

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

Semester	Course No	Course Code	Course Title	Course Type	Credit	University Exam Marks	Internal Marks	Total Marks
I	1.	POPC 101	1. Introduction to Population Studies	Core	5	75	25	100
I	2.	POPC 102	2. Demographic Data Management	Core	5	75	25	100
I	3.	POPC 103	3. Mortality and Morbidity	Core	5	75	25	100
I	4.	POPC 104	4. Fertility and Nuptiality	Core	4	75	25	100
I	5.		5. Elective Course	Elective	3	75	25	100
			Total		22	375	125	500
II	6.	POPC 201	1. Population Ecology, Urbanization and Migration	Core	5	75	25	100
II	7.	POPC 202	2. Demographic Techniques	Core	5	75	25	100
II	8.	POPC 203	3. Population Economics	Core	5	75	25	100
II	9.	POPC 204	4. Population Sociology	Core	4	75	25	100
II	10.		5. Elective Course	Elective	3	75	25	100
			Total		22	375	125	500
III	11.	POPC 301	1. Statistical Techniques	Core	5	75	25	100
III	12.	POPC 302	2. Research Methodology	Core	5	75	25	100
III	13.	POPC 303	3. Health, Nutrition, Communication and Population Education	Core	4	75	25	100
III	14.	POPC 304	4. Population and Development Planning	Core	4	75	25	100
III	15.		5. Elective Course	Elective	3	75	25	100
III	16.	SOSC 306	6. Soft Skills	Core	3	75	25	100
			Total		24	450	150	600
IV	17.	POPC 401	1. Population Theories and Policies	Core	5	75	25	100
IV	18.	POPC 402	2. Population Programmes and Evaluation	Core	5	75	25	100
IV	19.	POPC 403	3. Practicals: Techniques of Demographic Analysis	Core	4	75	25	100
IV	20.	POPC 404	4. Project and Viva-voce	Core	5	75	25	100
IV	21.		5. Elective Course	Elective	3	75	25	100
			Total		22	375	125	500
			Grand Total		90	1575	525	2100

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

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

* 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

Sl. No	Department	Elective Code	Elective Course
01	English	ENGE 205	Effective English Speaking
02	History	HISE 205(1) HISE 205(2)	General History of India Environmental Studies
03	Political Science	POSE 205 PUBE 205	Political Science-I Public Administration-I
04	Economics	ECOE 205(1) ECOE 205(2) DESE 205	Urban Economics Economics in Everyday Life Issues in Development
05	Sociology	SOCE 205	Sociology of Mass Communication
06	Commerce	COME 205	Office Management
07	Population Studies	POPE 205	Tamilnadu Demography
08	Library and Information Science	LIBE 205	Information Service and System
09	Business Administration	MBAE 205	Marketing Management
10	Philosophy	PHIE 205	Temple Management
11	Centre for Rural Development	RUDE 205	Rural Marketing: Visit and Observation
12	Tamil	TAME 205	fl;Liupay;
13	Hindi *	HINE 205(1) HINE 205(2)	Basic Hindi Kamayani (Modern Poetry)
14	Linguistics	LINE 205	Applied Linguistics (EM/TM)
15	Psychology	PSYE 205	Health Psychology
16	Physical Education	PEDE 205	Theory and Practice of Cricket and Tennis

* 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).

Appendix I (C)
ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY
FACULTIES OF ARTS, INDIAN LANGUAGES AND EDUCATION

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

Sl. No	Department	Elective Code	Elective Course
01	English	ENGE 305	Technical Writing
02	History	HISE 305(1) HISE 305(2)	History of Indian Freedom Movement Women Studies
03	Political Science	POSE 305 PUBE 305	i) Political Science-II ii) Public Administration-II
04	Economics	ECOE 305(1) ECOE 305(2) DESE 305	Economics of Natural Disasters Human Resource Development Women Studies and Development
05	Sociology	SOCE 305	Social Problems and Social Welfare
06	Commerce	COME 305	Business Communication and Report Writing
07	Population Studies	POPE 305	Health Education and Nutrition
08	Library and Information Science	LIBE 305	Computerized Database and Internet
09	Business Administration	MBAE 305	Training and Development
10	Philosophy	PHIE 305	Tourism Promotions (EM/TM)
11	Centre for Rural Development	RUDE 305	Rural Small Business
12	Tamil	TAME 305	bjhiyf;fhl;rp epfH;;r;rpf;fiy
13	Hindi *	HINE 305(1) HINE 305(2)	Functional Hindi Modern Hindi Satire
14	Linguistics	LINE 305	History and Structure of Tamil Language(EM/TM)
15	Psychology	PSYE 305	Counselling Psychology
16	Physical Education	PEDE 305	Health Education, Safety Education and First Aid
17	Lifelong Learning	LLEE 305	Communication and Development

