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

1. Understand the basic concepts in Mortality and Morbidity, their measurement, past trends and health transition including the factors affecting the same.

2. Review the progress of research in Child Survival and Reproductive Health, Model Life Tables and Indirect Technique of Estimating Mortality.

UNIT - I Measurement of Mortality

UNIT - II Determinants of Mortality Trends
Mortality transition trends in mortality in developed countries, the Mc Keown thesis, and its critiques. Factors responsible for recent mortality decline in developing countries

UNIT - III Child Survival and Reproductive Health
UNIT - IV  Model Life Tables and Indirect Methods of Estimating Mortality

Types of model life tables, Coale and Demeny Regional Model Life Tables, United Nations Model Life Tables, Brass Logit system of Model Life Tables. 
Methods of estimating maternal mortality, estimate of child mortality from records on survival of previous birth (Brass - McRae), estimation of child mortality from orphanhood, widowhood, sibling survival, etc.,

UNIT - V  Morbidity and Health Transition


References:


Health Transition Review - Various Issues.


Objectives:

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

1. Understand the Sociological and demographic aspects of family and marriage, concept, scope and measures of nuptiality, and levels, trends and differentials in first marriage.

2. Review the progress of research in factors affecting the age at first marriage and inter-relationship between age at marriage and fertility.

UNIT - I  Sociological Aspects of Family and Marriage

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

UNIT - II  Concept, Scope and Measures of Nuptiality

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

UNIT - III  Levels Trends and Differentials in First Marriage Patterns

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

UNIT - IV  Factors Affecting Nuptiality
Demographic, social, cultural, economic and psychological factors affecting age at the marriage. U.K. conceptual framework for the study of marriage patterns. Duza and Baldwin framework and Backer’s Economic Theory.

UNIT - V  Nuptiality and Fertility

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

References:


DTRC., Bombay, 1968. Implications of Raising the Female Marriage in India. Bombay: DTRC.


BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY: COIMBATORE – 641 046

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

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

Paper – III: 3. Advanced Studies in Fertility

Objectives:

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

1. Understand the meaning, concept and basic measure of fertility, and levels and trends of fertility in Indian and its states.

2. Review the progress of research in factors affecting fertility and theories of fertility around the world and in India.

UNIT - I  **Fertility: Meaning, Concepts and Basic Measures**

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


UNIT - II  **Levels and Trends in Fertility**

Levels and trends in fertility in India and its states.

UNIT - III  **Factors Affecting Fertility**
Demographic, Physiological, social, cultural, economic and psychological factors affecting fertility; Davis-Blake intermediate variables framework; Ronald Freedman’s conceptual model and Bongaarts’ proximate determinants of fertility

UNIT - IV Social and Economic Theories of Fertility

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

UNIT - V Large Scale Fertility Studies

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

References:


**Bharathiar University: Coimbatore – 641 046**

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

**PART – I - Syllabus (effective from the academic year 2008-09 onwards)**


**Objectives:**

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

1. Understand the concepts of spatial distribution of population and urbanization, factors affecting the distribution of population and urbanization.

2. Learn the concepts of migration, measures of migration and theories of migration and related matters with the latest studies conducted in this field of research.

**UNIT I: Spatial Distribution of Population:**

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

**UNIT II: Migration:**

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

**UNIT III: Measures Migration:**

Place of birth approach, place of last residence approach, duration of stay-approach, combinations of the three, indirect methods of estimating migration:
growth rate method, vital statistics method, life table and census survival ratio methods.

UNIT IV: Urbanization:


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

UNIT V: Theories of Migration:

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

References:


Objectives:

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

1. Understand the concepts of Reproductive Health and its dimensions, Reproductive health aspects of Adolescents, menarche and related problems.

2. Learn the concepts of reproductive morbidity of married women, sexual health and reproductive morbidity, and policies and programmes and latest research issues related reproductive health.

UNIT-I: Reproductive Health

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

UNIT-II: Adolescence, Menarche and Reproductive Health

UNIT-III: Fertility and Reproductive Morbidity of Married Women

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

UNIT-IV: Sexual Health and Related Reproductive Morbidity


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

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

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

References:


