



**Appendix – ‘A’ to Item No. ‘B-1’**  
**SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI**  
**SVU COLLEGE OF ARTS**  
**P.G. Degree Programme (CBCS) Regulations-2016**  
**(With effect from the batch admitted in the academic year 2016-17)**  
**CHOICE-BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)**

**1. Preamble:**

P.G Degree Programme is of two academic years with each academic year being divided into two consecutive (one odd + one even) semesters.

Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS) is a flexible system of learning and provides choice for students to select from the prescribed elective courses. A course defines learning objectives and learning outcomes and comprises of lectures/tutorials/laboratory work/field work/project work/viva/seminars/ assignments/ presentations/ self-study etc. or a combination of some of these.

Under the CBCS, the requirement for awarding a degree is prescribed in terms of number of credits to be completed by the students.

**The CBCS permits students to:**

- i. Choose electives from a wide range of courses offered by the Departments of the College/University.
- ii. Opt for additional courses of interest
- iii. adopt an inter-disciplinary approach in learning
- iv. make the best use of expertise of the available faculty

**2. Minimum Qualification:**

Minimum qualification for seeking admission into a specialization of P.G Degree Programme is U.G Degree, with at least 40% marks for general and pass marks for SC/ST in aggregate, awarded by Sri Venkateswara University (SVU) in the appropriate Branch of learning or any other equivalent examination recognized by other Higher Education Institution and Universities.

**3. Branches of Study:**

The Branches of study in PG Degree Programme are:

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Department</b>
1	Adult & Continuing Education
2	Ancient Indian History Culture & Archaeology
3	Econometrics
4	Economics
5	English
6	Hindi
7	History
8	Human Rights & Social Development
9	Foreign Languages & Linguistics
10	Library & Information Science
11	Performing Arts
12	Philosophy
13	Political Science & Public Administration
14	Population Studies & Social Work
15	Rural Development & Management

16	Sanskrit
17	Sociology
18	Area Studies (South East Asian Pacific Studies)
19	Tamil
20	Telugu Studies
21	Tourism
22	Arabic, Persian & Urdu
23	Centre for Extension Studies & Centre for Women's Studies

4. **Programme Duration:**

4.1 Minimum duration of the full-time P.G Programme is two consecutive academic years i.e. four semesters and maximum period is four academic years.

4.2 **Semester:**

Generally, each semester shall consist of 90 actual instruction days including the sessional test days. However, instructional days may be reduced up to 72, when necessary, with increased instructional hours per course per week.

5. **Credits:**

Credit defines the quantum of contents/syllabus prescribed for a course and determines the number of instruction hours per week. The norms for assigning credits to a course for a duration of one semester shall be as follows:

- i One credit for every one hour of lecture/tutorial per week
- ii One credit for every two hours of practical work/seminar per week
- iii 4 credits in a semester for project work.

6. **Classification of Courses:**

The courses of each specialization of study are classified into Core Courses and Elective Courses and Foundation courses. It is mandatory for a student to complete successfully all the Core and Elective courses pertaining to his/her of specialization of study.

**Semester-I**

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course		Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total
1.	<b>Core</b>	1	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100
2.		2		6	4	20	80	100
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100
4.		4		6	4	20	80	100
5.	<b>Compulsory Foundation</b>	5a	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100
		5b						
		5c						
6.	<b>Elective Foundation</b>	6a	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100
		6b						
<b>Total</b>				<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>600</b>

\*All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- **Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper**
- **Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.**
- **Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC but it will be considered for the award of the grade as open elective only giving extra credits.**

### Semester-II

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course		Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total
1.	<b>Core</b>	1	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100
2.		2		6	4	20	80	100
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100
4.		4		6	4	20	80	100
5.	<b>Compulsory Foundation</b>	5a	Opt-1	6	4	20	80	100
		5b						
		5c						
6.	<b>Elective Foundation</b>	6a	Opt-1	6	4	20	80	100
		6b						
<b>Total</b>				<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>600</b>

\*All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper
- Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC but it will be considered for the award of the grade as open elective only giving extra credits.

### Semester-III

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course		Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total					
1.	<b>Core</b>	1	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100					
2.		2		6	4	20	80	100					
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100					
4.	<b>Generic Elective</b>	4a	Opt-2	6	4	20	80	100					
		4b											
		4c							6	4	20	80	100
		4d											
5.	<b>Open Elective</b>	5a	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100					
		5b											
		5c											
<b>Total</b>				<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>600</b>					

\* All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- Generic Elective - Choose two
- Open Electives are for the Students of other Departments. Minimum One Paper should be opted. Extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC.

## Semester-IV

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total	
1.	Core	1	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100
2.		2		6	4	20	80	100
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100
4.	Generic Elective	4a	Opt-2	6	4	20	80	100
		4b		6	4	20	80	100
		4c		6	4	20	80	100
		4d		6	4	20	80	100
5.	Open Elective	5a	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100
		5b						
		5c						
<b>Total</b>				<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>600</b>

\* All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- Generic Elective - Choose two
- Open Electives are for the Students of other Departments. Minimum One Paper should be opted. Extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC.

#### 6.1 Core Course:-

There may be a core course in every semester. This is the course which is to be compulsorily studied by a student as a core requirement to complete the requirement of a programme in a said discipline of study.

#### 6.2 Elective Course:-

Elective course is a course which can be chosen from a pool of papers. It may be :

- Supportive to the discipline of study
- Provide a expanded scope
- Enable an exposure to some other discipline/domain
- Nurture student's proficiency/skill.

6.2.1. An elective may be "Generic Elective" focusing on those courses which add generic proficiency to the students. These electives shall be "Discipline centric". Three or Four papers may be offered, of which Two may be chosen.

6.2.2 An elective may be "Open Elective" and shall be offered for other Disciplines only. Atleast one paper must be chosen for study as mandatory. More than one paper may be studied through self study.

#### 6.3 Foundation Course:-

The Foundation Courses may be of two kinds: Compulsory Foundation and Elective foundation, "Compulsory Foundation" courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement. They are mandatory for all discipline. Elective Foundation courses are value-based and are aimed at man-making education.

#### 6.4 MOOCS and e-Learning:

Discipline centric elective course through MOOCS (Massive Open Online Course) platform. Students of I, II and/or III semesters can register for the courses/offered by authorized Institutions/Agencies through online with the approval of the DDC concerned. The certificate issued by the Institutions/Agencies after successful completion of the course will be considered for the award of the Grade to that course in open electives category only. Further, 30-40% of the syllabus of any one course in I, II and III semesters may be taught through e-Learning.

## 7 **Course Registration:**

Every student has to register for the set of Courses offered by the Department in that Semester including those of Open Elective course of the other Departments and MOOCS courses with the total number of their Credits being limited by considering the permissible weekly contact hours (typically: 36/Week).

## 8 **Credits Required for Award of Degree:**

A student shall become eligible for the award of P.G degree, if he/she earns a minimum of 96 credits by passing all the core and electives along with practicals, seminars, comprehensive viva-voce prescribed for the programme.

- 8.1 It is mandatory for a student to complete successfully all the core courses pertaining to his/her specialization of study.
- 8.2 A student may choose Generic Electives from the list of elective courses offered from his/her specialization of study.
- 8.3 Further, a student may select from a list of Elective courses from other Departments as Open Electives to “suit the required” number of credits, such that the total credits is atleast 96.
- 8.4 There should be a register maintained by the Head of the Department indicating for each student, the course (s) registered by the student within the department, so that “Generic Electives” opted by the student are indicated.
- 8.5 In the case of Open Elective, the Head of the Department should prepare a statement /register indicating the courses choosen/ opted by the students of the department in other departments.
- 8.6 The Head of the Department should send the list of registered papers (opted by the students) to the principal with a copy to the controller of examinations immediately with in a week of commencement of each semester.
- 8.7 A copy of the courses registered by the students in each semester approved by the Principal shall be sent to the Academic Branch as well as Examination Branch.
- 8.8 The list of students registered for Mooc’s shall be furnished giving details of the programme with a copy to the Principle and Controller of Examinations.
- 8.9 A model of Registers to be maintained by the Head of the Department is given in the Annexure. It is mandatory on the part of the Head of the Department to maintain Register for each UG/PG Course separately.