* 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)
ANNAMALAI  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

Sl. No	Department	Elective Code	Elective Course
01	English	ENGE 405	English for Competitive Examinations
02	History	HISE 405(1) HISE 405(2)	Human Rights Gandhian Thought
03	Political Science	POSE 405 PUBE 405	Legislative Procedures E-Governance
04	Economics	ECOE 405(1) ECOE 405(2) DESE 405	Labour Economics and Industrial Relations Environmental Audit Globalization and Development
05	Sociology	SOCE 405	Industrial Relations and Labour Welfare
06	Commerce	COME 405	Principles of Insurance
07	Population Studies	POPE 405	Population and Environment
08	Library and Information Science	LIBE 405	Documentary and Electronic Information Sources
09	Business Administration	MBAE 405	Entrepreneurship Management
10	Philosophy	PHIE 405	Comparative Religion (EM/TM)
11	Centre for Rural Development	RUDE 405	NGO: Visit and Observation
12	Tamil	TAME 405	,jHpay;
13	Hindi *	HINE 405(1) HINE 405(2)	Commercial & Business Correspondence in Hindi Hindi Katha Sahitya (Modern Hindi Fiction)
14	Linguistics	LINE 405	Language and Mass Communication (EM&TM)
15	Psychology	PSYE 405	Stress Management
16	Physical Education	PEDE 405	Theory and Practice of Volleyball and Kabaddi
17	Lifelong Learning	LLEE 405	Comparative Studies in Lifelong Education

* 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

Demography and Population Studies; Concepts, Definition, Nature, Scope, and its interdisciplinary nature, Historical background; Demographic determinants of Population Change-Fertility, Mortality and Migration; Balancing equation; Development of Population Studies in India.

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:

1. Agarwala S.N India`s Population Problems, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill, 1981.
 2. *Bhende Asha A. and Tara Kanitkar, principles of Population Studies (Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House, 1978)
 3. *Baskar D. Misra, The study of population (New Delhi: South Asian publishers (p) Ltd., 1980)
 4. Chandrasekhar S., Infant Mortality, population Growth and Family planning in India: (London George Allen and Unwin, 1972)
 5. *Charles Nam, Population and Society (Boston: Houghton Mifflin co., 1969)
 6. Barclay George W., Techniques of population Analysis (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1958)
 7. *Henry Shnycok, et.al., The Methods and Materials of Demography (Washington: Bureau of Census, 1971) Vols., I and II
 8. Srivastava, O.C., A Test Book of Demography (Delhi: Vikas publishing House Pvt. Ltd. 1982)
 9. United Nations, The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends (New York: Department of Economics and Social Affairs, 1973)
 10. , Statistical Year Books, Various Years.
 11. William Peterson, Population (New York: Macmillan 1968)
 12. Warren Thompson, and David Lewis, Population Problems (New York Macmillan 1968)
- *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

Large Scale demographic Surveys: National Sample surveys and other Sample Surveys, Advantages and Limitations; Mysore Population Study, National Family Health Survey, Service Statistics; International Surveys, World Fertility Surveys; Demographic Year Book, Annual Reports, Statistical Year Books, Monthly Bulletins of statistics, Journals, etc.

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:

1. Bhende, Asha A. and Tara Kanitkar, Principles of Population Studies, 5th Ed., (Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House, 1994).
2. Registrar General of India, Civil Registration System in India – A Perspective, census of India, 1971, Census Centenary Monograph No.4 (New Delhi: office of the Registrar General).
3. Padmanabha, P. `Organisation of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System in India` Registrar General`s Newsletter, vol. Ix No.1 January 1991.
4. *Prakasam, C.P.et.al., Basic Mathematics in Population Studies, (Bombay : Gemini Publishers, 1987)
5. *Shryock, Henry`s et.al., The Methods and Materials of demography, New York: U.S Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, 1980.
6. Srinivasan, K. Basic Demographic Techniques and Applications, (New Delhi: Sage 1998).
7. Srivastava. S.C., Indian Census in Perspective (Third Edition), Centenary Monograph No.1 of 1971. (New Delhi office of the Registrar General, 1977).
8. Swamy V.S., “Sources of Demographic Data, in Population of India, Country Monograph Series No.10, (New York: United Nations, ESCAP, 1982).
9., Handbook of Population Census Methods, Vol.1, Studies in Methods, Series F.No.5 New York: United Nations, 1958.
10., Asian and pacific Recommendations for the 1980 Population and Housing Censuses, (Bangkok: U.N 1978).
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, Standardization 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:

1. Barclay, George, Techniques of Population Analysis New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 1958
2. Bhende, Asha A., and Tara Kanitkar Principles of Population Studies, 5th Edition, (Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House, 1994)
3. K.1 Kohli Mortality in India (New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd. 1977)
4. K. Mahadevan, et al, Culture, Nutrition and Infant and Child Mortality: A Study in South Central India (Mimeo-graphed) 1981
5. Padmanabha, P. Use of Sample Registration Systems for Studying levels, “Trends and Differentials in Mortality: The Experience of India, in United Nations, Data Base for Mortality Measurement, Population Studies No. 84, New York; U.N 1984)
6. Palmore, James, A and Report W Gardner Measuring Mortality Fertility and Natural Increase; A self teaching, guide to Elementary Measures, (Honolulu : The East-West Centre, 1983).
7. Shryock, Henry S. Jacob S. Siegel and Associates, The Methods and Materials in Demography, (Washington D.C: U.S Bureau of the Census, 1980).
8. United Nations, Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, (New York: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 1973)
9. United Nations, Methods of Estimating Basic Measures from incomplete Data (New York: UN 1967) Manual IV
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:

1. Agarwala, S.N India; Population Problems, (Bombay: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co., Ltd., 1985).
2. Bhende Asha A bad Tara Kanitkar, Principles of Population Studies, 5th ed. Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House, 1994.
3. Bongaarts J., and Potter, R.G., Fertility, Biology and Behaviour: An Analysis of the Proximate Determinants, (New York: Academic Press, 1983).
4. Caldwell, J.C, Theory of Fertility Decline, (London: Academic Press, 1982).
5. Davis.K and Judith Blake, “Social Structure and Fertility: An Analytic Framework” Economic Development and Social Change, Vol.4, No.3 1956, pp. 221-235.
6. Driver, Edwin, D. Differential Fertility in central India, (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1963).
7. Freedman. R., The Sociology of Human Fertility: A trend Report and Bibliography, (oxford: Basil Blockwell, 1963).
8. Shryock, Henry, S et.al., The Methods and Materials of Demography Vol. 1 & 2 (Washington D.C: U.S Bureau of the census, 1980).
9. Thomlinson, Ralph, Population Dynamics, New York: Random House, 1955.
10. United Nations, the Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, Vol. 1 (New York: United Nations, 1973).
11. United Nations, ESCAP, Population of India, Country Monograph Series No.10, New York: U.N 1982.

*May be treated as Text-Books

ELECTIVE COURSE

**POPC - 201: POPULATION ECOLOGY, URBANIZATION AND MIGRATION
(5 CREDITS)**

Overall Objectives: To Provide Knowledge and Comprehension of concepts of ecology 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:

1. Behende, Asha A and Tara Kanitkar, Principles of Population Studies, (Fifth edition), (Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House, 1994).
2. Bogue, Donald J., Principles of Demography (New Delhi: John Wiley Sons, 1981)
3. Charles Kendigh, S., Ecology with special reference to Animals and Man (New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Limited, 1980)
4. Bose, Ashish, India's Urbanization 1901-2001 (New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Ltd. 1980).
5. Ehrlich, Paul R., et al. Conscience, Population Resources, Environment (San Francisco: W.N. Freeman and Company, 1977).
6. Goldstein, S and A Goldstein, Survey of Migration in developing Countries A Methodological Review, (Honolulu: East-West Center, 1981).
7. Misra B.D an Introduction to the Study of Population, Second Edition, (New Delhi: South Asian Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1995).
8. Murdock, William, Environmental, Resources, Pollution and Society, (New York: 1974)
9. Shryock Henry et al., Methods and Materials of Demography Vol. II (Washington D.C: U.S, Bureau of Census, 1973).
10. Thompson, Warren S. and Davis Lewis, Population Problems, (New York, McGraw Hill Book Co., 1953).
11. United Nations, Manual IV. Methods of Measuring Internal Migration ST/ SOA/ SER A /47 Population Studies No.47 New York: U.N 1970
12. United Nations, The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, Vol. I (New York: Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, 1973).
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

