

# iips Newsletter



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50<sup>th</sup> Convocation of IIPS

## *Warm Greetings!*

This issue of newsletter covers the activities at IIPS from January to June 2008. The annual convocation of the institute was held on 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2008. Professor S.K.Thorat, UGC Chairman was the chief guest on this occasion. He delivered the convocation address on the approaches and strategies of higher education during 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan. The full text of his speech is presented in this issue for our readers.

We are happy to report that Prof. F. Ram, has joined as Director of IIPS. A brief introduction of him is given in the next page. The activities of faculty members and the list of students receiving degrees/diplomas during 2007-08 are also given in this issue.

*Editor*

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## NEW DIRECTOR



**Prof. F. Ram**  
*Director and Senior Professor*

Prof. F. Ram joined as the Director and Senior Professor of IIPS w.e.f. 10<sup>th</sup> June 2008. He was earlier heading the Department of Fertility Studies at IIPS since 1998.

Prof. F. Ram is a well known demographer in India. He has been an excellent teacher who has guided over a dozen students for PhD degree in the last two and a half decades at IIPS.

He received his M.Sc.(Statistics) from Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. Later he completed the Certificate as well as Diploma in

Population Studies at IIPS in 1978 and 1979 respectively. He acquired his Ph.D degree from Bombay University, Mumbai in 1984. He joined IIPS as a Lecturer in 1984, became Reader in 1989, and Professor in 1998. He was a Post Doctoral Fellow at OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, United States of America with Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship during 1993-95.

During the period 1984-2008, he served IIPS in various capacities apart from teaching and research. He has conducted some of the internationally acclaimed nationwide surveys, such as, District level Household Surveys (DLHS) funded by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India (since 1997) and 'Youth in India: Situation and Needs Assessment' (since 2005).

He is a member of many professional bodies such as Scientific Advisory Committee of National Institute of Research in Reproductive Health (NIRRH); Technical Advisory Committee of National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW); Research Advisory Committee of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW); and Task Force on Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health in Maharashtra. From 2001 to 2005 he was an Executive Council member of the Indian Association for Study of Population (IASP).

His areas of interest are fertility and mortality analysis and large scale demographic surveys.

## Editorial Team

Prof. F. Ram *Editorial Guidance*

Prof. R B Bhagat *Editor*

Dr. T V Sekher *Member*

Dr. M V Vaithilingam *Member*

Ms. P Princy Yesudian *Editing & Communication*

Ms. Pranali S. Adakmol *Assistance*

## FIFTIETH CONVOCATION OF IIPS

The 50<sup>th</sup> convocation of IIPS was held on 24<sup>th</sup> May 2008 at the Institute's premises. Prof. Subrata Lahiri, then officiating Director and Sr. Professor of IIPS presented the Director's report for the academic year 2007-08. Convocation address was delivered by Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat, Chairman, University Grants Commission, India. He talked about the goals of higher education in 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan and outlined strategies to achieve them. The full text of the convocation address is given in page four.

During this convocation, 76 students were awarded degrees/diplomas (30 diplomas and 46 degrees). Shri S K Das, Additional Director General (Statistics), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India had deliv-



Shri S K Das, Additional Director General (Statistics), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare delivering the presidential address

ered the presidential address and awarded degrees and diplomas to the graduating students (see pg. 17 for list of passed-out students). Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat, adorned medals to the meritorious students (see pg. 20 for detailed description on medals and the names of students received



Prof. S. Lahiri, Officiating Director, IIPS, presenting Director's Report for the academic year 2007-08.

them. This year a new medal, Prof. P.N. Mari Bhat Gold medal, was initiated in memory of the late Director, Prof. P.N. Mari Bhat, by his parents.

The convocation ended with a vote of thanks by Prof. F. Ram, Head, Dept., of Fertility Studies (Current Director and Senior Professor of the Institute).



Honourable guests and retired faculty of IIPS at the convocation

*To view the full Director's Report (2007-08) visit our website [www. iipsindia.org](http://www.iipsindia.org)*

# EMERGING ISSUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION: APPROACH AND STRATEGY UNDER THE 11<sup>TH</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN

(*Fiftieth Convocation Address*)

Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat\*

I wish to use this occasion to share with you the emerging challenges before the higher education in the country and the approach and strategy adopted under the 11<sup>th</sup> Five year plan by the government to meet these challenges.

India is expected to reap the benefits of its comparatively young workforce, through its "demographic dividend". India has presently around five hundred and forty million youth under the age of 25 which will continuously be growing till the year 2050. Therefore it goes without saying that India will need a large number of talented youth with higher education.

## Progress in Higher Education

Before I initiate a discussion on the emerging challenges of higher education and how we propose to address them through policy initiatives under 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, I would like to provide you with an overview of the progress achieved so far. The progress in higher education is measured by important indicators, such as, numbers of educational institutions, numbers of teachers, and numbers of students, the type of education imparted and received, and finally, the quality and excellence of academic and administrative governance.

Since Independence, higher education in India has witnessed a many fold increase. During the 57 year period from 1950 to 2007, the numbers of universities have increased from 20 to about 417. Similarly, the numbers of colleges have increased from 500 to 20,677, and also, the numbers of teachers, which stood at 15,000 in 1950, have



Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat, Chairman, University Grants Commission (UGC), India delivering Institute's 50<sup>th</sup> convocation address

increased to nearly 5 lakh. Correspondingly, the enrolment of students has increased from a mere 1 lakh in 1950 to over 12 lakhs in 2007. As a result of enhancement of educational capacities, access to higher education - measured in terms of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) [for graduate and above] - too has increased from less than 1 per cent in the early 1950 to 10 per cent in 2006. If we were to include certificate and short-term diplomas, the GER would be around 14 per cent on the basis of the National Sample Survey (NSS), 2004-05 and the Population Census (2001).

Further, higher education in India has also diversified in terms of disciplines, faculties, and the courses/subjects offered. Though, the State has played a pivotal role in the expansion of higher education in India, simultaneously, the contribution of the private sector towards the growth of institutional capacities is commendable.

\* Chairman, University Grants Commission, India

### Emerging Issues related to Higher Education

Despite the progress made so far, we face numbers of challenges in higher education, which need to be addressed. Without delving much into the details, I would like to mention that the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan recently ratified by the National Development Council (NDC) recognized such challenges to higher education and developed approaches and strategies to address them. The emerging issues include:

- Lower access to higher education;
- Inter-regional and inter-group disparities in access to higher education;
- Inter-institution variations in quality and excellence;
- Need to enhance relevant education; and
- Use of appropriate academic and administrative governance structures and practices, including reforms of regulatory bodies.

The core thrust of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan is therefore, centered on four objectives, firstly, expansion; secondly, inclusiveness and quality; thirdly, relevant education; and finally, academic and governance reforms. Let me briefly share with you the approaches and possible strategies on each of these emerging issues as adopted in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

#### Access to Higher Education and Linkages with Inclusive Growth

Access to higher education is measured in terms of GER (that is percentage of students in the age group of 18 to 23 to the total population in this age group - who are supposed to enter graduate courses after completing their higher secondary education). In India, as mentioned in the preceding section, about 10 per cent of youth in the age group of 18 to 23 entered into degree programs. However, this 10 per cent level compares poorly with the world average of 23 per cent, of which about 35 per cent is stipulated for middle income countries and 40-85 per cent for developed countries (See Table 1).

Table 1. Enrolment in Higher Education - International Comparison, Early 2000 (in percentage)

Groups of Countries	Gross Enrolment Ratio
Developed Countries	54.6
Countries in Transition	36.5
Developing Countries	11.3
World	23.2
India	About 10

International experiences indicate that in developed countries, the GER varies between 20-90 per cent. Further, many low income countries have GERs much below 20 per cent. Thus, as observed by Tilak, 20 per cent enrolment ratio in higher education seems to be critical threshold for countries to become economically advanced.

After the pioneering work of noble laureate Theodore Schultz, we now recognize that expenditure on education and in building capabilities of people is an investment and necessary pre-condition for sustainable economic development (Schultz, 1961). The studies on India and Asian countries bring out positive impact of education on economic development.

A study on the linkages of Government spending on education and agricultural growth in India for period 1973-74 to 1999-2000 revealed the high impact of education on increasing agricultural productivity (See Table 3). Also, studies on China, Thailand, and Vietnam substantiate the enhancing impact of education on agricultural growth. In fact, in most of the countries, marginal returns in agriculture growth can be linked to investments in education and such countries rank high with coefficient rankings of second or third respectively (See Table 4). Tilak (2003) summarized the results of a number of studies, which observed the positive impacts of higher education on economic growth.

Table 2. Effects on Poverty and Productivity of Additional Government Expenditures, including Education (1973/74-1993/94)

Expenditure Variable	Elasticity		Marginal Impact of Spending Rs. 100 billion at 1993 prices						Number of poor reduced	
	Poverty	Rank	TFP	Rank	Poverty	Rank	TFP	Rank	Rs. In Million spent	Rank
R&D	-0.065*	2	0.296*	1	-0.48*	2	6.98*	1	91.4*	2
Irrigation	-0.007	5	0.034*	4	-0.04	6	0.56*	3	7.4	5
Roads	-0.066*	1	0.072*	2	-0.87*	1	3.03*	2	165.0*	0
<b>Education</b>	<b>-0.054*</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.045*</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-0.17*</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.43*</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>31.7*</b>	<b>3</b>
Power	-0.002	6	0.0007	5	-0.015	8	0.02	5	2.9	7
Soil and water	-0.0004	7	0.0000	6	-0.035*	7	0.00	6	6.7*	6
Rural Development	-0.019*	4	NA.		-0.15*	5	NA.		27.8*	4
Health	-0.0007	8	NA.		-0.02	4	NA.		4.0	8

Note: Rs. - Indian Rupees; TFP - Total Factor Productivity, NA.- Not available.

\* Significant at the 5 percent level.

Source: Thorat et al., 1999

Besides, the positive impact of higher education on growth; higher education also has significant poverty reducing consequences and therefore, is known to induce inclusive growth. There are a number of studies, which bring out the poverty reducing impact of education, particularly, post-secondary education (Tilak;2007; Thorat, et al., 1999).

The 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan has been aptly titled "Towards Inclusive Growth" and recognizes the crucial role of "inclusive education" as a major component of achieving inclusive growth.

