

# POPULATION RESEARCH CENTRE (PRC) DELHI

## ANNUAL REPORT

April 2015 - March 2016



**Institute of Economic Growth**

**University of Delhi, North Campus, Delhi - 110007**

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## I. PRC FACULTY AND RESEARCH STAFF

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<b>Faculty Name</b>	<b>Current Position</b>	<b>Research Interests and Specialization</b>
Dr. Suresh Sharma	Associate Professor and Acting Head, PRC	Demography, Reproductive & Child Health and Public Health
Professor Bina Agarwal	Professor (on academic leave)	Environment and Development Political Economy of Gender Poverty and Inequality Land, Law, Livelihood and Property Rights Agriculture and Technology Change
Dr. William Joe	Assistant Professor	Health Economics and Demography
Dr. Ruby Alambusha Singh	Assistant Professor	Reproductive & Sexual Health, Maternal & Human Rights, Tribal and Gender Issues
<b>Research Staff</b>		<b>Designation</b>
Dr. Vidya Sagar Trigun		Field Investigator
Ms. Anupama George		Field Investigator
Mr. Ramashish Yadav		Research Analyst
Ms. Shailja Jatiani		Field Investigator
Ms. Jyoti Saini		Research Investigator
Ms. Manisha Bothra		Research Investigator
Mr. Niranjana Rout		Research Investigator
Ms. Chavi Jain		Research Investigator
Ms. Sangam Singh		Research Fellow
Ms. Renu Sain		Research Fellow

## II. ABBREVIATIONS

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ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CDMO	Chief District Medical Officer
CDS	Centre for Developing Societies
CHC	Community Health Centres
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DLHS	District Level Household Survey
DRC	Demographic Research Centres
HMIS	Health Management Information System
IASP	Indian Association for Study of Population
ICSSR	Indian Council of the Social Science Research
IEG	Institute of Economic Growth
IES	Indian Economic Service
IHEPA	Indian Health Economics and Policy Association
ISEC	Institute for Social and Economic Change
IUSSP	International Union for Scientific Study of Population
JNU	Jawaharlal Nehru University
JMI	Jamia Millia Islamia
JPHE	Journal of Public Health and Epidemiology
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MCTS	Mother and Child Tracking System
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIS	Management Information System
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
NCR	National Capital Region
NCT	National Capital Territory
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NIHFW	National Institute of Health and Family Welfare
NHM	National Health Mission
PHC	Primary Health Centres
PRC	Population Research Centre
RGNIYD	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development
RoP	Report of Proceeding
SHQs	State Head Quarters

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### **III. POPULATION RESEARCH CENTRE (IEG): BRIEF HISTORY AND HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT**

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## **POPULATION RESEARCH CENTRE INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, DELHI**

### **Brief History**

The Population Research Centre (PRC) at the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), one of the earliest of its kind in the country, was set up by the Government of India in 1957 on the recommendation of a Research Advisory Committee (RAC) constituted earlier by the Planning Commission. The RAC was headed by Professor VKRV Rao, a highly respected economist, institution builder and one of the key figures in designing India's national income statistics. Two other centres were also established around the same time in Calcutta and Trivandrum. Originally all these Centres were known as Demographic Research Centre. They became Population Research Centres to enlarge the scope of their work and bring population, instead of only demographics, into their ambit.

An overriding objective for the Government and the Planning Commission while setting up these centres was to examine high population growth as an important *demographic deterrent* to the country's planned growth. The terms of reference of these centres had therefore been to promote investigations on high fertility and mortality rates and their major socio-economic correlates. The financial allocation to the PRCs was made from the Family Welfare (earlier Family Planning) Programme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and was included as part of plan budget.

Over the years, the PRC (IEG) has produced a wide variety of literature covering multiple aspects of population and health in the country. Some of the more recent work produced by the PRC faculty covers an array of cross-cutting themes, including fertility-mortality

differentials by different social groups, private spending on health and consumption catastrophe, reproductive and child health, programme evaluation, morbidity, demographic ageing in India and South Asia, functional disabilities, migration, urbanisation, political economy of gender, etc. Clearly, these studies not only comply with the mandated roles of the PRC/DRC, they also bear considerable significance at the policy level. In addition, Delhi PRC (along with its sister institutions) was also involved in most of the large scale surveys conducted by the Health Ministry over the past decades including the three rounds of National Family Health Survey and District Level Health Survey.

### **Highlights of Past Year's Works**

During the past twelve months, i.e. April 2015 to March 2016, PRC faculty has initiated several interesting studies, published papers, delivered lectures to Indian Economic Service (IES) officers/probationers, supervised doctoral research, participated in national and international conferences, organised seminars and workshops and also attended other professional meetings. In addition to its assigned responsibility of monitoring and performance evaluation of NHM's Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) in different states and districts, the faculty worked on a variety of issues with merits drawn on policy considerations. Some studies conducted by the faculty during this period have already been published as a book namely "Demographic Challenges in India" by Athena Academic, John Street, London (United Kingdom) and working papers on "Strategies for Safe Motherhood in Tamil Nadu : A Note", "Impact of Antenatal Check-ups on Institutional Deliveries in Delhi", "Maternal and Child Healthcare : An Analysis of Out-of-pocket Expenditure under the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram" and "Utilization and Impact of Referral Transport System on Institutional Deliveries in Delhi". Most of these studies, as already mentioned, conform closely to the issues considered significant in the National Population Policy or other such important national and international documents. Apart from the studies regularly sponsored by the MoHFW, PRC faculty has also been engaged in research projects sponsored by major national and international agencies including Planning Commission, Indian Council of the Social Science Research (ICSSR) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The studies assigned by the MoHFW to PRC (IEG) during the preceding 12 months were largely focused on rapid assessments of the NHM's Programme Implementation Plans in multiple districts of selected states including Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, and Sikkim. Under its flagship NHM programme, the MoHFW (Government of India) has introduced Health Management Information System (HMIS). Recently, the PRC faculty was also engaged in working on a series of reports sent to the MoHFW on the HMIS.

Faculty members conduct a range of studies on their own without any support from donor organizations. Some of them are already at various stages of publication as papers in refereed journals or books. Some PRC research is based on field-based surveys and some others are on secondary data analyses. The details of these studies are reported in the sections to follow and organized as below:

- Studies sponsored by the MoHFW
- Studies sponsored by other donor agencies
- Self-initiated studies

The abstracts of these studies have also been given to provide objectives, a brief methodology, data sources, major findings and policy implications. Whether the study is completed or in progress is also mentioned.

The PRC faculty covered the following thematic areas in their studies.

- Studies assigned by the MoHFW to evaluate NRHM (PIP monitoring) and HMIS-related programmes
- Mortality studies
- Reproductive and child health
- Demographic ageing and health
- Population and development linkages
- Migration, labour market vulnerability and health outcomes

In addition, PRC (Delhi) also organized one day National Seminar on “Demographic Challenges in India: Current Scenario and Future Direction” on the Occasion of World Population Day on 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2015. The seminar was considered timely because it would help to draw important lessons for the Government before it moves further to cover the urban population as well. Beside others, the NHM seminar was also attended by the Deputy Chief Minister, Govt. of Delhi and all the dignitaries on the chair. The inaugural session, chaired by Professor B. B. Bhattacharya, begun with welcome address by Professor Manoj Panda, Director of Institute of Economic Growth who raised the issue “Where the world is heading on Population landscape?”. He further added that population is growing rapidly and it is up to a country to use it for its own advantage. He mentioned about the need to provide social security to the older age people and need for economic policy frameworks to finance these programs. The seminar ended with the vote of thanks given by Dr. Suresh Sharma, Head, Population Research Centre, IEG.

During this period, the PRC faculty published one book, 11 research papers (another 5 papers have been accepted for publication), most of them in peer-reviewed journals. In addition, PRC faculty members have participated in a number of national and international events, including seminars, workshops, and professional meetings and delivered keynote or plenary addresses. Many are on prestigious committees and editorial boards. Some supervise doctoral students. Some faculty members are invited regularly by important TV channels. One of our senior faculties is on academic leave to teach couple of courses at the University of Manchester (UK). These activities are indeed a testament to the faculty’s substantial professional engagement and growing reputation, both within and outside the country.

**Dr. Suresh Sharma**

Associate Professor and Acting Head

Population Research Centre (Delhi)

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## **IV. Projects/Studies Undertaken by the PRC Faculty**

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### **IV (a): MINISTRY-SPONSORED PROJECTS**

#### **(i) Ongoing Studies (MoHFW)**

##### **1. Dr. Suresh Sharma, Dr. William Joe, Dr. Ruby Alambusha and PRC Research Staff**

**Title: NHM State Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs): 2015-16 Monitoring and Evaluation**

**Abstract:** PRC Delhi is involved in monthly review for quality monitoring of different states for NHM PIPs assigned by MoHFW. In this context, the PRC Delhi team visit the states at district level to seek information from concerned human resources for review and analysis of suitable quality parameters. The team also interacts with beneficiaries to understand the functioning of policies at the ground level. The study uses structured interview schedule to study the progress on the basis of key conditionalities and incentive and roadmap for priority action as suggested in the RoPs. The information is collected at primary level to analyse the key components of NHM and submit reports to MoHFW with major recommendations for policy makers.

**Date of initiation: April 2015**

**Date of completion: Regular study as assigned by MoHFW**

**Funding Agency: MoHFW**

##### **2. Dr. Suresh Sharma, Dr. William Joe, Dr. Ruby Alambusha and PRC Research Staff**

**Title: HMIS Data Monitoring 2015-16 for Districts in Delhi**

**Abstract:** PRC, IEG examines the reporting level of the maternal and child health services provided by public and private health institutions in different districts in Delhi. The study assesses the reasons for missing data and non-reporting by checking validation errors and outliers. The study also provides information which is collected at primary level by facilities and also from portal to verify the consistency of reported data. A structured set of questionnaires is used for interviewing health personnel at the facilities and the attributes of the data quality are recorded from the facilities using the observation schedules. The data is analyzed at secondary level and reports are generated and submitted to MoHFW with recommendations for policymakers.

