### ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY
### DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
### M.A. POPULATION STUDIES – Two Year PG Programme
### 2018-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester</th>
<th>Course No</th>
<th>Course Code</th>
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<td>POPC 303</td>
<td>3. Health, Nutrition, Communication and Population Education</td>
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<td>III</td>
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<td>POPC 304</td>
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<td>POPC 401</td>
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<td>IV</td>
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<td>2. Population Programmes and Evaluation</td>
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<td>IV</td>
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<td>POPC 403</td>
<td>3. Practicals: Techniques of Demographic Analysis</td>
<td>Core</td>
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<td>IV</td>
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<td>POPC 404</td>
<td>4. Project and Viva-voce</td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>IV</td>
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**Note:** An Elective Course has to be chosen by a student as per his / her choice. Elective Courses offered by various Departments for the Two Year PG Programmes from Semester I to Semester IV are enclosed.
### Appendix I (A)

Annamalai University
Faculties of Arts, Indian Languages and Education

Choice of Elective Courses for both Semester I of the Two Year P.G. Programmes and Semester VII of the Five Year P.G. Programmes

2018-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Elective Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>ENGE 105</td>
<td>Elements of English Grammar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>HISE 105(1)</td>
<td>Cultural Heritage of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HISE 105(2)</td>
<td>Tourism and Travel Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Political Science</td>
<td>POSE 105</td>
<td>Indian Government and Politics</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PUBE 105</td>
<td>Indian Constitution</td>
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<td>04</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>ECOE 105(1)</td>
<td>Economics of Climate Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ECOE 105(2)</td>
<td>Indian Economic Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DESE 105</td>
<td>Regional Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>SOCE 105</td>
<td>Introduction to Sociology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>COME 105</td>
<td>Banking Practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Population Studies</td>
<td>POPE 105</td>
<td>Population Dynamics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Library and Information Science</td>
<td>LIBE 105</td>
<td>Intellectual Property Rights and Right to Information</td>
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<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Business Administration</td>
<td>MBAE 105</td>
<td>Management Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>PHIE 105</td>
<td>Basics in Tourism (TM/EM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Centre for Rural Development</td>
<td>RUDE 105</td>
<td>Case Study of Rural Organization: Visit and Observation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>TAME 105</td>
<td>ehLgGwtpay;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
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<td>HINE 105(1)</td>
<td>Basic Hindi-I</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HINE 105(2)</td>
<td>Andher Nagari</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Linguistics</td>
<td>LINE 105</td>
<td>General Linguistics (TM/EM)</td>
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<td>Personality Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Physical Education</td>
<td>PEDE 105</td>
<td>History, Principles and Foundations of Physical Education</td>
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</table>

* There are two options while selecting the Hindi Elective Course:
  1. Those students who do not know Hindi can opt for 105(1);
  2. Those students who know Hindi can opt for 105(2).
Appendix I (B)
ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY
FACULTIES OF ARTS, INDIAN LANGUAGES AND EDUCATION

CHOICE OF ELECTIVE COURSES FOR BOTH
SEMESTER II OF THE TWO YEAR P.G.PROGRAMMES AND
SEMESTER VIII OF THE FIVE YEAR P.G. PROGRAMMES
2018-2019

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<td>English</td>
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<td>Effective English Speaking</td>
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<td>History</td>
<td>HISE 205(1), HISE 205(2)</td>
<td>General History of India, Environmental Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Political Science</td>
<td>POSE 205, PUBE 205</td>
<td>Political Science-I, Public Administration-I</td>
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<td>ECOE 205(1), ECOE 205(2), DESE 205</td>
<td>Urban Economics, Economics in Everyday Life, Issues in Development</td>
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<td>Sociology</td>
<td>SOCE 205</td>
<td>Sociology of Mass Communication</td>
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<td>06</td>
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<td>COME 205</td>
<td>Office Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Population Studies</td>
<td>POPE 205</td>
<td>Tamilnadu Demography</td>
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<td>08</td>
<td>Library and Information Science</td>
<td>LIBE 205</td>
<td>Information Service and System</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Business Administration</td>
<td>MBAE 205</td>
<td>Marketing Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>PHIE 205</td>
<td>Temple Management</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Centre for Rural Development</td>
<td>RUDE 205</td>
<td>Rural Marketing: Visit and Observation</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>TAME 205</td>
<td>Tamilpay;</td>
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<td>HINE 205(1), HINE 205(2)</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Psychology</td>
<td>PSYE 205</td>
<td>Health Psychology</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Physical Education</td>
<td>PEDE 205</td>
<td>Theory and Practice of Cricket and Tennis</td>
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* There are two options while selecting the Hindi Elective Course:
1. Those students who do not know Hindi can opt for 205(1);
2. Those students who know Hindi can opt for 205(2).
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<td>History of Indian Freedom Movement</td>
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<td>Women Studies</td>
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<td>PUBE 305</td>
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<td>ECOE 305(2)</td>
<td>Human Resource Development</td>
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<td>Social Problems and Social Welfare</td>
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<td>COME 305</td>
<td>Business Communication and Report Writing</td>
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<td>POPE 305</td>
<td>Health Education and Nutrition</td>
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<td>Computerized Database and Internet</td>
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<td>MBAE 305</td>
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<td>Health Education, Safety Education and First Aid</td>
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<td>Communication and Development</td>
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* There are two options while selecting the Hindi Elective Course:
1. Those students who do not know Hindi can opt for 305(1);
2. Those students who know Hindi can opt for 305(2).
### Appendix I (D)