### Expansion in Enrolment at Aggregate Levels

The 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan accorded foremost priority in enhancing enrolment rates in higher education. It has set a target of achieving 15 percent GER by 2012 and has projected to increase its level to 20 per cent by the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

In other words, the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan envisages an increase in enrolment rates from 14 million to 21 million (a net increase of 7 million) by

the year 2012. In terms of annual growth rate, this net increase would amount to 8.9 per cent. Such a growth rate would ensure the achievement of 15 per cent GER by the end of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

During the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, enrolment is estimated to have increased from 9.5 million during 2002-03 to 14 million during 2006-07, that is, a net increase of 4.5 million at a per annum rate of about 4.5 per cent. The targeted increase of 7 million during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan would thus, require much a larger expansion in the capacities of educational institutions in the realm of higher education. The experiences of past growth may have been constrained by supply factors. Therefore, given the excess demand for higher education and the subsequent-removal of supply constraints; it is possible to increase enrolment by 7 million during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

It is equally necessary to recognize that achieving a 5 per cent net target is ambitious. Considering that we have been able to increase the enrolment ratios by 10 percentage points in the last fifty-five years (from 1 per cent in 1950 to 10 per cent in 2006-07);

Table 3. Returns in Agricultural Growth and Rural Poverty to Various Investments including Investment in Education

	1960s		1970s		1980s		1990s	
	Returns	Rank	Returns	Rank	Returns	Rank	Returns	Rank
<b>Returns in Agricultural GDP (Rs. Per Rs. Spent)</b>								
Road Investment	8.79	1	3.8	3	3.03	5	3.17	2
<b>Educational Investment</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7.88</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>3</b>
Irrigation Investment	2.65	5	2.1	5	3.61	4	1.41	4
Irrigation Subsidies	2.24	7	1.22	7	2.28	6	-	8
Fertilizer Subsidies	2.41	6	3.03	4	0.88	8	0.53	7
Power Subsidies	1.18	8	0.95	8	1.66	7	0.58	6
Credit Subsidies	3.86	3	1.68	6	5.2	2	0.89	5
Agricultural R&D	3.12	4	5.9	2	6.95	1	6.93	1
<b>Returns in Rural Poverty Reduction (Rs Per Rs. Spent)</b>								
<b>Educational Investment</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>3</b>
Irrigation Investment	182	5	125	5	197	5	67	4
Irrigation Subsidies	149	7	68	7	113	6	n.s.	8
Fertilizer Subsidies	166	6	181	4	48	8	24	7
Power Subsidies	79	8	52	8	83	7	27	6
Credit Subsidies	257	3	93	6	259	4	42	5
Agricultural R&D	207	4	326	3	345	2	323	2

Source: Thorat , Shengan Fan and Gulati, 2007

the achievement of the targeted net increase by 5 per cent in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (half of what has been achieved in the last fifty-five years) seems to be a determined proposition. Obviously, it requires a matching expansion in the capacities of educational institutions.

**Proposed Strategy**

As achieving the target of 5 per cent net GER is a determined proposition, its attainment has to necessarily be coordinated by a

proportional increase in the central budgetary allocations towards higher education. Therefore, the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan in recognition to such structural constraints developed a dual strategy. The first component of this strategy entails an obvious increase in the numbers of universities, colleges, and vocational and technical institutions. Secondly, the first component is combined with a strategy of enhancing the "intake capacities" of existing institutions.

Table 4. Public Investment and Impact on Agricultural Growth and Poverty Reduction (figures give ranking)

	China	India	Thailand	Vietnam
<b>Ranking of Returns in Agricultural Production</b>				
Agricultural R&D	1	1	1	1
Irrigation	5	4	3	4
<b>Education</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Roads	3	2	4	2
Telecommunications	4	-	-	-
Electricity	6	8	2	-
Health	-	7	-	-
Soil and water conservation	-	6	-	-
Anti-poverty programmes	-	5	-	-
<b>Ranking of Returns in Rural Poverty Reduction</b>				
Agricultural R&D	2	2	2	3
Irrigation	6	7	5	4
<b>Education</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
Roads	3	1	3	2
Telecommunications	5	-	-	-
Electricity	4	8	1	-
Health	-	6	-	-
Soil and water conservation	-	5	-	-
Anti-poverty programmes	7	4	-	-

Source: Shengan, Zhang and Zhang, 2002; Thorat et al., 1999

The following steps have been taken under the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan for the expansion of institutional capacities:

- A. 30 new Central Universities, under the initiative of the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh have been proposed. These include setting up of 30 medical and engineering colleges in Central Universities as well as setting up a Tribal University;
- B. Eight new IITs, twenty NITs, twenty IIITs, three IISERs, seven IIMs, and two SPAs have been proposed;
- C. 370 new state colleges in districts with less than all India

GERs with Central assistance on a matching basis from the States have been proposed; and

- D. New Polytechnics in un-served districts, 500 new community Polytechnics, and 210 new community colleges have been proposed.

Second strategy envisages expanding of intake capacities of existing institutions - both government and private and covers Central and State Universities, colleges, and other education institutions. An essential part of this strategy incorporates a substantial increase in the regular development

grants to Central and State Universities and colleges. Besides, other provisions include disbursement of special grants to Central Universities and other Central institutions (like the IIMs, the IITs, the NIITs, medical, and engineering institutions) for increase in their intake capacities by about 54 per cent under the stipulations of the Oversight Committee.

Some of the schemes related to inclusiveness and with a focus on educationally backward districts; hilly, border, an tribal areas; remote locations; minority concentration districts; and rural areas will also enhance the intake capacities of Universities and colleges. The provisions of special focus on fellowships and women hostels will further augment the enrolment rates of PhD students and women students in particular.

Besides the State sector, about 50 per cent of additional enrolment is estimated to be in private institutions. Hence, the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan pertinently proposes to increase the numbers of private and deemed Universities and colleges by facilitating their expansion in the creation of new Universities and colleges.

Thus, the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan stimulates policy initiatives for another wave of institutional expansion supported by government. The Plan intends of creating an additional enrolment of 3.5 million in public sector institutions and a corresponding enrolment is imagined by attracting private investments in higher education. The strategy, thus, pursues an approach that puts equal responsibility on the State and the private sector towards expanding higher education in India.

### **Expansion with Inclusiveness and Equal Access**

The 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan recognizes the need for inclusive education and focuses specifically on expansion with inclusiveness. Inclusive education essentially requires an increased access to higher education to those whose access is lower than that of the others. The Plan, therefore, identified multiple groups with lower access to higher education. While considering such groups multiple dispari-

ties such as those among rural and urban; inter-districts; inter-castes; inter-religions; gender; and poor versus the non-poor were considered.

There seem to be significant disparities across **districts** in India. The Population Census, 2001 indicates that there are 370 districts with lower than national average enrolment ratios.

The NSS data (2004-05) indicates significant **rural and urban** disparities with enrolment ratios being 6.73 and 19.80 per cent for the rural and the urban areas respectively - the GER in the urban areas being three times higher compared to the rural areas.

However, **inter-caste/tribe disparities** are the most prominent. In 2004-05, the GER was about 10.84 per cent at overall levels. The GER among the SCs (6.30 per cent), the STs (6.33 per cent), and the OBCs (8.50 per cent) was much lower compared with the Others (16.60 per cent). Thus, the GER for the SC/STs was three times and that of the OBCs was about two times lower compared with the Others. Between the SC/STs and the OBCs, however, the GER was lower among the former by about two percentage points.

There is another feature about access To higher education, which needs to be recognized. The access to these social groups varies within the respective religions to which they belong. Therefore, the SCs, the STs, and the OBCs suffer unequally as religious groups. For instance, in 2004-05, the GER of the OBC Muslims was 6 per cent as compared with 7.34 per cent for Non-OBC Muslims. Similar disparities are apparent in the case the SC and the Non-SC/ST Christians. In the case of the SC Sikhs, the GER was only 2 per cent compared with 15 per cent among Non-SC Sikhs. Similarly, the GER of tribal Christians was 6.48 per cent compared to 23.29 per cent for Non-SC/ST Christians.

It is, thus, evident that the SCs, the STs, and the OBCs from all religions suffer from lower access to higher education. However, the SCs within the Hindu and the Sikh fold suffer more acutely than the SCs belonging to other religions. Similarly, the OBCs within the Muslims probably suffer intensely than the Hindu

OBCs. Similarly, the STs within the Hindu fold suffer more than their Christian counterparts. Importantly, given the small sample size, the results have to be taken with caution.

In 2004-05, disparities were also evident in enrolment ratios between religious groups. The GER for the Hindus, the Muslims, the Christians, the Sikhs, and the Others stood at 11.9, 6.84, 16.68, about 12, and 15.4 percentage points respectively. Thus, the GER was the lowest among the Muslims followed by the Hindus.

Also, there are wide gender disparities in terms of access to higher education. Access is generally lower for **girls** as compared to the boys - the GER being 12.42 per cent for the males and 9.11 per cent for the females. It needs to be recognized that although the enrolment ratios are generally lower for the females compared to the males; the females belonging to the lower castes and some religious groups suffer more acutely in accessing higher education.

For instance, in 2004-05, as against the overall average of 9.11 per cent GER among the females; the GER was 4.76, 4.43, 6.60, and 19.53 percentage points respectively for the ST, the SC, the OBC, and the Other females. Thus, the GER among the ST/SC females was about five times and that of the OBC females about three times less compared to the higher caste females.

In the case of religious groups, the Muslim women seem to suffer the most. The GER among Muslim females was 5.8 percent compared to 9.32 percent for Hindu females, 12.7 percent for Sikh females, and 16 per cent for Christian females.

Lastly, there are perceivable differences in enrolment rates among the **poor and non-poor** (irrespective of their caste, ethnic, religious, or gender backgrounds). The GER for the poor was 2.21 per cent as against 12.36 percent for the non-poor - the average being 10.10 percent. Therefore, the GER among the poor was almost twelve times lower compared with the non-poor. In the rural and the urban areas, the GER for the poor stood at 1.40 percent and 4 percent respectively, which was evidently quite low compared with 7.12 percent and 27.15 percent for non-poor respectively.

Within the poor households, however, the GER was the lowest among the poor belonging to the STs and the SCs, followed by the OBCs and the Others. The GER for poor belonging to the STs, the SCs, the OBCs, and the Others stood at 1.55, 1.89, 2.30, and 3.58 percentage points respectively. In the rural areas, the GER was the lowest among the STs at a marginal 1.11 percent followed by the SCs at 1.35 percent, the OBCs at 1.13 percent, and the Others at 1.66 percent - the overall GER being 1.30 percent.

In the urban areas, the GER for the urban poor stood at 3.86, 4.78, 5.16, and 7 percentage points respectively for the SCs, the STs, the OBCs, and the Others - the average being 5.51 percent.

Differences in the GER are also equally evident across occupational groups in the rural and the urban areas. The GER was 3 percent for non-farm wage labourers and 1.41 percent for farm wage labourers. Similarly, in the urban areas, the GER was only 3.26 percent for casual labourers. Thus, both in the rural and the urban areas, the enrolment rates for wage (casual) labourers were the lowest, particularly, for farm wage labourers.

For the wage labourers, the GER was particularly low amongst the SC/STs compared with the Others. For instance, as against 1.41 percent at overall level for the wage labourers in the rural areas; the ratio was 0.67, 1.63, 1.16, and 1.93 percentage points for the ST, the SC, the OBC, and the Other wage labourers respectively. Similarly, in the urban areas, the GER for casual labourers was 3.26 per cent at overall level as against 1.53, 2.61, 3.34, and 4.30 percentage points for the ST, the SC, the OBC, and Other wage labourers respectively.

In other words, although the enrolment rates are the lowest among the poor casual wage labour households in the rural and the urban areas; they are particularly low among the poor from the same group, but belonging to the ST/ST/OBCs. The enrolment rates for the ST, the SC,

Table 5. Enrolment Ratio for Population Sub-Groups (figures in percentage)

Source/Year	GER		NER		EER
	SES	Census	NSS	NSS	NSS
	2006	2001	2003-04	2000-04	2003-04
<b>All</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>59.0</b>
	<b>Gender</b>				
Males	11.1	17.1	15.3	12.3	62.9
Females	7.9	10.2	11.0	8.7	54.1
	<b>Caste</b>				
Schedule Tribes	4.6	7.5	5.0	4.0	57.4
Schedule Castes	7.0	8.4	7.5	5.9	56.4
OBCs	-	-	11.34	-	-
Others	-	-	24.89	-	-
	<b>Religion</b>				
Hindus	-	-	12.0	9.0	57
Muslims	-	-	8.2	6.3	58.1
Other Religions	-	-	30.9	24.3	65.8
	<b>Rural/Urban</b>				
Rural	-	9.0	7.8	6.1	51.5
Urban	-	24.5	27.2	21.9	66.0
	<b>Household Wealth</b>				
Poor (2000)	-	-	2.43	-	-
Non-Poor	-	-	12.81	-	-

Note: GER- Gross Enrolment Ratio; NER—Net Enrolment Ratio; NSS-National Sample Survey  
Source: Computed from Employment and Unemployment Survey, 1999-2000, NSSO, GOI.

and the OBC agricultural labourers stood at 0.9, .01, and 0.93 percentage points respectively. Similarly, the enrolment rates for the casual non-farm wage labourers in the rural areas stood at nil for the STs and the SCs and 0.52 percent for the OBCs. In the urban areas, the enrolment rates for the poor casual labourers were 0.66 percent for the STs, 2.61 percent for the SCs, and 3.92 percent for the OBCs.

