



N. K. K.

TEXT BOOK

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Department of Population Studies
Kirtipur

Central Department of Population Studies

Master of Arts in Population Studies Courses of Study (2009)

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N.K.

Master of Arts in Population Studies

Courses of Study (2009)

L. K. Kiran

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

CDPS has revised and updated the existing courses taught since 2000. The MA courses also build upon the advanced level courses at the Master of Philosophy in Population Studies being introduced in 2007. Some new courses have been introduced such as gender, poverty, human development, Millennium Development Goals and their interrelationships with population dynamics.

The MA 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 courses, each carrying 100 marks.

Admission Requirements

Students seeking admission to the MA Course in Population Studies should have passed the Bachelor's Level preferably with a major in Population Studies. Students with Bachelor's degree in relevant social science disciplines may be eligible for admission by passing the entrance examination.

Distribution of Subjects by Academic Year, Subject Codes and Marks are as follows:

First Year

Paper	Code No.	Subject	Full Marks
Compulsory Papers			
I	Pop. 531	Principles of Demography	100
II	Pop. 532	Demographic Methods for Population Analysis	100
III	Pop. 533	Population Policies	100
IV	Pop. 534	Population Dynamics of Nepal	100
Optional Papers (any one)			
V	Pop. 535-1	Migration, Urbanization and Development	100
	Pop. 535-2	Population, Environment and Development	
	Pop. 535-3	Population and Human Development	
	Pop. 535-4	Demographics of Ageing	
Second Year			
Compulsory Courses			
VI	Pop. 536	Advanced Demographic Techniques	100
VII	Pop. 537	Research Methods in Population Studies	100
Optional Papers (any one)			
VIII	Pop. 538-1	Human Fertility and Family Planning	100
	Pop. 538-2	Health, Morbidity and Mortality	
	Pop. 538-3	Reproductive Health, Gender Equity and Equality	
	Pop. 538-4	Population, Health and Development	
Optional Papers (any one)			
IX	Pop. 539-1	Population and Social Justice	100
	Pop. 539-2	Population, Poverty and Development	
	Pop. 539-3	Population and Conflict Resolution	
	Pop. 539-4	Political Demography	
	Pop. 539-5	Applied Demography	
X	Pop. 540	Thesis	100

Principles of Demography

Pop. 531

Paper: I
Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hours: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to provide students with a broad knowledge of population concepts, theories and models and emerging issues in Demography. This is a foundation course upon which students build a background for studying other advanced level courses. The topics included are as follows:

Unit	Content	Teaching Hours
I.	Fundamentals of Demography	25
	A. Definition and content of demography, population studies and demographics	
	B. Demography as a scientific discipline	
	C. Interrelationship between population studies and other disciplines	
	D. Classification of population according to characteristics	
	1. Physiological	
	2. Social	
	3. Economic	
	4. Characteristics relating to fertility, mortality, marriage and migration	
	5. Household and family characteristics	
	E. Basic concepts in demography	
	1. <i>The tools of demography</i> : count, rate, ratio, proportion, constant, period measure, cohort measure	
	2. <i>Age and sex composition</i> : young and old populations, median age, sex ratio, age dependency ratio, population pyramid, rapid, slow and zero or decreasing growth, age structure and population growth	
	3. <i>Fertility</i> : fecundity, birth rate, general fertility rate, age-specific fertility rate, children ever born, total fertility rate, gross reproduction rate, net reproduction rate, child-woman ratio, replacement level fertility, population momentum, birth rate for unmarried women, percentage of births outside marriage	
	4. <i>Factors affecting fertility</i> : percentage of women in union, percentage of women breastfeeding, contraceptive prevalence rate, abortion rate and ratio	
	5. <i>Mortality</i> : death rate, age-specific death rate, cause-specific death rate, proportion dying of a specific cause, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality ratio, life expectancy, the life table	
	6. <i>Morbidity</i> : incidence rate, prevalence rate, case rate, case fatality rate	
	7. <i>Nuptiality</i> : marriage rate, median age at first marriage, divorce rate	
	8. <i>Migration</i> : immigration rate, emigration rate, net migration, net migration rate, gross migration, foreign citizens, foreign born population	
	9. <i>Race and ethnicity</i> : race, ethnicity	
	10. <i>Households and family</i> : Household, Average household size, family, single-parent family	
	11. <i>Urbanization and distribution</i> : urban, per cent urban, metropolitan area, population density in urban and rural areas	
	12. <i>Population change</i> : the balancing equation, natural increase, rate of natural increase, growth rate, doubling time, the demographic transition, beyond the transition, zero population growth, historical perspective	

13. <i>Population and policy</i> : demographic change since Bucharest in 1974, Mexico in 1984, Cairo in 1994 and now	
14. Sources and availability of data	
15. Selected demographic terms	
II. History of World Population	10
World, Continents, Regions, Developed and Developing Countries	
III. Population Theories	25
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. Malthusian theory	
1. The basic model	
2. Criticism of the model	
3. Neo-Malthusian	
D. Socialist and Marxist writings	
1. Early socialist	
2. Marx and Engel	
3. Post-Marxian socialists	
E. Other theories	
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, Lebeinsein 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.	Migration 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.	Definitions, types and terminologies	
B.	Causes and consequences of internal migration	
C.	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.	Urbanization policies in developed and developing countries	
VIII.	Population Environment and Development	10
A.	Trends in population, environment and development	
B.	Government views and policies concerning population, environment and development	
C.	Population size and growth, environment and development	
D.	Migration, population change and the rural environment	
E.	Health, mortality, fertility and the environment	
F.	Population, environment and development in urban settings	
G.	Availability and quality of data	
H.	Theories and frameworks for modeling the impact of population growth on the physical environment	
IX.	Poverty, Gender and Human Development	10
A.	Gender equity, equality and empowerment	
B.	Reproductive health, gender equality and MDG	
C.	Gender, poverty and economic development	
D.	Children, adolescents and youth	
E.	Condition of elderly	
F.	IIIV/AIDS	
G.	Social inclusion and exclusion	
H.	Social justice and injustice	
I.	Concept of human development	
J.	Population and conflict resolution	
X.	Population Policy	10
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

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. Bogue, Donald J. et al., 1993, *Readings in Population Research Methodology*, Vol. 1, Basic Tools (New York: United Nations Population Fund).
4. Caldwell, J.C., 1982, *Theory of Fertility Decline* (London: Academic Press).
5. 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.
6. Demeny, Paul, 2003, *Population Policy: A Concise Summary*, Policy Research Division Working Paper No. 173, Population Council.
7. Enrlich, Paul E. and Anue H. Enrlich, 1972, *Population, Resources, Environment: Issues on Human-Ecology* (San Francisco: W.H. Freeman).
8. Hauser, Philip M. and Otis D. Duncan (eds.), 1959, *The Study of Population* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press).
9. Kent, Mary M. and Carl Haub, December 2005, "Global Demographic Divide," *Population Bulletin*, Vol. 60, No. 4 (Washington D.C.: Population Reference Bureau).
10. Shryock, Henry S. and Jacob S. Siegel, and Associates, 1976, *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, Condensed edition by Edward G. Stockwell (London: Academic Press, INC.).
11. United Nations, 2005, *Millennium Development Goals Report* (New York: The United Nations).
12. United Nations Population Division, 2001, *Population, Environment and Development: The Concise Report* (New York: United Nations Population Division).
13. United Nations Population Division, 2005, *Population Challenges and Development Goals* (New York: United Nations Population Division).
14. United Nations Population Division, 2006, *World Urbanization Prospects 2004 Revision* (New York: United Nations Population Division).
15. United Nations Population Division, 2005, *Living Arrangements of Older Persons around the World* (New York: United Nations Population Division).
16. United Nations Population Fund, 2005, *State of World Population 2005: The Promise of Equality, Gender Equity, Reproductive Health and Millennium Development Goals* (New York: United Nations Population Fund).

Demographic Methods of Population Analysis

Pop. 532

Paper: II
Full Mark: 100
Teaching Hours: 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:

Unit	Content	Teaching Hours
I.	Sources of Demographic Data	10
	A. Census	
	1. Historical background	
	2. Concepts used	
	3. Coverage and content errors	
	4. Uses and limitations	
	B. Registration Systems	
	1. Vital registration system	
	2. Civil registration	
	3. Sample registration system	
	C. Sample Surveys	
	1. Sampling and non sampling errors	
	2. Uses and limitations	
II.	Evaluation and Adjustment of Census data	20
	A. Post-enumeration survey	
	1. Introduction	
	2. Estimation of coverage errors	
	B. Measurement of errors in age data	
	1. Sex ratios	
	2. Age ratios	
	3. Whipple's index	
	4. Myers' index	
	5. Intercensal cohort analysis	
	6. UN age-sex accuracy index	
	C. Age not reported	
III.	Age-Sex Composition	5
	A. Population pyramids	
	B. Further methods of data visualization	
	C. Summary measures	
IV.	Population Change	5
	A. Growth rates	
	1. Arithmetic	
	2. Geometric	
	3. Exponential	
	4. Logistic	
	5. Doubling time	
	6. The balancing equation	
	B. Rate of natural increase	

V. Nuptiality

- A. General background
- B. Measures of nuptiality
 1. Crude marriage rate
 2. Median age at first marriage
 3. Crude divorce rate
 4. General marriage rate
 5. General divorce rate
 6. Age-specific marriage rate
 7. Age-specific divorce rate
- C. Singulate mean age at marriage
- D. Indices of nuptiality (Coale's index)

VI. Fertility

- A. General background
- B. Period measures of fertility
 1. Crude birth rate
 2. Standardized birth rate
 3. Sex-age adjusted birth rate
 4. General fertility rate
 5. General marital fertility rate
 6. Child-woman ratio
 7. Age-specific fertility rate
 8. Age-specific marital fertility rate
- C. Synthetic cohort measures of fertility and replacement
 1. Total fertility rate
 2. Total marital fertility rate
 3. Gross reproduction rate
 4. Net reproduction rate
 5. Replacement level fertility
 6. Population momentum
- D. Real cohort measures of fertility
 1. Children ever born
 2. Parity progression ratio
- E. Factors affecting fertility
 1. Bongaart's proximate determinants of fertility
 2. Percentage of women in union
 3. Percentage of women breastfeeding
 4. Contraceptive prevalence rate
 5. Abortion rate and ratio
- F. Fertility analysis
 1. Birth intervals
 2. Mean age of childbearing
 3. Mean length of generation

VII. Mortality

- A. General background
- B. Measures of mortality
 1. Crude death rate
 2. Age-specific death rate
 3. Standardized death rate
 4. Infant mortality rate (conventional and adjusted)
 5. Neonatal and post-neonatal mortality rates
 6. Perinatal mortality ratio and rate
 7. Child mortality rate

8. Under 5 mortality rate
9. Cause-specific death ratio and rate
10. Case fatality rate
11. Endogenous and exogenous mortality rates
12. Maternal mortality ratio and rate
13. Fetal and late fetal death ratios and rates

VIII. Morbidity	10
A. General background	
B. Risk factors	
C. Measures of morbidity	
1. Incidence and prevalence rates	
2. Relative risk	
IX. Life Tables	10
A. General background	
B. Complete and abridged life tables	
1. The conventional method	
2. The Reed-Merrell method	
3. Greville method	
C. Uses	
X. Migration and Urbanization	15
A. Migration	
1. Concepts	
2. Migration statistics	
3. Migration rates: crude immigration rate, crude emigration rate, crude net migration rate and crude gross migration rate	
4. Estimating migration	
B. 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	10
A. Mathematical methods	
B. Component method	

Required Readings:

1. Haupt, Arthur and Thomas T. Kane, 2004, *Population Reference Bureau's Population Handbook, Fifth Edition* (Washington DC: Population Reference Bureau).
2. Palmore, James A. and Robert W. Gardner, 1983, *Measuring Mortality, Fertility and Natural Increase* (Honolulu: East-West Centre).
3. Rowland, Donald T., 2003, *Demographic Methods and Concepts* (New York: Oxford University Press).
4. United Nations Population Division, 1967, *Manual III: Methods of Population Projection by Sex and Age* (New York: United Nations Population Division).

5. United Nations Population Division, 1970, *Manual VI: Methods of Measuring Internal Migration* (New York: United Nations Population Division).

Recommended Readings:

1. Barclay, George W., 1958, *Techniques of Population Analysis* (New York: John Wiley and Sons).
2. Pressat, Ronald, 1980, *Demographic Analysis* (New York: Aldine Publishing Company, USA).
3. 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).
4. Spiegelman, M., 1968, 1980, *Introduction to Demography* (Massachusetts: Harvard University Press).

Population Policies

Pop. 533

Paper: III
Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hours: 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.