Stable Population Theory: Concepts, Definitions , Assumptions, Derivations; Intrinsic rate of natural increases and Stable age distribution; Fertility Models: Estimation of Vital rates through stable population technique, Quasi-stable and Stationary population Models; Ansley Coale, Brass, Bourgeois-pichat; Reverse Survival Method; Own Children Method, Fertility estimate from survey data on birth and children ever born,; Current fertility estimate from pregnancy histories.

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

Digit preference indexes, U.N. Age sex Accuracy index, Balancing equation, Population growth Rates: Linear, Geometric and Exponential; Doubling time, Location of events in time; Lexis diagram and its uses. Population Estimate: Nature, uses, types, methods of estimates for statistically undeveloped areas; Tools of estimation: Model Life table technique, Stable Population models and methods based on the data from censuses and surveys;

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:

1. Barclay, G.W., Techniques of Population Analysis, (London: John Wiley & Sons, 1966).
2. Coale, A.J and Demeny, P., Regional Model Life Table and stable Populations 2nd Ed. (New York: Academic Press, 1983).
3. Pathak K.B and Fauzdar Ram. Techniques of Demographic Analysis , (Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House, 1992).
4. Srinivasan K. Basic Demographic Techniques and Applications, (New Delhi: Sage, 1998)
5. United Nations, Manual II: Methods for Population Projection Sex and Age, (New York: United Nations, 1956).
6. Shryock Henry et al., Methods and Materials of Demography Vol. II (Washington D.C: U.S, Bureau of Census, 1973).
7. United Nations, Manual IV. Methods of Measuring Internal Migration ST\SOA\SERA\47 Population Studies No.47 New York: U.N 1970
8. United Nations, The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, Vol.I (New York: Dept. of Economic and Social
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

POPC - 203: POPULATION ECONOMICS (5 CREDITS)

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:

1. Alfred W. Stonier and Douglas C. Hague, A Text Book Economics Theory (London: Longman group Limited, 1980)
2. Ansely J. Coale and E.M Hoover, Population and Economic Development in Low-income Countries (New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1958)
3. Asha A. Bhenda and Tara Kanitkar, Principles of Population Studies, (Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House, 1978)
4. George Lealand Bach, Economics: An Introduction to Analysis and Policy (New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Ltd., 1982)
5. K. N. Prasad, Problems of Indian Economic Development National and Regional Dimensions(New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited,1983)
6. Robert A.Leon, Basic Economic Principle (New Delhi: McGraw Hill International Book Company, 1981)
7. Rudder Dutt and K.P.M Sundaram, Indian Economics (New Delhi: Sultan Chand and Co., (P) Ltd., 1982)
8. M.L Seth, Principles of Economics (Agra: Lakshmi Narai Agarwal, 1982) K.V. Sundaram, Indin Economics.
9. United Nations, the Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends (New York: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 1975)

* 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; Tibe 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

Demographic Behaviour in Social Context: Family Size Desires, Norms, Family Building Decisions, Choice of Contraception, Socio-cultural taboos relating to fertility and contraception; value of children and Gender discrimination in fertility and health behaviour; Women in society: role and status; Population Aging and Problems old Aged.

REFERENCES:

1. *T.B Bottomore, Sociology: A* Guide to Problems of Literature (London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1962)
2. Indira Avashi, Rural Women of India (New Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation, 1982)
3. B.N Ganguli (Ed.) Social Development (New Delhi : Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd 1983)
4. B. Kuppusamy, Introduction to Social Psychology (New Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd 1983)
5. *R.M Maclver H. Page, Society: An Introductory Analysis (London: Macmillan, 1961)
6. G.R.Madan, Indian Social Problems, Vol. I and II (New Delhi, Allied Publishers (P) Ltd., 1981)
7. Ogburn and Nimkaff, Sociology (Boston: Houghton Mifflin company, 1958)
8. *M.K Premir A. Ramanna and Usha Banhawale, An Introduction to Social Demography (Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt, Ltd., 1979)
9. United Nations, The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends (New York: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 1975)
10. C.H Hanumantha Rao and P.C. Joshi, Reflection of Economic Development and Social Change (New Delhi: Allied Publishers Pvt, Ltd., 1980)
11. S. Manzoor Alane and G. Ram Reddy, Socio Economic Development Problems in South and South East Asia (Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1978)

