



CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES

**Courses of Study
for Master of Arts in Population Studies
1999/2000**

**Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur
Kathmandu, NEPAL**

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Courses of Study for M.A. in Population Studies

The Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS) was established in 1988 by the Tribhuvan University Council.

CDPS developed and experimented the old course over the last 12 years. While teaching the old curriculum over that period, CDPS did not change the content of the syllabus but frequently used the most up-to-date texts available to it. In view of the introduction of a 3 year Bachelor Degree Programme at Tribhuvan University instead of the conventional two years, CDPS constructed new curriculum for B.A. by complementing the courses at the 10+2 level and the M.A. level. Many of the courses at B.A. level are reflections of what were being taught at the M.A. level according to the old course. The new set of courses at the M.A. level are completely updated, redesigned, reframed and reconstructed to elevate the overall standard of the courses. This was possible because of availability of required and recommended texts selected out of numerous publications in Population Studies in the 1990s. This also reflects the curriculum of parallel organizations in other countries worldwide. After the ICPD, new courses such as Morbidity and Mortality; Reproductive Health; Ageing, Disability and Retirement; Population and Health; Social Demography; Gender, Population and Development; Population and Environment; Population and Social Justice; and Research Methods in Social Sciences are added and more options of courses for students are provided. Requirements for paper writing based on field survey for courses like Population Dynamics of Nepal; Population and Social Justice; and Research Methods are added to the benefit of students. Almost all texts and other reading materials are placed in the inhouse departmental library along with a modest computing facility within the CDPS building.

The students who undertake the Masters Programme are expected to learn not only the basic concepts of Population Studies but also understand the context under which these concepts have been evolved, required and used in framing policies and programmes. The students during the course of study or even afterwards are likely to be involved with survey. A course on social research methods will therefore equip them to carry the assignment. The M.A. level courses offered here incorporate recent developments in the teachings of Population Studies.

The M.A. courses in Population studies are divided into two parts: Part I for the First Year and Part II for the Second Year. There are ten papers, each carrying 100 marks.

Admission Requirement

Students seeking admission to the M.A. Course in Population Studies should have passed the Bachelor's Level with a major in Population Studies. Results of an entrance test will finally determine the admission to the M.A. Level Courses in Population Studies.

1st Year

Paper	Code No.	Subject		Full Marks
I	Pop. 501	Principles of Demography	Compulsory	100
II	Pop. 502	Basic Demographic Techniques	"	100
III	Pop. 503	Mathematics and Statistics in Demography	"	100
IV	Pop. 504	Population Dynamics of Nepal	"	100
V		Specialization (Any One):	Optional	100
	Pop. 505-1	Migration and Urbanization		
	Pop. 505-2	Population and Environment		
	Pop. 505-3	Population and Development		
	Pop. 505-4	Demographics of Ageing, Retirement and Disability		

2nd Year

Paper	Code No.	Subject		Full Marks
VI	Pop. 506	Advanced Demographic Techniques	Compulsory	100
VII	Pop. 507	Social Research Methods	"	100
VIII		Specialization (Any One):	Optional	100
	Pop. 508-1	Human Fertility		
	Pop. 508-2	Morbidity and Mortality		
	Pop. 508-3	Reproductive Health		
	Pop. 508-4	Population and Health		
IX		Specialization (Any One):	Optional	100
	Pop. 509-1	Population and Social Justice		
	Pop. 509-2	Gender, Population and Development		
	Pop. 509-3	Population Policies and Programmes		
	Pop. 509-4	Techniques of Family Planning Evaluation		
	Pop. 509-5	Social Demography		
X	Pop. 510	Thesis (including training in the use of Micro-Computer)		100

Principles of Demography

(Compulsory)

Pop. 501

Paper: I
Full Mark: 100
Teaching Hrs.: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to provide students basic knowledge of population theories and principles. This is a foundation course upon which students may build structure for studying specialized areas. The topics included are as follows:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>
I.	The Nature and Elements of Demography	20
	A Definition, nature, scope and content of demography	
	B History of development of demography as a scientific discipline	
	C The relation of demography to other disciplines	
	D The sources of demographic data	
	E Basic concepts in demography	
	1 Fertility, fecundity, natural fertility, crude birth rate, age-specific fertility, total fertility, marital fertility, gross reproduction rate, net reproduction rate, mean length of generation, cohort and period fertility	
	2 Crude death rate, age and sex specific mortality, cause specific mortality, neonatal and post-neonatal mortality, still-birth, infant mortality, under five (child) mortality, life expectancy, crude rate of natural increase	
	3 Migration, mover, commuter, in-migration, out-migration, immigration, emigration, place of origin, place of destination, push and pull factors	
	F Age and sex structure	
	1 Determinants of age and sex structure	
	2 Demographic, economic and social implications of age and sex structure	
	G Population static and dynamics	
II.	History of World Population Growth	10
	World, Continents, Regions, Developed and Developing Countries	
III.	Population Theories	20
	A Ancient and medieval writings on population	
	1. Ancient Chinese (Confucius)	
	2. Ancient Greek (Plato, Aristotle)	
	3. Ancient Indian (Kautilya)	
	4. Ancient Rome (Cicero)	
	B Towards modern theory	
	1. Mercantilist, Physiocratic and Related views	
	2. Political Arithmeticians' views	

- C Malthus and Malthusian theory
 - 1. The basic model
 - 2. Criticism of the model by non-socialist writers
 - 3. Criticism by socialist writers
 - 4. Neo-Malthusian
- D Socialist and Marxist writings
 - 1. Early socialist
 - 2. Marx and Engels
 - 3. Post-Marxian socialists
- E Contribution of other disciplines
 - 1. Mathematical theories
 - 2. Biological theories
 - 3. Sociological theories
 - 4. Optimum theory of population
- F Demographic transition theory
 - 1. The western experience
 - 2. The experience of the developing countries
 - 3. Criticism of the theory

IV. Nuptiality 10

- A Levels and trends in age at marriage, celibacy, widowhood, divorce and separation in developed and developing countries
- B Determinants of age at marriage in developed and developing countries
- C Nuptiality in family life cycle

V. Fertility 20

- A Fertility theories
 - 1 Intermediate variable framework of Davis and Blake
 - 2 Proximate determinants model of Bongaarts
 - 3 Studies of Freedman, Easterlin, Lebeinstein and Caldwell
- B Theories of fertility decline
 - 1 Threshold hypothesis of fertility decline
 - 2 Differential fertility hypothesis of fertility decline
 - 3 Distributive justice hypothesis of fertility decline
- C Fertility levels and trends
 - 1 Levels and trends of fertility in developed countries
 - 2 Levels and trends of fertility in developing countries
- D Fertility differentials by socio-economic status
 - 1 Education and fertility
 - 2 Age at marriage and fertility
 - 3 Work and fertility
 - 4 Mobility and fertility
 - 5 Income and fertility
 - 6 Mortality and fertility
 - 7 Sex preference, insecurity, economic value of children and fertility
- E Theoretical framework for fertility analysis

VI. Mortality and Morbidity	15
A Levels, trends and determinants of mortality in developed and developing countries	
B Causes of death	
C Mortality differentials by age and sex	
D Theories of mortality decline	
E The epidemiologic transition theory	
F Theoretical framework for mortality analysis	
VII. Migration and Urbanization	15
A Basic definitions, types of migration and terminologies	
B Internal migration: characteristics, causes and consequences of migration	
C International migration: characteristics, causes and consequences of international migration	
D Theoretical framework for migration analysis	
E Urbanization	
1 Definition and concepts	
2 Levels and trends of urbanization in developed and developing countries	
3 Distribution and growth of urban/rural population in developed and developing countries	
4 Factors affecting rural/urban distribution of population	
5 Problems and policies of urbanization in developing countries	
VIII. Population, Resources and Environment	10
A Population and resources	
1 Definition and concepts	
2 Distribution, types and use of resources	
B Population and environment	
1 Population and environment interrelationship	
2 Factors affecting environmental deterioration in developed and developing countries	
3 Environment and development	
IX. Population and Social Justice	15
A Basic concepts of social justice	
B Children and social justice	
C Women and social justice	
D Population, labour force and employment	
E World Summit for social development	
F Impact of development policies on the quality of life with reference to Nepal (Health, education, human resource development, housing, food and nutrition, poverty, and drinking water and sanitation)	

X. Population Policy

15

- A Definition and type of population policies (pro-natalist and anti-natalist)
 - B Population-influencing policies
 - 1 Fertility and nuptiality
 - 2 Mortality and morbidity
 - 3 Migration and urbanization
 - C Population-responsive policies
 - 1 Health, education and basic needs
 - 2 Basic infrastructural development
 - D Integration of population in development planning
 - E Information, education and communication
-

Required Readings

1. Bhende, Asha A. and Tara Kanitkar, 1982, *Principles of Population Studies* (Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House).
2. Bogue, Donald J., 1969, *Principles of Demography* (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.).
3. Caldwell, J.C., 1982, *Theory of Fertility Decline* (London: Academic Press).
4. Davis, Kingsley and Mikhail S. Bernstam (eds.), 1991, *Resources, Environment and Population: Present Knowledge, Future Options*, A Supplement to *Population and Development Review*, Vol. 16, 1990.
5. Enrlich, Paul E. and Anue H. Enrlich, 1972, *Population, Resources, Environment: Issues on Human Ecology* (San Francisco: W.H. Freeman).
6. Hauser, Philip M. and Otis D. Duncan (eds.), 1959, *The Study of Population* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press).
7. Notestein, F.W., 1953, "Economic Problems of Population Change", *Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference of Agricultural Economists* (London: Oxford University Press), 3-31.
8. Peterson, William, 1975, *Population* (London: The McMillan Book Company).
9. Shryock, Henry S., and Jacob S. Siegel, and Associates, 1971, *The Methods and Materials of Demography, Vol. I and II* (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Government Printing Office) (Condensed version available from Academic Press, New York, 1976).
10. United Nations, 1973, *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends* (New York: United Nations).

Recommended Readings

1. Sauvy, Alfred, 1984, *General Theory of Population* (London: Methuen and Company).
2. Todaro, Michael P., 1985, *Economic Development in the Third World* (London: Orient Longman).
3. United Nations, 1975, *The Population Debate: Dimensions and Perspectives*, Papers of the World Population Conference, Bucharest-1974.

Basic Demographic Techniques (Compulsory)

Pop. 502

Paper: II

Full Mark: 100

Teaching Hrs.: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to make students familiar with basic demographic techniques for population analysis. This is a foundation course for advanced demographic techniques offered in the second year. The topics are as follows:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>
I.	Sources of Demographic Data	10
	A Census	
	B Vital and Civil Registration System	
	C Sample Surveys	
II.	Sources of Errors in Census Data	10
	A Post-enumeration survey	
	1 Coverage errors	
	2 Content errors	
III.	Methods of Evaluating Census Data	15
	A Single-year age distribution	
	1 Age ratios	
	2 Whipple's index	
	3 Myers' index	
	B Five-year age distribution	
	1 Survival ratios	
	2 Sex ratios	
	3 UN age-sex accuracy index	
IV.	Age-Sex Composition	10
	A Age-sex pyramid	
	B Sex ratio	
	C Sex ratio at birth	
	D Age dependency ratio	
V.	Population Growth Rate	5
	A Exponential	
	B Geometric	
	C Linear	
	D Doubling time	
VI.	Measures of Nuptiality	10
	A Proportion married by age and sex	
	B Singulate mean age at marriage by sex	

VII. Measures of Fertility	20
A Crude birth rate	
B Rate of natural increase	
C General fertility rate	
D Age-specific fertility rate	
E Total fertility rate and total marital fertility rate	
F Standardized birth rate	
G Gross and net-reproduction rate	
H Intrinsic rate of natural increase	
I Mean length of generation	
J Mean age of childbearing	
K Measures of fertility from census	
1 Child-woman ratio	
2 Mean parity by age	
L Cohort and period fertility rate	
M Fertility analysis using birth intervals	
N Indices of marriage, contraception, infecundability and abortion (Bongaarts' technique)	
VIII. Basic Measures of Mortality	20
A Crude death rate	
B Age-specific death rate	
C Standardized death rate	
D Infant mortality rate (conventional and adjusted)	
E Childhood mortality rate	
F Neo-natal and post-neonatal mortality rates	
G Cause-specific death ratio and death rate	
H Case fatality rate	
I Endogenous and exogenous mortality rates	
J Maternal mortality ratio and rate	
K Foetal and late foetal death ratios and rates	
IX. Methods of Life Table Construction	20
A Anatomy of the life table	
B The complete and abridged life table	
1 The conventional method	
2 The Reed-Merrell method	
3 Greville method	
C Application of the life table in population studies	
1 Life table and the stationary population	
2 The life expectancy function	
3 The life table survival rates	
X. Measures of Migration and Urbanization	20
A Measures of internal migration	
1 Concept of mobility, definition of terms	
2 National growth rate method	

3	Migration rate by place of birth, duration of residence, place of prior residence, and residence at fixed prior date	
B	Measures of international migration	
1	Intercensal component method	
2	The life table survival rate method	
3	Migration rates: crude immigration rate, crude emigration rate, crude net migration rate and crude gross migration rate	
C	Measures of urbanization	
1	Basic concept	
2	Level of urbanization	
3	Tempo of urbanization	
4	Gini Coefficient and Lorenz Curve	
XI.	Analysis of Labour Force	5
A	Basic concept	
B	Measures of estimating labour force	
XII.	Population Projection	5
A	Mathematical method	
B	Component method	

Required Readings

1. Barclay, George W., 1958, *Techniques of Population Analysis* (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.).
2. Cox, Peter R., 1959, *Demography* (London: Cambridge University Press).
3. Palmore, James A. and Robert W. Gardner, 1983, *Measuring Mortality, Fertility and Natural Increase* (Honolulu: East-West Centre).
4. Shryock, Henry S., and Jacob S. Siegel, and Associates, 1971, *The Methods and Materials of Demography, Vol. I and II* (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Government Printing Office) (Condensed version available from Academic Press, New York, 1976).
5. United Nations, 1967, *Manual III: Methods of Population Projection by Sex and Age* (New York: United Nations).
6. _____, 1970, *Manual VI: Methods of Measuring Internal Migration* (New York: United Nations).

Recommended Readings

1. Pressat, Ronald, 1980, *Demographic Analysis* (New York: Aldine Publishing Company, USA).
2. Spiegelman, M., 1968, 1980, *Introduction to Demography* (Massachusetts: Harvard University Press).

Mathematics and Statistics in Demography

(Compulsory)

Pop. 503

Paper: III
Full Mark: 100
Teaching Hrs.: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to provide students basic concepts and principles of mathematics and statistics required to the analysis and interpretation of population data. The topics are intended to help students enhance their quantitative skills to grasp the quantitative aspects of demography and fully comprehend the techniques of population analysis. The topics are as follows:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>
I. Mathematics		
A	Set Theory	5
	1 Concept of a set	
	2 Universal and void sets	
	3 Operation of sets	
	4 Properties of union, intersection and complementation	
	5 Applications of sets	
B	Real Number System	5
	1 Concept of rational, irrational and real numbers	
	2 Subsets of real numbers	
	3 Operation of real numbers	
C	Exponents and Logarithms	5
	1 Definition, meaning and properties of exponents	
	2 Definition and properties of logarithms	
	3 Applications of logarithms	
D	Functions and Graphs	10
	1 Analytic geometry	
	2 Co-ordinate planes and graphs	
	3 Concept of distance and straight line in a co-ordinate plane	
	4 Concept of function and graph of a function	
	5 Concept of sequence, limit of a sequence and series	
	6 Algebraic functions	
	7 Transcendental functions	
	8 Multivariate functions	
E	Differential Calculus	10
	1 Concept of limit and continuity	
	2 Concept of differential coefficient	
	3 Some Rules for differentiation	
	4 Successive differentiation	
	5 Maximum, minimum and points of inflexion	
	6 Use of second derivative	
	7 Concept and properties of partial derivatives	
	8 Some useful derivatives	

F	Integral Calculus	5
	1 Concept of anti-derivative and indefinite integral	
	2 Formulae for integration	
	3 Method of integration	
	4 Concept of definite integral	
	5 Improper integrals	
	6 Application of integrals	
G	Method of Least Squares	10
	1 Fitting of a straight line	
	2 Fitting of a parabola	
	3 Fitting of an exponential curve	
	4 Fitting of a curve $y = e^{a+bx}$	
	5 Fitting of a curve $y = e^{a+bx+cx^2}$	
H	Curve Fitting	10
	1 Fitting of growth curves	
	2 Fitting of modified exponential curve	
	3 Fitting of the Gompertz curve	
	4 Fitting of a Logistic curve	
	5 Selection of a curve	
I	Determinants	5
	1 Concept of a determinant	
	2 Minors and co-factors of determinants	
	3 Properties of determinants	
J	Matrices	10
	1 Concept of matrix	
	2 Types of matrices	
	3 Operation of matrices	
	4 Special form of matrices	
	5 Solution of a system of linear equations using matrix and determinants	
	6 Application of matrix algebra	
	7 Population projection using matrices	

II. Statistics

A	Introduction	5
	1 Definition	
	2 History	
	3 Subdivisions within statistics	
	4 Assumptions	
	5 Need of statistical tools in population analysis	
B	Descriptive Statistics	10
	1 Arranging data to convey meaning (Data arrangement; raw data; data array and frequency distribution; graphical presentation)	
	2 Measures of central tendency (Conventional measures, comparing mean, median and mode)	
	3 Measures of dispersion	

C	Probability Theory and Distributions	10
1	Probability theory	
a	History and relevance of probability theory	
b	Basic concept in probability theory	
c	Three types of probability	
d	Probability rules	
e	Conditional probabilities	
f	Bayes' Theorem	
2	Probability distribution	
a	Introduction to probability distribution	
b	Random variables	
c	Binomial distribution	
d	Poisson distribution	
e	Normal Distribution	
f	Chi-square distribution	
g	Student's t-distribution	
h	F-distribution	
D	Sampling and Sampling Distribution	5
1	Introduction to sampling	
2	Random sampling	
3	Introduction to sampling distribution	
4	Relationship between sample size and standard error	
E	Preliminary Concept of Estimation	10
1	Point estimates	
2	Interval estimates and confidence intervals	
3	Interval estimates of the mean from large samples	
4	Interval estimates of the proportion from large samples	
5	Interval estimates using the t-distribution	
6	Determining the sample size	
F	Testing of Hypotheses	5
1	Concept of hypothesis testing	
2	Null and alternate hypotheses	
3	Testing hypothesis related to mean	
4	Power of the test	
5	Testing hypothesis related to proportion	
G	Chi-square Test and Analysis of Variance	5
1	Chi-square test	
2	Testing the appropriateness of a distribution	
3	Analysis of variance	
H	Simple Correlation and Regression Analysis	10
1	Scatter diagrams	
2	Coefficient of correlation	
3	Simple regression	
I	Multivariate Analysis	10
1	Concept of multivariate analysis	
2	Multiple regression analysis	
3	Logistic regression analysis	

J Non-parametric Tests

5

- 1 Necessity of non-parametric tests
- 2 Sign test
- 3 Rank sum test
- 4 The Mann-Whitney U Test
- 5 Rank order correlation

Required Readings

1. Chase, Warren and Fred Bown, 1986, *General Statistics* (New York: John Wiley and Sons).
2. Jain, S.K., 1979, *Basic Mathematics for Demographers* (Canberra: Australian National University).
3. Levin, R.I., 1978, *Statistics for Management* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina, Prentice Hall Inc.).
4. Mason, R.D., Douglas A. Lind and William G. Marshal, 1983, *Statistics: An Introduction* (London: Harcode Brace Jovanavich).
5. Mizrahi, Abe and Sullivan, 1984, *Calculus and Analytical Geometry* (California: Wadsworth Publishing Company).
6. Munem, M.A. and D.J. Forcelis, 1984, *Calculus with Analytic Geometry* (New York: Worth Publishers, Inc.).
7. Snedecor, G.W. and Cochran, W.G., 1980, *Statistical Methods* (Iowa: The Iowa State University Press).

Recommended Readings

1. Blalock, H.M., 1979, *Social Statistics*, Revised Second Edition (New York: McGraw Hill Book Company).

Population Dynamics of Nepal

(Compulsory)

Pop. 504

Paper: IV
Full Mark: 100
Teaching Hrs.: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to familiarize students on the population dynamics of Nepal. This course also helps students to choose their theses topics.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>
I.	Sources of Demographic Data in Nepal	10
	A Population Censuses	
	B Sample Surveys	
	C Vital Registration System	
	D Service Statistics and/or Institutional Records	
II.	Population Characteristics and Trends	10
	A Population size and growth	
	B Population distribution and density	
	C Age and sex structure	
	D Language, religion and ethnicity	
	E Composition, growth and structure of labour force	
III.	Nuptiality Patterns and Trends	10
	A Nuptiality patterns and trends by age and sex	
	B Nuptiality patterns and trends by regions	
	C Nuptiality patterns and trends by rural and urban residence	
	D Determinants of age at marriage	
IV.	Fertility Patterns and Trends	10
	A Fertility patterns: CBR; ASFR, TFR, CEB	
	B Fertility patterns and trends by regions	
	C Fertility patterns and trends by rural and urban residence	
	D Determinants of fertility	
V.	Morbidity and Mortality Patterns and Trends	20
	A Morbidity patterns	
	B Major causes of morbidity	
	C Mortality patterns: CDR, IMR, Under 5 Mortality, Maternal Mortality, Life Expectancy	
	D Mortality patterns and trends by age and sex	
	E Mortality patterns and trends by regions	
	F Mortality patterns and trends by rural urban residence	
	G Determinants of infant and child mortality	

VI. Migration and Urbanization	20
A Volume and trends of internal migration	
B Characteristics of internal migrants	
C Volume and trends of international migration	
D Characteristics of international migrants	
E Causes and consequences of internal and international migration	
F Trends of urbanization: size, growth, distribution and density	
VII. Population and Development	20
A Population and agriculture	
B Population and environment	
C Population and health	
D Population and education	
E Population and women	
F Population and development policies	
VIII. Population Projection of Nepal	10
A Size, growth and structure of future population by regions and by rural urban residence	
B Socio-economic implications of future population and its effects on the quality of life of the people	
IX. Population Policies and Programmes	20
X. Project Work (Compulsory - 20 Marks)	20
(Assigned and assessed by the Department)	

Required Readings

1. Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 1987, *Population Monograph of Nepal* (Kathmandu: CBS).
2. _____, 1995, *Population Monograph of Nepal* (Kathmandu: CBS).
3. KC, Bal Kumar, 1998, *Trends, Patterns and Implications of Rural-to-Urban Migration in Nepal* (Kathmandu: CDPS, T.U.).
4. _____, 1999, "International Migration in Nepal", in Bal Kumar KC (ed.), *Population and Development in Nepal*, Vol. 6 (Kathmandu: CDPS, T.U.), 1-25.
5. _____ (ed.), *Population and Development in Nepal*, 6 Vols. (Kathmandu: CDPS, T.U.).
6. KC, Bal Kumar and Sunil Acharya, 1999, *A Review and Revision of Population Policies in Nepal* (Kathmandu: CDPS, T.U.).

Recommended Readings

1. Gurung, Hark, 1989, *Regional Patterns of Migration in Nepal*, Papers of the East-West Population Institute, No. 113 (Honolulu: East-West Centre).
2. KC, Bal Kumar, P.P. Timilsina, and P.L. Joshi, 1991, "Small Town and Rural Human Resource Development to Reduce Migration to Large Cities: Nepal", *ESCAP-Asian Population Studies, Series No. 110* (Bangkok: ESCAP).
3. Ministry of Health, 1992, *Nepal Fertility, Family Planning and Health Status Survey (NFHS)* (Kathmandu: Ministry of Health).
4. Ministry of Population and Environment (MOPE), 1998, *Population Projections for Nepal, 1996-2016*, Vol. I and Vol. II (Kathmandu: MOPE).
5. Pant, Raghav Dhoj and Sunil Acharya (eds.), 1988, *Population and Development in Nepal* (Kathmandu: NCP).
6. Sharma, Pitamber, 1989, *Unbanization in Nepal*, Papers of the East-West Population Institute, No. 110 (Honolulu: East-West Centre).
7. Tuladhar, J.M., 1990, *The Persistence of High Fertility in Nepal* (New Delhi: Inter India Publications).
8. UNFPA, 1989, *South Asia Study on Population Policies and Programmes* (Kathmandu: UNFPA).

Migration and Urbanization

(Optional)

Pop. 505-1

Paper: V
Full Mark: 100
Teaching Hrs.: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to enhance knowledge of students on the third component of population dynamics in a specialized way. The topics are as follows:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>
I.	Conceptualization of Migration	10
	A Concepts, definition and forms	
	B Typology of migration	
	C Approaches to migration studies	
	D Rural-urban dimension	
II.	World Pattern of Migration and their Explanations	10
	A Historical pattern	
	B Contemporary pattern	
	C Migration policies	
III.	Theories of Migration	20
	A From Ravenstein to Lee	
	B Hypothesis of mobility transition	
	C Todaro model of migration	
	D World systems	
	E Decision making models	
IV.	Migration, Education and Occupation	10
	A The links between education and migration	
	B Internal migration: selectivity by education	
	C International migration: the brain drain	
	D Migration and occupational change	
V.	Sources of Data on Migration Studies	20
	A Censuses	
	B Sample surveys	
	C Other considerations	
VI.	Migration in Nepal	20
	A Historical aspects of migration in Nepal	
	B Internal migration (contemporary)	
	C International migration	
	D Causes and consequences	

VII. Urbanization	10
A Concept and definitions	
B Population growth and urbanization	
C Role of migration in urbanization	
VIII. World Pattern of Urbanization	10
A Historical pattern	
B Western urbanization	
C Urbanization in developing countries	
IX. Theories of Urban Growth and Structure	20
A Central place theories ✓	
B Concentric zone, sector and multiple nuclei theories	
C Ecological model of urban social space	
D Measures of urbanization	
- Primacy, Lorenz Curve, Gini Coefficient	
X. Urbanization in Nepal	20
A Trends and patterns	
B Urban problems	
C Urbanization policies	
D Urbanization and development	

Required Readings

1. KC, Bal Kumar, 1998, *Trends, Patterns and Implications of Rural to Urban Migration in Nepal* (Kathmandu: Central Department of Population Studies).
2. _____, 1998, *International Migration in Nepal: A Situational Analysis* (Kathmandu: CDPS).
3. Massey, Douglas S., et al., 1994, "An Evaluation of International Migration Theory," *Population and Development Review*, 20 (4): 699-751.
4. Sharma, Pitamber, 1989, *Urbanization in Nepal*, Papers of the East-West Population Institute, No. 110 (Honolulu: East West Center).
5. Subedi, Bhim P, 1991, "International Migration in Nepal: Towards An Analytical Framework," *Contributions to Nepalese Studies*, 18 (1): 83-102.
6. _____, 1997, "Migration and Occupational Change in Nepal: Preliminary Findings," *Nepal Population Journal*, 6 (5): 163-176.
7. Todaro, Michael P., 1977, *Internal Migration in Developing Countries: A Review of Theory, Evidence, Methodology and Research Priorities* (Geneva: International Labour Organization).

Recommended Readings

1. Bogue, D.J., et al. (eds.), 1993, *Readings in Population Research Methodology*, Vol. 4 (New York: United Nations Population Fund).
2. Brockerhoff, Martin and Ellen Brennan, 1997, *The Poverty of Cities in the Developing World* Population Council Working Paper, No. 96 (New York: Population Council).
3. De Jong, Gordon F. and Robert W. Gardner (eds.), 1981, *Migration Decision Making: Multidisciplinary Approaches to Microlevel Studies in Developed and Developing Countries* (New York: Pergamon Press).
4. Goldstein, Sidney and Alice Goldstein, 1981, *Surveys of Migration in Developing Countries*, Papers of the East-West Population Institute, No. 71 (Honolulu: East West Center).
5. Gurung, Harka, 1989, *Regional Patterns of Migration in Nepal*, Papers of the East-West Population Institute, No. 113 (Honolulu: East West Centre).
6. Kosinski, Leszek A. and R. Manshall Prothero (eds.), 1975, *People on the Move: Studies on Internal Migration* (London: Methuen and Co. Ltd.).
7. Palen, J. John, 1992, *The Urban World* (New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc.).
8. Todaro, Michael P., 1997, *Urbanization, Unemployment, and Migration in Africa: Theory and Policy*, Population Council Working Paper No. 104 (New York: Population Council).
9. Yeates M., 1990, *The North American City* (New York: Harper and Row Publisher).
10. Zlotnik, Hania, 1998, "International Migration, 1965-96: An Overview," *Population and Development Review*, 24 (3): 429-468.

Population and Environment

(Optional)

Pop. 505-2

Paper: V
Full Mark: 100
Teaching Hrs.: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to broaden student's understanding of the relationship between population and environment. It specifically focuses on the complex issues of environmental implications of population change in the developing countries.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>
I.	Interrelationship between Population and Environment	20
	A Population growth and environment	
	B Population growth and economic development	
	C Population growth and urbanization	
	D Population dynamics and environment	
II.	The Human Carrying Capacity	10
	A Concepts and related issues	
	B Natural constraints and human choices	
	C Utility of carrying capacity concept	
III.	Population and Human Resources	10
	A Population, environment and development	
	B Population, health and education	
IV.	Population Growth and Environmental Degradation	20
	A Land degradation and over grazing	
	B Deforestation	
	C Crowding and poverty	
	D Climatic change	
	E Population and resource regions	
	F Dessertification	
V.	Sustainable Development	10
	A The concept of sustainable development	
	B Equity and common interest	
	C Policy imperatives	
VI.	Environmental Sustainability	10
	A Socio-cultural expression	
	B The food issue	
	C The global food crisis	
	D Sustainable food habit	
	E The issue of grain based diet	
	F Non-food agriculture	

VII. Population, Environment and Food Security	20
A Population Pressure and Food Supply System	
1 The framework	
2 Supply factor	
3 Population density and food supply system	
B Perspectives on Population Growth and Food Supply	
1 Food consumption level and demand	
2 The pessimist's perspective	
3 The optimist's perspective	
VIII. World Environment Policies	20
A Our Common Future	
B UN Conference on environment and development (Rio Declaration)	
C Beyond Rio Conference	
IX. Environment, Women and Indigenous People	10
A Women and Environment	
B Indigenous People and Environment	
X. Population and Environment: Nepal's Case	20
A Environmental issues and policies	
B Assessment of population-environment situation in the country	
C Problems of policy implementation	

Required Reading

1. His Majesty's Government/Environment Protection Council, 1993, *Nepal Environmental Policy and Action Plan: Integrating Environment and Development* (Kathmandu: National Planning Commission).
2. Meadows, Donella, H. Dennis, L. Meadows, Jorgen Randers and William W. Behrens III, 1972, *The Limits to Growth* (Washington DC: Potomac Associates Book).
3. Pachauri, R.K. and Lubina F. Qureshy (eds.), 1997, *Population, Environment and Development* (New Delhi: Tata Energy Research Institute).
4. Ramphal, Shridath and Steven W. Sinding (eds.), 1996, *Population Growth and Environmental Issues* (Westport CT: Prager).
5. Smil, Vaclav, 1994, "How Many People Can the Earth Feed," *Population and Development Review*, 20 (2): 255-292.
6. Subedi, Bhim P., 1997, "Population Environment Interrelationships: The Case of Nepal," in R.K. Pachauri and Lubina F. Qureshy (eds.), *Population, Environment and Development* (New Delhi: Tata Energy Research Institute), 191-214.

7. United Nations Population Fund, 1991, *Population, Resources and the Environment* (New York: United Nations).
8. World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987, *Our Common Future* (Oxford: Oxford University Press).

Recommended Readings

1. Bogue, Donald J. et al. (eds.), 1993, *Readings in Population Research Methodology Vol. 8: Environment and Economy* (New York: United Nations).
2. Bongaarts, John, 1996, *Population Pressure and Food Supply System in the Developing World*, Population Council Working Paper No. 86 (New York: Population Council).
3. _____, 1993, *Population Growth and Food Supply: Conflicting Perspectives*, Population Council Working Paper No. 86 (New York: Population Council).
4. Desai, Udaya (ed.), 1998, *Ecological Policy and Politics in Developing Countries* (New York: State University of New York Press).
5. Elliott, Lorraine, 1998, *The Global Politics of the Environment* (New York: New York University Press).
6. Engelman, Robert and Pamela LeRoy, 1995, *Conserving Land: Population and Sustainable Food Production* (Washington DC: Population Action International).
7. Goodland R., 1997, "Environmental Sustainability: Eat Better and Kill Less," in R.K. Pachauri and Lubina F. Qureshy (eds.), *Population, Environment and Development* (New Delhi: Tata Energy Research Institute), 315-348.
8. Mazur, Laurie Ann (ed.), 1994, *Beyond the Numbers: A Reader on Population, Consumption and the Environment* (Washington DC: Island Press).

Population and Development (Optional)

Pop. 505-3

Paper: V
Full Mark: 100
Teaching Hrs.: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to enable students in examining the complex interrelationship between population and development.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>
I.	Basic Concepts and Issues	20
	A Meaning and concept of development	
	B Indicators of development	
	C Concept of population and development interrelationships	
	D Population and development scenario of the world	
	E Determinants of development in developed and developing countries	
II.	Theories of Development	20
	A Population and development: introductory perspective	
	B Population and development: system approach	
	C Lewis' growth model	
	D Big Push	
	E Leibenstein's minimum effort	
III.	Population Change and Development	10
	A The fertility transition	
	B The mortality transition	
	C Migratory movements	
	D Fertility and development	
	E Fertility and migration	
	F Fertility and population growth	
	G The great population debate	
IV.	Interrelationships between Population and Development	10
	A Effects of economic development on demographic parameters	
	B Effect of population growth on development	
	C Demographic aspects of saving, investment, employment and production	
V.	Population and Environment	10
	A Classification of natural resources	
	B Factors affecting supply of natural resources	
	C Environment and development	
	D Population and food supply	

VI. Population and Human Resources	10
A Population and health	
B Population and education	
C Population and other social services	
D The quality of population in developed and developing countries	
E Structure of labour force	
F Demographic and economic determinants of labour supply	
VII. Women, Population and Development	20
A Beijing Conference, 1996	
B Gender issues in developed and developing countries	
VIII. Population and Sectoral Planning	10
A Housing	
B Agriculture	
C Rural development	
D Manpower planning	
E Poverty eradication	
F Health	
G Education	
H Urban development	
I Sectoral policies	
IX. Population and Development Planning	20
A Concepts and objectives of planning	
B Integration of population and development	
X. World Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994)	20

Required Readings

1. Coale, Ansley J. and Edgar M. Hoover, 1983, *Population Growth and Economic Development in Low Income Countries* (New Jersey: Princeton University Press), 9-28.
2. Debavalya, Nibhon, 1990, *Population and Development Planning* (Bangkok: ESCAP), 1-30.
3. Easterlin Richard A. (ed.), 1987, *Population and Economic Change in Developing Countries*, Chapters 8 and 9 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press).
4. Ghosh, B.N. (ed.), 1987, *Studies in Population and Economic Development* (New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications), 185-307.
5. Harrin, Alejandro N., 1983, *Population and Development: Introductory Perspectives*, Vol. 1 (Manila: Manila National Economic and Development Authority).

6. Hauser, Philip M. (ed.), 1979, *World Population and Development Challenges and Prospects*, Chapters 3,4,5,6,11 and 13 (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press).
7. Integrating Population and Development Planning, 1990, *Population Newsletter*, No. 49: 1-20.
8. Salas, R. and D. Valentei (eds.), 1986, *Population and Socio-economic Development* (New Delhi: Progress Publishers), 2: 66-86.
9. Singh, Jyoti Shanker, 1998, *Creating a New Consensus on Population* (London: Earthscan Publications Ltd.).
10. The World Bank, 1984, *World Development Report* (New York: Oxford University Press), Part II: 51-126.
11. Todaro, Michael P., 1989, *Economic Development in the Third World*, Fourth Edition (New York: Orient Longman), 56-85; 157-179 and 180-200.
12. United Nations, 1980, *Population Policy and Development Planning* (New York: United Nations), 1-54.
13. World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987, *Our Common Future* (New York: Oxford University Press), 95-117.

Demographics of Ageing, Retirement and Disability

(Optional)

Pop. 505-4

Paper: V
Full Mark: 100
Teaching Hrs.: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to introduce the demographics of ageing, retirement and disability to develop a better understanding among the students of the problems of elderly, retired and disabled people. The topics are as follows:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>
I.	Introduction to Population Ageing	20
A	Introduction to ageing	
	1 Definition of ageing	
	2 Concept of population ageing	
B	Ageing and the family	
	1 Demographic issues	
	2 Social issues	
	3 Family support	
	4 Housing issues	
C	Trends in the population growth of aged population in developed and developing countries	
D	Measures of ageing population	
	1 The median age	
	2 The proportion of aged persons	
	3 The proportion of children under 15	
	4 The ratio of number of elderly population to the number of children	
E	Ageing rural populations in the developing countries	
	1 Patterns, determinants and implications	
F	Ageing and the family in the context of developed countries	
G	Contributions of mortality, fertility and migration to change in age structure	
H	Size, composition and distribution of elderly population in rural and urban areas	
I	Socio economic implications of ageing of urban populations	
	1 Impact of urbanisation on the elderly	
	2 Impact of population ageing on cities	
II.	Social and Economic Context of the Ageing Process	10
A	Major characteristics of development	
B	Economy of the country: past and present	
C	Employment	
D	Education	
E	Social Implications of changing family household structure associated with ageing population	
F	Economic implications of demographic ageing	

- III. Family Care of the Elderly** 10
- A The cultural context
 - B The traditional family
 - C Changes in the family pattern
 - D Composition of the household
 - E The changing role of the family in meeting the needs of the ageing population in developing countries
 - F Family supports for the elderly: the role of multigenerational household
- IV. Health Care Systems** 10
- A Health care facilities and the coverage (health care services, health expenditures)
 - B Challenges to the health system
(Family care, state care, private sector, non-governmental organizations)
 - C Medical and health care problems of the rural/urban elderly population
- V. Demographic Dimensions of Elderly Population in Nepal** 20
- A Sources of data
 - 1 Censuses 1952/54 – 1991
 - 2 Surveys (national sample surveys)
 - B Demographic situation of the elderly population
 - 1 Broad age group
 - 2 Sex ratio
 - 3 Distribution by gender
 - 4 Rural urban residence
 - C Growth rate of elderly population by rural and urban
 - D Dependency ratio
 - E Expectation of life at birth
 - F Total fertility rate
 - G Migration: rural - urban
 - H Youth in an ageing population
 - I Projection of elderly population
- VI. Co-ordinating Agencies/Organization in Nepal** 10
- A Supporting infrastructure in the local area to co-ordinate activities for the elders
 - B Mobilization of NGO's and policy planners.
 - C Preferences to the demands of elderly
- VII. Roles of Elderlies and Support for the Elderly** 10
- A Role of elderly towards their families and communities
 - B The roles of local level planners and policy makers in the integration of elderly in the development programmes
 - C The role of NGOs for actively involving the elderly in the main streams of economic and social development.
 - D Support for the elderly (medical demand, social expenditure)

VIII. Retirement	20
A Meaning and definition	
B The development of pension schemes	
C Social security coverage and pension	
D Pension benefits and expenditures	
IX. Disability	20
A Meaning and definition	
B Size, composition and distribution	
C Supporting agencies/organisations (national and international)	
D Health/hospital facilities	
X. Policies Regarding Elderly, Retirement and Disability	20
A Review of the existing policy	
B Asia-Pacific policies and programmes on population ageing	
C Policy and programme development for ageing population in the SAARC region	
D Social policies for the elderly: current status and prospectus	
E Health and welfare policies for the elderly	
F Retirement policies and the programmes	
G Disables policies and programmes	
H International Conventions on elderly	

Required Readings

1. Hugo, Graeme, 1998, *Recent Trends in the Ageing of South Australia's Population* (Australia: University of the Adelaide).
2. Shryock, H.S. et al., 1993, *The Methods and Materials of Demography, Condensed Edition* (San Diego, California, USA).
3. Subedi, Bhim P., 1996, "Getting Younger or Facing the Problem of Elderly: The Population Ageing in Nepal" in Bal Kumar KC (ed.), *Nepal Population Journal*, 6 (5):
4. United Nations, 1987, "Population Ageing: Review of Emerging Issues", *Asian Population Studies*, Series No. 80 (Bangkok: ESCAP/United Nations).
5. _____, 1991, *Ageing and Urbanization* (Bangkok: ESCAP, United Nations).
6. _____, 1991, "Population Ageing in Asia", *Asian Population Studies*, Series No. 108 (New York: United Nations).
7. _____, 1992, *Bali Declaration on Population and Sustainable Development*, Fourth Asia and Pacific Population Conference (Bali: United Nations).

8. _____, 1992, *Economic and Social Aspects of Population Ageing in Kerala, India* (New York: Department of Economic and Social Development).
9. _____, 1993, *Productive Ageing in Asia and the Pacific* (New York: United Nations).
10. _____, 1994, "Economic Potential of the Elderly and Local Level Policy Development on Consequences of Ageing in India", *Asian Population Studies*, Series No. 131-B.
11. _____, 1994, Cairo Conference on Population and Development (Cairo: United Nations).
12. _____, 1994, *The Ageing of Asian Population* (New York: United Nations).
13. _____, 1988, *Economic and Social Implications of Population Ageing* (New York: United Nations).
14. _____, 1989, *Asia-Pacific Policies and Programmes on Population Ageing* (Bangkok: ESCAP).

Recommended Readings

1. Association for Senior Citizens, 1994, *Family and Elderly Women, their Status, Role and Problems* (Bombay: Association for Senior Citizens).
2. Bose, Ashish, 1988, *From Population to People* (Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation).
3. _____, 1996, *India's Population Policy: Changing Paradigm*, Chapter 28 (Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation), 147-150.
4. Dandekar, Kumudini, 1996, *The Elderly in India* (New Delhi: Sage Publishers).
5. Krishnan, P. and K. Mahadevan (eds.), 1992, *The Elderly Population in Developed and Developing World: Policies, Problems and Perspectives* (Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation).
6. Kulkarni, P.O., 1992, *Draft Memorandum of the Rights of the Elderly*, National Seminar - XIV (ISPSW), Annual Conference (New Delhi: Department of Social Work).
7. Kumar, S. Vijaya, 1995, *Challenges Before the Elderly: An Indian Scenario* (New Delhi: M.D. Publications).
8. Kumar, Vinod, 1996, *Care of the Elderly* (New Delhi: Department of Medicine, AIIMS).

9. _____, 1996, "Biographies: Their Use for Gerontological Research in a Developing Country – India", *Journal of the British Society of Gerontology* (New Delhi), 6 (1).
10. Zeng, Yi et al., 1990, *Changing Family Structure and Population Ageing in China* (Beijing: Peking University Press).

2nd Year

Paper	Code No.	Subject		Full Marks
VI	Pop. 506	Advanced Demographic Techniques	Compulsory	100
VII	Pop. 507	Social Research Methods	"	100
VIII		Specialization (Any One):	Optional	100
	Pop. 508-1	Human Fertility		
	Pop. 508-2	Morbidity and Mortality		
	Pop. 508-3	Reproductive Health		
	Pop. 508-4	Population and Health		
IX		Specialization (Any One):	Optional	100
	Pop. 509-1	Population and Social Justice		
	Pop. 509-2	Gender, Population and Development		
	Pop. 509-3	Population Policies and Programmes		
	Pop. 509-4	Techniques of Family Planning Evaluation		
	Pop. 509-5	Social Demography		
X	Pop. 510	Thesis (including training in the use of Micro-Computer)		100

Advanced Demographic Techniques

(Compulsory)

Pop. 506

Paper: VI
Full Mark: 100
Teaching Hrs.: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to introduce Indirect Estimation Techniques in demographic analysis. Class lectures will be illustrated with application, data requirement, assumptions, limitations, evaluation and interpretation of the results of each method. Students are expected to successfully complete Basic Demographic Techniques in the first year in order to complete this course in the second year. The course includes the following major topics:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>
I. Indirect Techniques		10
	A Definition	
	B Need for indirect techniques	
	C Evolution of indirect techniques	
II. Demographic Models		15
	A General background	
	B Stable population	
	C Quasi-stable population	
	D Mortality models: model life table	
	1 UN model life table	
	2 UN model life table for developing countries	
	3 Coale and Demeny regional model life table	
	4 Lederman's system of model life table	
	5 Brass logit life table system	
III. Estimation of Fertility Based on Information about Children Ever Born		20
	A Nature and type of errors in data on children ever born	
	B Methods of the Brass type based on comparison of period fertility rates with reported average parities	
	1 The P/F ratio method based on data about all children	
	2 The P_1/F_1 ratio method: first birth	
	3 The P/F ratio method for a hypothetical inter-survey cohort	
	4 The P/F ratio method for true cohorts	
	5 Analysis of cohort-period rates based on birth histories	
	C Estimation of age-specific fertility from the increment of cohort parities between two surveys	
	D Estimation of level of natural fertility from reported parity by duration of marriage	
	E Arriaga's method of fertility estimation	
IV. Estimation of Fertility by Reverse-Survival Method		10
	A Background of method	