Unit	Content	Teaching Hours
I.	Essence of Population Policy 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	10
II.	Population Influencing Policies A. Fertility influencing policies A. Mortality influencing policies C. Migration influencing policies D. Population responsive policies	10
III.	Population Hypotheses A. Demographic transition theory B. Threshold hypothesis C. Differential fertility hypothesis D. Distributive justice hypothesis	20
IV.	Population Policy in International Conferences A. The great population debate B. Bucharest Conference, 1974 C. Mexico Conference, 1984 D. Rio, 1992 E. Cairo Conference, 1994 F. Social Summit, 1995 G. Beijing Conference, 1996 H. The Hague Conference, 1999 I. Cairo Plus Five, 1999, New York J. Social Summit Plus Five, 2000 K. Rio Plus Ten, 2002 L. Beijing Plus Five, 2001 and Plus Ten 2006 M. ICPD at 10 (2004) and 15 (2009) N. Millennium Development Goals (MDG)	25
V.	Review and Appraisal of World Population Policies 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	10

VI. Socio-economic Development and Population Policy	15
A. Implications of rapid population growth on mobility, education, health, employment, resources, environment, energy consumption, communication, housing and urban development.	
B. Population policy and development planning	
VII. Major Shift in the Population Policies and the Problem of Implementation	20
A. Population and poverty	
B. Gender equity, equality and empowerment	
C. Social inclusion and exclusion	
D. HIV/AIDS	
E. Human development	
F. Aging	
G. Internally displaced persons due to natural calamity	
H. Internally displaced persons due to political conflict	
I. Foreign Labor migration	
J. Migration and trafficking nexus	
K. Human rights, civil society and political freedom	
L. Population and conflict resolution	
M. Health, morbidity and mortality	
N. Nuptiality, family and household disintegration	
O. Children, Adolescents, youth, adult and vulnerability	
VIII. Population Policies of Nepal	10
A. Evolution of population policies in Nepal within the International framework.	
B. Population policies of Nepal according to Five Year Plans	
C. The Tenth Plan and Poverty Reduction Strategy	
IX. Scope and Limitation of Population Policy in Nepal	10
A. Technical, organizational/institutional and managerial issues in population program	
B. Monitoring and evaluation of population program	
C. Problems of implementation	
D. Data base for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policy and program	
X. Emerging Issues in Population Policy	20
A. Global demographic divide	
B. Achieving Millennium Development Goals	
C. Population challenges and development goals	
D. Economic implications of remittances and migration	
E. Gender equality in rights, resources and voice	
F. Reproductive rights and reproductive health	
G. Adolescents' health and rights	
H. Gender, equity, equality and empowerment	
I. Living arrangements of the elderly population	
J. Urbanization prospects	
K. People and poverty to let development work for the poor	
L. Population, environment and sustainable development	

Required Readings:

1. Bulatao, Rodolfo A. and John B. Casterline (eds.), *Global Fertility Transition*, A Supplement to Vol. 27, 2001, *Population and Development Review* (New York: Population Council).
2. Choucri, Nazli, 1984, *Population and Conflict: New Dimensions of Population Dynamics*, Policy Development Studies Number 8 (New York: United Nations Fund for Population Activities). See also <http://www.population-security.org/unfpa-84.htm>
3. Demeny, Paul, 1988, "Social Science and Population Policy", *Population and Development Review*, 14 (3): 451-479.
4. Demeny, Paul, 2003, *Population Policy: A Concise Summary*, Policy Research Division Working Paper No. 173, Population Council.
5. Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, *The State of food Insecurity in the World 2005: Eradicating World Hunger-Key to Achieving the Millennium Development Goals* (Rome: FAO).
6. Hodgson, D., 1983, "Demography as Social Science and Policy Science", *Population and Development Review*, No. 9, pp. 1-34.
7. Kent, Mary M. Carl Haub, December 2005, "Global Demographic Divide," *Population Bulletin*, Vol. 60, No. 4, Population Reference Bureau, Washington D.C.
8. Kinsella, Kevin and David R. Phillips, 2005, *Global Aging: The Challenge of Success*, *Population Bulletin*, Vol. 60, No. 1 (Washington D.C.: Population Reference Bureau).
9. Nepal National Planning Commission (NPC)/ United Nations Country Team of Nepal, September 2005, *Nepal Millennium Development Goals: Progress Report* (Kathmandu: NPC, HIMG/ United Nations Country Team of Nepal).
10. Singh, Jota Shanker, 1998, *Creating a New Consensus on Population* (London: Earthscan Publications Ltd.).
11. The World Bank, 2003, *Gender Equality and the Millennium Development Goals* (Washington D.C.: The World Bank, Gender and Development Group).
12. United Nations, 1992, *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Agenda 21*, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, June 13-14, Especially Section III.
13. United Nations, 1995, *Fourth World Conference on Women*, Beijing, China (New York: United Nations).
14. United Nations, 1995, *World Summit for Social Development: The Copenhagen Declaration and Program of Action* (New York: United Nations Department of Public Information).
15. United Nations Population Division, 2001, *Population, Environment and Development: The Concise Report* (New York: United Nations Population Division).
16. United Nations Population Division, 2003, *World Population Monitoring 2002: Reproductive Rights and Reproductive Health* (New York: United Nations Population Division).
17. United Nations Population Division, 2003, *World Urbanization Prospects 2005 Revision* (New York: UN Population Division).
18. United Nations Population Division, 2005, *Living Arrangements of Older Persons Around the World* (New York: United Nations Population Division).
19. United Nations Population Fund, 1994, *International Conference on Population and Development* (New York: United Nations Population Fund).
20. United Nations Population Fund, 2004, *State of World Population 2004: The Cairo Consensus at Ten: Population, Reproductive Health and the Global Effort to End Poverty* (New York: United Nations Population Fund).

Population Dynamics of Nepal

Pop. 534

Paper: IV
Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hrs: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to familiarize students with population dynamics of Nepal. This course also helps students to identify their theses topics.

Units Content	Teaching Hours
I. Sources of Data	15
A. Organization and operation of population censuses of Nepal, 1911-2001 and beyond	
B. Sample Surveys (Demographic Health Surveys, Demographic Sample Surveys, Living Standard Surveys, and other periodic surveys)	
C. Vital Registration System (Initiation, coverage and legal issues)	
D. Service Statistics and institutional records (HMIS, education statistics and statistics on food and agriculture),	
II. Characteristics, Trends and Composition	20
A. Population size, growth, distribution and density	
B. Age and sex composition	
C. Social composition: Language, religion and caste/ethnicity	
D. Economic and employment characteristics	
E. Composition, growth and structure of labour force	
F. Incidence of child labour	
G. Characteristics of child population	
H. Characteristics of adolescents and youths	
III. Nuptiality	10
A. Nuptiality/marital characteristics (Patterns and trends by age and sex and regions of residence i.e. urban/rural, ecological zones and development regions)	
B. Determinants of age at marriage	
IV. Fertility Patterns and Trends	10
A. Fertility patterns and trends (CBR, ASFR, TFR, CEB, CWR and GFR) by region of residence (i.e. rural/urban, ecological zones and development regions)	
B. Socio-economic and demographic differentials in fertility	
C. Adolescents fertility	
D. Determinants of fertility	
V. Morbidity and Mortality	20
A. Morbidity	
1. Major forms of Morbidity in Nepal: infant and child malnutrition and infection, maternal nutrition and reproductive health, common adulthood illnesses	
2. Causes and determinants of exogenous types of morbidity in the country (environmental health, malnutrition, poverty)	
B. Mortality patterns and trends by age and sex, urban/rural residence, residence of ecological zones and development regions with respect to CDR, IMR, U5MR, Maternal Mortality and Life expectancy	
C. Socio-economic and demographic differentials in IMR and U5MR	
D. Determinants of infant and child mortality and life expectancy	
E. National health policy in response to control of morbidity and mortality	

- 25
- VI. Migration and Urbanization**
- A. Defining migration and migration unit adopted in the collection of migration data in Nepal
 - B. Volume and Trend of internal-life time migration
 - C. Migration streams and Rural-Urban migration
 - D. Reasons for and duration of migration
 - E. Characteristics of migrant population
 - F. Migration, poverty and development
 - G. Volume and trends of international migration including Nepalese foreign labour migrants
 - H. Causes and consequences of internal and international migration
 - I. Urbanization and development: Trends of Urbanization, size, growth, distribution and density
- 25
- VII. Population and Development**
- A. Population, poverty and human development
 - B. Population, environment and environment
 - C. Population and health (accessibility, availability and affordability)
 - D. Population and education (literacy and educational characteristics and accessibility, availability and affordability of education services)
 - E. Population, housing and sanitation (characteristics of housing and availability of safe drinking water and sanitation)
 - F. Gender equity, equality and empowerment
- 10
- VIII. Population Projection**
- A. Assumptions of population parameters in population projection
 - B. Sectoral projection of the future population (size, growth, structure)
 - C. Implications of population projection for socio-economic development
- 15
- IX. Population Policies and Programmes**
- A. International population movement and evolution of population policy in Nepal
 - B. Major shifts and current status
 - C. Institutional arrangements and capacity for implementation
 - D. Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and ICPD goals for Nepal

Required Readings:

1. Central Bureau of Statistics, 1987, 1995 and 2003, *Population Monograph of Nepal* (Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics).
2. KC, Bal Kumar, 2008, "Nepal", *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*, Special Issue on International Migration Data and Sources in Asia, Vol. 17, Nos. 3-4, pp. 287-310.
3. KC, Bal Kumar, 2004, "Migration, Poverty and Development in Nepal", *Asia and Pacific Migration Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 205-232.
4. KC, Bal Kumar, 1998, *Trends, Patterns and Implications of Rural-to-Urban Migration in Nepal* (Kathmandu: Central Department of Population Studies).
5. Nepal Ministry of Health, New ERA, and ORC Macro, 2002, 2007, *Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2001, 2006* (Kathmandu: Family Health Division, Ministry of Health; New ERA; and ORC macro).
6. Nepal National Planning Commission/United Nations Development Programme, 2005, *Nepal Millennium Development Goals Progress Report 2006* (Kathmandu: National Planning Commission/United Nations Development Programme).
7. Pradhan, A., R.H., Aryal, G. Regmi, B. Ban and P. Govindasamy, 1997, *Nepal Family Health Survey 1996* (Kathmandu: Nepal Ministry of Health, New ERA, and ORC Macro).

Migration, Urbanization and Development

Ppp. 535-1

Paper: V
Full Mark: 100
Teaching Hours: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to enhance knowledge of students on migration and its interrelationship with urbanization and development. The topics are as follows:

Unit	Content	Teaching Hours
I.	Conceptualization of Migration	10
	A. Concepts and definition of migration	
	B. Types of migration	
	1. Voluntary migration: nature and types	
	2. Involuntary migration: nature and types	
	C. Approaches to migration studies	
II.	Migration in the World	15
	A. Historical pattern	
	B. Contemporary pattern	
	1. Labour migration	
	2. Forced migration	
	3. Safe migration	
III.	Theories of Migration	20
	A. Classical theories: Ravenstein and Lee	
	B. Spatial and human interaction models: Zipf, Stouffer and Todaro	
	C. Migration as a demographic process: United Nations and others	
	D. Migration and social process: Hypothesis of mobility transition (Zelinsky)	
	E. General system theory and migration: Mabogunje and others	
	F. World system theory and migration	
	G. Relative description and migration	
	H. Migration differential: Bouge, Lee and Miller	
	I. Decision making model	
	J. Livelihoods approach to migration and poverty reduction	
IV.	Migration Policies and Development	10
	A. Convention on the Protection of the Rights of the All Migrant Workers and Their Families (CMRW)	
	B. Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement	
	C. Migration and education, occupation, income and employment	
	D. Migration related treaties of including 1950 Treaty commitment	
V.	Sources of Data on Migration	15
	A. Censuses	
	B. Sample surveys	
VI.	Migration Poverty and Development in Nepal	15
	A. Historical aspects of migration in Nepal	
	B. Voluntary migration	
	1. Definition of voluntary migration with reference to Nepal	
	2. Internal migration	
	3. International migration	

- C. Involuntary migration
 - 1. Definition of involuntary migration with reference to Nepal
 - 2. Internally displaced persons
 - 3. Refugees, asylum seekers
- D. Safe migration in Nepal: issues and challenges
- E. Migration and Trafficking nexus
- E. Causes and consequences
 - 1. Causes and consequences of voluntary migration
 - 2. Causes and consequences of involuntary migration

15

VII. Urbanization

- A. Concept and definition
 - 1. Classification of urbanization
 - 2. Nepalese context of urbanization
- B. Population growth and urbanization
- C. Role of migration in urbanization
 - 1. Causes of rural to urban migration
 - 2. Consequences

15

VIII. World Pattern of Urbanization

- A. Historical pattern
- B. Western urbanization
- C. Urbanization in developing countries

15

IX. Theories of Urban Growth and Structure

- A. Central place theories
- B. Concentric zone, sector and multiple nuclei theories
- C. Measures of urbanization – Primacy, Lorenz Curve, Gini Coefficient

20

X. Urbanization in Nepal

- A. Trends and pattern
- B. Urban problems
- C. Urbanization policies
- D. Urbanization and development

Required Readings:

1. Carter, Herald, 1983, "Central Place Functions and Central Place Theory", *The Study of Urban Geography* (London: Edward Arnold Ltd.).
2. Ellis, Frank, 2003, *A Livelihoods Approach to Migration and Poverty Reduction*, Paper Commissioned by the Department for International Development (The United Kingdom: University of East Anglia).
3. Global Internally Displaced Persons, 2005, *Profile of Internal Displacement, Nepal* (Geneva: Global IDP Project).
4. KC, Bal Kumar, 2004, "Migration, Poverty and Development in Nepal", *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 205-232.
5. KC, Bal Kumar, 2008, "Nepal", *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*, Special Issue on International Migration Data and Sources in Asia, Vol. 17, Nos. 3-4, pp. 287-310.
6. Lee, E.S., 1966, "A Theory of Migration", *Demography*, Vol.3, pp. 428-445.
7. Losch, August, 1939, *Economics of Location*, English Translation by W.H. Woglom, *The Economics of Location*, New Haven, 1954.

8. Massey, Douglas S., et al., "An Evaluation of International Migration Theory," *Population and Development Review*, Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 699-751.
9. Ravenstein, E.G., 1885, "The Laws of Migration", *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol. 48, pp. 167-235.
10. Ravenstein, E.G., 1889, "The Laws of Migration", *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol. 52, pp. 241-305.
11. Sharma, Pitamber, 2003, "Urbanization and Development in Nepal" in *Population Monograph of Nepal, Vol. II* (Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics), pp. 375-412.
12. 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: United Nations), pp 83-104.
13. Todaro, Michael P., 1977, *Internal Migration in Developing Countries: A Review of Theory, Evidence, Methodology and Research Priorities* (Geneva: International Labour Organization).
14. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 1998, *Technical Symposium on International Migration and Development*, The Hague, the Netherlands, 29 June -3 July 1998).
15. United Nations, 1990, *Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (CMW)* (New York: United Nations).
16. United Nations, 1994, *Report of International Conference on Population and Development* (New York: United Nations).
17. United Nations, 1998, *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* (United Nations: New York).
18. United Nations, 2003, *World Urbanization Prospects, 2005 Revision* (New York: United Nations).
19. World Bank and the International Organization for Migration, 2005, *Trade and Migration: Building Bridges for Global Labour Mobility* (New York: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)).

Population, Environment and Development

Pop. 535-2

Paper: V
Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hours: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to broaden students' understanding of the interrelationships between population, environment and development. It specifically focuses on the complex issues of environmental implications of population change in the developing and developed countries.

Unit	Content	Teaching Hours
I.	Environmental Implications of Population Dynamics	15
	A. Population size and the environment	
	B. Population distribution and the environment	
	C. Population composition and the environment	
	D. Technology and the environment	
	E. Population and climate change	
	F. Population and land use change	
	G. Population and deforestation	
II.	Population and Environment: The Global Challenge	15
	A. Environment getting worse	
	B. Measuring people's impact	
	C. Pollution and health risk	
	D. Feeding a future world	
	E. Cities at the forefront	
	F. Freshwater: Lifeblood of the planet	
	G. Oceans in decline	
	H. Global warming	
	I. Endangered Biodiversity	
	J. Towards a livable future	
	K. An agenda for change	
III.	Population and Environmental Changes	10
	A. Environmental Trends	
	B. Development, poverty and environmental impact	
	C. Women and the environment	
	D. Health and the environment	
	E. Action for sustainable and equitable development	
	F. Global agreement on human rights, environment and development, reproductive health and gender equity	
IV.	Population, Environment and Development	10
	A. Evolution of population and environment at major UN Conferences	
	B. Temporal trends in population, environment and development	
	C. Government views and policies concerning population, environment and development	
	D. Population size and growth, environment and development	
	E. Migration, population change and the rural environment	
	F. Health, mortality, fertility and environment	
	G. Population, environment and development in the urban settings	
	The Human Carrying Capacity	
	A. Concepts and related issues	10

B. Natural constraints and human choices	
C. Utility of carrying capacity concept	
VI. Natural Resources and Their Conservation	15
A. Concept of exploitation of natural resources	
B. Soil resources	
C. Forest resources	
D. Wildlife resources	
E. Water resources	
F. Mineral resources	
G. Non-renewable energy resources	
H. Perpetual energy resources	
I. Energy resource and environment policies	
VII. Population Growth and Environmental Degradation	10
A. Land degradation and over grazing	
B. Deforestation	
C. Crowding and poverty	
D. Climatic change	
E. Desertification	
VIII. Population and Environmental Pollution: Sources and Control	10
A. Air pollution	
B. Water pollution	
C. Noise pollution	
IX. Global Environmental Problems/Hazards	10
A. Air pollution and acid rain	
B. Ozone layer depletion and ultraviolet radiation	
C. Green house effect and global warming	
D. Technological hazard and nuclear radiation	
E. Crisis of drinking water and energy in developing and developed countries	
X. Environmental Impact and Mitigation Techniques	15
A. Population Pressure and Food Supply System	
1. The framework	
2. Supply factor	
3. Population density and food supply system	
B. Environmental Economics	
1. Economic resources	
2. Economic growth and productivity	
3. Indicators of social well being	
4. Economic approaches to improving environmental quality and conserving resources	
5. Food resources	
XI. Environmental Management	10
A. Concept of environmental management	
B. Environmental and sustainable development	
C. Water sources and watershed management	
D. Solid waste management	
E. Environment management associations	
F. Concept of 4-R: reduce, reuse, recycle and renew of natural resources	
G. Concept of 4-P: protection, preservation, promotion and production of natural resources	
H. 4-P guidelines and principles for environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes	

VII. Environmental Strategies, Programs and Policies in Nepal	10
A. Environmental issues, strategies and policies	
B. Assessment of population growth and environmental situation in the country	
C. Problems of policy implementation	

VIII. Nepal's Environmental Profile	10
A. Overall changes	
Land degradation in Nepal	
Loss of biodiversity	
Water shortages, floods and pollution	
Air quality	
Global warming	
B. Environmental problems and their impact on human development in Nepal	
Poverty and livelihood impacts	
Disaster and displacement from loss of access to natural resources	
Public health impacts	
Environmental laws, policies, plans and programs	
Environmental impact assessments (EIA)	
Control of air pollution	

Required Readings:

K. Pachauri and Lubina F. Qureshy (eds.), *Population, Environment and Development* (New Delhi: Tata Energy Research Institute).

United Nations Population Division, 2001, *World Population Monitoring 2001: Population, Environment and Development* (New York: United Nations Population Division).

World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987, *Our Common Future* (Oxford: Oxford University Press).

Population and Human Development

Pop. 535-3

Paper: V
Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hours: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to enable students analyze and explain the interrelationships between population dynamics and human development. This course helps students to focus on the human centred development paradigm and put people at the core of development.

Unit	Content	Teaching Hours
I.	Underlying assumptions of human development: Capability and functioning A. Concept of capability and functioning: basis of human development B. Ingredients of human development: components of capability and functioning C. Human development as expansion of choices D. Economic growth and human development: relationships between GNP and HDI E. Education, health and human development F. Physical quality of life index (PQLI) and human development G. Human development: a paradigm or reinvention of the wheel?	30
II.	Measurement of human development: Devising composite indices of human development/deprivation A. Sources and nature of data for devising human development and related indices B. Human development and related indices: methodology and measurement 1. Human development index (HDI) 2. Gender development index (GDI) 3. Gender empowerment measure (GEM) 4. Human poverty index (HPI) C. Critique of the human development index D. Human development index as a tool to measuring gender inequality E. Human development and poverty: a multidimensional perspective F. Application of HDI in policy analysis	30
III.	Human Development Paradigm and development discourses A. Human development reporting and social anthropology 1. Core concept: the human development and human development index 2. International development league tables 3. Human is not 'social' or 'political' discourse 4. Social anthropology and description of human development B. Gender and human development 1. Human development: a UNDP framework 2. Human development as the capability approach and gender 3. Human development: the policy framework C. Human development to address human needs 1. Perspective of development and human needs: human scale development 2. Economies and pathologies of development 3. Politics and pathologies of development 4. Human development and satisfiers of human needs and human capability 5. Classification of human needs 6. Needs and satisfiers: a matrix D. Human development and neo-liberalism: paradigm compared	30

E. Human development and millennium development goals

IV. **Thematic issues of Human Development addressed by launching of human development reports from birth (1990) until the date** 30

- A. Concept and measurement of human development 1990
- B. Financing human development 1991
- C. Global dimension of human development 1992
- D. People's participation 1993
- E. New dimension of human security 1994
- F. Gender and human development 1995
- G. Economic growth and human development 1996
- H. Human development to eradicate poverty 1997
- I. Consumption for human development 1998
- J. Globalization with a human face 1999
- K. Human rights and human development 2000
- L. Making new technologies work for human development 2001
- M. Deepening democracy in a fragmented world 2002
- N. Millennium Development Goals: A Compact among Nations to end Human Poverty 2003
- O. Cultural liberty in today's diverse world 2004
- P. International cooperation at a cross roads: Aid, trade and security in an unequal world 2005

V. **Human development in the Nepalese context** 30

- A. Profile of human development
- B. Production of human development reports: thematic issues
- C. Financing of human development in Nepal
- D. Gender disparities in human development and human poverty
- E. Challenges in human development
- F. Issues of social inclusion and the web of social exclusion
 - gender and social exclusion,
 - caste ethnicity and social exclusion
 - children and social exclusion
 - exclusion from labour and product markets
 - exclusion from rights and relations.

Required Readings:

Haq, Mahbub ul, 1995, "The Human Development Paradigm", *Reflection on Human Development*, Chapter 2 and 3, Oxford University Press, reproduced in Fukuda-Parr, Sakiko and A.K., Shiva Kumar (eds.), *Readings in Human Development*, Second Edition, 2005 (New York: Oxford University Press), pp. 17-34.

Jolly, Richard, 2005, "Human Development and Neo-Liberalism: Paradigms Compared", in Fukuda-Parr, Sakiko and A.K., Shiv Kumar (eds.), *Readings in Human Development*, Second Edition, 2005 (New York: Oxford University Press), pp. 85-91.

Rodgers, G., Charles Gore and J. B. Figueiredo, 1995, *Social Exclusion: Rhetoric Reality Responses* (Chapters 1: Introduction: Markets, citizenship and social exclusion and Chapter 2: What is special about a "social exclusion" approach?),

Sen, Amartya and Sudhir Anand, 1994, "Human Development Index: Methodology and Measurement", reproduced from Human Development Report Office Occasional Paper 12, United Nations Development Programme, New York. Reproduced in Fukuda-Parr, Sakiko and A.K., Shiv Kumar (eds.), *Readings in Human Development*, Second Edition, 2005 (New York: Oxford University Press), pp. 17-34.

5. Sen, Amartya, 1989, "Development as capability expansion", *Journal of Development Planning*, No. 19, pp. 41-58. Reproduced in Fukuda-Parr, Sakiko and A.K., Shiva Kumar (eds.), *Readings in Human Development*, Second Edition, 2005 (New York: Oxford University Press), pp. 1-16.
6. United Nations Development Programme, 2006, *Readings in Human Development of Nepal* (Kathmandu: United Nations Development Programme).
7. United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Reports from 1990 to 2007-2009 and Updates*.
8. United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Reports from 1990 to 2007-2009 and Updates* (New York: United Nations Development Programme).

