

## Proposal No. 23

Ms. Lorena ANTON [lorenaanton@yahoo.com](mailto:lorenaanton@yahoo.com)

---

The Nation's Vigour: Pronatalism and Demographic Propaganda in Communist Romania

-----

During Communist Romania, abortion was forbidden in the name of the State. After 1989, the recollections offer a different "history" of the Communist demography.

---

During Communist Romania, abortion was strictly prohibited by law from 1966 until 1989. In the public sphere, reproduction was fundamentally associated with "the nation" and its needs. Thus, every communist subject had to become an important part of Party's projects, and, most of all, every Romanian woman had to fulfill her role by becoming a prolific socialist mother. The main aim of our paper will be to analyze, taking into account the official discourse related to the prohibition of abortion, the ways by which, during Communist Romania, a new "identity" has been constructed during the '60, and reinforced periodically until the fall of the Communist Regime, its centre being dominated by the "socialist mother!". More precisely, we would like to discuss the relation between Ceausescu's nationalism, the prohibition of abortion and the Propaganda's creation and development of a "pronatalist responsibility" of all communist subjects, but especially women's, in relation with the nation's health and vigor. Starting with the famous anti-abortion Decree no.770/1966 - "For the reglementation of the interruption of pregnancy' course", reproduction has become a "political affaire". But what was the relation - if any - between the nation's health, women's health and the development of a "gendered responsibility" in the construction of the Romanian multilaterally developed socialist society? The individual memory of those times, recollected by the author during a three years research, in the form of oral-histories, constitutes, over the years, an alternative discourse to the constructed identity of the socialist mother. Thus, the memory of abortion during Communist Romania reveals itself as a form of counter-story at the public historical narration of the socialist mother, "une vrai histoire en miettes" of the former regime.

---

A

## Proposal No. 6

Mr. Christian **Autengruber** christian.autengruber@andrassyuni.hu

---

Ethnic demography and party policy: patterns of voter alignment in Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia

-----

Ethnic demography, in particular the demographic strength of minorities, influences the development of political parties of minorities.

---

Political parties of minorities are among the major political players in Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia. Their electoral success is strongly related to the demographic strength of minorities. Nevertheless, not all parties are equally successful and the failure of some minorities to participate in the electoral process is particularly due to demographic reasons, which influence the setup of discriminatory electoral laws.

---

A

## Proposal No. 22

Professor Ram **Bhagat** rbbhagat@iips.net

---

Hindu\_Muslim Fertility Differentials in India

-----

Hindu-Muslim differentials in fertility is no more than one child in India. It is not likely that Muslims will outnumber Hindus in foreseeable future.

---

The decline in the proportion of Hindus from 75.1 percent in 1881 to 72.9 percent in 1901 in undivided India created a paranoid reaction that Muslims will outnumber Hindus. This has been repeated after almost every census both in British as well as in independent India. Although Muslim population growth rate continues to be higher than Hindu population growth rates even during the last five decades in independent India, several demographers agree that it is not likely that Muslim will become majority in India in a foreseeable future. The core issue in Hindu-Muslim population growth differentials is the fertility. Based on National Family Health Survey-2 data, the article analyses the fertility differentials between Hindus and Muslim in India at the close of twentieth century. It presents that the fertility level has significantly declined among both Hindus and Muslims, but a difference of one child persists between the two religious groups. Nevertheless, the difference in fertility narrows down with rising level of education. The paper examines in depth the role of religion in influencing fertility in wider socio-political contexts. It is no doubt that Muslims have lower level of contraceptive use and this is the most important factor causing fertility differentials between Hindus and Muslims in India. But, it has been noted that the use of contraceptives has been increasing faster among Muslims in recent times. The paper further points out the role of an emerging factor such as sex-selective abortions in influencing Hindu-Muslim fertility differentials in future.

---

A

## Proposal No. 17

Professor Hannah **Cameron** hannahecameron@hotmail.com

---

Transnational Marriage between Britain and the Indian Sub-continent: an evaluation of the demographic impact

-----

The proposed paper will consider the demographic impact of transnational marriage, with reference to marriage between British born Asians and citizens of the Indian sub-continent.

---

It is estimated that 49% of all males and 32% of females in Britain from an Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi background marry resident citizens of the Indian subcontinent in what is termed in this paper as a 'transnational marriage'. This is in stark contrast to other immigrant groups where intermarriage within the UK is much more prevalent. The paper will address the effect of the growing incidence of transnational marriage on the demography of Britain. It will conclude the impact of this phenomenon is significant, but as yet largely unexplored. There had been a previous assumption that family reunification as a source of migration would diminish after primary immigration to the UK from the Indian subcontinent ended in the early 1970s. However this migration flow has taken on a dynamic of its own, and the tradition of transnational marriage continues among second and third generation immigrants from the subcontinent. The existence of strong transnational links between the immigrant communities and countries of origin means the search for potential marital partners is not restricted to within the Asian community in the UK, which is subdivided by status, education, language, religion, class, and biraderi. The paper will explore the gendered nature of this migration, (there is a larger proportion of women than men who come to Britain as a spouse through transnational marriage). The impact on family size will also be addressed, as foreign born mothers are more likely to have a greater number of children than British born Asians. Transnational marriage often has the effect of 'short-circuiting' the generational integration of immigrants into society and the effect on individual and group integration of migrants will be addressed. This paper will provide an interesting and topical contribution to the discourse between the social sciences and demographers.

