

University of Lucknow
Master of Population Studies Programme
Regulations 2020

1. Applicability

These regulations shall apply to the Master of Population Studies programme from the session 2020-21.

2. Minimum Eligibility for admission

A three/four-year Bachelor's degree or equivalent in any stream/ discipline awarded by a University or Institute established as per law and recognised as equivalent by this University with minimum 45% (General/OBC) percentage marks or equivalent grade, shall constitute the minimum requirement for admission to the Master of Population Studies programme. Candidates belonging to SC/ST and Differently abled categories shall be allowed 5% relaxation in the eligibility requirement and reservation of seats for various categories shall be as per the State University rules and regulations

3. Programme Objectives

1. To study and analyze the inclusive growth of marginalized and deprived groups of the population.
2. In the development processes and developing the use of ICT and knowledge capital in the analysis of population issues.
3. To help students develop knowledge, skills, attitudes and values appropriate to the practices of Population Studies;
4. To stimulate and encourage integration of theory and practice in the fields of Population Studies and
5. To facilitate academic and policy-oriented research on population and development interrelationships, Population and environment, reproductive health, Gender Issues, family planning, population ageing and demographic dividend etc.

4. Programme Outcomes

1. Students will be able to study and analyze the inclusive growth of marginalized and deprived groups of the population.
2. Students will be able to understand the use of ICT and knowledge capital in the analysis of population issues.
3. Students will develop knowledge, skills, attitudes and values appropriate to the practices of Population Studies;
4. Students will be stimulated and encouraged and will be able to integrate the theory and practice in the fields of Population Studies.

5. Specific Programme Outcomes

1. Students will be able to do academic and policy-oriented research on population and development interrelationships, Population and environment, reproductive health, Gender Issues, family planning, population ageing, adult education and demographic dividend etc.
2. Students will be able to collecting and interpreting demographic data.
3. Students will be able to understand individual decision- making processes behind demographic events such as family formation, residential choices and health care use.
4. Students will be able to understand the evolution and present scope of the discipline, past, present and future scenario of population.

6. Course Structure

The course structure of the Master of Population Studies programme shall be as under:

| Course No. | Name of the Course | Credit | Remark |
|------------|--|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | Semester I | | |
| PSCC-101 | Introduction to Population Studies | 04 | Core Course |
| PSCC- 102 | Population Dynamics | 04 | Core Course |
| PSCC-103 | Research Methodology | 04 | Core Course |
| PSCC-104 | Social Science Concepts and Issues | 04 | Core Course |
| PSCC-105 | Introduction to Gender Studies | 04 | Core Course |
| PSVC-101 | Positive Psychology and Youth Development | 04 | Value added course(Credited) |
| | Semester Total | 24 | |
| | Semester II | | |
| PSCC-201 | Migration and Urbanization | 04 | Core Course |
| PSCC-202 | Population Theories | 04 | Core Course |
| PSCC-203 | Reproductive Health | 04 | Core Course |
| PSCC-204 | Population Policies and Projection | 04 | Core Course |
| PSCC-205 | Understanding Adult Education | 04 | Core Course |
| PSCC-206 | Population and Family Welfare | 04 | Core Course |
| PSVNCC-201 | Counseling and Guidance | 00 | Value added course(Non Credited) |
| | Semester Total | 24 | |
| | Semester III | | |
| PSCC-301 | Population and Environment | 04 | Core Course |
| PSCC-302 | Statistics and Computer Applications | 04 | Core Course/ MOOC |
| PSEL-301A | Violence Against Women in India | 04 | Elective |
| PSEL-301 B | Urban and Regional Planning | | |
| PSEL-302A | Disaster Management | 04 | Elective |
| PSEL-302 B | Adolescence: Health, Hygiene & Sanitation | | |
| PSIN-301 | Summer Internship | 04 | Summer Internship |
| PSIER-301 | Gender, Polity and Mass Media | 04 | Interdepartmental Course |
| | Semester Total | 24 | |
| | Semester IV | | |
| PSCC-401 | Population and Development | 04 | Core Course |
| PSEL-401A | Population and Public Health | 04 | Elective |
| PSEL-401 B | Population Ageing | | |
| PSEL-402 A | Corporate Social Responsibility in Rural Development | 04 | Elective |
| PSEL-402 B | Concept of Health and Disease | | |
| PSMT-401 | Master Dissertation & Viva-Voce | 08 | Master Thesis |
| PSIRA-401 | Family Life Education | 04 | Intradepartmental Course |
| | Semester Total | 24 | |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 96 | |

- PS – Population Studies
- PSCC – Core Course;
- PSVC – Value added course (Credited);
- PSVNC – Value added course (Non Credited);
- PSEL – Elective;
- PSIER – Interdepartmental Course;
- PSIRA – Intradepartmental Course

7. Course Outlines

The course outlines of the Master of Population Studies programme shall be as under:

Semester -I
PSCC-101
Introduction to Population Studies

Learner's Objective-

To understand the concept and components of Population Studies. To Familiarize with basics of the population studies, current population trends and sources of demographic data.

Outcome-

Students will be able to understand the basic concepts and various dimensions of Population Studies Students will gain the knowledge of different methods and sources of demographic data.

Unit-I Understanding Population Studies

- Population Studies – Concept, Definition, Nature and Significance
- Development of Population Studies as a Discipline
- Components of Population Change : Fertility, Mortality, Migration & other Determinants

UNIT –II Introduction to Demography

- Components of Demography: Population Size, Structure & Distribution
- Distinction between Demography & Population Studies
- Some Basic Demographic Concepts

Unit-III Sources of Demographic Data

- Population Census; Types, Uses and limitations;
- Sources of demographic data in India ; Census, Vital Registration System, National Sample Survey and Sample Registration System.
- Demographic Health Surveys (DHS), National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and other sample surveys.

Unit-IV Dynamics of Age-Sex Structure

- Present levels and past trends in the sex and age structure of the population of Developed & Developing Countries
- Present levels and past trends in the sex and age structure of India's Population
- Importance of age-sex structure in population dynamics and factors affecting sex ratio of the Population

Unit-V Population Ageing

- Ageing of the Population: Meaning , Concept , Definition & Challenges
- Factors affecting age structure of the population
- Dynamics of age structure along with demographic transition.

References

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3. Bhende, A. Asha and Tara Kanitkar, Principles of Population Studies, Himalaya Publishing House, 1978.
4. Pathak, K.B. and F. Ram, Techniques of Demographic Analysis, Himalaya Publication, 2nd edition, ISBN: 978-935097-106-2, 2013.
5. Jhingan, M.L., B.K. Bhatt & J.N. Desai, Demography, Vrinda Publications P Lt-Delhi , 3rd Edition, ISBN: 978-8182815599, 2016.
6. Sinha, V.C. and EasoZacharia, Elements of Demography, Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.; 2 edition, ISB: 978-8177640441, 1986.
7. United Nations, (1973): The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, Vol. I, Population Studies, No. 50, Chapter VII, New York.
8. United Nations, World Population Ageing, 1950-2050

Semester-I

PSCC-102

Population Dynamics

Learner's Objective-

To understand the three main components of population change. Gain some knowledge of various measures of population change.

Outcome

Students will develop an insight about factors affecting population change and also will be able to know some basic measures of fertility, mortality and morbidity.

Unit –I Fertility

- Fertility: Concept, Definition and Importance
- Major factors affecting Fertility
- Measures of fertility: Crude Birth Rate, General Fertility Rate, Age Specific Fertility Rate, Total Fertility Rate, Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR), Net Reproductive Rate

Unit- II Nuptiality

- Nuptiality: Concept, Definition and Sources of Data
- Measures and Indices of Nuptiality: Crude rate, Specific Rate and Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)
- Marriage Patterns in India and Selected Countries, Marriage Squeeze.
- Divorce & widowhood: Basic concepts & Measures

Unit- III Mortality

- Definition of Deaths, Mortality and fetal deaths according to WHO and Importance of the study of Mortality
- Some basic measures: - Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Age-Specific Death Rates (ASDRs) their relative merits and demerits
- Infant Mortality Rate: Need and Importance in Demographic Analysis, Conventional Measures of infant mortality (IMR) and its sub-divisions- Neo-natal, Post-Neonatal mortality and Peri-natal Mortality Ratio/Rate and Maternal Mortality rate

Unit- IV Morbidity and Causes of Death

- Concepts and Definitions of health and morbidity
- Need and importance of the morbidity study; sources of morbidity data
- Global leading causes of death (with a focus on Asia and India); Cause of death statistics in India (RG: Rural and MCCD)

Unit- V Life Table

- Basic concept of a life table; types and forms of life table
- Brief history and Uses of life table in demographic Analysis
- Construction of Life Table based on Age Specific Death Rate
- Underlying assumptions of life table construction using ASDRs of a community during a specified period

References

1. Bhende, A. Asha and Tara Kanitkar, Principles of Population Studies, Himalaya Publishing House, 1978.
2. Mishra, B.D.(1981) An Introduction to the Study of Population, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, Pvt. Ltd., Chapter 7, Pp.
3. Srinivasan K. (1998) Basic Demographic Techniques and Applications. New Delhi: Sage Publications. Chapter IV, Pp.59-85.
4. Ram, F. and K.B. Pathak (1998): *Techniques of Demographic Analysis, 2nd Ed*, Himalaya Publishing house, Bombay (Chapters 2 & 3).
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Semester -I

PSCC-103

Research Methodology

Learner's Objective

Understanding the concept research and social research, its method and approaches. To gain knowledge of quantitative-qualitative data, methods of data collection and data analysis. To understand the sampling process, its methods and significance to research.

Outcome

Students will be able to understand the genuine definition and steps of research process. Students will be able to collect and organize data obtained from their study.

Unit -1 Understanding Social Research

- Social Research: Meaning, Characteristics, Types and Steps.
- Scientific Method: Meaning, Nature, Characteristics and Its Application to the Study of Social Phenomena
- Quantitative and Qualitative Approach: Meaning, Steps, Methods, Difference and Debating Mixed Approach
- Formulation and Selection of the Research Problems

Unit- II Relevant Research Concepts and Hypothesis

- Causation, Research Question, Variables and their Inter-linkages, Operational Definition, Constructs and Indicators.
- Inductive and Deductive Logic and Data Reception.
- Hypothesis: Concept, Types and Significance.

Unit- III Preparations of Research

- Literature Review: Literature Review through Various Stages, Selection of Material Notes Taking and Presenting the Literature Review
- Research Design: Meaning, Characteristics, Types and Its Significance.
- Sampling Design: Meaning, Characteristics, Census, Universe and Sample, Types, Determination of Sample Size, Sampling and Non-sampling Error and Its Limitations.

Unit- IV Quantitative and Qualitative data

- Sources of Data: Meaning and Classification of Data- Field and Documented.
- Methods and Tools of Quantitative Data Collection.
- Methods of Qualitative Data Collection: Case Study, Observation, Interviewing, Document Analysis, Focus Group Discussions, Triangulation.

Unit- V Analysis and presentation of Reports

- Processing of Data: Editing, Coding, Classification and Tabulation.
- Data Analysis and Interpretation.
- Hypothesis Testing: Meaning, Steps in Testing Hypothesis, Concept of Degree of Freedom, Level of Significance, Type I and Type II Errors.

- Writing Research Reports: Presentation and Styles of Referencing, Citing and Paraphrasing and Plagiarism.

References

1. Thakur, Devendra- Research Methodology in Social sciences, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.
2. Kothari, C.R., and Gaurav Garg, Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, New Age International Publishers, Fourth edition, ISBN-13: 978-9386649225, January 2018.
3. Ahuja, Ram, Research Methods, Rawat Publications, ISBN: 81-7033-653-8, 2009.
4. Kumar, C. Rajendra, Research Methodology, APH Publishing Corporation, 2008.
5. Mukherji, P.N., (1999): Methodologies in Social science, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
6. Goode, W.J. And P.K.Hatt- Methods in Social research, mcgraw hills, new york.

Semester -I
PSCC-104
Social Science Concepts and Issues

Learner's Objective-

To understand the basic sociological, economic and geographical concepts.
To know the relationship between population studies and various social sciences.

Outcome-

Students will be able to understand the concepts of culture, social stratification, geographical factors and micro-macro economics

Unit-1 Understanding Sociological Concepts

- Basic Sociological Concepts: Society, Man and Society, Community and Social Relationships
- Socialization : agencies of socialization
- The Family: Sociological Significance of the Family Types and functions of Family, Nuclear and joint families
- Social Values, Norms, Customs and Mores.

Unit-II Culture and Social Institutions in India

- Culture: Concept, Definition and characteristics of culture
- Aspects of society and culture in India and its role and importance in Population Studies.
- Social Institutions and their role in influencing demographic situation of the Population of India - Family, Marriage, Kinship and Religion

Unit- III Social Stratification and Social Mobility

- Social Stratification: Meaning, Need, Characteristics, Bases and Forms.
- Stratification of Indian Society with reference to Caste, Class and Gender.
- Social Mobility: vertical and horizontal, intra- and inter-generational mobility.

Unit- IV Social Control and Social Change

- Social Control : Meaning, Types, Functions and mechanisms
- Social Change: Definition and Concept and Features of Social Change
- Process of Social and Cultural Changes in India and their role in influencing demographic behaviour: Sanskritization, Westernization and Modernization

Unit-V Understanding Geographical and Economic Concepts

- Interrelationship between Economics, Geography and Population Studies.
- Importance of Geographical factors- Physical factors (relief, rainfall, temperature, soil and vegetation)

- Economic and Social factors (Mineral resources and industrialisation, transport, language, religion and caste/tribe)
- Defining Economics, Micro and Macroeconomics, Economic and non-economic good, Basic Economic Activities, Factors of Production, Economic Systems.

References-

1. Bose, Ashish, Population of India: 1991 census results and methodology, B.r. Publishing corporation, delhi, 1991
2. Kar, P. K., Indian Society, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 1998.
3. Bhartiya, A. K., Introduction to Social Policy. Lucknow: NRBC, 2010
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5. Kapadia, K. M., *Marriage and Family in India*, Oxford University Press, Calcutta, (1966).
6. Richard, Peet.,(1998): *Modern Geographic Thought*, Blackwall Publishers.
7. Samuelson, Paul A. and William D. Nordhaus., “Economics”, New York: Tata McGraw Hill, part one, two and five.

Semester -I

PSCC-105

Introduction to Gender Studies

Learner's Objective

This course is designed to introduce basic concepts relating to gender and to provide logical understanding of gender roles .to present various perspective of body and discourse on power relationship.

Outcome

Students will be able to consceintise the students on cultural construction of masculinity and femininity.Students will be able to trace the evolution of gender studies from women's studies.

Unit 1: Introduction

- Sex and Gender: Types of Gender
- Gender Roles and Gender Division of Labour
- Gender related concepts: Gender Stereotyping, Gender Blind and Gender Discrimination

Unit 2: Gender Perspectives of Body

- Biological, Phenomenological and Socio-Cultural Perspectives of body
- Body as a Site and Articulation of Power Relations
- Cultural Meaning of Female Body and Women's Lived Experiences

Unit 3: Concept of Feminism

- Feminism: Concept and rise of Feminism
- Understanding various stands of Feminism: Liberal, Radical, Marxist, Cultural, Post Colonial and Post Modern
- Sports and Media: Feminine Identities

Unit 4: Social Construction of Masculinity

- Masculinity: Concept, Social Organization and Privileged Position of male.
- Politics of Masculinity and Power
- Media and Masculine Identities

Unit 5: Gender Mainstreaming

- Gender Mainstreaming: Concept and Need. UNDP Guidelines of mainstreaming gender.
- Gender Development Approaches
- Gender Responsive Planning and Gender Budget.

References

1. Cornell R W (1995)*Gender*. Cambridge, Polity Press.
2. Gatens M (1991) *A Critique of the Sex/Gender Distinction in S. Gunew (ed.) A Reader in Feminist Knowledge*. London: Routledge.
3. Holmes M (2007) *What is Gender*. New Delhi, Sage Publications.
4. Jackson S and Scott S (2002) *Gender: A Sociological Reader*.New York: Routledge.

5. Kessler S J And McKenna W (1978) *Gender: An Ethnomethodological Approach*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
6. Kimmel S Michael (2004) *The Gendered Society; Reader*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
7. Lipman-Blumen J (1984) *Gender Roles and Power*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
8. Oakley A (1985) *Sex, Gender and Society*. London: Temple Smith.
9. Stanley L and Wise S. (1983)

Semester -I

PSVC-101

Positive Psychology and Youth Development

Objectives:

Obtaining knowledge on the concepts and perspectives in Positive psychology.
To learn the various factors involved in of positive youth development.

Outcomes-

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to. Articulate the implications Positive Psychology in the process of Psycho-social development of Human development. Acquire skills through applied Positive psychology in various settings.

Unit 1 –Historical overview and development of Positive psychology:

- Foundational Concepts, Definitions, Scope and boundary issues.
- Connections and Disconnections from historical antecedents, Perspectives and context.
- An overview and critiques of Positive psychology (Conceptual confusions) and their relevance in Indian context.

Unit 2 –Identifying and Understanding Strengths:

- Positive Psychology at Individual level, group level and social level.
- Positive Psychology and the deconstruction of illness, Positive Diagnosis and Prevention, Positive versus Negative psychology, Positive Psychology and Mental Health.
- Strengths-based Development and Engagement.

Unit 3 –Approaches to Positive psychology:

- Approaches: Emotion -Focused, Cognitive-focused, Self-Based, Biological, Interpersonal Approaches and Specific coping approaches.
- Positive Psychology across the life span-Resilience in development.
- The motive for Distinctiveness-A Universal but Flexible Human need.

Unit 4 –Positive Youth Development

- Positive Youth Development-Perspectives and practices, The Psychology of Hope, Optimism and Resilience, Productive processes, promotion and community development.
- Pathways and Journey of Change.
- Pro-social behaviour and volunteering for Positive Youth Development, Recreation and Youth development.

Unit 5 –Applying positive psychology for Special population and various settings:

- Positive psychology for improving everyday life, Health and Positive Schools.

- Family-Centred Positive psychology, Positive Work Place, positive Institutions law and Policy.
- Positive psychology for Children-development, prevention and promotion, Aging well, Positive Psychology in a multi-cultural contexts.

References

1. Gillham, J.E. (Ed). (2000). *The Science of Optimism and Hope: Research Essays in Honor of Martin E. P. Seligman*. Radnor,PA: Templeton Foundation Press.
2. Peterson, C. & Seligman, M. E. P. (2004). *Character strengths and virtues: A handbook and classification*. Washington, D.C: American Psychological Association.
3. Peterson, Christopher & Seligman, M.E.P. (2004). *Character Strengths and Virtues A Handbook and Classification*. Washington, D.C: APA Press and Oxford University Press.
4. Seligman, M.E.P. Reivich, K., Jaycox, L., & Gillham, J.(1996). *The Optimistic Child*. New York: Harper Collins.
5. Snyder and Shane .J. Lopez (2007)*Positive psychology –The Scientific Practical Exploration of Human strengths*, New Delhi: sage publications,
6. Snyder, C. R., & Lopez, S. J. (Eds.). (2002). *Handbook of positive psychology*. New York: Oxford University Press.
7. Stewart I. Donaldson and Mihaly Csikzentmihalyi (et al) (2011) *Applied Positive psychology –improving Everyday life, health, Schools, Work and Society*.New Delhi: Routledge.
8. The Journal of Positive Psychology

Semester -II
PSCC-201
Migration and Urbanization

Learner's Objective-

To understand the importance of migration in population change. To analyze the relationship between the migration and urbanization.

Outcome-

Students will understand the relationship between population migration and urbanization. Students will be able to gain some knowledge about various theories and models related to migration and urbanization.

Unit -1 Concepts and Issues related to Migration

- Migration: Meaning, Concept and Definition, Census definition of migrants
- Difference between Mobility and Migration
- Determinants and Consequences of Migration
- Migration, Development, Displacement and Social Conflict

Unit- II Types and Measures of Migration

- Internal and International Migration: Concept, Pattern, Determinants and Consequences
- Concept of Permanent Immigrants, Labour Migration, Brain-Drain, Refugee Migration and Illegal Migration
- Direct estimation of lifetime and Inter-Censal Migration rates from census data.
- Indirect Measure of Net internal Migration

Unit- III Migration Theories and Models

- Intervening Opportunity Model
- Ravenstein's law of Migration
- Todaro's Law of Migration
- Lee's Theory on Migration

Unit- IV Introduction to Urbanization

- Urbanization: Concept, Meaning and Importance in demography
- Concept of RURBAN
- Over urbanization phenomena and urban primacy
- Issues and Problems of Urbanization in India

Unit- V Measures and Models of Urbanization

- Important aspects of urbanization process-level and tempo of urbanization
- Kingsley Davis Model of Urbanization- Stages and Critique
- Selected measures of Degree and tempo of urbanization; Growth and Distribution of urban Population
- Lorenz curve and Gini's concentration ratio

References

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6. Shryock, Henry S. Jacob S. Siegel and Associate, The Methods and Materials of Demography Vol.1 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington D.C., 1980
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8. Kingsley, Davis, World Urbanization, 1950-70, Vol. II, Analysis of Trends, Relationship and Development, Population Monograph Series 4 and 9, University of California, Berkeley, 1972

Semester -II

PSCC-202

Population Theories

Learner's Objective-

To Familiarize with many important theories related to population. To understand the various opinions and perspectives regarding population growth and change.

Outcome-

Students will be able to understand the theories and thoughts given by some famous demographers and sociologists.

Unit-I Basic Theories on Population

- Early thinking on Population Issues: Contribution of Greek, Roman and Chinese thinkers
- Pre-Malthusian thinking on Population: Mercantilist and Physiocrats views
- Malthusian Theory: Strength and Weaknesses, Criticism of Malthusian theory
- The Classical and Neo-Classical schools of thought.

Unit-II Biological or Natural Theories of Population

- Herbert Spencer's Biological Theory
- Corrado Gini's Principal of Biological Stages
- Thomas Doubleday's Diet Theory

Unit-III Advanced Theories of Population

- Optimum Theory of Population
- Views of Karl Marx on population as a part of his analysis of capitalistic system, strength and weakness Population Growth
- Leibenstein's Theory of Critical Minimum Effort

Unit-IV Socio-Cultural Theory

- Theory of Social Capillarity
- Theory of Change and Response
- Demographic Transition Theory

Unit-V Other Theories

- Esterlin's Synthetic Framework
- Baker's theory
- Caldwell's theory
- U. N. Threshold Hypothesis

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7. Sharma, Rajendra Kumar, Demography and Population Problems, Atlantic Publishers & Distributors (P) Ltd., 2007, ISBN: 978-8171566907

Semester -III

PSCC-203

Reproductive Health

Learner's Objective-

To understand the reproductive health and physiology of human reproduction. To know the various reproductive tract infections, sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS and its prevention.

Outcome-

Students will gain in depth knowledge of male and female reproductive health issues and physiology of human production.

Unit-I Introduction to reproductive health

- Definition and rationale of RH approach,
- Evolution of ideas about reproductive health
- Components of RH and life cycle approach of RH
- Recommendations from ICPD

Unit-II Physiology of human reproduction

- Male and female reproductive system; Conception, Pregnancy
- Customs and taboos related to menstruation and puberty in different societies
- Overview of family planning programmes and strategies

Unit- III Maternal Morbidity and Pregnancy Wastage

- Maternal morbidity and Contraceptive morbidity related to different methods
- Strategies to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality
- Pregnancy Wastage: Miscarriage, Abortion and Still Birth
- Spontaneous, induced abortion, legal & illegal abortions, safe and unsafe abortions, consequences of unsafe abortions and laws regarding abortion (MTP Act)

Unit-IV Reproductive Tract Infection/Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV/AIDS

- HIV infection and related Issues; socio-cultural, medical, public health and psychological perspectives
- Reproductive Tract Infections (RTI) and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)
- Interaction between RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS
- Impact of HIV/AIDS on fertility, mortality and its relationship with migration

Unit- V Male Reproductive Health Issues

- Men's reproductive health services
- Men's role in women's health,
- Strategies to reaching out to men.

References

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6. Verma, R., P.J. Pelto, S.L. Schenshul, and A. Joshi (Eds. 2004): Sexuality in the Times of AIDS: Contemporary Perspectives from Communities in India, New Delhi; Sage.
7. World Health Organization, (1990): Measuring Reproductive Morbidity”, Report of a Technical Working Group, Geneva, August 30-September1, 1989, WHO/MCH/90.4.

Semester -IV
PSCC-204
Population Policies and Projection

Learner's Objective-

To create awareness among the students about population policies and programs running in India. To understand the concept of population projection and various methods of population projection.

Outcome-

Students will be able to understand the definition and types of population policy and projection. Students will be able to evaluate some past and present population policies.