**ANAMALAI UNIVERSITY**

**FACULTIES OF ARTS, INDIAN LANGUAGES AND EDUCATION**

**CHOICE OF ELECTIVE COURSES FOR BOTH SEMESTER IV OF THE TWO YEAR P.G.PROGRAMMES AND SEMESTER X OF THE FIVE YEAR P.G. PROGRAMMES 2018-2019**

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<td>02</td>
<td>History</td>
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<td>Human Rights</td>
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<td>Gandhian Thought</td>
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<td>POSE 405</td>
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<td>E-Governance</td>
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<td>Labour Economics and Industrial Relations</td>
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<td>ECOE 405(2)</td>
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<td>SOCE 405</td>
<td>Industrial Relations and Labour Welfare</td>
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<td>COME 405</td>
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<td>07</td>
<td>Population Studies</td>
<td>POPE 405</td>
<td>Population and Environment</td>
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<td>Library and Information Science</td>
<td>LIBE 405</td>
<td>Documentary and Electronic Information Sources</td>
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<td>Business Administration</td>
<td>MBAE 405</td>
<td>Entrepreneurship Management</td>
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<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>PHIE 405</td>
<td>Comparative Religion (EM/TM)</td>
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<td>Centre for Rural Development</td>
<td>RUDE 405</td>
<td>NGO: Visit and Observation</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Tamil</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>HINE 405(1)</td>
<td>Commercial &amp; Business Correspondence in Hindi</td>
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<td>HINE 405(2)</td>
<td>Hindi Katha Sahitya (Modern Hindi Fiction)</td>
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<td>Language and Mass Communication (EM&amp;T M)</td>
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<td>Stress Management</td>
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<td>LLEE  405</td>
<td>Comparative Studies in Lifelong Education</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* There are two options while selecting the Hindi Elective Course:
  1. Those students who do not know Hindi can opt for 405(1);
  2. Those students who know Hindi can opt for 405(2).
POPC - 101: INTRODUCTION TO POPULATION STUDIES
(5 CREDITS)

**Overall Objectives**: To impart knowledge of concepts, scope, nature of Demography and population Studies; Population Growth: Differentials and distribution in the World, Developed, Developing Countries and in India; and Population Characteristics and Structure and thus enable to understand the basics of Demography and Population Studies and interdisciplinary nature.

**UNIT – I: Introduction**


**UNIT – II: World Population Growth**

World Population Situation and its distribution, population Growth in world, developed and Developing Countries; Factors; World Population Prospects.

**UNIT- III: India’s Population Growth**

India’s Population Growth, Situation and Distribution; Trends and Differentials in India, States and Union Territories; Factors; Future Prospects of population growth in India and States;

**UNIT – IV: Demographic Characteristics**

Age: Definition, Uses, Sources and Classification of Age data: Measures; Factors affecting age Structure in Developing and Developed Countries; Trends in Age Structure in India; Aging and Younging Populations and their impact and problems.

Sex: Uses and Sources of sex-data; Measures: Trends in sex ratios in Developed and Developing countries including India; Factors governing changes in sex ratios; Impact of changing sex-ratios.

**UNIT- V: Social and Economic Characteristics**

Religion -Sources of data use and limitations Languages & Mother Tongue – Sources of data, uses and limitations.

Literacy and Educational Attainment-Definition, Sources, Uses, Measures and Limitations

Marital Status: Concepts, sources, and uses, classification, Measures and limitations

Manpower: Definitions, Concepts, Sources Importance of study, Measures and Limitations
REFERENCES:

10. .......................... , Statistical Year Books, Various Years.

*May be treated as Text-Books.
POPC - 102: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA MANAGEMENT (5 CREDITS)

**Overall Objectives:** To impart knowledge and comprehension of Various Sources of Demographic Data; the techniques of Evaluation (Assessment of Quality) of Data; the techniques of Adjustment and Graduation (Errors elimination | reducing procedures) of Data thus develop the skills of data management by assessing the quality and eliminate (reduce) the errors.

**UNIT – I: Population Census**
Census: Concept; Definition and Utility; Scope and Features of Census; History of Census-taking—World and India: Evolution of Indian Censuses; Census Organization; Census Questions: Meaning, definition, and their changes over Census periods; Method of data collection; post-enumeration check and Census Tabulation; Census Publications.

**UNIT – II: Registration System**
Concepts, objectives and utility of vital Statistics; UN Recommendations; History of Civil Registration System – World and India; Organizational set up and details covered; Limitations; Sample Registration Scheme in India: objectives, advantages and limitations; Model Registration Scheme in India: objectives, coverage, uses and limitations; Population Registers.

