Appendix No: ‘B’ Item No: ‘B-2’

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY: TIRUPATI
SVU COLLEGE OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES

(Syllabus Common for S V University College and affiliated by SVU Area)
(Revised Scheme of Instruction and Examination, Syllabus etc., with effect from the
Academic Year’s 2016-17 for I and II Semesters and 2017-18 for III and IV Semesters)

Revised CBCS Pattern with effect from 2016-17
M.A. Population Studies

Semester - I

<table>
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<th>S. No</th>
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*All CORE Papers are Mandatory
- Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper
- Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.
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Semester - II

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### Semester - III

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### Semester - IV

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SEMESTER – 1

PSC 101: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AND THEORIES


UNIT III: Ageing: Concept, Trends in aged population in developed and developing countries with special reference to India; Problems of the elderly and their adjustment; Support systems for elderly.

UNIT IV: a) Malthusian Theory: Its relevance and criticism, b) Demographic transition theory, stages and causal mechanism, applicability to developing countries.

UNIT V: Becker's and Leibenstein's theories of fertility.

COMPULSORY READINGS.


PSC 102: FERTILITY

UNIT I: a) Definition of basic concepts - fertility - period and cohort, fecundity, sub-fecundity, conception, pregnancy roaster, pregnancy rate, parity, order, parity progression ratio, birth interval- open and closed birth intervals, live birth, still birth, menarche, sterility, menopause. Intrinsic birth and death rates, Stable population.
b) Measures of Fertility. Child-Woman Ratio, CBR, GFR, ASFR & TFR, Measures of Reproduction: Gross Reproduction Rate and Net Reproduction Rate; Replacement levels of fertility.

UNIT II: a) Levels, trends and differentials in fertility in developed and developing countries with special reference to India.
b) Factors associated with high fertility in developing countries, factors responsible for the decline of fertility in developed and developing countries.

UNIT III: Nuptiality: Mean Age at marriage and widowhood by cohort method; Factors affecting female age at marriage in India.

UNIT IV: Determinants of fertility: Age at marriage; Contraception, breast feeding and abortion, socio-economic, demographic and cultural factors.
UNIT V: Theoretical issues and conceptual models relating to fertility - Davis and Blake "Intermediate variables framework", Bongaart's "Proximate Determinants of fertility".

COMPULSORY READING


SUGGESTED READINGS


PSC 103: MORTALITY

UNIT I: Definition and basic concepts of Mortality: Measures of Mortality: Crude death rate, Age and sex specific death rates, infant mortality rate: child mortality rate, cause specific mortality rate; maternal mortality rate; Need and methods of standardization of death rate.

UNIT II: a) Levels and trends of mortality in developed and developing countries with special reference to India. Factors responsible for declining mortality in developed and developing countries, special reference to India.
UNIT III: Differentials in Mortality by age, sex, region, cause and marital status.


UNIT V: Life Tables - concepts and definitions; Types and forms of life tables; Methods of constructing life tables from age specific death rates, Uses of Model Life tables in demographic analysis for countries having limited data.

COMPULSORY READINGS

SUGGESTED READINGS

PSC 104: SOURCES, EVALUATION & ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

UNIT I: Sources of population data, Census, Surveys and Vital Registration - New trends and development in Indian censuses - National and international sources of data.


UNIT III: a) Factors affecting completeness of census: Balancing equation: definition and limitations - use of the balancing equation.
b) Factors affecting the completeness of birth and death registration
Appraisal of birth and death statistics by means of a balancing equation. Direct Checks on completeness of vital statistics registration - Chandrasekar and Deming formula.

UNIT IV: a) Evaluation and measurement of errors in age reporting Whipple's index; Myer's index and United Nations Secretariat Method; Uses and limitations.

UNIT V: Methods of Population Projections; Mathematical Methods, Component Method; Methods of Sub national Population Projections.

COMPULSORY READINGS

SUGGESTED READINGS

PSC 105: POPULATION EDUCATION AND EXTENSION

UNIT I: a) Population Education---concept, need, objectives and components of Population Education.
b) Training Programmes in Population Education - General procedure for developing a training programme and alternative models of training in Population Education.

b) Population Education Programmes at School, College and Non-formal education levels.
UNIT III: Role of Non-governmental organisations and Universities in the promotion of population education programmes.