The 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan's approaches for inclusion recognized these multiple imbalances and proposed policy measures to enhance their access to higher education. The approach and strategy thus, formulates clear targets and backs the same by financial allocations for the STs, the SCs, the OBCs, girls, Muslims, and physically challenged persons.

Firstly, the Plan proposes support to Universities and colleges located in 370 districts having lower GER and also envisages under the Prime Minister's initiative to open new colleges in these districts with matching contributions from the States. Secondly, special support will be provided to Universities and colleges located in rural, hilly, remote, tribal, and border areas. Further, about 90 districts concentrated with Muslim population have been identified for Central support. Thirdly, the Plan also proposes enhanced support to Universities and colleges with a high concentration of girls, Muslim students and the SC/ST/OBCs. Fourthly, the plan has focused on developing schemes to improve language and competency through remedial coaching classes.

Besides, the Plan specifically emphasizes on augmenting fellowship and opening up of hostels, particularly for women to enhance their access to higher education.

Further, opening up of new Polytechnics in un-served districts, 500 new community Polytechnics, new 210 community colleges, and various other programmes of the UGC under ongoing schemes will help to include the excluded social groups. The setting up of 30 Central Universities has a strong component of inclusiveness in so far as it will offer affordable access with due share to the SC/ST/OBCs, girls, Muslims, and the poor. The implementation of the Oversight Committee recommendations and the Sachar Committee recommendations will also facilitate enhanced access of the OBCs and the Muslims to institutions of higher education. Thus, inclusiveness has a definite strand of thought as well as action in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

An important aspect of inclusiveness is affordability. Without affordability, it is not possible to increase access and promote inclusiveness. Thus, affordability will have to be ensured through special measures. The 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan makes provisions for the disbursement of scholarships for 2 per cent of the total students along with Education Loan Interest Subsidy through Higher Education Loan Guarantee Authority (HELGA). Further, there are provisions for research fellowships for NET and non-NET qualified PhD students. On the issue of fees, the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan takes a cautious stand. It notes that fee levels should be increased gradually subject to the upper limit of 20 per cent of the operating costs of general University education. Thus, inclusiveness in its various dimensions finds a well deserved place in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Such dimensions are merely not mentioned as intentions, but proposed as clear-cut strategies and action-oriented programmes with adequate financial allocations to supplement higher education and ensure equity.

### Quality and Excellence

The third issue that the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan has brought into sharp focus pertains to the promotion and ensuring of quality and excellence. The Plan recognizes that quality in higher education is critically incumbent on physical infrastructure, quantity and quality of teachers, and academic and administrative governance structure, and practices in Universities and colleges.

By March 2008, there were about 20,676 colleges in the country, of which about 16,000 come under UGC's purview. This accounts for about 80 per cent of the total colleges in the country. Of the total colleges under the purview of the UGC, about 40 per cent or 5,813 receive UGC grants as they meet the minimum standards defined by the UGC.

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) are also involved in the assessment of quality and accreditation of these colleges. In 2006, about 3,411 colleges had been accredited by the NAAC - equivalent to about 57 per cent of the colleges covered under the UGC grants (that is, 5,813). This accounts for about 24 per cent of the total colleges (that is, 16,000), which fall under the purview of the UGC.

It is important to note that of the total colleges accredited by the NAAC till date (that is, 3,492) about 9 per cent were graded 'A', 68 per cent were graded 'B', and the remaining 23 per cent were graded 'C'. Therefore, the bulk of them or about 68 per cent were graded either 'B' or 'C'.

As on date there are about 417 Universities -of these about 140 have been assessed and accredited by the NAAC. Of these, 140 sample Universities, 31 per cent were graded 'A', 61 per cent were graded 'B', and 7 per cent were graded 'C' in that order.

What are the reasons for inter-university and inter-college variations in terms of the quality of institutions? Analysis of

Table 6. NAAC Accredited Universities & Colleges by Gradation

Grade	Universities	Percentage of A,B,C grade Universities	Colleges	Percentage of A,B,C grade Colleges	Total
<b>A</b>	44	31.43	328	9.39	372
<b>B</b>	86	61.43	2362	67.64	2448
<b>C</b>	10	7.14	802	22.97	812
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3492</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3632</b>

Note: NAAC- National Assessment and Accreditation Council

about 111 Universities and 3,492 colleges assessed by the NAAC (See Table 6) indicates that the deficiencies in availability of human resources in terms of quantity and quality teachers and physical and other infrastructural facilities caused qualitative gaps between 'A' and 'C' grade Universities and colleges.

The percentage of colleges with libraries, computer centers, health centers, sport facilities, hostels, guest houses, teacher's housing, canteens, common rooms, welfare schemes, gymnasiums, auditoriums, and seminar rooms are much higher in case of high quality colleges as compared with the low quality ones.

Similarly, high quality colleges are better placed with regard to academic indicators, which include higher student-teacher ratios, numbers of permanent teachers or teachers with PhD degrees, books per student, books and journals per college, and students per computers etc. Thus, if 36 per cent of low quality colleges are to be brought at parity with high quality ones; a substantial improvement in the physical and academic infrastructure is necessary.

In case of Universities, those graded 'A' generally perform better with respect to a number of indicators, which include numbers of departments, numbers of faculties with PhD degrees, numbers of faculty members per department, and numbers of books in the libraries etc.

The 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan while recognizing the problems of quality took a number of initiatives. These include measures such as firstly, improvement in infrastructural facilities; secondly, faculty improvement programmes; and finally, fellowship programs to increase the qualitative supply of teachers.

Further, these policy initiatives under the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan have been supplemented by a change in the approach of UGC to increase quality. Firstly, the UGC excludes a substantial numbers of Universities and colleges for grant giving. Secondly, its grant making policies are linked intrinsically with performance and therefore, institutions imparting low quality education are excluded. As such Universities and colleges offer lower qualitative education and accompanying facilities, they suffer from lack of support as they fail to meet the minimum requirements necessary for the UGC to disburse grants to them.

In its new initiative, the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan brings focus on such excluded Universities and colleges and also on those, which have been graded 'C' by the NAAC. These initiatives have largely been envisaged for "bridging the qualitative gaps between 'A' and 'C' grade Universities and colleges". There are provisions in the Plan to support Universities and colleges, which at present do not receive grants from the UGC - approximately 71 State Universities and about 6,000 colleges fall under this category. However, both the initiatives

are proposed as one time Central support with a matching contribution from the respective State governments or from the management of such Universities/colleges. Both the schemes visualize up-gradation of the quality of physical infrastructure available at low quality educational institutions and thus, aim at the revival of the State University and college sector. I must emphasize here that such steps are being taken for the first time in India.

In case of faculty enhancement, the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan brings a sharp focus on fellowship programmes for pursuing doctoral and post-doctoral research with an intention of increasing the supply of potential University and college teachers in the respective States. The New Initiatives for enhancing Quality under the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan include the following initiatives:

#### **Physical Infrastructure**

The schemes for improving physical infrastructure include increase in general development grants on existing schemes, improvement in infrastructures of Universities and colleges, which have been graded 'C' by the NAAC under the 'Bridging Quality Gap Scheme' and improving the quality of State Universities and colleges, which at present do not receive any grants from the UGC - about 71 Universities and 6,000 colleges. Both the schemes provide one time Central assistance on matching basis from the respective States and the management of the Universities and colleges.

#### **Faculty Improvement**

Such initiatives include strengthening of existing schemes for teacher's research projects, travel grants, conferences, and increasing the numbers of Academic Staff Colleges. More important is the expansion of fellowship programs pursuing doctoral and post-doctoral research to increase the potential supply of faculty. Also, there is a substantial increase in coverage of fellowship for those qualifying national examinations (NET) and for those who do not qualify such examinations (Non-NET). The latter (Non-NET) fellowship includes schemes for all PhD students in Central Universities with hundred percentage coverage; Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for the SC and the ST students; and fellowship for women and Mi-

norities. The UGC is also developing schemes under which researchers, scientists, and academicians engaged outside the University system will be allowed to teach and provide guidance to research scholars in colleges and Universities.

#### **Science Education - Initiative for Faculty Improvement**

A major initiative has been taken for science education under the constant efforts of Empowerment Committee and this includes disbursement of doctoral and post-doctoral fellowships (Kothari Fellowship) in sciences; and Operation Faculty Re-Charge Scheme to attract potential teachers in Universities. Similar post-doctoral fellowships (Radhakrishnan Fellowship) have also been developed for social sciences.

#### **Assessment and Accreditation**

It has been decided that assessment and accreditation of Universities and colleges will be made mandatory and this will be facilitated by setting up of assessment agencies at State level and at the level of Universities and colleges.

The UGC will also set up an Inter-University Centre for Research, Policy, and Monitoring of Higher Education, whose main function will be to build a database on all aspects of higher education, develop policies, and evaluate and monitor various schemes of higher education that are being implanted in India.

#### **Quality and Excellence linkages**

The UGC recognizes the difference between quality and excellence. It has to be recognized that excellence cannot be enhanced without quality education in the vast institutions of higher learning, namely the universities and colleges. If only 9 universities and 100 colleges have potential for excellence and only 520 centers/departments have been identified as those with a potential for excellence, it is because the university and college suffer from the lack of adequate academic and physical infrastructure. This means that we need to first focus on improving the academic and physical infrastructure for quality improvement, which will

then generate excellence in terms of creativity and innovativeness. Excellence cannot impose from above. Good quality institutions lead to emergence of excellence in terms of creativity and innovativeness. In other words, without quality the excellence will not emerge.

Therefore, for excellence to grow what is required is quality education at college and the university level. Quality education, at the college and university level, serves as a pre-requisite or pre-condition for excellence to grow in some selected institutes. The university and college education system serves as a catchment area for some quality centres/departments to emerge as institutions of excellence. If the quality of the university and college education is neglected it will have limited potential for growth of excellence in terms of creativity and innovativeness.

**Quality and inclusiveness**

I would like to make another point. Our goal is to improve access to all with quality education. India at present is behind developed as well as many developing countries in terms of access to higher education. The gross enrolment ratio is about 10 percent which is lower than world average of 23% and much higher for developed countries. We propose to raise it up to 15% by 2012 and at least 23% by 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. The increase in enrolment will have to come from the groups whose GER is less and these include schedule tribe, scheduled caste, semi-nomadic and denotified tribes, women, religious minorities like Muslims, neo-Buddhists, scheduled caste Sikh, dalit Christians and poor in general, particularly from the rural areas.

To provide quality education to these sections which constitute bulk of those with lower access to higher education is a main challenge. These groups will require special attention to improve their language skills as well as capability improvement so that they are able to cope up with learning in the universities and colleges. Therefore, special quality improvement programs will be necessary for them. The issue of quality education cannot be delinked from that of inclusiveness and equal opportunity. Increase in enrolment ratio to the tune of 15% will come from these sections and not from those whose access level is already high.

