

Course title: Population and Health: Techniques of Analysis and Policy Perspectives				
Course code: MPD 124		No. of credits: 3	L-T-P: 34-06-10	Learning hours: 45
Pre-requisite course code and title (if any):				
Department: Department of Policy Studies				
Course coordinator(s): Dr Chandan Kumar			Course instructor(s): Dr Chandan Kumar	
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Course type: Compulsory Core			Course offered in: Semester 2	
Course description This course encompasses an interdisciplinary study of population including reproductive and child health, and health policies. It relates to the local, regional, national and global levels. Population dynamics must be a key consideration in any long- or short-term development strategy. The course is divided in two broad modules; first, relating to learning in basic demographic concepts, theories and techniques, and second, relating to the health policy and programmes. The aim is to acclimatize students to the multifaceted nature of health policy processes, with a focus on the contexts of India and other developing societies, and to introduce them to frameworks and approaches commonly used in making policies and analysing policy processes.				
Learning objectives:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide students a basic understanding of Demography and its implications on major population issues in the contemporary world. • To introduce the basic elements of population studies, including population size, growth, composition and distribution, as well as the causes and consequences of changes in these attributes. • To discuss the nuances of demographic processes and measures used to assess them. • To enable students assessing global demographic patterns, synthesizing the data and issues surrounding the importance of population. • To provide an overview of major health policies and programmes, particularly in Indian context. 				
Course content				
Module	Topic	L	T	P
1.	Introduction to Demography The main aim of this module is to introduce the discipline of Demography or Population Studies. Understanding population dynamics becomes imperative for developing any policy linked to human welfare and governance. Introducing the basic understanding of the discipline, its genesis, approaches and scope will enable the candidates comprehend the importance of population-based research. Major points of discussion/computation under this module include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the rationale of studying population, and the linkages of population studies with other disciplines b) major sources of demographic information c) concept and measures of population size, growth, composition, structure and distribution d) demographic transition 	6	2	4
2.	Basic Demographic Components and Processes This module will extend the basic understanding of determinants of population dynamics and the underlying processes. Population change results from interaction of demographic components, viz, birth, death and migration. With the measurement of such components, various aspects of population are analyzed and interpreted. It helps to plan and implement various development activities. Major discussions and computations involved in this module are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) concepts and measures of Fertility, and its changing scenario b) concepts and measures of Mortality, and its changing scenario c) concepts, types, measures and theories of Migration d) excel-based practical exercises on related measures using Census data 	6	2	6

3.	<p>Population Issues: Discourse on Population and Development, Urbanization, Ageing</p> <p>The objective of this module is to provide an overview of discourses around the issues emanating from or related to population dynamics. This includes the population and development debate including the environmental and sustainability discourse. In addition, select population issues such as urbanization in less developed countries (also in international perspectives), and population ageing in some settings as a result of intrinsic population transition are included in this module to provide an overview of the different population issues in different settings. Rapid population growth is one of the main reasons for increasing the number of people on the move for livelihood, and migration has been a major factor of rapid population growth in urban areas in less developed countries. Similarly, population aging strains social insurance and pension systems and challenges existing models of social support. It affects economic growth, trade, migration, disease patterns and prevalence, and fundamental assumptions about growing older.</p>	6		
4.	<p>Population Health: Morbidity, Disability and Health-related Quality-of-Life Indicators, Reproductive and Child Health</p> <p>The objective of this module is to introduce the measures of fundamental population health components such as morbidity, disability and health related quality of life. This also provides an understanding of important aspects of reproductive and child health. Reproductive health is a crucial part of general population health and a central feature of human development. It reflects population health during childhood, and crucial during adolescence and adulthood, sets the stage for health beyond the reproductive years for both women and men, and affects the health of the next generation. The health of the newborn is largely a function of the mother's health and nutrition status and of her access to health care. Major discussions and computations involved in this module are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) concepts and Indicators of Morbidity, Disability and Health-related Quality-of-Life b) concepts and overview of Reproductive and Child Health 	4	2	
5.	<p>Population Policies and Programmes</p> <p>Population policies and programmes are customarily purposeful measures aimed at affecting demographic processes, notably fertility, mortality, and migration. The objective of this module is to briefly discuss the nature and the logical structure of a population policy and their implementation in terms of programmes. Because population dynamics vary widely – from countries trying to provide opportunities for enormous youth populations to those coping with low fertility and ageing – policies dealing with population issues must be tailored to their specific needs. This module would provide an overview of the varying nature and components of population policies and programs globally and India.</p>	2		