**UNIT – III: Secondary Sources**

**UNIT – IV: Evaluation Techniques**
Evaluation of census Data: errors in Census; Coverage and content Errors; Measurement techniques; Types of errors in age data; Measurement of errors: Inspection of data, Comparison with Expected Configuration, Analysis of ratios computed from data, and Measurement of age accuracy by means of an Index: Whipple’s Index, Myer’s Index and U.N Secretariat Method; Errors in Registration System and Vital statistics: Coverage errors; Content errors in time, place, accuracy of definition adopted and characteristics recorded in the certificates; Measurement of errors: Internal consistency of Vital Statistics, Balancing Equation, Direct check on Completeness of Vital Statistics and Chandrasekhar and Deming Method.

**UNIT – V: Adjustment and Graduation techniques**
Adjustment of Data; Interpolation: Meaning and Uses and Method: Newton’s Forward and Backward Formula, Use of Model life table in adjustment, Sex-Age Adjusted Birth Rate (SAABR); Graduation; of Data; Meaning: Need for graduation; Methods: Newton’s formula, Karup-Kings’ Formula, Greville’s formula, U.N. Secretariat formula.
REFERENCES:

11. ................. Demographic Year Books (various years)

*May be treated as Text-Books
POPC -103: MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY (5 CREDITS)

Overall Objectives: To enable knowledge and Comprehension of basic concepts of Mortality, its levels, trends and differentials, Causes of death and Measures of Mortality and Morbidity and Life Table Construction and its related techniques and thus develop skills for Mortality and Morbidity analysis and application of Life Table techniques Demographic analyses.

UNIT – I: Morbidity
Morbidity: Concepts and definition, diseases: Types: Communicable and non-communicable; incidence and prevalence; Epidemiology of diseases; Agents, Environment and Host Factors; Sources of Infection and Modes of Transmission; Pathogenesis and Level of Prevention; WHO Classification of Causes of death; Changing patterns of Causes of death in developing and developed countries and in India; Epidemiological transition, Health transition; Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) and AIDS.

UNIT – II: Mortality
Mortality: Importance of Study; Concepts, definition, data Sources and limitations; Factors important in the analysis; Measures: Crude Death Rate, Specific death rates by Age, Sex , Causes of Death, Marital Status and other Characteristics, Standadization of Death Rates: Importance and Methods; Comparative Mortality Index and Standardized Mortality Ratio; Lexis Diagram and its Importance;

UNIT – III: Levels, Trends and Differentials
Mortality differentials by age, sex, residence and socio-economic Characteristics and trends in mortality in developed and developing countries and in India; Prospects of mortality decline in developed and developing countries and in India.

UNIT - IV
Infant, Childhood and Maternal Mortality
Infant and Child Mortality: Importance of study; Measures; Perinatal, neo-natal and post-neo-natal mortality rates; Causes: endogenous and exogenous; Trends and differentials in developed and developing Countries and in India; reasons for high IMR in India; Prospects of decline; Maternal mortality rates: levels and trends and future prospects.

UNIT —V: Life Table
Life Tables: Concepts, definition and columns; Current and Cohort Life-tables and their relationship; Method of Construction of Life tables from Age Specific Death Rates: Construction of life table on the basis of Single Census and two Censuses: Conversion of Abridged Life table into complete life table.
REFERENCES:
10. United Nation, Age and Sex Patterns of Mortality Model Life table for under-developed countries population Branch, 1973
*May be treated as Text-Books
POPC-104: FERTILITY AND NUPTIALITY (4 CREDITS)

Overall Objectives: To impart knowledge of concepts of Fertility and Nuptiality, data Sources and limitations, Theories of Fertility and Levels, and trends in Fertility and Nuptiality and to develop skills to measure Fertility and Nuptiality and analyze the factors responsible for changes in Fertility and Nuptiality.

UNIT-I
Introduction
Fertility Concepts, Definitions, Importance of the study of Fertility and Nuptiality; data sources and errors; Factors important in the analysis of Fertility and Nuptiality; Historical back – ground; Physiology and Anatomy of Human Reproduction.

UNIT-II
Measures
Crude Birth Rate, General Fertility Rate, Age Specific Fertility Rate, Total Fertility Rate, Rates Adjusted for Age and Sex; Cohort Fertility; Birth Probabilities; Child Woman Ratios, Children ever born, Children living; Childlessness; Duration Specific Rates: Rates specific of parity and duration of marriage; parity progression ratios; Cohort measures; Measures of Reproduction: Gross Reproduction Rate; Net Reproduction Rates.
Measures of Nuptiality: Measures of incidence of age at first marriage; Widowhood, Divorce, Separation and Remarriage; Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

UNIT-III
Factors Affecting Nuptiality and Fertility
Physiological, Social, Economic, Demographic, Psychological, Cultural factors affecting nuptiality and fertility; Value of Children; Davis-Blake’s Intermediate Variables Framework; Bongart’s Proximate Variables; Their relevance to Indian situation.

UNIT-IV
Levels, Trends and Differentials in Nuptiality and Fertility
Levels and Trends in Nuptiality and Fertility in World, Developed and Developing countries and in India; Causes and Consequences; Fertility Differentials By age, religion, literacy and by residence, occupation, income, employment of wife and Status of women.

