

Seminar Report

One day National Seminar on Public Health

Theme : Social Physiology : Reviewing Women Reproductive Health and Economic Empowerment

Organized by : Department of Physiology and Department of Economics in collaboration with Seminar and Research Monitoring Committee, Krishnagar Government College

Speaker : Dr. Joysankar Bhattacharya, Associate Professor, Economics, Indian Institute of Management, Indore

**Topic : Household's Vulnerability and Reproductive Health
: Looking India's Public Health through a Political Economy Lens.**

Over the last three decades India's economy has grown briskly. Since this acceleration of growth marks a real departure from the sluggish economy of the past, many Indians take pride in the new "rising" India. Rapid growth indeed opens up possibilities for attacking deeply embedded socioeconomic problems in India. Unfortunately, rapid growth has been accompanied by growing economic inequality along a variety of dimensions. It is well understood that inequality in the context of rapid economic growth may widen, while the incidence of poverty is declining at the same time. Typically, either income or consumption expenditures are measured over some relatively short period of time (e.g., a year), and these are regarded as proxies for the material well-being of the household. But poverty is a stochastic phenomenon. Today's poor may or may not be tomorrow's poor. Currently non-poor households who face high probability of a large adverse shock, may, on experiencing the shock, become poor tomorrow. And among the currently poor households there may be some who are only transitory poor as well as others who will continue to be poor (or poorer) in the future. In other words, a household's observed poverty level or status is an *ex-post* measure of a household's well-being (or lack thereof). Policies are often explicitly crafted to reduce these poverty measures. But for policy purposes, what really matters is the *ex-ante* risk that a household will, if currently non-poor, fall below the poverty line, or if currently poor, will remain in poverty. It seems desirable to have a measure of household welfare which takes into account both average expenditures and the risk that the households bear. In this paper, we try to construct measures of vulnerability by drawing upon the India Human Development Survey (IHDS) data that cover the whole of India in 2005 and 2012 and explore how it affects their (women's) reproductive health status over time.

Women health issues in India are addressed by Government very crucially from 1980s still some issues like reproductive health care services, family planning programs and postpartum care affect the economic outcome of a family. Different aspects of current research on the effect of economic empowerment on reproductive health outcomes were discussed in the session.

Total Participant : 80





Krishnagar Government College
Krishnagar, Nadia
(NAAC Accredited 'A' Grade Institute)

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Household's Vulnerability and Reproductive Health: Looking India's Public Health through a Political Economy Lens

Speaker :

Dr. Joysankar Bhattacharya

Associate Professor
Economics

Indian Institute of Management
Indore



24th January 2024 | 12 PM Onwards
Room No 1, Main Building

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