## 9. **Scheme of Instruction :**

The Board of Studies (BOS) of each specialization shall formulate the scheme of instruction and detailed syllabi. For every course learning objectives and learning outcomes should be defined. While formulating the scheme of instruction, the BOS shall facilitate to offer the minimum number of credits for the entire Programme. The syllabi of theory courses shall be organized into four / five units of equal weight. The question paper for the Semester end University Examination in theory course shall consist of four / five units, two questions from each unit of syllabus carrying a total of 60 marks. There shall be short answer questions for a total of 20 marks.

- 9.1 Part A contains of 20 marks with two short question from each unit out of which the student has to answer five questions with each question carrying 4 marks with a total of 20marks.

Examination in theory shall consist of five units in each paper, two questions from each unit of syllabus out of which a student shall answer one question carrying 12 marks for each question with a total of 60 marks.

In case of any course / programme having practicals out of the total 80 marks, the theory shall consist of 50 marks and practicals 30 marks. Out of the total theory marks of 50, section A carries 10 marks and Section B 40 marks. Section A contains 8 short questions out of which 5 should be answered, each question carrying 2 marks.

In Section B, out of 10 questions 5 are to be answered with internal choice each question carrying 8 marks.

10. **Course Numbering Scheme:**

Each course is denoted by an alphanumeric code as detailed below:

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the Course</b>	<b>Course Code</b>
<b>ARTS</b>		
1	Adult & Continuing Education	<b>MAAE</b>
2	Ancient Indian History Culture & Archaeology	<b>AIHC&amp;A</b>
3	Econometrics	<b>EMT</b>
4	Economics	<b>ECO</b>
5	English	<b>ENG</b>
6	Hindi	<b>HIN</b>
7	History	<b>HST</b>
8	Human Rights & Social Development	<b>HR</b>
9	Foreign Languages & Linguistics	<b>LING</b>
10	Library & Information Science	<b>LIS</b>
11	Performing Arts (Music)	<b>PA-M</b>
12	Performing Arts (Dance)	<b>PA-D</b>
13	Philosophy	<b>PHI</b>
14	Political Science & Public Administration	<b>PSPA</b>
15	Population Studies	<b>PSC</b>
16	Rural Development & Management	<b>MARDM</b>
17	Sanskrit	<b>SNSKT</b>
18	Social Work	<b>MSW</b>
19	Sociology	<b>MASO</b>
20	Area Studies (South East Asian Pacific Studies)	<b>SEAP</b>
21	Tamil	<b>TML</b>
22	Telugu Studies	<b>TEL</b>
23	Tourism	<b>T</b>
24	Urdu	<b>URD</b>
25	Women Studies & Management	<b>SVUWS</b>

11. **Evaluation :**

- 11.1 Evaluation shall be done on a continuous basis i.e. through Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) in the Semester and Semester End Examination (SEE). For each theory course, there shall be two internal tests of two hours duration carrying 20 marks each and one Semester end Examination of 3 hours duration carrying 80 marks. Internal marks for a maximum of 20 shall be awarded based on the average performance of the two internal tests.
- 11.2 The first internal test shall be held immediately after the completion of 50% of the instruction days covering 50% of the syllabus. The second internal test shall be held immediately after the completion of 90 instruction days covering the remaining 50% of the syllabus.
- 11.3 It is mandatory for a student to attend both the internal tests in each theory course. The weighted average of the marks secured in two tests is awarded as sessional marks. However, 0.8 shall be assigned as weight for the best performance of the two tests whereas for the other test it shall be 0.2. If a student is absent for any of the internal test for whatsoever reason, the marks for that test shall be zero.
- 11.4 The students shall verify the valuation of answer scripts of sessional tests and sign on the same after verification.

11.5 The valuation and verification of answer scripts of Sessional Tests shall be completed within a week after the conduct of the internal tests. The answer scripts shall be maintained in the dept until the semester end results are announced.

11.6 The valuation of Semester end Examination answer scripts shall be arranged by the Controller of Examinations as per the University procedures in vogue.

**11.7 Evaluation of Practicals:**

For each practical course, the sessional marks for a maximum of 100 shall be awarded by the teacher based on continuous assessment of practical work. The Semester end University practical Examinations carrying 100 marks shall be conducted by i) Internal examiners and ii) external examiner permitted by the BoS of the Department a panel submitted to the Controller of Examinations.

**12. Project Work :**

12.1 The work shall be carried out in the concerned department of the student or in any recognized Educational Institutions of Higher learning / Universities / Industry / Organization as approved by the DDC. The student shall submit the outcome of the project work in the form of a report.

12.2 The project work shall be evaluated at the end of the IV semester with 70 marks for the report and 30 marks for the Viva Voice with a maximum of a 100 marks.

**13. Grading and Grade Points:**

**Grade Point:** It is a numerical weight allotted to each letter grade on a 10-point scale

**Letter Grade:** It is an index of the performance of students in a said course. Grades are denoted by letters O, A+, A, B+, B, C, P and F.

**Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** It is a measure of performance of work done in a semester. It is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in the courses registered in a semester and a total course credits taken during that semester. It shall be given up to two decimal places.

$$\text{SGPA (Si)} = \frac{\sum(C_i \times G_i)}{\sum C_i}$$

Where  $C_i$  is the number of credits of the  $i$ th course and  $G_i$  is the grade point scored by the student in the  $i$ th course.

The CGPA is also calculated in the same manner taking into account all the courses undergone by a student over all the semesters of a programme, i.e.

**Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):** It is a measure of overall cumulative performance of a student over all semesters. The CGPA is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in the courses in all semesters and the sum of the total credits of all courses in all the semesters. It is given up to two decimal places.

$$\text{CGPA} = \frac{\sum(C_i \times S_i)}{\sum C_i}$$

Where  $S_i$  is the SGPA of the  $i$ th semester and  $C_i$  is the total number of credits in that semester.

The SGPA and CGPA shall be rounded off to two decimal points and reported in the transcripts.

**Letter Grades and Grade Points:**

A 10-point grading system with the following letter grades is to be followed.

**Grades and Grade Points**

<b>Marks</b>	<b>Grade Point</b>	<b>Letter Grade</b>
75-100	7.5-10	O (Outstanding)
65-74	6.5-7.4	A+ (First)
60-64	6.0-6.4	A (First)
55-59	5.5-5.9	B+ (Second)
50-54	5.0-5.4	B (Second)
40-49	4.0-4.9	C (Third)
00-39	0.0-3.9	F (Fail)

A student obtaining Grade F shall be considered failed and will be required to reappear in the examination.

- 13.1 In each Semester, every student who satisfies the attendance requirements should register for examination, failing which he/she shall not be promoted to the next semester. Any such student who has not registered for examination in a semester shall repeat that semester in the next academic year after obtaining the proceedings of the Principal.
- 13.2 To pass a course in PG Programme, a student has to secure the minimum grade of (P) in the PG Semester end Examination. A student obtaining Grade F shall be considered failed and will be required to reappear in the examination as supplementary candidate.
- 13.3 A student is eligible to improve the marks in a paper in which he has already passed, in with 4 years from the year of admission as and when it is conducted for the subsequent batches. This provision shall not be provided once the candidate is awarded Degree.
- 13.4 A student who has failed in a course can reappear for the Semester end Examination as and when it is held in the normal course. The Sessional Marks obtained by the student will be carried over for declaring the result.
- 13.5 Whenever the syllabus is revised for a course, the semester Examination shall be held in old syllabus three times. Thereafter, the students who failed in that course shall take the semester end Examination in the revised syllabus.

