

<b>Course title:</b> Public Health and Development: Issues and Methods				
<b>Course code:</b> MPD 122	<b>No. of credits:</b> 3	<b>L-T-P:</b> 30-06-06	<b>Learning hours:</b> 42	
<b>Pre-requisite course code and title (if any):</b>				
<b>Department:</b> Department of Policy Studies				
<b>Course coordinator:</b> Dr. Prashant Kumar Singh		<b>Course instructor(s):</b> Dr. Prashant Kumar Singh		
<b>Contact details :</b> <a href="mailto:prashantkumar.singh@teriuniversity.ac.in">prashantkumar.singh@teriuniversity.ac.in</a>				
<b>Course type:</b> Compulsory Core		<b>Course offered in:</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> Semester		
<b>Course Description</b> The course encompasses an interdisciplinary study on public health and development, in the global context. Coupled with some hard learning borrowed from Epidemiology, the course aims to equip students with theoretical and analytical capacity for enriching problem solving approach, so to make them effectively deal with public health challenges of varied nature. Thematic areas are carefully chosen to highlight varied public health concerns that impose significant challenges towards meeting the overall goals of sustainable development.				
<b>Course objectives</b> 1. To build a global perspectives on centrality of population health in the overall development agenda. 2. To introduce students to the techniques of Epidemiological analysis, in order to build a quantitative base in public health science. 3. To make students oriented on key determinants of population health i.e., malnutrition, social & economic contexts, inefficient health system etc. and to inculcate solution-oriented approach for managing real-life public health challenges.				
<b>Course Contents</b>				
Module	Topic	L	T	P
1	<b>Introduction to Public health</b> The module aims to build a perspective on global-health scenarios, discourses and public health agenda, across developed and developing nations. The module is further subdivided into sub-themes, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Health and development linkages in the context of global landmarks and looking beyond</li> <li>▪ Overview of global health and well-being in the global context, emphasizing on current status in different region/ countries from Asia, Latin America, African continents</li> </ul>	6		
2	<b>Introduction to Epidemiology</b> It aims to develop key knowledge and skills in the basic epidemiological techniques. Students would be expected to develop skills for causal reasoning in public health research in order to promote population health. The module is further subdivided into following themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Definition and scope of epidemiology, historical evolution and application in public health practices</li> <li>▪ The epidemiological approach: case-definition, descriptive, analytic and causative</li> <li>▪ Measures in exposure and health status in light of communicable and non-communicable diseases</li> </ul>	10		
3.	<b>Determinants' of Population Health</b> Exposures to various concepts of determinants of population, encompassing issues under social, economic and environmental contexts. The module is further categorized under following sub-themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Introduction to the determinants of population health including social, economic, environmental and other dimensions, defining core values: health equity, human rights, and distribution of the power concept of health vulnerability, resilience and adaptation.</li> <li>▪ Health inequality and barriers to good health, measures in health-inequality assessment, concept of "Four A's" in access to health care, more specific to the context of South-Asian region.</li> </ul>	6		
4	<b>Food , Nutrition and Hunger: Looking beyond the health sector</b> Discussion under this module will be to build understanding of the complex nature of Food Security and Nutrition, categories of causes, different levels of actors and the variety of intervention to tackle either acute or chronic food insecurity in urban and rural areas; issues of food-security being major barriers to achieve better health across developing	4		

	nations.			
5	<p><b>Health System Strengthening</b> Need for strengthening health systems will be focus of this module. Innovations in terms of service delivery, more in the contexts of highly restricted access to care, would make students particularly equipped with solution-oriented approach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ WHO’s approach on pillars of health systems, health system policy and infrastructure issues, delivery of healthcare and understanding health service delivery and access to services in developing nations.</li> <li>▪ Innovations and technology in health systems strengthening and as distance support system.</li> <li>▪ Role of Health Management Information System and its importance of systematic record of data in health sector.</li> </ul>	4		
6	<p><b>Seminar by students on various themes identified in consultation with course-coordinator:</b> The module is aimed to expose students to make presentation on various thematic topics related to global, regional or local issues, related to health. The students will be encouraged to develop a problem solving approach, grounded on feasibility.</p>		6	6
		<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<p><b>Evaluation procedure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minor: 20%</li> <li>▪ Assignment: 20%</li> <li>▪ Major examination: 50%</li> <li>▪ Class Participation: 10%</li> </ul>				
<p><b>Learning outcomes</b> At the end of the course, the students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Students will be able to develop global perspectives on centrality of population health in the overall development agenda.</li> <li>▪ Students will be able to adapt and apply the basic techniques of epidemiological analysis, in order to facilitate systematic research studies in population health science.</li> <li>▪ Students will be able to develop a solution oriented approach to deal with real-life public health challenges.</li> </ul>				
<p><b>Pedagogical approach</b> Classroom lectures, Excel based application for tutorial on epidemiological analytical methods, TED Talk from renowned public health scientists, short films on public health interventions, guest lectures, and case studies on public health managements prepared by international organizations. The students will be encouraged to opt a problem solving approach, grounded on feasibility.</p>				
<p><b>Suggested Readings :</b> A short introduction to Epidemiology (IInd Edition), Neil Pearce, 2005 Achieving Food and Nutrition Security, Klaus Klennert (Editor), 2005 Adam Wagstaff, Inequalities in Health in Developing Countries: Swimming Against the Tide?, World Bank, 2002 Christopher J. L. Murray, Joshua A. Salomon, Colin D. Mathers and Alan D. Lopez Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 2002. Davidson R. Gwatkin, Reducing Health Inequalities in Developing Countries, 2002, World Bank Discussion paper for the Commission on Social Determinants of Health, WHO, 2007 Gwatkin and Guilot, The Burden of Disease among the Global Poor Current Situation, Future Trends, and Implications for Strategy, World Bank, 2000 Introduction to Epidemiology (Lesson 1). University of Illinois at Chicago Qadeer, I. 2011. Public Health In India Critical Reflections Sen. A. Health in Development, Critical reflection, Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 1999, 77(8) Success and Failure stories of healthcare delivery models, fetching from Sri Lanka, Cuba, India etc. Summary measures of population health: concepts, ethics, measurement and applications.. Edited by Universal Health care coverage in Thailand World Development Report 1993, Investing in Health, World Bank, Oxford University Press World Health Statistics: A Snapshot for Global Health, WHO, 2012, World Health Observatory</p>				

<b>Additional information (if any)</b>
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<b>Student responsibilities</b>
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Attendance: At-least 75% attendance will be necessary to be able to appear for the final exam
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**Course Reviewers**

1. Prof. K.R. Nayar, Centre of Social Medicine & Community Health, JNU, New Delhi
2. Dr. Sumit Mazumdar, Assistant Professor, Institute of Public Health, Kalyani, West Bengal.
3. Prof. Indrani Gupta, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi