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Date of birth: 21st Jan 1985

Education

Ph.D. (Supervisor- Jayati Ghosh) <i>CESP/SSS, JNU, New Delhi, India</i>	2 nd Aug 2019
M.Phil., Economics, <i>CESP/SSS, JNU, New Delhi, India</i>	2015
M.S.Q.E., Economics, <i>Indian Statistical Institute Delhi, India</i>	2009
B.A., Economics, <i>Shri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi University, New Delhi, India</i>	2007

Research Fields

Primary: Development economics

Secondary: Econometrics, Economics of Health, Economics of Inequality, Economics of gender

Computer Skills

Stata, R language, SAS, Python, Eviews, Microsoft Office

Publication

A Study of Indian Infant Mortality Rates with respect to Different Socio-Economic, Maternal and Environmental Factors; *Intellectual Resonance, DCAC, Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies: VOL.III, Issue No. V, March 2017, ISSN-2321-2594, PP-15-34.*

Academic Research

- *“Influence of socioeconomic and mother-child care variables on childhood immunization in India (2002-2012)”*

In this paper, I studied the immunization status of children (12-24 months) in India from 2002-2012 using DLHS (II, III & IV) and AHS data. Full immunization level has increased with major improvement in vaccination coverage, but the proportion of partial immunization remained quite significant. This study found that mother's interaction with health facilities like ANC's visits, institutional delivery and facilitated by community health workers have a pivotal role in improving the immunization status. In addition to this, mother's formal education resulted higher probability of full immunization. Health facilities and mother's formal education also helped in achieving uniformity in the chances of full immunization among rural-urban, different castes and religions to certain level, which otherwise existed in a prominent manner.

- *“The economic effects of marriage dissolution on women: India case study”* with Jayati Ghosh- study for UN Women

In this paper, we examine the patterns, causes and consequences of marital dissolution in India, based on analyses of Census and IHDS data, as well as some ethnographic accounts. The marital dissolution in India has increased in the recent period and dominant in rural areas as compared to urban areas. Domestic violence and son preferences emerges as an important cause of marital dissolution. Women who have no children and those with no sons facing the higher risks of marital breakdown and found to be more likely for less educated women. In

terms of consequence, women face much more difficult economic circumstances than men post-divorce and separation, even though their work participation rates usually increased. They are more likely to trap in poverty and/or face declining household incomes. Add to this, the grey areas of separation and informal break-up which are the dominant form of dissolved marriages, leave few legal possibilities for women to claim any compensation or maintenance.

Other Information: Qualified UGC-NET 2013, UGC ref no. 3961/(NET-DEC.2012), Roll no. 17010465

Conference Presentation

- IVth International Conference on South Asian Economic Development, South Asian University Delhi, Feb 23-24 (Presented)- *“Influence of socioeconomic and mother-child care variables on childhood immunization in India (2002-2012)”*
- XXVIIth Annual General Conference on Contemporary Issues in Development Economics, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, Dec 21-22 (Presented)- *“Influence of socioeconomic and mother-child care variables on childhood immunization in India (2002-2012)”*

Teaching Experience: Assistant Professor (Ad-hoc)

2017 (Jan-May)	DCAC, DU	Data Analysis (2 nd year)
		Intermediate Microeconomics-II (2 nd year)
2016 (Jan- Dec)	DCAC, DU	Intermediate Microeconomics-II (2 nd year)
		Money and Financial Markets (3 rd year)
		Introductory Microeconomics-GE (1 st year)
		Research Methodology (2 nd year)
2015 (Feb-Dec)	DCAC, DU	Environmental Economics (3 rd year)
		Economic History of India (2 nd year)
		Public Economics (3 rd year)
2014 (Jan-Dec)	SPM College of Women, DU	DCI-Mathematics (1 st year)
		Statistical Method of Economics (1 st year)
		Introductory Econometrics (2 nd year)
2013 (Aug-Dec)	SRCC, DU	Development Theory of Experience (3 rd year)

