam	Life Member
53.	Dr. Dharendra Kumar	Life Member
54.	Mr. Jetendra Gouda	Student Member
55.	Ms. Manisha Dubey	Student Member
56.	Prof. Parasuraman	Life Member
57.	Prof. Sulabha Parasuraman	Life Member
58.	Ms. Anjula Srivastava	Life Member
59.	Dr. Manasi Bawdekar	Life Member
60.	Mr. Ashwani Kumar	Student Member
61.	Mr. Ramu	Student Member
62.	Mr. Le Truong, Vietnam	Life Member
63.	Dr. Alok Kumar	Life Member
64.	Prof. Krishnamurthy Srinivasan	Life Member
65.	Prof. Subrata Lahiri	Life Member
66.	Mr. Brajesh	Student Member
67.	Prof. Sumati Kulkarni	Life Member
68.	Ms. Ranjana Kesarwani	Life Member
69.	Dr. Kamla Gupta	Life Member

70.	Ms. Kakoli Borkotoky	Life Member
71.	Mr. Ashish Kumar Gupta	Life Member
72.	Mr. Abhishek Kumar	Life Member
73.	Ms. Kiran Agrahari	Life Member
74.	Prof. Irudaya Rajan.S	Life Member
75.	Dr. Shivalingappa Sangappa H.	Life Member
76.	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Bhargawa	Life Member
77.	Ms. Shalini Ishwar Meshram	Life Member
78.	Dr. Arup Kumar Das	Life Member
79.	Dr. Vipin Saini	Life Member
80.	Dr. Nandita Saikia	Life member
81.	Dr. Shireen Jeejeebhoy	Life member
82.	Dr. K.M.Satynarayan	Life member
83.	Dr. Monika Dasgupta	Life member
84.	Ms. Ruby Jain	Life member
85.	Ms. Aparna Mukherjee	Life member
86.	Mohd. Hifz Ur Rahman	Student Member
87.	Mr. Manish Singh	Life Member
88.	Dr. Shalini Verma	Life Member
89.	Dr. Parimita Dutta	Life Member
90.	Mohd. Shannawaz	Life Member
91.	Dr. Harihar Sahoo	Life Member
92.	Mrs. Namita Sahu	Life Member
93.	Ms. Tanima Basu	Life Member
94.	Dr. Uttam Jakoji Sonkamble	Life Member
95.	Mr. Uttamacharya	Life Member
96.	Mr. Bidyadhar Dehury	Life Member
97.	Mr. Prashant Kumar Singh	Life Member
98.	Miss Mousumi Gogoi	Life Member
99.	Ms. Lucky Singh	Life Member
100.	Ms. Itismita Pradhan	Life member
101.	Mr. Anil Hiwale	Life member
102.	Mr. Naveen Kumar Roy	Life member
103.	Ms. Kaveri Madhukar Patil	Life Member
104.	Mr. Anshul Kastor	Student Member
105.	Mrs. Neeta Govind Mali	Student Member
106.	Mr. Pushpendra Kumar	Life member
107.	Mr. Mayank Prakash	Life member
108.	Ms. Soumi Mukherjee	Life member
109.	Ms. Biswabandita Chowdhury	Student Member
110.	Ms. Sarita Gunaji Pawar	Student Member
111.	Mr. Prahlad Kumar	Life member
112.	Mr. Jitendra Gupta	Student Member
113.	Ms. Ritika Mukherjee	Student Member
114.	Ms. Atreyee Sinha	Student Member
115.	Mr. Shiva Nand Chauhan	Life Member
116.	Mr. Narendra Kumar	Life Member
117.	Mr. Awdhesh Yadav	Life Member
118.	Mr. Kaushalendra Kumar	Life Member
119.	Mr. Satish Kumar Chauhan	Life Member
120.	Mr. Praveen Kailash C.	Life Member