- B Estimation of birth rates of the population under 10 years of age
 - C The own children method of fertility estimation
- V. Fertility and Mortality Estimation Using Model Stable Age Distributions** 10
- A Background of methods
 - B Estimation of fertility from the proportion of the population under 15 years of age and the probability of surviving to age 5
- VI. Estimation of Child Mortality from Information on Children Ever Born and Children Surviving** 20
- A Background of method
 - B Estimation of child mortality rates using data classified by age
 - Brass method, Trussell method, Feeney method, Palloni and Heligman method
 - C Estimation of child mortality rate using data classified by duration of marriage
 - D Estimation of inter-survey child mortality rate using data classified for a hypothetical inter-survey cohort
- VII. Estimation of Adult Mortality from Information on the Distribution of Deaths by Age** 20
- A Preston and Coale method
 - B Brass growth balance method
 - C Preston and Hill method
 - D Estimation of maternal mortality rate
- VIII. Methods of Measuring Migration** 15
- A Indirect measures of net-migration
 - B Vital statistics method
 - C Survival ratio method
 - D Life table survival method
 - E Census survival method
 - F Comparison of indirect measures with other measures
- IX. Projection: Component Method** 10
- A Method of adjusting data
 - B Projection of fertility
 - C Projection of mortality
 - D Projection of migration
- X. Sub-national and Sectoral Projection** 20
- A Ratio method
 - B Method of projecting urban and rural population
 - C Method of projecting economically active population
 - D Method of projecting households and families
 - E Projection of school aged population

Required Readings

1. Arriaga, E. E., 1983, "Estimating Fertility from Data on Children Ever Born by Age of Mother", *International Research Document* (Washington D.C.: U.S Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census), (11): 1-15.
2. Brass, W., 1979, "Screening Procedures for Detecting Errors in Maternity History Data", *ESCAP Asian Population Studies Series*, No. 44.
3. Bogue, D.J., et al. (eds.), 1993, *Readings in Population Research Methodology*, Vol. 2 (Chicago: United Nations Population Fund).
4. Feeney, G., 1976, "Estimating Infant Mortality Rates from Child Survivorship Data by Age of Mother", *Asia and Pacific Census Newsletter*, 3 (2): 12-16.
5. Goldman, N. and J. Hobcraft, 1982, Birth Histories, *WFS Comparative Studies, Cross-national Summaries*, No. 17 (London: WFS and Voorburg: ISI).
6. Grahm, et al., 1989, "Estimating Maternal Mortality: The Sisterhood Method", *Studies in Family Planning*, 20: 120-135.
7. Hill, K. Zlotnic H. and Jane Durb, 1982, "Procedures for Reducing the Effects of Age Errors on Indirect Demographic Estimation Technique", *Laboratories for Population Studies*, Series No. 35.
8. Hobcraft, J.N., N. Goldman and V.C. Chidambaram, 1982, "Advances in the P/F Ratio Method for the Analysis of Birth Histories", *Population Studies*, 36 (2): 291-316.
9. Palloni, A. and L. Heligman, 1985, "Re-estimation of Structural Parameters to Obtain Estimates of Mortality in Developing Countries", *Population Bulletin of the United Nations*, No. 18 (New York: United Nations).
10. Shryock, Henry S., and Jacob S. Siegel, and Associates, 1971, *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, Vol. I and II (Washington D.C.: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Government Printing Office) (Condensed version available from Academic Press, New York, 1976).
11. Trussell, J., 1975, "A Re-estimation of the Multiplying Factors for the Brass Technique for Determining Childhood Survivorship Rates", *Population Studies*, 29: 97-107.
12. United Nations, 1967, *Manual IV: Methods of Estimating Basic Demographic Measures from Incomplete and Deficient Data* (New York: United Nations).
13. _____, *Manual V: Methods of Projecting the Economically Active Population* (New York: United Nations).

14. _____, 1970, *Manual VI: Methods of Measuring Internal Migration* (New York: United Nations).
15. _____, *Manual VII: Methods of Projecting Households and Families* (New York: United Nations).
16. _____, *Manual VIII: Methods of Projecting of Urban and Rural Population* (New York: United Nations).
17. _____, 1979, *Manual IX: Methods of Measuring the Impact of Family Planning Programmes on Fertility* (New York: United Nations).
18. _____, 1983, *Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation* (New York: United Nations).

Recommended Readings

1. Brass, William, 1975, *Methods for Estimating Fertility and Mortality from Limited and Defective Data* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina).
2. Feeney, G., 1980, "Estimating Infant Mortality Trends from Child Survivorship Data", *Population Studies*, 34: 109-128.
3. Goldman, N.; A. J. Coale and M Weinstein, 1979, "The Quality of Data in the Nepal Fertility Survey", *WFS Scientific Report*, No. 6 (London: WFS and Voorburg: ISI).
4. Noreen, Goldman and John Hobcraft, 1982, "Birth Histories", *WFS Comparative Studies*, No. 17.

Social Research Methods

(Compulsory)

Pop. 507

Paper: VII
Full Mark: 100
Teaching Hrs.: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to make students familiar with research techniques in social sciences. The course includes the following topics:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>
I.	Introduction to Research Methodology	20
A	Research methodology and research methods	
B	Development of research methodology	
C	Scope of social research	
1	Academic	
2	Policy formulation	
3	Business and industry	
4	Social phenomena	
D	The research process	
1	The conceptual phase	
i	Formulation of research problem	
ii	Literature review	
iii	Formulating hypothesis	
2	The empirical phase	
i	Research design	
ii	Sample size	
iii	Collection of data	
3	The analytical phase	
i	Analysis	
ii	Hypothesis testing	
iii	Generalization and interpretation	
iv	Preparation of reports, presentation of results and conclusions	
II.	Basic Elements of Scientific Methods	20
A	Induction	
B	Deduction	
C	Intuition	
D	Probability	
E	Chance	
F	Conceptual definition	
G	Operational definition	
H	Theory and fact	
1	Empirical generalization	
2	Prediction of facts	
3	Filling gaps in knowledge	
4	Role of facts	

- I Function of hypothesis
 - 1 Sources of hypothesis
 - 2 Characteristics of researchable hypothesis
 - i Clarity
 - ii Empirical
 - iii Specificity
 - iv Relationship with technique

III. Measurement

10

- A Concept of measurement (order, distance, origin)
- B Level of measurement
 - 1 Nominal
 - 2 Ordinal
 - 3 Interval
 - 4 Ratio
- C Measuring a concept
- D Scaling technique
- E Validity of measurement
 - 1 Face validity
 - 2 Concurrent validity
 - 3 Predictive validity
 - 4 Construct validity (convergent, discriminant)
- F The reliability of measurement

IV. Sampling Techniques and their Applications

20

- A Some basic concepts
 - 1 Sampling unit
 - 2 Sampling frame (accuracy and up to date, exhaustive, non-repetition, unambiguous, traceable)
 - 3 Sampling and non-sampling errors
 - 4 Parameters and statistics
- B Probability and non-probability technique
 - 1 Random sampling
 - 2 Stratified random sampling
 - 3 Systematic sampling
 - 4 Cluster sampling
 - 5 Multi-stage sampling
 - 6 Criteria for the choice of sampling technique
 - 7 Advantage and disadvantage of various sampling technique
- C Determination of sample size
- D Allocation of sample size
 - 1 Equal allocation method
 - 2 Proportional allocation method
 - 3 Neyman allocation method
 - 4 Optimum allocation method

V. Research Design	10
A Correlational design	
B Experimental design	
1 True experiment	
2 Quasi experiment	
3 Natural experiment	
C Internal and external validity	
D Threat to validity	
1 Maturation	
2 Testing and instrumentation	
3 Experimental mortality	
4 Overcoming threats to validity	
i Precision matching	
ii Matching by frequency distribution	
iii Randomization	
E Component of research design	
1 Comparison	
2 Manipulation	
3 Control	
4 Generalization	
VI. Questionnaire Construction and Administration	10
A Question content, wording and sequence	
B Scaling, rating and quantifying the judgements	
C Types of questionnaires for quantitative research	
D Pre-test interviews and pilot studies	
E Field management and interviewing for data collection	
VII. Qualitative Research Methods	10
A Difference between qualitative and quantitative methods	
B Qualitative data collection technique	
1 Indepth technique (participant observation, focus group discussion, key informant, interviews, case studies and Geneological method)	
2 Systematic technique (free listing, pile sorts, rating scale, rank order method, nominal group technique, Delphi technique)	
3 Participatory rapid technique (walk, mapping, calendar, diagramme, pie chart, daily routine, flow diagramme, time trends, ethno classification)	
C Analysis of qualitative data	
1 Describing sample population	
2 Ordering and coding of data	
3 Drawing conclusion	
4 Validity of finding	
VIII. Data Processing, Editing and Coding	10
A Data processing	
1 Scrutinising	
2 Data entry	

3	Checking and updating	
B	Editing	
1	Completeness	
2	Accuracy	
3	Uniformity	
C	Coding	
1	Types of question	
2	Range and consistency	
IX.	Data Analysis	20
A	Testing hypothesis	
B	Uni-variate, bi-variate and multivariate analysis	
C	Multiple classification analysis and analysis of variance, ordinary least square method, logistic regression analysis	
X.	Writing Research Report (Project Work, Compulsory - 20 Marks)	20
	(Assigned and assessed by the Department)	
A	Documentation	
B	Citation	
C	Preliminary	
D	The conceptual framework	
E	The empirical framework	
F	The analytical framework	
G	References cited	
H	Appendices	

Required Readings

1. Babbie, Earl, 1990, *Survey Research Methods*, Second Edition (California: Wadsworth Publishing Company).
2. Claire, S., Marie Jahoda, Morton Deutsch and Stuart W. Cooke, 1962, *Research Methods in Social Relations* (New York: Motl, Reinchart and Whinstone).
3. Demeny, Paul, 1988, "Social Science and Population Policy", *Population and Development Review*, 14 (3): 451-479.
4. Dominowski, R.L., 1980, *Research Methods* (New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc.).
5. Graham, Kalton, 1983, *Introduction to Survey Sampling* (California: Sage Publication, Inc.).
6. Hodgson, D., 1983, "Demography as Social Science and Policy Science", *Population and Development Review*, 9: 1-34.
7. Judd, Charles M., Eliot R. Smith and Louise H. Kidder, 1991, *Research Methods in Social Relations*, Sixth Edition (Florida: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.).

8. Kish, Leslie, 1995, *Survey Sampling* (New York: John Wiley and Sons).
9. Maanen John Vaan, 1991, *Qualitative Research Methods Series* (Newbury Park: Sage Publishers).
10. Murthy, M.N., 1977, *Sampling Theory and Methods* (Calcutta: Statistical Publishing Society).
11. Sandhu, A.N. and A. Singh, 1983, *Research Methodology in Social Sciences* (Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House).
12. Schwarz, Norbert, 1995, "What Respondents Learn from Questionnaires: The Survey Interview and Logic of Conversation", *International Statistical Review*, 63: 2.
13. Sudman, Seymour and Norman M. Bradburn, 1982, *Asking Questions: A Practical Guide to Questionnaire Design* (San Fransisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers).
14. Weinberg, Eve, 1983, *Handbook of Survey Research* (USA: Academic Pess Inc.), Chapter 9 (Data Collection: Planning and Management), 329-358.

Recommended Readings

1. Backstorm, Charles H. and Hursh-Cesar, Gerald, 1981, *Survey Research*, Second Edition (New York: John Wiley and Sons).
2. Bernard, H.R., 1988, *Research Methods in Cultural Anthropology* (Newbury Park: Sage Publishers).
3. Best, W. John and James V. Kahn, 1986, *Research in Education* (New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.).
4. Campbell, D.T., 1957, "Factors Relevant to the Validity of Experiments in Social Settings", *Psychological Bulletin*, 54: 297-312.
5. Campbell, J. Gabriel, Ramesh Shrestha and Linda Stone, 1979, *The Use and Misuse of Social Science Research in Nepal* (Kathmandu: Centre for Nepalese and Asian Studies).
6. Cook, Thomas D., 1994, *Quasi-experimentation: Some Development Over the Last 25 Years* (Illinois: Northwestern University), 16-18.
7. Cortina, Jose M., 1993, "What is Co-efficient Alpha? An Examination of Theory and Application", *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 78: 1, 98-104.
8. Good, William J. and Paul K. Haft, 1981, *Methods in Social Research* (New Delhi: McGraw Hill Book Co.).

9. Hartman, John J. and Hedblom, Jack H., 1979, *Methods for the Social Sciences: A Handbook for Students and Non-specialists* (Westport: Greenwood Press).
10. Kerlinger, F.N., 1983, *Foundation of Behaviour Research* (New Delhi: Surjeet Publication).
11. Kothari, C.R., 1985, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques* (New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Limited).
12. Oksenberg, Lois, Charles Cannell and Graham Kalton, 1991, "New Strategies for Pre-testing Survey Questions", *Journal of Official Statistics*, 7: 3.
13. Weller, Susan C. and A. Kimball Romney, 1988, *Systematic Data Collection* (Newbury Park: Sage Publishers).

Human Fertility (Optional)

Pop. 508-1

Paper: VIII
Full Mark: 100
Teaching Hrs.: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to provide students with detail knowledge of the theories and dynamics of human fertility and its interrelationship with reproductive health, migration, development and population policies.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>
I.	Sources of Data	10
	A Censuses	
	B Vital Registration System	
	C Surveys	
	D Other (historical archives, parish registration)	
II.	Overview of World Fertility Trends	10
	A Developed countries	
	B Developing countries	
	C ESCAP region	
	D SAARC region	
III.	Theories of Fertility Behaviour and Fertility Decline	20
	A Early theories of fertility behaviour and fertility decline in the West	
	B Demographic transition theory	
	C Threshold hypothesis	
	D Diffusion theory	
	E The Princeton studies	
	F The theoretical explanation of fertility trends in developing countries	
	G Fertility trends in developing countries and the demographic transition theory	
IV.	Biological Aspects of Human Fertility and Contraception	20
	A Biology of human fertility	
	1 Biology of sexual development	
	2 Structure and functions of the organs of human reproductive system	
	3 Process involved in menstrual cycle	
	4 Common menstrual problems	
	5 Process of fertilization, conception and foetal development	
	6 Process of lactation	
	7 Causes, signs of symptoms, diagnostic measures and complications of common sexually transmitted diseases (STD) such as: Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, AIDS	
	8 Common causes of subfertility and infertility	
	B Family planning	
	1 Principles of family planning	

- 2 Characteristics of an effective contraceptive
- 3 Methods of contraception
- 4 The constituent, mode of administration, indication, contradiction, advantages, disadvantages and side effects of the following contraceptives:
 - Oral pills, Norplant, Depo-provera, intra-uterine device (IUD), condom, vaginal spermicides
- 5 Advantages, disadvantages and process of male and female surgical contraception: tube ligation and vasectomy

V. Reproductive Health 20

- A Components and determinants of reproductive health
- B Adolescent reproductive health
- C Reproductive health policy (ICPD)
- D Reproductive health policy (Nepal)

VI. Fertility Determinants 20

- A Proximate determinants
 - 1 Marriage and marital disruption
 - 2 Onset of sterility
 - 3 Post-partum infecundability
 - 4 Fecundability
 - 5 Contraception
 - 6 Spontaneous intra-uterine mortality
 - 7 Induced abortion
- B Demographic determinants of fertility
 - 1 Age at marriage
 - 2 Infant and child mortality
 - 3 Maternal mortality
- C Socio-economic determinants
 - 1 Sociological framework
 - 2 Economic framework
 - i Demand theory
 - ii Economic approach
- D Cultural and institutional determinants

VII. Fertility and the Value of Children 20

- A Theoretical and empirical foundation
- B Conceptual framework
 - 1 Positive general values
 - 2 Negative general values
 - 3 Large family values
 - 4 Small family values
- C Selected research findings
- D Comparative theoretical analysis
- E Social stratification differences
- F Gender differences and life cycle patterns

VIII. Fertility and Development	10
A Macro economic models	
1 Education	
2 Health	
3 Labour absorption	
4 Income distribution	
5 Food resources and development	
B Cost-benefit analysis	
C Family size and family welfare	
IX. Fertility and Migration	10
A Easterlin model for fertility decisions	
B Identifying linkages	
C Hypothesis regarding migrant fertility	
X. Fertility and Population Policy	10
A Fertility regulation	
1 Use, availability and distribution of contraceptives	
2 Manufacturers, export and import	
3 Information, education and communication	
4 Sterilization and abortion	
5 Legal rationales	
6 Incentives and disincentives to reduce fertility rates	
7 Incentives to increase fertility rates	
8 Legal age at marriage	
9 Low fertility and the status of women	
B Population policy (ICPD)	

Required Readings

1. Birdsall, Nancy, 1977, "Analytical Approaches to the Relationship between Population Growth and Development", *Population and Development Review*, 3 (1 and 2): 63-102.
2. Coale, Ansley J. and Edgar M. Hoover, 1958, *Population Growth and Economic Development in Low Income Countries: A Case Study of India's Prospects* (New Jersey: Princeton University Press).
3. Leibenstein, Harvey, 1954, *A Theory of Economic Development* (New Jersey: Princeton University Press).
4. Lucas, David, 1996, *Beginning Population Studies* (Canberra: The Australian National University).
5. Mauldin, W. Parker and Bernerd Berleson, 1978, "Conditions of Fertility Decline in Developing Countries 1965-1975", *Studies in Family Planning*, 9 (5): 90-147.