Table 7. Institutions of Higher Learning, Public and Private

Universities	Total
State Universities	231
Deemed Universities	102
Central Universities	25
Private Universities	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>379</b>
Institutes of National Importance	33
Institutions Established under State Legislature Acts	05
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>417</b>

**Academic and Administrative Reform of University and College System**

One of the important constituents for improvement quality and excellence is introduction of academic and administrative reforms. Academic reform will include changes in admission policies; examination methods (with focus on internal assessment); switch over from annual to semester systems; acceptance of grade and credit system; teachers assessments; among others.

The other important initiatives include reforms of affiliating systems; preparing frameworks for public-private partnerships; rationalization of fee structures; regulation of deemed Universities; rationalization of admission and fee structures; regulatory frameworks for collaboration by Universities and colleges with Universities and institutions in other countries with respect to dual degree arrangements; sharing of courses; credit transfers; and sharing of teaching, etc.

**Relevant Education**

In the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan there is a huge initiative for the promotion of vocational and technical education in India. With the creation of eight new IITs, twenty NITs, twenty IIITs,

three IISERs, seven IIMs, two SPAs, new Polytechnics in unserved districts, 500 new community Polytechnics, and 210 new community colleges and expansion of the intake capacities of existing vocational and technical institutions in public sectors; the supply of technical and skilled human resource is expected to expand substantially.

### Financial Allocation

The proposed expansion in higher education as delineated in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year plan is amply testified by the sheer size of the Plan in itself, which is of the order of Rs. 84,943 crores at the current prices as against Rs. 9,500 crores of allocation and actual expenditure of around Rs. 8,000 crores during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. It is almost a nine fold increase against the allocation for and ten fold increase against the actual expenditure on higher and technical education during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

During the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the Central plan allocation increased by 66 per cent, but for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan it has increased by a whopping 968 per cent. The Government's com-

mitment to raise public expenditure on higher education by at least 1 per cent of GDP from the existing 0.33 per cent has formed the backbone of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

The priority to higher education is also reflected in 2008-09 budget, which has increased the outlays by 133 per cent over the last year in nominal terms - the increase being relatively higher for technical education and University and higher education at 194 and about 90 percentage points respectively. The allocations under various heads indicate the priorities of the Government in terms of expansion, inclusion, quality, and relevant education - including allocations for new Universities, colleges, and vocational and technical institutions.

This leap forward has been made possible through special initiatives undertaken by the Honourable Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh *Ji* and the Honourable Minister Shri Arjun Singh *Ji*. This is supported and formulated by Planning Commission and University Grants Commission.

*Thank you*

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**LIST OF STUDENTS RECEIVING DEGREES/ DIPLOMAS**

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Country
<b>A. DIPLOMA IN POPULATION STUDIES (DPS)</b>		
1.	MR. ANUP UDARAMJI RAUT	INDIA
2.	MS. BARSHARANI MAHARANA	INDIA
3.	MR. MOHIT THUKRAL	INDIA
4.	MS. SMITA PRAKASH PATIL	INDIA
5.	MS. PATWARDHAN MAITREYEE SHANTANU	INDIA
6.	MR. RAHUL BHIMRAO KAMBLE	INDIA
7.	MS. VANDANA GAUTAM	INDIA
<b>B. DIPLOMA IN HEALTH PROMOTION EDUCATION (DHPE)</b>		
1.	MRS. UPENDRUM LAKSHMI KALYANI	INDIA
2.	MR. M. SANGAMESHWAR	INDIA
3.	MS. R. PRASANNA LATHA	INDIA
4.	MR. ETIKELA VENKATESWARALU	INDIA
5.	MR. HANMANTHU	INDIA
6.	MR. S. M. AKBAR BASHA	INDIA
7.	MRS. YATA INDIRA	INDIA
8.	MRS. GANDRETI VIJAYA LAKSHMI	INDIA
9.	MRS. M. SUGUNAMMA	INDIA
10.	MRS. PAGALA LAKSHMI DEVI	INDIA
11.	MRS. VEMAVARAM RAJAMMA	INDIA
12.	MR. GOPAL KRISHAN	INDIA
13.	MR. RAKESH YADAV	INDIA
14.	MRS. A. SARASWATHI	INDIA
15.	MR. C. KONDAIAH	INDIA
16.	MR. RAMDAS B. ZADE	INDIA
17.	MR. SHAIKH HASAN G. HUSEN	INDIA
18.	MR. RAJENDRA S. PHAND	INDIA
19.	MRS. LEELABAI S. LASHKARE	INDIA
20.	MR. MRUDUL U. MOHITE	INDIA
21.	MS. HASEENA S. SHAIKH	INDIA
22.	MRS. CH. AMARAVATHI	INDIA
23.	MISS. AYE AYE CHO	MYANMAR

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Country
<b>C. MASTER OF POPULATION STUDIES (MPS)</b>		
1	MR. AMIT KUMAR SAHOO	INDIA
2	MR. SOUGAIJAM PRIYOKUMAR MEITEI	INDIA
3	MR. DEBASIS BARIK	INDIA
4	MS. CHARU NAIR	INDIA
5	MR. SABYASACHI BEHERA	INDIA
6	MR. PRASHANT KUMAR SINGH	INDIA
7	MR. MALIN PRAKASH	INDIA
8	MR. K. PEERE NAIK	INDIA
9	MR. ARUNANAND MURMU	INDIA
10	MR. PRAKASH CHANDRA MISHRA	INDIA
11	MR. ANGAN SENGUPTA	INDIA
<b>D. MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY IN POPULATION STUDIES (M.Phil)</b>		
<i>Recipients of Government of India Fellowship</i>		
1.	MR. GOPAL AGRAWAL	INDIA
2.	MS. SUJATA GANGULY	INDIA
3.	MS. KIRAN AGRAHARI	INDIA
4.	MS. SHREEPARNA GHOSH	INDIA
5.	MS. GRACE BHALEN MUNDU	INDIA
<i>Recipients of UGC JRF</i>		
6.	MR. PRAVEEN KUMAR PATHAK	INDIA
7.	MS. VIJAY LAKSHMI SINGH	INDIA
8.	MS. ARCHANA KUJUR	INDIA
<i>Without Fellowship</i>		
9.	MR. KAUSHLENDRA KUMAR	INDIA
10.	MS. PREETI	INDIA
11.	MS. TANNISTHA CHATTERJEE	INDIA
12.	MS. BHAWNA MALIK	INDIA
13.	MR. CHANDAN KUMAR	INDIA
14.	MS. NEELANJANA PANDEY	INDIA
15.	MR. NALIN SINGH NEGI	INDIA
16.	MR. ABHISHEK SINGH	INDIA



Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Country
<b>E. MASTER OF POPULATION STUDIES (MPS) (CORRESPONDENCE)</b>		
1.	MRS. SHRUTI BALHANS JAYASWAL	INDIA
2.	MR. AMOD KUMAR	INDIA
3.	MR. KHAIDEM SHURANJOY SINGH	INDIA
4.	MR. ARUN KUMAR	INDIA
5.	DR. AMOL RAMBHAU DONGRE	INDIA
6.	MR. MANASH PRATIM BARMAN	INDIA
7.	MR. BASANNAR DASHRATH RAJU	INDIA
8.	MR. KULKARNI NANDKUMAR WAMANRAO	INDIA
9.	MR. DILIP KUMAR KALITA	INDIA
10.	MR. S. PANDI	INDIA
11.	MRS. SHAILA SRIVASTAVA	INDIA
12.	MR. DEVENDRA KUMAR	INDIA
13.	MR. MADHUSUDAN J. V.	INDIA
14.	MS. RIMJHIM DAS	INDIA
15.	DR. DAYANAND G. SATIHAL	INDIA
<b>F. DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN POPULATION STUDIES (Ph. D.)</b>		
1.	MR. RENATI J. SOLOMON	INDIA
2.	MS. DIPTI GOVIL	INDIA
3.	MR. SUMIT MAZUMDAR	INDIA
4.	MR. NIYATI JOSHI	INDIA

## Award Winning Students

Every year the students, whose overall performance is adjudged to be the best in their respective course are awarded 'Gold medal'. The second best students are awarded 'Silver medals'. Additionally 'Dr. J. R. Rele award' is awarded to a student each from MPS and DPS Courses, whose seminar paper is rated as the best, based on its content and his/her presentation and defense skill while presenting at the 'IIPS Student Seminar'. The following are the award winning students of this academic year.

### I. Dr. Chandrasekaran Gold Medal

The Dr. Chandrasekaran Gold Medal is instituted by Dr. C Chandrasekaran, the former Director of this Institute, for the student's best overall performance in MPS and DPS courses. The following students are awarded the Dr. Chandrasekaran Gold Medal for their best overall performance in their respective courses.

- 1) **Ms. Tina Dutta** (MPS)
- 2) **Ms. Barsharani Maharana** (DPS)

### II. IIPS Gold Medal

The IIPS Gold Medal for the best overall performance in DHPE course is awarded to **Mr. Rakesh Yadav**

### III. Dr.K Srinivasan Gold Medal

The Dr.K Srinivasan Gold Medal is instituted by Dr. K. Srinivasan, the former Director of IIPS, for the student's best overall performances in MPS (Correspondence Course) This year this medal is awarded to **Dr. Amol Rambhau Dongre**.

### IV. Dr. P.N. Mari Bhat Gold Medal

Among the M.Phil students, the thesis adjudged to be the

best is awarded **Dr. P.N. Mari Bhat Gold Medal**. This award has been initiated since this year in memory of Prof. P.N. Mari Bhat by his parents. This medal is awarded to **Ms. Neelanjana Pandey**

### V. IIPS Silver Medal

The following students are awarded the Silver Medal instituted by IIPS for the second best overall performance in their respective courses.

- 1) **Ms. Rachana Patel** (MPS)
- 2) **Mr. Mohit Thukral** (DPS)
- 3) **Mr. Gopal Krishan** (DHPE)
- 4) **Mr. Basannar Dashrath Raju** (MPS) Correspondence

### VI. Dr. J R Rele Award

Dr.J R Rele Award is instituted by Mrs. Shaila Rele in memory of Prof. J R Rele, the former Director of IIPS. This academic year the following students received the Dr. J. R. Rele award.

- 1) **Ms. Priyanka Dixit** (MPS)
- 2) **Mr. Mohit Thukral** (DPS)

Cont...