Unit-I Introduction to Population Policy

- Population policy : Concept, Definition and Principle Features
- Policy formulation: Policy indicators, justification of population policy, socio-cultural, political and ethical issues related to population policy
- Utilities of Policies in the context of Population Growth, Structure, Distribution and Quality of Population.
- Types of Fertility Influencing policies: Pro-natalist and Anti-natalist

Unit-II Role of International Agencies and Conferences

- Role of the United Nations and other International agencies
- World population and Health conferences: Bucharest(1974), Mexico (1984) and Beijing Conferences

Unit- III Population Policy in India

- History of Population Policy in India (with special reference to the Five Year Plans)
- Policies related to MTP Act, Age of Marriage and Sex Determination Tests
- National and State Population Policies (UP & Kerala)

Unit-IV Basic Concepts of Population Projection

- Concept of population projections; Population Estimates and Forecasts.
- Role of Population projections in population Science and Planning for Development
- Method of Estimating Inter-Censal and Post-Censal Population size and Age-sex Structure.
- Mathematical methods of Population Projections

Unit-V Methods and Accuracy of Population Projection

- Various Methods of Population Projection
- Projection of labour force and school-enrolment
- Projection of health personnel and households
- Population projections of United Nations, World Bank and Expert Committees of Government of India and accuracy of population projections

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Semester- II

PSCC-205

Understanding Adult Education

Learner's Objective-

To understand the concepts of 'adult' and 'adult education'. Another goal of this course is to learn about the need, significance and characteristic features of adult education.

Outcome-

Students will develop an insight about the concept, characteristics and significance of adult education. Students will also be able to know the programmes and policies related to adult education in India.

Unit –I Adult Education

- Adult Education: Concept, Definition and Objective
- Nature and Characteristics of Adult Education
- Relevance and importance of Adults Education
- Origin and development of Adult Education in Ancient, Medieval and Colonial India

UNIT-III Growth of Adult Education in India after independence

- Social Education Programme (1948- 1967)
- Functional Literacy Programme (1968- 1977)
- National Adult Education Programme (1978-1987)
- Programme of National Literacy Mission (1988- 2007)

UNIT-IV Emerging National Challenges in Education

- Problem of illiteracy and Educational Inequality
- Various aspects of Imbalances in Educational Growth
- Failure to Achieve Education for All
- Role and Potentials of ICTs in Education

UNIT-V Current Adult Education Policy and Programmes

- Main Features of Continuing Education Centres
- Different Programmes of Continuing Education
- Mahila Samakhya Programme
- Padhna Likhna Abhiyan

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Semester -II
PSCC-206
Population and Family Welfare

Learner's Objective-

To make the students to understand the concept of family welfare, history, methods and its importance in India.

Outcome-

Students will be able to know about the status of family welfare, and Programmes in India. Students will also gain the knowledge about sources of data related to family welfare.

Unit- I Introduction to Family Welfare

- Family Welfare: Concept, Historical Background, Need and Importance
- Thrust areas under Family Welfare
- Organizational Structure of Family Welfare in India

Unit –II Methods and Issues related to Family Welfare

- Family Welfare Methods: Need, Importance and Classification
- Contraception: Modern and Traditional Method, Situation, Beliefs and Promotion of usage in India
- Abortion: Spontaneous, Induced Abortion, Legal & Illegal abortions, Safe and Unsafe Abortion, MTP Act

Unit – III Sources of Data and Status of Family Welfare

- Sources of Data regarding Family Planning and Welfare
- National Family Health Survey: Historical Background
- Salient Features of National Family Health Survey-IV

Unit-IV Status, Programmes and Impact

- Status of Family Welfare in Rural and Urban India
- Family Welfare Programmes: Concept, Need, Evolution and Importance
- Impact of Family Welfare programmes on Population change

Unit-V Components, Challenges and Strategies

- Cafeteria Approach of Family Welfare
- Components of Family Welfare Programmes: Supportive Policy, Training, Research, Administrative Infrastructure, Client Centered Care, Easy Access and Importance of IEC activities
- Challenges and Strategies of Family Welfare Programmes in India

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Semester-II
PSVNCC- 201
Counseling and Guidance

Objective:

To make the students to understand the concept, meaning, field, area and approaches of counseling and guidance

Outcomes:-

Understanding of counseling and guidance is to impart knowledge develop skills and create suitable personality, attitude, motivation and behaviour patterns required for effective counseling and guidance skills in different organizations.

Unit-I Counseling: Concept and Development

- Counseling: Concept, Meaning, Definitions and goals.
- Historical Growth of Counseling movement in India & Abroad
- Scope of Counseling and its Emerging Fields

Unit-II Field of Counseling

- Clinical Psychology and Counselling as a helping relationship
- Case study – Concept, meaning and Relevance
- Stress Management, Coping Behavior, Social Adjustment

Unit-III Approaches of Counseling

- Approaches to Counselling: Psychoanalytic, Humanistic, Behaviouristic, Existential, Cognitive and Gestalt.
- Understanding Personality and its Theories Cognitive, Social and Moral Development
- Individual, Motivation & Emotions

Unit-IV Area of Counseling

- Family, Children, Parents & Delinquent
- Reluctant Clients, Marriage & Premarital
- Women, Drug Addicts, Education & Career
- Weaker Sections of Society.

Unit-V Guidance: Concept and Principles

- Guidance: Concept, Purpose and Scope.
- Principles of guidance
- Essentials of good guidance

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Semester -III
PSCC-301
Population and Environment

Learner's Objective-

To familiarize with the various concepts and issues related to environment.

Understanding the environment, its degradation & management and legal provisions to safeguard the environment.

Outcome-

students will be aware of human impacts on environment, limited natural resources and ecological crisis.

Unit-I Environment and Ecology

- Environment and Eco System : Concept, Types, Components
- Man-Environment Relationship
- Philosophical dimensions of the new environmentalism: postmodernism, eco Marxism, deep ecology, social ecology and ecofeminism.

Unit-II Natural Resources and Ecological Crisis

- Natural Resources: Concept, Classification and Importance
- Ecological Crisis: Desertification, Pollution, Global Warming and Bio-Diversity
- Sustainable development-definition and scope

Unit-III Human impact on environment

- Pressure of population on water, land and air
- Problem of Pollution and Climate Change
- Environmental degradation and its implications on population- food, health; poverty and local environment; development and displacement.