UNIT IV: Population Education programmes in India, Thailand and USA.

UNIT V: Beyond Family planning measures - Concept and Importance, Some case studies a) China’s planned Birth programme and its transferability b) Indian Mass Vasectomy Camp c) Incentives and disincentives in Family Planning Programme in India.

COMPULSORY READINGS
10. UNESCO, 1980: Syllabi and Course Content Outlines Integrating Population Education into Non-formal Development Programmes, Bangkok, UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia and Pacific.
11. PRA Research Institute, 1999. Some notes on PRA, USA.

SUGGESTED READINGS

PSC 106 : Human Values and Professional Ethics – I


II. Nature of Values- Good and Bad, Ends and Means, Actual and potential Values, Objective and Subjective Values, Analysis of basic moral concepts- right, ought,
duty, obligation, justice, responsibility and freedom, Good behavior and respect for elders.

III. Ahimsa (Non-Violence), Satya (Truth), Brahmacharya (Celibacy), Asteya (Non-possession) and Aparigraha (Non-stealing). Purusharthas (Cardinal virtues) - Dharma (Righteousness), Artha (Wealth), Kama (Fulfillment Bodily Desires), Moksha (Liberation).

IV. Bhagavad Gita - (a) Niskama karma. (b) Buddhism - The Four Noble Truths - Arya astanga marga, (c) Jainism - mahavratas and anuvratas. Values Embedded in Various Religions, Religious Tolerance, Gandhian Ethics.

V. Crime and Theories of punishment - (a) Reformative, Retributive and Deterrent. (b) Views on manu and Yajnavalkya.

Books for study:

5. Harold H. Titus: Ethics for Today
6. Maitra, S.K: Hindu Ethics
7. William Lilly : Introduction to Ethics
15. Text book for Intermediate logic, Ethics and Human Values , board of Intermediate Education & Telugu Academic Hyderabad
SEMESTER-II

PSC 201: MIGRATION AND MULTI-REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHY

UNIT I: Concept of Mobility and Migration. Sources and quality of data; Types of migration; Types of migration in India. Multi-regional demography: Meaning and development, uses and limitations – conventional Vs multidimensional demography.

UNIT II: a) Internal Migration: Patterns and characteristics of migration/migrants in developing countries with special emphasis on India. 
b) Determinants of Internal migration: demographic, economic, social, and political. Consequences of migration at household and individual level


UNIT IV: a) Measures of Internal Migration: Methods of estimation. 
Direct Methods: Estimation of Lifetime & intercensal migration from place of birth data. Estimation of migration from data on duration of residence, place of last residence and residence at a fixed prior date. Advantages and limitations 
b) Measures of Internal Migration, Indirect Methods: Estimation of net internal migration by national growth rate method, vital statistics method, and survival ratio methods (census & Life Table). Methods of estimating international migration

UNIT V: Migration policies in Developed and Developing Countries

COMPULSORY READINGS


SUGGESTED READINGS

6. United Nations, 1984, international Migration in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, ESCAP.

**PSC 202: N.G.O’s MANAGEMENT AND FIELD WORK ORIENTATION**

**Unit – I**
A. NGO’s : Concept and Structure; Registration of NGO, Process, Constitution, by-laws / Memorandum of Association and registration.

**Unit – II**
A. Organizational Management of NGO: Guidelines for project formulations, programme planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and financial management.
B. Sources of funding for the management of NGO’s : National and International, Government and non-governmental agencies.

**Unit – III**
A. Role of NGO’s in Social and Economic development.

**Unit – IV**
A. Field Work in Population Studies: Components of field work, objectives and guidelines for observation visits and concurrent field work.
B. Working with individuals: Professional development, knowledge / skills required by demographer in identification of needs, Planning intervention and involving of clients in problem solving process.

**Unit – V**
A. Working with Groups : Knowledge and skills essential for working with groups, planning for group work and understanding of group dynamics.
B. Working with communities : Knowledge skills essential for working with communities, understanding nature of field work placement, Identification of issues for interventions at community level.

**SUGGESTED READINGS**
Societies Registration Act, 1860.
SC 203: STATISTICAL METHODS

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION: Use of statistical methods, description of data, Statistical inference
Types of measurement: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio scales. Frequency distributions: Raw data, frequency distributions, histograms and cumulative frequency distributions.

UNIT II: a) DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS: Measures of Central tendency: Arithmetic mean, weighted mean, median, mode;
Measures from grouped data, empirical relation between mean, median and mode;
b) Measures of dispersion: mean deviation, quartile deviation, standard deviation, variance, computation of these measures from ungrouped and grouped, data.

UNIT III: TESTS OF HYPOTHESES: Concept of statistical hypothesis, critical region, level of significance, Type I and Type II errors, Large and small sample tests for means and proportions, parametric tests - t-test, Chi square test.

UNIT IV: a) CORRELATION: Correlation Association between attributes, linear correlation, rank correlation, multiple regression.

UNIT V: SAMPLING: Need, sample Surveys Vs Censuses: Simple random sampling, stratified sampling, multi-stage sampling, systematic sampling, cluster sampling. Use of sampling techniques in demographic surveys.

COMPULSORY READINGS

SUGGESTED READINGS
PSC 204: POPULATION SOCIOLOGY

b) Social institutions: Family, marriage and their Influence on Population.

UNIT II: a) Social stratification, Social mobility and Population change.
b) Culture and Society, Cultural pattern and it's Influence on Mortality and contraceptive behaviour.

UNIT III: Modernisation: Definition, Dimensions and its influence on contraception and fertility.


UNIT V: a) Social change - Factors of Social change – Technology and Social change.
b) Status of Women: Concept, Factors affecting the status of women.

COMPULSORY READINGS:

2. UGC Report of the curriculum development - centre - Social work education published by UGC, 1990..

PSC 205: FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIAL WORK

Unit-I: Basic Concepts of Social Work - Concept, definition, goals, scope and functions of professional social work - Social service, social welfare, social reform, social development, social justice and social security.


Unit – III: Methods of Social Work - Primary Methods of Social work - Secondary methods of Social work.


REFERENCES

206 - Paper II- Human Values and Professional Ethics

Unit-I Value Education- Definition - relevance to present day - Concept of Human Values - self introspection - Self esteem. Family values- Components, structure and responsibilities of family- Neutralization of anger - Adjustability - Threats of family life - Status of women in family and society - Caring for needy and elderly - Time allotment for sharing ideas and concerns.

Unit-II Medical ethics- Views of Charaka, Sushruta and Hippocrates on moral responsibility of medical practitioners. Code of ethics for medical and healthcare professionals. Euthanasia, Ethical obligation to animals, Ethical issues in relation to health care professionals and patients. Social justice in health care, human cloning, problems of abortion. Ethical issues in genetic engineering and Ethical issues raised by new biological technology or knowledge.

Unit-III Business ethics- Ethical standards of business-Immoral and illegal practices and their solutions. Characteristics of ethical problems in management, ethical theories, causes of unethical behavior, ethical abuses and work ethics.

Unit-IV Environmental ethics- Ethical theory, man and nature- Ecological crisis, Pest control, Pollution and waste, Climate change, Energy and population, Justice and environmental health.


Books for study:
5. Harold H. Titus: Ethics for Today
6. Maitra, S.K: Hindu Ethics
7. William Lilly : Introduction to Ethics
16. I.C Sharma Ethical Philosophy of India. Nagin&co Julundhar
SEMESTER - III
PSC 301: POPULATION GEOGRAPHY


UNIT II: a) Human Ecology. Population growth and Ecological imbalance, Global warming, Greenhouse effect,
b) Changing pattern of land use. Need for conservation and management of resources, policies and programs for better Environmental management.

UNIT III: a) Basic concepts and definition of urban, definitional and conceptual problems of urban in Indian Census. Process of urbanization in India, growth of mega cities in India.
b) Measures of urbanization. Degree of Urbanization. Percentage distribution, Ratio of Rural -Urban population. Tempo of urbanization

UNIT IV: Salient features of urbanization In the developed and developing countries, Rural Urban growth differentials. Urban problems in developing countries with focus on India

UNIT V: Urban policies in developing countries with particular reference to India.

COMPULSORY READINGS
SUGGESTED READINGS


PSC 302: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

UNIT I: a) Introduction and meaning of research, aim, objectives, scope and problems of social science research in India.
   b) Steps in research - Selection of a problem, Formulation of research project, objectives, Theoretical frame, formulation of hypotheses, and other steps in research process.