*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:

1. *D.N. Elbance, Fundamentals of Statistics, (Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1973)
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)
5. *Gupta and Kaspoor, Applied Statistics (New Delhi: Sultan Chand and Sons 1976)
6. P.G. Hoel, Introduction to mathematical Statistics (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1961)
7. G.Sankaranarayanan, Elementary Theory of Statistics and its Applications (Madras: The National Publishing Co., 1969)
8. *Katzan, Henry, Jr. Introduction to Computer Data Processing, (New York: Vonnstrand, 1980)
9. Statistical Methods (Sultan Chand & Sons Educational Publishers, New Delhi).

*May be treated as Text-Books

POPC - 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, In-depth 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:

1. Bernard S. Philips, *Social Research Strategy and Tactics* (New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Incl 1971)
2. *Fred N. Kerlinger, *Fundamentals of the Behaviours, Research in Education and Psychological Enquiry* (New York: Halt Ranchart and Winston, 1965)
3. *W.J Goode and Hatt, *Methods in Social Research* (Tokyo, McGraw Hill Book Co., 1952)
4. D.Kenneth and Bailey, *Methods of Social Research* (New York: Longman's Green Co., 1942)
5. G.A Landberg, *Social Research*: (New York: Longman's Green and Co., 1942)
6. Micheal Armer and Allen D. Grimshaw (Eds.), *Comparative Social Research Methodological Problem and Strategies* (New Delhi: John Wiley and Sons, 1973)
7. *T.S. Wilkinson, and P.L Bhandarkar, *Methodology, Techniques of the Social Research* (Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House, 1979)
8. P.V Young, *Scientific Social Survey and Research* (New York: Prentice Hall, 1949)

* May be treated as Text-Books

POPC - 303: HEALTH, NUTRITION, COMMUNICATION AND POPULATION EDUCATION (4 CREDITS)

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, Nutrients, 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

Population Education: Concepts, Definitions; Scope, and Need for Population Education; Development of Population Activities; Implementation Strategies; Agencies involved in the Population Education Programmes.

REFERENCES:

1. R.P Devadas, Nutrition in Tamil Nadu, (Madras: Sangam Publishers, 1972)
2. *C.Gopalan, B.V Ramasastry and S.C Balasubramanian, The Nutrition Value of Indian Foods (New Delhi: ICMR 1978)
3. R.Gosh, A Treatise on Hygiene and Public Health (Calcutta: Scientific Publishing Company Inc. 1950)
4. M.Swaminathan, Essentials of Nutrition – Vol. I and II (Madras: The Ganesh and Co., 1974)
5. *J.E Park and K. Park, Preventive and Social Medicine (India: Bannersidas Bhanot and Company Limited, 1976)
6. *Rogers, Everest M., Communication Strategies for Family Planning (New York: Free Press, 1973)
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:

1. Asha A. Bhenda and Tara kanitkar, Principles of Population Studies, (Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House, 1978)
2. *Charles P. Kindilberger and Bruce Herrice, Economic Development (London: Mc Graw Hill Ltd.,1977)
3. C.H. Hanumanta Rao and P.C. Joshi, Reflection on Economic Development and Social change (New Delhi: Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd. 1980)
4. *Higgins, Benjamin, Economic Development (Delhi: UBS, 1976)
5. S. Manzoor Alane and G. Ram Reddy, Socio-Economic development Problems in South East Asia (Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1978)
6. K.N. Prasad, Problems of Indian Economic Development National and Regional Dimensions (New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private. Limited, 1983)
7. *Rudder Dutt and K.P.M Sundaram, Indian Economics (New Delhi: Sultan Chand and Co., (P) Ltd., 1998)
8. *M.L Seth, Priciples of Economics (Agra: Lakshmi Narai Agarwal, 1982)
9. United Nations, The determinants and Consequences of Population Trends (New York: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 1975)

* 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

Soft Skills: Meaning and Importance - Hard Skills versus Soft Skills - Self Concept: Self Awareness, Self Development and Self Realisation – Power of Positive Attitude – Etiquette and Manners.