**14. Award of Degree :**

A student who has earned a minimum of 96 credits by passing in all the core courses and the minimum number of electives prescribed shall be declared to have passed the course work and shall become eligible for the award of degree.

- 14.1 A student who has earned extra credits shall be issued a separate certificate to that effect mentioning the subject and grade.



**15. Ranking and Award of Prizes / Medals :**

- 15.1 Ranks shall be awarded in each branch of study on the basis of Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) for top ten percent of the students or top three students whichever is higher.
- 15.2 The students who have become eligible for the award of PG degree by passing all the four semester regularly without break, shall only be considered for the award of ranks.
- 15.3 Award of prizes, scholarships and other honours shall be according to the rank secured by the student as said above and in conformity with the desire of the Donor.

**16. Attendance Requirements:**

- 16.1 A student is required to complete the Programme of Study satisfying the attendance requirements in all the semesters within twice the prescribed period of study i.e. 4 academic years from the year of admission failing which he/she forfeits his/her seat.
- 16.2 A student shall repeat the semester if he/she fails to satisfy the attendance requirements given below:
  - i A student shall attend at least 60 percent of the maximum hours of instruction taken by the teacher for each course.
  - ii A student shall attend at least 75 percent of the maximum hours of instruction taken for all the courses put together in that semester.
- 16.3 The Principal shall condone the shortage of attendance of a student provided; the student satisfies the clause 16.2 and obtain atleast 60% of overall attendance in a semester on medical grounds only.
- 16.4 A student who fails to satisfy the attendance requirements specified in clause 16.2 shall repeat that semester in the subsequent academic years with the written permission of the Principal.
- 16.5 A student shall not be permitted to study any semester more than two times during the Programme of his/her study.
- 16.6 A student who satisfies the attendance requirements specified in clause 16.2 in any semester may be permitted to repeat that semester after canceling the previous attendance and sessional marks of that semester with the written permission of the Principal. However, this facility shall be extended to any student not exceeding twice during the entire Programme of study provided the stipulation in clause 16.1 is met.

**17. Conditions of Promotion:**

A student shall be eligible for promotion to the next semester provided, if he/she satisfies the attendance requirements in the immediately preceding semester as specified in clause 16. The Principle of the concerned college will furnish the promotion list to the HOD at the beginning of II, III & IV Semesters.

**18. Transitory Regulations:**

- 18.1 A student who has been repeated in the previous regulations for not satisfying the attendance requirements shall be permitted to join in these regulations provided the clauses 16.1 and 16.4 hold good.
- 18.2 Semester end University Examinations under the regulations that immediately precede these regulations shall be conducted two times after the conduct of last regular examination under those regulations.

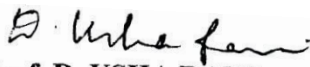
18.3 The students who satisfy the attendance requirements under the regulations that immediately precede these regulations, but do not pass the courses shall appear for the Semester end University Examinations in equivalent courses under these regulations as specified by the BOS concerned.

19 **Grievance Redressal Committee**

The Principal of the concerned college shall constitute a Grievance Redressal Committee by nominating three Professors from among the faculty of the college with the Vice – Principal of the college as Convenor and Chairperson for a period of two years. The Convener of the committee, one among the three, shall receive the complaints from the students regarding the valuation of sessional tests and place the same before the Committee for its consideration. The committee shall submit its recommendations to the Principal for consideration.

20. **Amendment to the Regulations:**

Sri Venkateswara University reserves the right to amend these regulations at any time in future without any notice. Further, the interpretation any of the clauses of these regulations entirely rest with the University.

  
**Prof. D. USHA RANI**  
**Dean Faculty of Arts**

**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**

S. No	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
01	PSC-101	Population Characteristics and Theories	6	4	Core	20	80	100
02.	PSC-102	Fertility	6	4	Core	20	80	100
03.	PSC-103	Mortality	6	4	Core	20	80	100
04.	PSC-104	Sources, Evaluation and Adjustment of Data	6	4	Core	20	80	100
05.	PSC-105	Population Education and Extension	6	4	CF	20	80	100
06.	PSC-106	Human Values & Ethics-I	6	4	EF	20	80	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>				<b>600</b>

**\*All CORE Papers are Mandatory**

- **Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper**
- **Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.**
- **Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC but it will be considered for the award of the grade as open elective only giving extra credits.**

**Semester - II**

S. No	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
01	PSC-201	Migration and Multi Regional Demography	6	4	Core	20	80	100
02.	PSC-202	N.G.O's Management & Field Work Orientation	6	4	Core	20	80	100
03.	PSC-203	Statistical Methods	6	4	Core	20	80	100
04.	PSC-204	Population Sociology	6	4	Core	20	80	100
05.	PSC-205	Fundamentals of Social Work	6	4	CF	20	80	100
06.	PSC-206	Human Vaules & Ethics-II	6	4	EF	20	80	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>600</b>

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### Semester - III

S. No	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks	
01	PSC-301	Population Geography	6	4	Core	20	80	100	
02.	PSC-302	Research Methodology	6	4	Core	20	80	100	
03.	PSC-303	Community Health	6	4	Core	20	80	100	
04.	PSC-304	4a	Population Psychology	6	4	GE	20	80	100
		4b	Population Policies and Programmes						
		4c	Geontology						
		4d	Population and Sustainable Development						
05.	PSC-305	5a	Principles of Population Studies	6	4	OE	20	80	100
		5b	Population, Society and Environment						
<b>Total</b>			<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>600</b>	

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- Generic Elective - Choose two
- Open Electives are for the Students of other Departments. Minimum One Paper should be opted. Extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC

### Semester - IV

S. No	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks	
01	PSC-401	Communication For Family Welfare Programmes	6	4	Core	20	80	100	
02.	PSC-402	Reproduce Health and Adolescent Issues	6	4	Core	20	80	100	
03.	PSC-403	Population Growth and Development	6	4	Core	20	80	100	
04.	PSC-404	4a	Field – Work Practice and Dissertation	6	4	GE	20	80	100
		4b	Demography of Andhra Pradesh						
		4c	Social Work in Industry and Human resource Management						
		4d	Health Economics						
05.	PSC-405	5a	Rural, Urban, Tribal Development	6	4	OE	20	80	100
		5b	Social policies and planing						
<b>Total</b>			<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>600</b>	

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- Generic Elective - Choose two
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- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC

## SEMESTER – 1

### PSC 101: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AND THEORIES

**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:** Population composition in India: Marital Status, Educational, Economic and Religious composition.