---

A

## Proposal No. 35

Mr. Andrew **Davis** [ldxasd@nottingham.ac.uk](mailto:ldxasd@nottingham.ac.uk)

---

The limits of devolution and autonomy: Immigration policy in Scotland and Catalonia

-----

The paper explores the limits of the devolution/autonomy settlements in the UK and in Spain via a study of immigration policy to critically engage with postsovereign and globalization arguments.

---

The goal of the paper will be to explore the limits of the devolution/autonomous settlements in the United Kingdom and Spain by way of investigating the policy process and subsequent outputs in immigration and integration policy in Scotland and Catalonia. The investigation will attempt to highlight the very different demographic realities between Spain and the United Kingdom as a whole, with the territories of Catalonia and Scotland in particular. In both cases the rule structures are quite rigid and largely impractical for the territories under investigation, particularly in Scotland. In purely demographic terms, UK immigration and asylum policy is unnecessary in Scotland, and economically it is counterproductive. However, attempts at making differentiated migration policies a reality (in the form of the Fresh Talent program) have been whittled down behind closed doors into insignificance by the Home Office. Catalonia, on the other hand, while receiving one of the largest amounts of what are asymmetric migration pressures in Spain (highly concentrated in 4 of the 17 autonomous communities in Spain), has had the idea of managing migration flows through targeted immigration policies and developing relationships with sending countries become openly contingent on central government whim, and its program with these goals in mind was thus created, then nearly totally dismantled, and now appears to be making a timid comeback under Socialist-led governments in both central government and in Catalonia. In both cases, elites in both Scotland and Catalonia have struggled against fierce opposition to even the most conservative of substate migration policies, and their resultant policies can be described as, demographically speaking, insignificant. The paper explores the limits of the devolution/autonomy settlement to highlight what this author views as the continuing strength and importance of the state in an age replete with notions of postsovereignty and globalization, which are in theory hollowing state power.

---

A

## Proposal No. 20

Dr. Abby **Day** [afday@btinternet.com](mailto:afday@btinternet.com)

---

Believing in Belonging

-----

Why 72 per cent of respondents to the UK 2001 census affiliated to Christianity is partly explained through this inter-generational qualitative research project.

---

Believing in Belonging: a qualitative analysis of being Christian for the 2001 census  
Abby Day Lancaster University Why did 72 per cent of respondents to the 2001 UK census tick 'Christian' when less than 8 per cent of the British population attends church? This paper, based on recent doctoral research with nearly 70 informants, explores what people mean when they say they are Christian. The paper presents two broad, different categories: nominalists and faithful. Detailed qualitative analysis reveals that 'nominalism' is a nuanced category including at least three variations:: natal nominalism, ethnic nominalism and aspirational nominalism. The paper argues that although nominalist Christians are godless, saviourless and churchless, they are not indifferent to Christianity when it can be used as a resource for identity and to mark inclusion and exclusion.

---

A

## Proposal No. 34

Professor John **Garcia** jag@email.arizona.edu

---

### Global Citizenship: Explorations of U.S. Political

-----

Examine global citizenship among Latino immigrants in the U.S. Look at interactions, orientations, and attachments in country of origin and residence influencing civic engagement.

---

The scale of continued migration into industrialized, developed nations has raised issues of their integration/ incorporation into the receiving nation. In the case of the U.S., significant proportions of immigrants come from Latin America. Domestic public opinion and public policies have portrayed immigrants as detrimental to its economic well-being and cultural/moral fabric. Immigrants' distinctiveness from mainstream society has challenged patterns of previous waves of immigrants' integration into the American socio-political system. This paper examines the extent of political incorporation among Latino immigrants by including both their involvement and attitudinal orientations in their country of origin and the U.S. A growing research literature has directed their attention to the effects of transnationalism in their country of residence. Continued and active involvement in one's country of origin is viewed as deterring the immigrant's attachment and focus on their country of residence. I am examining the extent and type of immigrant ties to both their countries of origin and residence. Political incorporation entails behaviors, orientations and predispositions toward each country. Indicators include: transnational interactions; attitudes about being an American, acculturation and assimilation, and toward government. The influence of demographic characteristics (i.e. age, length of residence in U.S., gender, educational attainment, etc.) is part of the analytical approach to explore the multiple experiences of immigrant "living in two worlds". The central research questions are directed to the effect of these behaviors and attitudes to civic engagement in the U.S. The vehicle for this analysis is the current Latino National Survey (one of six co-principal investigators) conducting a seventeen state survey which will total 8600 adult interviews. Still in the field (approximately 6600 interviews completed), our completion date is projected to be the end of August. The richness of this data is not only its sample size, but the diversity of Latinos (i.e. national origin sub-groups, length of time in the U.S., state and regional residence, etc.) as well as an extensive battery on pertinent substantive areas. The focus of this research proposal is consistent with the project's overall objectives of examining the nature and extent of political incorporation of Latinos and ! the role that immigrant status/experiences play.

