



Periyar University

Periyar Palkalai Nagar, Salem – 636 011

DIPLOMA IN POPULATION STUDIES

- 1. Sociology and Population Studies**
- 2. Research Methodology**
- 3. Mortality, fertility and migration**
- 4. Gender issues in population studies**
- 5. Population and development**
- 6. Paper VI: Project work/ Internship / Field work**

PAPER: I SOCIOLOGY AND POPULATION STUDIES

Unit – I

Sociology: meaning and definitions, origin and development of Sociology - nature, scope and importance. Sociology its relationship with History, Economics, Political Science, Anthropology and Psychology. Challenges of Sociology. Branches of Sociology: Rural Sociology, Urban Sociology and Industrial Sociology.

Unit – II

Social Institutions: Family: characteristic, functions, types of family – nuclear family, joint family and extended family. Changing nature of family, problems of the family, causes for breakdown of Indian joint family system: industrialization, urbanization and globalization. Marriage: forms of marriage, types of marriage. Kinship: types of kinship, relevance and importance of kinship. Religion: origin of religion, development of religion, advantages and disadvantage of religion.

Unit – III

Basic Concepts - Community: meaning and characteristic. Society and community: relationships and differences. Association: meanings and features – Institutions: primary and secondary institutions. Functions of social institutions. Role: meaning and nature. Status: definitions, ascribed and achieved status.

Unit-IV

Population studies: Definitions, nature and scope: difference between demography and population studies. Population as a scientific discipline. The relationship between Population studies and Sociology, Statistics, Geography. Basic demographic concepts. The relevance and importance of Population studies.

Unit-V

Characteristic of population: Demographic transition. Population trends in the world and in India: past, present and future. The population structure: age, sex, regions and continents.

Reference:

1. Davis Kingslay, *Human Society*, Macmillen and Co., New York, (1975)
2. Kapadia K. M., *Marriage and Family in India*, Oxford University Press, Calcutta, (1986).
3. Ketkar S.V., *History of Caste in India*, Rawt Publication, Jaipur, (1979).
4. Kuppuswamy B., Revised by B.V. Kumar, *Social Change in India*, Konark Publication Pvt. Ltd. Delhi, (1990).
5. Mandelbaum D.G., *Society in India-Continuity and Change and Change and Continuity*, Vol.I. University of California Press, London, (1970).
6. MaCiver R.M., Charles H. Page, *Society an Introductory Analysis*, Halt Riehart Winston, New York, (1949)
7. Jacob S. Siegel and David a. Swanson (2004): *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, Second Edition, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 7, 9,10, Elsevier Science, USA.
8. John Weeks (2005): *Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues*, Wordsworth Learning. Singapore 9th edition.
9. United Nations, (1973): *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends*, Vol. I, *Population Studies*, No. 50, Chapter VII, New York.
10. Bhende, A., (1996): *Principles of Population Studies* (Seventh Edition), Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
11. United Nations, *World Population Ageing*, 1950-2050
12. Srinivas M.N., *Social Change in Modern India*, University of California Press, Berkeley, (1966)
13. Vidyarthi L.P., *The Tribal Culture of India*, Concept Publishing Co., Delhi, (1977).

Paper II: Research Methodology

UNIT-I

Social Research: meanings, definition, nature. Aims of social research: studying the social problems, functions of society, understanding the processes – industrialization, urbanization and socialization. Types of social research: basic, action and applied research. Divisions of social research: quantitative and qualitative research.

UNIT-II

Research Processes: theory: conceptual scheme, speculation and helps to identify the facts to be studied. Facts: definitions, characteristics of facts. The relationship between theory and facts. Hypothesis: meanings of hypothesis, characteristics of hypothesis, types of hypothesis – research hypothesis, abstract hypothesis and null hypothesis. Sources of hypothesis and formulation of hypothesis. Problems in testing the hypothesis.

