

**MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY**  
**(Population Studies)**  
**\*\*One Year Programme\*\***

**RULES, REGULATIONS AND**  
**SYLLABUS**



**International Institute for Population Sciences**  
**(Deemed University)**  
**Mumbai-400088, INDIA**

## About the Institute

The Institute was established in 1956 as the regional centre for training and research in Population Studies for the country of Asia and Pacific region. The International Institute for Population Sciences embraced the present name and was declared a “Deemed University” in 1985 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. The Institute is an autonomous body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. This is the only Institute of its kind in the world exclusively devoted to teaching and research in population sciences. Over the last fifty years, the Institute has helped in building a nucleus of professionals in the field of population in various countries in the ESCAP region. Many who were trained at the Institute now occupy key positions in reputed national and international organizations.

## Admission Procedure and Curriculum:

**Duration:** The M.Phil Programme of one year duration will be spread over two semesters. First semester will be devoted to the course work, and the second to the writing of the dissertation.

**Eligibility:** Eligibility for admission to the M. Phil programme in Population Studies will be MA/MSC in Demography/ Master in Population Studies from a recognized university.

**Admission:** The selection will be based on written test and personal interview.

**Number of Seats:** 50 Seats with Govt. of India fellowship.

**Age Limit:** The upper age limit is 30 years.

## Conditions for the Award

- a) M.Phil Program is a full time course. The student shall not accept or hold any appointment paid or otherwise or receive any emoluments, salary, stipend, etc., from any other source during the tenure of the award.
- b) The student should also obtain prior permission of the Director in writing for appearing at any examination conducted by any other University/Institution.
- c) The fellowship will be available from the onset of the course till the end of the course.
- d) The fellowship may be terminated at any time if the Institute is not satisfied with the progress or conduct of the fellow.
- e) The student will have to execute a bond requiring him/her to refund the fellowship received by him/her, if the fellow discontinues before the end of the prescribed period. The condition of the bond cannot be waived or relaxed except by the Director with the consent of the Executive Council of the Institute.
- f) If a student's performance in the first semester is not found satisfactory, or his/her conduct is found unsatisfactory on the basis of indiscipline of any act as is likely to undermine the prestige of the Institute, or endanger harmony of academic life of the Institute or is likely to violate the rules of the institute, his/her admission and fellowship will be terminated without any further notice. In case the fellowship is terminated, he/she will be required to refund the whole of the fellowship money

drawn till that date provided the action against him/her has not been contemplated on the ground of unsatisfactory performance as stated above.

- g) Fees: The candidates admitted to the programme will have to pay the fees as per schedule of the Institute on 1<sup>st</sup> January and 1<sup>st</sup> July every year regularly. For payment of fees, a grace period of 30 days shall be given without late fee. Thereafter, 5% on all dues will be charged extra as late fee, every month.

### **Hostel Accommodation**

Accommodation in the hostel of the Institute will be provided to the students at the applicable rate, subject to availability.

### **Medical Facilities**

The students of the Institute will have access to free medical advice from the medical officers of the Institute.

### **Leave**

A student can take leave for a maximum of four working days in a semester on the recommendation of Course Co-ordinator and granted by the Director.

### **Attendance**

- (1) Minimum of 95 percent of attendance in classes is compulsory to receive full fellowship.
- (2) Minimum of 75 percent of attendance in classes is compulsory to appear in exams.

### ***Dissertation***

A student is required to write a dissertation on some demographic or related problems under the guidance of a faculty member. The topics of the dissertation have to be submitted at the end of the first semester. The dissertation will be presented in formal seminar of the students and faculty members of the Institute. The content and presentation and participation in the seminar shall be subjected to assessment by a committee comprising of faculty members.

### **Evaluation**

Grades obtained in all the subjects counted for determining the overall grade for M.Phil programme. Minimum Grade required for passing is "B Minus" in each unit.

## Grading System

The following ten points grading system is followed in the Institute:

Letter Grade	Numerical Value	Equivalent Marks/ Qualitative Level
A+	9	85 and above / Excellent
A	8	75-84 / Very Good
A-	7	65-74 / Good
B+	6	55-64 / Above Average
B	5	45-54 / Average
B-	4	35-44 / Below Average
C+	3	25-34
C	2	15-24
C-	1	1-14
D	0	0

1. The teacher concerned will set the question paper and also evaluate the answer books as per grading pattern.
2. A final grade for each paper will be arrived by taking weighted average of grades given in different sections of the paper in case of questions of unequal weights. The weights can be given in proportion to the credit (i.e. number of hours) assigned for each section of the paper.
3. Overall Grade will be arrived on the basis of the number of credit hours and grade points for each subject.
4. A student securing a overall average grade points (OAGP) of less than B Minus, i.e. grade C Plus will not be eligible for the award of the degree.