**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.

1. Bhende, Asha A, and Kanitkar, Tara. 1993. Principles of Population Studies, Bombay:Himalaya, Publishing House.
2. United Nations, 1982. Population of India, Country Monograph, Series No.10, Bangkok.. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.
3. Bhatia, H.S. 1983. Aging and Society, Udaipur: The Arya's Book Centre Publishers
4. Krishnan, P and Mahadevan, K. 199 1. Elderly Population Today: Policies, Problems and Perspectives, Delhi: B.R.Publishing House.
5. Mishra, B.D., 1980. An Introduction to the study of Population. Madras: South Asian Publishers

## 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

1. Becker, Gary, S. 1969: An economic analysis of fertility in demographic and economic change in developed countries, Princeton University Press.
2. Freedman, Ronald - Sociology of Human Fertility: A Trend Report and Bibliography in Current Sociology, 10/11
3. Mahadevan, K. 1986: Fertility and Mortality: Theory, Methodology and Empirical Issues, New Delhi, SAGE publications.
4. Leibenstein, Harvey, 1957: Economic Backwardness and Economic Growth, New York, John Willey & Sons, Inc., pp. 159-175.
5. United Nations, 1982: Multilingual Demographic Dictionary, New York, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs.
6. United Nations, 1975: The Population Debate.. Dimensions and Perspectives, Vol. 11, pp.207,219, New York, 239- 3 12.
7. United Nations, 1973: The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, Vol. 1, New York, pp.64-95.
8. John Bongaarts and Robert G.Potter, Fertility, Biology and Behaviour.. An Analysis of the Proximate Determinants, New York. Academic Press, 1983
9. Bhende, Asha A, and Kanitkar, Tara. 1994. Principles of Population Studies, Bombay. Himalaya Publishing House.

### SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Audinarayana, N. 1990. Socio-cultural dimensions of marriage in Rural India, New Delhi: Mittal Publishers.
2. Coale, A.J. 1965. Factors associated with the development of low fertility: A historic summary In. United Nations, World Population Conference, pp.205-209.
3. Mahadevan, K: Sociology of Fertility, New Delhi.. Sterling Publishers
4. Mahadevan, K. and Sumangala, S. 1989. Social Development, cultural change and fertility decline, New Delhi. SAGE Publications.
5. Nam, Charles, B (Ed) 1968. Population and Society, Boston, Houghton: Mifflin Company, pp.215-247.
6. Population Reports, 1979: Age at marriage and fertility, Maryland, John Hopkins University, Series M No.4.
7. Shryock, Henry, S. et al., 1971: The methods and materials of demography, Vol.2, U.S. Bureau of Census, Chapt. 16- 17 and 18.

## **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 IV:** Factors affecting foetal, perinatal, infant and childhood mortality; Interrelationship between infant mortality and fertility: Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).

**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**

1. Shryock, Henry, S. et al., 1971: The methods and materials of demography, Vol.2, U.S. Bureau of Census, pp.389-462.
2. Bhende, Asha A, and Kanitkar, Tara. 1994. Principles of Population Studies, Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House.
3. Srinivasan, K. 1998: Basic Demographic Techniques and Applications, New Delhi, Sage Publications, p.86-107.
4. Mahadevan, K.(ed) 1986. Fertility and Mortality: Theory, Methodology and Empirical Issues. Sage Publications.
5. Park, J.E. and K.Park, 1998. Text Book Preventive and Social Medicine, Jabalpur: Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers.
6. United Nations, 1973: Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends.
7. Mosley, W.H. and L.C. Chen, 1984: Child Survival Strategies, Supplement 10 to Population and Development Review, New York: Population Council, pp.25-48, 49-57
8. United Nations, 1983: Manual X Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation, New York. United Nations, p. 12-20, p. 73 -96.

### **SUGGESTED READINGS**

1. Bogue, Donald J., E.E.Arriaga and D.L.Anderson, Readings in Population Research Methodology, Vol. 2, Mortality Research, United Nations Population Fund, Chicago, 1993, pp. 7-1 to 7-10; 7-59 to 7-74; 7-8 to 7-83.
2. Mahadevan, K.(ed) 1991: Health Education for Quality of Life, Delhi, BR. Publications.
3. Registrar General, 1989: Causes of Death (Rural).

## **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 II:** Evaluation of data on Demographic statistics. Errors of coverage and errors of content. General methods for detecting errors: comparison of individual data, re-enumeration surveys.

**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**

1. Bhende Asha, A. and Tara kanitkar, 1994. Principles of Population Studies, Mumbai: Himalya Publishing House.
2. ESCAP, 1982, Population of India, Country Monograph Series No. 10, Yew York: United Nations, pp 379-413.
3. Prakasam, C.P., G, Rama Rao and R.B. Upadhyay, 1987, Basic Mathematics in Population Studies, Mumbai: Gemini Publishers. Chapter VI, VI 11, IX.
4. Srinivasan, K. 1998. Basic Demographic Techniques and Applications, New Delhi: Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd.,
5. United Nations, Manual 11, 1955. Methods of Appraisal of Quality of basic data for population estimates, ST/SOPA/Series, A/23, New York. Chapters i to III.

### **SUGGESTED READINGS**

1. Pathak, K.B and F.Ram, 1992. Techniques of Demographic Analysis, Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House.
2. Registrar General of India, 1997. Civil Registration System in India.
3. Registrar General of India, 1998. Sample Registration System, Statistical Report
4. Registrar General of India, 1999. Registration of Births and Deaths in India.
5. Shryock Henry S., Jacob S. Siegel and Associates, 1980. The Methods and Materials of Demography, Vol. 1 & II, Washington, D.C. U.S. Bureau of the Census.
6. United Nations, 1998, Handbook on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems, Management, Operation and Maintenance, New York.
7. United Nations Population Fund, 1993, Readings in Population Research Methodology, Vol. 1, Basic Tools, Illinois, USA: Social Development Centre.



## **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.

**UNIT II:** a) Extension Programmes in Population Education - Concept, Processes and methods of extension 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 it's transferability b) Indian Mass Vasectomy Camp c) Incentives and disincentives in Family Planning Programme in India.

### **COMPULSORY READINGS**

1. Adivi Reddy, A, 1971: Extension Education, Bapatla: Sree Lakshmi Press.
2. Dept. of Population Studies, 1991 Readings in Population Education, Tirupati, S.V. University
3. East-West Centre, 1975: The Role of Communication in Programmes that extend beyond family planning, Module text, Hawaii, East-West Communication Institute.
4. FAO, 1979: Summary Report of the FAO/UNFPA Workshop, Introduction of Population Education in the Programmes of Rural Development Agencies in Caribbean, Rome
5. Population Education Resource Centre, 1987: Population Education and Approach to Formulation of Curricula, Ahmedabad, Gujarat Vidyapeeth.
6. UNESCO, 1975: Population Education Document Reprint Series, No.3, Bangkok, UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia and Pacific
7. UNESCO, 1981. Population Education in Non-Formal Education and Development Programmes, Bangkok, UNESCO Population Education Programme Service.
8. UNESCO, 1982: Population Education in Asia and Pacific Bulletin of the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia and Pacific, Bangkok
9. UNESCO, 1974: Report of the UNESCO Seminar on the Role of Universities, Faculties, Colleges of Education in Population Education.
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**

1. Sharma, R.C, 1975: Population Trends Resources and Environment: Handbook on Population Education, Jallundar, Dhanpat Rai & Sons.
2. UNESCO, 1978: Future Directions of Population Education, Bangkok, UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia and Pacific.
3. Population Studies Centre, 1974: National Seminar on Population Education, Tirupati, S.V. University.

