

**CENTRE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH  
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

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| Course No              | : <b>SM 643</b>                             |
| Course title           | : <b>Population, Health and Development</b> |
| Credits                | : 2   |
| Instructional Method   | : Lectures, seminars, tutorials,            |
| Method of Evaluation - | : Written Exam/viva voce, Term Paper        |

The interrelationship between population and development is complex. While the population concerns have ranged from high growth rate in less developed countries to low rate of growth in the developed countries, the issue of development has largely been posed as inversely related to the population growth. There has been concern regarding development for whom and for what purpose. There has also been agreement that development must mean the eradication of poverty and usher in good quality of life for people. It is believed that poor countries are poor because of their large and growing population. China is the best example to disprove this. In reality, population size in itself is not the reason for low incomes and slow development. It has much to do with effective distribution and availability of resources- both man-made and natural- such as education, health, and safe drinking water, pollution free environment. Health therefore becomes central to any agenda for sustainable economic, social and human development. The health sector has the capacity to enhance or constrain the realization of population and development initiatives. Health can be both a goal and a means to achieve the objectives of population policies and development plans/ programmes.

**Objective**

The present course aims to develop an understanding of the interrelationship between population and development by addressing the following issues- (a)health in population and development debate and (b) integrating health into population policies and development programmes.

**Course Outline**

**Conceptual and Background issues**

1. Meaning of Development- The changing notion of development over time from growth to economic growth to economic development to development to human / social/ gender/ sustainable development.
2. Population in theories of development and development in theories of population.

3. Health in 'population-development' debate- from pre Bucharest to Bucharest to Alma Ata to Mexico to Rio de Janeiro to Cairo to Beijing to Copenhagen to Durban.
4. Evolution of 'population, health and development' concern in India.

### **Public Policies and Interventions**

5. Public Policies, programmes and interventions in population, development and health.
6. Institutional Framework
7. International Organisations and public policies.

### **Emerging Concerns**

1. Development for whom- Notion of development conceived by the nation versus the notion of development conceived by the people- illustrations from the development projects that have been detrimental to people in some way or the other (eg. Narmada Valley Project).
2. Impact of development policies and programmes on specific groups such as young, adult and the elderly; women and scheduled communities with reference to structural adjustment programmes.
3. Linkages with urbanization and urban growth, metropolisation and rural depopulation.

### ***Essential Readings***

#### Section 1

1. Harrison Paul (1983) **The Third World Tomorrow: A Report From the Battlefield in the War Against Poverty**. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. New York Pilgrim Press.
2. Menard, S. W. and Elizabeth W Moen (eds.) (1989) **Perspectives on Population- An Introduction to Concepts and Issues**. Oxford. Oxford University Press.
3. Misra, R.P (1981) **Changing Perception of Development Problems**. Nagoya, Japan, Maruzen Asia United Nations Centre for Regional Development.
4. Parasuraman, S. Sohini Sengupta (2001) ' *World Commission on Dams: Democratic Means for Sustainable Ends* ' **Economic and Political Weekly** 35(21), May 26, pp 1881-1891
5. Phillips, David R. and Yola Verhasselt (eds.) (1994) **Health and Development**. London. Routledge.
6. Sen, Amartya (1999) ' *Health in Development* ' Keynote address to the **52<sup>nd</sup> World Health Assembly**, Geneva, 18 May. Agenda Item 4.

## Section 2

7. Draper, P (ed.) (1991) **Health Through Public Policy**, Green Print, London.

### Suggested Readings

## Section 1

8. Harriss-White Barbara and Subramanian (eds.) (1991) **Ill fare in India. Essays on India's Social Sector** in Honour of S Guhan. New Delhi. Sage Publications
- 9.

## Section3

10. Baviskar, A. (1995) **In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflicts over Development in the Narmada Valley**, Delhi Oxford University Press.
11. Demeny, Paul (1985) '*Bucharest, Mexico City and Beyond*', **Population and Development Review** 1(1),pp 87-114
12. Dreze, J., M. Samson and S. Singh (eds.) (1997) **The Dam and the Nation**. Delhi. Oxford University Press.
13. Finkel, J.L. and Crane, B.B (1985) '*Ideology and Politics at Mexico City: The United States at the 1984 International Conference on Population*', **Population and Development Review**. 11(1), pp.1-28
14. Fox, John and Michaela Benzeval (1995): '*Perspectives on Social Variations on Health*' in Benzeval, M; K. Judge and M. Whitehead (eds.) **Tackling Inequalities in Health: An Agenda for Action**. Kings Fund. London.
15. Gatrell, Anthony C. (2002) **Geographies of Health: An Introduction**. Oxford, Blachwell Publishers.
16. Kala, Pablo (2001) '*In the Spaces of Erasure: Globalisation, Resistance and Narmada River*' **Economic and Political Weekly** 36(22), June 2,pp. 1991-2002
17. Ray, Manashi (1995) '*Economics of Population and Development*', **Economic and Political Weekly**, Sept 9. pp 2263-2268
18. Seers, Dudley (1979) '*The Meaning of development*' in L. David (ed.) **Development Theory- Four Critical Studies**. London,. Frank Cass, pp 9-30
19. Sen, Amartya (1995) '*Authoritarianism vs. Cooperation- Perspectives on Population Policy*', **Frontline**, October 6. pp.101-4; Oct. 20, pp96-99 and November 2 pp.76-78.
20. WHO (1984): **From Alma Ata to the Year 2000- Reflections at the Midpoint**. Geneva. World Health Organisation.
21. Cumper, G. E. (1984): **Determinants of Health Levels in Developing Countries**. Research Studies Press Limited. New York. John Wiley and Sons Inc.
22. Harkness, Sara and Charles M. Super (1994) '*The Development Niche: A Theoretical Framework for Analysing the Household Production of Health*' **Social Science and Medicine** 38(2). Pp. 217-226
23. Manzo,K. (1991) '*Modernist Discourse and the Crisis of Development Theory*' **Studies in International Development** 26(2),pp3-36
24. Nederveen Pieterse, J.(1991) '*Dilemmas of Development Discourse: The Crisis of Developmentalism and the Comparative Method*' **Development and Change** 22,pp,5-29.