## Written Examination

Written examination will be conducted for all Courses.

## Re-evaluation of Answer Sheets

A student can have access to his/her examination papers in the form of xerox copies at a cost of Rs. 200/- per paper with prior approval of the Director.

A student can apply for re-evaluation of his/her answer sheet at a cost of Rs. 500/- per paper.

## Re-Examination

- (1) Re-examination will not be conducted during the course period.
- (2) Those students who fail or could not appear in any examination will be allowed to re-appear in a paper in the next semester examinations.
- (3) Those failing in any exam of final semester will not be awarded the degree in the same academic year. They can appear in the re-examination along with first semester of the next batch.
- (4) Maximum of three attempts will be allowed including the first appearance in each paper.
- (5) There will not be any down grading in re-examinations.

- (6) 50 Percent of clearance of the total papers in each semester is compulsory to continue the study in next semester.

**Evaluation of M.Phil Dissertation:** An M.Phil dissertation will be evaluated by a committee of examiners consisting of Guide, one internal faculty and one external subject expert.

The coursework during first semester will consist of courses on Advanced Research Methodology, Survey of Literature, and one optional course from the core area of population studies such as fertility, health and mortality, migration and urbanization, population and development and social welfare policies. The second semester will be devoted to dissertation writing. The course outline would be as follows:

### **FIRST SEMESTER**

- i) Advanced Research Methodology – 4 credits (48 Classes)
- ii) Survey of Literature – Critical review as well as presentation – 4 Credits  
This course will contain a total 48 hours: *Lecture- 5; preparation – 28; presentation- 10; resubmission -5*  
This course will be dealt by 3 to 4 teachers; there will be class room presentations only.
- iii) Optional Paper (any one from the core areas of Population Studies) – 4 credits (48 Classes)
  - A. Fertility and Reproductive Rights
  - B. Public Health and Mortality
  - C. Migration, Urbanization and Development
  - D. Population and Development
  - E. Social Welfare Policies and Development

### **SECOND SEMESTER**

- v) Dissertation – 16 credits
- vi) Viva-Voce exam – 2 credits

A one-unit course (4 credits) involves 48 hours of classroom lecture while a half-unit course (2 credits) is composed of 24 hours of lecture. A student is expected to take all the courses including optional courses and dissertation. The performance of a student is evaluated through a combination of assignments, written examination and comprehensive viva-voce.

### Schedule of Fees

Description	<b>M.Phil (One Year)</b>	
	Indian Students (Rs.)	Foreign Students (US \$)
<b>A: Non Refundable</b>		
Admission Fee	500	200
Tuition Fee (Per Year)	9000	7000
Computer Fee (Per Year)	2500	--
Examination Fee (Per Sem)	500	--
Re-examination Fee (Per Paper)	500	--
Re-evaluation Fee (Per Paper)	500	--
Thesis Submission Fee	1000	50
Thesis re-submission Fee	1000	--
Provisional Certificate Fee	100	--
Degree Certificate Fee	200	--
Library Fee (Per Year)	800	--
Medical Examination Fee	200	--
Sport/Cultural Fee (Per Year)	1000	--
Duplicate Certificate Fee	800	--
Migration Certificate Fee	100	--
Transcript Fee (For Two Sets)	500	50
Duplicate I-card Fee	100	--
Hostel Accommodation Charges (Per Month)	400	300
<b>Refundable Deposits</b>		
Library	2000	100
Dining Hall	2000	--
<b>B: Processing Fee (Non-Refundable)</b>	500	--
Convocation Charges	500	50

Note: 50% Concession on Tuition Fees to students from SAARC Countries.

<b>M1</b>	<b>ADVANCED RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>48 Hours</b>
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**Objective:** The aim of introducing this paper is to develop skills in different types of research methods applicable in the field of population studies. The whole course has been divided into four major parts. The focus will be given on sampling design, data collection and analysis techniques in the both quantitative and qualitative studies in the field of population. In this paper, students will also be given one week orientation on how to write scientific report and research paper. It intends to build the capacity of students in terms of developing a full fledged research proposal for various social setting and analysis of units.

#### **A. Sampling:**

1. Determination of Sample size under different designs and cost.
2. Estimation of population means and proportion, standard error, general issues in variance estimation.
3. Sampling and Non-sampling errors.
4. Sampling Frames: Sampling from perfect and imperfect frames.
5. Multistage sampling, purpose of stratification, choice of primary sampling unit, determining sample allocation in primary sampling units.
6. Probability proportion to size, selection, unequal probability of selection, estimation of sample weights, design weights, weights for unit non-response and post stratification.
7. Sampling of large scale demographic surveys (Design, Sample Size, and Content): DHS, WFS, NFHS, RCH, BSS, MICS, NSSO, IDHS etc.
8. Willingness-to-Pay (WTP) Surveys
9. Ethical Issues

#### **B. Qualitative Data Collection Analysis**

1. Systematic methods of qualitative data
2. Free listing, pile sorting and ranks analysis by ANTHROPAC package.
3. Focus group discussions and in-depth interview–thematic analysis and coding by ATLAS TI.
4. Social Networking, Synchronization of qualitative and quantitative data

#### **C. Quantitative Data Analysis**

1. Path Analysis: Path models with interaction and Non-linearity.
2. Multiple classification analysis: Basic concepts, assumptions of MCA model, unadjusted and adjusted values, unadjusted and adjusted R with suitable illustration, MCA with interactions and control variables
3. Factor Analysis and Principal Components: Basic Concepts, assumptions and Illustration of factor analysis with suitable illustrations.
4. Multinomial Logit Regression: The basic form of the multinomial logit model, presentation of results, interpretation of coefficients.
5. Discriminant Analysis.
6. Multilevel Analysis and its application
7. Willingness-to-pay survey.

#### **D. Developing Research Proposal and Scientific Writing**

1. Scientific Writing Week

## 2. To Developed a Research Proposal

### Reading List:

1. **Dillon, W. R. and Goldstein, M.**, (1984): *Multivariate Analysis*, John Willey and Sons, New York.
2. **Gujarati, D.N and Sangeetha (2007)** Basic Econometrics (Fourth edition), Tata Mcgraw Hill, New Delhi
3. **Kalton, Graham**, (1983): *Introduction to Survey Sampling*, Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, London.
4. **Kish, L.** (1995): *"Survey Sampling"*, John Wiley and Sons, INC, New York.
5. **Murthy, M.N.** (1997): *Sampling Theory, and Methods*, Statistical Publishing Society, Calcutta, India.
6. **Retherford, Robert D. and Choe, Minja Kim.**, (1993): *Statistical Models for Casual Analysis*, John Willey and Sons, Inc. New York.
7. **Schenshul, S.L, J.J. Schenshul and M.D. LeCompte** (1999), *Essential Ethnographic Methods*, Altamira Press, New York.



## OPTIONAL PAPER

M3-A	FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS	48 Hours
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**Objective:** The purpose of this course is to provide advance knowledge in the area of fertility and reproductive rights. Students will get acquainted with new and advanced method of fertility analysis. An emphasis is also given on existing theories of fertility and their critical review. In era of modernization, to understand nuptiality dynamics and issues regarding reproductive rights become essentials, especially in view of causes and consequences emerged from them in a society. Therefore, marriage and reproductive rights are also given due importance in this course.

**1. Review of Basic Measures of Fertility and Reproduction:**

Definition of natural fertility, fertility, fecundity, fecundability; Basic measures of fertility and reproduction; Cohort and period measures of fertility; Sources of fertility data; Nuptiality, Nuptiality Table and Measurements; Timings of Events-Age at first marriage, first birth, last birth, birth intervals, menarche, menopause, sterilization, Mean age childbearing; Tempo and quantum effects in fertility; Parity and birth order-distributions with Indian examples, Parity progression ratios (PPRs); Abortion (legal/illegal/safe/unsafe) and Measurement of Abortions; Birth and pregnancy histories; Family Planning and Unmet Need.

**2. Estimation of Fertility and Analysis:**

Coale's fertility indices; Coale's-Trussel model of natural fertility; SMAM, P/F Method to estimate fertility; Decomposition of fertility; Age-pattern of Fertility, Estimating fertility through PPRs, Calculation of Bongaarts' Indices, Rele's method of estimating fertility, Reverse survival method of estimating fertility; Estimating fertility from Own-children data; Coale's (1981) Robust Procedure to Estimate fertility from single census; Estimating of fertility from CEB data using Gompertz relational model; Estimating fertility from historical data; Estimating sex ratio at birth, birth intervals, Probit analysis to estimate age of menopause; Long term fertility projections: Intergenerational Rationale and time series models

**3. Using Secondary Data/Official Statistics for Small Area Planning:**

Estimating number of births using different fertility indicators at district level, Total fertility rate from birth order statistics at district level, Problems of estimating fertility from HMIS data, Projection of fertility rate at smaller level, Calculating different fertility indicators from vital registration and assessing its quality, Calculation of pregnancy, fertility rate and abortion rate from survey data, Estimating wanted and unwanted fertility rate from survey data. Small area estimation techniques to derive basic fertility indicators, estimation of duration of breastfeeding/postpartum insusceptibility from large scale-survey, Estimating infertility level from survey and census data.