Demographics of Ageing

Pop. 535-4

Paper: V
Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hours: 150

Objective

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

Unit	Content	Teaching Hours
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	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	
D	Contributions of mortality, fertility and migration to change in age structure	
E	Size, composition and distribution of elderly population in rural and urban areas	
F	Socio economic implications of ageing of urban populations	
1.	Impact of urbanization on the elderly	
2.	Impact of population ageing on cities	
II	Global Population Aging	10
A	Trends in the growth of elderly population in developed countries	
B	Trends in the growth of elderly population in developing countries	
C	Trends in the growth of rural population in developing countries	
D	Ageing and family composition in developed and developing countries	
E	Global policy on aging	
III	Mortality Decline and the Older Population	5
A	Limits to length of life?	
B	The compression of morbidity	
C	Forecasting mortality	
D	Analytic issues in old age mortality	
E	Data issues and old age mortality	
IV	The Demography of Population Aging	10
A	Lessons from stable population tables	
B	Comparative stable populations: fertility decline	
C	Comparative stable populations: mortality decline	
D	Historical patterns	
E	The gerontological transition	
F	Forecasts of the elderly population	

- V. **The Economic Analysis of Population Aging**
- A. Life cycle saving and capital accumulation
 1. Basic analysis
 2. Empirics
 3. Consequences of changing fertility
 4. Consequences of changing mortality
 - B. The economics of transfer systems
 1. Examples: family, public sector, market
 2. Basic analysis
 3. Empirics
 4. Consequences of changing fertility
 5. Consequences of changing mortality
 - C. Transfer systems in the third World
 1. Empirical studies of intra-familial transfers
 - i. Asia
 - ii. Sub-Saharan Africa
 2. Simulation studies of intra-familial transfers in aging populations
 3. Public Sector programme in the Third World
 - D. Transfer systems in the industrial World
 1. Empirical studies of intra-familial support
 2. Simulation studies of kin-networks in aging populations
 3. Public sector programme in industrial countries
 - E. The economics of labour supply decisions at older ages
 1. The role of health and disability insurance
 2. The role of private pensions
 3. The role of public pensions

VI. Consequences of Population Aging: An Analytic Overview

10

- A. The development and the rights of the elderly
- B. Aging and poverty
- C. Gender and aging
- D. Social welfare
- E. Health
- F. Participation
- G. Security, consumption and environment
- H. Legal protection
- I. Ethnic minorities and migratory movements
- J. Aging and the environment

VII. Social and Economic Context of the Ageing Process

10

1. Major characteristics of development
2. Economy of the country: past and present
3. Employment
4. Education
5. Social Implications of changing family household structure associated with ageing population
6. Economic implications of ageing

VIII. Family Care of the Elderly

10

1. The cultural context
2. The traditional family
3. Changes in the family pattern
4. Composition of the household
5. 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	
IX	Health Care Systems	5
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	
X	Demographic Dimensions of Elderly Population in Nepal	10
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	
XI	Co-coordinating Agencies/Organization in Nepal	5
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	
XII	Roles of Elderly and Support for the Elderly	5
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 programme	
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)	
XIII	Retirement	5
A	Meaning and definition	
B	The development of pension schemes	
C	Social security coverage and pension	
D	Pension benefits and expenditures	
XIV	Disability	5
A	Meaning and definition	
B	Size, composition and distribution	
C	Supporting agencies/organizations (national and international)	
D	Health/hospital facilities	
XV	Morbidity and Disability in the Older Population	5
A	Theoretical perspectives: Selection vs. Trauma Avoidance	
B	Epidemiological evidence	
C	Historical trends-	
D	Economic analysis	

XVI. Policies Regarding Elderly, Retirement and Disability

- A. Review of the existing policy
- B. Asia-Pacific policies and programme 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 programme
- G. Disables policies and programme
- H. International Conventions on elderly

Required Readings:

1. Coale, Ansley J., 1964, "How a Population Ages or Grows Younger", in Ronald Freedman (ed.), *Population: The Vital Revolution* (Garden City: Doubleday and Co.), pp. 47-58.
2. Crimmins, Eileen M. 1994. Changing Mortality and Morbidity Rates and the Health Status and Life Expectancy of the Older Population. *Demography*, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 159-175.
3. Easterlin, Richard, et al. 1990. "Retirement Prospects of the Baby-Boom Generation", *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 30, No. 6, pp. 776-783.
4. Kent, Mary M. and Carl Haub, 2005, "Global Demographic Divide," *Population Bulletin*, Vol. 60, No. 4 (Washington D.C.: United Nations Development Programme).
5. Kinsella, Kevin and David R. Phillips, 2005, *Global Aging: The Challenge of Success*, *Population Bulletin*, Vol. 60, No. 1 (Washington D.C.: Population Reference Bureau).
6. Moody, Harry R., 1994, *Aging, Concepts and Controversies* (Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press).
7. Myers, George C. 1990. "Demography of Aging", in R.H. Binstock and L.K. George (eds.), *Handbook of Aging and the Social Sciences*, 3rd edition (New York: Academic Press), pp. 19-44.
8. Preston, Sam and Linda Martin (eds.), 1994, *The Demography of Aging* (Washington D.C.: National Academy Press).
9. United Nations Population Division, 2002, *World Population Aging 1950-2050* (New York: United Nations Population Division).
10. United Nations Population Division, 2005, *Living Arrangements of Older Persons around the World* (New York: United Nations Population Division).

Second Year

Compulsory Courses

VI	Pop. 536	Advanced Demographic Techniques	100
VII	Pop. 537	Research Methods in Population Studies	100

Optional Papers (any one)

VIII	Pop. 538-1	Human Fertility and Family Planning	100
	Pop. 538-2	Health, Morbidity and Mortality	
	Pop. 538-3	Reproductive Health, Gender Equity and Equality	
	Pop. 538-4	Population, Health and Development	

Optional Papers (any one)

IX	Pop. 539-1	Population and Social Justice	100
	Pop. 539-2	Gender, Poverty and Development	
	Pop. 539-3	Population and Conflict Resolution	
	Pop. 539-4	Political Demography	
	Pop. 539-5	Applied Demography	100
	Pop. 540	Thesis	100

Advanced Demographic Techniques

Pop. 536

Paper: VI

Full Marks: 100

Teaching Hours: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to give a broad knowledge of Indirect Techniques for Demographic estimation. 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:

Content	Teaching Hours
I. Indirect Techniques	10
A. Definition	
B. Need for indirect techniques	
C. Evolution of indirect techniques	
II. Demographic Models	20
A. General background	
B. Stable population	
C. Coale and Trussel fertility model	
D. Model life tables	
1. UN model life tables	
2. UN model life tables for developing countries	
3. Coale and Demeny regional model life tables	
4. Ledermann's system of model life tables	
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 P1/F1 ratio method: first birth	
3. The P/F ratio method for a hypothetical inter-survey cohort	
C. Estimation of age-specific fertility from the increment of cohort parities between two surveys	
D. Estimation of fertility from information on children ever born by duration of marriage	
E. Arriaga's method of fertility estimation	
IV. Estimation of Fertility by Reverse-Survival Methods	10
A. Background of methods	
B. Estimation of birth rates by reverse survival of the population under age 10 years	
C. The own-children method of fertility estimation	
V. Fertility and Mortality Estimation Using Model Stable Age Distribution	10
A. Background of methods	
B. Estimation of fertility from the proportion of the population under age 15 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, Trussel 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	15
A	Preston and Coale method	
B	Brass growth balance method	
C	Preston and Hill method	
D	Estimation of maternal mortality	
VIII	Methods of Measuring Migration	15
A	Vital statistics method	
B	Survival ratio method	
C	Life table survival method	
D	Census survival method	
IX	Projection: Component Method	15
A	Methods of adjusting data	
B	Projection of fertility	
C	Projection of mortality	
D	Projection of migration	
X	Projection by Sub-national and Sectors	15
A	Ratio method	
B	Methods of projecting urban and rural population	
C	Methods of projecting economically active population	
D	Methods of projecting households and families	
E	Methods of projecting school aged population	

Required Readings:

1. Arzaga, E. E., 1983, "Estimating Fertility from Data on Children Ever Born by Age of Mother", *International Research Document* (Washington D.C.: U.S. Bureau of Census), pp. 1-15.
2. Brass, W., 1979, "Screening Procedures for Detecting Errors in Maternity History Data", ESCAP, *Urban Population Studies Series*, No. 44.
3. Goldman, N. and J. Hobcraft, 1982, Birth Histories, *World Fertility Survey Comparative Studies, Cross-national Summaries*, No. 17 (London: World Fertility Survey).
4. Hill, K. Zlotnic H. and Jane Durb, 1982, "Procedures for Reducing the Effects of Age Errors on Subject Demographic Estimation Technique", *Laboratories for Population Studies*, Series No. 35.
5. 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*, Vol. 36, No. 2, pp. 291-316.
6. Rowland, Donald T, 2003, *Demographic Methods and Concepts* (London: Oxford University Press).
7. Frylock, Henry S., and Jacob S. Siegel, and Associates, 1971, *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, Condensed Volume, 1976 (New York: The Academic Press).

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- Russell, J., 1975, "A Re-estimation of the Multiplying Factors for the Brass Technique for Determining Childhood Survivorship Rates", *Population Studies*, Vol. 29, pp. 97-107.
- United Nations, 1967, *Manual IV: Methods of Estimating Basic Demographic Measures from Complete and Deficient Data* (New York: United Nations).
- United Nations, *Manual V: Methods of Projecting the Economically Active Population* (New York: United Nations).
- United Nations, 1970, *Manual VI: Methods of Measuring Internal Migration* (New York: United Nations).
- United Nations, *Manual VII: Methods of Projecting Households and Families* (New York: United Nations).
- United Nations, *Manual VIII: Methods of Projecting of Urban and Rural Population* (New York: United Nations).
- United Nations, 1983, *Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation* (New York: United Nations).

Research Methods in Population Studies

Paper VII
Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hours: 150

Page 537

Objective

The objective of this course is to make students familiar with research methods in population studies. The course includes the following topics:

Content	Teaching Hours
I Introduction to Research Methodology	10
A Research Methodology and Research Methods	
B Scope of Social Research	
1. Academic	
2. Policy formulation	
3. Business and industry	
4. Social phenomena	
C The Research Process (with example of Yin-Yang and Road Maps)	
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, Conclusions	
II Foundations	10
A Conceptual Foundation of Research	
1. Concepts: Concept Mapping, Functions of Concepts,	
2. Definitions: Conceptual Definition, Operational Definition, Definition of Alienation	
3. Theories, Models and Empirical Research	
a. Functions and Types of Theories	
b. Model: An Example of Policy Implementation	
c. Research	
i. Theory before Research	
ii. Research before Theory	
4. Positivism and Post-Positivism	
B Basic Elements of Research	
1. Research Problems (Units of Analysis, the Ecological Fallacy, the Individual Fallacy)	
2. Variables (Dependent and Independent Variables, Control Variables, Continuous and Discrete Variables)	
3. Relations: Descriptive, Relational, and Causal	
4. Hypothesis	
5. Sources of Research and Hypothesis (Bibliographies, Indexes, Abstracts, Professional Journals, Statistical Sourcebooks)	
C Evaluation Research	
1. Introduction to Evaluation	
2. The Planning-Evaluation Cycle	

3. An Evaluation Culture
11. Ethics in Research
 1. Why Research Ethics?
 2. Informed Consent
 3. Privacy
 4. Anonymity and Confidentiality
 5. Professional Codes of Ethics

20

Sampling

1. External Validity
2. Sampling Terminology
3. Statistical Terms in Sampling
4. Probability Sampling Designs
 1. Random Sampling, Stratified Random Sampling, Systematic Sampling, Cluster Sampling, Multi-stage Sampling
 2. Criteria for the Choice of Sampling Technique
 3. Advantage and Disadvantage of Various Sampling Techniques
 4. Introduction to Sampling Distribution of Mean and Standard Error
 5. Point Estimation of Mean and Proportion
 6. Interval Estimation and Confidence Interval for Mean and Proportion
5. Determination of Sample size
6. Nonprobability Sampling Design (Accidental, Haphazard or Convenience, Purposive Quota, Snowball, Adaptive Cluster)
7. Nonsampling Errors

Measurement

10

1. Construct Validity
 1. Measurement Validity Types
 2. Idea of Construct Validity
 3. Convergent and Discriminant Validity
 4. Threats to Construct Validity
 5. The Nomological Network
 6. The Multitrait-Multimethod Matrix
 7. Pattern Matching for Construct Validity
2. Reliability
 1. Test-Retest Method
 2. Parallel Form Techniques
 3. Split-Half Methods
 4. Differences between Reliability and Validity
- Levels of Measurement (Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio)
3. Survey Research
 1. Types of Surveys (Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal)
 2. Methods of Gathering Data
 - a. Mail Questionnaire
 - b. Face to Face to Interview: Scheduled-Structured Interview, Focused and Nondirective interviews.
 - c. Telephone Interview
 3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Survey

Questionnaire Construction and Administration

10

1. Question Content, Wording and Sequence
2. Scaling, Rating and Quantifying the Judgments
- Types of Questionnaires for Quantitative Research
3. Pre-test Interviews and Pilot Studies
4. Field Management and Interviewing for Data Collection

1. Types of Questions
 2. Question Content
 3. Response Format
 4. Question Wording
 5. Question Placement
- ! Scaling
1. General Issues in Scaling
 2. Thurstone Scaling
 3. Likert Scaling
 4. Guttman Scaling