**Date of initiation: June 2015**

**Date of completion: Regular study as assigned by MoHFW**

**Funding Agency: MoHFW**

## **(ii) Completed Studies (MoHFW)**

### **1. Dr. Suresh Sharma, Dr. William Joe and PRC Research Staff**

**Title: NHM Delhi, U.P. and Sikkim States Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) : 2015-16 Monitoring and Evaluation**

**Abstract:** PRC Delhi is involved in quality monitoring of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim states NRHM PIPs for the monthly report. In this context, the PRC Delhi team visited Central, East, New Delhi, North, Shahdara ,South, South-east, South-west & West districts of **Delhi State**; Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Auraiya ,Lalitpur ,Bijnor, Etawah, Mahoba, Manipuri, Farrukabad, Moradabad. Ghaziabad, Districts of **Uttar Pradesh State**; East, North, South, West districts of **Sikkim State** for review and analysis of suitable quality parameters. The study uses structured interview schedule to study the progress on the basis of key conditionalities, incentives and roadmap for priority action as suggested in the RoPs. The report has been completed and submitted to MoHFW.

**Date of initiation: May 2015**

**Date of completion: March 2016**

**Funding Agency : MoHFW**

### **2. Dr. Suresh Sharma and Dr. William Joe and PRC Research Staff**

**Title: HMIS Data Monitoring 2015-2016 for 10 Districts in Delhi**

**Abstract:** This study examined the reporting level of the maternal and child health services provided by public and private health institutions in Central, East, New-Delhi, North ,Shahdara ,South, South-east, South-west & West districts of Delhi State .Data for this purpose was collected along with PIP visits .The study also assessed the reasons for missing data and non-reporting. A structured set of questionnaires was used for interviewing health personnel at the facilities and the attributes of the data quality were recorded from the facilities using the observation schedules. The report has been completed and submitted to MoHFW.

**Date of initiation: June 2015**

**Date of completion: March 2016**

### **3. Dr. Suresh Sharma and Ms. Jyoti Saini**

#### **Title: Impact and Utilization of Transport System on Institutional Deliveries in Delhi, India**

**Abstract:** Lack of transport facility was the major hindrance in accessing health facilities for people residing in remote areas and has become the foremost concern for policy makers to further reduce MMR and IMR. For this purpose Government of India launched JSSK in 2011 under NHM. This cross-sectional study tried to examine availability, utilization and awareness of transport services provided free of cost under the JSSK scheme in Delhi. This study was conducted using multistage random sampling in 2014-15 in five selected districts of Delhi namely North, South, South-east, East, West districts. Total 374 Beneficiaries were interviewed who had deliveries in past six months to one year. Utilization of government transport was minimal; mostly beneficiaries were dependent on their own transport and other modes of transportation. Transportation utilisation for Home to Health facility was just 8% for West and South-east districts and for drop back facility it was 2.3% for the West District. According to the study, maximum expenditure occurred for coming home to Health facility. Transport is an important tool in the implementation of the JSSK services but it is not performing well. There were various reasons behind underutilisation of transport services such as stigmas attached to ambulance services, lack of awareness, and irregularity of ambulance services.

**Date of Initiation: April 1, 2015**

**Date of Completion: June 30, 2015**

### **4. Dr. Suresh Sharma and Ms. Shruti Pandey**

#### **Title: Burden of out of pocket expenses in Diagnostic Services: Present Scenario in Delhi, India**

**Abstract:** Due to high out of pocket expenses women were incapable to insist for institutional deliveries. To enhance the number of institutional deliveries and to reduce out of pocket expenses, GOI launched the Janani-Shishu Suraksha Karyakarm (JSSK), an initiative which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including caesarean section, under the National Health Mission. The main objective of the scheme is to reduce out-of-pocket expenditure. We carried out a survey in Delhi to evaluate the effectiveness and success of JSSK. Under the scheme, diagnostic services, an indispensable part of maternal and child health care, were provided free of cost. Pregnant women were entitled for receiving free diagnostic services during the period of ANC, PNC and INC check-ups and also free treatment for a sick newborn. The survey, based on the primary data collected, underscored some important points. Although the provision had benefitted many, the

relative impact varied across the districts of Delhi. It had been observed that there was partial utilization of these services suggesting that people were still dependent on private facilities for some of the services and hence incurred costs. The main problems that were being faced as was evident by the survey were of accessibility, lack of awareness and infrastructure, and shortage of human resource.