**4. Review of Theories and New Perspectives:**

Overview of Socioeconomic Theories and Frameworks of Fertility: Demographic Transition (FDT), Demographic Equilibrium and Demographic Convergence; Second Demographic Transition (SDT) and Below Replacement Level Fertility (BRLF) and Lowest low fertility (LLF); Causes of below replacement level fertility in developed and developing countries – country specific case studies; social, health and economic

consequences; Population ageing and low fertility linkage. Health and Development Contributions of Fertility Decline in Developing Countries.

5. Emerging Issues Related to Fertility Research:

Determinants of fertility and lowest low fertility in developed and developing countries: postponement of marriage and child bearing, rise in life expectancy, urbanization and densification, higher education and women employment, child care options, individualism, self interest and feminism. Recent Trends and Patterns in Fertility in developed and developing countries; Future of fertility in the Global Context and the Indian context; Pro-natalist Policies and Prospects for Reversal of Fertility Decline; Fertility postponement and Recuperation. Second Demographic Transition (SDT) in India; Low and high Fertility Context and Demographic Risk Sharing in India.

Levels and Trends in Nuptiality: Impact of declining sex ratio at birth on marriage market, Concepts and empirical patterns relating to fertility preferences-wanted/unwanted fertility, planned and unplanned births and timing of birth; Stopping Rule Behaviour (SRB) and implications for sex ratio patterns; Changing sexual, marriage and child bearing patterns among young adults. No marriage, no child and one child hypotheses; Fertility variations in low fertility context and its ramifications.

6. Reproductive and Health Rights:

Reproductive rights and international consensus and convictions; Definition of Reproductive and Sexual Rights; Right to choose partner; Protection from entering into Coercive Marital Union and reproduction; Right to have children: time, space and the number; Reproductive Decisions (Free from discrimination, Coercion and violence); Right to Safe Abortion, Right to Privacy; Freedom of movement, Overlap of Human, civil and reproductive rights; Right to correct sexual and reproductive health information

**Reading List (Essential)**

1. Arokiasamy P. 2009, "Fertility Decline in India: Contribution by Women without Education, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLIV no 30: 55-64.
2. Bongaarts, J and Potter, R (1983) *Fertility, Biology and Behavior: An Analysis of the Proximate Determinants*. Academic Press, New York.
3. Bulatao, A. and J. B. Casterline (eds.) 2001, "*Global Fertility Transition*" Supplement to Population and Development Review, Population Council, New York.
4. Dorius, 2008, Global Demographic Convergence? A Reconsideration of Inter-country Inequality in Fertility, *Population and Development Review*, 34(3): 519-539
5. Goldstein, J.R. T. Sobotka and A. Jasilioniene, 2009, "The end of Lowest Low Fertility?" *Population and Development Review*, 35 (4): 663-700.
6. John Bryant, 2007, Theories of Fertility Decline and Evidence from Development Indicators, *Population and Development Review*, 33(1): 101-128.
7. Preston, Samuel H., Heuveline, Patrick, and Guillot, Michel (2001) *Demography: Measuring and Modeling Population Processes*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.
8. Ron Lesthaeghe 2010, "The unfolding Story of Second Demographic Transition" *Population Development Review*, 36 (2): 211-252.
9. Siegel, Jacob S., and David A. Swanson (eds.), (2004) *The Methods and Materials of Demography* (Second edition). San Diego: Elsevier Academic Press.

10. United Nations, (1973), *Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, Vol. 1*, pages 96-104, UN, New York.
11. United Nations, (1999), *Below Replacement Fertility*, Population Bulletin of the UN, Special Issue Nos. 40/41, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN, New York.
12. Wilson, C. 2001, On the Scale of Global Demographic Convergence 1950-2000, *Population and Development Review*, 27: 155-171.