6.	<p>Health Policy: with special reference to India</p> <p>Health policy includes the decisions, plans, and actions that are undertaken to achieve specific healthcare goals within a society. An explicit health policy can achieve several things: it defines a vision for the future; it outlines priorities and the expected roles of different groups; and it builds consensus and informs people. This module will focus on the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Introducing health policy b) Policy framework c) Power and the policy process d) Role of state and private sector in health policy e) Public Private Partnership (PPP) in health policy f) Agenda setting in health policy g) Policy implementation h) Policy analysis 	6		
7.	<p>Health Programmes: with special reference to India</p> <p>A health program is a set of actions developed by a Government with the aim of improving the health conditions of the population. This is an instrument to operationalize health policy through the planning, execution and evaluation of actions of promotion, prevention, care and restoration of health. This module will provide an overview of a range of health programmes and discuss major national and regional health programmes in India. In addition, the planning and evaluation of health services programmes will also be discussed.</p>	4		
Total		34	6	10
<p>Evaluation criteria:</p> <p>Course grades will be based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test-1: Written Test (20%); as a part of a mid-course evaluation under each Programme by the University in terms of intermediary minor tests, the candidates will be evaluated attending a written test. The structure of the minor test usually follows short-answer type questions, which would cover the initial two modules of the course. This minor test would share one-fifth of the total marks required for evaluating the candidates under this course. The test will be conducted after 8 weeks' lectures or after the completion of modules 1-2. • Test-2: Submission of Assignment (25%); the candidates are required to submit an assignment including a presentation on the demographic profile of a country and any one Indian State of their choice. The assignment will include the collection of required data from the UN database and from the Census and estimating/calculating the rate/ratio/index/graphs etc. relevant to illustrate the demographic profile of the select country/state. The preparation of this assignment would be made during the tutorial/practical classes and will be submitted and presented after the completion of relevant sections of the course or as suggested by the Course Instructor. • Test-3: Written Test (15%); same as Test-1, which would cover modules 3-5. • Test-4: Written Test (40%); after the completion of the full syllabus, the final written test will be conducted. The structure of the major/final test will follow both short- and long-answer type questions. 				
<p>Learning outcomes</p> <p>Upon completion of the course, candidates would be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. able to apply various techniques of analysis to assess population dynamics 2. able to collate useful data and information across various published sources of population databases, and aware of crucial gaps in useful data 3. aware of multifaceted approaches of health policy processes and able to apply various common frameworks of health policy 				

Pedagogical approach

Classroom lectures excel based application during tutorial, TED Talk from renowned public health scientists, guest lectures, and case studies

Suggested Readings**Module 1:**

- Asha A. Bhende, Tara Kanitkar (2010). *Principles of Population Studies, 20th Edition*. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
 - Chapter -1: Population Studies: Nature and Scope [pp. 1-26]
 - Chapter -2: Sources of Population Data [pp. 27-59]
- Dudley L. Poston, Jr., and Leon F. Bouvier (2010). *Population and Society: An Introduction to Demography*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
 - Chapter -1: “We Are All Population Actors”: An Introduction to Demography [pp. 3-14]
 - Chapter -2: The Sources of Demographic Information [pp. 15-38]
- Farhat Yusuf, Jo. M. Martins and David A. Swanson (2014). *Methods of Demographic Analysis*. New York: Springer Dordrecht Heidelberg.
 - Chapter -2: Demographic Information [pp. 7-20]
- Gordon A. Carmichael (2016). *Fundamentals of Demographic Analysis: Concepts, Measures and Methods*. New York: Springer International Publishing.
 - Chapter -1: Basic Sources, Concepts, Definitions and Types of Measures [pp. 1-48]
- John R. Weeks (2008). *Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues, 10th Edition*. CA: Thomson Wadsworth.
 - Chapter -1: Introduction to Demography [pp. 1-29]
 - Chapter -2: Global Population Trends [pp. 30-65]
- Peter R. Cox (1976). *Demography (5th Edition)*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
 - Chapter -3: The nature of demographic data [pp. 20-45]
 - Chapter -4: Demographic statistics in practice [pp. 46-71]
- <http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/>
- <http://censusindia.gov.in/>

Module 2:

- Farhat Yusuf, Jo. M. Martins and David A. Swanson (2014). *Methods of Demographic Analysis*. New York: Springer Dordrecht Heidelberg.
 - Chapter -5: Fertility [pp. 97-122]
 - Chapter -6: Mortality [pp. 123-142]
 - Chapter -8: Migration [pp. 173-191]
- Asha A. Bhende, Tara Kanitkar (2010). *Principles of Population Studies, 20th Edition*. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
 - Chapter -7: Mortality [pp. 189-247]
 - Chapter -8: Fertility-I [pp. 248-295]
 - Chapter -10: Migration [pp. 362-396]
- Gordon A. Carmichael (2016). *Fundamentals of Demographic Analysis: Concepts, Measures and Methods*. New York: Springer International Publishing.
 - Chapter -6: Analysis of Fertility [pp. 247-266]
- Dudley L. Poston, Jr., and Leon F. Bouvier (2010). *Population and Society: An Introduction to Demography*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
 - Chapter -3: Fertility [pp. 39-70]

Module 3:

- Gordon A. Carmichael (2016). *Fundamentals of Demographic Analysis: Concepts, Measures and Methods*. New York: Springer International Publishing.
 - Chapter -7: Population Distribution, Urbanization and Migration [pp. 308-314]
- John D. Kasarda, Edward M. Crenshaw (1991). Third World Urbanization: Dimensions, Theories, and Determinants. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 17: 467-501.

Module 4:

- K. Park (2017). *Park's Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine, 24th Edition*. Jabalpur, India: Bhanot Publishers.

- Chapter -3: Principles of Epidemiology and Epidemiologic Methods [pp. 60-69]
- Alex C. Michalos (2003). *Essays on the Quality of Life*. Social Indicators Research Series, Vol. 19. New York: Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht.
 - Chapter -9: Health and the quality of life [pp. 153-182]
- Imai K, Soneji S (2007). On the Estimation of Disability-Free Life Expectancy: Sullivan' Method and Its Extension. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 102(480): 1199–1211.
- Alok R. Chaurasia, S. C. Gulati (2008). *India: The State of Population, 2007*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
 - Chapter -5: Reproductive and Child Health [pp. 61-78]
- Langer A, Meleis A, Knaul FM, Atun R, Aran M, Arreola-Ornelas H, et. al. (2015). Women and Health: the key for sustainable development. *The Lancet*, 386(9999), 1165–1210. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(15)60497-4

Module 5:

- John F. May (2016). *World Population Policies: Their Origin, Evolution, and Impact*. New York: Springer Dordrecht Heidelberg.
 - Chapter -3: Population Policies Framework [pp. 41-66]
 - Chapter -6: Population Policies in Developing Countries [pp. 129-169]
 - Chapter -7: Population Policies in Developed Countries [pp. 171-205]
- Peter R. Cox (1976). *Demography* (5th Edition). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
 - Chapter -13: Population Policies [pp. 238-246]
- Asha A. Bhende, Tara Kanitkar (2010). *Principles of Population Studies, 20th Edition*. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
 - Chapter -13: Population Policies [pp. 469-507]
 - Chapter -14: India's Population Policy [pp. 508-577]

Module 6:

- Kent Buse, Nicholas Mays, Gill Walt (2005). *Making Health Policy*. New York: Open University Press.
 - Chapter -1: The health policy framework: context, process and actors [pp. 4-18]
 - Chapter -2: Power and the policy process [pp. 19-46]
 - Chapter -3: The state and the private sector in health policy [pp. 47-62]
 - Chapter -4: Agenda setting [pp. 63-79]
 - Chapter -7: Policy implementation [pp. 120-136]
- Iain Crinson (2009). *Health Policy: A Critical Perspective*. London: SAGE Publications Ltd.
 - Chapter -1: Studying Health Policy [pp. 7-17]
 - Chapter -3: The Policy-Making Process [pp. 38-52]
- Iain Crinson (2009). *Health Policy: A Critical Perspective*. London: SAGE Publications Ltd.
- Peters DH, Yazbeck AS (2003). 'A Framework for Health Policy Research in South Asia'. In Yazbeck AS & Peters DH (Eds.), *Health Policy Research in South Asia: Building Capacity for Reform*. Washington, DC: The World Bank.

Module 7:

- K. Park (2017). *Park's Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine, 24th Edition*. Jabalpur, India: Bhanot Publishers.
 - Chapter -7: Health Programs in India [pp. 414-478]
- John F. May (2016). *World Population Policies: Their Origin, Evolution, and Impact*. New York: Springer.
 - Chapter -4: First Public Health and Population Programs [pp. 67-90]
- <https://mohfw.gov.in/>

Additional information: Up to FIVE candidates will be accommodated from other courses/discipline after discussion with course coordinator

Student responsibilities

Attendance: At-least 75% attendance will be necessary to be able to appear for the final exam.

Course reviewers