**[Introduction to Demography](http://website.uob.edu.pk/moodle/course/view.php?id=217)**

**Course Objectives**:

Relevant concepts of population dynamics shall be explored. The theories in relation to population growth will be shared. The concept of culture and social values regarding population growth will be emphasized. The variables including fertility, mortality, and migration shall be studied with reference to change in population in a given area. Population policies about growth and control will be learnt.

**Course Outline:**

1. Introduction
   1. The significance of population study
   2. Scope of Population studies
   3. Sources of population data
2. Theories of Population
   1. Ibn-e-Khaldun theory.
   2. Malthusian population trap and its criticism
   3. Theory of demographic transition
3. Population growth in Pakistan
   1. Historical trends
   2. Present population situation
   3. Future prospects.
4. Demographic processes
   1. Nuptiality
   2. Fertility: socio-economic variables affecting fertility
   3. Migration:
   4. Social Mobility:
   5. Mortality: Socio-economic variables affecting mortality
5. The structure of Pakistan's population
   1. Geographic distribution
   2. Age and Sex structure
   3. Education, Dependency burdens. Birth rates: their relationships to GNP growth rates and income distribution.
6. Family Planning
   1. Social Acceptance
   2. Status of Family Planning in Rural and Urban Areas
   3. Strategies by Government and NGOs to create awareness
7. Population related problems of Pakistan
   1. Economic factors behind high fertility rate
   2. Social, cultural and, ethnic factors behind high fertility rates
   3. Mortality especially maternal and Infant mortality.
8. The population debates
   1. Some conflicting opinions
   2. The micro-economic theory of fertility
   3. The demand for children in developing countries

**PRACTICAL**

Students have to submit a comprehensive research report demonstrating various dimensions of Pakistan population based on data collected from different relevant government and non-government organization

**Recommended Books:**

1. Hans Raj 1993, Population Studies, Indian council of Social Research sciences New Delhi;
2. K.Srinivasan 1998, Basic Demographic Techniques and Applications, Sage Publication. Andrew Hinde, 1998. Demographic Methods, Oxford.
3. Paul Demeny (2003) Geoffrey Mcnicoll Encyclopedia of Population Macmillan Reference U.S.A (Thomson/Gale);
4. Peterson, William, (1975), Population, New York, Macmillan.
5. Todero, M.P., 2000, Economics Development in the Third World. Longman, London.
6. [United Nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations) (2004). [Population Division](http://www.un.org/esa/population/), Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Retrieved [February 13](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/February_13), [2004](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2004).
7. [United Nations Economic Commission for Europe - Official Web Site](http://www.unece.org/pau)
8. [United States Census Bureau](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Census_Bureau) (2005). [Census Bureau - Countries Ranked by Population](http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/ipc/idbrank.pl). Retrieved [February 13](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/February_13), [2005](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2005).
9. UNO. 2000. Population Trends, World population Monitoring, Population Growth Structure and Distribution 1999. Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Population Division. U.N.O.
10. Weeks John R (1992), Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues. Belmart California, Wadsworth Publishing Company.