6. Potts, Malcolm and Peter Selman, 1979, *Society and Fertility* (England: Macdonald and Evans).
7. Tabbarah, Riad G., 1971, "Toward a Theory of Demographic Development", *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 19 (2): 257-276.

Recommended Readings

1. Cartwright, A., 1976, *How many Children?* (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul).
2. Harrison, R.G. and C. H. De Boer, 1977, *Sex and Infertility* (London: Academic Press).
3. Schultz, W. Theodore (ed.), 1974, *Economics of the Family Marriage, Children and Human Capital* (Chicago: Chicago University Press).

Morbidity and Mortality

(Optional)

Pop. 508-2

Paper: VIII
Full Mark: 100
Teaching Hrs.: 150

Objective

The purpose of this course is to familiarize students with key determinants of morbidity and mortality, and the methods for analysing them.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>
I.	Definitions and Measures of Morbidity and Mortality	20
A	Measures of morbidity	
1	Epidemiology: definition, purpose and relation to patient care	
2	Causation of disease	
3	Prevalence rate	
4	Incidence rate	
5	Period prevalence rate	
6	Case fatality rate	
7	Relative risk	
8	Attributable risk	
B	Measures of mortality	
	Crude death rate, age specific death rate, life expectancy, infant mortality rate, neonatal mortality rate, post-neonatal mortality rate, perinatal mortality rate and child mortality rate.	
C	Causes of death	
	Underlying causes of death, contributory causes of death, international classification of diseases, major causes of morbidity in Nepal, causes of infant and child deaths in developed and developing countries.	
D	Major concepts in morbidity study	
1	Health attitudes	
	Sources of variation in health attitudes, self-appraisal of health status, attitude toward health maintenance and attitude towards use of health services.	
2	Health status	
	Acute conditions, chronic conditions, disability	
3	Health care	
	Physician services, dental services, hospitalization, institutional care	
4	Social concepts of illness	
5	Traditional beliefs about causes, prevention and cure of diseases	
II.	Sources of Data on Morbidity	20
A	National health surveys	
	National health survey, the health interview survey, the health examination survey, health records survey, development and evaluation studies.	

- B Other surveys
Single visit surveys, periodic visit surveys, cohort studies and case-finding surveys.
- C Collection of morbidity statistics by reporting systems
Notifiable disease records, public accident records, case registers, hospital records, records of private physicians, school records, industry records, voluntary insurance programmes, social insurance programmes and defense activity records.

III. Epidemiological/Mortality Transition 10

- A Europe, UK and Sri Lanka
- B Patterns of age specific mortality in developed and developing countries
- C Levels, trends and differentials in infant and child mortality in developed and developing countries

IV. Proximate Determinants of Mortality 30

- A Maternal factor
 - 1 Mother's age, parity, birth interval (preceding and succeeding)
 - 2 Delayed marriage, family planning
- B Environmental contamination
 - 1 Air, food/water/fingers, skin/soil/inanimate objects, insects, vectors, bacteria, viruses, concept of immunity (how the immune system works)
 - 2 Immunizable and respiratory diseases
 - 3 Diarrhoeal diseases
 - 4 Parasitic diseases
 - 5 Worms, anaemia
- C Nutrient deficiency
 - 1 Nutrition requirements, calories, protein, micronutrients (vitamins and minerals)
 - 2 Symptoms of deficiency (PEM, kwashiorkor, marasmus)
 - 3 Sources of nutrients, food contents tables
 - 4 Measurement of dietary intake, food surveys and associated problems
 - 5 Nutrition-infection link/cycle (malnutrition and morbidity/mortality)
 - 6 Nutrition status assessment: anthropometric, head/arms circumferences, references, reading growth charts and tables
 - 7 Maternal nutrition, breastfeeding and low birth weights
- D Injury and child survival
 - 1 Accidental
 - 2 Intentional
- E Personal illness control
 - 1 Personal preventive measures
 - 2 Medical treatment
 - 3 Delivery practices
 - 4 Traditional birth attendants

5	Maternal mortality	
6	Care of the new born infants	
7	Use of modern and traditional health services	
V.	Socio-economic Determinants of Mortality and Morbidity	10
A	Individual level variables	
B	Household level variables	
C	Community level variables	
VI.	Health Care System in Nepal	10
A	Formal and informal health system	
B	Health information, education and communication	
C	The role of technology	
VII.	Intervention Programmes	10
A	FCHV, TBA, PHC outreach, population family health project	
B	Malaria, kalazar, tuberculosis, leprosy, AIDS and STD control	
C	Community drug programme	
D	Clean drinking water, sanitation, oral rehydration therapy and EPI	
E	Immunisation efficacy	
VIII.	National Health Policy	10
A	Objectives	
B	Targets	
C	Strategies	
IX.	Epidemiological Approach to Research	10
A	Examples of epidemiological studies	
B	Case control studies	
C	Prevalence studies	
D	Prospective longitudinal studies	
E	Acute versus chronic disease research	
F	Ethical considerations	
X.	Project Work (Compulsory - 20 Marks)	20
	(Assigned and assessed by the Department)	

Required Readings

1. Black R.E., 1984, "An Analytical Framework for the Study of Child Survival in Developing Countries", in W.H. Mosley and L.C. Chen (eds.), *Child Survival Strategies for Research* (New York: The Population Council).
2. Jelliffe, D.B., 1966, "The Assessment of the Nutritional Status of the Community", *WHO Monograph Series No. 53*.

3. Mosley, W.H. and L.C. Chen, 1984, "An Analytical Framework for the Study of Child Survival in Developing Countries", in W.H. Mosley and L.C. Chen (eds.), *Child Survival Strategies for Research* (USA: The Population Council), 25-45.
4. Preston S.H., 1976, *Mortality Patterns in National Populations with Special Reference to Recorded Cause of Death* (New York: The Academic Press).
5. Ross J. (ed.), 1982, "Epidemiological Transition", *International Encyclopaedia of Population* (New York: The Free Press), 172-175.
6. Spiegelman, Mortimer, 1980, *Introduction to Demography* (London: Harvard University Press).
7. WHO, 1983, *Measuring Change in Nutritional Status* (Geneva: WHO).
8. World Health Organization (WHO), 1986, "Use and Interpretation of Anthropometric Indicators of Nutritional Status", *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 64 (6): 929-941.

Recommended Readings

1. Ministry of Health, *Annual Reports* (Kathmandu: Department of Health Service, MOH/HMG).
2. Stone, L., 1976, "Concepts of Illness and Curing in a Central Nepal Village", *Contribution to Nepalese Studies*, 3: 55-80.
3. _____, 1978, "Cultural Repercussions of Childlessness and Low Fertility in Nepal", *Contribution to Nepalese Studies*, 5 (2): 7-38.
4. Waterlow, J.C., et al., 1977, "Presentation and Use of Height and Weight Data for Comparing Nutritional Status of Groups of Children Under the Age of 10 Years", *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 55: 489-498.

Reproductive Health

(Optional)

Pop. 508-3

Paper: VIII

Full Mark: 100

Teaching Hrs.: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to introduce basic concept of reproductive health with special reference to Nepal. The course includes the following major topics:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>
I. Reproductive Health		10
A	Definition and basic concepts	
B	Scope of Reproductive health	
C	Indicators and measures of reproductive health	
D	Sources of data	
II. Maternity Care		10
A	Concept of safe motherhood	
B	Antenatal care	
C	Labour and delivery care	
D	Postnatal care	
E	Neonatal care	
F	Emergency obstetric cares	
G	Anaesthesia care	
H	Obstetric referral	
I	Maternity care and family planning	
III. Morbidity and Reproductive Health		20
A	Unwanted pregnancy	
B	Maternal mortality	
C	Reproductive tract infection	
D	Sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/Aids and role of condom	
E	Reproductive cancer	
F	Sexual and gender based violence	
G	Cervical Cancer	
H	Obstetric and post abortion complications	
I	Infertility	
IV. Reproductive Health and Family Planning		20
A	Role of family planning in reducing maternal mortality and improving women's reproductive health	
B	Preventing unwanted and high-risk pregnancies	
C	Reducing the need for unsafe abortion	
D	Birth spacing	
E	Access to safe and quality family planning services	

V. Traditional Reproductive Health Practices	10
A Positive Practices	
B Harmful Practices	
VI. Gender and Sexual Health	10
A Men and reproductive health	
B Reducing incidence of violence against women	
C Commercial sex	
D Health needs among women through their life cycle	
E Information, education and communication	
VII. Adolescent's Reproductive and Sexual Health	10
A Basic concept	
B Puberty, menstruation	
C Adolescent sexuality and fertility	
D Status of adolescent reproductive health in SAARC countries	
VIII. Status of Maternal Health Care Utilisation in Nepal	20
A Causes and solutions of maternal mortality	
1 Place of delivery	
2 Birth attendance	
3 Obstetric complications	
4 Postpartum haemorrhage	
5 Post abortion complications	
6 Utilisation of maternal health services (ANC, PNC and delivery care)	
7 Essential obstetric care	
8 Post abortion care	
IX. Health Care Delivery System in Nepal	20
A Primary, secondary and tertiary level	
B Traditional health care system	
C Reproductive health care in the context of overall health care delivery system	
X. Reproductive Health Policies	20
A Reproductive Health (ICPD 1994)	
B Reproductive Health (Beijing 1996)	
C Reproductive Health Strategy in Nepal	

Required Readings

1. Acharya, Laxmi B., 1999, "Knowledge of HIV/AIDS: Case of Married Females of Age 15-19 in Nepal", in Bal Kumar KC (ed.), *Population and Development in Nepal*, 6: 127-136.

2. Agrawal, Kokila, 1998, *Reproductive Health: Case Study of Nepal* (North Carolina: Future Group International).
3. Chowdhary, R.H., 1999, "Socio-economic, Demographic and Reproductive Health Profiles of Adolescents in SAARC Countries", in Bal Kumar KC (ed.), *Population and Development in Nepal*, 6: 137-171.
4. Harding, Christa, 1998, "Reproductive Health Needs of Adolescents", *Populi*, June.
5. Liljestrand, Jerker, 1997, *Reproductive Health: A Comprehensive Approach*, *Populi*, February.
6. Maiine D., 1991, *Safe Motherhood Programme: Option and Issues* (New York: Centre of Population and Family Health, Columbia University).
7. Ministry of Health (MOH), 1998, *National Reproductive Health Strategy* (Kathmandu: MOH).
8. Pathak R.S., 1997, "The Quality of Family Planning Services in Nepal: An Assessment", *Nepal Population Journal*, 6 (5): 41-54.
9. Rooney, C., 1992, *Antenatal Care in Maternal Health: How Effective is it? A Review of Evidence* (Geneva: WHO).
10. Sai, F.T, Nassim J., 1989, "The Need for a Reproductive Health Approach", *International Journal of Gynaecology and Obstetrics*, Supplement, 3: 103-113.
11. UNFPA, 1996, *The Review of Reproductive Health Sector in Nepal* (Kathmandu: UNFPA)
12. United Nations, 1994, *Cairo Conference on Population and Development* (New York: United Nations).
13. _____, 1995, *Fourth World Conference on Women*, Beijing (New York: United Nations).
14. WHO, 1991, *Maternal Mortality: A Global Fact Book* (Geneva: WHO).
15. _____, 1994, *Challenges in Reproductive Health Research* (Geneva: WHO).
16. _____, 1997, *Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health, a Guide to Conducting a Situational Analysis* (Geneva: WHO).

Recommended Readings

1. Blanc, Ann K. and Ann A. Way, 1998, "Sexual Behavior, Contraceptive Knowledge, Use Among Adolescents in Developing Countries", *Studies in Family Planning*, 29 (2): 106-116.
2. Bruce, Judith, 1990, "Fundamental Elements of the Quality of Care: A Simple Framework", *Studies in Family Planning*, 21 (2): 61-91.
3. Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 1996, *Nepal Multiple Indicator Surveillance, Health and Nutrition* (Kathmandu: CBS/UNICEF).
4. Ministry of Health (MOH), 1993, *Nepal Fertility, Family Planning and Health Survey, 1991, Main Report* (Kathmandu: MOH).
5. _____, 1997, *Nepal Family Health Survey, 1996* (Kathmandu: MOH).
6. Pathak, R.S., 1996, *Government Family Planning Programme Efforts in Nepal: An Evaluation*, An Unpublished Ph.D Thesis (Canberra: The Australian National University).
7. Singh, Susheela, 1998, "Adolescent Childbearing in Developing Countries: A Global Review", *Studies in Family Planning*, 29 (2): 117-136.
8. Stoke, Usha, 1991, "Determinants of Maternal Mortality in The Developing World", *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*, 313 (1): 8-16.

Population and Health

(Optional)

Pop. 508-4

Paper: VIII
Full Mark: 100
Teaching Hrs.: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to introduce students with the interrelationship between the dynamics of population and health with special reference to Nepal. The topics are as follows:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>
I.	Concept of Population and Health	20
	A Demography and health: meaning, importance, relationship	
	B Common measures used in the study of population and health e.g., morbidity/mortality rates/ratios by age, sex, marital status; case fatality ratio (CFR)	
	C Problems and issues in the study of mortality and health	
	D Sources of data	
	1 Population Census	
	2 Vital Registration System	
	3 Demographic and Health Surveys	
	4 Service statistics/institutional records	
II.	Epidemiology and Health	10
	A Demographic and epidemiologic approaches to studies of health	
	B Historical epidemiology and health transition	
	C Epidemiological change in developed and developing countries: morbidity and mortality	
III.	Population Dynamics and Health	10
	A Population size and growth	
	B Population distribution and density	
	C Social mobility, migration and urbanization	
	D Population displacement	
IV.	Ecology, Environment and Health	20
	A Ecology and health	
	B Environment, life style and health	
	1 Pollution: soil, air, water and noise	
	2 Food habits and feeding practices	
	3 Nutrition intake: framework of health and nutritional determinants of mortality	
	4 Personal hygiene and sanitation	
	C Working environment/professional hazards	
	D Accidental injury and violence	

V. Socio-Economic Aspects of Health	15
A Level of education	
B Level of income	
C Social, cultural, and behavioural aspects of health	
D Social security	
VI. Social Services/Facilities and Health	10
A Access to drinking water and sewerage facilities	
B Access to health education (awareness) and services	
C Access to quality housing, cooking materials (energy e.g., gas, paraffin, firewood)	
VII. Population Groups and Health	20
A Family and the community	
B Infant and the children: Mosley and Chen Framework for the study of child survival in developing countries	
C Linkages between maternal and infant/child health	
D Adolescents	
E Adults	
F Elderly	
G Disabled	
VIII. Reproductive Health	15
A Human sexuality	
B Reproductive health, reproductive choice and family planning	
C Safe motherhood	
D Equity and gender	
E STD and AIDs	
IX. Cost and Benefit of Health Services	10
A The need of investment in the health sector	
B Health, state and the civil society	
X. Health Dynamics in Nepal	20
A Trend of morbidity and mortality: by age, sex, marital status, place of residence, occupation, income, education	
B Population at risk: infant, children, adolescents, mothers, and ageing population	
C Reproductive health and family planning	
D Development of health delivery system: government vis-à-vis private sector	
E Structure of health services	
F Financing in health services	

Required Readings

1. Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 1987, *Population Monograph of Nepal* (Kathmandu: CBS).
2. _____, 1995, *Population Monograph of Nepal* (Kathmandu: CBS).
3. Moseley, Henry W. and Peter Cowley, 1991, "The Challenge of World Health", *Population Bulletin* (Washington D.C.: Population Reference Bureau Inc.), 46 (4): 1-39.