UNIT -V
Theories of Fertility
Theories of Demographic Transition, Threshold Hypothesis, Social Capillarity theory, Theory of change and Response, Theory of Diffusion or cultural Lag; Economic Theories; Leibenstien, Becker, Ronald Freedman’s and Caldwell’s Conceptual Models.
REFERENCES:


*May be treated as Text-Books

ELECTIVE COURSE
OVERALL OBJECTIVES: To provide knowledge and comprehension of concepts of ecology and its relationship to population studies and determinants; measures, and trends in spatial population distribution, urbanization and migration and thus develop skills to analyze the relationship among population and environment, population distribution, migration and urbanization.

UNIT-I
Population and Environment
Human Geography and its importance; Ecology and eco-system; Population growth and environmental deterioration; Water pollution, air pollution, noise pollution etc., depletion of biotic resources; Ecological imbalance;

UNIT-II
Population Distribution
Importance of study; Measures; Factors affecting the spatial distribution of population and temporal changes in them; Population distribution in the world and India; Determinants and consequences.

UNIT-III
Urbanization
Urbanization; Meaning, definition, changing concept of urban in the Indian censuses and international comparison; Measures; Determinants of urbanization; process of urbanization; Levels and Trends of Urbanization in India; Urban-rural growth differentials; Problems of urbanization and over-urbanization; Policies and Programmes affecting urbanization.

UNIT-IV
Migration
Migration: concepts, definitions, Importance of study; Sources of data and limitations: Forms and types of Migration; Factors influencing Migration; Trends and differentials and pattern of internal migration in India; Characteristics of migrants; International migration.

UNIT-V
Migration Theories
Migration Theories: Push and Pull Factors, Everett Lee’s theory of migration, Revenstien’s laws of migration; Hypotheses related to volume of migration, streams and counter streams and characteristics of migrants.
REFERENCES:

13. Hartshorne, the Nature of Geography (Rawat Publications, New Delhi).

*May be treated as Text-Books
POPC - 202: DEMOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES (5 CREDITS)

Overall Objectives: To impart knowledge and comprehension of various demographic models and techniques of indirect estimates of fertility, mortality and migration and techniques of Population Projection and thus develop skills to acquaint with such techniques and apply them in practical situations.

UNIT – I: Life Tables and Mortality Estimates

Life table: Model life table, U.N Model Life Tables, Coale and Demeny Regional model life tables ; Multiple decrement life table and their importance; Indirect Techniques of Mortality estimates: overall survival ratio method; Differencing method; Census survival ratio method; Stable population Analysis method ; Mortality estimate from Children Ever Born and Children Surviving;

UNIT – II: Fertility Models


UNIT – III: Migration Measurements

Measurement of Migration: Direct and Indirect methods: Place of Birth Approach, Place of Last Residence Approach; Duration of Stay at the Place of Residence; their advantages and limitations; Indirect techniques of estimating Net Internal Migration: National Growth Rate Method, Vital Statistical Method, Survival Ratio Method: advantages and limitations.

UNIT – IV: Population Estimates


UNIT – V: Population Projections

Interpolation smoothing of age data & Graduation techniques, Methods of Population Projection; Mathematical methods: Assumptions, types; Component methods; Assumptions, Projections of Fertility, Mortality and Migration; Ratio Method; Evaluation of Projection: Specific Projections;
REFERENCES:

9. __________, Methods of Estimating Basic Demographic Measure from Incomplete Data ST\SOA\, Series A,42
10. __________, Demographic Year Books (Various Years)

*May be treated as Text-Books
Overall Objectives: To expose some basics of Economics and Economic variables required for better understanding of Population behaviour; and the interrelationship between Economics and Population Studies and thus enable to handle the Economic variables in the Demographic analyses.

UNIT – I: Element of Economics

Economics: Meaning, definitions, scope and subject matter; its relation to Population Studies; Concepts: Economic goods, wants; wealth, welfare and utility; Consumption; Law of Diminishing marginal utility; consumer's surplus; Law of Substitution; Engel's Law of Consumption; factors of production; laws of returns.

UNIT – II: National Income, Income Inequalities and Poverty

Meaning; GDP, GNP, NNP, Human Development Index; Types of Income: Personal, disposable, Money Income and Purchasing power parity; National Income Measurement; Methods of national income measurement in India; Disparities in Income and Wealth: Income distribution in India; causes and consequences of inequalities in Income; Incidence of poverty, its causes and consequences.

UNIT – III: Population and Food

Population and land: Availability and utilization, Pressure of population and resources depletion in India; Agricultural transformation and rural development; Green Revolution and Agricultural Development; Demand for food and possibilities of increasing food supplies.

UNIT – IV: Population and Man Power Analysis

Demographic Aspects of manpower; Concepts, definition and measures; levels and trends of activity rates; International comparison of labour force; Sex age pattern of labour force: Demographic and economic factors in labour force size, composition and growth; Occupational and Industrial composition of labour force; Changing occupational structure in the process of economic development.