VI Design

5

- A Internal Validity
 1. Establishing Cause and Effect
 2. Single Group Threats: Regression to the Mean
 3. Multiple-Group Threats
 4. Social Interaction Threats
- B Introduction to Design
 1. Types of Designs
- C Experimental Design
 1. Two-Group Experimental Designs
 - i. Probabilistic Equivalence
 - ii. Random Selection and Assignment
 2. Classifying Experimental Designs
 3. Factorial Designs: Factorial Design Variations
 4. Randomized Block Designs
 - i. Covariance Designs.
 - ii. Hybrid Experimental Designs
- D Quasi-Experimental Design
 1. The Nonequivalent Groups Design
 2. The Regression-Discontinuity Design
 3. Other Quasi-Experimental Designs
- E Relationships among Pre-Post Designs
- F Designing Designs for Research
- G Advances in Quasi-Experimentation

VII Data Processing, Editing and Coding

10

- A Data processing
 1. Scrutinizing
 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

VIII Data Analysis

10

- A Matrix Algebra
 1. Review of Basic Algebra
 2. Concept of Matrix
 3. Types of Matrices
 4. Operation of Matrices

- 5 Special Form of Matrices
- 6 Concept of Determinant
- 7 Minors and Co-factors of Determinants
- 8 Properties of Determinants
- 9 Solution of a System of Linear Equations using Matrix and Determinants
- 10 Population Projection using Matrices (Component method)
- 11 Application of Matrix Algebra
- B Introduction to Linear Programming 5
- C Descriptive and Inferential Statistics 30
- 1. Definition of Statistics
- 2. Univariate Distribution
 - i. Arranging Data to Convey Meaning (Tabulation of Data, Conversion of Raw Data into Frequency Distribution, Graphical Representation of Nominal and Ordinal Data)
 - ii. Measures of Central Tendency (Computing Mean, Median and Mode; Merits and Demerits of Different Measures of Central Tendency)
 - iii. Measures of Dispersion: Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean deviation, Standard Deviation, Variance; Merits and Demerits of Different Measures of Dispersion
 - iv. Measures of Skewness, Kurtosis and Moments
- 3. Bivariate Distribution
 - i. Linear Correlation
 - ii. Simple Regression
 - iii. Least Square Regression
 - iv. Logistic Regression
- 4. Probability Theory
 - i. Concept of Probability Theory
 - ii. Random Experiment, Trial and Event, Cases Favorable to Events, Equally Likely Cases, Exhaustive Events
 - iii. Fundamental Theory of Counting, Permutation and Combination
 - iv. Classical and Statistical Definition of Probability
 - v. Some Events: Simple and Compound Events Mutually Exclusive Events, Independent and Dependent Events
 - vi. Addition and Multiplication Theorems, Probability of Happening of at least One of Events
 - vii. Bayes's Theorem
- 5. Probability Distribution
 - i. Introduction to Probability Distribution
 - ii. Random Variables
 - iii. Binomial Distribution
 - iv. Poisson Distribution
 - v. Normal Distribution
 - vi. Chi-square Distribution
 - vii. Student's t-distribution
 - viii. F-distribution
- 6. Statistical Hypothesis

Statistical Hypothesis: Concept of Statistical Hypothesis, Null and Alternative hypothesis, Critical Region, Level of Significance, Two Types of Errors, Testing hypothesis relating to Mean and Proportion
- 7. Analysis of Variance
 - i. One-way Analysis of Variance
 - ii. Two-way Analysis of Variance
- 8. Non-Parametric Tests
 - i. The Chi-square Test for Goodness of Fit
 - ii. The Sigh Test

- iii. The Wilcoxon Matched-Pairs Sign-Ranked Test
- iv. The Rank Sum Test
- v. The Mann Whitney Test
- vi. The Kurskal Wallis Test
- vii. The Rank Correlation
- viii. Selection of an Appropriate Test
- 9. Multivariate Analysis
 - i. Concept of Multiple Regression Analysis
 - ii. Partial Correlation Coefficients
 - iii. Statistical Analysis of the t-Test
 - iv. Dummy Variables
 - v. General Linear Model
 - vi. Posttest-Only Analysis
 - vii. Factorial Design Analysis
 - viii. Randomized Block Analysis
 - ix. Analysis of Covariance
 - x. Nonequivalent Groups Analysis
 - xi. Regression-Discontinuity Analysis
 - xii. Regression Point Displacement Analysis

Qualitative Research Methods

20

- A. Qualitative Methods and Qualitative Approaches
- B. Qualitative and Quantitative Methods
 - 1. Triangulation
 - 2. Qualitative Data Collection Technique
 - 1. In-depth Technique (Participant Observation, Focus Group Discussion, Key Informant Interviews, Case Studies and Genealogical 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, Diagram, Pie Chart, Daily Routine, Flow Diagram, Time Trends, Ethno-classification)
 - 3. Reliability and Validity of Qualitative Methods
 - 1. Describing Sample Population
 - 2. Ordering and Coding of Data
 - 3. Drawing Conclusion
 - 4. Reliability and Validity of Qualitative Findings
 - 4. Unobtrusive Measures

Writing Research Report

10

- A. Key Elements
 - 1. Documentation
 - 2. Citation
 - 3. Preliminary
 - 4. The Conceptual Framework
 - 5. The Empirical Framework
 - 6. The Analytical Framework
 - 7. References Cited
 - 8. Appendices
- B. Formatting

Required Readings:

1. Chase, Warren and Fred Brown, 1986, *General Statistics* (New York: John Wiley and Sons).
2. Kish, Leslie, 1995, *Survey Sampling* (New York: John Wiley and Sons).
3. Kothari, C.R., 1985, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques* (New Delhi: Western Eastern Limited).
4. Nachmais, C. F, and D, Nachmais 1996, *Research Methods in the Social Sciences* (New York: St. Martin Press).
5. Subedi, P. K. 2007, *Quantitative Techniques for Demography*, (Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar)
6. Subedi, P. K. and L. S. Kunwar, 2008, *Quantitative Techniques in Population Studies (MA Level)*, (Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar)
7. Trochim, William M. 2003, *Research Methods Knowledge Base* (New York: Atomic Publishing).

Human Fertility and Family Planning

Prog. 538-1

Paper: VIII
Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hours: 150

Objective

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

Unit	Content	Teaching Hours
I	Sources of Data	10
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	
II	World Fertility Trends	10
A	Developed countries	
B	Developing countries	
1.	ESCAP region	
2.	SAARC region	
III	Theories of Fertility Behaviour and Fertility Decline	15
A	Early theories of fertility behaviour and fertility decline in the West	
B	Demographic transition theory	
C	Threshold hypothesis	
D	Diffusion theory	
E	Theoretical explanation of fertility trends in developed and developing countries	
IV	Biological Aspects of Human Fertility and Contraception	10
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	Reproductive Health	
1.	Components and determinants of reproductive health	
2.	Adolescent reproductive health	
3.	Reproductive health policy (ICPD)	

Fertility Determinants

- 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

Fertility and the Value of Children

- 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

Fertility and Development

- 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
- D Fertility and Migration
 - 1 Easterlin model
 - 2 Identifying linkages
 - 3 Hypothesis regarding migrant fertility

Family Planning Evaluation

- 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
- J Observation
- K Content analysis

The Study of Target Population and Acceptors

- 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

Operations Research

- 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

Analysis of Continuation and Termination

- 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

Evaluation of Family Planning Programme Efforts

- 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 effort evaluation (Mauldin and Ross, Pathak)
- D Problems

Estimation of Intermediate Programme Effect

- A Duration of use
- B Prevalence of use
- C Couple year of protection: simple and standard
- D Unmet need

Estimation of Fertility Effect of Contraception

- A Index of contraceptive effectiveness
- B Birth averted following acceptance of reversible method
- C Birth averted by sterilization

IV. Methods of Measurement and Target Setting

A. Methods of Measurement

1. Standardization approach
2. Standard couple years of protection
3. Component projection procedure for desk calculator
4. Analysis of reproductive process
5. Multivariate trend analysis
6. Principle of experimental design
7. Fertility projection/trend analysis
8. The prevalence method
9. Simulation
10. The regression model
11. Bongaart's proximate determinants
12. Coale-Trussell index

B. Target Setting

1. Introduction
2. Calculation of prevalence targets
3. Hypothetical applications with different scenarios
4. Target setting in Nepal
5. Cost-effectiveness analysis

Required Readings:

1. Lutz, John E., 1982, *Demographic Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes* (Canberra: The Australian National University).
2. Puri, R.S., 1998, "Family Planning Programme Effort, Contraceptive Prevalence and Fertility: the Case of Nepal in South Asia", *Nepal Population Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 6, pp. 45-50.
3. Puri, R.S., 1996, *Government Family Planning Programme Efforts in Nepal: An Evaluation*, Unpublished PhD Thesis (Canberra: The Australian National University).
4. Ross, John A. and Elizabeth Frankenberg, 1993, *Findings from Two Decades of Family Planning Research* (New York: The Population Council).
5. United Nations population Division, 1979, *Manual IX* (New York: United Nations Population Division).

Health, Morbidity and Mortality

Paper: VIII
Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hours: 150

The objective of this course is to familiarize students with the key determinants of morbidity and mortality and to enable students to explain the interrelationship between population, health and environment.

Content	Teaching Hours
Defining Morbidity and Mortality	15
• Definition and measure of morbidity	
• Definition and measures of mortality	
• Epidemiological transition and mortality transition	
• Historical epidemiology and the health transition	
• Mortality and demographic transition	
• Population studies of mortality	
• Sources and nature of information to study and measure morbidity and mortality	
Poverty, Morbidity and Mortality	15
• Chronic hunger as a measure of morbidity (anthropometric measures)	
• Mortality longevity and poverty	
• Poverty and biological impact of nutritional insecurity	
• Famine and mass mortality	
Growth development and historical transition in morbidity/mortality	15
• Secular trends nutritional status, health and mortality	
• Early indicators of later work levels, disease and deaths	
• The relevance of Malthus for the study of mortality today	
• Secular trends in income and mortality	
• Historical epidemiology and the structural analysis of mortality	
Infant and Child Mortality and the context of environmental health	20
• Framework for the study of child survival in developing countries (Mosley and Chen)	
• Model of child morbidity, mortality and health intervention (Stan Becker and Robert E. Black)	
• Issues to improve children's environmental health	
1. Children in an adult world	
2. Need for information	
3. Indicators to measure children's environmental health	
4. Defining what matters	
5. Core sets of indicators	
• Environmental health issues	
• The DPSEEA framework	
• Aspects of environmental/maternal health factors and child survival in Nepal	
The adult health morbidity and mortality in developing countries	15
• Measures of adult morbidity: limited data and methodological constraints	
1. Observed measures	
2. Self-perceived measures	
3. Comparative study: observed vs. self-perceived morbidity	
4. Surveys of observed morbidity	

- 5. Surveys of self-perceived morbidity
 - B. Adult mortality: levels, patterns and causes
 - 1. Measuring adult mortality
 - 2. Overview of adult mortality in developing world
 - 3. Empirical pattern of overall adult mortality
 - 4. Relationships between probabilities of deaths for various ages and sexes
 - 5. Causes of adult death
 - C. Context of adult health and mortality in Nepal
- VI. HIV Epidemics and AIDS Mortality: Challenges to population health** 20
- A. HIV/AIDS challenges to health care sector
 - B. Socio-economic implication of HIV infection and AIDS mortality
 - C. HIV/AIDS a critical health and development issue
 - D. Poverty and HIV/AIDS causal links
 - E. HIV/AIDS and adolescents
 - F. Awareness and knowledge of HIV/AIDS among adolescents and women in Nepal: evidences from Demographic health surveys (2001 and 2006)
- VII. Population health and its measurements** 10
- A. Understanding population health
 - B. Summary measures of population health: WHO framework
 - C. Determinants of population health
 - D. Population health, morbidity and mortality
 - E. Gender concern in population health and mortality
- VIII. Economics of Health care and mortality prevention** 15
- A. Who gets health care?
 - B. Health and economic growth
 - C. Health care financing and cost recovery
 - D. Users fee, self selection and the poor in health care
 - E. The theoretical basis for user charges
 - 1. The efficiency aspect
 - 2. Market based reform
 - 3. Policy values
 - F. Health as social goods and State's responsibility
 - G. Accountability in Health Services
 - H. Health care practices and financing in Nepal
- IX. International instruments on health for all (HFA) and national responses** 25
- A. Alma Ata Declaration on primary health care
 - B. Jakarta declaration on leading health promotion into 21st century
 - C. Mumbai declaration on people's health movement and civil society
 - D. ICPD and post ICPD movement on public health
 - E. MDGs on mortality prevention and health care
 - F. National health policy, 1991
 - G. Second long term health policy
 - H. Health policy in current development plan and relevance to poverty reduction
 - I. Progresses made in achievement of MDGs
 - J. Health sector management information system

