

Gender, Demography and Sustainable Development

**NEPAL'S POLICY REGIME AND PRIORITIES IN
THE CONTEXT OF FEDERALISM AGENDA**

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Demographic Indicators in Nepal by Gender and Sustainable Development

Outlines

- Demography
- Gender
- Sustainable Development Goals
- Cross Cutting Issues gender related Policy
 - Education
 - Employment
 - Health

Objective and Methodology

Objective:

To discuss the elements of demography by gender and its sustainability

Methodology:

Descriptive Analysis

Secondary Data Information

Demographic Tools like Rates and ratios

Size, structure, distribution of population by gender

Demography

- The word *demography* comes from two ancient Greek words, *demos*, meaning "the people," and *graphy*, means writing— so literally *demography* means "writing about the people."
- Demography is the scientific study of **human** population primarily with respect to **size, structure, distribution** and change (**development**).
- In short, demography is the scientific study of population. Population change results from interaction of demographic components, viz, birth, death and migration.

Concept

Demography encompasses the study of the size, structure, and distribution of these populations, and spatial or temporal changes in them in response to **birth, death, migration, marriage and aging.**

Demographics are quantifiable characteristics of a given population.

Quantitatively

- Quantitative aspects include composition, density, distribution, growth, size, and structure of the population.

Qualitatively

- Demographic analysis can cover whole societies or groups defined by criteria economy (wealth), education, religion, and ethnicity.

Birth, death by rates and ratios

- The **crude birth rate**, the annual number of live births per 1,000 people.
- The **general fertility rate**, the annual number of live births per 1,000 women of childbearing age (often taken to be from 15 to 49 years old, but sometimes from 15 to 44).
- The **age-specific fertility** rates, the annual number of live births per 1,000 women in particular age groups (usually age 15-19, 20-24 etc.)
- The **total fertility rate**, the number of live births per woman completing her reproductive life, if her childbearing at each age reflected current age-specific fertility rates.

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- The **replacement level fertility**, the average number of children women must have in order to replace the population for the next generation. For example, the replacement level fertility in the US is 2.11.
- The **gross reproduction rate**, the number of daughters who would be born to a woman completing her reproductive life at current age-specific fertility rates.
- The **net reproduction ratio** is the expected number of daughters, per newborn prospective mother, who may or may not survive to and through the ages of childbearing.

Contd...Death

- The **crude death rate**, the annual number of deaths per 1,000 people.
- The infant mortality rate, the annual number of deaths of children less than 1 year old per 1,000 live births.
- The **expectation of life (life expectancy)**, the number of years which an individual at a given age could expect to live at present mortality levels.

Contd...

- A **stable population**, one that has had constant crude birth and death rates for such a long period of time that the percentage of people in every age class remains constant, or equivalently, the population pyramid has an unchanging structure.
- A **stationary population**, one that is both stable and unchanging in size (the difference between crude birth rate and crude death rate is zero)

Short Description of Population

Total Population (Population Census, 2011)

Total - 26,494,504; Male - 12,849,041; Female - 13,645,463

Nepal population 2018 , (CBS)

Projected to reach 29,709,449 in the beginning of 2019

- Natural increase is expected to be positive, as the number of births will exceed the number of deaths by 426,338.
- International migration leads to decline population by 78,984.

Population change rates in 2018

- As it is estimated, daily change rates of Nepal population in 2018 will be the following:
 - 1,690 live births average per day (70.42 in an hour)
 - 522 deaths average per day (21.75 in an hour)
 - -216 emigrants average per day (-9.02 in an hour)
- **The population of Nepal will be increased by 952 persons daily in 2018**

Age Group	Sex Ratios			
	1981	1991	2001	2011
Sex Ratio (M/F*100)	105.0	99.5	99.8	94.2
Masculinity Proportion (M/T)*100	51.22	49.87	49.95	48.48