**Date of Initiation: June 1, 2015**

**Date of Completion: August 31, 2015**

**5. Dr. William Joe, Ms. Jyotsna Sharma. and Dr. Suresh Sharma**

**Title: Maternal Mortality in India: Trends and Policies**

**Abstract:** Recent trends in maternal mortality in India do not commensurate well with the improving growth profile of the country. As such, India accounts for about one-fifth of the global burden of maternal deaths (19% of an estimated total of 287,000 maternal deaths in 2010) with disproportionately higher incidence observed across poorer regions and marginalized socioeconomic groups. For instance, the maternal mortality ratio of Assam was estimated to be almost five times that of Kerala. Besides, there were huge intra-State disparities among high focus States such as Assam, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Given such intricacies, economic performance alone would have been insufficient to achieve faster reductions in MMR. Therefore, it is critical to foster a synergistic policy environment with renewed socio-political commitment and sustained social sector investments. This further implied that MMR reductions should be an important component of post-2015 developmental agenda.

**Date of Initiation: December 1, 2015**

**Date of Completion: January 31, 2016**

**6. Dr. Suresh Sharma and Ms. Jyoti Saini**

**Title: Impact of ANC checkups on Institutional Deliveries in Rural Areas of India**

**Abstract:** This study highlighted the effects of ANCs checkups on institutional deliveries in rural areas of India. In order to reduce both maternal and neonatal mortality, ANC checkups are of utmost importance. Further it has been seen that most of the people who avail ANC services go for institutional deliveries. In this study, number of ANC checkups availed by the patients and how many of them went for institutional deliveries has been seen. Problem such as overload on district hospitals and under developed community and primary health centres were evident in

making patients either opt for home or private institutions for delivery. It has been seen that sources of information regarding ANC checkups, and availability of facilities of free medicines and diagnostics to the patients which ultimately encourage them to opt for institutional deliveries. Coordination between district hospitals and primary health centres in promoting ANC checkups and institutional deliveries was analysed. Further multinomial regression was used to see the impact of place of ANC services on the availability of facilities such as free medicines and diagnostic. Patients who were taking diagnostic services from CHC had more chance of paying partly for diagnostic services in comparison to patients taking services from government hospital. Further when it comes to medicine opposite trend has been noticed more people who had ANC services in CHCs were availing free medicines more in comparison those who went for government hospital.

**Date of Initiation: May 1, 2015**

**Date of Completion: July 31, 2015**

## **7. Dr. William Joe**

### **Title: Gender Differences in Elderly Health Care Utilization and Financing in India**

**Abstract:** This paper examined utilization and financing of elderly inpatient care in India with a specific objective to unravel intersecting inequalities in distressed financing. For this purpose, we drew insights from three broad theoretical perspectives namely, unitary, collective and intersectionality frameworks well-recognized in the literature on intra-household welfare and its distribution. The analysis revealed significant gender differentials as well as socioeconomic gradient in both utilization and financing of elderly inpatient care in India. The econometric inferences were consistent with the theoretical inferences and reveal significant disadvantages for elderly females in accessing distressed financing. It was also observed that households were more likely to resort to means such as borrowings, asset selling and contributions from friends and relatives to support hospitalization of elderly men. Given the disutility associated with distressed financing, even richer households were less likely to incur debt for inpatient care of elderly women. In view of such intricacies, this paper calls for policy measures to enhance availability and affordability of geriatric care in India.

**Date of Initiation: February 1, 2016**

**Date of Completion: March 31, 2016**

## **8. Ms. Jyotsna Sharma and Dr. William Joe**

### **Title: Neo-natal Mortality: Trends and Determinants in India**

**Abstract:** Neonatal mortality is one of the growing policy concerns for Indian states, where particularly EAG states need to further reduce neonatal mortality. Given such particulars, this paper aimed at discussing the trends and patterns of reduction of neonatal mortality with focus on highlighting the inter- and intra-state disparities. From our analysis we found that the NMR trends for past few decades had been declining but reduction to lower level of already lower NMR states was becoming a challenge for Indian states. Also the pace of reduction did not commensurate well with the improvement in socioeconomic indicators of country. It was also noted that the NMR was more concentrated towards poor sections of the societies. We also examined the nature of NMR-economic growth relationship which suggested that PCNSDP was negatively correlated with NMR. This estimate was adjusted for the TFR across states which also found a positive and significant relationship with NMR. In conclusion, the study emphasises on causes and regional based packages of interventions to achieve faster reductions in NMR.

**Date of Initiation: May 1, 2015**

**Date of Completion: July 31, 2015**

## **9. Ms. Deepti Sikri, Ms. Jyotsna Sharma, and Dr. William Joe**

### **Title: Sources of Financing Out of Pocket Expenditure – A State Level Analysis in India**

**Abstract:** The health care financing is a major problem in most of the Asian and low developing countries, where India is no exception. The consequences of such health shocks further cause welfare loss and delays to treatment. Using NSSO data, the paper attempted to address the incidence of out-of-pocket expenditure in health care system in India. The study attempted to find the magnitude of inequality in using distress mechanisms in relation to socio-economic characteristics that were important while framing the health policies to engender more equitable health care system. Using logistic regression and inter-sectionality, the study found a stark gender inequality in accessing health care by mode of distress finance mechanisms. A high prevalence of socio-economic factors was ubiquitous in India and was found important in financing health care. The study also indicated the role of education, pre-payment mechanisms and endowment levels in case of health shocks. It found a need for health policy interventions to improve the quality of health services to abridge the reliance on out of pocket expenses.