---

A

### Proposal No. 3

Dr. Scott Greer slgreer@umich.edu

---

Arguing about migrants in a stateless nation: Catalans and "immigrants" in the democratic transition

-----

National political entrepreneurs' response to immigration by a different ethnic group, both in terms of organisational and ideological terms, based on a case study of 1970s Catalonia.

---

The problem of nationalism in the Spanish transition is generally thought of as the problem of Basques, Catalans, and others in a Spanish state. This paper focuses on a different problem: the problem of Spaniards and Catalans within Catalonia. Catalonia at the start of the Spanish democratic transition was a potentially divided society, due to the large numbers of "immigrants" from elsewhere in Spain, who made up almost half the society and appeared to have much higher birthrates. Catalan political elites, already coping with the difficulty of political (and nationalist) activity under the dictatorship also faced the challenge of organizing and developing ideologies that could allow them to mobilize "Catalonia" without creating opportunities for political entrepreneurs to fracture Catalonia by mobilizing the half the population who did not feel Catalan. The paper analyses the way Catalan leaders developed organizations that would suffocate anti-Catalan mobilization. This organization, at the elite level and in leftist collective action, made possible the promotion of "civic nationalist" ideologies that focused on inclusion in a broad Catalan nation. The problems and countervailing collective action are increasingly relevant to the various "stateless nations" of Europe that face increasingly large numbers of immigrants, and societies attempting to navigate democratic transitions despite internal fractures.

---

A

## Proposal No. 13

Dr. Philip **Howe** philipj.howe@gmail.com

---

### Voting Across Ethnic Lines in Late Imperial Austria

-----

A comparison of district- and sub-district-level data over time reveals a surprisingly high degree of voting across ethnic lines in Late Imperial Austrian elections.

---

The gradual expansion of the suffrage in the Western half of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy ("Austria") between 1867 and 1914, combined with the ethnically highly heterogeneous character of Austrian society, offers an unusually rich opportunity to examine the relationships between ethnic demography, nationalism and electoral behavior. Of particular interest are the voting patterns of district-level ethnic minorities. The full introduction of universal manhood suffrage in 1907 involved an attempt to create territorially defined, ethnically homogeneous electoral districts. Extreme et! r. Philip Howe philipj.howe@gmail.com Adrian College Political Science 110 South Madison Street Adrian Michigan 49221-2575 USA I am currently an assistant professor of political science at Adrian College. I received my Ph.D. in political science from the University of California at San Diego in 2002. My dissertation on the Late Imperial Austrian parliament, "Well-Tempered Discontent," was based on research pursued in Vienna with the support of a Fulbright Scholarship. It subsequently received the 2004 Center for Austrian Studies/Austrian Cultural Forum prize for best dissertation in any discipline relating to Austrian studies. Thanks to this prize and the additional support of an Adrian College Faculty Research grant, I am currently doing more extensive research in Vienna on Austrian legislation and parliamentary organization between 1907 and 1914. My current research interests include the relationship between ethnicity, nationalism and voting behavior; democratization and democracy in divided societies; 19th century European political development; comparative democratic institutions; and parliamentary elections and legislative behavior in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (1867-1914). Demographic shifts and politics Voting Across Ethnic Lines in Late Imperial Austria A comparison of district- and sub-district-level data over time reveals a surprisingly high degree of voting across ethnic lines in Late Imperial Austrian elections. The gradual expansion of the suffrage in the Western half of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy ("Austria") between 1867 and 1914, combined with the ethnically highly heterogeneous character of Austrian society, offers an unusually rich opportunity to examine the relationships between ethnic demography, nationalism and electoral behavior. Of particular interest are the voting patterns of district-level ethnic minorities. The full introduction of universal manhood suffrage in 1907 involved an attempt to create territorially defined, ethnically homogeneous electoral districts. Extreme et!  
hnic het  
erogeneity, combined with differential rates of growth and migration, however, guaranteed imperfect results at best. These demographic realities raise the question of how district-level minorities voted in Parliamentary elections. Did they tend to support the multi-ethnic Social Democrats over their ethnically based opponents? Did they cast protest votes for ethnically based minority parties? Did they simply stay home? I argue

that an unexpectedly large number of ethnic minority voters voted for parties nominally representing their district's ethnic majority. Making this claim requires addressing a number of problems involving ethnic demography and nationalism. First, "language of everyday use" declared on the census does not necessarily reflect "actual" ethnic identity. Second, demographic shifts could easily have taken place between the years of the Imperial census and those of Parliamentary elections. Third, election results could themselves be fraudulent. Finally, since exit polling is of course not possible for an historical case study, one faces the problem of ecological inference. A careful comparison of district- and sub-district-level demographic and electoral data, however, allows these problems to be effectively overcome, revealing a strikingly high degree of voting across ethnic lines in Austrian elections. This in turn tells us much about the actual weakness of nationalism in determining voter choice in ethnically divided societies.

## Proposal No. 11

Professor Tatyana **Kotzeva** tkotzeva@cc.bas.bg

---

Depopulation in Bulgaria in the Times of Transition: Political and Scientific Visions

-----

The presentation will analyze different interpretations and visions of Bulgaria's depopulation since the early 1990s, mainly nationalistic visions and more moderate and politically neutral views.