Required Readings:

1. Adhikari, Keshab Prasad, 2000, "Health Care Services in Nepal: Can User Charges Provide Welfare and Equity?" In Bal Kumar KC (ed.), *Population and Development in Nepal*, Vol. 7, pp. 123-134.
2. Barnett, Tony and Gabriel Rugalema, *HIV/AIDS A Critical Health and Development Issue*, http://www.ifpri.org/pubs/books/ufa/ufa_ch07.pdf
3. Becker, Stan and R.E. Black, 1996, "A Model of Child Morbidity, Mortality, and Health Interventions", *Population and Development Review*, Vol. 22, No. 3, pp. 431-456.
4. Ferro-Luzzi, Anna and Francesco Branca, 1998, "Coping with Poverty: The Biological Impact of Nutritional Insecurity", in Massimo Livi-Bacci and Gustavo De Asntis (eds.), *Population and Poverty in Developing Countries* (Clarendon Press Oxford: International Studies in Demography, pp. 49-60.
5. Kirby, Russell, nd. *Applying the Population Health Paradigm to Children's Environmental Health: An Informatics Perspective*, www.ashp.org/userFiles/kirby03pdf.
6. Kunit, Stephen J, and S.L. Engerman, 1992, "The Ranks of Death: Secular Trends in Income and Mortality", in John Landers (ed.), *Health Transition Review: Historical Epidemiology and the Health Transition*, Supplement to Vol. 2, pp. 29-45.
7. Landers, John, 1992, "Historical Epidemiology and the Structural Analysis of Mortality", in John Landers (ed.), *Health Transition Review: Historical Epidemiology and the Health Transition*, Supplement to Vol. 2, pp. 47-75.
8. 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*, The Population Council, pp. 25-45.
9. Murray, Christopher J.L., Joshua A. Salomon, Colin D. Mathers and Alan D. Lopez, 2002, *Summary Measures of Population Health: Concepts, Ethics, Measurement and Applications* (Geneva: World Health Organization).
10. Murray, Christopher J.L.; G. Yang and X. Qiao, 1992, "Adult Mortality: Levels, Patterns and Causes", in Richard G.A. Feachem, T. Kjellstrom, C. J.L. Murray, M. Over and M.A. Phillips (eds.), *The Health of Adults in Developing World* (New York: Oxford University Press).
11. Mwbu, Germano, 1997, *User Charges for Health Care: A Review of the Underlying Theory and Assumptions*, United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU/WIDER),
12. Nepal National Planning Commission/United Nations Development Programme, 2005, *Nepal Millennium Development Goal*, (Progresses Report (Kathmandu: National Planning Commission / United Nations Development Programme).
13. Osmani, R., Siddique, 1998, "Famine, Demography and Endemic Poverty", " in Massimo Livi-Bacci and Gustavo De Asntis (eds.), *Population and Poverty in Developing Countries* (Clarendon Press Oxford: International Studies in Demography), pp. 61-82.
14. Preston, Samuel, H., 1996, "Population Studies of Mortality", *Population Studies*, Vol. 50, No. 3, pp. 525-536.
15. Ross, J. (ed.), 1982, "Epidemiological Transition and Mortality", *International Encyclopedia of Population* (New York: The Free Press).
16. United Nations Development Programme, 1995, *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2005* (New York: United Nations Development Programme), <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>
17. World Health Organization, 2005, *World Mortality Report 2005* (Geneva: World Health Organization).

Reproductive Health, Gender Equity and Equality

Pop. 538-3

Paper: VIII
Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hours: 150

Objective

Since reproductive health and gender equality are indispensable to the realization of the promise of equality, the main objective of this course is to examine reproductive health and gender nexus in the light of the Millennium Development Goals with reference to Nepal.

Unit	Content	Teaching Hours
I.	Reproductive Health and Gender Equality	10
	A. Definition and Basic Concepts	
	B. Scope	
	C. Indicators and Measures	
	D. Sources of Data	
II.	Human Rights, and Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights	20
	A. Human Rights and Poverty Reduction	
	B. The Human Rights of Girls and Women	
	C. Human Rights: Essentials for the MDGs	
	D. Sexual and Reproductive Rights in Practice	
	E. Rights, Gender and Culture: Seeking Convergence	
	F. Support for Disenfranchised/Deprived Groups (Women, Young People and Marginalized Populations)	
III.	Reproductive Health and Family Planning: A Measure of Equity	15
	A. Maternal Death and Disability	
	B. The Feminization of HIV/AIDS	
	C. Family Planning and Sexual Health	
	D. Role of Family Planning	
IV.	Young People, Poverty and Gender	20
	A. Young People: Opportunities and Risks	
	B. Young People's Sexual and Reproductive Health	
	C. Young People and HIV/AIDS	
	D. Child Marriage	
	E. Young People and Employment	
V.	Male Involvement in Reproductive Health, Family Life and Gender Equality	20
	A. Men's Roles in Achieving the MDGs	
	B. The Impact of Gender Roles on Men	
	C. Reaching Out to Boys and Men	
	D. Reinterpreting Masculinity	
	E. The Formative Years	
	F. Accelerating Progress	
VI.	Gender-Based Violence	15
	A. The Prevalence and Types of Gender-Based Violence	
	B. Violence Against Women and the MDGs	
	C. <i>Mobilizing for "Zero Tolerance"</i>	
	D. Men's Attitudes	
VII.	Reproductive Health and Gender Equality in Emergency Settings	25
	A. After a Crisis: Opportunities for Equity and Peace	
	B. Minimum Initial Service Package	
	C. An Evolving Human Right Framework	
	D. Participation of Women and Gender Equality	
	E. Empowering Women and Young People in the Aftermath of Crises	
	F. Safeguarding Reproductive Health and Rights in Humanitarian Emergencies	

VIII. Road Map to the MDGs and Beyond

- A. Women's Empowerment: Lifting Families and Nations Out of Poverty
- B. Empowering Young People: The MDGs and Beyond
- C. Universal Reproductive Health: Fulfilling Cairo to Reach the MDGs
- D. Right and Equality: Guiding Poverty Reduction Policies
- E. Resources: A Modest Price Tag for Human Dignity and Equity

Required Readings:

1. Ministry of Health, New ERA and ORC Macro 2002, 2007 *Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2001, 2006* (Family Health Division, Ministry of Health and Population; New ERA and ORC Macro).
2. Pathak, Ram Sharan, 1997, "The Quality of Family Planning Services in Nepal: An Assessment", in Bal Kumar KC (ed.), *Nepal Population Journal*, Vol. 6, No.5, pp. 41-54.
3. Pathak Ram Sharan, 1996, *Government Family Planning Programme Efforts in Nepal: An Evaluation*, Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis (Canberra: The Australian National University).
4. Pathak Ram Sharan, 2001, "Why Family Planning Matters in Saving Women's Lives: The Nepalese Evidences", in Bal Kumar KC (ed.), *Population and Development in Nepal*, Vol. 8, pp. 1-12.
5. United Nations Population Fund, 2004, *State of the World Population, The Cairo Consensus at Ten: Population, Reproductive Health and the Global Effort to End Poverty* (New York: United Nations Population Fund).
6. United Nations Population Fund, 2005, *State of the World Population, The Promise of Equality, Gender Equity, Reproductive Health and the Millennium Development Goals* (New York: United Nations Population Fund).
7. United Nations Population Fund, 1999, *The Role of Men in Population and Reproductive Health Programmes* (New York: United Nations Population Fund).
8. United Nations Population Fund, 2003, *Handbook on Reproductive Health Indicators* (New York: United Nations).
9. United Nations Population Division, 2004, *World Population Monitoring 2002, Reproductive Rights and Reproductive Health* (New York: United Nations Population Division).

Population, Health and Development

Pop. 538-4

Paper: VIII
Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hours: 150

Objective

This course aims to explain the interrelationship between dynamics of population and health and development and their causal links to the quality of life.

Unit	Content	Teaching Hours
I.	Concept of population health and development	20
	A. Health as indicator of development	
	B. Major Health Issues	
	1. Health vs. public health	
	2. Health vs. demographic health	
	3. General health, women's health and reproductive health	
	4. Community health and environment	
	5. Health issues of migrants and displaced population	
	C. Health as an indicator of wealth and deprivation	
	1. Health and human development	
	2. Health as wealth of nations	
	3. Interplay between health and wealth	
	4. Indicators of health and wealth (GNP, GDP, IMR, Life expectancy)	
	D. Interrelationships between health, morbidity and mortality	
	E. Importance and externalities of health	
	F. Sources of data to study population and health	
II.	Epidemiological transition and political economy of health	15
	A. Concepts of epidemiological transition in historical perspective	
	B. Interplay between epidemiological transition and demographic transition	
	C. Political economy of health	
	1. Health interventions under colonialism and neo-colonialism	
	2. Economies of disease control	
	D. Secular trend in transition of mortality and malnutrition	
	F. Onset of epidemiological transition and the politics of health: the case of Nepal	
III.	Economics of health and development	10
	A. Health and economic growth	
	B. Who gets health care?	
	C. Health care financing and cost recovery	
	D. Users fee, self selection and the poor in health care	
	E. The theoretical basis for user charges	
	1. The efficiency aspect	
	2. Market based reform	
	3. Policy values	
	F. Health as social goods and State's responsibility	
IV.	World Health Organization's summary measures of health	20
	A. Concepts and critical examination in Summary Measures of Population Health in WHO framework	
	B. Application and use of Summary measures of population health (SMPH)	
	C. Measuring the burden of disease health and well-being	
	D. Concept of health expectancies from the perspective of SMPH	

- E. Health gaps: an overview and critical appraisal
 - F. Health status classification systems for SMPH
 - G. Measuring health state values in developing countries
 - H. Time and age in SMPH
 - I. Health and equity
- V. Issues of adult health in developing world** 20
- A. Adult health: concepts and importance
 - B. Consequences of adult ill health
 - 1. Economic cost of treatment: medical cost
 - 2. Consequences in income: production, consumption and investment
 - 3. Consequences in health insurance mechanism
 - C. Current and future determinants of adult ill health
 - 1. Early stages of development: major determinants
 - 2. Developing unhealthy habits and spread of HIV/AIDS
 - D. HIV/AIDS threats to adult health
 - E. Status of Adults health in Nepal and its medical and socio-economic implications
- VI. Poverty, mortality and health** 15
- A. Health as a measure of poverty and well-being (Consumption and nutrition: Anthropometric measures)
 - B. Mortality and poverty (IMR, U5MR, life expectancy as indicator of poverty and mortality)
 - C. Labour nutrition, labour health and poverty
 - D. Poverty and HIV/AIDS in developing countries
 - E. Poverty and health problems of aged population
- VII. Health and environment** 15
- A. Concepts in community and environment health
 - B. Community/environmental health and development process
 - C. Population and environmental health
 - 1. Environmental health in urban and industrial areas
 - 2. Environment health in rural and agricultural settings
 - 3. Environmental health and child survival
 - D. Health, occupational health safety and working environment
 - 1. Meaning of occupational health safety (WHO and ILO)
 - 2. Declaration on occupational health for all
- VIII. Health and reproductive health** 20
- A. Meaning and components of reproductive health
 - B. Reproductive health and reproductive rights as women's rights
 - C. International movements in the politics of reproductive health and reproductive rights
 - D. ICPD and post ICPD movements in reproductive health
 - E. Human sexuality and reproductive health
 - F. Reproductive health safe motherhood and child survival
 - G. Adolescents sexuality and reproductive health
 - H. Reproductive health in the context of quality of life and poverty
 - I. Issues of STIs, HIV/AIDS in the context of reproductive health
 - J. Initiatives of policies and programme on reproductive health in Nepal
- IX. International instruments on health for all (HIFA) and national responses** 15
- A. Alma Ata Declaration on primary health care
 - B. Jakarta declaration on leading health promotion into 21st century
 - C. Mumbai declaration on people's health movement and civil society
 - D. ICPD on public health
 - E. MDGs and health

- F. National health policy, 1991
- G. Second long term health policy
- H. Health policy in current development and relevance to poverty reduction
- I. Progresses made in achievement of ...

