

Sociology-SEC1-K

Introduction to Population and Society, Population and Indian Society

Unit I- Introduction, theories and perspectives related to population studies

A) Introduction:

1. Population Studies – Meaning, Scope and Importance
2. Evolution of Population Studies - Micro Demography to Macro Demography.

B) Theories and perspectives:

Malthusian theory

Demographic Transition

theory Marxist Thoughts on

Population

Feminist perspective on demography (it was there in earlier version)

Unit II – Sources of population data

1. Census – definition and importance
2. Registration of vital events (birth, death, marriage, adoption, divorce)- meaning and importance
3. Recent trends in collection of population data – Adhar (Unique Identification Data), NPR, NRC and CAA and the debate around them

Unit III - Population and Development

1. Population as a constraint on and a resource for development
2. Relationship between population and poverty

Unit-IV- Population Growth, Distribution and Population dynamics in India

1. Growth of population since 1901
2. Nature and characteristics of Indian population (Age, Sex, Missing Girl child, Education, Literacy, Religion)
3. Fertility - Definition and factors (Biological, Physiological, Social, Economic and Cultural)

4. Mortality - (Mortality, Infant Mortality, Maternal Mortality, Sex Selective Abortions) Definition and factors
5. Migration - Definition, Causes, Types and Consequences
6. Socio-cultural factors of population dynamics- gender, religion, education, caste, class and tribe

Unit V-- Population policy in India

1. Population policy and Role of state
2. Population policy in India- Pre- and post-independence

(i) Family planning – 1961; ii) Family welfare 1977; iii) National Population Policy 2000 and development thereafter)

Unit VI- Legislative measures to enhance the quality and quantity of population in India

1. Ban on sex determination and sex-selective abortions
2. PCPNDT
3. National Rural Health Mission