**Date of Initiation: April 1, 2015**

**Date of Completion: June 30, 2015**

## **10. Dr. Anjali Dash and Dr. Suresh Sharma**

### **Title: Trends and Pattern of Healthcare Outcomes: A Study of EAG States**

**Abstract:** EAG states have high rate of poverty, malnutrition, infant and maternal mortality rate as compared to others. Indian government have highly focused to develop these EAG states. Morbidity and mortality reduction and improvement in quality of life for persons is an ongoing challenge for health-care sectors. Since independence the country made a significant progress in improving the health status through national programmes, still health outcomes are not satisfactory and far away from achieving MDGs. Thus, it is necessary to know why health outcomes are poor in EAG states? How can we improve health outcomes by existing healthcare policies and programme? The main objectives of this paper were: to analyse pattern of health outcome like mortality and morbidity situation of the study areas, to examine healthcare strategy and health infrastructure in the study areas and to emphasise spending on healthcare sector by the Indian government. The paper conceptualised how economic, socio-cultural, environment, administration, demand for and supply of health and evaluation affect the health outcomes either directly or indirectly. To understand this, the study used secondary data. The study found that maternal and infant death reduced in EAG states but were not close to achieving the MDG target. Health infrastructure in district and block level had increased yet quality of care received by the patients was not satisfactory.

**Date of Initiation: May 1, 2015**

**Date of Completion: July 31, 2015**

## **11. Ms. Neelam Jena and Dr. William Joe**

### **Title: AYUSH Healthcare Utilization in India**

**Abstract:** The Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy was created in March 1995 and renamed as 'AYUSH' in November 2003 to provide focused attention to the development of education and research in these systems of medicine. The term AYUSH is an acronym that stands for Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy for what was earlier called as Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy (ISM&H). The concept of mainstreaming of AYUSH and revitalization of local health traditions to strengthen public health services was done by the department of Health and Family Welfare and Dept under National Health Mission (NHM). The alternative medicines in the traditional systems are derived from herbs, minerals, and organic matter, while for the preparation of herbal drugs only medicinal plants are used. Use of plants as a source of medicine has been an ancient practice and is an important component of the health care system in India. In India, about 70 percent of rural

population depends on the traditional Ayurvedic system of medicine. The paper examined the utilization and prevalence of AYUSH health care system in India. It showed the reason for the utilization of the services and how it varied from state to state according to the availability and awareness of the effectiveness. Since there was not much understanding in the utilization of the AYUSH health services in various states and religions across India, so the paper would help in showing the rate of utilization of the services in India.

**Date of Initiation: April 1, 2015**

**Date of Completion: June 30, 2015**

## **V. BOOKS, RESEARCH PAPERS AND REPORTS**

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### **(a) Book**

Suresh Sharma : 2016 “Demographic Challenges in India” by Athena Academic, John Street, London (United Kingdom)

### **(b) Research Papers (Published)**

1. Suresh Sharma and Anupama George (2016), Chapter 1 - Introduction : Demographic Challenges in India, Edited book by Dr. Suresh Sharma, Athena Academic, U.K.
2. Suresh Sharma and Manisha Bothra, (2016), Chapter 16 – Maternal Health Post-Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram – A Study of EAG States, Edited book by Dr. Suresh Sharma, Athena Academic, U.K.
3. William Joe, R Rajaram and S V Subramanian (2016) Understanding the null-to-small association between increased macro economic growth and reducing child undernutrition in India: role of development expenditures and poverty alleviation, *Maternal and Child Nutrition*, 12 (Suppl. 1), pp. 196–209.
4. William Joe, S Rudra and S V Subramanian (2015) Horizontal inequity in elderly health care utilization: Evidence from India, *Journal of Korean Medical Sciences*, 30: S155-166.
5. William Joe, Atish Kumar Dash and Pradeep Agrawal (2016) Demographic transition, savings and economic growth in China and India: A Note, in C R K Nair and K S James (eds) *Maternal and Child Health in India: A Compendium of Studies Conducted by the*



*Population Research Centres*, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