### Reading List (Suggested)

1. Bogue, Donald J., Eduardo E. Arriaga, and Douglas L. Anderson, eds. (publication editor George W. Rumsey) (1993) *Readings in Population Research Methodology*. Chicago: United Nations Population Fund. Volume 3: Fertility Research, (All three chapters but selected pages).
2. Palmore, James A. and Gardner, Robert W. (1983) *Measuring Mortality, Fertility and Natural Increase: a Self-Teaching Guide to Elementary Measures*. Honolulu: East-West Population Institute, East-West Center.
3. Pollard, A.H., Yusuf, Farhat and Pollard, G.N. (1990) *Demographic Techniques* (third edition). Sydney: Pergamon Press.
4. Rowland, Donald T. (2006), *Demographic Methods and Concepts*. New York: Oxford University Press.

<b>M3-B</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH AND MORTALITY</b>	<b>48 Hours</b>
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**Objective:** The purpose of the course is to familiarize the students with public health issues and the basic measures of health and their applications. There will be a special emphasis on Indian health systems and the policies implemented over the years. Care is taken to avoid the issues already covered in the compulsory paper titled as “Morbidity, Mortality and Public Health” (both in MPS and MA/MSc courses). Practical sessions must include fieldwork such as visit to health facility and interaction with health administrators/personnel

### Course outline:

- I. Concepts and definitions
  - Health, morbidity, disease burden, disability, prevalence and incidence, etc.
- II. Sources of health data/information; Civil Registration, Sample Registration System (SRS), census and other large scale surveys - completeness and quality of data.
- III. Applications of health measures in planning, monitoring and evaluation;
  - CDR, IMR or ASDR for estimating immunization needs, clustering, patterning of death, etc.
  - Advance methods of estimating/assessing mortality.
  - Construction and applications of life tables (multiple decrement).
- IV. Age pattern of mortality: focus on adult mortality and morbidity/disease pattern
- V. Avoidable mortality
- VI. Measures of health and burden of disease
  - Concepts of health expectancy, DALY, survivorship curve; epidemiological estimates for diseases (Years of Lost due to Disability- YLD)
  - Introduction and use of DISMOD – II software (WHO)

- VII. Culture, community and disease (anthropological epidemiology):
- Traditional health providers (primitive/tribal/ancient) and practices
  - Cultural and socio-religious interpretation/meaning associated with diseases, and health-seeking behaviours
- VIII. Indian Health System: structure, functioning, and organization
- Structure: Centre (MoHFW, Departments of Health, Family Welfare, AYUSH) and State
  - Facility – type, structure, functioning
  - Public (Civil, Military) versus Private (Trust, Society, NGO)
  - Hierarchy - State (Hospital/Medical College), District Hospital, FRU/CHC, PHC, Health Sub-Centre
  - Municipal Hospital, Urban Health Post/Centre, Family Welfare Centre, Maternity Homes, Hospice/Old age Homes, Super-speciality Hospitals/ Institutions
  - Health management information system (HMIS) – data, mapping, surveillance mechanism
  - Health insurance policies
  - Public-private partnership (PPP) in health care – different models and experiences
  - Decentralization of health services in India
- IX. Health policies and programmes:
- Critical review of major international policies and declarations (UN declarations, ICPD-1994,etc)
  - Indian health policies – NHP, NPP, other health programmes, etc.
  - Communitization of health programmes in India: NRHM (2005-12) with focus on ASHA, ANM, RKS, and role of Panchayats (PRI).

**Suggested readings:**

- Das Gupta, M and M. Rani (2004), *India's Public Health System: How well does it function at the National level*, Policy Research Working Paper No. 3447, World Bank, Washington, D.C.
- Government of India (2002), *National Health Policy*, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare , New Delhi.
- Government of India (2005), *National Rural Health Mission – Framework for Implementation 2005-2012*, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.
- Mathers, CD, T. Vos, AD Lopez, J. Salomon, and M. Ezzati (Eds: 2001). *National Burden of Disease Studies: A Practical Guide*, Global Program on Evidence for Health Policy. Geneva: World Health Organization.
- Mills, A, JP Vaughan, DL Smith and I Tabibzadeh (eds. 1993), *Health System Decentralization: Concepts, issues and country experience*, WHO, Geneva.
- Murray, CJL, and AD Lopez (Eds: 1996), *The Global Burden of Disease: A Comprehensive Assessment of Mortality and Disability from Diseases, Injuries and Risk Factors in 1990 and Projected to 2020*. Global Burden of Disease and Injury Series, Vol. 1. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Peter, D.H., AS Yazbeck, RR Sharma, GNV Ramana, LH Pritchett and A Wagstaff (2000), *Better Health System for India's Poor: Findings, analysis and options*, World Bank, Washington, D.C.
- VHAI (1997), *Report of the Independent Commission on Health in India*, VHAI, New Delhi.