UNIT III: Methods of data collection: a) Methods of Data Collection: Types of data - Primary and secondary, Data collection methods - Observation, Interview.
   b) Tools of Data Collection: Schedule and Questionnaire, construction of schedule and questionnaire, qualities of a good schedule and questionnaire.

   b) Report Writing: Purpose, structure, and writing style of a research report.

UNIT V: Preparation of Research Proposal: Budget, Staff and Training.

COMPULSORY READINGS

5. Young, P. 1986: Scientific Social Surveys and Research, Prentice Hall, Chapters 1,5,6,7,8,9, 10 and 15.

SUGGESTED READINGS


PSC 303: COMMUNITY HEALTH

UNIT I: Basic concepts in Community Health - WHO Definition. Concept of Disease - Agent, Host and Environment, concepts of disease prevention - primary, secondary and tertiary.

UNIT II: Principles of Epidemiology and Epidemiological Methods. Definition of Epidemiology, Aims. Measures of Morbidity

UNIT III: a) Communicable diseases and their control: 1) Water borne diseases, 2) Air borne diseases, 3) Insect borne diseases
b) Environment and Health - Sanitation

UNIT IV: Health and Nutrition - Balanced diet, Nutritional Deficiency Diseases.


COMPULSORY READINGS


PSC 304 A: POPULATION PSYCHOLOGY

UNIT I: Definition, Nature and Scope of Psychology, Relationship with Population Studies, Value of children and fertility

UNIT II: a) Family size and personality development in children.
b) Juvenile delinquency. Role of family in juvenile delinquency and remedial measures.

UNIT IV: Theories of Motivation: Maslow's theory and Theory of Achievement Motivation. Linkage of these theories to fertility and contraceptive behaviour.

b) Definition and categories of Leadership. Characteristics of Leaders, functions of leaders. Role of leaders in promoting family, planning behaviour.

COMPULSORY READINGS:


SUGGESTED READINGS:


PSC 304 B: POPULATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

UNIT I: (a) Population policies: Definition, policies influencing fertility, mortality and migration. Genesis and development of Population policy in India.
(b) Acts relating to Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Age at Marriage, Registration of births and deaths.


UNIT IV: Strategies for promoting family welfare programme: Involvement of satisfied adopters, community leaders and dais, community participation, NGO's, Incentives and disincentives, IEC programmes and social marketing of contraceptives.

UNIT V: a) Administrative set up of family welfare programme at the National, State, district and PHC levels.

COMPULSORY READINGS


SUGGESTED READINGS
1. Govt. of India, Community Need Assessment. New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

PSC 304 C : GERONTOLOGY

Unit-I
Gerontology : Definition, Characteristics of elders
xi) Scope of Social Work in the field of Gerontology
xii) Demographic dimensions of the elders in India and other countries

Unit-II
Changes in the status of elderly health: Functional changes in the biological system of the aged, Physical challenges
xiii) Psychological functions : Attention, Perception, memory, Learning, Psychomotor functions and
Loneliness, Death, Anxiety

Unit-III
Problems & Needs of the elderly: Magnitude and Dimensions of the problems
Older persons and Livelyhood:
Work participation of old persons in organized and un-organized sectors
Intervention needs or special needs:
  xv) Retirement planning
  xvi) Promoting Savings, Investments
  xvii) Making Will
  xviii) Training and Opportunities for income generation and Employment
  xix) Sponsorship and adoption programs

Unit-IV
Policies and Programmers for the older persons: National Council for Older Persons
National Policy for Older Persons -1999,
Schemes for the welfare of the aged:
Institutional and Non-institutional Services by Governmental and Non-governmental Organizations for the older persons

Unit-V
Social Work Intervention to deal Elderly issues like Neglect, Abuse, Violence and Abandonment
- Care giver roles and responsibilities, Care giver stress
- Needs of Counselling to Elderly People.

