

## POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

**Learning Objectives:** The main objective of this paper is to impart knowledge on development in context of population.

The goal of this course is to make students aware of varying concepts and theories of development, population issues and its linkages with development and environment.

### **I. Concepts and Measures of Development:**

Need to study population in the context of development; economic development – definition and indicators; economic determinants of development, non-economic determinants of development and role of institutional structure.

Concepts of development and measures: limitations of per capita income as an indicator of development; emphasis on equality, Lorenz curve and Gini coefficient; towards human centered development-welfare approach, investment in human capital approach, physical quality of life index (PQLI); human development index (HDI), gender development index (GDI), Concepts and Measures of Poverty, human poverty index (HPI); concept of sustainable development; concepts of social development, social capital and social change.

### **II. Theories and Strategies of Development:**

Theories of development: Arthur Lewis's two-sector model; big push theory, Liebenstein's critical minimum effort theory, Harrod-Domar and Solow's growth models. Development strategies through the different five year plans. Millennium development goals and achievements with special reference to India.

### **III. Linkages of Population on Development**

Effect of development on demographic variables:

Demographic transition theory, age structure transition, demographic dividends and population ageing; effects of fertility and mortality declines, health improvements and migration on economic growth.

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 pro-natalist and prosperity argument; ancient Greece philosophers views, Chinese philosopher Confucius writings on optimum population; Classical Mercantilist and Physiocrats views, Socialist and Marxist views.  
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.

#### **IV. Population and Resources:**

Natural resources: classification of natural resources, renewable and non-renewable resources, resources scarcity and resource depletion.

Capital resources: effect of demographic factors on savings and investments, technology and development; importance of technology to improve the productivity of physical assets.

Human resources - quantitative aspects: concepts labour force, economically active population, unemployment, types of unemployment, disguised, seasonal frictional and chronic. Factors affecting demand and supply of labour, effect of population growth and development on structure of employment.

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.

**V. Population and Environment:**

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; guidelines for environmental protection.

**Reading List**

**Essential Readings :**

1. Todaro, Michael P. (1981): *Economic Development in the Third world*. New York: Longman, Chapter 3.
2. 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.
3. Haq, Mahbubul (1996): *Reflections on Human Development*, Delhi: Oxford University Press. Chapters 1 & 2.
4. United Nations Development Programme (2006): *Human Development Report 2006*, New Delhi: Palgrave Macmillan Technical Note 1. pp. 393-99.
5. Ray, Debraj (1998): *Development Economics*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. Chapters 3 & 4.
6. Kapila, Ray and Uma Kapila (2001): *India's Economy in the Twenty First Century*. 2nd Revised Edition. New Delhi: Academic Foundation. Chapters 1 to 5, 15, 16 & 21.
7. 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.
8. Jamison D. et al. (eds) (2006): *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*, New York: Oxford University Press and World Bank. Chapter 1.
9. David E Bloom, David Canning, JaypeeSevilla, (2003): *The Demographic Dividend*. Sanata Monica, CA: Rand Corporation. Chapter 2.
10. National Research Council (1986): *Population Growth and Economic Development: Policy Questions*. Washington D.C.: National Academy Press. Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 & 8.

11. United Nations (1973): *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends*, Volume 1, Chapters 11 & 13.
12. Chenery Hollis and T.N. Srinivasan (eds), (2002): *Handbook of Development Economics*, Vol 1, Amsterdam: Elsevier. Chapters 10, 11, 13 & 15.
13. Kawadia, G. and K. Ahuja, (2006): *Environmental Issues of Development*. Sections A and E, Ambala: Associated Publishers. Chapters 1, 3 & 13.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. Ray, Debraj (1998): *Development Economics*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. Chapters 1 & 2.
2. United Nations Development Programme (1 UNDP, *Human Development Report 1990* Delhi: Oxford University Press. Chapter 1.
3. 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.
4. Leibenstein, H. (1963): *Economic Backwardness and Economic Growth*. New York: John Wiley Chapter 8.
5. Solow, R.M. (1956): A contribution to the theory of economic growth, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 70:65-94.
6. Coale A.J. and Hoover, E.M. (1958): *Population Growth and Economic Development in Low Income countries*, Princeton N. J.: Princeton University Press.
7. Simon Julian. (1981): *The Ultimate Resource*, Princeton N.J.: Princeton University Press.
8. United Nations (1973): *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends*, Volume 1, Chapters 3 & 7.
9. Martin Philips L, (2004): *Migration and Development: Towards Sustainable Solutions*, Geneva: ILO.
10. Chary, S.N and Vinod Vyasulu (eds). (2000): *Environmental Management – An Indian Perspective*, New Delhi: Macmillan India.
11. United Nations. 2003. *Indicators for Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals: Definition, Rationale, Concepts and Sources*. New York: United Nations.