6. William Joe, Suresh Sharma, Jyotsna Sharma, Y Manasa Shanta, Mala Ramanathan, Udaya Shankar Mishra and B Subha Sri (2016) Reducing maternal mortality in India: An unfinished agenda, in C R K Nair and K S James (eds) *Maternal and Child Health in India: A Compendium of Studies Conducted by the Population Research Centres*, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
7. William Joe, Deepti Sikri and Jyotsna Sharma (2016) Sources of financing out of pocket health care expenditure in India: A State level analysis, in Suresh Sharma (ed) *Demographic challenges in India*, Athena Academic, London.
8. William Joe, B Subha Sri, Jyotsna Sharma, Y Manasa Shanta and Suresh Sharma (2015) Strategies for safe motherhood in Tamil Nadu: A Note, Working Paper 357, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.
9. Suresh Sharma and Jyoti Saini (2016), Impact of Antenatal Check-ups on Institutional Deliveries in Delhi”, Working Paper 365, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.
10. Suresh Sharma and Manisha Bothra (2016), Maternal and Child Healthcare: An Analysis of Out-of-pocket Expenditure under the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram” Working Paper 366, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.
11. Suresh Sharma and Shruti Panday (2016), Utilization and Impact of Referral Transport System on Institutional Deliveries in Delhi, Working Paper 367, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.

### **(c) Papers Accepted for Publication**

1. William Joe and U S Mishra (2016) Reckoning level differentials in the measurement of progress: An illustration in the context of deliveries assisted by skilled health personnel in LDCs, *Journal of International Development* (forthcoming).
2. William Joe, Abhishek and U S Mishra (2016) Elderly Inpatient Care Utilization and Financing in India: Is There a Gender Difference? Tannistha Samanta (Eds): *Cross-Cultural and Cross-Disciplinary Perspectives in Social Gerontology*, Springer. (forthcoming)
3. R Rajaram, J Perkins, William Joe and S V Subramanian (2016) Individual and Community Levels of Maternal Autonomy and Child Undernutrition in India, *International Journal of Public Health* (forthcoming)

4. Situational analysis of Maternal Health post NRHM in U.P and Delhi” by Dr. Ruby Alambusha & Ms. Jyoti Saini in Conference Proceedings of NIRDPR (forthcoming)
5. “Gender disparities in Suicidal deaths in India: A trend and factors analysis” by Dr. Ruby Alambusha in Journal Geography and You (forthcoming).

## **(VI): Faculty Participation in Seminars, Workshops and Meetings**

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### **Dr. Suresh Sharma**

1. Impact of Education on the Contraceptive Choices of Indian Women”. Presented at the 4<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on Business and Social Science (ISBSS)” Japan, July 20-22, 2015

### **Dr. William Joe**

2. “Socioeconomic status and nutrition transition in India, presented at Population Association of America (PAA) 2016 annual meeting, Washington DC March-April 2016.
3. Economic growth and demographic dividend in India, presented at Population Association of America (PAA) 2016 annual meeting, Washington DC March-April 2016.
4. Demographic Transition and Economic Growth in China and India, paper presented at 57<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, Srinagar, October 2015

### **Dr. Ruby Alambusha Singh**

5. “Situational analysis of Maternal Health post NRHM in U.P and Delhi” in National seminar on ‘Strategies for Women and Child Survival’ held during 8-10 march, 2016 at National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.
6. Gender disparities in Suicidal deaths in India: A trend and factors analysis.” & “Gender Equity in Education: A Review of Trend and Factors”, National Seminar on “*Population and Development: Issues and Challenges in 21st Century*” to be held at Nagpur, during 18-19 March 2016”
7. Chair a session in National seminar on ‘**Strategies for Women and Child Survival**’ held during 8-10 march, 2016 at National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.

## (VII) Any Other Activities

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### (a) Membership of Committees/Universities Bodies and Working Groups

1. Lown Scholar, Harvard School of Public Health, Harvard University, Boston US.
2. Guest Lectures in Environmental Economics, MA Economics, Central University of South Bihar.
3. Resource person, Workshop on Research Methodology, Giri Institute of Development Studies (GIDS), Lucknow
4. Member of Indian Sociological Society (ISS)
5. Member of Rajasthan Sociological Society (RSS)
6. Member of Indian Association for the Studies of Population (IASP)

### (b) Ph. D Supervision

S.No.	Name of Scholar	Topic for Research	University	Supervisor/s
1.	Ms. Jaspreet Kaur	“Women’s Reproductive Tract Infection in Delhi Slums”	Department of Anthropology, University of Delhi	Dr. Suresh Sharma & Prof. A.K. Kapoor
2.	Ms. Gagandeep Kaur	'Health Reproduction and Contraception Usage Amongst Adolescent Women: A Study of Delhi Slums'	Department of Business Economics , University of Delhi, South Campus, New Delhi	Dr. Suresh Sharma & Dr. Yamini Gupt
3.	Mr. Saroj Kumar	Inequalities in access to maternal health care services in Uttar Pradesh	Central University of Gujarat	Dr. William Joe & Dr. Kshamanidhi Adabar
4.	Mr. Sunil Rajpal	Demographic transition and aging: Implications for health and health care across Indian States	Central University of Gujarat	Dr. Tulika Tripathi & Dr. William Joe

