**Estimating current workforce density and forecasting the future need for physicians in India**

**Add name of program Completion Project (OMED 1416)**

**submitted to**

**University of Greenwich**

***For award of the degree of***

**MSc in Global Health Management**

**(School of Human Sciences)**

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Under the Guidance of

Dr Ritika Tiwari

Lecturer in Public Health

School of Human Sciences, FEHHS,

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**Table of Contents will be added later**

**Abstract (~350 words)**

This is usually unstructured without headings but should include 4 key areas. 1) Background, including aim/objectives to provide a brief and clear summary of the purpose of your study. 2) Methods and technical steps used to complete the research project. 3) Key results or findings from the research. 4) Conclusions. and academic significance of the results

**Acknowledgements**

As in any piece of published research work, it is important to be transparent about any inputs into the work, including any conflicts of interest and external support. This section should include academic acknowledgements (and non-academic- personal- acknowledgements if you wish). The academic acknowledgements need to state what part of the work has been carried out entirely by you, and what work has had some input from others (e.g., data collection, any help with statistical analyses etc.).

Suggested text

I would like to express my special appreciation and thanks to my research supervisor **abc**, add designation for her continued support and guidance for all these years from proposal development to the thesis writing stage in this study. I would like to thank you for encouraging my research and for allowing me to grow as a research scholar. Your advice on both research as well as on my career have been priceless. I am honored to have completed this research work under your guidance. My special words of thanks go to my colleague and mentor **xxxxxx**. This thesis would not have been possible without your strong support, guidance and co-operation. I would especially like to thank all the respondents who gave their valuable time and contribution to the thesis.

Further, my heartfelt appreciation for **xxxxx** for providing me significant inputs on public health education. I also wish to express my special gratitude for **xxxxxx**, for guiding me to conduct in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with key stakeholders. I would also like to make a special mention of my dear friend and colleague **xxxxx** for significantly facilitating the Focus Group Discussions at **aaaaaa**.

I also wish to express my special thanks to **xxxx** and **xxxx** for their continuous guidance and moral support throughout the course duration. With deep gratitude, I appreciate and acknowledge the inputs and feedback provided by **xxxxxxx**. His inputs helped me in making this document more coherent and presentable.

I am greatly indebted to my father **xxxxxx** who introduced me to the field of public health and convinced me to make a career in public health. I am thankful to my mother **xxxxx** who took great efforts for my studies since my childhood and all along.

At the end I would like to express appreciation to my better half **xxxxxxx** who has undertaken the journey of my masters with me and was always my support in the moments when there was no one to answer my queries. Finally, I cannot help but dedicate this thesis to my lovely daughter **abc**, as you provided the inspiration necessary for me to complete this process and also sacrificed immensely along the way!

**Date**: add date

**Add your name**

**List of abbreviations**

**Appendices (do you have appendices)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Appendix I |  |
| Appendix II |  |
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| Appendix XIII | Plagiarism report |

**List of Figures**

Figure 1-

Figure 2-

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Figure 4-

Figure 5-

**List of Tables**

**To be added**

**Chapter 1: Introduction (2750 words)**

This should provide the background literature to the study, together with a discussion of the specific work, published and unpublished, that motivated your own project. A final paragraph should introduce the specific aim and objectives of your research work. It is important that you can undertake a thorough review of the available literature on your chosen topic. This is the first stage of your exploration and constitutes the foundation of your project. The review has at least three purposes. It can be used to:

* Outline current theories and concepts (useful for generating topics and research questions)
* Provide results and data from previous studies (helpful in providing background to the research)
* Provide examples of successful and unsuccessful research designs, approaches, methods, techniques, and research instruments (useful to establish the gap in the literature before your study was conducted).

Suggested structure of Introduction section

* 1. Research Background (suggested 1,500 words)

Facts related to the problem to make the reader understand about the gravity/severity of the global public health problem/topic you have selected.

Include sufficient description of the background in relation to your final research project to enable the reader to contextualise your research problem/topic.

This could include an overview of all the literature (including policy papers, grey literature, books) about the global public health problem/topic including statistics.

Here you can include from which theoretical perspective you think the problem/topic could be approached according to you as a researcher.

Also you should include briefly the relationship of your problem/topic and the three countries (one low/ one middle/ one high income) countries you have chosen to study. Closing this section please make the link to the next section.

* 1. Aims, Objectives and Research Problem Statement including specific research question (s)/hypothesis (suggested 500 words).

Try to write the aims and objectives as bullet points.

(The aims should be written as 1-2 specific transformative research impacts to be generated by the completion of the project. And the objectives should be written as 3 to 4 necessary and doable actions you need to perform to complete the project.)

* 1. Rationale or Significance of this specific research project (word guide 250 words)

Why is your study (Systematic Narrative Review) important?

Why is this study (Systematic Narrative Review) significant for Global Public Health?