Unit-IV Conservation of Environment

- Environmental Conservation: Concept and Need
- Global and National Policies on Environmental Conservation
- Legal provisions related to Protection of Environment in India

Unit-V Environmental Movements and Global Initiatives

- Environmental Movements in India: An Overview
- Earth Summit- Rio and Johannesburg
- Carbon Credit: Definition, Types and Trading of Carbon Credits

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Semester -III
PSCC-302
Statistics and Computer Applications

Learner's Objective

Acquiring knowledge of basic statistical concept, application, inferential and descriptive statistics. Understanding MS office and its use.

Outcome-

Students will familiarize with basic statistical methods and its use. Students will be able to know about the use of computer, applications and MS office and also the importance of internet

Unit-I Introduction to Statistics

- Statistics: Meaning, Types, Usage and Limitations
- Tabulation of Data, Conversion of Raw Data into Frequency Distribution
- Graphical Presentation of Data: Histogram, Bar-diagram, Frequency polygon, Ogive and Pie-chart
- Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode

Unit-II Probability and Correlation

- Measures of Dispersion and Probability
- Correlation and Regression analysis – Interpretation and Regression Diagnostic test.
- Student t-test, z-test
- Testing the Association of Attributes and Chi-square Goodness of fit.

Unit-III Introduction to Computer application

- History of Computers, Generation, Language, Mainframe & Personal Computer.
- Applications of Computer
- Familiarity with Windows Operating System

Unit-IV M.S. Office and SPSS

- MS Office: Introduction to MSWord basics; Features & area of use
- MS Excel: Introduction and area of use; Working with MS Excel.; concepts of Workbook & Worksheets.
- MS PowerPoint: Introduction & area of use; Working with MS PowerPoint; Creating a New Presentation; Working with Presentation.
- Introduction to SPSS-Facilities: Creating Database Structure, Data Entry, Specifying Scales, Validation of Data Entry, Importing and Exporting Data.

Unit- V Internet and Its Services

- Internet- Definition, Brief History, Uses and Misuses

- World Wide Web (WWW) - History, Working, Web Browsers, Its Functions, URLs, Websites, Domain Names, Portals
- E-Services: Blogging, E-books, E-documents, E-journal, Digital Library- Online Data Base, ICSSR Data service, Inflibnet, National Digital Library and other E-Consortia.

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Semester -II
PSEL- 301 A
Violence against Women in India

This course is designed:

- To present various types and forms of violence against women.
- To enable the students to understand the hidden realities of the society.
- To sensitize students on inhuman practices in the name of culture.

Outcome-

Students will be able to provide knowledge on various agencies and mechanism to protect women from violence.

Unit 1 : Introduction

- Violence and Gender Based Violence: Concept, Types and Indicators.
- Patriarchal ideology and violence against women
- Feminist perspective of violence against women

Unit 2 : Gender Based Violence in Family

- Domestic violence: physical, sexual, psychological and verbal
- Denial of Reproductive Rights and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- Female foeticide and infanticide and Dowry harassment/death

Unit 3: Cultural Practices Violating Women's Rights

- Forced polyandry and widowhood
- Devadasi system and mathamma culture
- Honor Related Violence and killing
- Cultural Defence of Honour related Violence

Unit 4: Laws related to Gender Based Violence

- Laws against violence and sexual crimes
- Eve Teasing and Rape
- Indecent Representation of Women
- Abduction and Kidnapping- Immoral Trafficking

Unit 5: Response to Violence

- State response: National Human Rights Commission and National Commission for Women
- Law Enforcing Agencies: All Women's Police Stations, Vigilance Cells, Legal Aid Cells
Judiciary: Family Courts/Mahila Courts
- Service Providers: Helplines and Women and Children Helplines
- Non-State Actors: NGOs, Collective protests and Restorative justice in the context of gender violence

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Semester -III
PSEL-301 B
Urban and Regional Planning

Learner's Objective-

To relate knowledge and action through critical study of urban and regional planning theories. To focus on the exploration and resolution of planning issues from the point of view of community interests, emphasizing the promotion of equitable and economical use of natural and human resources to improve the quality of life in human settlement

Outcome-

Students will be able to understand the concept of planning and planning relationship between geography and demography. Students will also gain in depth knowledge of development and planning through the various important theories.

Unit- I Understanding Planning

- Planning: Definitions, concepts, purpose, and types.
- Levels and steps of Planning
- Geography/demography and Planning relationship

Unit- II Urban Planning

- Urban Planning: Concepts, history and origins of urban planning
- Pioneers of urban planning
- Types of urban plans: New towns, neighbourhood, garden city, green belts;
- Healthy urban planning, WHO concept of healthy city, livable city, sustainable city, pollution and waste management

Unit- III Urban policy since independence

- Urban Planning and Five year plans
- Important and challenges of Urban Plans
- Recent Urban plans: SRA, JNURM, Vision 2020,
- PURA, SEZ

Unit-IV Regional development/planning

- Regional concept; definition of region, types of region (formal, functional and Planning)
- Methods of regionalization/delineation, regional disparity
- Need for regional planning; types of regional planning; spatial structure of regions

Unit- V Theories of Regional Development

- Stages of development

- Theories: Economic base theory, Industrial location theory, Central Place theory, Growth Pole theory; Core-periphery interactions.

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Semester- III
PSEL-302 A
Disaster Management

Objective:

Objective: To make the students to understand the relevance of disaster management techniques in community development

Outcomes:-

Understanding of disaster management, Natural and Man Made Disasters, Technologies for Disaster Management & Disaster Response and Management of day to day life and professional services

Unit 1 Introduction to Natural Disaster

- Disaster: Meaning, Concept, Nature, characteristics
- Types of Disasters
- Causes and effects of Disaster
- Disaster Profile of India - Disaster Management cycle.

Unit-II Natural and Man Made Disasters

- Geological and Mountain Area Disasters (Earthquakes, Volcanic Eruption, Landslides and Snow Avalanches) –
- Wind and Water Related Disasters (Floods and Flash Floods, Droughts, Cyclones and Tsunamis) –
- Man Made Disasters (Fires and Forest Fires, Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Disaster and Road Accidents).

Unit-III Natural Disaster Management

- Prevention and Preparedness - Preparedness Plan
- Disaster Mitigation - Mitigation strategies and management
- Reconstruction and Rehabilitation - Damage Assessment
- Development of Physical and Economic Infrastructure, Education and Awareness –
- Roles & Responsibilities of GOs and NGOs.

