

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY: COIMBATORE – 641 046

M. Phil. / Ph. D. – Population Studies

PART – I - Syllabus (Effective from the Academic Year 2008-09 onwards)

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Paper – III: 1. Advanced Studies in Mortality and Morbidity

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the scholars will be able to:

1. Understand the basic concepts in Mortality and Morbidity, their measurement, past trends and health transition including the factors affecting the same.
2. Review the progress of research in Child Survival and Reproductive Health, Model Life Tables and Indirect Technique of Estimating Mortality.

UNIT - I Measurement of Mortality

Force of mortality, life tables, construction of life tables from censored data. Mortality comparisons, multiple decrement life table and cause deleted life tables.

UNIT - II Determinants of Mortality Trends

Mortality transition trends in mortality in developed countries, the Mc Keown thesis, and its critiques. Factors responsible for recent mortality decline in developing countries

UNIT - III Child Survival and Reproductive Health

Child Health – concept, issues, measurement. Factors influencing Neonatal, Post Neonatal and Prenatal mortality rates; trends. Reproductive Health – concept, issues, measurement.

UNIT - IV Model Life Tables and Indirect Methods of Estimating Mortality

Types of model life tables, Coale and Demeny Regional Model Life Tables, United Nations Model Life Tables, Brass Logit system of Model Life Tables. Indirect Methods of Estimating Mortality: Inter – Censal survival method. Stable population estimates from observed age distribution and intercensal growth rate. Estimates of Infant and Child Mortality from proportions living among children ever born.

Methods of estimating maternal mortality, estimate of child mortality from records on survival of previous birth (Brass - McRae), estimation of child mortality from orphanhood, widowhood, sibling survival, etc.,

UNIT - V Morbidity and Health Transition

Concept of disease, Incidence and Prevalence of diseases; WHO Classification of causes of death. Changing pattern of disease in developing countries, epidemiologic transition. Concept of health. Relationship between health transition and mortality transition. Social, economic and cultural determinants of health related behaviour.

References:

- Barclay, George, 1958. *Techniques of Population Analysis*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Bhende, A., Kanitkar, T., 2003. *Principles of Population Studies*. Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House.
- Brass, William and Marace, Sheila, 1984. “Childhood Mortality Estimates from Reports on Previous Births Given by Mothers at the Time of Maternity: Preceding Births Technique”, *Asian and Pacific Census Forum* 11(2).
- Coale, A. J. and Demeny, P., 1983. *Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Populations*. 2nd Ed. New York: Academic Press.
- Health Transition Review - Various Issues.
- Jain, A. K. and Visaria, P., 1988. *Infant Mortality in India, Differentials and Determinants*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Keyfitz, N., 1977. *Applied Mathematical Demography*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Misra, B. D., 1995. *An Introduction to the Study of Population*. New Delhi: South Asian Publishers.
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United Nations., 1973. *Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends*. New York: Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

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Paper –III: 2. Advanced Studies in Nuptiality

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the scholars will be able to:

1. Understand the Sociological and demographic aspects of family and marriage, concept, scope and measures of nuptiality, and levels, trends and differentials in first marriage.
2. Review the progress of research in factors affecting the age at first marriage and inter-relationship between age at marriage and fertility.

UNIT - I Sociological Aspects of Family and Marriage

Family and Marriage as institutions, types of family, types of marriage and dissolution and marriage practices; Sociological theories of mate selection.

UNIT - II Concept, Scope and Measures of Nuptiality

Nuptiality: Concept and definition. Basic measures of Marriage and Dissolution – Singulate Mean Age at Marriage, first marriage rates, the nuptiality table; Sources of data and limitations.

UNIT - III Levels Trends and Differentials in First Marriage Patterns

Levels, Trends and Differentials in first marriage patterns in developed and developing countries and in India across the regions and states.

UNIT - IV Factors Affecting Nuptiality

Demographic, social, cultural, economic and psychological factors affecting age at the marriage. U.K. conceptual frame work for the study of marriage patterns. Duza and Baldwin frame work and Backer's Economic Theory.