Required Readings:

1. Briggs, David, 1999, *Environmental Health Indicators: Framework and Methodologies* (Geneva: World Health Organization).
2. Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 1999 and 2004, *Nepal Living Standard Survey Reports 1996 and 2003/2004 Vol. I and II* (Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics).
3. Crombie, Ian K.; Linda, Irvine; L. Elliott et al., 2005, *Closing the Health Inequalities Gap: An International Perspective*, World Health Organization, Europe.
4. Feachem, Richard G.A., Tord Kjellstrom, Christopher J.L., Murray, Mead Over and Margaret A. Phillips (eds.), 1992, *The Health of Adults in Developing World* (New York: Oxford University Press).
5. Fogel, I., Robert W. and Chulhee Lee, 2003. "Who Gets Health Care?," *NBER Working Papers 9870*, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
6. Murray, Christopher J.L., Joshua A. Salomon, Colin D. Mathers and Alan D. Lopez, 2002, *Summary Measures of Population Health: Concepts, Ethics, Measurement and Application*, (Geneva: World Health Organization).
7. Mwbu, Germano, 1997, *User Charges for Health Care: A Review of the Underlying Theory and Assumptions*, United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research.
8. Robert W. Fogel, 1994. "The Relevance of Malthus for the Study of Mortality Today: Long-Run Influences on Health, Mortality, Labour Force Participation, and Population Growth," *NBER Historical Working Papers 0054*, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
9. Ross, J. (ed.), 1982, "Epidemiological Transition", *International Encyclopedia of Population* (New York: The Free Press), pp. 172-175.
10. Singh, Jyoti Shankar, 1998, *Creating a New Consensus on Population*, London: Earth Scan.
11. United Nations Population Fund 1994, *Programme of Action: International Conference on Population and Development*, Primary Health Care and Public Health.
12. World Health Organization, 1978, *Declaration of Alma-Ata: International Conference on Primary Health Care, Alma-Ata, USSR, 6-12 September, 1978*.
13. World Health Organization, 1994, *Declaration on Occupational Health for All*, Approved at the Second Meeting of the World Health Organization Collaborating Centres in Occupational Health, Beijing, China, 11-14 October, 1994.

Population and Social Justice

Pop. 539-1

Paper: IX
Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hours: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to enable students to have a better understanding of the interrelationship between population and social justice. By the end of this course, the students will be able to identify major issues of social injustice prevailing in the society. The contents of the course are as follows:

Unit	Content	Teaching Hours
I.	Basic Concepts in Social Justice	15
	A. Identification of social problems and need for social justice	
	B. Understanding basic terms in social justice/injustice	
	C. Defining social justice and resolving conceptual problems	
	D. John Rawls in social and distributive justice	
	E. Freedom as foundation of justice	
	F. Justice from legal vs. social perspectives	
	G. Sources of data and basic indicators to understand the degree of injustice (Gross National Product per capita, Human Development Index, Gender Development Index, Gender Empowerment Index, Physical Quality of Life Index, Infant Mortality Rate, Life Expectancy, Literacy and education)	
II.	Development Paradigm, Population and Issues of Social Justice	15
	A. Relevance of Malthus on social justice	
	B. Marx on population and labour justice	
	C. Population, sustainable development and justice	
	D. Modernization and technological diffusion	
	E. Dependency theory of development (centre and periphery) and justice	
	F. Justice from the perspective of basic needs	
	G. Justice from the human development perspective	
	H. Justice from the historical perspective in relation to egalitarian and utilitarian, proletarian and bourgeoisie, the poor law and the corn law	
III.	Children and Social Justice	15
	A. Understanding basic rights of children	
	B. Children abstained from the basic rights	
	C. Dilemmas in defining child labour	
	1. Child work and child labour,	
	2. Harmful work approach	
	3. Minimum age, hazardous forms and worst forms of child labour	
	D. Causes and consequences of children abstained from basic rights and child labour with respect to poverty, social exclusion and traditional practices.	
	E. International movement on the right of the child	
	1. Convention on the right of the child, 1989	
	2. World declaration on the survival protection and development of children, 1990	
	3. Minimum Age Convention of ILO, 1973 (Convention No. 138)	
	4. Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (Convention No. 182)	
	5. Dakar Declaration on Education for All (2000),	
	F. Efforts to eliminate child labour in Nepal	
	1. Initiatives and best practices	
	2. Legislative and legal provision of government	

3. Basic and primary education of Department of Education and efforts to implement Education for All (EFA)
- G. Institutional arrangement to protect right of children and their relevance

IV. Women and Social Justice

15

- A. Women's status and their right to basic needs
 1. Women and food security
 2. Women and health
 3. Women and education
 4. Women and personal security
 5. Women and labour based entitlements
 6. Women and capital based entitlements
 7. Women and household based entitlements
 8. Women and inheritance property rights
- B. Women as agent of social change and social justice
 1. Women's emancipation and fertility reduction
 2. Women's role in political, social and economic change
- C. Development strategies for the third world women and meeting the gender needs
- D. International movement for women's empowerment and gender justice
 1. Convention on the Elimination for All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW),
 3. ICPD and ICPD +5 on Gender Equity, Equality and Empowerment of Women
 4. Beijing Platform of Action and Beijing +5
 5. MDGs on Women's empowerment
- E. National initiatives in women's empowerment
 1. Constitutional provision and existing discriminatory laws,
 2. Positive discrimination and reservation scheme
 3. Institutional arrangements and effective enforcement

V. Indigenous People, Dalits and Social Justice

15

- A. Indigenous People: Indigenous Nationalities (*Adibasi Janajatis*) in Nepal
 1. Concepts and debates at the national and global level
 3. Indigenous Nationalities, Socio-economic Development and Social Justice
 4. National and International Instruments to address the issues of indigenous nationalities.
- B. Dalits
 1. Concepts and debates with reference to South Asian and Nepalese perspectives)
 2. Religion, Culture, and History
 3. Dalits, Socio-economic Development and Social Justice

VI. Population, Conflict and Social Justice

15

- A. Population, conflict and social justice some conceptual issues
 1. Children and women in conflict
 2. Adults in conflict
 3. Elderly population and conflict
 4. Caste/ethnicity and religion in conflict
- B. Conflict and internal displacement
- C. Conflict resolution and justice

- VII. Population Employment and Labour Justice** 15
- A. Conceptual issues in defining labour force and employment
 - B. Definition and measurement of the terms employment, unemployment, underemployment and disguised unemployment- relevance in poverty monitoring
 - C. Context of poverty and labour force participation
 - D. Twenty key indicators of labour market
 - E. The notion of ILO's decent work and global labour market performance
 - F. Structure of employment and labour force participation: the Nepalese context
- VIII. Poverty and Social Exclusion** 15
- A. Understanding poverty as forms of injustice
 1. Absolute vs. relative poverty
 2. Measurement of poverty
 3. Income vs. capability poverty
 4. Endowment vs. entitlement as a source of opulence
 5. Entitlement failure as basic source of poverty
 6. Understanding poverty processes in developing countries with reference to Nepal
 - B. Poverty profile of Nepal
 - C. Social exclusion as a process of social injustice
 1. Special features of social exclusion approach
 2. Social exclusion as a process
 3. Markets and social exclusion
 4. States, citizenship rights and social exclusion
 5. Social exclusion and civil society
 6. Gender and social exclusion
 7. Ethnic population Dalits and social exclusion
 - D. Poverty alleviation and social inclusion strategies in Nepal a critical appraisal
- IX. Provisioning of Social/public Goods for Social Well-being** 15
- A. Health and education as social goods for social well-being
 1. Importance of health and education in individual freedom
 2. Health and education as public goods or private consumption
 3. Health policy and accessibility of public health facilities in the Nepalese context
 4. Education policy and accessibility of education services in the Nepalese context
 - B. Food, nutrition and social well-being in the Nepalese context
 - C. *Housing and social justice in the Nepalese context*
 - D. *Water, and sanitation and social justice*
- X. International Conferences related to Social Justice** 15
- A. International Declaration on Human Rights
 - B. International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) 1994 and ICPD+5
 - C. World Summit for Social Development (1995)
 - D. Beijing Conference on Women (1995) and Beijing + 5
 - E. Millennium Development Goals of Millennium Summit (2000)
 - F. Relevance of international declarations in achieving social justice with reference to Nepal and SAARC countries.

Required Readings:

1. Brundtland, G.H., 1987, *Our Common Future: World Commission on Environment and Development*, Part I: A Threatened Future (New York: Oxford University Press), pp. 27-42.
2. Brundtland, G.H., 1987, *Our Common Future: World Commission on Environment and Development*, Part I: Towards Sustainable Development (New York: Oxford University Press), pp. 43-66.
3. Forum for Women Law and Development, 2001, *Discriminatory Laws and Their Impact on Women's Life* (Kathmandu: Forum for Women Law and Development).
4. Gurung, Y.B., 2004, "Nature, Extent and Forms of Child Labour in Nepal", in R.S. Pathak (ed.), *Nepal Population Journal*, Vol. 11. No. 10, pp. 17-44.
5. International Labor Organization, 2004, *Child Labour A Text Book for University Students* (Geneva: International Labour Organization).
6. International Labor Organization, 2004, *Child Labour Statistics, Manual on Methodologies for Data Collection through Surveys* (Geneva: SIMPOC, International Labour Organization).
7. KC, Bal Kumar and K.P. Adhikari, 2004, "Labour Market Dynamics and Child Porters: The Nepalese Context", in R.S. Pathak (ed.), *Nepal Population Journal*, Vol. 11. No. 10, pp. 5-16.
8. Moser, Caroline O.N., 1998, "Gender Planning in the Third World: Meeting Practical and Strategic Gender Needs", in *World Development*, Vol. 17, No. 11, pp. 1799-1825.
9. Novak, Michael, 2000, "Finding Social Justice", *First Thing*, <http://www.firstthings.com/ftissues/10002/opinion/novak>.
10. Rodgers, G., Charles Gore and J. B. Figueiredo, 1995, *Social Exclusion: Rhetoric Reality Responses* (Chapters 1: Introduction: Markets, citizenship and social exclusion and Chapter 2: What is special about a "social exclusion" approach?), International Institute for Labour Studies and United Nations Development Programme.
11. Sen, Amartya, 1981, *Poverty and Entitlements: An Essay on Entitlements and Deprivation* (Oxford: Clarendon Press).
12. United Nations Children's Fund, 1997, *The State of the World's Children 1997: Focus on Child Labour*, United Nations Children's Fund.
13. United Nations Development Programme, 2003, *Human Development Report 2003: The Millennium Development Goals: A Compact among Nations to End Human Poverty* (New York: United Nations Development Programme).
14. United Nations Development Programme, 2004, *Human Development Report 2004: Cultural Liberty in Today's Diverse World* (New York: United Nations Development Programme).
15. United Nations Development Programme, 2004, *Nepal Human Development Report 2004: Empowerment and Poverty Reduction* (Kathmandu: United Nations Development Programme).
16. United Nations Population Fund, 1999, *Key Actions for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development*, Adopted by the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly, New York (Chapter III: Gender Equality, Equity and Empowerment of Women).
17. United Nations, 1993, *World Conference on Human Rights* (New York: United Nations).
18. United Nations, 1995, *Platform of Action: Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, China* (New York: United Nations).

19. United Nations, 1995, *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, (4-15 September, 1995)*, United Nations.
20. United Nations, 2001, *Programme of Action of Durban Declaration on World Conference on Racial Discrimination*.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES
Dean's Office

Population, Poverty and Development

Pop. 539-2

Paper: IX
Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hours: 150

Objective

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

Unit	Content	Teaching Hours
I.	Gender, Poverty and Employment	20
	A. Poverty in developed and developing world	
	B. Poverty in Nepal	
	C. Social indicators and analysis of gender and poverty	
	D. Trends in gender, employment patterns and poverty	
	E. Different meanings and views of poverty and development strategies	
	1. Economic advancement and social safety nets	
	2. Structural change of modern and traditional sectors in relation to poverty	
	3. Income poverty and autonomy and dignity	
	4. Debate on gender and poverty in relation to globalization	
II.	Poverty eradication approaches	20
	A. Access to assets	
	B. Provision of credit	
	C. Resource transfer to the poor	
	D. Organization of the poor	
	E. Wage employment promotion	
	F. Social protection for informal sector workers	
	G. Integrating gender into social funds	
III.	Linkage between poverty and employment	10
IV.	Linkage between poverty and human resources development	10
	A. Education and vocational training	
	B. Non-formal skills	
	C. Apprenticeship	
	D. Income generating programme	
V.	National and international commitments	15
	A. World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 1995 and +5	
	B. Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 1995 and +5	
	C. The ILO and other international organizations	
VI.	Millennium Development Goals, Reproductive Health and Poverty	15
VII.	Gender, Economic Development and Poverty Reduction	20
	A. Definition of Gender and Equality	
	B. Interrelationship between Poverty and Inequalities	
	C. Gender Issues and Economic Development	
	D. Gender Issues and Other Development Issues	
	E. Gender Equality and Millennium Development Goals	

VIII. Population, Gender and Development 20

IX. National strategies on gender, poverty and employment 20

Required Readings:

1. International Labor Organization, 2004, *Gender, Poverty and Employment Module* (Geneva: International Labour Organization).
2. The World Bank, 2005, *Gender, Economic Development and Poverty Reductions Module* (New York: The World Bank).
3. United Nations Population Division, 2001, *World Population Monitoring 2000: Population, Gender and Development* (New York: United Nations Population Division).