UNIT-III

Research design and sampling - Research design: meanings and definitions. Types of research design: descriptive and diagnostic, explorative and formulative, experimental. Uses of research design. Sampling: definitions, characteristics. Probability sampling: simple random sampling – lottery method and table of random numbers. Systematic random sampling, area sampling, cluster sampling and stratified random sampling. Non-probability sampling: convenient sampling, purposive sampling, accidental sampling and snow ball sampling. Advantage and disadvantages of sampling.

UNIT-IV

Methods and tools of data collection - Observation: meanings and definitions. Types of observation – controlled observation, uncontrolled observation, participation observation and non-participant observation. Merits and demerits of observation method. Interview: types of interview, purpose of interview and uses of interview. Case study: definitions of case study. Merits and demerits of case study. Narratives: importance of narratives. Tools of data

collection: interview schedule – types of interview schedule, semi-structure, structured and unstructured interview schedule. Questioner: meanings and definitions. Mailed questioner, advantage and disadvantages of mailed questioner. Interview guide: unstructured interview schedule – road map of research.

UNIT-V

Research Procedures: Editing, Coding, Classification and Tabulation. Types of tabulation. univariable, bivariable and multi-variable tabulation. Steps to be followed in tabulation. Foot Note, bibliography and reference. Usages of diagrams and graphs in social research. Report writing: meanings, definitions and procedures of report writing.

Reference

1. Bernard, H. Russell, (1995): *Research Methods in Anthropology: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, Altamira Press, Walnut Creek.
2. Goode W J and Hatt P K. 1952. *Methods in Social Research*. McGraw Hills, New York.
3. Kish, Leslie, (1995): *Survey Sampling*, John Wiley and Sons, Inc. New York.
4. Lohr L. Sharaon., (1999): *Sampling: Design and Analysis*, Duxbury Press, London.
5. Lwanga S. K. and Lemeshow S., (1991): *Sample Size determination in Health Studies: A Practical Manual*, World Health Organization, Geneva.
6. Mukherji, P.N., (1999): *Methodologies in Social Science*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
7. Pullum W. 2006. An Assessment of Age and Data Reporting in the DHS Surveys, 1985-2003. DHS Methodological Report No. 5. Calverton, Maryland, Marco International Inc.
8. Royce A. Singleton and Bruce C. Straits, (1999): *Approaches to Social Research*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
9. Young P V. 1994. *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*. Prentice-Hall, New York (4th Edition).

PAPER III: MORTALITY, FERTILITY AND MIGRATION

Unit-I

Fertility: meanings and concepts used in the study of fertility. Sources of Data for Fertility Study: Census, Sample Registration System, National Family Health Survey, District Level Household Survey – Reproductive and Child Health. Levels, Trends and differentials in fertility among developed and developing nations.

Unit-II

Trends in fertility: Emerging issues - culture and fertility transition. Determinants of natural fertility. Davis intermediate variables framework of fertility; Bongaarts proximate determinants of fertility; Socio-economic determinants of proximate variables.

Unit - III

Mortality: Concepts - miscarriage, abortion, fetal deaths, still births, live birth, deaths, early and late neonatal death, infant death, child death. Measures of mortality: crude death rate (CDR) and Age-Specific Death Rates (ASDRs) and their relative advantages and disadvantages. Pregnancy wastage: concepts - Fetal Death Ratio, Still Birth Rate, Per-natal Mortality Rate; and Maternal Mortality Rate

Unit - IV

Morbidity: Burden of disease: infant and child mortality and child survival scenario. Causes of infant mortality. Trends and level of infant mortality. Mosley and Chen' framework for child survival. Age and sex specific mortality with a focus on excess female mortality in India and developing countries. Causes of death: diseases and injuries.