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

UNIT-II: Communication Skills

Oral Communication: Forms, Types of Speeches and Public Speaking – Presentation: Elements of Effective Presentation and Use of Visual Aids in Presentation.

Written Communication: Strategies of Writing – Business Letters: Form, Structure and Formats – Types of Business Letters – Memos – Agenda and Minutes.

Non-verbal Communication: Body Language and Proxemics.

UNIT-III: Interpersonal Skills

Interpersonal Skills: Relationship Development and Maintenance and Transactional Analysis.

Conflict Resolution Skills: Levels of Conflict and Handling Conflict - Persuasion – Empathy – Managing Emotions – Negotiation: Types, Stages and Skills – Counselling Skills.

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

Decision Making Skills – Problem Solving – Emotional Intelligence – Team Building Skills – Team Spirit – Time Management – Stress Management: Resolving Techniques.

REFERENCES:

1. Ghosh, B.N. Managing Soft Skills for Personality Development. (Ed). New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2012.
2. Krishna Mohan and Meera Banerji. Developing Communication Skills. (2nd Edition). New Delhi: MacMillan Publishers India Ltd., 2009.
3. Neera Jain and Shoma Mukherji. Effective Business Communication. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2012.
4. Rao, M.S. Soft Skills - Enhancing Employability: Connecting Campus with Corporate. New Delhi: I.K International Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 2011.
5. Ashraf Rizwi, M. Effective Technical Communication. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2010.
6. Bretag Tracey, Crossman Joanna and Bordia Sarbari. Communication Skills. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2012.

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

Modern Theories: Theory of Demographic Transition: Critical evaluation of the theory and its applicability in developing countries; Leibenstein's Critical Minimum effort thesis; Lewis economic development with unlimited supplies of Labour and Coale and Hoover Models.

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 Polices of 1976, 1977 and 1994 and their Significance; Target Free Approach and Reproductive and Child Health Programmes in India.

REFERENCES:

1. *Asha A. Bhende and Tara kanitkar, Principles of Population Studies, (Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House, 1978)
2. Bernard Berelson, (ed) Population Policy in developed Countries (New York: McGraw Hill Book Co., 1974)
3. Chandrasekhar, S., Infant Morality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India (London: Geroge Allen and Unwin 1972).
4. India's Population Policy Reports 1976, 1977 and 1993.
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)
6. *Rele, J.R. and Tara Kanitkar, Fertility and Family Planning in Greater Bombay (Bombay; Papular Prakashan 1982)
7. *Srinivasan, K. and others, Evaluation of Family Planning Orientation on Camps (Bombay: International Institute for Population Studies, 1982)
8. United Nations, The Determinants and consequences of population of Economic Trends (New York: Department of Economic and Social Affairs 1972)
9. Vatsala narain and C.P. Prakasam Population Policy Perspectives in Developing countires (Bombay L: Himalaya Publishing House, 1983)

* 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:

1. *Asha A. Bhende and Tara kanitkar, Principles of Population Studies, (Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House, 1978)
2. *C. Chandrasekaran and A.L. Hermalin (Eds.) Measuring the Effect of Family Planning Programme on Fertility Dolhain (Belgium) Editor, 1970)
3. Jain, Anrudh K. (ed.) Managing quality care in Population Programmes, (West Hartford, Com; Kumarian, 1992)
4. *Roy, T.K and G. Rama Rao, Introduction of Evaluation of Demographic Impact of Family Planning, (Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House, 1985)
5. *United Nations, The Methodology of measuring the Impact of Family Planning Programme on Fertility, Manual IX, Population Studies, No. 66, (New York: United Nations, 1979).
6. *United Nations, The Determinants and consequences of Population Trends (New York: Department of Economic and Social Affairs 1972)

* May be treated as Text-Books.

**POPC - 403: PRACTICALS: TECHNIQUES OF DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
(4 CREDITS)**

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
3. Estimation of vital rates through stable Population technique.
4. Standardization of birth rates and death rates and infant mortality rates.
5. Brass technique (P/F Ratio) of fertility estimate.
6. Mortality estimates from children ever born and children surviving.
7. Indirect estimation of fertility by reverse survival method
8. Chandrasekar – Deming method
9. Computation of U.N and coale – Demney Model Life tables
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
14. Population projection under component method.
15. Population Projection by Mathematical Method.