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Population and Conflict Resolution

Pop. 539-3

Paper: IX
Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hours: 150

Objective

Unit	Content	Teaching Hours
A.	Introduction to Conflict Resolution	5
B.	Types and Modes of Conflict	5
C.	Skills of Conflict (http://www.crnhq.org/cr_trainers_manual.htm)	25
D.	The Case of Jerusalem	5
E.	Resolving Conflict in a Multicultural Environment	5
F.	Palestinian-Israeli Crossfire	5
G.	The Gender Dimension of Post-Conflict Reconstruction	5
H.	Poverty and Conflict	10
I.	Population and Conflict: New Dimensions of Population Dynamics	20
	1. Context of the Issue	
	2. 1974 World Population Conference	
	3. Post Bucharest	
	4. Dimensions of Demographic Change	
	5. Conflict and Violence	
	6. Conflict and Development	
	7. Population Dynamics and National Security	
J.	Population, Ethnicity and Violent Conflict in Asia	10
K.	The Security Dynamics of demographic Factors	15
	1. Current Demographic Change	
	2. Countries with high and low fertility rates	
	3. Countries with chronic low fertility rates	
	4. Increasing urbanization	
	5. Increasing Internal and International Migration	
L.	Security Implications of Key Demographic Trends	15
	1. Changing Nature of Conflict	
	2. Changing Sources of Military Power	
	3. Demographic Factors and Sources of conflict	
	4. Implications for Population Policies	
M.	Population and Civil Conflict after the Cold War	15
	1. Conflicts and Conundrums	
	2. Transition from Turmoil	
	3. The Youth Bulge	
	4. Rapid Urban Growth	
	5. Competition for Cropland and Fresh Water	
	6. Death in the Prime of Life, HIV/AIDS	
	7. Interaction of Demographic Stress factors	
N.	Population and Conflict with reference to Nepal	10

Required Readings:

1. <http://www.bambooweb.com/articles/...html>
2. http://www.bambooweb.com/articles/..._resolution.html
3. Bloom, David E., David Canning and Jaypee Sevilla, 2002, *The Demographic Dividend: A New Perspective on the Economic Consequences of Population Change* (Santa Monica: RAND).
4. Brunborg, Helge and Henrik Urdal (eds.), 2005, Special Issue on "Demography and Conflict", *Journal of Peace Research*, Volume 42, Number 4.
5. Burton, John W., "Conflict Resolution: The human Dimension", *The International Journal of Peace Studies*, Volume 13, Number 1. See http://www.gmu.edu/academic/ijps/vol13_1/burton.htm
6. Choucri, Nazli, 1984, *Population and Conflict: New Dimensions of Population Dynamics*, Policy Development Studies Number 8 (New York: United Nations Fund for Population Activities). See also <http://www.population-security.org/unfpa-84.htm>
7. Cincotta, Richard P., Robert Engelman and Daniele Aastasion, 2003, *The Security Demographic: Population and Civil Conflict after the Cold War* (Washington D.C.: Population Action International).
8. Cloke, Kenneth, 2001, *Mediating Dangerously: The Frontiers of Conflict Resolution* (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass).
9. Nichiporuk, Brian, 2000, *The Security Dynamics of Demographic Factors* (Santa Monica: Rand Distribution Services). See http://www.rand.org/pubs/monograph_reports/MR1088/
10. Rebhun, Uzi, 2001, "The Demographic Dimension in Conflict Resolution: The Case of Jerusalem", *Mediterranean Quarterly*, Fall 2001, pp. 80-89.
11. Williams, Andrea, 1994, "Resolving Conflict in a Multicultural Environment", *MCS Conciliation Quarterly*, summer 1994, pp. 2-6. <http://www.colorado.edu/conflict/peace/example/will5746.htm>

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Political Demography

Pop. 539-4

Paper: IX
Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hours: 150

Objective

This course attempts to introduce how changes in demographic variables - population size, growth, distribution, and composition - influence threats (real or perceived) to a country's political stability and security; how governments respond to demographic trends; and how governments attempt to change demographic variables in order to enhance national security.

Unit	Content	Teaching Hours
I.	Introduction to political demography A. Definition of political demography B. Theories of political demography 1. Ancient thinking: Confucius, Plato, and Aristotle 2. Mercantilist thinking 3. Modern thinking: Malthus, Marx 4. Contemporary thinking	10
II.	Social composition of population of Nepal A. Caste, ethnicity, language and religion B. Political participation by language, religion, caste, ethnicity and geography C. Measurement of socio-economic and political empowerment in human development index	15
III.	Migration and development in Nepal A. International migration 1. Foreign citizens 2. Foreign born population 3. Tibetan and Bhutanese refugees and its effect 4. Indo-Nepalese migration 5. Trend in foreign labour migration 6. Foreign labour migration policy B. Internal migration 1. Spontaneous and induced migration 2. Voluntary and forced migration 3. Internally displaced and trafficking 4. Malaria eradication and land resettlement 5. Migration streams and trajectory C. Policy implications	20
IV.	Rural-urban migration A. Urbanization policy in Nepal B. Urban growth and development	10
V.	Migration and Trafficking Nexus	10
VI.	Politics of Foreign labour Migration	5
VII.	Demography and National Security A. International Migration: Predicting the Unknowable B. Demography, Environment, and Security: An Overview C. Demographic Change and the Sources of International Conflict	30

D.	State Responses to Demographic Trends	
E.	Keepers of the Gates: National Militaries in an Age of International Population Movement	
F.	Plural Nationality: Facing the Future in a Migratory World	
G.	Migration and Foreign Policy: Emerging Bilateral and Regional Approaches in the Americas	
H.	Demographic Engineering and National Security Objectives	
I.	A Question of Outsiders: Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Bhutan	
J.	Impacts of Migration to China's Border Regions	
K.	Stalinist Forced Relocation Policy: Patterns, Causes, Consequences	
VIII.	Conflict and migration	10
IX.	Safe Migration Policy	10
X.	Demographic Dimension of Politics in Nepal	20
A.	The panchayat era	
B.	Demographics of multi-party polity	
C.	Interparty competition and voting turnout	
D.	Constituency and caste/ethnicity	
E.	Political and social inclusion and exclusion	
F.	Social and political justice	
G.	Social, economic and political protection	
H.	Demography of Maoist Insurgency	
I.	State versus people	
XI.	Policy Dimension of Demography of Politics in Nepal	10
A.	Global	
B.	Regional	
C.	National	
D.	Local	

Required Readings:

1. Choucri, Nazli, 1984, *Population and Conflict: New Dimensions of Population Dynamics*, Policy Development Studies Number 3 (New York: United Nations)
2. Kent, Mary M. Carl Haub, December 1990, "Global Demographic Divide," *Population Bulletin*, Vol. 60, No. 4, Population Reference Bureau, Washington D.C.
3. Population Reference Bureau, 2000, *Human Population: Fundamentals of Growth and Change* (Washington D.C.: Population Reference Bureau).
4. Feitelbaum, Michael S., 2001, *Political Demography: Power, Poverty/ Wealth, and Persecution* (New York: Alfred P. Sloan Foundation).
5. The World Bank, 2006, *Global Economic Prospects: Economic Implications of Remittances and Migration* (Washington D.C.: The World Bank).
6. United Nations Population Division, 2001, *Replacement Migration: Is it a Solution to Declining and Ageing Populations?* (New York: United Nations Population Division).
7. Weiner, Myron and Sharon Stanton Russell, 2001, *Demography and National Security* (New York: Berghahn Book).

Applied Demography

Pop. 539-5

Paper: IX
Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hours: 150

Objective

Applied Demography focuses on the use of demographic principles, trends, problems, and theories for practical issues of the real world. It is designed to be useful to demographers working for government agencies, private nonprofit organizations, and businesses. Its technique can also be applied in geography, economics, gerontology, public policy, law, sociology, public administration and business management both demographic and non-demographic situations.

Business Demography, on the other hand, emphasizes on the practical application of demographic research for business decision making in relation to designing marketing strategies and planning and forecasting business decision making. Business Demography helps to equip business practitioners with fundamental concepts and methods of business demography.

Unit Content

Teaching Hour

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| I. | Scope and Methods of Applied Demography | 1 |
| A. | The Field and Scope of Applied Demography | |
| 1. | Definition of Applied Demography and Demographics | |
| 2. | Applied Demographers' Domain | |
| B. | Censuses and Demographic Surveys | |
| C. | Selected Demographic Relations and Processes | |
| 1. | Population Estimating Equation and Variants | |
| 2. | Cohort Data and Analysis | |
| 3. | Age Changes due to the Effect of Birth Fluctuations | |
| D. | General Measures | |
| 1. | Ratios, Proportions and Rates | |
| 2. | Average Measures | |
| 3. | Observed Versus Adjusted Measures | |
| E. | Specialized Measures | |
| 1. | The Life Table | |
| 2. | Residual Estimation of Demographic Changes | |
| 3. | Model Construction | |
| 4. | Measures of Inequality and Geographic Concentration | |
| II. | Population Trends, Prospects and Interrelations | |
| A. | Recent Population Trends and Prospects | |
| 1. | Population Size and Age-Sex Structure | |
| 2. | Fertility, Mortality and Immigration | |
| 3. | Marriage and Households | |
| 4. | Population Redistribution and Socioeconomic Characteristics | |
| B. | Interrelations with Various Social and Economic Programmes | |
| 1. | Education | |
| 2. | Housing | |
| 3. | Transportation and Communication | |
| III. | Sources of Demographic and Socioeconomic Data | |
| A. | Central Bureau of Statistics | |
| 1. | Population Censuses | |
| 2. | Census of Agriculture and Housing | |

3.	Standard of Living Measurement Survey	
4.	Multiple Indicator Surveillance Survey	
5.	Major National Sample Surveys	
6.	Economic Surveys	
7.	Administrative Records	
8.	Non-governmental Sources of data	
9.	Limitations	
IV.	Limitations of Census and Survey Data	5
A.	Sampling Errors and Non-sampling/Response/Coverage/Reporting Errors	
B.	Confidentiality Issues and Solutions	
V.	Geodemography	10
A.	Geographic Area Classification Systems	
1.	Census Regions	
2.	Political Areas	
3.	Administrative Areas	
4.	Statistical Areas	
B.	Geographic Information Systems	
1.	Geographic Information Systems	
2.	TIGER	
3.	Applications of GIS and TIGER	
C.	Spatial Demographic Analysis	
VI.	Demographic Applications in Business Planning	15
A.	Interface between Marketing and Demography	
1.	Concepts of Marketing	
2.	Demographic Factors Related to Potential Buyers	
3.	Role of Demographers in Business Planning	
B.	Methods of Measuring the Characteristics of Customers	
1.	Analysis of Sales Records and Exit Surveys	
2.	Mail Surveys and Questionnaires	
3.	Internet Marketing	
C.	Determinants of Business Location and Sales Forecasting	
1.	Market Segmentation	
2.	Demographic factors	
3.	Nondemographic Factors	
4.	Use of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis	
5.	Delimiting the Trading Area	
D.	Regulation Relating to the Conduct of Businesses	
1.	Housing Discrimination	
2.	Environmental Quality	
E.	Application of Demographic Techniques to Consumer Spatial Behaviour	
1.	Cohort Analysis and Standardization	
2.	Applications to manufactured Products	
3.	Life Tables	
VII.	Demographic Applications to Government and Private Nonprofit Organizations	10
A.	Types of Organizational Population	
1.	The External Client Population	
2.	The Internal Client Population	
3.	The Workforce	
B.	Use of Demographic Data and Methods of Nonprofit Organization in Community Action	
1.	The External Client Population	
2.	The Internal Client Population	

- C. Use of Demographic Data and Methods in Local Government Planning and Con-
Action
 - 1. Indicators of the Local Demographic Situation and Local Needs
 - 2. Illustrations of Programme Applications
 - 3. Measuring the Utilization of Institutions
- D. Interaction between Demography and Education

VIII. The Demography of Labour Force and Workforce

- A. Concepts and Types of Workforce and Labour Force
- B. Demographic Processes and Characteristics
 - 1. Basic Demographic Processes and Categories of Workers
 - 2. Demographic Changes, Characteristics and Categories of Workers
 - 3. Employment Prospects and Promotions
 - 4. Retirement
- C. Methods of Construction of Tables of Working Life
 - 1. Results and Applications
 - 2. Experimental Tables of Employment Expectancies
 - 3. Stationary Models for Staffing and Measuring Retirement Costs
- D. Armed Forces
- E. Demographic Aspects of Employer Administrative Records
 - 1. Types and Limitations
 - 2. Applications
- F. Regulations Relating to Staff Management
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