Unit - V

Migration: meanings, definition, characteristic and scope. Types of migration – rural – urban; rural – rural; urban – urban; urban - rural; in-migration; out-

migration, immigration, emigration. Push and pull factors of migration. Theories of migrations . Mobility Field Theory and Lewis-Fei-Ranis. Models of migration - Todaro's Model of Rural-Urban Migration, Ravenstein's Laws of Migration. Measures of migrations - lifetime and inter-censal migration rates from census data

Reference:

1. David G. Mandelbaum, (1974), *Human Fertility in India: Social Components and Policy Perspectives*, University of California Press, Berkeley. .
2. Gray, R et al (eds.), (1993), *Biomedical and demographic determinants of reproduction*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
3. Van De Ka, (1996), "Anchored Narratives: Fifty Years of Research into the Determinants of Fertility" *Population Studies*, 50,1.
4. Sydney H. Coontz, (1968), *Population Theories and the Economic Interpretation*, Routelage, London.
5. Caldwell, J, Sally Findley, Pat Caldwell and Gigi Santow (1990): What we know about health transition: The cultural, social and behavioural determinants of health. *The proceedings of an international workshop, Vol.1&2, ANU, Canberra*, Health Transition Centre.
6. Mosley, W. H. and L. C. Chen (1984): Analytical framework for the study of child survival in developing countries, *Population and Development Review* 10 (Supplementary Copy).
7. Murray, C. J. L., (1994): Quantifying the Burden of Disease: The Technical Basis for Disability Adjusted Life Years, *Bulletin of the WHO*, Vol. 72(3), pp.429-445.
8. Omran, A. R. (1971): The epidemiologic transition: a theory of the epidemiology of population change, *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, Vol. XLIX, pp. 509-538.
9. Cohen, Robin, (1996): *Theories of Migration*, The International Library of Studies on Migration, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham
10. Eduardo Arriaga, (1975): "Selected Measures of Urbanization", in Sydney Goldstein and David Sly (Eds.) *Measures of Urbanization and Projections of Urban Population*, IUSSP Belgium.

11. Kingsley, Davis, (1972): *World Urbanization, 1950-70*, Vol. II, Analysis of Trends, Relationship and Development, Population Monograph Series 4 and 9, University of California, Berkeley
12. United Nations, (2004): *World Urbanization Prospects, The 2003 Revision*, New York
13. United Nations, (1974): *Methods of Measuring Internal Migration*, Manual VI, UN, New York.

PAPER IV: GENDER ISSUES IN POPULATION STUDIES

Unit - I

Gender Issues in Population Studies: difference between gender and sex. Concepts of gender: unequal gender relations, gender equity, gender disparities, gender inequalities, gender mainstreaming, gender sensitive planning and gender balance. Patriarchy and matriarchy. Gender roles: gender stratification.

Unit - II

Empowerment of Women: concepts, definitions and measure. Factors determining empowerment of women. Difference between women development, women welfare and women empowerment. The relationship between population and status of women.

Unit - III

Gender and social institutions: family, community, religion, marriage, custom, tradition and dowry system. Practices in connection with selection of women: marriage system, son preference, child sex ratio, gender selective abortion, sex ratio at birth. Inequalities in gender: health related inequalities. Mortality differentials, domestic decision making and gender equality.

Unit - IV

Gender and health: Reproductive Health and women. Health Problems of adolescent's girls. Challenges of reproductive health. Issues related to equity and reproductive health. The factors determining vulnerability to poverty, gender based violence and health implications.

Unit - V

Gender Disparities: strategies needed to curb gender disparities. Role of media in eliminating gender disparities, awareness programmes, gender sensitization, promotion of positive health. The impacts of existing national policies and programmes to curb the gender disparities.

Reference:

1. Basu, Alaka M., (1992): *Culture, The Status of Women and Demographic Behaviour*, Oxford University, New York.
2. Dyson, Tim and Mick Moore, (1983). "On Kinship structure, female autonomy, and demographic behaviour in India", *Population and Development Review* vol. 9(1), pp. 35-60.
3. Ellsberg Mary and Heise Lori L. (2005) *Researching violence against women: A practical guide for researchers and activists*. WHO and Path, Washington D.C.
4. Folbre, Nancy. (1992). Improper arts: Sex in classical political economy. *Population and Development Review*. 18(1): 105-112.
5. Gita Sen, Adreinne Germain and Lincoln C. Chen, (Eds.), (1994): *Population Policies Reconsidered: Health and Empowerment and Rights*, Harvard University Press, Harvard.
6. Jeffery Patricia and R. Jeffery. 1997. *Population Gender and Politics: Demographic change in rural north India*. Cambridge University, Cambridge.
7. Miller, Barbara, D.(ed) (1993) *Sex and Gender Hierarchies*, Cambridge University Press, New York.
8. Hess, B.B. and M.M. Ferree. (1987). *Analyzing Gender: A Handbook of Social Science Research*. Sage Publication, London.

