P. G. Department of Population Studies

Syllabus: 2021-22

M. Phil. in Population Studies

Fakir Mohan University

Vyasa Vihar, Nuapadhi

Balasore – 756 089, Odisha

COURSE STRUCTURE

SEMESTER-WISE LIST OF PAPERS FOR M. PHIL. IN POPULATION STUDIES						
Paper	**Title**	**Paper Type**	**Credit**	**Mark Distribution**		
				Mid-Term	**End-Term**	**Total**
First Semester						
PS-501	Research Methods, Statistics and Computer Applications	Theory	8	20	80	100
PS-502	Demographic Concepts, Theories and Measures	Theory	8	20	80	100
PS-503	SPSS and Demographic Techniques	Practical	8	--	100	100
Second Semester						
PS-601	Literature Review and Proposal Presentation	Project	4	--	50	50
PS-602	Pre-M. Phil. Presentation	Project	4	--	50	50
PS-603	Dissertation and Viva-Voce	Project	16	--	200	200
Total Marks/ Credit Hours			**48**	**40**	**560**	**600**

OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES OF THE PROGRAMME:

Population Studies explores the linkages between 'population' and 'development' in India, focusing on the intersection of population issues with areas such as health, family planning, education, opportunities for livelihoods, environmental safety and sustainable development. Further, the subject covers the new areas of employment opportunities like Monitoring and evaluation, data analytics and monitoring information system, etc. Population Studies is a professional and job-oriented programme which comprises of four semesters in two years. The students successfully completing this programme can work in different government and private sectors. The opportunities are not limited to various educational institutions like universities and research institutes. But there are opportunities at UN organisations, Philanthropic foundations, market research agencies, survey organizations and NGO/ Development sectors, etc. With the expansion of research institutes ad CSR funds, more number of job opportunities opens for the population studies students. The curriculum and pedagogic structure of this program is designed in line with the emerging needs of population scientist profession for research, monitoring and evaluation. At the end of the course, students will be able to demonstrate an understanding of the essential principles of modern demographic methods and statistical software and

how to apply them. And also students will be able to analyse, interpret and criticise demographic, health and public health research.

PS-501: RESEARCH METHODS, STATISTICS AND COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

Learning objectives: The objective of this paper is to introduce the students to the advance research methodology, Statistics and Computer Applications. This Paper will help in revision of previous learning and enhance skill of student through level up.

Course outcomes: At the end of this course, including lectures and assignments, the students are expected to get complete skill on Schedule and questionnaire developing. With this student will get to use statistics methods like regression and coefficients which will help them in validating the research. Then student will get hands on practice of analysis software SPSS, it will help them to analyze small data as well as large scale data like NFHS, LASI etc.

Unit-I

Research Process: Purpose, Types and Steps; Formulation of Research Problem; Research Design; Sampling: Concept and Types: Probability Sampling- Simple random sampling, **Systematic Sampling, Stratified Sampling, Clustered S ampling**; Non-Probability Sampling- Convenience sampling, Quota sampling, Judgement (or Purposive) Sampling, Snowball sampling; Sampling and Non-Sampling Errors and Sample Size Determination.

Unit-II

Level of Measurement: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio; Types of Scales: Likert, Thurstone and Bogardus Social Distance Scales; **Comparative Rating Scale, Non Comparative Rating Scale**; Report Writing: Report writing; Intellectual Property Rights, Structure of Thesis: Content and References/Bibliography; Research Ethics; Plagiarism and Testing plagiarism.

Unit-II I

Data Collection Methods - Quantitative vs. Qualitative: Direct Interview, Observation and Focus Group Discussion; Data: Concept, Types, Validity and Reliability; **Variable: Meaning and Types**; Construction of Interview Schedule/Questionnaire; Construction of Indices; **Presentation of Data: Tabular and Graphic** .

Unit-IV

Univariate Descriptive Statistics: Mean, Median, Mode, Standard Deviation and Variance; Bi - variate Analysis: Cross-Tabulation, Pearson Correlation Coefficient, Linear Regression; Theoretical Aspects of Multiple and Binary Logistic Regressions; **Hypothesis;** Test of Significance: Parametric ('t' and 'F') and **Non-parametric (Chi-square and Kruskal-Wallis) Tests.**

Unit-V

Computer System: Its Components and Important Characteristics; Microsoft Office: Word, Excel and PowerPoint; **Search Engine**; **Role of Computer in Research**; Data Analysis in SPSS: Creating Data Frame, Recoding, Creating Variables, Construction of Indices, Cross-tabulation, Correlation and Regression Analyses.

Suggested Readings:

Ahuja, Ram (2001), *Research Methods* , Rawat Publications, Jaipur. Blalock (Jr.), Hubert M. (1979), *Social Statistics* , McGraw-Hill, New York.

Croxton, F. E., D. J. Cowden and S. Klein (1982), *Applied General Statistics* , Prentice-Hall ofIndia, New Delhi.

Goel, A. (2010), *Computer Fundamentals*, Pearson Education India, Delhi.

Goode, William J. and Paul K. Hatt (1952), *Methods in Social Research* , McGraw-Hill, New York.Goon, A. M., M. K. Gupta and D. Dasgupta (1985), *Basic Statistics* , World Press, Calcutta.

Kothari, C. R. (2004), *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques* , New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.

Norton, Peter (2017), *Introduction to Computers* , Sixth Edition, Tata McGraw Hill, Noida.Rajaraman, V. (2014), *Fundamentals of Computers*, 6th Edition, PHI Publications, Delhi.