---

In Bulgaria, social institutions and spheres, including the demographic processes underwent significant changes after the collapse of socialism since the early 1990s. The demographic trends in the 1990s originated in the social developments unfolded during the previous decades, yet a unique demographic situation has emerged since the start of the transition in 1990. The main features of the demographic changes are: the lowest low fertility (TFR is 1.2-1.3), the permanent growth of mortality, the mass migration of people (about 1 million people have left the country over the last 15 years), and the decrease in the size of the population, i.e. negative natural decrease which ranks Bulgaria among the countries with the most rapid population decrease in the world. The presentation will analyze different interpretations and visions of the country's depopulation. The first is the nationalistic vision that puts an alarmist emphasis on the decreasing size of the dominant ethnicity of Bulgarians and the growth of the ethnic minorities, especially Roma people. The proponents of the thesis about the country's depopulation as a demographic catastrophe and 'romanization' of the Bulgarian nation are some social scientists and political parties which identify their missions as patriotic. Demographic argument in its nationalistic mode has been widely used also by mass media who have exploited the topic continuously. Some experts, like health providers, support this "catastrophic" view when analyzing some demographic indicators - high abortion rate, growth of infertile couples, etc. Another group of social scientists and demographers maintain a more moderate and politically neutral view, putting stress on quality of human capital, i.e. lowered educational attainment and worsened health status of human resources instead of its size. This presentation looks also into the missing dialogue between policy makers and scientific experts on population strategies issues in Bulgaria during the last decade.

---

A

## Proposal No. 28

Ms. Elizabeth **Leahy** [eleahy@popact.org](mailto:eleahy@popact.org)

---

### The Shape of Things to Come: Population Age Structures and their Meanings

-----

Description of the relationship between demography and political stability; analysis of connections between population age structure and risk of civil conflict in developing countries from 1970-2004.

---

This paper's analysis rests on the premise that the geometry of population age structures - the shapes or profiles described by graphing countries' population age distribution - yields particular insights into current and future challenges to state legitimacy and political stability, and to opportunities that demographic change promotes. When a large proportion of a country's population (a structural bulge) is situated in one of life's most dependent stages, or an unusually small proportion is situated in the most productive age groups, state finances are likely to be stretched and the problem-solving capabilities of private and public-sector institutions put to the test. Population profiles provide measurable indications of the ! sizable demands that are imposed on states by certain demographic conditions. This paper outlines the principles of population profile analysis, discussing the strengths and limitations of these methods, and providing a key to typical profiles and their meanings. It also provides a trend analysis of contemporary age structures and abbreviated country profile analyses of Afghanistan, Iran, Nigeria and Pakistan. By graphing the cumulative distribution of conflicts for the decades of the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s and into the 21st century, the paper shows that the vast majority of intra-state conflicts emerged at a point on the demographic transition corresponding to an area where approximately 60 percent or more of the national population is age 29 or younger. This research also demonstrates how high rates of immigration and emigration, high HIV-related mortality, and unexpected patterns of economic growth produce variation from the track of the demographic transition. demands that are imposed on states by certain demographic conditions. This paper outlines the principles of population profile analysis, discussing the strengths and limitations of these methods, and providing a key to typical profiles and their meanings. It also provides a trend analysis of contemporary age structures and abbreviated country profile analyses of Afghanistan, Iran, Nigeria and Pakistan. By graphing the cumulative distribution of conflicts for the decades of the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s and into the 21st century, the paper shows that the vast majority of intra-state conflicts emerged at a point on the demographic transition corresponding to an area where approximately 60 percent or more of the national population is age 29 or younger. This research also demonstrates how high rates of immigration and emigration, high HIV-related mortality, and unexpected patterns of economic growth produce variation from the track of the demographic transition.

---

A

## Proposal No. 1

Dr. Christian **Leuprecht** christian.leuprecht@rmc.ca

---

The demographic security dilemma

-----

The puzzle informing this paper is the dramatic rise in the fertility rate in certain Arab villages over the past decades. This paper posits "security dilemma" as a possible explanation.

---

The demographic literature on population growth among ethnic minorities observes a puzzling trend: Minorities tend to have higher rates of natural increase than majorities. With recourse to the sociobiological paradigm of interethnic behaviour proposed by van den Berghe (1978, 1981), this paper accounts for this puzzle by positing the notion of a demographic security dilemma. The realist tenet of the international-relations literature holds that conditions of anarchy give rise to a "security dilemma" in which even non-aggressive moves to enhance one's security are perceived by others as threatening and trigger countermoves that ultimately reduce one's own security (Jervis 1978). Although the "security dilemma" has been discounted as a viable explanation of political stability during the second half of the twentieth century (Holsti 1991, 1995, 1996) it has been shown to have a useful application to domestic ethnic conflict (Posen 1993). The paper refines this latter application. It hypothesizes that states where an already sizeable ethnic minority exhibits higher rates of natural increase than the dominant majority tend to take protective measures to bolster the majority's grip on power but that these measures, in turn, precipitate higher fertility rates as an unintended consequence. To operationalize this hypothesis, the paper first analyzes quantitatively the author's own original dataset on demographic statistics in some 100 conflicts. The analysis shows the initial observation about demographic growth rates among minorities to hold; it also shows that this trend is more pronounced in states where the majority has undertaken to reinforce its own security vis-à-vis the minority. The paper subsequently applies the findings to the demographic exceptionalism of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. After moderate declines in previous years, over the past decade fertility rates among Palestinians in the Occupied Territories have increased. Not only is this a rarely seen reversal in fertility fortunes, but the rates at which fertility has been increasing in the Occupied Territories are unprecedented to the point where three villages in the West Bank now have the highest fertility rates in the world. These demographic trends coincide with changes in Israel's security policy which increased economic and social hardship among the Palestinian population in the Occupied Territories.