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 Bongaarts 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:

1. Agarwala S.N India's Population Problems, (New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill, 1981).
2. *Bhen0de Asha A. and Tara kanitkar, Principles of Population Studies, (Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House, 1978)
3. *Basker D. Misra, The study of Population (New Delhi: South Asian Publishers (P) Ltd., 1980)
4. Chandrasekhar S., Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India: (London : George Allen and Unwin, 1972)
5. *Charles Nam, Population and Society (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1969) (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1958)
6. *Henry Shnycok, et. al., The Methods Material of Demography (Washington: Bureau of Census, 1971 Vols., I and II)
7. Srivastava, O.C., A Test Book of Demography (Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. 1982)
8. United Nations, The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends (New York: Department of Economics and Social Affairs, 1973)
9. -----, ESCAP, Population of India: Country Monograph Series Number 10, (New York: United Nations, 1982).
10. Warren Thompson, and David Lewis, Population Problems (New York: Macmillan, 1968)

*May treated as Text-Books.

ELECTIVES II (II SEMESTER)
POPE: 205 – TAMILNADU DEMOGRAPHY (3 CREDITS)

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 Programmes and Noon Meal Programme in Tamil Nadu.

REFERENCES:

1. *Bhende Asha A. and Tara kanitkar, Principles of Population Studies, (Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House, 1978)
2. Chandrasekhar S., Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India: (London : George Allen and Unwin1972)
3. IIPS & ORG Macro, 2002, National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2), India, 1998-99: Tamil Nadu, Mumbai: IIPS.
4. MIDS, 1988, Tamil Nadu Economy: performance and issues, New Delhi: oxford and IBH publishing co., Pvt Ltd. on Human Development Report, India for various Years.
5. Elango. P, 2002, Demographic Transition in Tamil Nadu, Mayiladuthurai, Vasuki Publications.
6. *Mahadevan. K., M. Sumangala, 1997, Welfare Model of Development and Demographic Transition Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation, 1977.
7. *Tamil Nadu Government, 1995-96, Policy Note on Medical and Public Health, Chennai: Government of Tamil Nadu.
8. *Tamil Nadu Government, 1995-96, Policy note on Education, Chennai: Government of Tamil Nadu and other Reports on Social Welfare.
* May be treated as text book.

ELECTIVE: (III SEMESTER)
POPE: 305 HEALTH EDUCATION AND NUTRITION (3 CREDITS)

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

Sanitation, Water Supply and Public Hygiene: Household, Community, Industrial; Occupational Health Hazards - physical, Chemical, Biological, Mechanical and Psycho-social.

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:

1. *R.P Devadas, Nutrition in Tamil Nadu,(Madras: Sangam Publishers, 1972)
2. *S.Davidson, R.Passmore and J.F Brode Truswel, Human Nutrition and Dietetics (Livingston: The English Language Book Society and Churchill, 1975)
3. *C.Gopalan, B.V Ramasastry and S.C Balasubramanian, The Nutrition Value of Indian Foods (New Delhi: ICMR 1978)
4. *R.Gosh, A Treatise on Hygiene and Public Health (Calcutta: Scientific Publishing Company Inc. 1950)
5. M.Swaminathan, Essentials of Nutrition - Vol. I and II (Madras: The Ganesh and Co., 1974)
6. *J.E Park and K.park, Preventive and Social Medicine (India: Bannersidas Bhanot and Company Limited, 1976)
7. P.S Venkatachalam and L.M Revello, Nutrition for Mother and Child, Special Report Series No.40 Nutrition Research Laboratories, 1962)

* 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:

1. *Demko et.al: 1970. Population Geography: A Reader, New York: McGraw Hill.
2. Sharma, R.C., Population Trends, Resources and Environment, Hand Book on Population Education. Delhi: Dhampet Rai & Sons.
3. *United Nations, 1983. Population Resources, Environment and development: Proceedings of the expert group on Population and Resources, Environment and development Geneva.
4. Population Reports, Series M, No. 15, Special Topics on Population and Environment: The Global Challenge, Feb. 2001.
5. Charles Kendigh, S., Ecology with special reference to Animals and Man (New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India pvt. Limited, 1980)
6. *Ehrlich, Paul R., et al. Ecoscience, Population Resources, Environment (San Francisco: W.N Freeman and Company, 1977).
7. *Murdock, William, Environmental, Resources, Pollution and Society, (New York: 1974)

* May be treated as text book.

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SYLLABUS