## **PSC 106 : Human Values and Professional Ethics – I**

- I.** Definition and Nature of Ethics- Its relation to Religion, Politics, Business, Legal, Medical and Environment. Need and Importance of Professional Ethics - Goals - Ethical Values in various Professions.
- 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:**

1. John S Mackenjie: A manual of ethics.
2. "The Ethics of Management" by Larue Tone Hosmer, Richard D. Irwin Inc.
3. "Management Ethics - integrity at work" by Joseph A. Petrick and John F. Quinn, Response Books:New Delhi.
4. "Ethics in Management" by S.A. Sherlekar, Himalaya Publishing House.
5. Harold H. Titus: Ethics for Today
6. Maitra, S.K: Hindu Ethics
7. William Lilly : Introduction to Ethics
8. Sinha: A Manual of Ethics
9. Manu: Manu Dharma Sastra or the Institute of Manu: Comprising the Indian System of Duties: Religious and Civil(ed.) G.C.Haughton.
10. Susruta Samhita: Tr.Kaviraj Kunjanlal, Kunjalal Brishagratha, Chowkamba Sanskrit series, Vol I,II and III, Varnasi, Vol I OO, 16-20, 21-32 and 74-77 only.
11. Caraka Samhita :Tr. Dr.Ram Karan Sarma and Vaidya Bhagavan Dash, Chowkambha Sanskrit Series office, Varanasi I, II, III Vol I PP 183-191.
12. Ethics, Theory and Contemporary Issues., Barbara Mackinnon, Wadsworth/Thomson Learning, 2001.
13. Analyzing Moral Issues, Judith A. Boss, Mayfield Publishing Company, 1999.
14. An Introduction to Applied Ethics (Ed.) John H.Piet and Ayodhya Prasad, Cosmo Publications.
15. Text book for Intermediate logic, Ethics and Human Values , board of Intermediate Education& Telugu Academic Hyderabad
16. I.C Sharma Ethical Philosophy of India. Nagin&co Julundhar.

## 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 III:** Migration Theories and models: Ravenstein's Laws of migration, Everett Lee's Theory of migration and Todaro's Model of Rural-Urban Migration.

**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

1. Bhende Asha, A. and Tara kanitkar, 1994, Principles of Population Studies, Mumbai: Himalya Publishing House. Chapter X.
2. Pathak, K.B and F.Ram, 1992. Techniques of Demographic Analysis, Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House.
3. Rogers, A, 1975, Introduction to Multiregional Mathematical Demography, New York: John Willey, Chapter. 1& 2.
4. Shryock Henry S, Jacob S. Siegel and Associates, 1973. The Methods and Materials of Demography, Vol. II Washington, D.C: U.S. Bureau of the Census.
5. United Nations, 1973. Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, Vol. 1, New York. Chapter VI & VIII
6. Willekens, F, and Andrei Rogers, 1978. Spatial Population Analysis Methods and Computer Programmes, Research Report No. RR 78 18, international Institute for Applied System Analysis, Luxemburg, Austria, Chapter, 1 & 2
7. United Nations, 1970, Methods of Measuring International Migration, Manual VI, New York.

#### SUGGESTED READINGS

1. International Migration Vol. XXIV No. 2, 1991, Nineth IOM Seminar on Migration: South North Migration.
1. Lewis, G.J, 1982, Human Migration, London: Groom Helm.
2. Mangalam, J.J., 1968, Human Migration, A Guide to Migration Literature, Laxington: University of Kentucky Press
3. United Nations, World Population Trends and Policies 1987, Monitoring Report Chapter
4. United Nations, World Population Trends and Policies 1 983, Monitoring Report Chapter V, International Migration.
5. United Nations, 1984, international Migration in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, ESCAP.
6. United Nations, 1975. The Population Debate, Dimensions and Perspectives, New York, pp. 237 248.
7. United Nations Population Fund, 1993. Readings in Population Research Methodology, Vol. IV. Illinois, USA: Social Development Centre.

## **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.
- B. Related Acts and Laws: Societies registration Act of 1860, A.P.'s Societies registration Act of 2001.

### **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**

Rajeeb Misra 2008-Voluntary Sector and Rural Development. Concept ,Practice and a New approach To Remove Rural Poverty . Rawat Publications.

I.S.Subhedar 2001 – Field Work Training In Social Work, Rawat Publications.

Societies Registration Act ,1860.

A.P Societies Registration Act, 2001.

Family Planning Association of India –Family Planning Counselling Guide, Population Reports Service Series.

Fisher W F -1997 – Towards Sustainable Development, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.

Prasad R.K – Population Planning, Policy and Programmes, New Delhi, Deep & Deep Publications.

Seshadri and Pandey – Population – Education- A Natural Source Book, New Delhi, NCERT.

Rich Mond, M.E, 1972 – What is Social Case Work ; An Introduction Description, New York, Ressel, Sage Publications.

Trcker, J.Herleiger B L 1970 – Social Group Work, Principles and Practice Association Press, New York.

Neil Brach (ED) 1990-Health Promotion at Community Level, Sage Publications, New Delhi, London.

## 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 1 and Type 11 errors, Large and small sample tests for means and proportions, parametric tests - t-test, Chi square test.

**UNI 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

1. Blalock Hubert, 1984. Social Statistics, 2 nd Edition., New York: Mc Graw Hill Book Company.
2. Cochran, W.C., 1963: Sampling Techniques, (second edition), New York: John Wiley and Sons.
3. Gupta, S.C and Kapoor, V.K. 1986. Fundamental of Mathematical Statistics, Delhi: Sultan Chand and sons Publishers.
4. Snedecor, George W and William G. Cochren, 1967. Statistical Methods, 6th Edition, New Delhi.. Oxford & IBH Publishing Company.

### SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Elhance, D.N. 1971. Fundamentals of Statistics, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.
2. Goor A.M., M.K. Gupta and D. Das Gupta, 1966. Basic Statistics, Calcutta: World Press.
3. Goon, A.M., Gupta, M.K and Dasgupta, B., 1985. An Outline of Statistical Theory, Vol. I&II, Calcutta: The World Press Private Ltd.,
4. Gopal K. Kanji, 1993, 100 Statistical Tests, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
5. Gowri, K. Bhattacharya and Richard A. Johnson, 1977. Statistical Concepts and Methods, New York: John Wiley & Sons.
6. Gupta, S.Q 1987. Fundamental of Statistics, Bombay. Himalaya Publishing House.

## **PSC 204: POPULATION SOCIOLOGY**

**UNIT I:** a) Sociology: Definition, Nature and scope, relationship with population studies.

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 its Influence on Mortality and contraceptive behaviour.

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

**UNIT IV:** Sociological theories of fertility - Social Capillarity theory - Theory of change and response - Theory of diffusion and cultural lag.

**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:**

1. Desai, A.R. 1992. Rural Sociology in India. Popular Books.
2. UGC Report of the curriculum development - centre - Social work education published by UGC, 1990..
3. Singh, K. , 1978.Rural Sociology. Lucknow: Prakash Kendra,
4. Veena Das et al., (eds.), Contributions to Indian Sociology.. New Delhi: Sage Publication.
5. Bhende, A. and Kanitkar, T. , 1994. Principles of Population Studies.Bombay: Himalya Publishing House
6. Shankar Rao C.N. 1995. Sociology. New Delhi: S.Chand and Company Ltd.
7. United Nations, 1973. The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends.New York: UN.
8. Sharma R.K. 1996. Fundamentals of Sociology. New Delhi.. Atlantic Publishers.

## **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 – II: Profession of Social Work** - Nature and characteristics of a profession - basic values and Principles of professional social work - Code of ethics for social workers

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

**Unit- IV: Fields of Social Work** - Family and child welfare

- Medical and Psychiatric social work
- Criminology & Correctional administration
- Community Development
- School Social Work

**Unit-V: Social Work Education in India** – Evolution, Nature and content of social work education – Fieldwork – Nature and objectives – Importance of field work supervision Professional Associations of social work – Problems of professionalization in India - Networks in Social Work

### **REFERENCES**

Surendra Singh (Chief Editor): Encyclopedia of Social work in India: New Royal Book Company, Lucknow,2012)

Sanjay Bhattacharya: Introduction to Social Work(Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi-2008)

Desai M: Curriculum Development on History of Ideologies for Social Change and Social Work, TISS Mumbai-2002)

Banks, S: Ethics and Values in Social Work(Macmillan Press Ltd, London-1995)

Hepworth, Dean H. (2010). Direct social work practice-Theory and skills (8th edition). New York: Brooks/Cole.