---

A

## Proposal No. 32

Professor Wolfgang **Lutz** lutz@iiasa.ac.at

---

The Low Fertility Trap Hypothesis: Forces that May Lead to Further Postponement and Fewer Births in Europe

-----

The paper introduces a clearly-defined hypothesis which describes plausible self-reinforcing mechanisms that would result, if unchecked, in a continued decrease of the number of births in Europe.

---

This paper starts from the assessment that there is no good theory in the social sciences that would tell us whether fertility in low fertility countries is likely to recover in the future or will continue to fall. The question is key to the discussion whether or not governments should take action aimed at influencing the fertility rate. To enhance the scholarly discussion in this field, the paper introduces a clearly-defined hypothesis which describes plausible self-reinforcing mechanisms that would result, if unchecked, in a continued decrease of the number of births in Europe. This hypothesis has three components: a demographic one based on the negative population growth momentum, i.e., the fact that fewer potential mothers in the future will result in fewer births, a sociological one based on the assumption that ideal family size for the younger cohorts is declining as a consequence of the lower actual fertility they see in the previous cohorts, and an economic one based on the first part of the Easterlin (1980) relative income hypothesis, namely, that fertility results from the combination of aspirations and expected income, and assumes that aspirations are on an increasing trajectory while expected income for the younger cohorts declines, partly as a consequence of population ageing induced by low fertility. All three factors would work towards a downward spiral in births in the future. If there is reason to assume that such mechanisms will indeed be at work, then this should strengthen the motivation of governments to take immediate action (possibly through policies addressing the tempo effect) in order to still escape from the expected trap.

---

A

## Proposal No. 38

Mr. Patrick **Meier** patrick.meier@tufts.edu

---

### An Agent-based Model of Crisis-Driven Migration and Ethno-Religious Conflict

-----

An agent-based model simulates crisis-driven migration and ensuing ethno-religious conflict; generates migratory patterns based on local crisis, ethnic tension, demography and breadth of networks.

---

This paper uses an agent-based model to simulate crisis-driven migration and ensuing ethno-religious conflict. The dearth of geo-referenced ethnic data limits the value of econometric analysis, which explains why we use an agent-based approach. The literature on transmigration and conflict suggests that violence, economics and cultural networks explain the variation in forced migration counts (Schmeidl 1997; Davenport, Moore and Poe 2003; Moore and Shellman 2004; Neumayer 2005). Of those variables, violence and cultural networks are empirically the biggest predictors of forced migrant episodes (Shellman and Stewart 2006). Our model therefore assumes that agents within a multi-ethnic setting monitor their spatial environments to formulate expectations about becoming a victim of persecution. When the probability of persecution increases, the expected utility of staying decreases. However, cultural networks temper an agent's security calculus since strong social ties may dampen the human security dilemma. In sum, agents express preferences regarding the mix of their local domain and these preferences are influenced by the presence of different ethnic groups in their spatial environment and social network. Social networks expand over time, but are often negatively impacted by exogenous social shocks such as a natural disaster or the outbreak of violence. The resulting migratory patterns and ethnic clustering is a product of the confluence of event location and magnitude, ethnic tension, demographic factors and breadth of networks. We simulate various scenarios based on these parameters and use wavelet filters to identify plausible areas of conflict (Meier et al. 2006). In addition, we use an ethnic distribution map of the former Yugoslavia and compare our results with the geographical locus of ethnic violence as reported by the news media. We develop policy recommendations based on results provided by our model.

---

A

## Proposal No. 26

Dr. Dimiter **Philipov** [dimiter.philipov@oeaw.ac.at](mailto:dimiter.philipov@oeaw.ac.at)

---

### Religiosity and Demographic Events: a Comparative Study of European Countries

-----

We study the association between religiosity and young adults' life-course events in 17 European countries based on 3 theoretical aspects. Theoretical background and empirical results are discussed.

---

This study focuses on the association between religiosity and demographic young adults' life-course events, and their timing, in the European countries where the FFS data are available. The life-course events considered are age at first intercourse, age at leaving home, cohabitation and marriage, age at first marriage, number of children, and age at birth of the first child. The theoretical background of the study is based on the question: why does religiosity have an effect on demographic events? We outline three major modes upon which religiosity can have an effect on early adults' life course demographic events: religious ideology, ideational shifts and secularisation, and dealing with contingency situations. Next we discuss diverse measurements of religiosity and their advantages and disadvantages. Applying regression models we find that there is no single country from our list of 17 countries where religiosity does not associate with some of the family formation-related life course events. We find strong support for some of our hypotheses. More religious people are more likely to have experienced later the first intercourse (hypothesis 1); they are less likely to ever enter a cohabitation (hypothesis 2), and they have more children (hypothesis 4). However, we find less support for the timing of first entry into a union and age at having the first child. Still the results indicate that we can accept hypothesis 3, at least in some countries. We find also that the same inferences hold where Catholicism is compared to Protestantism, Orthodox, and "Freethinkers". The latter, presumed to be religious people without an institutional denomination, reveal behaviour that is closest to that of non-religious people. It can be conjectured that this is a consequence of the fact that they do not experience the normative pressure of the institutional teachings and ideology.