Structure of the population

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	%
Total	12 849 041	13 645 463	26 494 504	100
0-4	1 314 957	1 253 006	2 567 963	9.69
5-9	1 635 176	1 569 683	3 204 859	12.10
10-14	1 764 630	1 710 794	3 475 424	13.12
15-19	1 443 191	1 488 789	2 931 980	11.07
20-24	1 043 981	1 314 090	2 358 071	8.90
25-29	917 243	1 162 111	2 079 354	7.85
30-34	770 577	964 728	1 735 305	6.55
35-39	740 200	864 119	1 604 319	6.06
40-44	660 290	725 831	1 386 121	5.23
45-49	575 101	597 858	1 172 959	4.43
50-54	505 864	499 612	1 005 476	3.80
55-59	412 892	405 371	818 263	3.09
60-64	368 451	388 376	756 827	2.86
65-69	277 782	276 667	554 449	2.09
70-74	199 610	195 543	395 153	1.49
75-79	117 358	117 777	235 135	0.89
80-84	62 787	65 990	128 777	0.49
85-89	25 810	26 716	52 526	0.20
90-94	8 940	11 395	20 335	0.08
95+	4 201	7 007	11 208	0.04

Broad Age Group of population by Gender

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Percent
0-14	4 714 763	4 533 483	9 248 246	34,91
15-64	7 437 790	8 410 885	15 848 675	59,82
65+	696 488	701 095	1 397 583	5,27

Labour Force Participation rate (% ages 15 and older)

Female: 79.7

Male : 86.8

Employment status in Nepal (1981—2011)

Employment Status	Male				Female				F% in total
	1981*	1991*	2001*	2011**	1981*	1991*	2001*	2011**	2011
Employer	0.9	0.7	3.9	2.59	0.4	0.4	3.7	1.56	31.22
Employee	11.8	27.8	33.7	35.7	3.8	12.0	12.8	16.53	25.90
Self Employment	83.2	69.5	56.7	57.6	90.0	83.7	70.6	76.66	50.12
Unpaid Family Labour	1.7	1.5	5.7	0.8	4.0	3.5	12.9	1.97	63.87
Not Stated	2.4	0.4	-	3.20	1.8	0.5	-	3.29	43.73
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	43.04

Source: Shakya, K (2014), CBS, Table 6.34:, Volume 6.

Absentee Population (Gone Abroad) over the Years*

Absentees Population	Census				
	1952/54*	1981*	1991*	2001*	2011**
Male	173,919 (87.6)	328,448 (81.5)	548,002 (83.2)	679,469 (89.1)	1,684,029 (87.6)
Female	24,501 (12.4)	74,529 (18.5)	110,288 (16.8)	82,712 (10.9)	237,400 (12.4)
Total absentees Population	198,120 (100.0)	402,977 (100.0)	658,290 (100.0)	762,181 (100.0)	1,921,494 (100.0)
% of Absentees in Total Population	3.5	2.7	3.6	3.3	7.2

Source: Shakya, K (2014), CBS, Table 6.34:, Volume 6.

MMR related aspects

- Maternal Mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) : 170 per 100,000 live births.
- Adolescent Birth rate: 71.9 births
(Births per 1000 women ages 15 -19)
- Skilled birth attendants : 50 %
- Contraceptive prevalence rate : 43.2 %

Life expectancy



Life expectancy at birth is one of the most important demographic indicators. It shows the number of years a newborn infant would live assuming that birth and death rates will remain at the same level during the whole lifetime.

Total life expectancy (both sexes) at birth for Nepal is 66.2 years.

Male life expectancy at birth is 64.9 years.

Female life expectancy at birth is 67.4 years.

Child dependency ratio

Child dependency ratio is a ratio of people below working age (under 15) to workforce of a country.

Child dependency ratio in Nepal is 56.6 %.

Aged dependency ratio

Aged dependency ratio is a ratio of people above working age (65+) to workforce of a country.

Aged dependency ratio in Nepal is 7.1 %.

Literacy of population

In an estimates 12,468,936 persons or 64.9% of adult population (aged 15 years and above) in Nepal are able to read and write. Accordingly about 6,742,389 adults are illiterate.

Literacy rate for adult male population is 75.58% (6,949,683 persons). 2,245,938 are illiterate.

Literacy rate for adult female population is 55.11% (5,519,254 persons). 4,496,450 are illiterate.

Youth literacy rates are 92.59% and 87.39% for males and females accordingly. The overall youth literacy rate is 89.88%. Youth literacy rate definition covers the population between the ages of 15 to 24 years.