* 1. Ethical and GDPR Considerations (suggested 250 words)

What we are looking for here is a brief discussion of any ethical issues raised by your particular research problem/topic. What is the GDPR? Does it affect your final project?

* 1. Structure of the document (suggested 250 words)

What are the readers find in the next chapters?

**Chapter 2: Methods** (Suggested 1500 words)

This section should describe and explain the qualitative, statistical, mathematical, and/or other techniques used in achieving the objectives of the thesis. This section should give sufficient detail such that someone else could reproduce your study. The methods section or chapter is used to justify the choice of methods and to demonstrate your understanding of the limitations of the methods you have used. If you are carrying out analyses of secondary data you will need to make this clear and to give some information on when, how, and why the primary data were collected.

Step 1: Formulate your research question

Step 2: Identify eligibility criteria

Step 3: Develop your search strategy/ Identify studies

Step 4: Data extraction

Step 5: Quality assessment

Step 6: Data analysis

Step 7: Interpretation of findings

**Results** (Suggested 2000 words)

The exact way you present your data will depend upon the nature of the data. However, the following general rules apply to all studies. All essential data should be concisely described in the text. Details should be presented as Figures (e.g., histograms, scatterplots etc.) and Tables. Figures and Tables should each be titled and numbered (e.g., Fig. 1, Fig. 2 etc., Table 1, and Table 2, etc.) and should be referred to in the appropriate section in the text (e.g. [Fig. 1]). The titles should be informative and self-contained.

THEME 1 + Methodological appraisal/critique/assessment of the literature reviewed

THEME 2 + Methodological appraisal/critique/assessment of the literature reviewed

THEME 3 + Methodological appraisal/critique/assessment of the literature reviewed

THEME 4 + Methodological appraisal/critique/assessment of the literature reviewed

**Discussion** (Suggested 2000 words)

There are two aspects to a discussion: technical and academic. 1) For the technical part you should discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the techniques that you used. You should also discuss the limitations that you encountered, why you think these arose and how you tried to solve them. 2) For the academic part you should summarise the major findings of your research data, and then discuss your interpretation of these data and what you feel is their significance in the context of work that has been published in the literature. Finally, you should discuss future work that could be done to answer the unanswered questions that remain at the end of your work, and the direction in which you think this research might lead. It is important that a few realistic and concise policy/intervention recommendations be made based on your findings; these should follow directly from your results and should not be a list of unrelated ‘good ideas’. A paragraph with concluding remarks is valuable.

This is the most SIGNIFICANT part of your research. It SHOULD contain the structured analysis of your LITERATURE REVIEWED/ DATA COLLECTED and ANALYSED in a systematic and narrative way. It must be written systematically and logically, preferably using sub-headings to give guidance to the reader.

Suggested points to be covered:

* Summary of main results (1-2 paragraphs - only key findings)
* Overall completeness and applicability of evidence
* Relation of findings for policy makers/stakeholders
* Potential reasons for variation or discrepancy in the literature
* Comments on the results – your analysis
* Quality of the evidence in study design, bias, imprecision, and strengths of the review
* Implication of the findings for research Implications of the findings for practice (public health)

**Referencing**

• As you write your dissertation you should reference any sources of information, examples, and quotes.

• Referencing style should conform to academic standards and you will need to follow formal conventions.

We recommend you use the Harvard Style and you must be consistent in your reference style throughout the text (<https://www.gre.ac.uk/articles/ils/referencing>).

Mendeley includes a stored Citation Style named University of Greenwich Harvard.

• We strongly suggest you keep track of references while you are drafting your document, as it is often challenging and time-consuming to do so later. For this, we recommend you use referencing software like Mendeley or EndNote.

**Tables and figures**

• A discretionary use of statistical output, tables and figures is recommended – marks will be deducted if a judicious choice of output is not demonstrated. Output from statistical programmes must be transferred to tables or text (and not included directly).

• Tables and figures must be appropriately labelled and numbered (e.g., Fig. 1, Fig. 2 etc., Table 1, Table 2 etc.).

• Headings of tables should be placed above the table, and headings of figures should be place below the figure.

• It is good practice to restrict the number of lines in tables.

• You must refer to every figure and table that is part of the main project from the text.

• It is not always necessary to present information in tables or figures. It might suffice to summarise results in text only.

• Don’t repeat all information that you present in the figure and table in the text in words. Instead, describe what the table or figure shows in the results section.

**Appendices**

Appendices are not included in the total word count for the dissertation. Appendices are not necessarily read or marked. These should contain information that will aid the reader’s understanding of the project but are not essential to the overall project.

Examples: questionnaires used, search strings used in systematic reviews, literature quality appraisal tools used, maps of the region where the project was undertaken, diagrammatic illustrations of models, large tables, series of graphs and excerpts of interview transcripts etc.