---

A

## Proposal No. 33

Dr. Vegard **Skirbekk** skirbekk@iiasa.ac.at

---

New Times, Old Beliefs: Projecting the Future Size of Religions in Austria

-----

The Austrian Catholics is estimated to be less than 50% in 2051, the Protestants 3 - 5% of the population, those without religious affiliation 10% - 33% and the Muslims 14 - 26%.

---

Projecting the religious composition of the population is relevant for several reasons. It is a key characteristic influencing several aspects of individual behaviour, including marriage and childbearing patterns. The religious composition is also a driver of social cohesion and increased religious diversity could imply a more fragmented society. In this context, Austria finds itself in a period of transition where the long-time dominant Roman-Catholic church faces a serious decline in membership, while other groups, particularly the seculars and the Muslims, increase their influence. We project religions in Austria until 2051 by considering relative fertility! rates religion-specific net migration, and the rate of conversion between religions and transmission of religious beliefs from parents to children. We find that the proportion of Roman Catholics is likely to decrease from 75% in 2001 to less than 50% by the middle of the century, unless current trends in fertility, secularization or immigration are to change. The share of Protestants is estimated to reach a level between 3 and 5% in 2051. The most uncertain projections are for those without religious affiliation: they could number as little as 10% and as many as 33%. The Muslim population-which grew from 1% in 1981 to 4% in 2001-will, according to our estimates, represent 14 to 26% of the population by 2051. If current fertility trends remain constant, Islam could represent the majority religion for those below 15 years of age in 2051. Other religion categories are estimated to constitute 7-12% of the population by 2051.

---

A

## Proposal No. 31

Mr. Henrik **Urdal** henriku@prio.no

---

Does Recording of Ethnicity in Censuses Increase the Risk of Political Instability and Violence?

-----

The paper addresses the relationship between publishing ethnicity data from censuses and political stability and violence.

---

There is a large pool of rigorous empirical studies investigating the relationship between ethnic heterogeneity and armed conflict. A general finding is that ethnicity matters, although not as much as portrayed in popular media. But a largely neglected aspect of these quantitative studies is how changes! in the relative strength of groups affect conflict. Toft (2002) argues that differential growth may destabilize heterogeneous democracies internally. In democratic societies, political power is distributed according to popular support in elections. A changing balance between groups may thus alter the distribution of power and potentially lead to political instability and ultimately violent conflict. We argue that the relationship between differential growth and instability and violence may be even more important in semi-democracies with electoral systems, but with weak and inconsistent political institutions. In a cross-national time-series study we do a first empirical test of this notion. Starting from the premise that for differential growth to become a potential driver of conflict and instability, information of such change has to be recorded with a national census and actually published. This paper investigates whether countries publishing identity data from censuses are at a greater risk of experiencing violence and political instability. Investigating the census data in two models of civil war and regime duration, we find no empirical support for the expectation that publishing identity data increases the risk of violent conflict and political instability. The paper is written jointly with Håvard Strand whose main research interests are democratic governance and conditions for political stability.

---

A

## Proposal No. 2

Dr. philip **verwimp** philip.verwimp@gmail.com

---

Child Survival and Fertility of refugees in Rwanda

-----

paper joint work with Jan Van Bavel, Free Univesity of Brussels. The paper researches the differential fertility history of refugee women and non-refugees in Rwanda.

---

In the 1960s and 1990s, internal strife in Rwanda has caused a mass flow of refugees into neighbouring countries. The paper explores the cumulated fertility of Rwandan refugee women and the survival of their children. To this end, we use a national survey conducted between 1999 and 2001 and covering 6,420 former refugee and non-refugee households. The findings support old-age security theories of reproductive behaviour: refugee women had higher fertility but their children had lower survival chances. Newborn girls suffered more than boys, suggesting that the usual sex differential in child survival observed in most populations changes under extreme living conditions.

---

A

## Proposal No. 27

Mr. Sutay **Yavuz** yavuz@demogr.mpg.de

---

### Ethnic Differences in Fertility Transition in Turkey

-----

Turkey has reached advance stage of Demographic Transition. This study aims to investigate determinants of the differential fertility transition pattern of Turkish and Kurdish women in Turkey.