Recommended Readings

1. Caldwell, J.C and Gigi Santow (eds.), 1991, "The Cultural, Social and Behavioural Determinants of Health", *Health Transition Series*, Nos. 1 and 2 (Canberra: ANU).
2. Ministry of Health (MOH), 1992, *Nepal Fertility, Family Planning and Health Status Survey (NFHS)* (Kathmandu: MOH).
3. Ntozi, J.P.M., J.K. Anazi, J.C. Caldwell and S. Jain (eds.), 1997, "Vulnerability to HIV Infection and Effects of AIDs in Africa and Asia/India", *Health Transition Review*, Supplement to Volume 7 (Canberra: ANU).
4. Pant, Raghav Dhoj and Sunil Acharya (eds.), 1988, *Population and Development in Nepal* (Kathmandu: NCP).
5. World Health Organization, 1992, *Women, Health and Development*, Progress Report by the Director General (Geneva: WHO).
6. _____, 1994, *Health, Population and Development*, WHO Position Paper Presented at ICPD, Cairo (Geneva: WHO).

Population and Social Justice (Optional)

Pop. 509-1

Paper: IX
Full Mark: 100
Teaching Hrs.: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to enable students to have a better understanding of the relationship between population and social justice. By the end of this course, the students will be able to identify major issues of social injustice in the contemporary society. They will also be able to relate demographic factors to social justice by conducting case studies.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>
I.	Basic Concepts in Social Justice	15
	A Identification of social problems and need for social justice	
	B Introduction to concept of development: sustainable development, population carrying capacity, renewable and non-renewable resources, population resource ratio and human development index, gender related development index (GDI), gender empowerment measure (GEM), and physical quality index (PQLI).	
	C Malthus, Karl Marx, growth approach, basic needs approach, human development approach and globalization and market economy	
	D Meaning of social injustice: underprivileged, disadvantaged, deprived, vulnerable, destitute, economically and socially impoverished, gender equity and equality	
	E Sources of data on population and social justice	
II.	Social Justice Issues in Historical Perspective	10
	A Egalitarian and utilitarian	
	B Proletariat and bourgeoisie	
	C The Poor Laws and the Corn Laws of England and Wales	
	D Women's liberation movement (Margaret Sanger, Anne Beasant)	
	E Untouchability	
	F Slavery, serfdom and bonded labour (international, South Asian and national)	
	G Endowment and exchange entitlement theory	
	H Inheritance (property rights)	
III.	Children and Social Justice	15
	A Child rights with reference to Nepal	
	1 Differentials in education, health, nutrition and social participation on the basis of ethnicity and race, gender, and place of residence	
	2 Causes and consequences of trafficking	
	3 Effects of bonded labour, domestic and public violence on children	
	4 Street children and rehabilitation	
	B Efforts to eliminate hazardous child labour	
	1 ILO and other national and international agencies	

- 2 Research on child labour
 - C National legislation
 - D International Conferences
 - 1 Oslo Conference on child labour, 1997
 - 2 Child Labour Conference on the eliminating of the most intolerable forms of child labour, Amsterdam
 - 3 World Congress on commercial sexual exploitation of children, Stockholm, 1996
- IV. Women and Social Justice** 15
- A Women's rights with reference to Nepal
 - 1 Differentials in education, health, employment, food and nutrition, human development, and social and political participation by ethnicity and race, gender and place of residence
 - 2 Causes and consequences of trafficking in women
 - 3 Coercive participation in labour, bonded labour,
 - 4 Violence against women
 - 5 Homeless women and rehabilitation
 - 6 Household decision making
 - 7 Reservation scheme
 - 8 Family planning and reproductive life
 - 9 Issues of abortion
 - 10 Property rights
 - B National legislation
 - C Global policies for women's empowerment and development
 - D Research on women studies
- V. Social Justice and Spatial System** 10
- A Documented labour migration
 - B Undocumented migration
 - C Refugees and asylum seekers
 - D Internally displaced population
 - E Migration in slum and squatter settlement
- VI. Conceptual Issues in Social Justice** 10
- A Distributive justice hypotheses
 - B Modernisation and technological diffusion
 - C Epidemiological transition theory
 - D Ravenstein's laws of migration
 - E Todaro's model
- VII. International Conferences Concerning Social Justice** 20
- A World Conference on Human Rights
 - B World Summit for Social Development
 - C Beijing Conference on Women
 - D Rio Conference on Environment
 - E Cairo Conference on Population and Development

- F Relevance of the Declarations of International Conferences to achieving social justice in SAARC countries and Nepal

VIII. Population, Labour Force and Employment 10

- A Labour force participation rate
- B Employment and unemployment
- C Disguised labour force
- D Population growth and manpower requirement

IX. Impact of Development Policies on the Quality of Life with Reference to Nepal 25

- A Health
(Infant, child and maternal mortality/morbidity, life expectancy, access to demand for health services)
- B Education
(Literacy rate, primary and secondary school enrolment, school drop out rate and school completion rate)
- C Human resource development
- D Housing
 - 1 Access to housing facility
 - 2 Access to quality housing
 - 3 Demand for house and housing development
- E Food and nutrition
 - 1 Food consumption pattern
 - 2 Nutritional intake and nutritional supply and surplus
 - 3 Demand for food and agricultural development
- F Poverty
 - 1 Differential
 - 2 Income distribution
 - 3 Land distribution
 - 4 Measurement of poverty
- G Drinking water and sanitation

X. Project Work on Population and Social Justice (Compulsory - 20 Marks) 20
(Assigned and assessed by the Department)

- A Sampling, questionnaire design and field operation
- B Data processing and analysis
- C Report writing
- D Presentation and dissemination

Required Readings

1. Acharya, Meena, 1998, "Participatory Democracy and the Disadvantaged Groups", in Ganga Bahadur Thapa (ed.), *Promoting Participatory Democracy in Nepal: An Assessment of Local Self-Government* (Kathmandu: Political Science Association of Nepal), 71-92.

2. Ahuja, Ram, 1998, *Violence Against Women* (New Delhi: Rawat Publications).
3. Arora, N.D. and S.S. Awasthy, 1996, *Political Theory* (New Delhi: Har-anand Publications), 203-214 (Equality); 273-292 (The Concept of Justice).
4. Das P.G., 1996, *Modern Political Theory* (Calcutta: New Central Book Agency Pvt. Ltd.), 190-198 (Definition of Justice).
5. Dastider, Mollica, 1995, *Religious Minorities in Nepal* (New Delhi: Nirala Publications).
6. Haralambos, M. and R.M. Health, 1998, *Social: Themes and Perspectives* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press), 140-171 (Poverty).
7. Hirway, Indira, Jacqui Cottyn and Pushkar Pandya (eds.), 1991, *Towards Eradication of Child Labour* (New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.).
8. International Labour Office, 1995, *Child Labour in Nepal*, Vols. I and II (Kathmandu: International Labour Office).
9. _____, 1996, *Designing a National Framework of Action Against Child Labour in Nepal* (Kathmandu: International Labour Office).
10. _____, 1998, *Child Labour: Targetting the Intolerable*, International Labour Conference, 86th Session, Report VI (1), Sixth Item on Agenda (Geneva: International Labour Office).
11. Karan Pradyumna and Hiroshi Ishii, 1996, *Nepal: A Himalayan Kingdom in Transition* (New York: The United Nations University Press).
12. Karlekar, Malavika, 1995, "Gender Dimensions in Labour Migration: An Overview", in Loes Schenk-Sandbergen (ed.), *Women and Seasonal Labour Migration* (New Delhi: Sage Publications), 23-78.
13. Maskey, Govind, 1996, *Social Life in Nepal* (New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.), Chapter III (Slavery and Bondage); Chapter IV (Sati: A Custom of Widow Burning); Chapter V (Position of Women).
14. Rajan, Nalini, 1998, *Secularian, Democracy, Justice: Implications of Rawlsian Principles in India* (New Delhi: Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd.), 168-186 (Justice as Impartiality).
15. Rawls, John, 1998, "Distributive Justice", in Gurpreet Mahajan (ed.), *Democracy, Difference and Social Justice* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press), 255-282.

16. _____, 1998, "Constitutional Liberty and the Concept of Justice", in Gurpreet Mahajan (ed.), *Democracy, Difference and Social Justice* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press), 283-309.
17. Saddon, David, 1995, *Nepal: A State of Poverty* (New Delhi: Vikash Publishing House), Chapter 4 (Population Pressure and Environment Deterioration); Chapter 5 (The Economic Basis of Social Inequality); Chapter 6 (Social Deprivation and the Struggle for Basic Needs).
18. Sen, Amartya, 1999, *Poverty and Famines* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press), 1-45; 185-194.
19. Sharma, Prem, 1998, "Role of Women in National and Local Governance", in Ganga Bahadur Thapa (ed.), *Promoting Participatory Democracy in Nepal: An Assessment of Local Self-Government* (Kathmandu: Political Science Association of Nepal), 166-175.
20. Subedi, Prativa, 1997, *Nepali Women Rising* (Kathmandu: Sahayogi Press).
21. Tuladhar, Jyoti, 1994, "Global Human Security: Gender Perspective", in Bishwa Keshar Maskey (ed.), *Global Human Security: Nepalese Perspective* (Kathmandu: Society for Internal Developing Nepal Chapter), 30-47.
22. United Nations, 1992, *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*, Agenda 21, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, June 13-14, Specially Section III.
23. _____, 1993, *World Conference on Human Rights* (New York: United Nations Department of Public Information).
24. _____, 1994, *Cairo Conference on Population and Development* (New York: United Nations).
25. _____, 1995, *Fourth World Conference on Women*, Beijing, China (New York: United Nations).
26. _____, 1995, *World Summit for Social Development: The Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action* (New York: United Nations Department of Public Information).

Recommended Readings

1. Acharya, Usha D., 1998, *Trafficking in Children and their Exploitation in Prostitution and Other Intolerable Forms of Child Labour in Nepal: Country Report*, Nepal (Kathmandu: ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific).
2. Adams, Maurianne, Lee Anne Ball and Pal Griffin (eds.), 1997, *Teaching for Diversity and Social Justice: A Source Book* (New York: Routledge).

Gender, Population and Development (Optional)

Pop. 509-2

Paper: IX

Full Mark: 100

Teaching Hrs.: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to provide students basic knowledge of the interrelationship between gender, population and development. The topics included are as follows:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>
I.	Introduction to Feminist History and Contextualizing Feminism	10
	A Feminist history	
	B Contextualizing feminism	
	C Class, gender and ethnic divisions	
	D The relation between gender and ethnic divisions	
II.	Women in Modern World	20
	A Social darwinism and the woman question	
	1 Modern evolutionist arguments against feminism	
	2 Darwinian theory and nineteenth-century anti-feminism	
	3 Spencerian anti-feminism	
	4 Feminists for social darwinism	
	5 Social darwinism criticized	
	B Women between modernity and postmodernity	
	1 Women and citizenship	
	2 Women and modernity	
	3 Freedom, equality and solidarity	
	4 Postmodernism and the abortion of emancipation	
	5 The power of sins and the sins of power	
III.	Women, Sexuality, and Culture	10
	A Sexuality	
	B Gender analysis of cultures: genealogy and trajectories	
	C The cultural construction of femininity and masculinity in nationalist process	
	D Multiple identities: gender, representation and resistance	
IV.	Gender, State, Globalization, and Female Subordination	10
	A Gender and the modern nation state	
	B Gender and globalization	
	C Gender and good governance	
	D The state and female subordination	
V.	Women and the Economy	10
	A Women's economy in households	
	B Women and poverty	

VI. Women, Status, Roles and Demographic Behaviour	15
A Women's role and demographic change	
B Women's status and demographic behaviour	
VII. Women and Development	15
A Women and education	
B Women and health	
C Women and the environment	
VIII. Women's Movement and Population Programmes	20
A Beijing declaration	
B Women's issues in ICPD	
C Population policy and feminist perspectives in developing countries	
D Power and decision: the social control of reproduction	
IX. Women, Law, and the Institutional Mechanism	20
A Women and media	
B Institutional mechanism for the advancement of women	
C Women and the law, rights	
D Violence against women	
X. Women in Nepal	20
A Governmental and non-governmental agencies in women's issues	
B Status of women in Nepal	
C Resource allocation in households	
D Reproductive behaviour and decision making	

Required Readings

I. Introduction to Feminist History and Contextualizing Feminism

1. Anthias, F. and Nira Yuval-Davis, 1988, "Contextualizing Feminism: Gender, Ethnic and Class Division", in Linda McDowell and Rosemary Pringle (eds.), *Defining Women: Social Institutions and Gender Divisions* (London: Polity Press).
2. Scott, W. Joan, 1988, "Women's History" in J.W. Scott (ed.), *Gender and the Politics of History* (Columbia: Columbia University Press), 28-50.

II. Women in Modern World

1. Sayers, J., "Social Darwinism and the Woman Question", *Biological Politics: Feminist and Anti-Feminist Perspectives* (London: Tavistock Publications).
2. Tijssen, Lieteke Van Vuchat, "Women between Modernity and Postmodernity", in Bryan S. Turner (ed.), *Theories of Modernity and Postmodernity* (New Delhi: Sage Publications).

III. Women, Sexuality and Culture

1. Haraway Donna J., 1991, "Gender for a Marxist Dictionary: The Sexual Politics of a Word" Chapter Seven in *Simians, Cyborgs, and Women: The Reinvention of Nature* (London: Free Association Books).
2. Moore H., 1994, "Divided We Stand: Sex, Gender and Sexual Difference", *Feminist Review*, No. 47.

IV. Gender, State, Globalization, and Female Subordination

1. Connell, R.W., 1990, "The State, Gender and Sexual Politics: Theory and Appraisal", *Theory and Society*, 19 (5): 507-43.
2. Krause, J., 1996, "Gender Inequalities and Feminist Politics in a Global Perspective" in E. Kofman and G. Youngs (eds.), *Globalization: Theory and Practice* (London: Pinter).
3. Rai, Shrin, 1996, "Women and the State in the Third World", in H. Afshar (ed.), *Women and Politics in the Third World* (London: Routledge).