Unit-IV Technologies for Disaster Management

- Role of IT in Disaster Preparedness
- Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS
- Modern Technologies for the Emergency communication.

Unit- V Disaster Response and Management

- Communication and Activation of Emergency Preparedness Plans
- Search, Rescue, Evacuation and other logistic management

- Psychological Response and Rehabilitation
- Trauma, Stress, Rumour and Panic Management
- Medical and Health Response to Different Disasters
- Relief and recovery management.

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Semester- III
PSEL-302 B
Adolescence: Health, Hygiene and Sanitation

Learner's Objective-

To understand the concept of adolescence and some major physical and psychological changes in this stage of life. To know the various diseases, problems and challenges of adolescents.

Outcome-

Students will be able to understand adolescence and related concepts. Students will be able to know about health hygiene and sanitation in adolescence.

Unit-I Introduction to Adolescence

- Adolescence : Meaning, Concept, Definition and Characteristics
- Physical and Psychological Changes in Adolescent
- Adolescent Health : Concept, Need and Importance
- Adolescence : Reproductive Health and Nutrition

Unit-II Sanitation and Hygiene

- Sanitation : Concept and Importance at Community Level
- Programmes related to Sanitation and Hygiene
- Puberty and Menstrual Hygiene: Need, Importance, Myth & Taboos regarding Mensuration

Unit-III Adolescent and Communicable Diseases

- Aspects of adolescent sexual and reproductive behaviours
- Sexual Health- Unplanned Pregnancy and STI
- Causes, Consequences and Precautions among Adolescents regarding RTI/STD and HIV/AIDS

Unit-IV Problems and Challenges

- Problems related to Adolescence : Physical, Emotional, Behavioral, Educational, Health related, Psychological, Social
- Challenges related to Adolescence: Substances use and Abuse- Tobacco, Alcohol and Drug use etc., Addiction to Cyber use, Aggression and Violence

Unit- V Welfare of Adolescents

- Guidance and counseling for adolescents and Importance
- Adolescent Health Programme: Goal, Priority Target Groups and Objectives

- Adolescent Health Programmes: Kishori Shakti Yojna, Nutritional programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG), RashtriyaKishorSwasthyaKarykram (RKSK), RMNCH+A and Current initiatives.

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Semester- III
PSIER-301
Gender, Polity and Mass Media

Learner's Objective-

Understanding the role and representation of every gender in Indian polity and governance, especially in the context of women. To analyse image of women in literary texts, the media and the arts, and to explore relationships between these images and societal attitudes towards women.

Outcome-

Upon the completion of the course, students will be able to build an insight to the interrelationship of gender, polity and mass media.

UNIT-Gender Polity

- Gender Polity and Governance : Concept, Dimensions and Challenges
- Gender and Political Empowerment : Different Perspectives and Challenges
- Fundamental Rights and Women
- Important Constitutional and Legal Provisions for Women in India

Unit-II Gender Planning and Development

- Introduction of Gender planning and Development
- Gender Planning Process
- Training Strategies for Gender Planning

Unit-III Gender and Indian Political System

- Participation and Representation of Women in Indian Political System
- 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments and Women
- Legal provisions for Women's Safety and Security
- Role of NGO's and other Voluntary organizations in Policy Implications for Women in India

Unit-IV Gender based Violence

- Violence against Women : Introduction and Forms
- Honour Related Violence : Concept, Indicators, Forms, Causes and Consequences
- Live in Relationship : Introduction, Social acceptability and Law
- By-Standard Approach for Eradication of Gender based Violence

Unit- V Gender and Mass Media

- Image and portrayal of women in different mass media and the changes over the time

- Role of Mass Media in Gender Empowerment
- Methods of Activity at Gender based Analysis: Gender related Development Index and Gender Empowerment Measures

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Semester- IV
PSCC-401
Population and Development

Learner's Objective-

Create awareness among the students about population matters, environment, and supply and demand of essential commodities. Provide necessary skill to evaluate the impact and consequence of population growth on development.

Outcome-

Students will be able to understand the relationship between population and development. Students will develop an insight about population growth impacts and will be able to critically evaluate the pessimistic and optimistic approach of population growth.

Unit-I Population and Economic Development

- Development : Concept, Meaning, Objectives and Need to Study Population in Context of Development
- Economic development- Definition and Indicators
- Economic and Non-economic Determinants of Development

Unit-II Divergent Views/Theories

- Pessimistic Perspective -Population growth as an obstacle to development: Coale and Hoover study and limits to growth study
- Optimistic Perspective- Population Growth is Conducive to development: Views of Colin Clark, Ester Boserup and Julian Simon.
- Neutralist/Revisionist Perspective- Need to Study Linkages between Population Change and Development: Views of Simon Kuznets, Bloom and Williamson.

Unit-III Development and Related issues

- Changing Concept of Development
- Welfare Approach
- Investment in Human Capital Approach
- Sustainable Development Goals and Achievement with Special Reference to India

Unit-IV Human Resource and Development Index

- Human Resource- Concept and Importance
- Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)
- Human Development Index (HDI)
- Gender Development Index (GDI)

Unit- V Demographic Dividend and India

- Demographic Dividend: Concept, features and Importance
- Challenges of Demographic Dividend in India

- National Skill Development Corporation(NSDC): Roles and Activities

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Semester- IV
PSEL-401 A
Population and Public Health

Learner's Objective-

To understand the significance of public health Developing an understanding the factors responsible for the emergence of public health

Outcome-

Students will be able to know the importance and significance of public health for the population. Students will be also able to evaluate the programs related to public health in India.

Unit- I Concept of Health

- Health: Concept, Definition, Scope, Aspects and various Dimensions
- Health Care: Concept, Definition and Elements
- Basic Principles of Health Care Delivery System

Unit-II Evolution and Concept of Public Health

- Public Health: Concept, Need and History in India
- Current Situation of Public Health in India
- Various Programmes for Public Health: Need and Significance

Unit-III Health Care System in India

- Health care Infrastructure and delivery system in India
- Role and Importance of Health Care Centre and Rehabilitation
- Role of Health Worker in India at Different Level: ANM, ASHA, LHV

Unit-IV Urban and Rural Health

- Urban Health: Importance, Problem of Urbanization, Factors influencing urban health
- Rural Health: Importance, Problems, Factors influencing rural health
- Challenges in delivering health care services in Urban and rural areas

Unit-V Cooperative Agencies and Organizations

- Interrelationship between Technology and Health; Techno-addiction and its Impact
- International Associations of Health: UNICEF, WHO and World Bank
- National Associations of Health in India: NACO, UPSACS and Indian Red Cross Society

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Semester- IV

PSEL-401 B

Population Ageing

Learner's Objective-

Familiarizing with the concept of aging and various aspects of ageing like Social, economic and political. To know about real and practical problems and challenges faced by the elderly.