- World Bank (2003), *World Development Report: Making services work for poor people*, Oxford University Press, Washington, D.C.
- World Health Organization (2000). *World Health Report 2000. Health systems: Improving Performance*. Geneva, World Health Organization.

<b>M3-C</b>	<b>MIGRATION, URBANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>48 Hours</b>
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**Objective:** The rationale of this course is to advance the understanding on the issues on migration and urbanisation already studied by students at the MA/M.Sc / MPS programmes. The course would equip students the recent theoretical and empirical developments in the field of migration and urbanisation. The methods of the measurement of migration and urban processes would be emphasized along with advancing an understanding of related indicators. At the end of the course, students would be able to critically examine the policy and programmes related to migration and urban policies. This course is broadly organised under two heads namely dealing with migration and urbanisation.

## **1. MIGRATION**

### **A. Process of Migration:**

1. Changing perspectives on migration in the context of globalization
2. Demographic diversity and Migration - applications of Lee's theory, Zipf's gravity model, Stouffer 's opportunities and intervening opportunities model, Roger's model of migration;
3. Demographic transition and mobility transition- the contribution of Zelinsky;
4. Wolpert decision making model of migration; New economics of migration and probability models of migration
5. Mobility field theory to explain the decision making process and its application

### **B. Consequences of migration:**

1. Applications and modifications in Todaro's model of wage differentials in the context of inequalities in development in developed and developing countries.
2. Effects of migration on fertility and family Planning
3. Effect of migration on mortality and health
4. Migration, development, displacement and social conflict
5. Migration, return migration and remittances
6. Women and migration- a changing perspectives focusing on labour migration and trafficking

### **C. International Migration:**

1. A critical appraisal of theories of international migration
2. Emigration from India: Patterns, Magnitude, Composition , Diasporas and Remittances
3. Immigrants in India: Changing patterns, and profiles including refugee migration
4. Globalization and Migration: Some pressing contradictions

## **2. URBANIZATION**

### **A. Theoretical and Conceptual Issues ( 10 lectures)**

1. Historical evolution of urbanisation; Contribution of Castells, David Harvey and Kinsley Davis. Urbanism as a way of life (Louis Wirth);
2. Relationship between urbanisation and development- Agricultural development and urbanisation ; urbanisation and industrialisation linkages;
3. Urbanisation and social change;
4. Urbanisation as a demographic process;
5. Defining urban- a cross-country comparison; urban and rural relationship; Urban hierarchy ; Definitions of slum and slum demography;

### **B. Pattern of Urbanisation ( 5 lectures)**

1. World pattern of urbanisation; Pattern of urbanisation in India;
2. Components of urban growth; Mega cities and urbanisation;
3. Pre colonial, Colonial and post colonial phases of urbanisation.
4. Modern and post-modern cities and their problems;

### **C. Urbanisation, Health and Environment (5 lectures)**

1. Urbanisation, land use change and housing market;
2. Urban environment- air pollution; water pollution; solid waste management;
3. Urbanisation, slums and quality of life
4. Urbanisation and health; health care delivery in urban areas
5. Urban disasters- mitigation and coping strategies

### **D. Urban policy, Urban Planning and Programmes ( 5 lectures)**

1. Urban policy and programmes in five years plans
2. Jawaharal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission
3. Urban reforms and urban governance
4. Urban planning and city development strategies

### **Readings List:**

Clark, David (1996) **Urban World/Global City**, Routledge, London.

Cohen, Robin (1996) **Theories of Migration**, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham.

Harvey, David (1973) **Social Justice and City**, Edward Arnold and The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.

Khadaria, B. (2010) **India Migration Report 2009- Past, Present and Future Outlook**, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi

Louis Wirth (1938) "Urbanism as a Way of Life" **The American Journal of Sociology**, Vol. 44, No. 1, (Jul., 1938), pp. 1-24.

McGee, T.G. (1971) **Urbanisation Process in the Third World**, Bell, London

Manuel Castells (1977) **The Urban Question**, MIT Press, Cambridge.

Oberai, A.S. and Singh, H.K.M. (1983) **Causes and Consequences of Internal Migration: A Study in the Indian Punjab**, Oxford University Press Delhi.

Samuel, J. (1995) **Life cycle and Female Migration: A Study of Pattern and Causes**, B R Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.

Soja, Edward (2000) **Postmetropolis: Critical Studies of Cities and Regions**, Basil Blackwell, Oxford.