UNIT – V: Population and Employment

Population and employment: concepts, definition and measures of employment and under employment; Levels and trends; causes and incidence of under employment and unemployment in India; programmes and policies for employment opportunities; population growth and growing unemployment situation in India.
REFERENCES:


* May be treated as Text-Books
POPC - 204: POPULATION SOCIOLOGY (4 CREDITS)

**Overall Objectives:** To expose some basics of sociology and social variables required for better understanding of Population behaviour; and the interrelationship between Sociology and Population Studies and thus enable to handle the social variables in the Demographic analyses.

**UNIT-I: Basic Concepts**

Sociology: Definitions, nature, scope and its relation to other Social Sciences; Its role in understanding Demographic behaviour; Basic concepts; Culture, Society, Community, Associations, Institutions, Values and Norms; Role and Status, Socialization and Groups; Types: Primary and Secondary reference Groups;

**UNIT-II: Population and Society**

Social Stratification; Social Processes; Social Control; Social Structure: Class, Caste System and Gender roles: legislative, normative and behavioral context; Tribe and Minorities; Social Change and Modernization; Factors; Rural and Urban Communities: their characteristics and differences.

**UNIT-III: Social Institutions**

Marriage: Forms of Marriage; Social Change and Marriage Practices; Family: Types of family; functions and changes; Relevance of study of marriage and family in population dynamics; Religion: Origin, religious ideas; role of religion in individual and society; Religion and population growth; Education: Role in social development.

**UNIT- IV: Social Consequences**

Social Consequences of Demographic Change: Demographic Change affecting society; Effects of changes in fertility, mortality and migration on marriage, family, Kinship, life-cycle and society, social legislation and social change; Social Problems: Beggary, Prostitution, problems of slums, crimes, Juvenile delinquency, Dowry, poverty and unemployment.

**UNIT- V: Demographic Behaviour**

REFERENCES:

7. Ogburn and Nimkaff, Sociology (Boston: Houghton Mifftin company, 1958)
*May be treated as Text-Books

ELECTIVE COURSE
POPC - 301: STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES (5 CREDITS)

**Overall Objectives:** To familiarize some of the statistical procedures and tools for Demographic data collection, processing, analysis, and interpretation of results; use of computer and computer packages in demographic research, and enable to handle statistical tools, procedures and computer packages in Demographic Analyses.

**UNIT – I: Statistical methods and Computer Applications**

Statistical methods: Importance in Population Studies; Organizing a statistical investigation; Type of measurement: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio Scales; Types of variables: Qualitative and Quantitative; Discrete and Continuous; Independent and Dependent; Computer: importance and applications; organization of a computer; input, output units: CPU, Hardware and Software; Computer packages for Demographic Analysis

**UNIT – II: Descriptive Statistics**

Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Geometric mean, and Weighted average; Properties, merits and demerits of averages. Their empirical relationships; Dispersion: Meaning, definition, Uses, Measures: Range, Quartile deviation, Mean deviation and standard deviation; co-efficient of variation, Quartile Co-efficient of variability; Skewness and Kurtosis;

**UNIT – III: Probability Theory and Theoretical Distribution**

Elementary Probability Theory and Theoretical distribution: Meaning and importance in Demographic analysis: Probability: Event: Mutually exclusive, equally likely and exhaustive events Additional and Multiplication theorems and simple problems: Theoretical Distributions; Binomial: Assumptions, properties, fitting and simple problems, poisson: Assumptions properties, fitting and simple problems, Normal Distribution: Assumptions, properties, fitting and simple problems.

**UNIT – IV: Correlation and regression**

Correlation: Concepts; scatter diagram and its uses; pearsons co-efficient of correlation; Rank correlation Meaning and spearman co-efficient; partial and multiple correlation; Interpretation of Co-efficient; Regression: Meaning and uses; curve fitting; simple problems; partial and Multiple correlation; simple application, Interpretation of co-efficients; Multiple Regression: Step-Wise, Logit regression analysis and path Analysis.

**UNIT-V: Test of Significance**

Test of significance: Meaning and importance; notion of confidence interval; Level of significance; parametric Test P, t and F; Test for mean, proportion and correlation; Non parametric test: Test for categorized data (goodness of fit test) : sign test, Medium test, and Run test.

(Note: Emphasis is to be laid only on application, proof of any theorem or derivation of any formula should be avoided)
REFERENCES:


2. E.Freund John, Modern Elementary Statistics (New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India (P) Ltd.,1977

3. C.B Gupta, An Introduction to Statistical methods (Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 1976)

4. S.P Gupta, Statistical Methods (New Delhi, Sultan Chand and Sons, 1976)


*May be treated as Text-Books
POP C - 302: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (5 CREDITS)

Overall Objectives: To provide knowledge and Comprehension of various research techniques and develop skills to organize research studies; collect, process and analyze data, and interpret the results and prepare reports independently.

UNIT – I: Social Research

Scientific Research: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Basic Assumptions: Utilities of research; Types of research: Pure, Applied and Action Research: Theory and facts; Major steps in Social Research; Formulation of a Research Problem; Framing of objectives;

Hypothesis: concepts, definitions, types, sources, formulation and its Role in Social Research and Testing of Hypothesis.