Demographic stages with respect to gender

Pregnancy

Sex Selective
abortion, Assault
during pregnancy,
Forced Pregnancy

Infants

Female Infants Killing
, Emotional and
Physical Violence,
Discrimination in
food and access to
health care services

Childhood

Rape and Sexual
exploitation,
Discrimination in food
and access to health and
education, Child
Prostitution , Child abuse
and Child marriage

Adolescence

Economic and sexual
exploitation,,
Workplace sexual
harassment, Rape,
Forced Prostitution,
Forced marriage

Reproductive period

Intimate partner violence,
Marital rape, Dowry related
violence and killing, mental
torture, Domestic violence,
excessive work burden

Old age

Abuse to widowed
and divorced women,
Elderly citizen Witch-
craft Allegation

Different forms of Violence against Women and Children

- Female infanticide
- Female child mortality
- Child abuse
- Child marriage/ Forced Marriage
- Trafficking
- Honor crimes
- Non marital partner sexual violence
- Domestic intimate partner and non partner violence
- Dowry related Violence
- Sexual harassment in public spaces
- Custodial violence
- Intimate partner violence
- Maltreatment of widowed and divorced women
- Violence against Elderly women

Changing Gender Status in Nepal

Demographic Characteristics

- Sex/masculinity ratio
- Birth registration
- Fertility
- Mortality
- Absentees Population/Migration
- Ageing population, and
- Women headed household.

✓ Economic Characteristics

- Economically active population
- Industry
- Occupation
- Employment status
- Women's property, and
- Drudgery work for women.

Socio Characteristics

Marriage and education are major issues for Nepalese society in terms of gender.

- Marriage,
 - Ever Married, SMAM, Marital Status
- Education
 - Literate Population and Educational status by 1 gender

Selected Successful Federal Countries in World

- This is the success story of developed federal nation such as USA, Canada, Switzerland, Australia, Belgium, Spain and India.
- Two best examples of successful federalism are Switzerland and USA.
- Switzerland is about 3.5 times smaller than Nepal. Switzerland is developed and has been federal state since 1848. The government of Switzerland has also three levels like, Confederation (central state), the 26 cantons (federal states) and the 2352 communes. Each of these three levels has legislative powers (to draw up laws and regulations) and executive powers (to implement them).

CENTRAL LEVEL
Federal Government

PROVINCE LEVEL
7 Provinces

77 Districts (LOCAL LEVEL)

**6 Metropolitan
City**

**11 Sub-
Metropolitan
City**

276 Municipality

460 Rural Municipality

Structure of Federal Government of Nepal

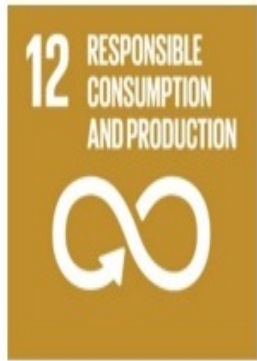
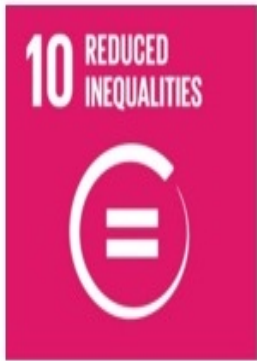
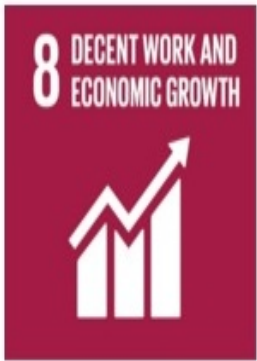
Provinces	Capital	Area (km²)	Population (2011)
¹ 1	Biratnagar	25,905	4,534,943
² 2	Janakpur	9,661	5,404,145
³ 3	Hetauda	20,300	5,529,452
⁴ 4	Pokhara	21,504	2,413,907
⁵ 5	Butwal	22,288	4,891,025
⁶ 6	Birendranagar	27,984	1,168,515
⁷ 7	Dhangadhi	19,539	2,552,517

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- 17 Sustainable Development Goals
- 169 targets
- Duration 15 years : was effective from 1 January 2016

Goal 5:
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, the distribution of population by federal states with respect to demographic indicators is striking a balance between the economy and social aspects of people, which has to be needed to design an optimum form of federalism.

All the policy makers have risk and challenges while managing imbalance of demographic indicators by gender in all layers of the government with respect to federal states of different layers.

1. Focus on demographic indicators to birth, MMR, infant and child mortality, aged population, absentees population, sex ratio with respect to gender.
2. Avoid discrimination among men and women, therefore, all women should pay as devoted time at household work and agriculture sector.
3. Encourage women to continue higher education and paid job.
4. Priority should be given to Goal 5 of SDGs with respect to demographic indicators and sustainable development.

Thank you