## 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.
- Unit-V** Social ethics- Organ trade, Human trafficking, Human rights violation and social disparities, Feminist ethics, Surrogacy/pregnancy. Ethics of media- Impact of Newspapers, Television, Movies and Internet.

### Books for study:

1. John S Mackenzie: A manual of ethics.
2. "The Ethics of Management" by Larue Tone Hosmer, Richard D. Irwin Inc.
3. "Management Ethics - integrity at work" by Joseph A. Petrick and John F. Quinn, Response Books: New Delhi.
4. "Ethics in Management" by S.A. Sherlekar, Himalaya Publishing House.
5. Harold H. Titus: Ethics for Today
6. Maitra, S.K: Hindu Ethics
7. William Lilly : Introduction to Ethics
8. Sinha: A Manual of Ethics
9. Manu: Manava Dharma Sastra or the Institute of Manu: Comprising the Indian System of Duties: Religious and Civil (ed.) G.C.Haughton.
10. Susruta Samhita: Tr.Kaviraj Kunjanlal, Kunjalal Brishagratha, Chowkamba Sanskrit series, Vol I,II and III, Varnasi, Vol I OO, 16-20, 21-32 and 74-77 only.
11. Charaka Samhita :Tr. Dr.Ram Karan Sarma and Vaidya Bhagavan Dash, Chowkamba Sanskrit Series office, Varanasi I, II, III Vol I PP 183-191.
12. Ethics, Theory and Contemporary Issues., Barbara Mackinnon, Wadsworth/ Thomson Learning, 2001.
13. Analyzing Moral Issues, Judith A. Boss, Mayfield Publishing Company, 1999.
14. An Introduction to Applied Ethics (Ed.) John H.Piet and Ayodhya Prasad, Cosmo Publications.
15. Text Book for Intermediate First Year Ethics and Human Values, Board of Intermediate Education-Telugu Akademi, Hyderabad.
16. I.C Sharma Ethical Philosophy of India. Nagin&co Julundhar



**SEMESTER - III**  
**PSC 301: POPULATION GEOGRAPHY**

**UNIT I:** a) Nature and scope of population Geography. Factors affecting the distribution of population -Physical and socio-economic aspects.

b) Measures of Population Distribution: 1) Mapping devices or cartographic methods: Dot method, choropleth method, pie-diagram 2) Statistical methods: Percentage distribution, Density and Rank size 3) Categorical methods: ruralurban distribution, Community size distribution.

**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**

1. Bose, Ashish, 1978. India's Urbanisation: 1901-2001. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co., Ltd.
2. Demko et al: 1970. Population Geography: A Reader, New York: McGraw Hill.
3. Edward Arriger: Some selected measures of Urbanization. In: Measurement of Urbanisation and Projection of Urban population, Sydney-Goldstein and David Shy (eds).
4. Oberai A.S. 1989. Problems of Urbanisation and growth of large cities in developing countries, ILO: Geneva Working Paper # 169.
5. Revand-Bertrand: 1981. National Urbanization Policies in developing countries. London: Oxford University Press.
6. R.C.Sharma: Population Trends, Resources and Environment, Hand book on Population Education. Delhi: Dhampet Rai & Sons.
7. Shryock, Harry S\_ Siegal., Jacob, S and Associates, 1975. The Methods and Materials of Demography, Vol. 1, U.S.Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census.
8. United Nations. 1998. World Urbanization Prospects: The 1996 Revision, New York (Sales No.E.98 XIII.6)
9. United Nations, 1993. Readings in Population Research Methodology, Vol-8, Environment and Economy.
10. Millennium project 2005: child health and maternal health, Earth scan, London.

**SUGGESTED READINGS**

1. Carter. 1981. The study of Urban Geography. Edwina Arnold 3rd Ed.
2. Lampard E.E., 1970. Historical Aspects of Urbanisation. Chapter 14, In- (1965). The study of Urbanisation, P.M.Hauser and L. F. Schnore (eds) New York
3. United Nations, 1983. The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends Vol. -1, New York Chapter – VI
4. United Nations, 1984. Population Resources, Environment and development: proceedings of the expert group on Population and resources, environment and development. Geneva.
5. Population reports, Series M, No. 15, Special Topics on Population and Environment: The Global Challenge, Feb. 2001,

## **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 II:** Research design - need for Research Design, features of a good Research Design, concepts relating to Research Design, developing a research plan, types of Research Designs - Exploratory, Descriptive, Experimental and Formulative designs, and Case control studies.

**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.

**UNIT IV:** Data Analysis and report writing: a) Nature and propose of analysis tabulation, Editing and Coding, Statistical analysis and inferences.

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

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

### **COMPULSORY READINGS**

1. Blalock, James A and Champion Dean, J, 1976. Methods and Issues in Social Research, London, John Willey, Chapters 1,2,3,4,5,7,9, 10 and 11.
2. Mahadevan, K. 1993. Methodology for Population Studies and Development, New Delhi, SAGE Publishers.
3. Sharma, B.A.V. and Others. 1984: Research Methods in Social Sciences, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers.
4. Solitz, C.E., Jahoda, M.Leutech, M. and Cook, S.W.1960: Research Methods in Social Relations, N.Y.Holt Reineheart and Winstion, Chapters 1,2,3,4,6,7,11 and 12.
5. Young, P. 1986: Scientific Social Surveys and Research, Prentice Hall, Chapters 1,5,6,7,8,9, 10 and 15.
6. Jerry Honeycutt, 1998. Windows 98 Administrators Bible. New Delhi: Comdex Computer Publishing.

### **SUGGESTED READINGS**

1. Geode, W.J. and Hatt, P.K. 1952: Methods in Social Research, New York, McGraw Hill, Chapters 2,5,6,7,10,11,13 and 20.
2. Thakur, Devendra, 1993, Research Methodology in Social Sciences. New Delhi: Deep& & Deep Publications.
3. Norman, K. Denzin & Yvonna S. Lincoln (eds), 1994. Handbook of Qualitative Research, London: SAGE Publications.
4. Hubert, M.Blalock, 1972. Social Statistics, New Delhi: McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Chapters 4,45,6,7,11, 13, 17 and 2 1.
5. Kerlinger, F.M., 1983, Foundation of Behavioural Research. New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.

## **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.

**UNIT V:** National Health Programmes - Malaria, Filariasis, Prevention of Blindness, STD, National Rural Health Mission .

### **COMPULSORY READINGS**

1. Park JE and K.Park 2000 Text book of Preventive and Social Medicine, Jabalpur: Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers.
2. Emery AEH 1974. Elements of Medical Genetics. London: Livingston.
3. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare 2005: National Rural Health Mission (2005-2012), Mission Document.

## **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 III:** a) Mechanism of cognition. Cognitive consonance theory, cognitive dissonance theory, and balance theory. Selective perception and its influence on fertility and contraceptive behaviour.

b) Theories of learning: Theory of connectionism, theory of contiguous conditioning, and theory of operant conditioning. Application of learning theories in promoting family planning behaviour.

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

**UNIT V:** a) Nature and formation of attitudes. Measurement of attitudes: Thurston, Likert, Bogardus. Techniques of attitude change and behavioural modification with special reference to acceptance of contraception and small family norm.