PAPER V: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Unit - I

Population and Development: freedom from the problems. Human centered development – welfare approach, human capital approach, physical quality of life, human developmental index, gender development index and sustainable development. Concepts of social development, social capital, and social change, social control mechanism and group dynamics.

Unit - II

Theories and models of Development: Arthur Lewis's two-sector model; big push theory, Liebenstein's critical minimum effort theory, Harrod-Domar and Solow's growth models. Development strategies through five year plans. Millennium development goals and achievements in India. The challenges in India to implement theoretical models for the population development.

Unit - III

Population as a resource: population dynamics – children, youth and labour force. Capital resources, economically active population. Factors affecting demand supply of labour, effect of population growth. Implication of population growth on education and health. Social security and population to improve quality of human resources.

Unit - IV

Population and Environment: population growth and its negative impacts on global warming, scarcity of water resources, pressure on land use, soil erosion and desertification, deforestation and soil salinity. Implication of negative of population growth on energy resources, environmental degradation and implication for health.

Unit V

Positive impact of population growth: youth and children population of India – demographic dividend. Changes for increasing the production. Enhancing the labour market. Qualitative and efficiency in multiple dimensions.

Positive per capita income, quality in life, reduction of dependency. Youth population is a dynamic for India's social change.

Reference:

1. Todaro, Michael P. (1981): *Economic Development in the Third world*. New York: Longman, Chapter 3.
2. Sen, Amartya, (2002): The concept of development in Chenery Hollis and T.N. Srinivasan (eds), *Handbook of Development Economics* Vol. 1. Amsterdam: Elsevier. Chapter 1.
3. Haq, Mahbubul (1996): *Reflections on Human Development*, Delhi: Oxford University Press. Chapters 1 & 2.
4. United Nations Development Programme (2006): *Human Development Report 2006*, New Delhi: Palgrave Macmillan Technical Note 1. pp. 393-99.
5. Ray, Debraj (1998): *Development Economics*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. Chapters 3 & 4.
6. Kapila, Ray and Uma Kapila (2001): *India's Economy in the Twenty First Century*. 2nd Revised Edition. New Delhi: Academic Foundation. Chapters 1 to 5, 15, 16 & 21.
7. Birdsall, Nancy, Kelley, Allen C. and Sinding, Steven W. (2001). *Population Matters: Demographic Change, Economic Growth and Poverty in the Developing World*, Oxford: Oxford University Press Chapters 2, 4 and 5.
8. Jamison D. et al. (eds) (2006): *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*, New York: Oxford University Press and World Bank. Chapter 1.
9. David E Bloom, David Canning, Jaypee Sevilla, (2003): *The Demographic Dividend*. Sanata Monica, CA: Rand Corporation. Chapter 2.
10. National Research Council (1986): *Population Growth and Economic Development: Policy Questions*. Washington D.C.: National Academy Press.

Paper-VI: Project Work/ Internship/ Field work

An enrolled student has to do a field study with regard to the dimensions of rural development. The original work with approximately consist of 10,000 words including tables, diagrams, and bibliography/ reference and the same should be submitted to the Head of the Department of Sociology, Periyar University for evaluation. After the completion of the theory papers in the final year of the Respective Course.

The field based study report should consists

Sl. No	Details
1.	Introduction
2.	Review of literature
3.	Methodology
4.	Data analysis
5.	Summary and conclusion
6.	Bibliography
7.	Appendix

Maximum 100 marks will be given as per the experts who evaluate the report work. The report should be submitted before the last examination of the second year without fail.