121.	Mr. Khullak Meson Maring	Student Member
122.	Dr. Sharifa Begum	Life Member
123.	Dr. Agnihotram V. R. K.	Life Member
124.	Ms. Amrita Gupta	Life Member
125.	Mr. Arvind Santu Jadhav	Life Member
126.	Dr. B.P. Thiagarajan	Life Member
127.	Prof. G. Rama Rao	Life Member
128.	Dr. Somnath Mukherjee	Life Member
129.	Ms. Akansha Singh	Life member
130.	Miss Kirti Gaur	Life Member
131.	Dr. Murali Dhar	Life Member
132.	Dr. Archana Roy	Life Member
133.	Ms. Aishwarya	Student Member
134.	Arun Kumar Yadav	Life Member
135.	Ms. Ankita Srivastava	Student Member
136.	Mr. Raman Mishra	Student Member
137.	Ms. Chhavi Paul	Student Member
138.	Mr. Guru Vasishtha	Student Member
139.	Mr. Aman Roj Gupta	Student Member
140.	Mr. Amit Kumar	Life Member
141.	Ms. Poulomi Chowdhury	Student Member
142.	Mr. Donald Ricaldo M.	Student Member
143.	Mr. Jitendra Kumar	Student Member
144.	Mr. Radhe Shyam Mishra	Student Member
145.	Prof. R. Nagarajan	Life Member
146.	Mr. Bedanga Talukdar	Student Member
147.	Mr. Bibhishana Bhuyan	Student Member
148.	Ms. Prashika Rajendra K.	Student Member
149.	Mr. Sanyam Kapur	Student Member
150.	Ms. Tanya Shrivastava	Student Member
151.	Ms. Risha Singh	Student Member
152.	Mr. Laeek Ahemad Siddiqui	Student Member
153.	Dr. Neeta Mazumdar	Life Member
154.	Ms. Ankita Kumari	Student Member
155.	Ms. Vidya Yadav	Life Member
156.	Mr. Jaymangal Chandra	Life Member
157.	Mr. Prakash Chandra D. Meher	Student Member
158.	Ms. Mamta Rajbhar	Life Member
159.	Dr. U.S.Mishra	Life Member
160.	Dr. Mala Ramanathan	Life Member
161.	Dr. Ravi Bhushan P. Verma	Life Member
162.	Mr. Ajit Kumar Yadav	Student Member
163.	Dr. Ulimiri V. Somayajulu	Life Member
164.	Dr. K. S. Seetharam	Life Member
165.	Dr. S. Pradipkumar P.	Life Member
166.	Dr. Laxmi Kant Dwivedi	Life Member
167.	Mr. Pradeep Subhashrao S.	Student Member
168.	Mr. Jang Bahadur Prasad	Life Member
169.	Mr. Rakesh Kumar	Student Member
170.	Mr. Bal Govind Prasad	Student Member
171.	Ms. Suchandrima Chakraborty	Student Member
172.	Mr. Chhathu Kumar Sahu	Student Member
173.	Mr. Sidheswar Birua	Student Member

174.	Ms. Rajeshwari Annappa B.	Student Member
175.	Mr. Mausam Kumar Garg	Life Member
176.	Ms. Ruchita Bhalchandra S.	Student Member
177.	Mr. Kabir Pal	Life Member
178.	Mr. Hanumant Kashinatha Waghmare	Student Member
179.	Mr. Himanshu	Student Member
180.	Ms. Mithilesh Chourase	Student Member
181.	Mr. Rajaram Yadav	Student Member
182.	Ms. Amrapali Mukherjee	Life Member
183.	Mr. Abhiskek Kumar	Life Member
184.	Mr. Rahul Rajendra Koli	Student Member
185.	Mrs. Dorthy Sudatar Tayade	Student Member
186.	Dr. Vijaya Pradip Khairkar	Life Member
187.	Mr. Balasaheb Madhukar B.	Student Member
188.	Mr. Sachin Ramesh Lokhande	Student Member
189.	Mr. Ajay Gupta	Student Member

190.	Ms. Sritapa Chatterjee	Student Member
191.	Mr. Sharad Kumar Suman	Student Member
192.	Ms. Anita Pal	Student Member
193.	Mr. Kumar Chiman Sinha	Student Member
194.	Mr. Sanjit Sarkar	Student Member
195.	Mr. Ravindra Chowdhary	Life Member
196.	Dr. Dhananjay Wamanrao B.	Life Member
197.	Dr. Dipti Govil	Life Member
198.	Dr. Manas Ranjan Pradhan	Life Member
199.	Mr. Amit Sachan	Student Member
200.	Dr. Ruchi Jain	Life Member
201.	Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh	Life Member
202.	Ms. Nidhi Jain	Student Member
203.	Ms. Bharati Maurya	Student Member
204.	Dr. Bidhubhusan Mahapatra	Life Member
205.	Dr. Ravi Prakash	Life Member
206.	Dr. Radhakrishnan	Life Member
207.	Ms. Usha Radhakrishnan	Life Member



**IIPSAA Fraternity**  
**Take Pride - Demographers Matter!**

Write to us at : [alumni@iips.net](mailto:alumni@iips.net)



Cover Photography by Parimal S.