## Gold Medalists



Ms. Tina Dutta (MPS), is awarded the Dr.C.Chandrasekaran Gold Medal by Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat



Ms. Barsharani Maharana (DPS), is awarded the Dr.C.Chandrasekaran Gold Medal by Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat



Ms. Neelanjana Pandey (MPhil.), receiving the Prof. P.N. Mari Bhat Gold Medal from Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat



Mr. Rakesh Yadav (DHPE), receiving IIPS Gold Medal from Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat



Dr. Amol Rambhau Dongre (MPS-Correspondence), receiving Dr. K.Srinivasan Gold Medal from Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat

## Dr. J.R.Rele Award and Silver Medalists



Ms. Priyanka Dixit (MPS), receiving the Rele award from Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat



Mr. Mohit Thukral (DPS), receiving the Rele award from Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat . He also received IIPS Silver medal



Ms. Rachana Patel (MPS), receiving IIPS Silver medal from Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat



Mr. Gopal Krishnan (DHPE), receiving IIPS Silver Medal from Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat

**STUDENTS REGISTERED FOR MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY IN POPULATION STUDIES (M.Phil)**

Sr. No.	Name of the Student
<b>With Government of India Fellowship</b>	
1.	MS. TINA DUTTA
2.	MR. ABHISHEK KUMAR
3.	MS. PRIYANKA DIXIT
4.	MS. RACHANA PATEL
5.	MS. SNEHA HARIBHAU BRAMHANE
<b>With UGC-JRF Fellowship</b>	
6.	MR. KUNAL KESHRI
<b>Without Fellowship</b>	
7.	MR. MOHD. SHANNAWAZ
8.	MS. LUCKY SINGH
9.	MR. SANTOSH KUMAR GUPTA
10.	MR. RAJESH KUMAR RAI
11.	MS. KIRTI GAUR
12.	MR. KUMAR CHIMAN SINHA
13.	MS. ANJALI YADAV



Students and guests at the 50<sup>th</sup> convocation of IIPS

**STUDENTS REGISTERED FOR DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN POPULATION STUDIES (Ph. D.)**

<b>Sr. #</b>	<b>Name of the Student</b>	<b>Guide</b>
<b>A. Recipients of Government of India Fellowship</b>		
1	MR. AVISHEK HAZRA	PROF. S. LAHIRI
2	MS. PUSPITA DATTA	PROF. F. RAM
3	MR. TEMSUMEREN LONGKUMER	PROF. R.B. BHAGAT
4	MS. DALIYA SEBASTIAN	DR. T.V. SEKHER
5	MS. SOUMYA MOHANTY	PROF. R.B. BHAGAT
6	MR. RAVI PRAKASH	PROF.(MRS.) S. PARASURAMAN
7	MR. MAHESH NATH SINGH	DR. RAJIVA PRASAD
8	MS. NANDITA SAIKIA	PROF. F. RAM
9	MR. CHAYAN ROY CHOUDHURY	PROF.(MRS.) S. PARASURAMAN
10	MS. MANASI RAHUL BAWDEKAR	PROF. L. LADUSINGH
11	MS. NEELANJANA PANDEY	TO BE DECIDED
12	MS. SANGEETA KUMARI	TO BE DECIDED
<b>B. Recipients of University Grants Commission Fellowship</b>		
13.	MR. SOUMITRA GHOSH	PROF. P. AROKIASAMY
14.	MR. R. LUSOME	PROF. R.B. BHAGAT
15.	MS. SUJATA GANGULY	DR. (MRS.) SAYEED UNISA
16.	MS. ARCHANA KUJUR	TO BE DECIDED
17.	MR. PRAVEEN KUMAR PATHAK	TO BE DECIDED
18.	MR. UMA SHANKAR MAJHI	TO BE DECIDED
<b>C. Registered Without Fellowship</b>		
19.	MR. JANARDAN WARVADEKAR	PROF. G. RAMA RAO
20.	MR. ASWINI K. NANDA	PROF. F. RAM
21.	MR. MANOJ KUMAR	DR. BALRAM PASWAN
22.	MR. NIKHILESH PARCHURE	PROF. G. RAMA RAO
23.	MR. SOURABH CHAKRABORTY	DR. S.K. SINGH
24.	MS. ARVINDA MEERA G.	PROF. T.K. ROY
25.	MR. BENOY PETER	PROF. (MRS.) KAMLA GUPTA
26.	MS. B. AMENLA NUKEN	PROF. L. LADUSINGH
27.	MR. LAXMI KANT DWIVEDI	PROF. F. RAM
28.	MR. AJAY KUMAR SINGH	DR. R.K. SINHA
29.	MS. SUDESHNA GHOSH	PROF. S. LAHIRI
30.	MS. ANJALI SHIVAJIRAO BABAR	DR. (MRS.) USHA RAM

Sr. #	Name of the Student	Guide
<b>C. Registered Without Fellowship (Cont..)</b>		
31.	MR. SUDIPTA MONDAL	DR. S.K. SINGH
32.	MR. NITIN DUTTA	DR. (MRS.) SAYEED UNISA
33.	MS. RUCHI JAIN	PROF. (MRS.) KAMLA GUPTA
34.	MR. SUVAKANT NARAYAN SWAIN	DR. S.K. SINGH
35.	MR. NIZAMUDDIN KHAN	DR. (MRS.) USHA RAM
36.	MR. LAKHAN SINGH	PROF. H.C. SRIVASTAVA
37.	MR. SUBHRA DATTA	PROF.(MRS.) S. PARASURAMAN
38.	MS. MOHUA GUHA	PROF. (MRS.) KAMLA GUPTA
39.	MR. ATANU GHOSH	PROF. L. LADU SINGH
40.	MR. RAJENDRA K. DOIFODE	DR. D.A. NAGDEVE
41.	MR. BINOD KUMAR SINGH	PROF. S. LAHIRI
42.	MR. ARUP KUMAR DAS	DR. S.K. SINGH
43.	MR. DIGAMBAR A. CHIMANKAR	PROF. R.B. BHAGAT
44.	MS. SUCHARITA PUJARI	DR. (MRS.) SAYEED UNISA
45.	MS. VINI SIVANANDAN	PROF. P. AROKIASAMY
46.	MR. ATUL RAMESHCHANDRA GANDHI	PROF.(MRS.) S. PARASURAMAN
47.	MR. NIHAR RANJAN ROUT	PROF. R.B. BHAGAT
48.	MR. BIJAYA KUMAR MALIK	DR. S.K. MOHANTY
49.	MR. SANDIP CHAKRABORTY	PROF. F. RAM
50.	MS. NAMRATA AGRAWAL	DR. (MRS.) USHA RAM
51.	MR. SANDIP ANAND	DR. R.K. SINHA
52.	MR. JALANDHAR PRADHAN	PROF. P. AROKIASAMY
53.	MS. MAUSUMI GARAIN	DR. R.K. SINHA
54.	MR. AKASH WANKHEDE	DR. BALRAM PASWAN
55.	MR. RAJARAMA K.E.T.	DR. R.K. SINHA
56.	MR. MANOJ KUMAR RAUT	DR. T.V. SEKHER
57.	MR. BIDHUBHUSAN MAHAPATRA	DR. S.K. MOHANTY
58.	MS. SUPRIYA	TO BE DECIDED
59.	MR. GOPAL AGRAWAL	PROF. P. AROKIASAMY
60.	MR. SAURABH SINGH	TO BE DECIDED
61.	MR. KAUSHLENDRA KUMAR	TO BE DECIDED
62.	MS. KIRAN AGRAHARI	TO BE DECIDED

Sr. #	Name of the Student	Guide
<b>D. STUDENTS WHO HAVE PRESENTED Ph. D. SYNOPSIS DURING 2007-2008</b>		
63	MR. MURALI DHAR	PROF. S. LAHIRI
64	MR. MANAS RANJAN PRADHAN	DR. (MRS.) USHA RAM
65	MS. RUBY ALAMBUSHA	PROF. (MRS.) S. PARASURAMAN
66	MS. RESHMI R.S.	DR. (MRS.) SAYEED UNISA
67	MR. SANGRAM KISHOR PATEL	PROF. L. LADU SINGH
68	MR. MADHUSUDANA BATTALA	DR. S.K. SINGH
<b>E. STUDENTS WHO HAVE SUBMITTED Ph. D. THESIS DURING 2007-2008</b>		
69	MS. SHILPI MISHRA	PROF.(MRS.)S. PARASURAMAN
70	MS. ANJULA SARAFF	PROF. H.C. SRIVASTAVA
71	MS. SHRABANTI SEN	PROF. F. RAM
72	MR. P. MURUGESAN	PROF. H.C. SRIVASTAVA
73	MR. UTTAM J. SONKAMBLE	DR. BALRAM PASWAN
74	MR. RAJIV RANJAN	PROF.(MRS.) S. PARASURAMAN
75	MS. MANISHA NAINAKWAL	DR. BALRAM PASWAN
76	MR. S. SRINIVASAN	DR. K.C. DAS
77	MR. ARINDAM DAS	PROF. H.C. SRIVASTAVA
78	MR. ABHISHEK SINGH	PROF. F. RAM
79	MR. PRALIP NARZARY	PROF. L. LADU SINGH
80	MR. RETANAKUMAR J.	PROF. P. AROKIASAMY
81	MR. CHUNGKHAM HOLENDRO SINGH	PROF. L. LADU SINGH



Faculty Procession Entering the Convocation Venue

## Report on Activities of Faculty Members

## I. A. PUBLISHED RESEARCH ARTICLES IN JOURNALS/BOOKS

**P. Arokiasamy** and Abishekh Gautam

"Neonatal Mortality in EAG states: Trends and Determinants", *Journal of Biosocial Science*, 40, March 2008, pp.183-201.

**R.B. Bhagat**

"Caste Census: Looking Back, Looking Forward", *Economic and Political Weekly*. 25 May 2007, pp 1902-05, 2007.

"Assessing the Measurement of Internal Migration in India" *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*, 17 (1), pp 91-102, 2008.

**A. Chattopadhyay** and **S. Parasuraman**

"Understanding Muslim Fertility: A Study of Selected States of India", *Geography and You*. 8, Jan-Feb 2008.

Mohua Guha and **A. Chattopadhyay**

"Population, Forest and Development: A linkage in the Northeast", *Geographical review of India*, 64 (4), pp. 501-512. 2006

Premananda Bharati, **A. Chattopadhyay** and Dipak.K. Adak

*Demography and Health Profile of the People of West Bengal*. Premananda Bharati, Aparajita Chattopadhyay and Dipak.K. Adak (Eds.), Mohit Publication, New Delhi, 2008

**L. K. Dwivedi**, **Kaushlendra Kumar** and R. Sogarwal

"Migration and Nutritional Status of Women in India", *The Journal of Family Welfare*. 53 (2), December, 2007

**M. Bawdekar** and **L. Ladusingh**

"Contextual correlates of Child malnutrition in rural Maharashtra", *Journal of Biosocial Science*. 2008.

Avishek Hazra and **S. Lahiri**

"Adult Mortality Situation in India: An Assessment Accounting for Death Registration Completeness", *Man in India*. 88 (2), 2008.

"Health, Health Care and Health Insurance in India". In Alok Ranjan (Ed.) *Population and Health India 2007*, SHYAM Institute. 2008.

**D. Bishoyi** and **S.K Mohanty**

"Economic Inequality in Utilisation of Reproductive and Child Health Services: A comparative Study of Orissa and Bihar", In S.N.Tripathy, D. Bishoyi and S.K.Patel (Eds.), *Dynamics of Population Issues*. Sonali Publisher, New Delhi, 2007

**P. Murugesan**

"Social Welfare Programms in Tamil Nadu: Impact on Women and Development" *Local Government Quarterly*, A Journal of the All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AIILSG), LXXVIII (1), pp. 92-108, January-March 2008.

**S. Parasuraman** and Anjali Radkar

"Maternal Deaths in India: An Exploration", *Economic and Political Weekly*. 42(31), August 2007.

**Rajiva Prasad**

"Some Facts about Mumbai and Air pollution", *The Bombay First, The City*. 1(1), Y.B. Chauhan center, Mumbai, 2007.

C.P. Prakasam and **Rajiva Prasad**

"Knowledge and Risk Behaviour of HIV/AIDS among Women in Sex Work in A.P. and Karnataka", In Kiran Prasad and U.V. Somaiyajulu (Eds.) *HIV and AIDS: Vulnerability of women in Asia and Africa*. The women press, New Delhi, 2008.

**T.V.Sekher**

"Sensitising Grassroots Leadership on Health Issues: Experiences of a Pilot Project in Karnataka" In T.M.Joseph (ed.) *Local Governance in India*, Concept Publishing House, New Delhi, 2007

**Abhishek Singh**, Avishek Hazra and **F. Ram**

"Women's Autonomy and Sex Differential in Child Mortality in India", *GENUS*. LXIII (3-4): 55-75, 2007.

Cont...