UNIT – II: Research Design and Sampling

Research Design : Meaning, Role in the Research process and Types: Exploratory, Descriptive and Experimental; Method of investigation: Social Survey method, Experimental methods, statistical methods, Case study method; Sampling techniques: Meaning, Definition, need; Types: Probability and Non-Probability Sampling.

UNIT – III: Data Collection and Scaling Techniques

Data Collection: Type of data: Primary and Secondary; Method of data collection; Observation: Participant and Non-Participant, Interview Technique, Focus Group Discussion, Case Study, Indepth interviews; Tools of data collection: Schedule and Questionnaire; Advantages and disadvantages; Scaling Techniques: Problems of Measurement; Types of Scales used in Social Research; Organization of Field Survey and Data Collection.

UNIT – IV: Processing, Representation and analysis of Data

Processing and Analysis of Data: Editing, Coding and Tabulation; Analysis of data; Use of Computer in the Processing and Analysis of data.

Diagrammatic and Graphical Representation of data: Uses and methods of construction; Diagrams: Simple, Multiple, Component and percentage bar diagrams; Pie diagrams and Pictograms; Graphs: Line diagram, Histogram, Frequency Polygon, Ogive and Lorenz Curve.

UNIT – V: Interpretation and Report Writing

Interpretation of results and report writing; Purpose of a Report, Writing style and content; Uses of reference materials; Bibliography and its compilation; Research Proposals preparation; Preparation of Manuscripts for a Scientific Journal.
REFERENCES:

8. P.V Young, Scientific Social Survey and Research (New York: Prentice Hall, 1949)

* May be treated as Text-Books
Overall Objectives: To develop knowledge and comprehension of the basic principles and components of Public health,

UNIT-I: Health

Health: Concepts, Definitions, Health and Public Health; Importance of Public Health; personal hygiene; various health aspects: curative, Promotive and Preventive; Indicators of Health; Health Facilities: Infrastructure, Personal and Funds allotted under various plans; Population Growth and demand for health services; Health delivery system in India.

UNIT-II: Nutrition

Nutrition: Concepts, Process, Types of Food, Nutritients, Functions and Sources; Balanced Diet; Nutritional requirements of special groups, pregnant and lactating women and Infant and children; Malnutrition , Under-nutrition and Factors; Nutritional Deficiency Diseases; Applied Nutrition Programmes; Nutritional feeding Programmes;

UNIT – III: Health Education

Health Education: Concepts, Definitions, objectives, scope, Principles and Contents; Health Education Methods; Role of Health Education; Development of Health Education Programmes; Evaluation of Health Education Programmes ; Instructional Materials Preparation; Strategies for Implementation; Agencies Involved in the Health Education Programmes;

UNIT – IV: Communication

Communication: Concepts, Principles; Learning and Adoption Processes; Diffusion of Innovations; Communication Techniques; Mass, Group and Individual Approach; Role of Audio-visual Aids in Communication; Extension Programmes and its importance;

UNIT-V: Population Education

REFERENCES:

7. Srinivasan Rao (Ed.) Hand Book on Population Education (Tripathi: S.V University, 1975)
8. Park’s Text Book of Preventative and Social Medicine (M/S. Banarsidas Bhanot Jabalpur)

*May be treated as Text-Books)
POPC - 304: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (4 CREDITS)

Overall Objectives: To expose in the basics of development, interlinkages between population and development and thus enable to understand the process of development and demographic change and planning strategies.

UNIT – I
Development Planning

Concept and indicators of economic development, Approaches to development; changing concept-emphasis of distributive aspect, social aspects, quality of life, PQLI, Human Development Index and modernization.

UNIT – II
Population and Development

Consequences of population growth on total and per capita income, Income distribution, Capital formation, Rate of investment, allocation of resources, size of the labour force, industrialization, Demographic Behaviour in the context of socio-economic changes.

UNIT – III
Development Planning and Population

Concept of planning, approaches, choice of a suitable strategy, population planning as an integral part of overall development planning, demographic considerations in planning for different sectors.

UNIT – IV
Food Planning and Health in India

Population and Food security; Food requirements and production, poverty and malnutrition; agricultural development; Health services: Primary health care, preventive, promotive and curative services, delivery system, access to health care, Reproductive and Child Health components;

UNIT – V
Planning Other Aspects

Planning for education, employment and manpower, Housing needs, rural development, urbanization, environmental aspects.
REFERENCES:


* May be treated as Text-Books.
SOSC-306: SOFT SKILLS (3 CREDITS)

**Overall Objectives:** To train students in soft skills in order to enable them to be professionally competent.

**UNIT-I: Soft Skills and Personality Development**

Listening: Types of Listening, Effective Listening and Barriers to Listening – Assertive Communication.

**UNIT-II: Communication Skills**

Non-verbal Communication: Body Language and Proxemics.

**UNIT-III: Interpersonal Skills**

Interpersonal Skills: Relationship Development and Maintenance and Transactional Analysis.