UNIT - V Nuptiality and Fertility

Relationship between nuptiality and fertility, findings from some major studies. Policies regarding Age at First Marriage: Importance of a policy regarding age at marriage, a review of child marriage and age at consent acts in India.

References:

- Agarwala S. N., 1962. *Age at Marriage in India*. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal Pvt., Ltd.
- Agarwala S. N., 1985. *India's Population Problems*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd.
- Backer G. S., 1973. "A Theory of Marriage: Part I", *Journal of Political Economy* 81: 813-846.
- Bhede A. and Tara Kanitkar., 2003. *Principles of Population Studies*. 16th Revised Ed. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House.
- Coale A. J., 1971. "Age Patterns of Marriage", *Population Studies* 25: 193-214.
- DTRC., Bombay, 1968. *Implications of Raising the Female Marriage in India*. Bombay: DTRC.
- Dixon R. B., 1971. "Explaining cross-cultural variations in age at marriage and proportions never marrying", *Population Studies* 25: 215-234.
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Smith, Peter C., 1983. "The impact of Age at Marriage and Proportions marrying on Fertility", *In: Determinants Fertility in Developing Countries*. Bulatao and others (Eds.). New York: Academic Press.

United Nations, 1988. *First Marriage: Patterns and Determinants*. New York: U. N.

Winch R. F., 1963. *The Modern Family*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

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Paper – III: 3. Advanced Studies in Fertility

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the scholars will be able to:

1. Understand the meaning, concept and basic measure of fertility, and levels and trends of fertility in Indian and its states.
2. Review the progress of research in factors affecting fertility and theories of fertility around the world and in India.

UNIT - I Fertility: Meaning, Concepts and Basic Measures

Importance of the study of fertility; concepts and definitions of basic terms Fecundity, Sub-fecundity, fertility, conception, Pregnancy, abortion still-birth, live birth, menarche, menstrual cycle, menopause, family size, sources of data and limitations.

Measures of Fertility: Crude birth rate, child –women ratio, children-ever-born, childlessness, general fertility rate, age-specific rate, total fertility rate, marital and ex-nuptial fertility rate, rates specific for parity and duration of marriage, parity progression ratios, closed and open birth intervals, gross and net reproduction rates.

UNIT - II Levels and Trends in Fertility

Levels and trends in fertility in India and its states.

UNIT - III Factors Affecting Fertility

Demographic, Physiological, social, cultural, economic and psychological factors affecting fertility; Davis-Blake intermediate variables framework; Ronald Freedman's conceptual model and Bongaarts' proximate determinants of fertility

UNIT - IV Social and Economic Theories of Fertility

Social capillarity theory, Demographic transition theory, Threshold hypothesis, value of children, wealth-flow theory and micro-economic theories of fertility.

UNIT - V Large Scale Fertility Studies

Methodology, major findings and limitations of selected large scale fertility studies in India. Methodology, major findings and lessons learnt from world fertility survey.

References:

- Agarwala, S., 1985. *India's Population Problems*. Bombay: Tata-Mcgraw Hill Publishing Co., Ltd.
- Berclay George, W., 1958. *Techniques of Population Analysis*. New York: John Willey & Sons.
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Paper –III: 4. Migration and Urbanization

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the scholars will be able to:

1. Understand the concepts of spatial distribution of population and urbanization, factors affecting the distribution of population and urbanization.
2. Learn the concepts of migration, measures of migration and theories of migration and related matters with the latest studies conducted in this field of research.

UNIT I: Spatial Distribution of Population:

Importance of the study. Measures of density or concentration. Factors affecting The spatial population distribution and temporal changes in them. Population distribution in the World and in India.

UNIT II: Migration:

Basic concepts definition, its importance in the study of population. Types of migration. Internal, international, temporary and refugee. Sources of data and Limitations. Trends and differentials. International migration.

UNIT III: Measures Migration:

Place of birth approach, place of last residence approach, duration of stay-approach, combinations of the three, indirect methods of estimating migration:

growth rate method, vital statistics method, life table and census survival ratio methods.