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

### **COMPULSORY READINGS:**

1. Arnold, F. et al., 1975. The value of children: A cross-national study (Vol.1). Hawaii: East-West Institute, pp. 1-14, 40-98, 130-158.
2. Coleman, James, C. 1970. Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life. Bombay: B.R.Taraporevala Sons & co., Chapt.9, p.369-378.
3. David Krech, et al., 1962. Individual in Society, McGraw-Hill, Kogakusha Ltd., International student edition, pp. 137-272. 422-453.
4. Festinger, L. 1967. The theory of cognitive dissonance. In: Communication. Madras: Higginbothams (P) Ltd., pp. 14-23.
5. Hurlock, Elizebeth, B. 1974. Personality Development. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hi 11 Pub. Pp. 3 5 1 -3 3 80.

### **SUGGESTED READINGS:**

1. Khan, M.E. et al., 1979. People's perception about family planning. New Delhi.. Operations Research Group.
2. Morris, C. 1973. Psychology: An Introduction. New York. Appletton-Century Crafts, pp.32-354.

## **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 II:** Historical development of family welfare programme in India. Contraceptives: a) Spacing - temporary methods including safe period, MTP and breast-feeding b) Terminal - Tubectomy, Vasectomy and Laparoscopy. Target free approach. Causes for slow progress of family welfare programme in India.

**UNIT III:** World Population Conferences held in Bucharest, 1974, International Conference on Women held in Beijing, 1998. Cairo – Conference (ICPD) – 1994.

**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.

b) Success of family welfare programme in Kerala and National Rural Health Mission (2005-2012).

### **COMPULSORY READINGS**

1. Bhende, Asha A, and Kanitkar, Tara. 1993. Principles of Population Studies, Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House.
2. Mahadevan, K. 1989: Fertility Policies of Asian Countries, New Delhi, SAGE Publications.
3. Mahadevan, K. et.al; 1994. Differential Development and Demographic Dilemma: Perspectives from china and India, Delhi: B.R.Publishers.
4. Chandrasekhar, S., 1976: Population and Law in India, New Delhi: Blackie & Sons (India) Ltd.
5. Kohli Santha Chandra, 1987. Family Planning Programme in India. Delhi, Mittal Publications.
6. Mahadevan, K. 1984: Strategies for Population Control. Tirupati: SV University.
7. Rogers, E.M. 1971. Incentives in the diffusion of Family Planning Innovations. In: Studies in Family Planning, Vol.2 No. 12, pp.241-247.
8. Srinivasan, K. 1995. Case Studies of Three Successful Fertility Transition
9. States: Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. In: Regulating Reproduction in India's Population: Efforts, Results and Recommendations, New Delhi, Sage Publications, pp.221-263.
10. Govt. of India, National Population Policy, 2000, New Delhi: Dept. of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
11. Govt. of A.P., Population Policy of Andhra, Pradesh.
12. Mahadevan, K. et al. 1994. Differential Development and Demographic Dilemma: Perspectives from China and India. Delhi: BR. Publishers.
13. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare 2005: National Rural Health Mission (2005-2012), Mission Document.
14. Millennium project2005: child health and maternal health, Earth scan, London.

### **SUGGESTED READINGS**

1. Govt. of India, Community Need Assessment. New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
2. Roy T.K., and G. Rama Rao, (1985): Introduction to Evaluation of Demographic Impact of Family Planning Programme. Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House.
3. United Nations, 1979. The Methodology of Measuring the Impact of Family Planning Programme on Fertility, Manual IX, Population Studies, No.66, New York.
4. Park, J.E and K. Park 2000 Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine, Jabalpur: Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers.
5. Kulkarni, P.M; Rani S, 1995. Recent fertility declines in China and India: a comparative view. ASIA-PACIFIC POPULATION JOURNAL. December, 10(4):53-74.

## **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  
xi) 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 Livelihood:  
Work participation of old persons in organized and un- organized sectors  
Intervention needs or special needs :  
xiii) Retirement planning  
xiv) Promoting Savings , Investments  
xv) Making Will  
xvi) Training and Opportunities for income generation and Employment  
xvii) 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 Elerly 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 s
- Irudy Rajan .S. Mishra U.S and Sarma, P.S : Indian elderly : Asset or Liablity New Delhi Sage  
1997 Krishanan , p and Mahavadevan, k(cds)1992 : Publications. The elderly population in the Developed world polices, 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
- Douglas C.Kimmel ,1990 : Adulthood and Aging, John Wiely & Sons ,New York ,  
Singapore
- Bajapi ,P.K(1998) : Generation Gap: Implication on the Aged,Social work  
perspective on health Rawt Publications,New Delhi
- Editor: M.Lakshmipati RT.Raju,1999 : Family Counselling Perspective and Practices  
"Dept..of Social Work SPMVVC ,Tirupati
- Journals : Indian Journal of Geronotology  
: Aging and Society  
: Journal of Gerotological Social Work  
: Journal of Elder Abuse and neglect

## 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

R. Campbell and Jerry L. Wade, (Eds), Society and Environment: The Coming Collision. Allyn and Bacon, Inc: Boston, MA, pp. 1243-1248.

Harris, J.M. (2004) Basic Principles for Sustainable Development, Global Development and Environment Institute, working paper 00-04. (Available at [http://ase.tufts.edu/gdae/publications/Working\\_Papers/Sustainable%20Development.PDF](http://ase.tufts.edu/gdae/publications/Working_Papers/Sustainable%20Development.PDF)) . 53

Holdren, J. P., and P. R. Ehrlich.( 1974). Human population and the global environment. Am. Sci.62: 282-292.

Kem, R., Parto, S. and Gibson, R.B.(2005). Governance for Sustainable Development: Moving from theory to practice, The International Journal of Sustainable Development, 8(1/2), 12-30.

Keyfitz, N. (1991). Population and development within the ecosphere: one view of the literature. Population Index, 57: 5-22.

Lafferty.W. (ed.) (2004). Governance for Sustainable Development. The Challenge of Adapting form of Functions, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, (chapter 1 and 11).

Lutz, Wolfgang, A.Prskawetz and W.C.Sanderson (eds.) (2002). Population and Environment: Methods of Analysis. Supplement to Population and Development Review. New York, Population Council.

McNicoll, Goefferey.( 2005). Population and Sustainability. Working paper No.205. New York, Population Council.

Pebley, Anne R. (1998): "Demography and the Environment." Demography. Vol. 35, No. 4; pp.377-389.

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

Preston, Samuel H. (1994). Population and Environment: From Rio to Cairo. Liège: International

### **Open elective 305.a**

#### **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 Demographic 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 deterioration

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

#### **Reference**

Nam, Charles, Population and society Bostan Houton, Mifin co 1968

Bogue, Donald J, principles of demography New York 1969



## SEMESTER – IV

### PSC 401: COMMUNICATION FOR FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMMES

**UNIT I:** Communication: Meaning and main elements in the communication process, Communication Problems. Channels of communication: Types, merits and limitations. Homophily and Heterophily in Communication.

**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.

**UNIT III:** a) Models of Mass communication - flow of ideas: a) Hypodermic Needle Model b) Two-step flow model and c) Multi-step flow model

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:

1. Bogue, Donald J. 1975. Twenty-five communication obstacles to the success of F.P. Programme, Media Monograph, University of Chicago, Community and Family Study Centre.
2. East-West Communication Institute, 1975: Module-Fundamentals of Human Communication, Honolulu, pp.99-178.
3. Population Reports, Media Communication in Population/family Planning Programmes: A Review, Maryland, Johns Hopkins University, No. 16.
4. Rogers, E.M. Communication of innovations Free Press, pp.6-14, 98-191, 199-209, 251-252.
5. Rogers, Everett, M. 1973. Communication strategies for family Planning, Free Press, 1973, pp.43-70, 369-380.
6. United Nations, Husband-wife communication and Practice of family Planning, Asia Population Studies series, No. 16.
7. Mahadevan, K. 1977 Communicating through satisfied adopters of female
8. sterilization Studies in Family Planning, Vol.8, No.8, New York: The Population Council.
9. Kabir, M. and M.A.Islam, 2002. Mass Media FP -Programmes on Current Use of Contraception in Bangladesh. Communication, Modernization and Social Development. (Eds.) Mahadevan K, et al., Delhi: B.R. Publications pp.495-519

### 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
3. Kakar V.N.1987 Communication in Family Planning: India's Experience. New Delhi: National Institute of Health and Family Welfare

4. IIPS 2000. *National Family Health Survey, India -- 1997-98.*

## **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 IV:** Adolescent issues: Social Problems-Drugs, alcohol, violence, abuse, prostitution, psychological depressions.