**UNIT-IV: Employability Skills**

Goal Setting – Career Planning – Corporate Skills – Group Discussion – Interview Skills – Types of Interview - Email Writing – Job Application – Cover Letter - Resume Preparation.

**UNIT-V: Professional Skills**

REFERENCES:


ELECTIVE COURSE
POPC 401: POPULATION THEORIES AND POLICIES (5 CREDITS)

Overall Objectives: To provide an insight into Population Theories from ancient times to present age and develop skills to analyze their relevance to present situation; and to provide exposure to various Population Policies including India’s Population Policy.

UNIT – I
Early Views on Population

Early thinking on Population issues; Confucius and other Chinese Writers, Greek thought, Indian and Roman thought; Religion and Population issues; Pre-Malthusian views: Ancient and medieval writings on Population; Mercantilists; Physiocrats and others.

UNIT – II
Malthusian and Neo-Classical Theories

Malthusian Theory and its criticism and relevance; The Neo-Classical school of thought on Population Theory; Biological Theories; Socialists Theories; Mathematical Theories; Marxists views on Population issues.

UNIT – III
Modern Population Theories


UNIT – IV
Population Policies and World Population Conferences

Population Policies: Definitions; Types; Policy Goals; World Population and Health Conferences: Bucharest, Alma Ata, Cairo, Beijing; Overview of Population Policies in Developing and Developed Countries;

UNIT – V
India’s Population Policy

India’s Population Policy: Pre-Independence and Post-Independence era; Policy during emergency and after; Legal measures relating to Age at Marriage, Health, Abortion, Fertility and Migration; Population Policies of 1976, 1977 and 1994 and their Significance; Target Free Approach and Reproductive and Child Health Programmes in India.
REFERENCES:

5. Khan, M.E., C.V.S prased and Ashok majimdar, People’s Precetion about Family Planning in India; (New Delhi: concept Publishing company, 1980)

* May be treated as Text-Books.
POPC - 402: POPULATION PROGRAMMES AND EVALUATION (5 CREDITS)

Overall Objectives: To impart knowledge and comprehension of concepts, methods and approaches in Family Welfare Programme and its evaluation and thus develop skills to organize, analysis and evaluate research studies relating to Family Welfare Programme.

UNIT – I: Family Planning

Family Planning: Meaning, objectives, Principles, Characteristics, and; Need for Family Planning: History of Family Planning Movement in the World, Developed and Developing countries; Evolution of Family Planning programme in India.

UNIT – II: Organizational Structure, Approaches and FP Methods

Organizational Structure: Central level, State level, District level and Implementation at the Primary health Centre; Methods of Family Planning: Rhythm Method, Coitus interrupts, condom, oral pills, Foam Tablets, Diaphragm/Jelly, IUD, Sterilization: Tubectomy, Vasectomy and Laparoscopic; Effectiveness and acceptability of each method; Approaches to Family Planning: Clinical Approach, Extension Approach, Camp Approach, Cafeteria Approach and Integrated Approach.

UNIT – III: Targets and Achievements

Targets Approach and its importance; Trends in the Family Welfare Programme: Trends in the acceptance and non-acceptance of Family Planning methods; Community Resistance; Misconceptions; prejudices, bias and other impediments to the acceptance of family planning; Funds allocation, Targets and Achievements under various plan periods.

UNIT – IV: Family Planning Programme Evaluation

Family Planning Programme Evaluation: Sources of data and limitation, Definition of Terms and Concepts in Family Planning Evaluation: Acceptance, Use-effectiveness and extended-use-effectiveness; Characteristics; Family Planning Programme impact measures: Acceptance rate, Percent Protected couple years, Fertility indices and Births Averted.

UNIT – V: Role of Different Agencies in Family Planning Programme

Role of Government Agencies: mass media: Television, Radio, The Press etc, Family Planning Association of India (FPAI), Population Foundation of India and IASP; Educational Institutions; ICSSR, ICMR UGC and Other research Institutions; Role of world Agencies; UN, World Bank, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, etc.; Non-Governmental Organizations; International Planned Parenthood Federation; Rockefeller Foundation and the Population Council etc.
REFERENCES:

2. *C. Chandrasekaran and A.L. Hermalin (Eds.) Measuring the Effect of Family Planning Programme on Fertility Dolhain (Belgium) Editor, 1970)

* May be treated as Text-Books.
Overall Objectives: To Train in various techniques of demographic tools and procedures and develop skills to apply them in appropriate situation.

1. Technique of construction of life table from age specific death rates.
2. Computation of Intrinsic Rate of Natural Increase and Construction of stable age distribution
5. Brass technique (P/F Ratio) of fertility estimate.
7. Indirect estimation of fertility by reverse survival method
8. Chandrasekar – Deming method
10. Indirect measures of internal migration: Natural growth rate method and Life Table and census survival ratio method.
11. Assessment of digit preference – computation of whipple’s and Myer’s indexes
12. Computation of age ratios and U.N Age sex accuracy Index
13. Interpolation, graphical, and mathematical methods

POPC - 404: PROJECT AND VIVA-VOCE

ELECTIVE COURSE
ELECTIVE: I (I SEMESTER)
POPE:105 - POPULATION DYNAMICS (3 CREDITS)

Overall Objectives: To impart basic knowledge of Demography and Population Studies; Sources of data; Population Components; Population Growth: Differentials and distribution in the World, Developed, Developing Countries and in India; and population Characteristics and Structure and policies and thus enable to understand the Population dynamics and interdisciplinary nature.