V. Women and the Economy

1. Dixon, B. Ruth, 1982, "Women in Agriculture: Counting the Labour Force in Developing Countries", *Population and Development Review*, 8 (3): 539-566.
2. Sonalde, Desai and J. Devaki, 1994, "Maternal Employment and Changes in Family Dynamics: The Social Context of Women's Work in Rural South India", *Population and Development Review*, 115-137.

VI. Women, Status, Roles and Demographic Behavior

1. Anju M., V. Reeve, and K. Sunita, 1995, "Fertility, Patriarchy and Development in India", *Population and Development Review*, 21 (2): 281-306.
2. Boserup, E., 1989, "Population, the Status of Women and Rural Development", *Population and Development Review*, Supplement, 15: 45-60.
3. Cain, M., Syeda, R. and Shamsun N., 1979, "Class, Patriarchy, and Women's Work in Bangladesh", *Population and Development Review*, 5 (3): 405-438.
4. Dyson, T. and Mick M., 1983, "On Kinship Structure, Female Autonomy and Demographic Behavior in India", *Population and Development Review*, 9 (1): 35-60.

VII. Women and Development

1. Chen, L., H. Emdaul and Stant D'souza, 1981, "Sex Bias in the Family Allocation of Food and Health Care in Bangladesh, 1960-71", *Population and Development Review* (New York: The Population Council), 1 (2): 201-227.
2. Elizabeth m. King and M. Anne Hill (eds.), 1993, *Women's Education in Developing Countries: Barriers, Benefits, and Policies* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press). Also *Population and Development Review*, 1994, 20 (4).
3. Roger J. and M.B. Alaka (eds.), 1996, *Girls' Schooling, Women's Autonomy and Fertility Change in South Asia* (New Delhi: Sage Publishers). Also *Population and Development Review*, 1997, 23 (1).
4. Shireen J.J., 1995, *Women's Education, Autonomy, and Reproductive Behavior: Experience from Developing Countries* (Oxford: Clarendon Press). Also *Population and Development Review*, 1996, 22 (4).
5. "Women's Voices '94", 1993, "A Declaration on Population Policies", *Population and Development Review*, 19 (3): 637-640.

VIII. Women's Movement and Population Programmes

1. Dixon-Mueller, Ruth and Adrienne G., 1994, "Population Policy and Feminist Political Action in Three Developing Countries", *Population and Development Review*, Supplement 20: 197-219.
2. Finkle, Jason L. and C. Alison McIntosh, 1994, "The New Politics of Population", *Population and Development Review*, Supplement 20: 3-34.
3. Rachel, C. Snow and Gita Sen (eds.), 1994, *Power and Decision: The Social Control of Reproduction* (Boston: Harvard School of Public Health). Also *Population and Development Review*, 1995, 21 (2).
4. United Nations, 1994, *Cairo Conference on Population and Development* (New York: United Nations).
5. _____, 1995, *Fourth World Conference on Women*, Beijing, China (New York: United Nations).

IX. Women, Law, and the Institutional Mechanism

1. Julie P. and W. Andrea (eds.), 1995, *Women's Rights, Human Rights: International Feminist Perspectives* (New York: Routledge). Also *Population and Development Review*, 1995, 21(3).

2. Ruth Dixon-Mueller, 1993, *Population Policy and Women's Rights: Transforming Reproductive Choice* (Westport, Conn: Praeger). Also *Population and Development Review*, 1993, 19 (4).
3. Sonia C. and R. Rebecca, 1994, *Population and Reproductive Rights: Feminist Perspectives from the South* (London: Zed Books and New Delhi: Kali for Women). Also *Population and Development Review*, 1994, 20 (4).

X. Women in Nepal

1. Acharya, Meena, 1989, *Poverty and Women in Nepal* (Kathmandu: The World Bank).
2. Acharya, Meena and Lynn Bennett, 1983, "Women and Subsistence Sector: Economic Participation and Household Decision-Making in Nepal", World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 526, Washington D.C.
3. CBS, 1995, *Women in Nepal: Some Statistical Facts* (Kathmandu: CBS).
4. Pradhan, Bina, 1989, "Women's Status and Reproductive Behavior, An Analysis of Gender and Regional Differences", *South Asia Study on Population Policies and Programmes* (Kathmandu: UNFPA).
5. Tuladhar, Jyoti, 1993, "An Overview of Women and Development in Nepal", A Paper Presented at South Asia Association for Women's Study Regional Conference, Kathmandu, November 10-11, 1993.
6. UNICEF, 1994, *Children and Women of Nepal: A Situation Analysis* (Kathmandu: UNICEF). See Various Issues.

Recommended Readings

I. Introduction to Feminist History and Contextualizing Feminism

1. Thom, D., 1992, "A Lop-Sided View: Feminist History or the History of Women?", in Kate Cambell (ed.), *Critical Feminism: Argument in the Disciplines* (Buckingham and Philadelphia: Open University Press), 25-51.

III. Women, Sexuality and Culture

1. Westwood S. and Sarah A. Radcliffe, 1993, "Gender, Racism and the Politics of Identities in Latin America" in S. Radcliffe and S. Westwood. Routledge (eds.), *Viva: Women and Popular Protest in Latin America*, 1-29.
2. Zarjiv, D., 1997, "Sex as Usual: Body Politics and the Media War in Serbia", Chapter VII in K. Davis (ed.), *Embodied Practices: Feminist Perspectives on the Body* (New Delhi: Sage Publishers).

IV. Gender, State, Globalization, and Female Subordination

1. Cheater, A.P. and R.B. Gaidzanwa, 1996, "Citizenship in Neo-patrilineal States: Gender and Mobility in Southern Africa", *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 22 (2): 189-201.
2. Friedman, E., 1995, "Women's Human Rights: The Emergence of a Movement", *Women's Rights-Human Rights: International Feminist Perspectives* (Routledge: London).
3. Nesiah, V., 1996, "Towards a Feminist Internationality: A Critique of US Feminist Legal Scholarship", Ratna Kapur (ed.), *Feminist Terrain in Legal Domains* (New Delhi: Kali for Women).
4. Rixecker, S., 1994, "Expanding the Discursive Context of Policy Design" A Matter of Feminist Standpoint Epistemology", *Policy Sciences*, 1 (27): 119-142.

VI. Women, Status, Roles and Demographic Behavior

1. Aderanti A. and O. Christine (eds.), 1994, *Gender, Work, and Population in Sub-Saharan Africa* (London: Portsmouth). Also *Population and Development Review*, 1995, 21(3).
2. Davis, K., 1984, Review of Germaine Greer, "Sex and Destiny. The Politics of Human Fertility", *Population and Development Review*, 10 (3): 547-550.
3. Masa, O. Kaken, 1992, Review of United, "The World's Women 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics", *Population and Development Review*, 18 (1): 184-185.
4. Obermeyer, C., 1993, "Islam, Women, and Politics: The Demography of Arab Countries", *Population and Development Review*, 18 (1): 33-60.
5. Papanek, H., 1984, Review of Richard Anker, Mayra Buvinic, and Nadi H. Youssef (eds.), "Women's Roles and *Population and Development Review*, 18 (1): 184-185.
6. Sathan, Z., C. Nigel, C. Christine and K. Shahnaz, 1988, "Women's Status and Fertility Change in Pakistan", *Population and Development Review*, 14 (3): 415-432.

VII. Women and Development

1. Geoffrey M., 1994, "Beyond the Number: A Reader on Population, Consumption and the Environment", *Population and Development Review*, 20 (3): 656-661.

2. McIntosh, C. Alison, 1994, Review of Gita Sen, Adrienne Germain, and Lincoln C. Chen (eds.), "Population Policies Reconsidered: Health, Empowerment, and Rights", *Population and Development Review*, 20 (3): 653-656.

IX. Women, Law, and the Institutional Mechanism

1. Nancy F., 1995, *Who Pays for the Kinds? Gender and the Structures of Constraint* (London and New York: Routledge). Also *Population and Development Review*, 1996, 22 (2).

X. Women in Nepal

1. Acharya, Meena, 1993, "Feminist Movement in Nepal", A Paper Presented at a Regional Seminar cum Workshop on Women and the Media, Kathmandu.
2. Acharya, Meena, 1993, *Population and Women* (Kathmandu: Institute for Integrated Development Studies).
3. Pfanner, Ruth, 1987, *Women in Development: Nepal* (Kathmandu: Asian Development Bank).
4. Pradhan, Anjali S., 1990, *Women in Development Resource Manual, Nepal* (Kathmandu: USAID).
5. Saathi, 1997, *A Situation Analysis of Violence Against Women and Girls in Nepal* (Kathmandu: Saathi/ the Asia Foundation).
6. Shtrii, Shakti, 1995, *Women Development and Democracy: A Study of the Socio-economic Changes in the Profile of Women in Nepal* (New Delhi: Raj Press).

Population Policies and Programmes (Optional)

Pop. 509-3

Paper: IX
Full Mark: 100
Teaching Hrs.: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to provide students with a wider knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of population policy in the contemporary world.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>
I.	Essence of Population Policy	20
	A Demography as social science and policy science	
	B Population knowledge and fertility policies	
	C Policy science and population policy	
	D Social science and population policy	
II.	Population Influencing Policies	10
	A Fertility influencing policies	
	A Mortality influencing policies	
	C Migration influencing policies	
III.	Population Hypotheses	20
	A Demographic transition theory	
	B Threshold hypothesis	
	C Differential fertility hypothesis	
	D Distributive justice hypothesis	
IV.	Population Policy in International Conferences	20
	A The great population debate	
	B Bucharest Conference, 1974	
	C Mexico Conference, 1984	
	D Cairo Conference, 1994	
	E Social Summit, 1995	
	F Beijing Conference, 1996	
	G The Hague Conference, 1999	
V.	Review and Appraisal of World Population Policies	10
	A Population policies in developed countries	
	B Population policies in developing countries	
	C Population policies in the ESCAP region	
	D Population policies in the SAARC region	
VI.	Socio-economic Development and Population Policy	20
	A Implications of rapid population growth on education, health, employment, resources, energy consumption, communication, housing and urban development.	
	B Population policy and development planning	

VII. Role of Major International Donors to Population Programmes	10
A United Nations Population Fund	
B The Population Council	
C International Planned Parenthood Federation	
D USAID	
E The World Bank	
VIII. Translating Policies into Programme	10
A Types of population programmes	
B The process of programme formulation	
IX. Population Policies in Nepal	20
A National population strategy	
B Population policies of Nepal according to Five Year Plans	
X. Population Policy Implementation with Reference to Nepal	10
A Technical, organizational/institutional and managerial issues in population programmes	
B Monitoring and evaluation of population programmes	
C Problems of implementation	
D Data base for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policy and programmes	

Required Readings

1. Berelson, B., *The Great Debate on Population Policy: An Instructive Instrument* (New York: Population Council, 1975).
2. Demeny, Paul, 1988, "Social Science and Population Policy", *Population and Development Review*, 14 (3): 451-479.
3. Goran Ohlin, 1978, "Some Implications of Rapid Population Growth for Social and Economic Planning", in Robert Cassen and Margaret Wolfson (eds.), *Planning for Growing Population* (Oxford: OECD), 11-25.
4. Hodgson, D., 1983, "Demography as Social Science and Policy Science", *Population and Development Review*, 9: 1-34; Wolfson, Margaret, 1978, *Changing Approaches to Population Problems* (Oxford: OECD), 159-193.
5. KC, Bal Kumar and Sunil Acharya, 1999, *Review and Revision of Population Policy in Nepal* (Kathmandu: CDPS).
6. Lasswell, Herold D., 1975, "Population Change and Policy Sciences", in Warren F. Ilchman (ed.), *Policy Sciences and Population* (Massachusetts: Lexington Books, D.C. Health and Co.), 117-133.
7. National Commission on Population (NCP), 1983, *National Population Strategy* (Kathmandu: NCP).

8. Singh, Jyoti Shanker, 1998, *Creating a New Consensus on Population* (London: Earthscan Publications Ltd.).
9. United Nations, 1980, *Population Policy and Development Planning: Aspects of Technical Co-operation* (New York: United Nations).
10. Warren, F. Ilchman, 1975, "Population Knowledge and Fertility Policies", in Warren F. Ilchman (ed.), *Policy Sciences and Population* (Massachusetts: Lexington Books), 117-133.

Recommended Readings

1. *Bali Declaration*, August, 1992.
2. United Nations, 1984, *World Development Report*, Chapter 8 (New York: United Nations).
3. _____, 1992, *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*, Agenda 21, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, June 13-14, Specially Section III.
4. _____, 1993, *World Conference on Human Rights* (New York: United Nations Department of Public Information).
5. _____, 1994, *Cairo Conference on Population and Development* (New York: United Nations).
6. _____, 1995, *Fourth World Conference on Women*, Beijing, China (New York: United Nations).
7. _____, 1995, *World Summit for Social Development: The Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action* (New York: United Nations Department of Public Information).

Techniques of Family Planning Evaluation

(Optional)

Pop. 509-4

Paper: IX
Full Mark: 100
Teaching Hrs.: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to familiarize students with appropriate techniques of family planning evaluation.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>
I.	Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes	15
	A Definition and types of evaluation	
	B Need for evaluation	
	C Evaluation and evaluative research	
	D Benefits of systematic evaluation	
	E Approach to evaluation: study of the base	
	F Operational goals for evaluation	
	G Performance indicators	
	H Common problems in programme evaluation	
	I Demographic and other aspects of evaluation	
II.	Introduction to Source for Evaluating Data	20
	A Source of data	
	1 Service statistics and problems	
	2 Follow-up surveys	
	B Surveys	
	1 KAP surveys and their limitation	
	2 Fertility survey	
	3 Contraceptive prevalence survey	
	C Qualitative data	
	1 In-depth interview	
	2 Focus group discussion	
	3 Observation	
	4 Content analysis	
III.	The Study of Target Population and Acceptors	20
	A Definition of target population	
	B Why study target population	
	C Reasons for focus on acceptors	
	D Definition of acceptors	
	E Management information system (MIS)	
	F Structure of a typical MIS	
	G Survey data on acceptors	
	H Analysis of determinants of acceptance	

IV. Operation Research	10
A Problem identification	
B Justification for selecting the research problem	
C Objectives and hypotheses	
D Operational definition	
E Study design	
F Sampling	
G Data collection	
H Tabulation and analysis of data	
I Reporting research findings	
V. Analysis of Continuation and Termination	10
A Continuation rate	
B Decomposition of continuation and termination rate	
C Unwanted and overall pregnancy rate	
D Life table rates	
E Processing of life tables	
F Analysis of use effectiveness	
VI. Evaluation of Family Planning Programme Efforts	15
A Concept	
B Components of family planning programme efforts (Lapham and Mauldin, Entwisle, Pathak)	
C Measurement of family planning programme efforts based on studies of programme efforts evaluation (Mauldin and Ross, Pathak)	
D Problems	
VII. Estimation of Intermediate Programme Effect	10
A Duration of use	
B Prevalence of use	
C Couple year of protection: simple and standard	
D Unmet need	
VIII. Estimation of Fertility Effect of Contraception	10
A Index of contraceptive effectiveness	
B Birth averted following acceptance of reversible method	
C Birth averted by sterilization	
IX. Methods of Measurement	20
A Standardization approach	
B Standard couple years of protection	
C Component projection procedure for desk calculator	
D Analysis of reproductive process	
E Multivariate areal analysis	
F Principle of experimental design	
G Fertility projection/trend analysis	
H The prevalence method	
I Simulation	

- J The regression model
- K Bongaart's proximate determinants
- L Coale-Trussell index

X. Target Setting

20

- A Introduction
- B Calculation of prevalence targets
- C Hypothetical applications with different scenarios
- D Target setting in Nepal
- E Cost-effectiveness analysis

Required Readings

1. Bongaarts, John, 1978, "A Programme for Analyzing the Proximate Determinants of Fertility", *Population and Development Review*, 4 (1): 105-113.
2. _____, John, 1982, "The Fertility Inhibiting Effects of the Intermediate Variables", *Studies in Family Planning*, 13 (67): 179-189.
3. _____, John, 1985, "A Prevalence Model for Evaluating the Fertility Effect of Family Planning Programmes: Age-Specific and Method-Specific Results", *Population Studies*, (87): 101-103.
4. Bongaarts, J. and Judith Bruce, 1995, "The Causes of Unmet Need for Contraception and the Social Content of Services", *Studies in Family Planning*, 26 (2): 57-75.
5. Bongaarts, John and R.G Potter, 1983, *Fertility, Biology and Behaviour: An Analysis of the Proximate Determinants* (New York: New York Academic Press).
6. Entwisle.B., 1989, Measuring Components of Family Planning Programme Effort", *Demography*, 26 (1): 53-76.
7. Fisher, Andrew A., John E. Laing, John E. Stoeckel and John W. Townsend, 1991, *Handbook for Family Planning Operations Research Design*, Second Edition (New York: The Population Council).
8. Laing, John E., 1982, *Demographic Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes* (Canberra: The Australian National University).
9. Mauldin, W.P. and John A. Ross, 1991, "Family Planning Programmes: Efforts and Results, 1982-89", *Studies in Family Planning*, 22 (6): 350-367.
10. Pathak, R.S., 1998, "Family Planning Programme Effort, Contraceptive Prevalence and Fertility: the Case of Nepal in South Asia", *Nepal Population Journal*, 7 (6): 45-50.