Steven Vertovec (2010) **Migration: Critical Concepts in Social Sciences**, Vol.1, Routledge, Abingdon.

United Nations (2010) **World Urbanisation Prospects: The 2009 Revision**, Population Division, United Nations, New York.

<b>M3-D</b>	<b>POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>48 Hours</b>
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**Objective:** The objective of this course is provide detailed understanding of the theories and issues, poverty, inequality and regional development, micro-finance, and on food and nutritional security. The course also lays emphasis on sustainable development, innovations for sustainable development, developmental policies and programmes with special reference to India and on the global perspective of development and environmental policies.

I. Review of Concepts , Theories and Issues

1. Review of Concepts and Development Measures
2. Theories with Emphasis on Growth Model Theories
3. Contemporary issues related to population and development – Demographic Dividend, Economics of Ageing, Economics of Health care, Social and Health issues.

II. Poverty, Inequality and Regional Development

1. Concept and Measurement of poverty, Strengths and limitations of Different Approaches, Multi-dimensional Assessment of Poverty
2. Measures of Inequality – Strengths and Limitations, Issues Related to Inequality and Equity; Social Economic and Health Inequalities.
3. Concepts and issues related to Social Exclusion
4. Regional development: Regional structure of underdevelopment in colonial and present India, regional disparities in developmental indices, Regional development Theories and (Spatial Organization, Polarized development, development from below), regional planning in India, regional social movements in India.
5. Micro Finance: Terms and Concepts of Microfinance. Microfinance as a Tool for Development. Evolution and character of Microfinance in India, Some Innovative and Creative Microfinance Models, Role of subsidies in microfinance, Case studies from

Andhra Pradesh Microfinance Experiment, Role of Self Help Groups (SHG), Bangladesh Grameen Experiment, Financial Expansion.

6. Food and Nutritional Security – defining food security and hunger, evidence based assessment of food security and hunger, trends and prospects in nutritional security.

### III. Population and Sustainable Development

1. Conceptual and Theoretical issues of Sustainable development:  
Importance of Studying Sustainable development; Meaning, Concepts and Definitions, context and issues; Inter-linkages between ecology and development; Conventional perspectives on development; Critics of Conventional Development perspectives; Critiques of sustainable development perspectives; Biophysical limits to growth: Malthus, Ricardo, Ehrlich-Commoner model, K Boulding, Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen and H Daly models. Modern Environmental principles and philosophies- gaia, eco-feminism, deep ecology, gender and environment, eco-feminism, Marxian views and Gandhian views.
- 2 Population, Society and Sustainable Development:  
Population and resources; ‘Population stabilization’ to ‘Population balance’; Population and food; Migration, population change and rural environment; Population, environment and development in Urban settings; Development and urban ecology; Slums, Urban Poverty and Rehabilitation. Resettlement and rehabilitation of people: Its problems and concerns; Indigenous population and traditional methods of environmental sustainability; Common property resources and rural poor in India. Environmental conflicts and movements in India. Vulnerability of Indigenous population; Population, poverty and vulnerability; Case Studies – Sacred forests, Anti-Eucalyptus movement, Narmada and Vedanta (Orissa) Projects.
- 3 Population, Quality of Life and environment Linkages:  
Quality of life: definition and measurement; environmental health hazards, Causes and Effects of Pollution; Different types of pollution, Case studies on pollution; Global environmental pollution.
- 4 Innovations for Sustainable Development:  
Why making policy on environment is difficult, Case studies based on experiences from developed and developing countries; How the concept of sustainability has influenced the policy, programme practice in development sectors., World summits-issues and challenges, Issues related to natural resources management; Emerging new institutions of environmental protection; Capacity Building, Technology Transfer for Sustainable Development; Creating and managing emission related norms; Some success models of efficient environmental management – CNG, Smokeless Choolah, and other successful green models.

### IV. Developmental Policies and Programmes:

1. Developmental policies and programmes with special reference to India, policies related to environment..
2. Global Perspective of Development and environmental policies



## Reading List:

Alkire, S. and Santosh, M 2010, 'Acute Multidimensional Poverty: A New index for developing countries', Oxford Poverty & Human Development initiative (OPHI) Working paper 38, Oxford Department of International Development, University of Oxford.

Alkire, S 2007, 'The Missing Dimensions of Poverty Data: Introduction to the Special Issue', *Oxford Development Studies*, 35 (4), 347-359.

Atkinson, AB and Bourguignon F. Introduction to *Handbook of Income Distribution*.

Beatriz Armendáriz and Jonathan Morduch 2005. *The Economics of Microfinance*, The MIT press.