References

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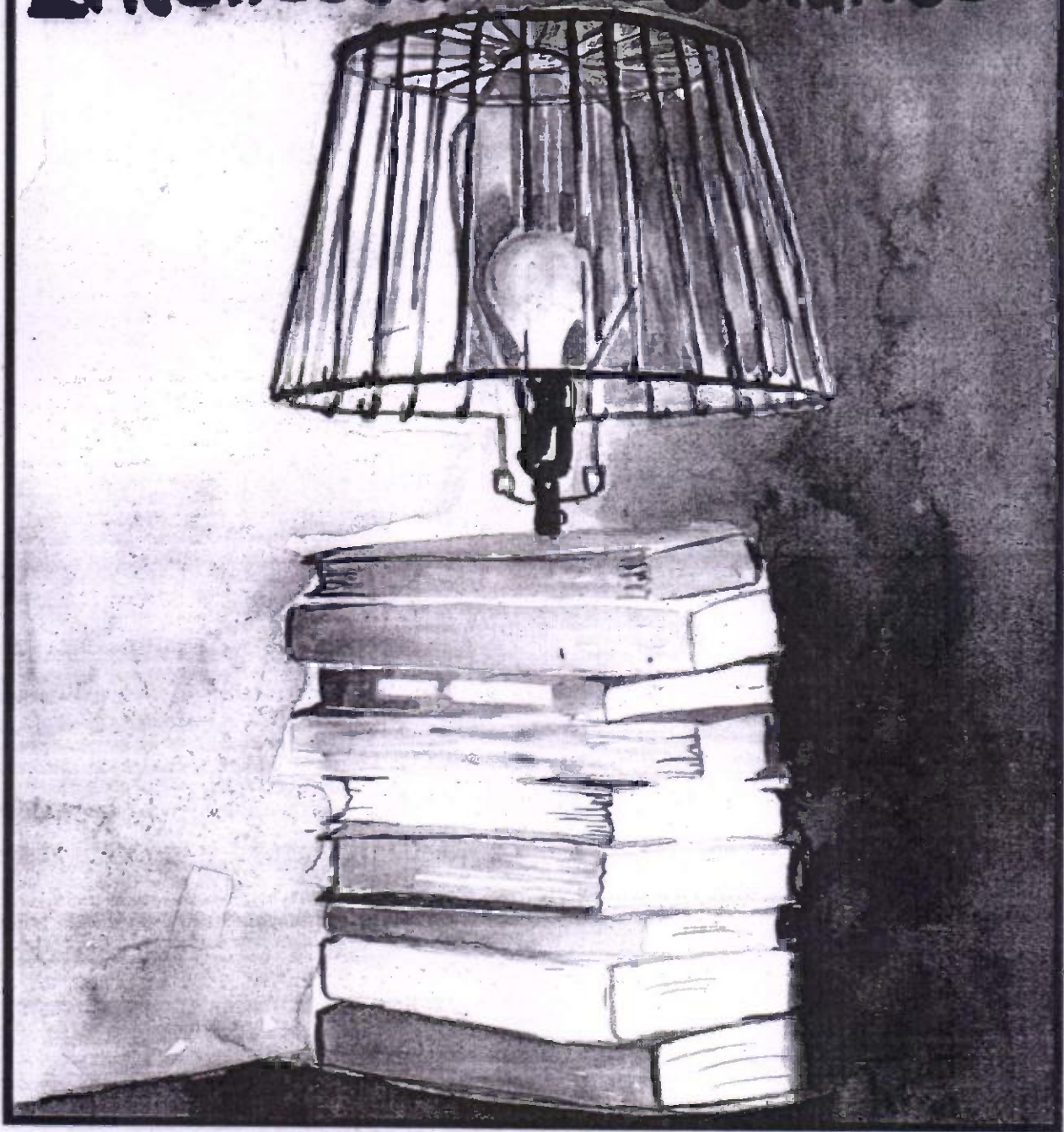
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A Study of Indian Infant Mortality with respect to different Socioeconomic, Maternal and Environmental Factors

Nit Ranjan

Abstract

Infant mortality rates have been declining in India. From 140-120 deaths per thousand live births in the 1970s, it has come down to 44 deaths per thousand live births in 2011. However, the annual rate of decline is less than 2.5 percent. And with this the problem cannot be ignored, as the absolute number of infant deaths is not coming down. India is a large country and includes states with varying levels of economic indicators. They have different levels of development, health infrastructure and per capita income, which results in the different rates of decline in infant mortality. This paper tries to study the impact of these indicators on reducing infant mortality and explained the trends in IMR with respect to different socioeconomic, maternal and environmental factors and also proposed the regression model on a state level. The set of indicators was selected after a thorough review of empirical studies. The analysis suggests that institutional birth and improved sanitation played major role in the reduction of infant mortality.

Key Words- *Infant mortality rate, health economics, socioeconomic status, improved sanitation, institutional delivery*

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Gourango Sarkar