11. Ross, John A. and Elizabeth Frankenberg, 1993, *Findings from Two Decades of Family Planning Research* (New York: The Population Council).
12. United Nations, 1979, *Manual IX* (New York: United Nations).
13. _____, 1989, *Levels and Trends of Contraceptive Use as Assessed In 1988* (New York: United Nations).
14. WHO, 1994, *Challenges in Reproductive Health Research* (Geneva: WHO).

Recommended Readings

1. Bongaarts, John, W. Parker Mauldin and James F. Phillips, 1990, "The Demographic Impact of Family Planning Programmes", *Studies in Family Planning*, 21 (6): 299-310.
2. Bruce Judith, 1990, "Fundamental Elements of the Quality of Care: A Simple Framework", *Studies in Family Planning*, 21 (2): 61-91.
3. ESCAP, 1988, *The Impact and Efficiency of Family Planning Programmes* (Bangkok: ESCAP).
4. _____, 1993, "Family Planning Programmes in Asia and the Pacific: Implication for the 1990s", ESCAP, ST/ESCAP/1189, *Asian Population Studies*, Series No.116.
5. Integrated Development System, 1986, *A Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of the Family Planning Programmes in Nepal, Project Report* (Kathmandu: IDS).
6. John Hopkins University, 1983, "Evaluating Population Programmes", in Girageldin et al. (eds.), *International Experiences with Cost-effectiveness Analysis and Cost Benefit Analysis* (New Jersey: JHU).
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8. Lapham R.J. and W.P. Mauldin, 1985, "Contraceptive Prevalence: the Influence of Organized Family Planning Programmes" *Studies in Family Planning*, 16 (3): 117-137.
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11. Ross, John A., W. Parker Mauldin and Vincet C. Miller, 1993, *Family Planning and Population: A Compendium of International Statistics* (New York: The Population Council).
12. Ross, John and W.P. Mauldin, 1996, "Family Planning Programmes: Efforts and Results, 1972-94", *Studies in Family Planning*, 27 (3): 137-147.
13. Roy, T.K. and G. Rama, 1984, *Introduction to Evaluation of Demographic Impact of Family Planning Programme* (Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House).
14. Schuler, Sidney Ruth et al., "Barriers to Effective Family Planning in Nepal", *Studies in Family Planning*, 16 (5): 260-270.

Social Demography (Optional)

Pop. 509-5

Paper: IX
Full Mark: 100
Teaching Hrs.: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to relate social aspects of population with major demographic processes.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>
I.	Social Demography: Basic Concepts and Issues	10
	A Meaning, nature and scope of social demography	
	B Social demography: dilemmas and challenges	
	C Anthropological demography	
	D Census, Vital Registration and other means of data collection and its related problems	
II.	History of World's Population	10
	A A brief sketch of world's population history	
	B Variations in social components of population in developed and developing countries	
III.	Early Theories: Malthus and Marx and the Theory of Demographic Transition	20
	A Malthus' basic premises on population, strengths and weaknesses of Malthus's theory	
	B Marx's basic premises on population, strengths and weaknesses of Marx's theory	
	C Demographic transition theory, strengths and weaknesses	
	D Other sociological theories relating to fertility	
IV.	Modernization and Population: Declining Mortality and Fertility	10
	A The meaning of modernization, linking population processes to modernization	
	B Modernization and mortality	
	C Modernization and causes of fertility in social change	
	D Role of fertility and mortality in social development	
V.	Effects of Demographic Change on Marriage and the Family	10
	A Changes in European marriage patterns	
	B Changes in marriage and family structure in developed and developing countries	
	C Changes in marriage and family structure in Nepal	
VI.	Migration and Urbanization	10
	A Theoretical perspectives of migration and urbanization	
	B Problems of migration and urbanization in developing countries	

- C Modernization, rural-urban linkages and social change
- VII. Social and Economic Effects of Demographic Changes** 20
- A Effects of population growth on socio-economic development in developing countries (employment, inequality of income and wealth distribution, housing, health, education and social securities)
- B Population, food supplies and economic growth in developing countries
- C Social and economic responses to population growth (labour force, age, social disorganization and social change)
- VIII. Environmental Effects of Demographic Changes** 10
- A Concepts of resources
- B Changes in environment because of population pressure (deforestation, pollution of air, water and noise)
- IX. Women, Children and Elderly (with focus on Nepal and South Asia)** 10
- A Basic data on women, children and elderly in South Asia
- B Social and economic issues regarding women, children and elderly in general and South Asia in particular
- C Reproductive health, gender and fertility issues in Nepal and India: a comparative framework
- X. Population Policies** 20
- A Existing population policies in developing countries
- B Concept beyond family planning
- C Appraisal of population policy in Nepal
- XI. Socioeconomic and Demographic Case Study of a South Asian Country** 20
(Project Work)
(A country will be selected by the Head of Department each year)
Following points will be covered:
- A Population size: yesterday and today
- B Social features: family, ethnic/caste structure, religion, language and nuptiality, fertility and mortality trends
- C Economic structure
- D Population policy

Required Readings

I. Social Demography: Basic Concepts and Issues

1. Goldscheider, Calvin, 1971, *Population, Modernization and Social Structure*, Chapters 1 and 2 (Boston: Little, Brown and Company).
2. Davis, Kingsley, 1963, "Social Demography", in Bernard Berelson (ed.), *The Behavioral Sciences* (New York: Basic Books).

3. Kertzer, David I. and Tom Fricke, 1997, "Toward an Anthropological Demography", in David I. Kertzer and Tom Fricke (eds.), *Anthropological Demography* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press), 1-36.
4. Greenhaulgh, S., 1995, "Anthropology Theorizes Reproduction: Integrating Practice, Political-economic and Feminist Perspectives", in Susan Greenhaulgh (ed.), *Situating Fertility* (Cambridge University Press), 3-28.

II. History of World's Population

1. Davis, K., 1971, "The World's Population Crisis", in R.K. Merton and R.A. Nibet (eds.), *Contemporary Social Problems* (New York: Harcourt, Brace), 363- 405.
2. Matras, Judah, 1973, *Population and Societies* (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc.), 57-108.
3. Brown, Lester R. et al., 1976, *Twenty-two Dimensions of Population Problems*, World Watch, Paper No. 5.
4. Weeks, John R., 1978, 1997, *Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues* (Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing Co.), 3-53.
5. United Nations, 1973, *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends* (New York: United Nations), 1: 10-32.
6. Shryock, Henry S. et al., 1971, *The Methods and Materials of Demography* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of Census), 1-89.

III. Early Theories: Malthus and Marx and the Theory of Demographic Transition

1. Goldscheder, Calvin, 1971, *Population, Modernization and Social Structure* (Boston: Little Brown and Co.), 3-47.
2. United Nations, 1973, *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends* (New York: United Nations), 1: 30-55 and 57-58.
3. Caldwell, John C., 1976, "Toward a Restatement of Demographic Transition Theory", *Population and Development Review*, 2 (3 and 4) Sep/Dec.

IV. Modernization and Population: Declining Mortality and Fertility

1. Matras, J., *Population and Societies*, 231-257, 292-297, 297-358.
2. Davis, K. and Blake J., 1956, "Social Structure and Fertility: An Analytical Framework", *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 4: 221-235.

3. Davis, K., 1963, "The Theory of Change and Response in Modern Demographic History", *Population Index*, 29: 345-366.
4. United Nations, 1973, *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends*, Vol. 1, Chapters 4 and 5 (New York: United Nations).
5. KC, Bal Kumar, 1983, "Modernization and Synthesis of Development", *Occasional Paper in Humanities and Social Sciences* (Kathmandu: Tribhuvan University) (2): 1-26.

V. Effects of Demographic Change on Marriage and the Family

1. Thornton, A. and Tom Tricke, 1987, "Social Change and the Family: Comparative Perspectives from West, China and South Asia", *Sociological Forum*, 214: 746-79.
2. Fricke, Tom, 1990, "Elementary Structures in the Nepal Himalaya: Reciprocity and Politics in Ghale-Tamang Marriage", *Ethnology*, 29 (2): 135-58.
3. United Nations, 1990, "Patterns of First Marriage: Timing and Prevalence" (New York: United Nations).

VI. Migration and Urbanization

1. Thomas, B., 1959, "International Migration", in P. Hauser and D.D. Duncan (eds.), *The Study of Population* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press), 510-538.
2. Peterson, W., "A General Typology of Migration", in Nam (ed.), *Population and Society*, 288-297.
3. Davis, K., 1965, "The Urbanization of the Human Population", *Scientific American*, 213 (3).
4. Weeks, John R., 1978, *Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues* (California: Belmont), 132-156.
5. Lee, E., 1966, "A Theory of Migration", *Demography*, 3 (1): 4,757.
6. KC, Bal Kumar et al., 1998, *Trends, Patterns and Implications of Rural to Urban Migration in Nepal* (Kathmandu; CDPS).
7. Sharma, Pitamber, 1989, *Urbanization in Nepal*, No.110, Papers of the East-west Population Institute.
8. Connel, John et al., 1976, *Migration from Rural Areas: The Evidence from Village Studies* (Delhi: Oxford University Press).

VII. Social and Economic Effects of Demographic Changes

1. Retherford, R. D., 1972, "Population Aspects of Social Development", in UN/ESCAP, Population Aspects of Social Development, *Asian Population Studies Series*, No. 11 (Bangkok: ESCAP), 23-53 (EWPI Reprint 33).
2. Easterlin, R.A., 1967, "Effects of Population Growth on the Economic Development of Developing Countries", *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 369: 98-108.
3. Brown, Lester R., 1995, *Who will Feed China?* (New York: W.W. Norton and Company).

VIII. Environmental Effects of Demographic Changes

1. Ehrlich, P.R. and A. H., 1972, *Population Resources and Environment* (San Francisco: W.H. Freeman and Co.), Second Edition (Chapter 6 "Environmental Threats to Man" and Chapter 7 "Ecosystems in Jeopardy"), 145-245.
2. Coale, A.J., 1970, "Man and His Environment", *Science*, 170 (3954): 132-136.
3. Ehrlich, P.R. and J.P. Holdren, 1971, "Impact of Population Growth", *Science*, 171 (3977): 142-1217.
4. Boserup, Ester, 1967, *The Conditions of Agricultural Growth* (New Delhi: Aldine Publishing Company).

IX. Women, Children and Elderly (with focus on Nepal and South Asia)

1. Dyson, Tim and M. Moore, 1983, "On Kinship Structure, Female Autonomy and Demographic Behaviour in India", *Population and Development Review*, 9 (1): 35-60.
2. Woodruff, Dianna S. and James E. Birren, 1975, *Aging Scientific Perspectives and Social Issues*, Section I, "Aging in Broad Perspective" and Section II, "Sociological Perspective" (London: D. Van Nostrand Company), 3-92.
3. UNICEF/NPC, Nepal, 1992, 1997, *Women and Children of Nepal: A Situational Analysis* (Kathmandu: UNICEF/Nepal).
4. UNICEF, 1997, *Atlas of South-Asian Children and Women* (Kathmandu: UNICEF Regional Office).

X. Population Policies

1. Hardin, G., 1968, "The Tragedy of the Commons", *Science*, 162: 1243-1248.
2. Davis, K., 1967, "Population Policy: Will Current Programmes Succeed", *Science*, 158: 730-739.
3. Bumpass, L. and C.F. Westoff, 1970, "The Perfect Contraceptive Population", *Science*, 169: 1177-1182.
4. Berelson, B., 1969, "Beyond Family Planning", *Studies in Family Planning*, (36): 1-16.
5. United Nations, 1973, *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends* (New York: United Nations) (see Chapter XVII).

XI. Socioeconomic and Demographic Case Study of a South Asian Country

Recommended Reading

I. Social Demography: Basic Concepts and Issues

1. Hauser, P. and Otis D. Duncan (eds.), 1959, *The Study of Populations*, Chapter 1 (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press).

III. Early Theories: Malthus and Marx and the Theory of Demographic Transition

1. Ford, Thomas R. and Gordon F. De Jong, 1970, *Social Demography* (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc.), 3-16.
2. Matras, J., 1973, *Populations and Societies* (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall), 14-40.
3. Malthus, R., 1798, *An Essay on the Principle of Population*, 2 Vols. (London: Dent and Sons), Reprinted 1958.

IV. Modernization and Population: Declining Mortality and Fertility

1. Arriaga, E.E. and Davis K., 1969, "The Pattern of Mortality Change in Latin America", *Demography*, 6: 223-242.
2. Frederiksen, H., 1968, "Malaria Control and Population Pressure in Ceylon", in D. Heer (ed.), *Readings on Population* (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall), 69-73.

V. Effects of Demographic Change on Marriage and the Family

1. Thornton, A. and Hui Sheng Lin, 1994, *Social Change and the Family in Taiwan* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press).

VI. Migration and Urbanization

1. Goldstein, S., 1978, *Circulation in the Context of Total Mobility in South-East Asia*, Papers of the East-West Population Institute, No. 53.

VII. Social and Economic Effects of Demographic Changes

1. King, R.T.F., 1969, "Population, Food Supplies and Economic Growth", in J. Hutchinson (ed.), *Population and Food Supply* (Cambridge University Press), 28-46.

IX. Women, Children and Elderly (with focus on Nepal and South Asia)

1. CEDA, 1981, *Status Of Women*, 5 Volumes (CEDA: Tribhuvan University).

X. Population Policies

1. Singh, Jyoti Shanker, 1998, *Creating a New Consensus on Population* (London: Earthscan Publications Ltd.).
2. National Planning commission (NPC), Various Five Year plans (Kathmandu: NPC).

XI. Socioeconomic and Demographic Case Study of a South Asian Country

Courses of Study for M.A. in Population Studies

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