---

Turkish and Kurdish women can be seen as actors of different stages of the demographic and health transition in Turkey. The study examines determinants of these differential fertility transition patterns. The data used in this study originated from the 2003 Turkish Demographic and Health Survey. In the first part we investigate socioeconomic and autonomy differences between Turkish and Kurdish women. It is observed that when socioeconomic differences kept under control the Turkish and Kurdish women's opinions about gender roles (like on domestic violence) do not show variation. However, for the reproductive issues (like on the opinion whether using contraception is appropriate for the religion) and daily life practices (like using head scarf or doing make up) Kurdish women are found more confined to conservative and patriarchal context. In the second part, important determinants of third-birth intensities are scrutinized by applying event-history analysis to retrospective birth history data. Effects of the basic socioeconomic and their marriage characteristics of women - regarding the cultural context of fertility behavior; consanguinity between husband, brides' money payment, marriage arrangement etc. - on birth intensities are investigated. The third-birth intensities differ considerably by mother tongue of the woman. Turkish-speaking women who are more educated and who were employed and covered by social security before their first marriage had the lowest transition rate. In contrast, Kurdish women who could not read and who did not work had the highest third-birth risk. Additionally, knowing Turkish as a second language for Kurdish women is observed as important factor in the course of fertility decrease. Marriage characteristics related to the degree of traditionalism or modernity in family lifestyles has an influence on the fertility process however this effect also show variation between Turkish and Kurdish women.

---

A

## Proposal No. 7

Dr. Ayman **Zohry** [azohry@zohry.com](mailto:azohry@zohry.com)

---

Religion and Fertility: The Case of Egypt

-----

I'm going to talk about the development of religious thoughts on fertility and their impact on reproductive behavior in Egypt in the last 40 years.

---

I'm going to talk about the development of religious thoughts on fertility and their impact on reproductive behavior in Egypt in the last 40 years. I will track the change in fertility in the light of change of religious directions of Imams and theological powers. If data permit, I may compare between the fertility behavior of the Christian minority and the Muslim majority. I will use a set of fertility and demographic datasets available by local and international agencies such as the World Fertility Survey and the Demographic and Health Survey. Also, I will analyze the "Fatwas" of religious leaders as related to fertility behavior.

---

A

## Proposal No. 16

Dr. Sujata **D.Hazarika** sujata@iitg.ernet.in

---

Title           Demography and Conflict in North East India: Role of Number

-----

: Multiethnicity, North East India, Demographic Displacement,           Bodoland and  
Bodo Territorial Council(BTC), Autonomy

---

The North Eastern Part of India popularly known as the 7 sister states, includes Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, and Arunachal Pradesh. The colourful mosaic of tribal identities, poses a complex dynamics of multiethnicity very different from rest of India. Mainstream India has found it very difficult to establish legitimate pan Indian consciousness in these areas! as firstly because historically these areas did not share the same fervour of nationalistic patriotism against colonialism and secondly Hinduism which served as the basic cementing force for the rest of India, lost its hold to Christianity in N.E India. This paper will try to show how historically after Independence every effort to assimilate this region by a homogenizing Indian state faced serious opposition from the different ethnic groups. In all seven states there is some type of militant movement, unrest and repression is widespread. Moreover efforts to settle immigrants from neighboring Bangladesh in areas inhabited by indigenous tribals led to large scale demographic displacement which had serious economic consequences. The paper will also examine how the recent policies of the government which attempts to grant greater autonomy in governance to ethnic groups, like the formation of Bodo Territorial council(BTC) in the newly formed Bodoland in Assam not just creates fissures within the multiethnic paradigm but also leads to violent conflict and competition over limited political resources. The paper takes a stand against using number game politics to allocate economic and political resources to tribes who have lived in these areas with a right balance of conflict and consensus for generations. The growing ethnic conflicts in this region is a consequence of a political agenda aimed at disrupting a natural demographic growth. ease paste or type your proposal here

---

B

## Proposal No. 19

Dr. Indra **de Soysa** [indra.de.soysa@svt.ntnu.no](mailto:indra.de.soysa@svt.ntnu.no)

---

Dare to be Different! Ethnicity & Political Terror

-----

This study will empirically assess the nexus between dissent and repression in ethnically fractionalized and exclusionary political environments.

---

Social scientists seem to be split about how exactly ethnicity matters for governance outcomes. The oldest tradition exemplified by the arguments of John Stuart Mill and others viewed diversity as problematic for democracy. Governing under conditions of pluralism was difficult. Thus, many see ethnicity as a source of violent conflict, partly stemming from questions of the difficulty of accommodating diverse preferences. Others reject the concept of ethnic conflict altogether. They find no effect of ethnicity on the onset of conflict and that ethnic grievance only hides factors that increase the opportunity for organizing conflict, such as country size. Recently, some argue that rather than diversity, it is ethnic "exclusion" from state power that matters, offering a new way to measure ethnic exclusion. This paper will look at several different measures and conceptualizations of ethnic salience on the incidence of state repression of physical integrity rights and the level of political terror. Most studies of conflict estimate the effect of ethnic factors on the incidence of large battle deaths. Since several factors determine whether or not large battle deaths occur, most notably the availability of finance, we estimate the salience of ethnicity on political terror---a form of silent and one-sided violence. In fact, repression allows us to understand the nature of one-sided violence where states try to exclude others from political power, whereas the! debate on civil war assumes that dissent translates into large violence given favorable conditions. Our findings will speak directly to the conflict literature on whether or not ethnicity matters for political outcomes and indirectly to debates on the salience of ethnic difference on political democracy.

---

B

## Proposal No. 8

Mr. ahmed **ould isselmou** aisselmou@ons.mr

---

fertility differentials : a comparative study

-----

The study shows the level, trend and didderential in fetility among North African and West African countries.

