Department of Gender Studies Faculty of Behavioral and Social Sciences University of the Punjab, Lahore Course Outline



Program	BS Gender Studies	Course Code	GS 119	Credit Hours	3
Course Title	Gender and Population				

Course Introduction

A gender perspective on population helps in better understanding of population issues for sustainable development, focusing on gender aspects of natural resource use and management; agricultural division of labor; and access to reproductive and productive resources. The course will further develop understanding of demographic factors such as population growth and age structure, fertility, morbidity, health conditions and nutrition levels, spatial distribution and migration indicate different types of constraints, needs and opportunities for males and females in the society.

Learning Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

- 1. identify the nexus between gender and demography, its effects on structure, and oppression across cultures and human experiences;
- 2. understanding basic terminology of demography such as mortality, fertility and family planning knowledge;
- 3. analyze the role of Government's policy and planning to control population controlling and way forwards to get sustainable development.

Course Content		Assignments/Reading s
Week 1	Introduction to Demography Concept and meaning Theories of population growth	Gould, W. T. S. (2009). Population and development. New York: Routledge.

Effects of structure on population growth Mortality Fertility Migration Fertility	Poston, d. L. (2006). Fertility, family planning; and population policy in China. New York: Routledge.
Fertility and its determinants	
Fertility (Continue)	
Effects of Female Fertility	
Effects of Consanguinity	
Family Planning Knowledge and Practice	
Role of public and private sector	
Trends in family planning	
Family Planning Knowledge and Usage of Family Planning (Continue) Need for family planning Challenges	World Bank (2002). Exploring Gender Perspectives in Population and Health Programs. Washington USAID.
Reproductive Health	
Antenatal Care Delivery and Postnatal Care	
Reproductive Health (Continue)	
Access to Reproductive Health Facilities	
	Mortality Fertility Migration Fertility Fertility and its determinants Fertility (Continue) Effects of Female Fertility Effects of Consanguinity Family Planning Knowledge and Practice Role of public and private sector Trends in family planning Family Planning Knowledge and Usage of Family Planning (Continue) Need for family planning Challenges Reproductive Health Antenatal Care Delivery and Postnatal Care Reproductive Health (Continue)

	Situation in Rural and Urban Areas				
	Involving men in reproductive health issues and programs				
Week 9	Mortality				
Week 3	Maternal mortality and its reasons				
Week	Mortality (Continue)				
10	Infant and child mortality				
	Nutrition				
Week 11	Status				
	Gender Differences				
	Migration				
Week	Gender and determinants of migration				
12					
	Theories of migration				
Week	Migration (Continue)				
13	Gendered impact of international migration				
Week 14	Gender, Population and Sustainable Development				
	Populatio				
	n Policy				
Week	and				
15	Planning				
	National Population Policies				
	Population Policy and Planning (Continue)				
Week 16	International Population Policies				

Teaching Learning Strategies

Working on Assignments, Presentations, Group Discussions, Individual Assessment and Quizzes.

Assignments: Types and Number with Calendar

• Assignments: Week 1, week 6

• Quizzes: Week 3, week 12

• Group presentations and project submission: Week 15 and week 16

Assessment

Sr. No.	Elements	Weightage	Details
1.	Midterm Assessment	35%	Written Assessment at the mid-point of the semester.
2.	Formative Assessment	25%	Continuous assessment includes: Classroom participation, assignments, presentations, viva voce, attitude and behavior, hands-on-activities, short tests, projects, practical, reflections, readings, quizzes etc.
3.	Final Assessment	40%	Written Examination at the end of the semester. It is mostly in the form of a test, but owing to the nature of the course the teacher may assess their students based on term paper, research proposal development, field work and report writing etc.