**Sayed Unisa**

"Sequence of Fertility Treatment among Childless Couples in Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh", In M.A.Koenig, S.Jeebhoy J.C.Cleland and B.Ganatra (Eds.), *Reproductive Health in India: New Evidence*, Rawat Publisher, Jaipur pp. 213-226, 2007

**Sayed Unisa, R B Bhagat, T K Roy, R B Upadhyay**

"Demographic Transition or Demographic Trepidation?: The Case of Parsis in India", *Economic and Political Weekly*. 43(1) pp. 61-65, January 5, 2008.

**Sayed Unisa and R..S. Reshmi**

"Missing girls: Many approaches to an understanding" Book Review: Sex Selective Abortion in India- Gender, Society and

New Reproductive Technologies, (Ed.), Tulsi Patel, Sage Publication, New Delhi. October, 2007  
www.esocialsciences.com/articles/display/Articles.asp? Article\_ID=1263

**M.V. Vaithilingam**

"Women should be Protected by Themselves", *Tamil Times*. 9 March 2008.

"Kindness Make the Life Alive", *Tamil Times*. 14 February 2008

"Role of Parents in Child Development", *Tamil Times*. 6,13, 20 and 27 April 2008

**II. PUBLISHED RESEARCH REPORTS / MONOGRAPHS/  
RESEARCH BRIEFS/FACT SHEETS AT IIPS**

**Kamla Gupta, Fred Arnold and Y.Vaidehi**

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), *India, 2005-06: Rajasthan*. International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and Macro International. 2008.

**Kamla Gupta, Sunita Kishor and Y.Vaidehi**

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), *India, 2005-06: Uttar Pradesh*. International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and Macro International. 2008. Mumbai: IIPS.

**F.Ram, Usha Ram, S.K.Mohanty, Abhishek Singh**

Fact Sheet, "Youth in India: Situation and Needs Study, Maharashtra", International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS). 2007.

Fact Sheet, "Youth in India: Situation and Needs Study, Jharkhand Tamil Nadu", International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS). 2007.

**P. Arokiasamy**

"Returns of fertility decline among uneducated women in India", *IIPS Research Brief No. 1*, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS). July, 2007.

**S. Unisa, A. Chattopadhyay and T. K. Roy**

"Causes of anaemia among women in west Bengal" IIPS Research Brief No. 2, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS). November, 2007.

**R. B. Bhagat , K. C. Das, Daliya Sebastian and Soumya Mohanty**

"Levels, trends and structure of workforce in India: A Census analysis (1981-2001)" IIPS Research Brief No. 3, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS). December 2007.

**Papiya G. Mazumdar**

"Women's treatment seeking behaviour in Indian Systems of Medicine" IIPS Research Brief No. 4, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS). January 2008.

**Usha Ram**

"Childlessness and its consequences in India: Levels, patterns and differentials" IIPS Research Brief No. 5, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS). February 2008.

Cont...

**III. RESEARCH PAPERS PRESENTED IN SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES**

**R.B.Bhagat** and Anand Parhar

Access to Basic Amenities in Urban Areas of India: Challenges for Health and Wellbeing" . Presented paper on in the International Conference on Population, Health and Human Resources in India's development, held at Delhi, 24-25 January, 2008.

**R.B. Bhagat** and Soumya Mohanty

"Trends and Pattern of Urbanisation in India: A Demographic Assessment". Presented in PAA meeting in New Orleans, USA, 16-19 April, 2008.

Soumya Mohanty and **R.B.Bhagat**

"Spatial Pattern of Urbanisation and Urban Growth in Western Himalaya Region" . Presented at the National Seminar on Population, Environment and Development organised by IIPS at Dehradun, 17-18 March, 2008.

R. Lusome and **R.B.Bhagat**

"Migration and Workforce Participation in Himalayan States". Presented at the National Seminar on Population, Environment and Development organised by IIPS at Dehradun, 17-18 March, 2008.

**K.C.Das**

"HIV Prevalence in India: Evidence from Recent NFHS-3". Presented at the Fifth IASSH Conference on Millennium Development Goals and Health, organised by Xavier Institute of Management at Bhubaneswar, 7-9 April, 2008

**K.C.Das** and S.S. Kundu

"Migration and Development in Uttarakhand". Presented at the National Seminar on Population, Environment and Development organised by IIPS at Dehradun, 17-18 March, 2008.

Sumit Mazumdar and **M. Guruswamy**

"Household Health Expenditures in Rural Northern Bengal: Implications for Health Care Financing Reform" . Presented at XXIX Annual Conference of the Indian Association for the Study of Population, held at the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, 26-28 October 2007.

"Health Status and Burden of Disease in Rural Northern Bengal: An Economic Perspective" Presented at the 31<sup>st</sup> Indian Social Science Congress held at SNDT Women's University, Mumbai, 27-31 December 2007.

**Kamla Gupta**

"Linkages between Gender Based Violence and Sexual and Reproductive Health- Evidence from NFHS-2 and NFHS-3". Paper presented at the meeting on Gender Based Violence in Sexual and Reproductive Health Context- organized by FPAI, Mumbai, 18-19 December 2007.

"Educational Data in NFHS". Presented at the Seminar on Educational Statistics in India, organised by NEEPA, New Delhi, 3-4 March, 2008.

"NFHS-3 Findings of Uttaranchal". Presented at the plenary session of the IIPS National Seminar on Population, Environment and Development in Uttarakhand, held at Dehradun, Uttarakhand, 17-19 March, 2008

"Gender Differentials in Nutritional Status with Special Focus on Over Nutrition". Presented at the International Conference on Population, Health, and Human Resources in India's Development organized by Institute of Economic Growth, Population Research Centre, New Delhi, 24-25 March 2008.

**Kaushlendra Kumar**

"Maternal Deaths in India: An Attempt to Assess the Relative Importance of Economic versus Educational Status of Household" Presented at XXIX Annual Conference of the Indian Association for the Study of Population, held at the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, 26-28 October 2007.

**Kaushlendra Kumar and Faujdar Ram**

"Maternal Mortality in India". Presented at the Seminar on Contemporary Issues in Population and Health, held at Bhopal, 23-25 January, 2008

"Women's Position in the Household and Utilization of Maternal Health Services in Uttarakhand: Implications for Reducing Maternal Mortality". Presented at the National Seminar on Population, Environment and Development in Uttarakhand, held at Dehradun, Uttarakhand, 17-19 March, 2008

**L.Ladusingh and M. R. Narayana**

"Economic Lifecycle: The Case of India". Presented at the 'Conference on Ageing: The Everyday Experience' organised by the New Zealand Association of Gerontology, University of Waikato Hamilton, New Zealand, 14-16 November 2007.

**M.R.Narayana and L.Ladusingh**

"What does public sector contribute to National Transfer Accounts? Evidence for flow accounts for India 1999-2000". Presented at the International Conference on Asia's Dependency Transition: Intergenerational Transfers, Economic Growth and Public Policy, organized by Nihon University Population Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan, 1-3 November 2007.

**Avishek Hazra and S. Lahiri.**

"Social Health Insurance and Social Security in Uttaranchal". Presented in National Seminar on "Population, Health and Development in Uttarakhand" held at Dehradun, 17-19 March 2008.

"Health Insurance and Health Care Financing in India with Special Reference to Social Health Insurance". Presented in International Conference on "Population, Health and Human Resources in India's Development" held at Institute of Economic Growth, 24-25 March 2008.

"Gender Differential in Adult Mortality in India: An Assessment for Death Registration Completeness", Paper accepted for poster presentation in annual meeting of Population Association of America (PAA) held at New Orleans, LA, 17-19 April 2008.

**H.Lhungdim**

"Population Ageing in Uttarakhand: Salient Demographic and spatial Characteristics". Presented at the National Seminar on Population, Environment and Development organised by IIPS at Dehradun, 17-18 March 2008.

**S.K.Mohanty, K.G.Santhya, A.Singh, S.Jeebhoy, Usha Ram, R. Acharya and F.Ram**

"Parental influence on youth agency and sexual and reproductive behaviours: findings from the Youth in India-Situation and Needs Study, Maharashtra" . Presented at the International conference on "Investing in Young People's Reproductive Health and Development", Abuja, Nigeria, 27-30 April, 2008.

**D. A. Nagdeve**

"Population and Land use in Uttarakhand". Presented at the National Seminar on Population, Environment and Development organised by IIPS at Dehradun, 17-18 March 2008.

**D. A. Nagdeve**

"Urban Rural Differential in Reproductive and Child Health Care in India". Presented at the 5<sup>th</sup> All Indian IASSH's conference on MDGs and Health held at the Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar, 7-9 April, 2008.

**D.A.Nagdeve** and L.P.Sonwani

"Status of Maternal and child health care in the state of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal". Presented at the National Seminar on Population, Environment and Development organised by IIPS at Dehradun, 17-18 March 2008.

"Status of Maternal and Child Health Care in Orissa". Presented at the 5<sup>th</sup> All Indian IASSH's conference on MDGs and Health held at the Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar, 7-9 April, 2008.

**B.Paswan**, Uttam Sonkamble and Jiten Kumar Singh

"Initiation of Breastfeeding Practices in Uttaranchal: Evidence from DLHS – RCH 2". Presented at the IIPS National Seminar on Population, Environment and Development in Uttarakhand, held at Dehradun, Uttarakhand, 17-19 March 2008

Akash Wankhede , **B. Paswan** and M. Nagavara Prasad

"Healthcare Status in Uttaranchal: A District Level Analysis". Presented at the IIPS National Seminar on Population, Environment and Development in Uttarakhand, held at Dehradun, Uttarakhand, 17-19 March 2008

M. Nagavara Prasad and **B. Paswan**

"The Levels of Fertility and Family Planning in Kerala: Evidence from DLHS – RCH- 2 Survey". Presented at the National Seminar on Policies and Programmes in Health and Family welfare: Fifty Years of Indian Experience and challenges, organised by Population Research Center, University of Kerala , Thiruvananthapuram, 27-29 March 2008.

M.N. Singh and **Rajiva Prasad**

"Morbidity Pattern among Slum Children of Mumbai" Presented at the IASP Annual conference held at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, 26-28 October 2007.

"Does Household Income Affect the Contraceptive Brand

Use in Uttaranchal". Presented at the IIPS National Seminar on Population, Environment and Development in Uttarakhand, held at Dehradun, Uttarakhand, 17-19 March 2008

P.K. Verma and **Rajiva Prasad**

"Implication of Utilization of Maternal Healthcare Services in MP". Presented at the Bhopal Seminar 2008 on Contemporary Issues in Population and Health held at Bhopal, 23-25 January, 2008.

**Rajiva Prasad** and Saurab Dey

"Economic Inequality in Utilization of Basic Health Services: A Comparative Study of Uttaranchal and Other States". Presented at the IIPS National Seminar on Population, Environment and Development in Uttarakhand, held at Dehradun, Uttarakhand, 17-19, March 2008

**Usha Ram**

"Romance and Sex Before Marriage among Young Women and Men: Findings from the Youth in India: Situation and Needs Study, Maharashtra". Presented at the Investing in Young People's Health and Development: Research That Improves Policies and Programs Conference, Organized by the Department of Population, Family and Reproductive Health, John Bloomberg School of Public Health, Bill and Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health, USA, Abuja, Nigeria, April 27-30, 2008.

**R.S.Reshmi**

"Female Migration and its Economic Impact on Family: A Study of Thiruvananthapuram District in Kerala". Presented at the IASP annual conference at Banaras Hindu University , Varanasi, 26-28 October 2007.

Alice W. Clark and T.V. **Sekher**

"Indian Women in IT Sector: Beginning to Reverse Gender Discrimination?". Presented at the Annual conference of

Population Association of America (PAA) Louisiana, USA, 16-19 April 2008.

