

MEGHÍVÓ

Az EFOP-[3.6.2-16-2017-00017](#) azonosítójú "Fenntartható, intelligens és befogadó regionális és városi modellek" című projekt keretében június 19-21. közt (szerdától péntekig) Asghar Zaidi professzor tart három napos angol nyelvű kurzust. A kurzus címe: Positive Paradigms of Ageing. Asghar Zaidi professzor egyrészt a Seoul National University társadalomtudományi karának professzora, másrészt a London School of Economics and Political Science visiting professzora. Június 19-én 9 órakor az egyetem elől indul a busz Székesfehérvárra, az első nap színhelyére, és délután szintén busz hoz minket vissza, mely 16 órakor indul Székesfehérvárról. A másik két nap Budapesten folytatódik a kurzus. Június 19-én egész napra a Székesfehérvári Campus 100-as termébe, június 20-án 9-13 óráig várjuk az érdeklődőket az egyetem főépületének E218 termébe. Június 21-én délelőtt pedig konzultációra jelentkezhetnek azok, akik Zaidi professzorral kívánnak beszélgetni. A konzultáció helye az E218, egyéni beosztással történik, félórás időintervallumokban.

Részvételi szándékukat kérjük, hogy a

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INVITATION

The project supported by the European Union and Hungary and co-financed by the European Social Fund through the project EFOP-[3.6.2-16-2017-00017](#), titled "Sustainable, intelligent and inclusive regional and city models" invited Professor Asghar Zaidi to give a course. The course title is Positive Paradigms of Ageing. Professor Asghar Zaidi is a Professor of Social Gerontology at the Department of Social Welfare College of Social Sciences, Seoul National University and at the same time he is visiting professor at the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion London School of Economics and Political Science. The title of the course is „Positive Paradigms of Ageing”. The course is opened for the general public on 19 June (Wednesday) whole day, and on 20 June (Thursday) from 9-13. On 21 June there are consultations opportunity with the professor. The first day course is given in Székesfehérvár, the bus departs before the university at 9 am, and the same bus departs from Székesfehérvár at 4 pm. The course in Székesfehérvár takes place in room No 100, in Budapest in room No. 218. In the first day the lessons are about the below topics:

- Define population ageing, its measures and drivers;
- Examine global and regional trends in population ageing and its drivers;
- Examine population ageing and low fertility in Hungary and its implications;
- Outline how major global policy frameworks, such as the MIPAA and the 2030 Agenda of the SDGs, address issues linked with population ageing and older population;

The second day Zaidi professor:

- Describes common policy responses to population ageing, with examples from pensions policy, fiscal policy and labour market policies; and
- Introduces positive paradigms of ageing, e.g. the overlapping concepts of successful ageing, active ageing and healthy ageing, and the numerical measure of the “AAI”

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Course: Positive Paradigms of Ageing

June 2019

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Class schedule:

Course Description

Advances in social welfare in the 20th century ushered in a golden age for humanity: we are living longer and in better living conditions than ever before. Someone born in London today, for example, could expect to live 30 years longer than a counterpart did in 1900 – and will have access to pensions as well as universal healthcare provisions.

Another global phenomenon is a decline in fertility levels. In many countries, the decline is from historically very high fertility of 4 or more children per woman to a replacement level fertility of 2.1 children per woman or even lower. Hungary was the first country in Europe after the Second World War in which the level of fertility declined below a level of simple replacement of the population, which is less than 2.1 births per woman. Since 1981 the population has been declining by about 0.15 – 0.20 percent per year, and currently fertility in Hungary is one of the lowest in Europe. The Hungarian age structure will become increasingly problematic as the fertile age group of the population continues to shrink.

The two trends, rising life expectancy and declining fertility, have resulted in a rising share of older persons in our societies. Although population ageing is first and foremost an achievement of our societies, it has also posed challenges about systems of pensions, health and long-term care, education and environment, all requiring adjustments to the new realities of an ageing population. However, focusing on challenges only gives rise to anxieties and runs the risk of motivating policy reforms that leads to a neglect of the immense opportunities that come with population ageing.

This course, structured in five parts, covers challenges and opportunities linked with population ageing in Hungary and in other European countries.

- ❑ The first part examines the global trends in population ageing and its drivers, and how the pace of ageing differs between developing and developed countries.
- ❑ The second part examines the population ageing phenomenon in Hungary, and what specific challenges Hungary is facing for social policies as a response to population ageing.
- ❑ The third part will outline how global policy frameworks, such as the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) and the 2030 Agenda of the Sustainable Development, address the challenges and opportunities associated with population ageing.