### **(c) Organization of Seminars and participation by Faculty in Teaching/Training Programmes**

1. National Seminar on “Demographic Challenges in India: Current Scenario and Future Direction” On the occasion of World Population Day 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2015 at INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, DELHI BY Dr. Suresh Sharma

### **(d) Other Professional Positions**

#### **1) Dr. Suresh Sharma**

1. Vice-President, Indian Association for the Study of Population, 2013–15

### **(e) Unpublished Reports on Monitoring and Evaluation of NRHM**

#### **2015-16 PIP Districts**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Title</b>
1.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on Central Delhi District - Dr. Suresh Sharma and Ms. Jyoti Saini
2.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on East Delhi District - Dr. Suresh Sharma and Ms. Jyoti Saini
3.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on New Delhi District - Dr. Suresh Sharma, Ms. Deepti Sikri
4.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on Shahdara District of Delhi - Dr. Suresh Sharma, Ms. Chavi Jain
5.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on South Delhi District - Dr. Suresh Sharma and Ms. Manish Bothra
6.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on South-East Delhi District - Dr. William Joe and Ms. Jyoti Saini
7.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on South-West Delhi District. Dr. William Joe and Ms. Neelam Jena
8.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on West Delhi District - Dr. Suresh Sharma and Ms. Chavi Jain
9.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on North Delhi District - Dr. Suresh Sharma and Ms. Jyotsna Sharma
10.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on Kanpur Dehat District of U.P. - Dr. Suresh Sharma, Ms. Anupama George and Ms. Sangam Singh

11.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on Kanpur Nagar District of U.P. - Dr. Suresh Sharma, and Ms. Anupama George
12.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on Pratapgarh District of U.P. - Dr. Suresh Sharma, Ms. Chavi Jain and Ms. Sangam Singh
13.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on Lalitpur District of U.P. - Dr. Suresh Sharma, and Ms. Manisha Bothra
14.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on Bijnor District of U.P. - Dr. William Joe and Dr. Anjali Dash
15.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on Etawah District of U.P. - Dr. Ruby Singh, Dr. Vidya Sagar Trigun and DR. Niranjn Rout
16.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on Ghaziabad District of U.P. - Dr. William Joe and Ms. Chavi Jain
17.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on Moradabad District of U.P. - Dr. William Joe and Ms. Chavi Jain
18.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on Farukhabad District of U.P. - Dr. William Joe, Dr. Vidya Sagar Trigun and Dr. Niranjn Rout
19.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on Mainpuri District of U.P. - Dr. William Joe, Dr. Vidya Sagar Trigun and Dr. Niranjn Rout
20.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on Mohoba District of U.P. - Dr. Suresh Sharma, Ms. Shailja Jatiani and Ms. Sangam Singh
21.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on East District of Sikkim - Dr. Suresh Sharma and Ms. Manisha Bothra
22.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on North District of Sikkim - Dr. William Joe and Ms. Jyoti Saini
23.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on South District of Sikkim - Dr. Suresh Sharma and Dr. William Joe
24.	Monitoring of important components of NRHM A report on West District of Sikkim - Dr. William Joe and Jyoti Saini

### HMIS 2015-16

S. No.	Title
1.	Evaluation of Health Management Information System of North Delhi, Dr. Suresh Sharma and Sangam Singh
2.	Evaluation of Health Management Information System of North-West Delhi, Dr. Suresh Sharma and Anupama George
3.	Evaluation of Health Management Information System of South-East Delhi, Dr. William Joe and Niranjn Rout
4.	Evaluation of Health Management Information System of West Delhi, Dr. Ruby Singh and Dr. Vidya Sagar Trigun
5.	Evaluation of Health Management Information System of South Delhi,

	Dr. Ruby Singh and Chavi Jain
6.	Evaluation of Health Management Information System of South-West Delhi, DR. Suresh Sharma and Manisha Bothra
7.	Evaluation of Health Management Information System of Central Delhi, Dr. William Joe and Jyoti Saini
8.	Evaluation of Health Management Information System of New Delhi, Dr. Ruby Singh and Renu Sain
9.	Evaluation of Health Management Information System of Shahdara, Dr. Ruby Singh and Renu Sain
10.	Evaluation of Health Management Information System of East Delhi, Dr. Ruby Singh and Shailja Jatiani

## **(VIII) Financial Report**

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**INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH**  
**UNIVERSITY ENCLAVE**  
**DELHI - 110 007**

FORM GFR 19-A

[See Rule 212 (1)]