Outcome-

Students will be able to understand the concept of ageing and related issues. Students will be able to critically evaluate the programs and policies related to elderly in India.

Unit-I Demography of Ageing

- Population Ageing: Concept and Measures
- Overview of Regional, National & International Trends and Projections of Ageing
- Components of Population Ageing
- Ageing Trends and Patterns in India

Unit-II Social and Economic Aspect of Ageing

- Social Status and roles of Elderly
- Family Structure and Intergenerational Relations, Kinship and Social Security
- Implications of Population Ageing on Labour Force
- Implications of Population Ageing on Public Finance: Government Health Expenditure, Health Insurance, Housing, Pension and Social Security

Unit-III Issues of Ageing

- Living Arrangements of Elderly, Old Age Homes
- Ageing and Life Expectancy
- Feminization of Ageing: Gender Dimensions and Discrimination, Widows, Elderly Abuse

Unit-IV Ageing and Health

- Ageing and Burden of Diseases- Burden of Chronic Diseases, Burden of Non-Communicable Diseases, Disabilities, Injuries
- Mental Health Problems, Cognition and memory loss.
- Ageing and Health Risk Factors : Nutrition, Diet, Health Behaviour, Physical Activities

Unit-V Ageing policies and programmes

- Pensions, Retirement and Social Security Policies for Elderly In India

- National Policies and programmes for elderly in India.
- Legal Provisions and Acts for Elderly In India

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Semester -IV
PSEL-402 A
Corporate Social Responsibility in Rural Development

Objective:

To impart knowledge to the learners regarding the scope of CSR in rural development sectors

Outcome:

Understanding of Corporate Social Responsibility is to develop knowledge about the different fields and gain knowledge about different policies of the Corporate Social Responsibility .

Unit 1 Social Responsibility

- Corporate Social Responsibility – meaning, definition and scope of CSR
- Evolution of Corporate Social Responsibility
- Rationale for Corporate Social Responsibility activities
- Carroll’s Model of Corporate Social Responsibility (Pyramid of CSR)-
- Globalization and Corporate Social Responsibility.

Unit 2 Stakeholders

- Interest Groups Related to Corporate Social Responsibility
- Tools of Corporate Social Responsibility
- Business Benefits of Corporate Social Responsibility

Unit-III Corporate Social Responsibility Policies

- Designing a Corporate Social Responsibility policy
- Factors influencing Corporate Social Responsibility policy
- Role of HR Professionals in Corporate Social Responsibility
- Global Recognitions of Corporate Social Responsibility
- Codes formulated by international agencies for Corporate Social Responsibility.

Unit 4 Implementing Corporate Social Responsibility

- Corporate Social Responsibility in the marketplace
- Corporate Social Responsibility in the workplace
- Corporate Social Responsibility in the community
- Corporate Social Responsibility in the ecological environment

Unit 5 Corporate Social Responsibility in India

- Legal provisions and specifications on Corporate Social Responsibility
- Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives in India

- Success and failures with Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives
- Corporate Social Responsibility Awards in India
- Role of social workers in Corporate Social Responsibility.

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Semester -IV
PSEL-402 B
Concept of Health and Disease

Learner's Objective-

Students will comprehend concepts related to health promotions and disease prevention to enhance health.

To understand the various levels of prevention and intervention.

Outcome-

Students will be able to understand the various risk factors related to diseases and will also know about health care of the community.

Unit-I Introduction to Health

- Health- Basic Concepts, Definition, Positive health, spectrum of health
- Changing concepts of health
- Dimensions of health, interdependence of dimensions of health
- Concept of wellbeing, Health responsibility, Health and development

Unit- II Determinants and Indicators of Health

- Determinants of Health
- Indicators of Health: Concept characteristics and types
- Mortality Indicators, Morbidity indicators
- Nutritional status indicators, health care delivery indicators
- Socio-economic indicators

Unit-III Concept of Disease

- Disease – Concept, classification, Spectrum of Disease
- Factors responsible for Disease
- Web of causation and natural History of disease
- Control and Prevention of Diseases

Unit- IV Health Measurement and Prevention

- Indices used in measurement of health
- Difficulties in Measurement of Health
- Levels of Prevention and Modes of intervention

Unit-V Health Care of the Community

- Health care: Concepts, Levels, and Salient Features
- Health for All, Millennium Development Goals

- New Horizons in Public Health: Sustainable development goals, National Health Mission, AYUSH and Telemedicine

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6. Mary Jane Schneider, Introduction to Public Health, Jones and Bartlett Publisher, USA 2004

Semester-IV
PSIRA-401
Family Life Education

Learner's Objective-

Acquiring knowledge about human growth, development and behaviour in the family setting over the life course. Understanding marital and family patterns and processes.

Outcome

Students will develop the knowledge about different roles, functions and maintenance of family.

Unit-I The Social Institution of Family

- Family: Concept, Definitions, Importance, Characteristics & Types
- Concept of Family in UN Declaration
- Kinship: Concept and Types
- Interrelationship between, Family, Marriage and Kinship

Unit-II Introduction to Family Life Education

- Family Life education: Concept, Objectives and Importance
- Family Life Education: Programmes and Policies
- Family Life in Indian Perspectives and Quality of Life

Unit-III:- Human Growth

- Human Growth: Concept, Meaning and Stages
- Human Growth: Principles and Approaches
- Methods and Assessment of Human Growth
- Relationship between Human Growth, Development and Maturity

Unit-IV- Family Size and Marriage

- Family Size: Concept, Characteristics, Types
- Marriage: Concept and Types
- Merits and Demerits of Early Marriage Practice
- Merits and Demerits of delayed Marriage Practice

Unit-V- Understanding Family Life Cycle

- Family Life Cycle: Concept, Meaning and Stages
- Family Roles and Responsibilities
- Responsible Parenthood: Concept, Nature, Significance and Role
- Role of Individual, Family and Community in Family Life Education

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