REFERENCES:
A.K Kapoor & Satwanti Kapoor : Indian’s elderly
A Mittal Publications

Desai, M and Siva Raju, 2000 : Gerontological social work in India: Some issues and perspectives, Delhi B.R Publications

New Delhi Sage Publications.
The elderly population in the Developed world policies, problems and perspectives, Delhi B.R Publishing

Sebastian Irudaya Rajan & Pheabe Liebig 2003 : An aging India perspectives prospects and polices-Haworth

Paul chaudhar D, 1985 : Profile of social welfare and development in India, M.N. Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi


304 D: Population and Sustainable Development

Unit-I
Sustainable development: Conceptual and Theoretical issues Importance of Studying Sustainable development; Meaning, Concepts and Definitions

Unit-II
Innovations for Sustainable Development Conventional perspectives on development; Critics of Conventional Development perspectives

Unit-III
Population-environment linkages Ecological and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

Unit-IV
4. Population and Quality of Life
Quality of life: definition and measurement; Resource creation, management and distribution of water, air, housing, etc;

Unit-V
Environmental Degradation and Poverty
Sustainable livelihoods; Population and common property resources; Population, poverty and vulnerability; gender dimensions; Population and resources; Human versus land ‘carrying capacity’; ‘Population stabilization’ to ‘Population balance’; Critiques of sustainable development perspectives.

Suggested Readings
Pimental, David, et al. (1999). Will limits of the Earth's resources control human numbers?
Environment, Development and Sustainability 1: 19-39.

**Principles of Population Studies**

**UNIT I:** Definition, Nature and scope of population studies, Components of Population change. Population structure: Need for the study of Age and Sex structure, their determinants, population pyramids. Trends in size and growth of population of world, developed and developing Nations; Population Size, growth and age - sex structure in India.

**UNIT II:** Definition of basic concepts - fertility - period and cohort, fecundity, sub-fecundity, conception, pregnancy roaster, pregnancy rate, parity, order, parity progression ratio, birth interval- open and closed birth intervals, live birth, still birth, menarche, sterility, menopause. Intrinsic birth and death rates, Stable population.

**UNIT III:** Definition and basic concepts of Mortality: Measures of Mortality: Crude death rate, Age and sex specific death rates, infant mortality rate: child mortality rate, cause specific mortality rate; maternal mortality rate.

**UNIT IV:** Measures of Internal Migration: Methods of estimation.

**UNIT V:** Concept of Mobility and Migration: Sources and quality of data; Types of migration; Types of migration in India. Multi-regional demography: Meaning and development, uses and limitations – conventional Vs multidimensional demography.

**Open elective 305.b**

**Population, Society and Environment**

**UNIT-I** : components of population change, fertility and mortality, concepts, definitions and data sources.

**UNIT-II:** Social consequences of Demoraphic changes in fertility, mortality and migration.

**UNIT-III:** Population and Socio-economic changes-social consequences of demographic changes, beggary, dowry, poverty, unemployment etc.

**UNIT-IV:** Ecology and Environment, Definition and meaning importance a relationship between man and environment, over population, environment deteration

**UNIT-V:** Sustainable development, concepts and meaning

**Reference**
SEMESTER – IV

PSC 401: COMMUNICATION FOR FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMMES


UNIT II: a) Different approaches to communication: Information transmission approach, Persuasion approach and Dialogue approach.
b) Innovation - Decision process: Meaning and stages in innovation - decision process, role of mass media, peer groups and opinion leaders in innovation decision process.

b) Communication and Social change. Barriers to Communication in Family Planning.

UNIT IV: Husband-wife communication in Family planning: Linkage to contraception and fertility. Factors influencing husband-wife communication, Demographic, socio-economic, cultural, familial and psychological.

UNIT V: Mass media in Family Planning Communication: Studies on media reach and effectiveness in promotion of Family Planning in India.

COMPULSORY READINGS:


SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Mahadevan K. 1984 Decision Making and Diffusion in Family Planning Tirupati: S.V. University pp.15-33
2. Syed Sabota H. 1979 Communication Channels and Family Planning in Pakistan Studies In Family Planning Volume 10 No.2 pp.53-60

PSC 402: REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH & ADOLESCENT ISSUES

UNIT I: Reproductive Health-Scope, Concepts- Anatomy and Physiology of Human Reproduction, conception and pregnancy. Reproductive problems of women and men including adolescents

UNIT II: a) Female reproductive health problems: Gynaecological-Menstrual problems, reproductive tract infections (RTI), Obstetrical problems: prenatal, intra natal and post natal problems. 
b) Male reproductive problems: nocturnal ejaculations, burning urination, discharge from urethra, impotence, infertility.