Population Research Centre

**Utilization Certificate for Grant-in-aid (Recurring) released during the year 2015-16**

Sl. No.	Sanction Letter No. and Dates	Amount (Rs.)	
1.	G.20011/6/2014 - Stats (PRC Delhi) dated 03-06-2015	92,19,000.00	Certified that out of Rs.1,61,49,000/- (Rupees one crore sixty one lakh forty nine thousand only) of grants-in-aid sanctioned during the year 2015-2016 in favour of Director, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi - 110 007, under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India, Delhi Letter Nos. given in the margin, and Rs.2,02,427/- on account of unspent balance of the previous year including interest of Rs. 1,80,883/- on flexi account, a sum of Rs.1,35,95,146/- (Rupees one crore thirty five lakhs ninety five thousand one hundred and forty six only) has been utilised for the purpose PRC, Delhi at the IEG for which it was sanctioned and that the balance of Rs.29,37,164/- (Rupees twenty nine lakh thirty seven thousand one hundred and sixty four only) remaining unutilized at the end of the year will be adjusted towards the grants-in-aid payable during the next year 2016-17.
2.	G.20011/4/2014 - Stats (PRC) dated 31-12-2015	69,30,000.00	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,61,49,000.00</b>	

2. Certified that from the books of accounts of the Institute and the information and explanations given to me, I have satisfied myself that the conditions on which the grants-in-aid was sanctioned, have been duly fulfilled and that I have exercised such checks as is necessary to see that the money was actually utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

Kinds of checks exercised:-

1. Sanction letter for the grants.
2. Income and Expenditure Accounts.

FOR THAKUR, VAIDYANATH AIYAR & CO.  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
FRN000038N



(M.P. THAKUR)  
PARTNER  
M.NO. 052473

FOR INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH



(V.M. BUDHIRAJA)  
ACCOUNTS OFFICER



(D.D. KANDPAL)  
FINANCE OFFICER



(MANOJ PANDA)  
DIRECTOR

PLACE: NEW DELHI  
DATED: 9<sup>th</sup> August 2016



Dr. Suresh Sharma / डा. सुरेश शर्मा  
Associate Professor & Acting Head  
सहयोगी प्रोफेसर और कार्यवाहक प्रमुख  
Population Research Centre  
जनसंख्या अनुसंधान केन्द्र  
Institute of Economic Growth / आर्थिक विकास संस्थान  
Delhi-110007 / दिल्ली-110007

**INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH**

**POPULATION RESEARCH CENTRE, IEG, DELHI**  
(UNDER DEPTT. OF FAMILY WELFARE, MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE, GOVT.OF INDIA)

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016**

EXPENDITURE	CURRENT YEAR RS.	PREVIOUS YEAR RS.	INCOME	CURRENT YEAR RS.	PREVIOUS YEAR RS.
<b>ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES</b>					
SALARIES	10,019,222	11,931,317	GRANT-IN-AID FROM		
BONUS	31,086	29,647	GOVT. OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF		
CONT. TO P.F.	900,365	1,156,600	HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE,		
LEAVE ENCASHMENT (LTC)	15,748	27,005	(DEPTT. OF FAMILY WELFARE)		
CHILDREN EDUCATION ALLOWANCE	141,115	177,555	RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR	16,149,000	13,308,500
MEDICAL EXPENSES	259,837	210,878	B/F UNSPENT	202,427	
L.T.C. EXPENSES	85,024	117,121	Add: REC. FROM PREV. YR.	378	3,042,178
LIVERIES	4,033	3,627	INTEREST ON BANK ACCOUNT	180,505	4,243
PRC FELLOWSHIP	218,552	264,000	INTEREST ON FLEXI ACCOUNT		51,359
	11,674,982	13,917,750	(Including TDS Rs.17,525/-, P.Y. Nil)		
<b>OTHER CHARGES</b>					
BOOKS	36,570	30,224			
PERIODICALS, JOURNALS & SERIALS	3,100	9,346			
T.A. & CONVEYANCE	118,106	189,144			
DATA PROCESSING ETC	247,360	249,656			
CONTINGENCY EXPENSES	4,456	10,663			
OVERHEAD CHARGES	1,510,572	1,797,070			
(FOR POOLED SERVICES VIZ.					
ELECTRICITY, WATER, TELEPHONES,					
ETC.)					
NET UNSPENT GRANT FOR THE YEAR	13,595,146	16,203,853			
C/F TO NEXT YEAR	2,937,164	202,427		21,000	
(TRANSFERRED TO SCHEDULE-D1)					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,532,310</b>	<b>16,406,280</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,532,310</b>	<b>16,406,280</b>

FOR THAKUR, VAIDYANATH AIYAR & CO.  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
FRN 000038N

*(Signature)*

(M.P. THAKUR)  
PARTNER  
M.NO. : 052473



Place: Delhi  
Dated: 7 August 2016

FOR INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

*(Signature)*

(D.D. KANDPAL)  
FINANCE OFFICER

*(Signature)*  
(MANOJ PANDA)  
DIRECTOR





**POPULATION RESEARCH CENTRE (PRC)  
INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, DELHI**  
In Collaboration With  
**INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF POPULATION (IASP)**

## **WORLD POPULATION DAY 2016**

**11 July 2016**

**3.00 PM - 5.00 PM**

**Shri Ramakrishna Hall**

**Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi**



**Institute of Economic Growth**  
**University of Delhi, North Campus, Delhi - 110007**