

Population and Development

Course Code: UEC060016T

Course Title :Population and Development

Semester : IV

Credits : 3

Rationale

The objective of this course is to offer an overview of the inter-relationship between population (fertility, mortality, population structure and distribution and population mobility) and economic development by drawing on theory as well as evidence along with a framework for understanding such interrelationship.

Course Outline

Contents	No. of Lectures
Unit-I Basic Population Concepts and Theories Need to study population in the context of development. Elements of population change, Measures of fertility, mortality and migration, Sources of data on population and related statistics. Theories of fertility, mortality and migration. Human life Expectancy and factors affecting life expectancy at birth. Gender differentials in life expectancy. Demographic transition theory, age structure transition, demographic dividends and population ageing.	7
Unit-II Early Population Thought Divergent views regarding the relationship between population and development: (i) Pre-modern, Mediaeval and classical writings on population- Early and mediaeval Christian views, Hebrew writers, Muslim authors, and Hindu writings of pronatalist and prosperity argument; ancient Greece philosophers views, Chinese philosopher Confucius writings on optimum population; Classical Mercantilist and Physiocrats views, Socialist and Marxist views.	7
Unit-III Modern Population Thought Modern theories of population and development: three major viewpoints – pessimist, optimist and neutralist: (ii) Pessimistic perspective: Population growth viewed as an obstacle to development; Malthus theory, Coale and Hoover study, tragedy of commons, limits to growth study and Enke's investment model. (iii) Optimistic perspective: Population growth is conducive to development – Mercantilist views, Colin and Condorcet views, views of Colin Clark, Ester Boserup and Julian Simon. (iv) Neutralist/revisionist perspective: need to study linkages between population change and development- views of Simon Kuznets, Allan Kelly and Robert Schmidt, and Bloom and Williamson.	7
Unit-IV Population and Resources Classification of natural resources, renewable and non-renewable resources, resources scarcity and resource depletion. Human resources – qualitative aspects: factors influencing productivity of human beings, need for investment in human capital, implications of population growth on food, sanitation, housing, employment, education and health and social security to improve the quality of human resources. Educational development, urbanization and exposure to mass media and their social consequences.	7

<p style="text-align: center;">Unit-V Population and Environment</p> <p>Various forms of environmental degradation and their implications; population growth, development and the greenhouse effect – global warming; pressure of population growth on water resources; pressure of population growth on land use; soil erosion, desertification, deforestation, and soil salinity. Pressure of population growth on energy resources; environmental degradation and its implications for health;</p>	7
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Course Outcomes

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- Gain a sound command over the basic tenets of demography as well as key demographic issues and illustrations in the context of a large and diverse country like India.
- Grasp a clear understanding of the inter-relationship between demography and the process of economic development
- Comprehend the basic components of population (fertility, mortality, migration)
- Understand the established theories of population
- Contextualise key population issues in relation to economic status
- Evaluate the changing demographic contours of any society
- Develop abilities for broader demographic analysis.

Text Books

1. Birdsall, Nancy, Kelley, Allen C. and Sinding, Steven W. (2001). Population Matters: Demographic Change, Economic Growth and Poverty in the Developing World, Oxford: Oxford University Press Chapters 2, 4 and 5.
2. Chenery Hollis and T.N. Srinivasan (eds), (2002): Handbook of Development Economics, Vol 1, Amsterdam: Elsevier. Chapters 10, 11, 13 & 15.
3. David E Bloom, David Canning, JaypeeSevilla, (2003): The Demographic Dividend. Sanata Monica, CA: Rand Corporation. Chapter 2.
4. Jamison D. et al. (eds) (2006): Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries, New York: Oxford University Press and World Bank. Chapter 1.
5. Kawadia, G. and K. Ahuja, (2006): Environmental Issues of Development. Sections A and E, Ambala: Associated Publishers. Chapters 1, 3 & 13.
6. National Research Council (1986): Population Growth and Economic Development: Policy Questions. Washington D.C.: National Academy Press. Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 & 8.
7. Ray, Debraj (1998): Development Economics. Delhi: Oxford University Press. Chapters 3 & 4.

8. Sen, Amartya, (2002): The concept of Development in Chenery Hollis and T.N. Srinivasan (eds), Handbook of Development Economics Vol. 1. Amsterdam: Elsevier. Chapter 1.
9. Todaro, Michael P. (1981): Economic Development in the Third World. New York: Longman, Chapter 3.

Reference Books

1. Chary, S.N and Vinod Vyasulu (eds). (2000): Environmental Management – An Indian Perspective, New Delhi: Macmillan India.
2. Coale A.J. and Hoover, E.M. (1958): Population Growth and Economic Development in Low Income countries, Princeton N. J.: Princeton University Press.1.
3. Leibenstein, H. (1963): Economic Backwardness and Economic Growth. New York: John Wiley Chapter 8.
4. Lewis W.A, (1958): Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labour. In A. N. Agarwala and P. Singh (eds.) The Economics of Underdevelopment. New York: Oxford University Press.
5. Martin Philips L, (2004): Migration and Development: Towards Sustainable Solutions, Geneva: ILO.
6. Ray, Debraj (1998): Development Economics. Delhi: Oxford University Press. Chapters 1 & 3
6. Simon Julian. (1981): The Ultimate Resource, Princeton N.J.: Princeton University Press.