**UNIT V:** a) HIV/AIDS prevention programmes of Government and Non-government agencies ( Millennium Development goal No. 05&04)

b) Reproductive and Child Health Programme in India

### **Books:**

1. Mahadevan, K et al 1998. Reproductive Health, AIDS Prevention and Development of Women. Delhi B.R.Publishers
2. Padbidri V.G, and S.N.Daftary, 1999. Shaw's Text book of Gynaecology. New Delhi: B. I.Churchill Livingstone pp.33-45, 214-239,351-360.
3. Krishna Menon, M.K. and B.Palaniappan 1988. Clinical Obstetrics. Chennai: Orient Longman, pp.8-23,127-192.
4. United Nations, 1975. Chapter 16 Human Reproduction Student's study guide on Biology of Population. New York: United Nations. Pp.357-379.
5. Park K and J E Park 2006 Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine. Jabalpur: Banarsidas Bhanot
6. UNFPA 2000. Adolescents in India: A Profile. Un System in India, New Delhi
7. Sharma 1999. Understanding Adolescence. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
8. UNFPA 2000. Adolescent Fertility in India: An Analysis based on NFHS Data. New Delhi: Jawaharlal Nehru University: Center for the Study of Regional Development.
9. Mahadevan K. and others 2000. Reproductive Health of Humankind in Asia and Africa: A Global Perspective. Delhi: B.R. Publishers 19, 21-23
10. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare 2005: National Rural Health Mission (2005-2012), Mission Document.
11. Millennium project2005: child health and maternal health, Earth scan, London.

## **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:**

1. Meir, G.M and Baldwin, R.E. Economic Development: Teory, History and Policy. New York: John Wiley and Sons
2. Jhingan M.L. The Economics of Development and Planning. Konark Publishers Ltd. 1997
3. Chowdhury Paul D. Women Welfare and Development, New Delhi: Inter-India Publications 1992.
4. Mahadevan K Holostic Model of Development for Third World Countries. In: Methodology for Population Studies and Development (eds.) Mahadevan K and P. Krishnan New Delhi: Sage Publications 1992
5. Sharma S.K and S.L. Malhotra. Integrated Rural Development: Approach, Strategy and Perspectives. New Delhi: Heritage
6. National Institute of Rural Development Journal of Rural Development
7. Singh Katar Rural Development Principles, Polocies and Management. New Delhi: Sage Publications. 1986
8. Millennium project2005: child health and maternal health, Earth scan, London.

## **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 divided 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 II:** Fertility : Fertility levels, Trends and Differentials in AP. Factors Responsible for the Recent Decline in Birth Rates, Women Empowerment and Family Welfare Programmes.

**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.

**UNIT V:** Population Policy and Programmes of Andhra Pradesh: Trends in Population Policies and Programmes, Programmes on Literacy and Education, Nutritional Status, Noon Meal Programme

### **Books:**

1. Registrar General of India Census Publications of 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, and 2001
2. National Family Health Surveys 1991 and 1999. Mumbai: IIPS Andhra Pradesh
3. Reproductive and Child Health Surveys (RCH) 1998 and 1999. Mumbai: IIPS District-wise reports
4. Bhende, Asha A, and Kanitkar, Tara. 1994. Principles of Population Studies, Bombay. Himalaya Publishing House.

## **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** Industrial relations : concept, definitions, different approaches to deal with , human problems in industry and Limitations . welfare social security and related legislation for industrial worker: Industrial Disputes Act-1947, Factories Act ,1948, The Work Man Compensation Act , 1923 , The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, Minimum Role of Labour Officer
- 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<br>(Delhi: Atma Ram and Sons)  |
| Dufy, N.F.                   | : | Industrial Relations in India<br>(Bombay :Allied Publishers)  |
| Govt. of India               | : | Report of the study Group on Worker<br>Participation in management<br>(Delhi : Publications Division) |
| Mathur, A.S                  | : | Labour policy and Industrial<br>Relations in India<br>(Bombay : Asia Publishing House)                |
| Nirmal Singh & Bhatai (2000) | : | Industrial Relations & Collective<br>Bargaining (Dehorah Prayer Group)                                |
| Patil(1993)                  | : | Collective Bargaining Perspective &<br>Practices(Universal Law Publication)                           |
| C.B.Mamoria<br>House Press   | : | Dynamics of Industrial Relations(1991)Hill  |
| Subrmanian K.N               | : | Labour Management Relations in India<br>(Bombay :Asia Publishing House)                               |
| Desai A.M Vandana Doe        | : | Industrial Social Work<br>(Tata Institute of Social Sciences)   |
| Dwivedi, R.S 1982            | : | Management of Human Resources<br>Oxford Publishing Co., Bombay  |
| Dubey, V.R                   | : | Management of Training<br>Development & Motivation<br>Skills-common wealth<br>Publishers ,New Delhi   |
| Pareekh Udai 1998            | : | Organizational Behaviour &<br>Process Rawat Publications, Jaipur                                      |
| Robbins , Stephen 1994       | : | Essentials of Organizational<br>Behaviour Prentice-Hall of India Ltd., New Delhi.                     |

## **PSC 404 D: Health Economics**

### **Unit-I:**

Introduction to Health Economics: Basic concepts in Economics with special reference to health. Health Economics and Population Dynamics - Demographic aging, obesity, disability and malnutrition.

### **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**

1. Rexford E. Snterre and Stephen P. Neun, Health Economics: Theories, Insights and Industry Studies, Thompson South – Western, 3rd Edition (614, San/Hea, 073226) Note: 4th Edition is out in 2007 (ISBN: 032432068X; ISBN13: 9780324320688)
2. Zweifel and Breyer, 1997, Health Economics, Oxford University Press)
3. Drummond MF, Sculpher MJ, Torrance GW, O'Brien B, Stoddart GL, eds. Methods for economic evaluation of health care programmes, Third Edition, Oxford University Press, 2005.
4. Health economic: 3rd Edition by Phelps
5. The economics of health and health care, 2nd edition by Folland, Goodman and Stono (FGS)
6. Gold Marthe R, Joanna E Siegel, Lousie B russel, and Milton C Weinstein, 1996, Costeffectiveness in health and medicine, new York: Oxford University Press.
7. Handbook of Health Economics (Anthony J. Culyer and Joseph P Newhouse eds., Elsevier Science, 2000: Available online at: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/handbooks/15740064>

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Culyer A J and J P Newhouse, 2000, The state and scope of health economics, Handbook of Health Economics, Volume 1A, Eds. Culyer and Newhouse, Elsevier, 2000, pages 1-7.
2. David Wonderling, Reinhold Gruen & Nick Black, 2005, Introduction to health economics, Chapters 10- 11, 127-152.
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## **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



Social workers Response :Creating awareness Work for effective Implementation of the programmes.

### 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

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**405 B: SOCIAL POLICY AND PLANNING****Unit-I**

Social Policy : Definition, Objectives, Social policies and social development, Social policy in relation to Indian Constitution, Fundamental rights, Directive principles of state policy.

**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.

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