Sinha, Pradeep K. and Priti Sinha (2004), *Computer Fundamentals* , 8th Edition, BPB Publications, Kolkata.

Summer, M. (1988), *Computers: Concepts and Uses*, 2nd Edition, Prentice Hall Inc., New Jersey.

Weiss, Robert S. (1968), *Statistics in Social Research: Introduction* , John Wiley and Sons, NewYork.

Young, V. P. and F. C. Schmid (1973), *Scientific Social Survey and Research: An Introduction to the Background, Contents, Methods, Principles and Analysis of Social Studies* , Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi.

PS-502: DEMOGRAPHIC CONCEPTS, THEORIES AND MEASURES

Learning objectives: The objective of this paper is to introduce the students to the three pillars of Population Studies; Fertility, Mortality and Migration. This will help student to understand different aspects of Measures in Population Studies.

Course outcomes: At the end of this course, including lectures and assignments, the students are expected to get different aspects of Fertility, Morbidity, Mortality and Migration. Student will get to know different theories of population studies coined by different authors and different school of thoughts. It will help in measurement of different indicators.

Unit-I

Concept and Basic Measures of Nuptiality; Age at Marriage; Measures of Fertility; Theories: Demographic Transition, Davis-Blake Framework, Bongaart's Proximate Determinant; Adolescent Fertility in India; **Linkage of Empowerment of Women with Contraceptive Use** ; Fertility and Reproductive Health.

Unit-II

Concept and Basic Measures of Morbidity: Incidence and Prevalence Rates; Short and Long Duration Morbidity Rates; Mortality Measures: Crude and Various Specific Death Rates; Life Table and Implication of Life Expectancy; **Changing Patterns of Morbidity in Odisha; Methodological Problems involved in Morbidity Data** ; Implications of Morbidity and Mortality for Insurance and Public Health Policies.

Unit-III

Migration: Concept and Types, Determinants and Consequences; Measures of Internal Migration: Direct (Place of Birth, Duration of Residence, Place of Last Residence, Place of Residence at a Fixed Prior Date) and Indirect Estimation of Migration: Vital Stati stics Method,

National Growth Rate Method and Survival Ratio Method; Migration Theories: Ravenstein and Todaro; Issues of Brain Drain, Refugee, Illegal Migration, **Human Trafficking, Internal Displacement; Migration and HIV/AIDS; Impact on Left Behind.**

Unit-IV

Spatial Distribution of World Population and Factors Affecting it; Urbanization: Concept and Data Sources; Measures of Urbanization and Urban Population Distribution; Theories:

Burgess, Hoyt, Haris and Ullman, Rank Size Rule and Primacy Index; Phenome na of Over-urbanization and Urban Primacy; Salient Features of Urbanization Process in India; **Urban Problems in India: Land Use, Housing, Slum, Water Supply and Sanitation, Transport, Environment and Health**; Consequences of Urbanization.

Unit-V

Sources of Demographic Data: Census, Vital Registration System, Sample Registration System, NSSO, NFHS and DLHS; Indian Human Development Survey (IHDS); Annual Health Survey (AHS); **Longitudinal Aging Study in India (LASI); Comprehensive Nutrition Survey; Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) – India**; National Mental Health Survey of India; United Nation's Data: Demographic and Social Statistics, Demographic Yearbook, World Population Prospects, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP and UNIFEM; World Health Organization WHO): Data Bank, Indicators, Countries Covered.

Suggested Readings:

Bhende, A. and T. Kanitkar (2010), *Principles of Population Studies* , Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

Bose, Ashish and Jatinder Bhatia (1978), *India's Urbanization: 1901 -2001*, Tata McGraw-Hill,New Delhi.

Bouge, Donald Joseph (1969), *Principles of Demography* , John Wiley and Sons, New York. Chandana,

R. C. (2002), *Geography of Population: Concepts, Determinants and Patterns* , Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.

Pathak, K. B. and F. Ram (1992), *Techniques of Demographic Analysis* , Himalaya PublishingHouse, Bombay.

Shryock, Henry S., Jacob S. Siegel and Associates (1976), *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, Academic Press, Inc., California.

Srinivasan, K. (1998), *Basic Demographic Techniques and Applicati ons*, Sage Publications, NewDelhi.

United Nations (1973), *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends* , Vol. I,Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York.

Yadava, K. N. S. (1989), *Rural-Urban Migration in India: Determinants, Patterns a nd Consequences*, Independent Publishing Company, Delhi.

PS-503 : SPSS AND DE MOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES

Learning objectives: The objective of this paper is to introduce the students to the analysis software SPSS and use of different statistics to measure validity and reliability of the different research outcomes. This will be a hands-on exposure for student for better understanding and implementation.

Course outcomes: At the end of this course the students are expected to get hands on practice of different statistics and demographic techniques through use of SPSS software package. This will help student to analyse different data using software and software as well as Excel.

(A) Dealing with Data in SPSS	**(B) Demographic Techniques**
1. Creating Data Frame	1. Mean, Median and Standard Deviation
2. Recoding and Creating Variables	2. Chi-square and 't' Tests
3. Assigning Weight and Construction of Indices	3. Fertility Measures
4. Graphs, and Cross-tabulation and Chi-square	4. Mortality Measures
5. Multiple Correlation and Regression	5. Migration Measures
6. Binary Logistic Regression	6. Urbanization Measures

PS-601: LITERATURE REVIEW AND PROPOSAL PRESENTATION

PS-602: PRE-M. PHIL. PRESENTATION

PS-603: DISSERTATION AND VIVA -VOCE

**Bold-marked bit(s) in each unit of the paper is/are for self -study by the students under the guidance of concerned teacher.*

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