Daliya Sebastian and **T.V.Sekher**

"Health Problems of Elderly Women in India: Evidences from National Sample Surveys". Presented at the National Seminar on Policies and Programmes of Health and Family Welfare: Fifty Years of Indian Experience, Kerala University, Thiruvananthapuram, 27-29 March 2008.

**Chander Shekhar**

"Potential Users of ICDS Centres among Children Age Six in Uttarakhand". Presented in National Seminar on Population Environment and Development in Uttarakhand, Dehradun, 17-19, March 2008.

**Sayeed Unisa**

"Demographic Transition of Parsi Population". Presented at the workshop on Parsi population held at TISS, Mumbai, 11<sup>th</sup> February 2008.

Sujata Ganguly and **Sayeed Unisa**

"The Extent of Pregnancy Intentions and its Association with Maternal and Child Health Care in India" paper presented in the International conference on Population, Health and Human Resources in India's Development in Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi, 24-25 March, 2008.

"Unwanted Pregnancy: A comparative study of Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh" . Paper presented at the National Seminar on Population, Environment and Development in Uttarakhand, Dehradun, 17-19 March, 2008.

Bhawna Malik and **Sayeed Unisa**

"Pattern of morbidity prevalence among women in India: Evidence from World Health Survey data" Paper presented in the Seminar on Contemporary Issues in Population and Health in Bhopal, Bhopal, 23-25 January, 2008

"Impact of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) on Child Health and Nutritional Status in Uttarakhand" . Paper presented at the National Seminar on Population, Environment and Development in Uttarakhand, Dehradun, 17-19 March, 2008.

**M.V. Vaithilingam**

"Social Composition of Uttaranchal Population: A District Level Census Analysis". Paper presented at the National Seminar on Population, Environment and Development in Uttarakhand, Dehradun, 17-19 March, 2008.

"Importance of Corporate Social Responsibility in Maternal and Child Health in South Indian Districts". Presented at the 5<sup>th</sup> All Indian IASSH's Conference on MDGs and Health held at the Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar, 7-9 April, 2008.

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**IV. SEMINARS/ CONFERENCES/ WORKSHOPS/ SESSIONS ORGANIZED BY FACULTY**

Date	Name of the Faculty	Seminars/Conferences/ Sessions/ Workshops Organized	Organisation/ Sponsor	Place
4-10 June 2007	Rajiva Prasad Sayeed Unissa	Organized training of Investigators – pilot survey, DLHS 3	IIPS	Dehradun
28-29 June 2007	Sayeed Unisa Rajiva Prasad	Organised Feedback Workshop of Pilot Survey of DLHS-3	IIPS & MOHFW	Dehradun
18-19 September 2007	L. Ladusingh Rajiva Prasad	Organised training of Trainers workshop – Mapping listing of DLHS -3	IIPS	Mumbai
24 September to 6 October 2007	B. Paswan T. V. Sekher	Organised Training of Trainers Workshop for Household and Facility Survey of DLHS-3	IIPS & MOHFW	Jodhpur
10 October 2007	S. Lahiri	University Grants Commission	University Grants Commission	New Delhi
11-12 October 2007	S. Lahiri Kamla Gupta S. Parasuraman S. Arokiasamy S. K. Singh H. Lhungdim	National Dissemination Seminar on National Family Health Survey-3	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)	New Delhi
24 October 2007	S. K. Singh H. Lhungdim K. C. Das	National dissemination of CHARCA research findings	UNAIDS, UNODC and UNRC	New Delhi
12-18 November 2007	Chander Shekhar	Training of the Trainers for the Data Entry and Data Analysis Supervisors of the project "District Level Household Survey-III under Reproductive and Child Health"	IIPS	Mumbai
14-16 November 2007	S. Parasuraman H. Lhungdim	NFHS-3 Data Users Workshop for Northern Region	IIPS at NIMS	New Delhi
19-21 November 2007	S. Parasuraman H. Lhungdim	NFHS-3 Data Users Workshop for Western and Central Region	IIPS	Mumbai
19-28 December 2007	R. K. Sinha	Examination/Contact Session for the Distance Learners	IIPS	Mumbai

Date	Name of the Faculty	Seminars/Conferences/ Sessions/ Workshops Organized	Organisation/ Sponsor	Place
3-4 January 2008	S. Parasuraman H.Lhungdim	NFHS-3 Data User workshop for Southern States	IIPS	Bangalore
13 January 2008	T.V.Sekher	Orientation workshop for 'RISHTA Community Action Groups'	IIPS	Mumbai
14-15 January 2008	P. Arokiasamy S.Parasuraman T.V.Sekher S.K.Mohanty	Planning Meeting for the Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI)	Harvard School of Public Health, USA & IIPS	Mumbai
21-22 January 2008	Sayed Unisa	Workshop on Preventing Daughter Elimination in India: Current situation and emerging priorities for research	Institute for Social Studies, The Netherlands and IIPS	Mumbai
4-8 March 2008	F Ram Usha Ram Chander Shekhar	Training of the district officials in estimating vital rates from civil registration data at the district level	IIPS & UNDP, New Delhi	Khandala
17-19 March 2008	S. Lahiri S. Parasuraman T.V. Sekher Abhishek Singh	National Seminar on 'Population, Environment and Development in Uttarakhand'	IIPS	Dehradun
15 April 2008	Chander Shekhar	Training of the Trainers for Generation of Fact Sheet Indicators using CSpro 3.3 for District Level Household Survey-III under Reproductive and Child health	IIPS	Mumbai
29 April 2008	Kamla Gupta	Dissemination Seminar on 2005-06 National Family Health Survey- Rajasthan Findings	IIPS	Rajasthan

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**V. LECTURES DELIVERED/ CONSULTANCY PROVIDED BY IIPS FACULTY**

Date	Name of the faculty	Lectures delivered/ Consultancy Provided	Organisation/ Sponsor	Place
10 January 2008	Usha Ram	Mortality and Morbidity: Concept, Measures and Current Scenario in India	Department of Economics and Statistics- Training Program on Civil Registration System, Government of Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
11 February 2008	Sayeed Unisa	Resource person for the Workshop on Parsi population	TISS	Mumbai
19 February 2008	Kamla Gupta	Process of Measurement of HIV and Findings from NFHS-3	UNAIDS & NACO	New Delhi
27 February 2008	T.V.Sekher	'Reproductive Health Status in India' at the workshop on Reproductive and sexual Health Issues	Department of Sociology, Pune University	Pune
4-7 March 2008	Usha Ram	Estimating Mortality from CEB and CS data: Population Estimation and Projection and Strengthening State Plans for Human Development: District Level Vital Statistics	IIPS	Khandala
18 March 2008	R.K.Sinha	'Female Age at marriage and law' at the Ninth R.D.Karve memorial lecture series	S.N.D.T Women's University, Churchgate	Mumbai
29 March 2008	Sayeed Unisa	Lecture on Analysis of Variance. In the short-term Training Programme in Statistical and Quantitative Methods	TISS	Mumbai
3 April 2008	Chander Shekhar	"Use of Multivariate Statistical Techniques in Biosocial Sciences", at the Department of Research Methodology	TISS	Mumbai
8 April 2008	L.Ladusingh	Survival Analysis	TISS	Mumbai
21 April 2008	Sayeed Unisa	Resource Person for Workshop on National Campaign for Safe Abortion: Working for Women's Health and Self-Determination	CEHAT	Mumbai
23 April 2008	Chander Shekhar	Use of Multivariate Statistical Techniques in Analyzing Clinical Data	NIRRH	Mumbai

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Date	Name of the faculty	Lectures delivered/ Consultancy Provided	Organisation/ Sponsor	Place
29 April 2008	Kamla Gupta	Presented the NFHS-3 findings on maternal health and male's involvement in maternal care and HIV/AIDS at the Dissemination Seminar on 2005-06 National Family Health Survey- Rajasthan Findings	IIPS	Rajasthan
29 April to 1 May 2008	P. Arokiasamy	As an expert to review Qatar World Health Survey Report	WHO, Geneva	Doha, Qatar

### VI. SEMINARS/ CONFERENCES/ WORKSHOPS/ MEETINGS/LECTURES ATTENDED BY FACULTY/ RE-SEARCH STAFF

Date	Name of the Faculty	Seminars/ Conferences/ Meetings/ Workshops/ Lectures Attended	Organisation/ Sponsor	Place
2-4 July 2007	H. Lungdhim A.R. Nirmal	National Convention on 'Ten years of post-based Rosters'	IPA	Bangalore
7-8 August 2007	S. Lahiri	DLHS-3 RCH: Evaluation committee meeting for bid	MOHFW	New Delhi
17 August 2007	S. Lahiri	Meeting to discuss the dissemination of NFHS-3 All India report	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	New Delhi
24 August 2007	S. Lahiri	National dissemination workshop on 'Addressing Male Sexual Health as a Strategy for STI/HIV Prevention'	RISHTA project	New Delhi
5-6 November 2007	L.Ladusingh	The 5 <sup>th</sup> Annual Transfer Accounts seminar and workshops	Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul	South korea
12-18 November 2007	S. Lahiri	DLHS-3 RCH: TOT for 'Data entry workshop'	IIPS	Mumbai
12 December 2007	S. Lahiri	Technical Advisory Committee DLHS-3	MoH&FW	New Delhi
13 December 2007	S. Lahiri	2 <sup>nd</sup> General Body Meeting	Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh	New Delhi
31 December 2007	S. Lahiri	Review meeting with RA, MA and MoHFW of DLHS-3	IIPS	Mumbai

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Date	Name of the Faculty	Seminars/ Conferences/ Meetings/ Workshops/ Lectures Attended	Organisation/ Sponsor	Place
4 January 2008	Chander Shekhar	Dr. Ambedkar Memorial Lecture on "Ambedkarism, Marxism and Marginalization" by Prof. Gail Omvedt	Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS)	Mumbai
10 January 2008	S. Lahiri	Meeting to discuss urban health wall chart and dissemination activities for NFHS-3 state level reports	USAID	New Delhi
12 January 2008	S. Lahiri	Review meeting with RA, MA and MoHFW of DLHS-3	IIPS	Mumbai
13 January 2008	S. Lahiri S.Parasuraman T.V. Sekher	Orientation workshop for Community Action Group under RISHTA project	IIPS	Mumbai
21-22 January 2008	S. Lahiri	Evaluation committee meeting for bid	MoHFW	New Delhi
23-25 January 2008	Kaushlendra Kumar	The Bhopal Seminar 2008 on Contemporary Issues in Population and Health	'SHYAM' Institute	Bhopal
7 February 2008	Kamla Gupta	Reviewed chapters 8 and 11 of Youth in India Situation Report and attended the meeting	IIPS	Mumbai
15-17 February 2008	A. Chattopadhyay	R X X Annual conference of the Indian institute of Geomorphologists, on 'Geomorphology in disaster mitigation and management'	Banaras Hindu University	Banaras
16 February 2008	Kamla Gupta R.B.Bhagat	Panel discussant 'Are Indian Cities Ready for the Next Wave of Rural Migrants?'	M.H. Saboo Siddik College of Engineering	Mumbai
22 February 2008	Sayed Unisa R.S.Reshmi	Lecture given by Richard A. Cashon 'In the eye of the storm: Reducing the public health impact of natural disaster'	TISS	Mumbai

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Date	Name of the Faculty	Seminars/ Conferences/ Meetings/ Workshops/ Lectures Attended	Organisation/ Sponsor	Place
27 February 2008	S. Lahiri	Meeting with RA, MA and MoHFW	MoHFW	New Delhi
3-4 March 2008	Kamla Gupta	Seminar on Educational Statistics in India	NEEPA	New Delhi
17-19 March 2008	Kamla Gupta	Presented a paper at the plenary session and Chaired a session on 'Migration, urbanisation and development' at the IIPS National Seminar on 'Population, Environment and Development in Uttarakhand'	IIPS	Dehradun
17-19 March 2008	R.B.Bhagat	Chaired a session on 'Concerns on Elderly and Environment' at the IIPS National Seminar on 'Population, Environment and Development in Uttarakhand'	IIPS	Dehradun
17-19 March 2008	S.Lahiri S. Parasuraman D.A.Nagdeve H.Lhungdim T.V.Sekher K.C.Das Chander Shekher Abhishek Singh Kaushlendra Kumar M.V. Vaithilingam	National Seminar on 'Population, Environment and Development in Uttarakhand'	IIPS	Dehradun
24-25 March 2008	Kamla Gupta	International Conference on Population, Health, and Human Resources in India's Development	Institute of Economic Growth, Population Research Centre	New Delhi
27-28 March 2008	B. Paswan	National Seminar on Policies and Programmes in Health and Family welfare: Fifty Years of Indian Experience and challenges	Population Research Center, University of Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
2 April 2008	H. Lhungdim	Examiner for the PGD in community Health Care	FWTRC	Mumbai

Cont...

Date	Name of the Faculty	Seminars/ Conferences/ Meetings/ Workshops/ Lectures Attended	Organisation/ Sponsor	Place
4 - 5 April 2008	S. Lahiri	3 <sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the National Committee India-IIASA Programme	TIFAC, Govt. of India	New Delhi
7-9 April 2008	K.C.Das M.V. Vaithilingam	5 <sup>th</sup> All Indian IASSH's conference on MDGs and Health	Xavier Institute of Management	Bhubaneswar
9 April 2008	H. Lungdim	Selection Committee Member for Masters in Health/Hospital Administration course	TISS	Mumbai
13-17 April 2008	S. Parasuraman B. Paswan S.K. Singh	Orientation workshop on global adult tobacco survey ( GATS) for GATS implementing agencies in south-east Asia Region	WHO	Dhaka, Bangladesh
16 April 2008	Usha Ram	National Dissemination of the situation analysis of unsafe abortion in India	Family Planning Association of India	Mumbai
17-19 April 2008	R. B. Bhagat Abhishek Singh	Annual Conference of the Population Association of America (PAA)	Population Association of America (PAA)	New Orleans, USA
18 April, 2008	S.Lahiri	Meeting at National Institute of Medical Statistics (NIMS)	National Institute of Medical Statistics	New Delhi
20-24 April 2008	M.V. Vaithlingam	Training programme on 'Management of Dementia'	National Institute of Social Defence, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment , Govt of India in collaboration with 'ANVGRAVA'	New Delhi
27 April 2008	Chander Shekhar	Review meeting of District Level Household Survey-III under RCH (2007-09)	NIHFW	New Delhi
27-30 April 2008	Usha Ram S.K. Mohanty	International conference on "Investing in Young People's Reproductive Health and Development"	Bill and Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health, JHU, Baltimore	Abuja, Nigeria
29 April 2008	Kamla Gupta S. Parasuraman	Dissemination Seminar on 2005-06 National Family Health Survey- Rajasthan Findings	IIPS	Rajasthan

## MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

### Appointments/Promotions

Dr. Chander Sekhar, Lecturer (Sr. Scale) in the Department of Population Policies & Programmers, was appointed as *Reader* in the Dept. of Mathematical Demography & Statistics w.e.f. 24<sup>th</sup> January 2008.

Dr. S. K. Mohanty, Lecturer (Sr. Scale) in the Department of Fertility Studies, was appointed as *Reader* in the Dept. of Development Studies w.e.f. 24<sup>th</sup> January 2008.

Dr. P. Arokiasamy, Reader in the Department of Fertility Studies, was appointed as *Professor* in the Dept. of Development Studies w.e.f. 25<sup>th</sup> January 2008.

Dr. Manoj Alagarajan joined the post of *Lecturer* in the Dept. of Development Studies w.e.f. 29<sup>th</sup> January 2008.

Dr. Aparajita Chattopadhyay joined the post of *Lecturer* in the Dept. of Development Studies w.e.f. 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008.

Ms. R. S. Reshmi, joined the post of *Lecturer* (Ad hoc) in the Dept. of Extra Mural Studies w.e.f. 19<sup>th</sup> March 2008.

Shri. Kaushelendra Kumar joined the post of *Lecturer* (Ad hoc) in the Dept. of Extra Mural Studies w.e.f. 25<sup>th</sup> March 2008.

Smt. S. S. Prabhu, UDC, was promoted to the post of Assistant w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> June 2007.

Shri. Ankush Ghotkar, LDC was promoted to the post of UDC w.e.f. 4<sup>th</sup> June 2007.

Shri. A. B. Sarjine, Electrician, was promoted to the post of Supervisor (Technical) w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> July 2007.

### Retirements

Shri. S. C. Ghode, Assistant retired on superannuation w.e.f. 31<sup>st</sup> May 2007.

Shri. Naval Singh, Watchman, retired on superannuation w.e.f. 31<sup>st</sup> May 2007.

Shri. D. M. Badhe, supervisor (Technical) retired on superannuation w.e.f. 30<sup>th</sup> June 2007.

Shri. R.N. Joshi, Data Entry Operator, Grade 'B', retired on superannuation w.e.f. 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007.

Shri. Panchu Verma, Watchman, retired on superannuation w.e.f. 31<sup>st</sup> January 2008.

### Resignation

Shri. B. V. Ram Kumar, Registrar, resigned from the post of Registrar w.e.f. 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007.

Mr. Laxmi Kant Dwivedi, Lecturer (Ad hoc) in the Dept. of Extra Mural Studies resigned from the post w.e.f. 17<sup>th</sup> January 2008.

Dr. Papiya Mazumdar, Lecturer (Ad hoc) in the Dept. of Extra Mural Studies resigned from the post w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> March 2008.

### Faculty's Membership in Professional Bodies

**L. Ladusingh-** *Member* of the Technical Advisory Committee, 'Linkage between amenities and development in minority district of India', ICSSR, New Delhi

**Usha Ram-** *Joint Secretary* of the Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP).

**D.A.Nagdeve-** *Member* of the Selection committee, for appointment of various posts at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai

**T.V.Sekher,** Associate Member, American Sociological Association (ASA).

## Visitors to the Institute

Date	Name/Organisation
24 September 2007	<b>Dr. Antony Abeykoon</b> Former Director, Population Division, Ministry of Health, Government of Sri Lanka
24 January 2008	<b>Dr. Alice W. Clark</b> University of California, Berkeley
12 March 2008	<b>Mr. Walter Stechel</b> Consul General of Germany, Mumbai
13 March 2008	<b>Dr. Bali Ram</b> Statistics, Canada
14 March 2008	<b>Prof. Inge Hutter,</b> Population Research center, University of Groningen, Netherlands
24 March 2008	<b>Dr. H.S. Rana</b> Additional Director, IPA, Bangalore
16 April 2008	<b>Prof. Jussi Kauhanen</b> Chairman of Nordic Centre in India
16 April 2008	<b>Prof. Mirja Juntenen</b> Director of Nordic Centre in India
18 April 2008	<b>Prof. Neelambar Hatti</b> Lund University, Sweden



IIPS garden.  
*Photo Courtesy: Mr. Dinesh More*



## GUEST LECTURES



Date	Name/Organisation	Topic
12 March 2008	<b>Mr. Walter Stechel</b> Consul General of Germany, Mumbai	"India and Germany : An Exercise in Comparative Demography"
13 March 2008	<b>Dr. Bali Ram</b> Statistics, Canada	"Health, Illness and Mortality in Less Developed Countries : Convergence, Divergence & Stagnation"
24 March 2008	<b>Dr. H.S. Rana</b> Additional Director, IPA, Bangalore	"Reservation Policies"
9 April 2008	<b>Prof. R. B. Bhagat</b> IIPS	"Trends and Patterns of Urbanisation: A Demographic Assessment"
16 April 2008	<b>Prof. Jussi Kauhanen</b> Chairman of Nordic Centre	"Social Patterning of Health: An Awakening during Past 25 Years"



## SHORT-TERM TRAINING PROGRAMMES ORGANISED AT THE INSTITUTE



Date	Title of the Training Programme
30 <sup>th</sup> April – 11 <sup>th</sup> May, 2007 (Two weeks)	'Reproductive Health and Development ' Conducted in collaboration with John Hopkins Bloomberg Scholl of Public Health, Baltimore, USA.
18-29 June, 2007 (Two weeks)	'Application of Qualitative Methods of Data Collection in Population Research '
8 <sup>th</sup> July – 5 <sup>th</sup> August, 2007 (One month)	'Demography, Gender and Reproductive Health' Conducted exclusively for the participants from Nordic Countries (Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Iceland)
11-23 February, 2008 (Two weeks)	'Large Scale Sample Surveys in Demographic and Health Research'
24-28 March, 2008 (One week)	'Construction of Life Tables and Population Projections' Conducted exclusively for the probationers of Indian Statistical Service (ISS)

Dr. T. V. Sekher is the Coordinator of Short-term training programmes

## Forthcoming Short-term Training Programmes

### 1. Application of Qualitative Methods of Data Collection in Population Research (2 weeks)

The objective of the programme is to enable the participants:

- To know various types of qualitative techniques and uses of each;
- To understand the basic concepts of population research, qualitative- quantitative paradigm and applications;
- To develop a clear understanding of qualitative research design issues and those relating to sampling, data collection, analysis and interpretation.

**Course content:** Background and history of qualitative methods in the context of population research, Theoretical paradigms; Research strategies; Methods of data collection and analysis; Use of computer software (ATLAS Ti and ANTHROPAC) for interpretation and presentation of the research findings, Ethical Issues.

**Time Schedule:** 24<sup>th</sup> November – 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2008.

**Last Date for receiving application:** 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2008

### 2. Large-Scale Sample Surveys in Demographic & Health Research (2 weeks)

The objective of the programme is: a) To enable the participants to understand the integrated processes of large-scale survey designs, conduct, monitor and analysis, b) To acquaint the participants with the main sources of errors in the survey process and the methods of detecting, controlling and minimizing these errors.

**Course Content:** Sampling: Simple, Stratified, Systematic, Cluster, Multistage; Sampling Weights; Mapping & House Listing; Sample Selection in Large Scale Surveys; Non - Sampling Errors in Large Scale Surveys; The Survey Process; Variance; Data Mask & Data Entry, Experiences of Surveys (NFHS, DLHS-RCH, etc); Data Analysis- Bivariate & Multivariate; SPSS; Data Presentation; Ethical Issues.

**Time Schedule:** 19<sup>th</sup> - 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2009

**Last Date for receiving application:** 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2008

### General Information

**Course structure:** The programmes would be intensively participatory with lectures by experts in the respective fields followed by hands on experience on computers wherever required. If necessary, participants would be required to work individually or in groups on projects and present their reports.

**Number of seats:** To maximize individual attention, a total of 20 seats will be available on a first-come-first-serve basis for each programme, with the right of admission remaining with the Institute.

**Course Fee:** For Foreign Participants: US\$. 1,350.00 and for Indian Participants: Rs. 16,000.00 (Please remit the Course fee (crossed Demand Draft) drawn in favour of DIRECTOR, IIPS and payable at MUMBAI). The filled in application along with the Demand Draft should reach IIPS before the last date prescribed for submitting application for each programme

For more details, please contact Course Coordinators: Dr.T.V. Sekher & Dr. Manoj Alagarajan

E-mail: [shortterm@iips.net](mailto:shortterm@iips.net)

website: [www.iipsindia.org](http://www.iipsindia.org)



50<sup>th</sup> Convocation (2007-08 Batch)

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