- ❑ Next, social welfare policies in response to population ageing will be discussed, particularly pension policy, fiscal policy and labour market policy.
- ❑ Finally, positive concepts of ageing, e.g. successful ageing, active ageing and healthy ageing, will be discussed and the key features of the numerical measure of the Active Ageing Index (AAI) will be introduced.

Course Objectives

- ❑ Define population ageing, its measures and drivers;
- ❑ Examine global and regional trends in population ageing and its drivers;
- ❑ Examine population ageing and low fertility in Hungary and its implications;
- ❑ Outline how major global policy frameworks, such as the MIPAA and the 2030 Agenda of the SDGs, address issues linked with population ageing and older population;
- ❑ Describe common policy responses to population ageing, with examples from pensions policy, fiscal policy and labour market policies; and
- ❑ Introduce positive paradigms of ageing, e.g. the overlapping concepts of successful ageing, active ageing and healthy ageing, and the numerical measure of the “AAI”

Expectations:

This course will be offered in English, with help and encouragements towards learning about population ageing issues of highest importance for social welfare policies in Hungary and in other European countries. There will be lots of opportunities for students to bring their own interests, observations or concerns into the classroom discussion. There will be quizzes, short writing exercises as well as discussions on policy reform options during the classes.

Reading material

Key Textbooks

- ❑ Johnson, M., Bengtson, V., Coleman, P.G. and Kirkwood, T. B. (2005) *The Cambridge Handbook of Age and Ageing*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- ❑ McDaniel, S. and Zimmer, Z. (2016) *Global ageing in the twenty-first century: Challenges, opportunities and implications*. US: Routledge
- ❑ Phillips, J., Ajrouch, K. and Hillcoat-Nallemby, S. (2010) *Key Concepts in Social Gerontology*, London: Sage.

Key Journal articles

- ❑ Zaidi, A. and Howse, K. (2017) ‘The Policy Discourse of Active Ageing: Some Reflections’, *Journal of Population Ageing*: 1-10. [e-journals available]

- ❑ Zaidi, A., K. Gasior, B. Marin, R. Rodrigues, A. Schmidt and E. Zolyomi (2017). '[Measuring active and healthy ageing in Europe](#)', *Journal of European Social Policy*. Vol. 27(2) 138–157.
- ❑ Bennett, R. and A. Zaidi (2018) '[Three challenges in realising the MIPAA in developing regions](#)', *International Journal on Ageing in Developing Countries*, 2(2), 76-81.
- ❑ Parry, J., J. Um and A. Zaidi (2018) '[Monitoring active ageing in the Asia-Pacific region: Recommendations for future implementation of the MIPAA](#)', *International Journal on Ageing in Developing Countries*, 2(2): 82-98.
- ❑ Rowe, J. W. and Kahn, R. L. (1997) 'Successful aging', *Gerontologist*, 37:433–40. [e-journals available]
- ❑ Sidorenko, A and Zaidi, A. (2018) [International policy frameworks on ageing: assessing the progress in reference to the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing](#), *Journal of Social Policy Studies*, Vol16 (1).
- ❑ HelpAge International (2015) 'Global AgeWatch Index – Insight Report', Report prepared by A. Zaidi (academic consultant) and J. Scobie, S. Amos, S. Beales, C. Dobbing, S. Gillam, C. Knox-Vydmannov, A. Mihnovits, and E. Mikkonen-Jeanneret (HelpAge International staff), London.
- ❑ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). [World Population Ageing 2017](#) (ST/ESA/SER.A/408).
- ❑ Zaidi, A. (2018) Implementing the Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing: What have we learned? And where do we go from here? *The HDialogue blog series*, January.

Course Schedule

Lecture 1. Introduction to the course

- Introductions and syllabus review
- What is population ageing?
- Motivations about the relevance of the topic: Why study population ageing?

PART I: Global trends in population ageing and its drivers

Lecture 2. Global and regional trends

- Global and regional trends in drivers of population aging
- Speed of ageing, locus of ageing
- Changes in the age structure and old-age demographic ('dependency') ratio
- Changes in household structure

PART II: Population ageing and its drivers in Hungary

Lecture 3. Population ageing and low fertility in Hungary

- Population ageing in Hungary in comparison to other EU countries

PART III: International policy frameworks and population ageing

Lecture 4. Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA)

Lecture 5. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Older Persons

PART IV: Social and economic welfare policies in response to population ageing

Lecture 7. Pensions, fiscal and labour market policy in response to ageing

PART V: Positive paradigms of ageing

Lecture 8. Concepts of successful ageing, active ageing and healthy ageing

Lecture 9. Introduction of the numerical measure of the Active Ageing Index

Lecture 10. Active Ageing Index for Hungary and its relevance for policy making

GROUP PRESENTATIONS

Lecture 11. Students consultations and presentations, part 1

Lecture 12. Students consultations and presentations, part 2