UNIT IV: Urbanization:

Importance of the study. Conceptual problems in defining urban centres and operational definitions, Concept of urban population. Components of urban population growth. Process of urbanization.

Levels and trends of urbanization in developed and developing countries; Process of suburbanization, rural urban continuum. Problems associated with and policies and programmes affecting urbanization in India.

UNIT V: Theories of Migration:

Theories of migration, Peterson's typology, Ravenstein's laws of migration, Stouffer's model of intervening opportunities and competing migrants, Zipf and Kant gravity models.

References:

- Bhende, Asha A, and Tara Kanitkar, 2003. *Principles of Population Studies*. 16th Revised Ed. Mumbai: Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House.
- Bose, Ashish, 1980. *India's Urbanization 1901-2001*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd.
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- Goldstein S. and David F. Sly (Eds), 1975. *Basic Data Needed for the Study of Urbanization*. Belgium: IUSSP, Ordina Editions.
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- United Nations, 1970. *Manual IV: Methods of Measuring Internal Migration*. Population Studies No. 47. New York: U. N.

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Paper – III: 5. Advanced Studies in Reproductive Health

Objectives:

At the end of the course, the scholars will be able to:

1. Understand the concepts of Reproductive Health and its dimensions, Reproductive health aspects of Adolescents, menarche and related problems.
2. Learn the concepts of reproductive morbidity of married women, sexual health and reproductive morbidity, and policies and programmes and latest research issues related reproductive health.

UNIT-I: Reproductive Health

The concept, Evolution (ICPD Conference) and framework Health, Reproductive rights Anatomy and Physiology of Human Reproduction. Mechanism of conception and Pregnancy.

UNIT-II: Adolescence, Menarche and Reproductive Health

Adolescence: Concept and Definition. Stages of Adolescence, Size and Compositions of adolescents in ESCAP, Asia and India. Process of growing up in adolescence: physical, sexual and emotional changes. Menarche: Concept, age at menarche, factors affecting age at menarche. Reproductive Health of Adolescents Menstrual Problems, RTIs/STDs, HIV/AIDS, Factors affecting menstrual problems and RTIs/STDs.

UNIT-III: Fertility and Reproductive Morbidity of Married Women

Levels and trends of adolescent fertility in India, Differentials and determinants of Adolescent fertility. Obstetrical problems: Unwanted pregnancy, complications due to early marriages, antenatal, delivery complications and post-natal problems. Factors affecting these problems. Factors affecting Infertility and Reproductive Technologies such as in Vitro fertilization.

UNIT-IV: Sexual Health and Related Reproductive Morbidity

Various forms of Sexual Behavior, Homosexuality, pre-marital sex, extra marital sex. Factors affecting pre-marital sex and extra marital sex. Male Reproductive and Sexual Health Problems. Health Seeking Behaviour of Married Women and its Determinants.

UNIT-V: Policies and Programmes and Research on Reproductive Health in India

Health and welfare programmes-RCH programmes, Women and Child Development, Non-governmental programmes, Empowerment and Competency, Income generation, policies against sexual abuse and violence.

Research Studies on Reproductive Health of Women in India: NFHS (I and II) and RCH.

References:

- Bhatia, J. C. and John Clealand., 1995. "Determinants of use of maternal care in a region of South India", *Health Transition Review* 5(2): 127-142.
- Bhatia, J. C. and John Clealand., 1995. "Self reported symptoms of gynaecological morbidity and their treatment in South India", *Studies in Family Planning* 26(4): 203-216.
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- Gittlesohn, J. et al., (Eds), 1994. *Listening to Women Talk About Their Health: Issues and Evidence from India*. New Delhi: Hair-Anand Publications.
- Govindasamy, P. and B. M. Ramesh., 1997. *Maternal Education and the Utilisation of Maternal and Child Health Services in India*. National Family Health Survey Subject Reports. No.5. Mumbai: International Institute for Population Sciences.

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- Jejeebhoy, S. J., 1996. *Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Behaviour: A Review of the Evidence from India*. Working Paper No.3. International Center for Research on Women, Washington D.C., USA.
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- Nag, Moni., 1996. *Sexual Behaviour and AIDS in India*, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
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