UNIT III: Sexually transmitted diseases (STD), HIV/AIDS transmission-heterosexual and homosexual, mother to child transmissions, injections, and tattooing.


UNIT V: a) HIV/AIDS prevention programmes of Government and Non-government agencies (Millenium Development goal No. 05&04)  
b) Reproductive and Child Health Programme in India

Books:

PSC 403: POPULATION GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

UNIT I: Economic Development: Indicators of Development ; Population growth and Development in India
UNIT II: a) Economic inequalities and causes of inequalities in India, Incidence of Poverty, Poverty Alleviation Programmes (Millenium development goal No.01& 08) b) Population and Employment: Economically active Population, unemployment, and types of unemployment

UNIT III: Women and Development:Self-Help Group, empowerment of women and demographic consequences of women empowerment and development in India

UNIT IV: a) Programmes of Rural Development in India: Barriers in the implementation of rural development programme. b) Role of NGO’s in Rural Development

UNIT V: Role of Science and Technology; Rural Industrialization and Information education and communication in rural development.

Compulsory Reading:

PSC 404 A: FIELD - WORK  PRACTICE AND DESSERTATION

The students will be trained in Field Work Practice on population Studies related aspects during IIIrd and IVth Semesters. The paper on Field Work is devided into five parts Viz.
1. Observation Visits
2. Concurrent Field Work
3. Individual Motivations
4. Community Survey and
5. Seminar/ Viva-Voce..

The students have to submit reports on Field Activities on the above aspects at the end of IIIrd and IVth Semesters. The valuation of reports will be done in Fourth Semester under paper :404

PSC 404 B :DEMOGRAPHY OF ANDHRA PRADESH

UNIT I: Demographic Profile of Andhra Pradesh: Trends in Population Growth, Age and Sex Composition, Distribution of Population

UNIT III: Mortality: Mortality levels and Trends, Infant Mortality: levels and trends, causes of death, maternal Mortality.

UNIT IV: Migration and Urbanisation: Inter and Intra-State Migration, Migration Factors, Urbanisation in AP: levels and trends, Problems of Slums and Related Policies.


Books:

PSC 404 C- SOCIAL WORK IN INDUSTRY AND HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Unit-I
Management: Concept, Principles and Functions of Management, Approaches to management
Personal management: Definition, Functions, Principles of personal management and Its importance

Unit-II
Human resource management: Planning, Recruitment, Selection, Performance, Appraisal, Training and Development, Motivation, Grievances

Unit-III
Understanding Organization Behaviour: Definition, Organization Structure, organization groups needs/purpose leadership – functions and importance
Effective communication
Conflicts, sources of conflict, Management of conflicts
Organization of Development Interventions – role of social workers

Unit-IV

Unit-V
Industrial Social Work: Concept, Objectives, Scope of Industrial Social Work, Functions, Skills and Task of Social Worker In the Industry
Social Responsibilities of Industry: Importance of social, Community projects by Industry, Role of Social Worker, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Act.

REFERENCES:

Agnibotri, V : Industrial Relation in India (Delhi: Atma Ram and Sons)
Dufy, N.F. : Industrial Relations in India (Bombay: Allied Publishers)
Govt. of India : Report of the study Group on Worker Participation in management (Delhi: Publications Division)
Mathur, A.S : Labour policy and Industrial Relations in India (Bombay: Asia Publishing House)
Subhrmanian K.N : Labour Management Relations in India (Bombay: Asia Publishing House)
Desai A.M Vandana Doe : Industrial Social Work (Tata Institute of Social Sciences)
Dubey, V.R : Management of Training Development & Motivation Skills-common wealth Publishers, New Delhi

PSC 404 D: Health Economics

Unit-I:

Unit-II:
Costing and Health Economics: The importance of costing in Health Economics, Alternative definitions of cost.