Bryant H Richard 1996. *Physical Geography made simple*, Rupa C Publication.

Bourguignon, F and Chakravarty SR. 2003. "The Measurement of Multidimensional Poverty", *Journal of Economic Inequality*, 1(1), 25-49.

Bründtland, GH (ed.) 1987. *Our Common Future: The World Commission on Environment and Development*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Burchart, T Grand, JL and Piachaud, D 2002. *Understanding Social Exclusion*. Oxford University Press, London.

Chakravorty, S 2005. The History and Geography of Regional Development Theory: A Futile Search for a Paradigm; in N. Banerjee and S. Marjit (eds.) *Development, Displacement and Disparity*. Orient Longman, New Delhi: pp. 29-52.

Datt, R 2008. *Growth, Poverty and Equity: Story of India's Economic Development*. Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi.

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Goudie Andrew 1994. *The nature of the Environment*, Blackwell Publishers.

Hussain Ahmed 2000. *Principles of Environmental Economics*, Routeledge.

Karmakar K.G. 2008. Microfinance in India, SAGE.

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

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

O'Neill et al. 2004. Population, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change. Essay in book: Lutz W. et al. (editors). 2004. *The End of Population Growth in the 21st Century* London: Earthscan Our Common Future, Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development

Rangarajan M. 2007. Environmental Issues in India, Pearson Langman.

Sen, A.K. 2000. "Social exclusion: Concept, Application and Scrutiny", *Social Development Papers No. 1*, Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines.

Sen A. 1997. On Economic Inequality. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Shiva Vandana 1988. *Staying Alive: Women, ecology and Development*, ZED books.

Stern O. 2006. The Economics of Climate change, Cambridge.

Susan Johnson, Ben Rogaly 1999. Microfinance and poverty reduction, OXFAM.

UNDP. 2010. Human Development Report 2010, Palgrave Macmillan, New York.

UN. 2001. Population, Environment and Development: A concise report.

University Grant Commission. 2005. Text Book of Environmental Studies. Universities Press

Wagstaff A, Paci P, Van Doorslaer E. 1991. On the measurement of inequalities in health. *Social Science & Medicine* 33: 545–57.

Yunus Md. 2007. Banker to the Poor: Micro-Lending and the Battle Against World Poverty, Public affairs, New York.

<b>M3-E</b>	<b>SOCIAL WELFARE POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>48 Hours</b>
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**Objective:** The purpose of the course is to familiarize the students with the basic issues related to development and social welfare policies implemented over the years. The course will encourage the students to undertake research pertaining to health systems, policies, and social and welfare aspects. Care has been taken not include the aspects which are already covered under the compulsory paper on "population policies and programmes". Apart from class room lectures, assignments, case studies, lab exercises and debates are part of this paper. The class room discussions, readings, writing assignments and exams are designed to encourage the students to develop tools for understanding social welfare measures and policies which are closely linked with developmental issues in Indian context.

**Outline of the course:**

1. Introduction: Defining social policy, need for social policies, overview of social and welfare policies, evolution of social and welfare policies
2. Social policies linked with development and population: Rights approach,

3. Gender and development: Theoretical issues and recent developments, gender dimensions of policy making, social construction of gender, 'engendering' development
4. Welfare policies and measures in India at different sectors:
  - A. Health
  - B. Education
  - C. Food and nutrition
  - D. Water and Sanitation
  - E. Housing
  - F. Youth
  - G. Women and children
  - H. Aged
  - I. Social security
5. India's Health Systems: structure, functioning, and facilities
6. Health policies and programmes:
  - A. Critical review of major Indian/international declarations, ICPD-1994, NPP-2000, NHP-2002, recent health programmes, success stories, etc)
  - B. Communitization of health programmes in India: NRHM (2005-12) with focus on ASHA, RKS, ANM, citizen's charter, etc.
  - C. Decentralization of Health Services: Panchayats, Village health plan, VHSC, Indian experience.
7. Evaluation of Social policies: Macro level and micro level, coverage and quality, beneficiary assessment.

### Reading List:

- World Health Organization (2000). *World Health Report 2000. Health systems: Improving Performance*. Geneva, World Health Organization. Also available on the worldwide web at [www.who.int/whr](http://www.who.int/whr).
- Bründtland, G.H. (1987). *Our Common Future: The World Commission on Environment and Development*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
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- Baldock,J, N.Manning and S.Vickerstaff (2007). *Social Policy*, Oxford University Press, New York.
- Government of India (2008).*Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-2012: Social Sector*, Planning Commission, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.