UNIT-I: Demography
Nature and Scope, Interdisciplinary Nature; Determinants of population change; sources of demographic data: Population Census, Registration systems, sample surveys, Secondary sources; population growth, population structure and characteristics in India.

UNIT-II: Fertility
Fertility, concepts, Basic measures of fertility. Fertility trends and differentials in India. Factors affecting fertility; Davis-Blake and Bongarts models; Theories of fertility: Threshold hypothesis and Social Capillarity theory and Theory of Demographic Transition;

UNIT-III: Mortality
Mortality: concepts, factors, basic measures of mortality; infant mortality: meaning, measures, factors affecting infant mortality; Mortality trends and differentials in India; Life Table: meaning, functions, and uses.

UNIT-IV: Migration and Urbanization
Migration: Meaning, concepts, types of Migration, migration streams, characteristics of migrants, trends in internal migration; Migration theories,; urbanization: concepts, measures; levels, trends and differentials; problems of over urbanization;

UNIT-V: Population Policies and Programmes
Population Policy: goals and objectives; types: Population responsive policies; mortality, migration and fertility influencing policies: Pro-natalist and anti-natalist policies: direct and indirect policies; Population policy in India; Family Welfare Programmes: approaches, targets and achievements; Reproductive and Child health components.
REFERENCES:


*May treated as Text-Books.
UNIT – I
Population Situation

Tamil Nadu and Tamil Culture; Population Data availability and their quality. History of population growth, present situation and future prospects; Age & Sex Structure of Population.

UNIT – II
Fertility and Family Welfare

Gender difference in age at marriage, Fertility levels, trends and differentials in Tamil Nadu state, factors responsible for the recent decline in birth rates, Family welfare programme performance, and its impact (Birth Averted).

UNIT – III
Mortality and Health Transition

Mortality levels, trends and differentials in Tamil Nadu; sex-age patterns of mortality. Infant and child mortality - levels and trends; causes of death; Incidence of female feticide and infanticide, Prospects of Mortality decline in Tamil Nadu.

UNIT – IV
Migration and Urbanization

Migration transition in Tamil Nadu; inter and intra-state migration; inter and intra-district migration factors; urbanization in Tamil Nadu: Levels and trends, Problems and policies; problems of slums and related policies.

UNIT – V
Socio-Economic Status and Policies & Programmes

Literacy and Education attainment; Women's status; Economic activity rates - trends, occupational categories; Nutritional Status; and Nutritional programmes – Applied and supplementary Nutrition Programms and Noon Meal Programme in Tamil Nadu.
REFERENCES:


* May be treated as text book.
UNIT – 1: Public Health

Concepts, Definition, Importance of Public Health; personal hygiene; Various health aspects: curative, Primitive and Preventive; Indicators of Health.

UNIT –II: Environment and Health


UNIT –III: Nutrition

Food and its classification; concept of nutrition, process, Concepts, Nutrients, Functions and Sources; Balanced Diet; Nutritional requirements of special groups, pregnant and lactating women and Infant and children.

UNIT –IV: Nutritional Policies and Programmes

Factors, Nutritional Deficiency Diseases; Recommended Nutrition Standards; Supplementary Nutritional Programs: Applied Nutrition Programmes; Nutritional feeding Programmes etc.

UNIT – V: Health Education

Health Education: Concepts, definitions, objectives, scope, principles and contents; Health Education Methods; Role of Health Educator; Development of Health Education Programmes; Evaluation of Health Education Programmes; Agencies involved in the Health Education.
REFERENCES:


* May be treated as text book.
ELECTIVES: (IV SEMESTER)
POPE: 405 POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT (3 CREDITS)

UNIT – I: Ecology and Eco-System
Ecology and Ecosystem; Human Geography and its relevance to Population Studies; Residential and Social Environment: Elements of Social Environment; Patterns of Social contact, Examination of the relationship among these factors. Human Ecology and its relevance to population studies.

UNIT – II: Population Distribution
Special distribution of population: Importance of the study, measures of density, factors affecting special distribution. Population distribution in India and in the World.

UNIT – III: Land and other Resources
Land use: Changing patterns, conservation and management of resources. Policies and programmes for better management.

UNIT – IV: Environmental Degradation
Environmental crisis; Air-pollution, water pollution and Noise pollution depletion of biotic resources, ecological imbalances etc.

UNIT – V: Population Growth and Ecological imbalance
Global warming, Green house effect, El-nino effect, Soil erosion, Deforestation Desertification, Salinity and water logging. Man's Perception and adjustment to ecological imbalances;

REFERENCES:
   * May be treated as text book.
ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
M.A. POPULATION STUDIES – Two Year PG Programme
2018-2019

SYLLABUS