Unit-III
Economic Evaluation—What is economic evaluation? Various types of economic evaluation used in health care, measuring outcome, Cost effectiveness analysis (CEA),

Unit-IV
Economic Evaluation – Importance of Measures of General health status and quality of life, Measuring Health Outcomes, Assigning monetary values to health outcomes. Health – Economic evaluate on of prevention programs (include ADL and IADL for aged)

Unit-V
Efficiency and Equity in Health: An overview of the normative economics of the health sector, Health Care and Welfare State, Private versus public health care, Public and Private Partnership in Health Care

Text Books
4. Health economics: 3rd Edition by Phelps
5. The economics of health and health care, 2nd edition by Folland, Goodman and Stono (FGS)

Suggested Readings

Open Elective

405 A: RURAL , URBAN AND TRIBAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT

Unit-I
- Rural community:Definition, Characteristics of Rural Communities, Changes in Rural Communities
- Urban Community:Definition, Urbanization, Characteristics of Urban Communities
- Tribal community :Definition, and Characteristics of Tribal communities
- Differences between Rural , Urban and Tribal Communities

Unit-II
Community development:
Definition, Community development experiment and projects in Rural areas:
Srinikatan Marthandom, Gurgon, Boroda, Firka, Nilokhere and Earthwah projects
Urban areas:
Delhi pilot project, Baroda pilot project, Ahmedabad pilot project
Tribal areas:
Hill area development programs

Unit-III
Issues related to communities
General issues:Poverty, Indebtedness, Unemployment, Sanitation, Health and Nutrition
specific issues: Problems of Women, Children, Youth and Elderly
Rural specific issues:
Agriculture, Land and Land related problems
Urban specific issues: Migration, Slums, Urban, Industrial Related problems, Issues related to settlement understanding the issues of the community development and scope for social work intervention.

Tribal specific issues: Employment, Economic aspects.

**Unit-IV**
Programmes for community development:
- Rural:
  - IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme),
  - DWCRA (Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas),
  - (Swarnajayanti Gram Swarazgar Yojana),
  - REGS (Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes) National and State level,
  - Indira Kranthi patham.
- Urban:
  - SJSRY (Swarnajayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana),
  - DWCUA (Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas),
  - Slum clearance projects
- Tribal:
  - ITDA (Integrated Tribal Development Agency),
  - GDC (Girijan Development Corporation),
  - Constitutional provisions for Scheduled Tribes


**Unit-V**
Community development approaches and scope of social work practice.
- Target approach: Welfare programmes, Role of social worker, Developing Relationships, Demonstrating the purpose, Providing knowledge, Empowering the Target Group, Providing Direction, Support, Networking, using Participatory Techniques
- Role of social worker: conducting awareness camps, strengthening self-help groups, Facilitating Empowerment in the communities, sensitizing the government functionaries

**REFERENCES:**
- Encylopaedia of social work
- Government of India: Vol.I to IV Guidelines and Reports of various Rural Development Initiatives
- Gabgrade, K.D.1971: Community Organisations in India, Popular Prakasan Bombay
- Memoria, C.R Tripathi 1980: Agricultural problems in India, Kitab Mahal, New Delhi
- Madan, M.R.: India’s Developing Villages, Hyderabad, Jaico Book House
- Pandy, K K 1990-91: Rural Development in Continuity and change, New Delhi Publishing
- Singh Katar, 1986: Rural development Principles, Polices
405 B: SOCIAL POLICY AND PLANNING

Unit-I

Unit-II
Approaches to social policy:
- Unified, Integrated and Sectoral
- Formulation and Implementation of social policy, Process, Role of government and NGO’s etc
  Family Related Policies

Unit-III
Social welfare policies and their implementation:
  Education, Health, Women, Youth, Children. Urban, Rural, and Tribal development policies, Environment

Unit-IV
Social and developmental planning: concept, approaches to social planning, Linkage between Social Policy and Planning.
  i) Planning process in India
  ii) Planning Commission – Center and State and its Functions

Unit-V
iii) Decentralization: Need for Decentralization of planning
iv) Participatory planning
v) Role of social workers in Formulating of policy, Planning and Implementation.

REFERENCES

Rajeeb Mishar, 2008 : Voluntary Sector and Rural Development
Rawat Publications Jaipur & New Delhi

New Delhi : Deep and Deep Publications

Paul Chowdhary, D.1979 : Social Administration in India.
New Delhi: Atma Ram

Sachdeva, D.R : Social Administration in India,
Kitab Mahal, Allahabad

Skidmore,1983 : Social Work Administration,
Prentice Hall, New Jersey.

Kulkarni, 1965 : Social Policy and Social Development in India,
ASSWI, India


Jacob, K.K. : Social Policy in India, Asia Publishing House, New Delhi

Societies Registration Act, 1860
AP Societies Registration Act, 2001