---

W'll tray to explain the fertility diffrences using the combinaition of the direct factors influencing fertility (proximate variables). In addition to that, there is a need to study the effect of cultural factors on fertility based on two hypothesis: - Religion factor expalain a part of fertility differences; - The fact that we are arabic or african contribute in explaining the differences. The study is based on DHS and PapFam surveys implemented recently (2000-2004).

---

B

## Proposal No. 12

Mr. Ugur **Ungor** UU.Ungor@uva.nl

---

Demographic engineering in the twentieth century: a comparative historical-sociological approach

-----

Demographic engineering is the range of state-sponsored policies to maintain maximum homogeneity. This comparative paper outlines various episodes of demographic engineering in the twentieth century.

---

Not very consolidated in the fabric of academic literature, it seems that a lot needs to be added to our understanding of demographic engineering - alternately known as social engineering. The genesis of these concepts can be roughly traced to two discourses and literatures: an early twentieth-century mode of thought involving the study of any form of state intervention in the population, and a post-World War II tradition focused on violent, ideological state-sponsored policies of societal transformation. Both of these traditions will be outlined, using three key thinkers of each tradition to highlight their main arguments. Finally, the usefulness of the latter tradition for this study will be scrutinized. Examples are drawn from the Ottoman Empire, the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, Bosnia, Poland, Ukraine, and other countries.

---

B

## Proposal No. 25

Ms. RENU **BHAGAT** RENUBHAGAT@AOL.COM

---

Religion, Race and Caste: A comparative Study of Affirmative Action in the India and the United States

-----

This paper will examine the role of the state in identity construction in India and the United States, through Affirmative action plans.

---

This paper compares affirmative action in India and the United States. I will examine the role of the state in identity construction in India and the United States, and the interaction between the state and social groups that challenge the official classification of its citizens based on their caste and race. I will assess the process of state's identification of categories mainly through the census and bureaucratic procedures. In this comparative study, by combining the studies of state institutions that design and implement affirmative action policies, and the political groups that influence identity based claims, I will examine following interrelated questions: 1) How efficiently does a state officially demarcates various groups of people according to their caste and race? 2) How do the state institutions and political groups influence identity based claims? 3) Do all the identified groups benefit from state designed affirmative action programs to subvert past injustices in the society? This project is based on the premise that the process of identification is conditioned by the institutional setting under which they operate. The final results of this project will help us understand the origins of the legal reform policies in the two countries, their similar and different effects, and their different political reception.

---

C+

## Proposal No. 30

Dr. Michelle **Hartman** mlhartphd@aol.com

---

Accommodation- the Irish in the 19th Century New York

-----

The role of the Irish as soldiers, during the US Civil War, can be examined. Did they "really" want to assimilate, or did they really want to remain "Irish," in an "American society"?

---

Abstract Accommodation- the Irish in the 19th Century New York Dr. Michelle L. Hartman It can be argued that many of the New York ! Irish immigrants who entered military service, during the Civil War, did so to pursue a variety of interests, and were not motivated mainly to become assimilated into the main-stream of American society, which was predominantly the white, Protestant, middle class. The theory that military service, during the Civil War, led to advancement for the New York Irish can be disputed, as it can be proven that those who joined the Union Army where not interested in necessarily proving their loyalty to America, but were interested in making America a place of safety for future Irish immigrants. There are four main arguments that are put forth in this dissertation as to why many New York Irish joined the military on the side of the Union : that the Irish mainly joined the Union force for the pay they received during service, the Irish wanted to save the Union for future generations of Irish immigrants, to develop military skills that they would bring back to Ireland to help promulgate a revolution with Britain who was the occupier of Ireland at the time, and to prove as victims of nativist prejudice, the value of the Irish in the greater society in America. Anti-Irish and anti-Catholic prejudice was evident throughout the nineteenth century, showing that the New York Irish did not gain respect do to their participation in the military during the Civil War. Any advancement made in society was due to the Irish becoming politically active, their entering the Democratic Party, and their loyalty to the Catholic Church.

---

C+

## Proposal No. 21

Professor Mahammad **Khan** mmahroofkhan69@yahoo.com

---

Analysis of Root Causes of Terrorism

-----

Two to three sentence summary here

---

Analysis of Root Causes of Terrorism Mahammad Mahroof Khan and Afshan Azam&#61482; Abstract Any serious study of terrorism must start with proper understanding of why individuals turn to extremism and what motivates them to join terrorist organizations. This article attempts to analyze the possible economic reasons in conjunction with the social psychology of those involved in terrorism with a view to formulating a comprehensive framework within which the "root causes" of terrorism may be examined. Our analysis is based on data collected from Pakistan-based organizations serving as ally of Al-Qaeda. The results indicate that almost all the sample respondents, who were involved in terrorism, were unmarried males and had studied the Quran. Further, all of them believed that if they sacrifice themselves for the sake of their religion, they would be blessed with paradise in their life after death. The reasons for joining the terrorist organizations lied mainly in frustration caused by factors like poverty, lack of maternal affection, lack of male-female interaction, archaic system of arranged marriage coupled with special sense of superiority derived from their association with specific groups.. Factor determining suicide terrorism behavior is arguably loyalty to intimate cohorts of peers which recruiting organizations often promote through religious communion. Our analysis also suggests that although poverty is most significant cause of terrorism but it is indirectly connected with it. In fact, most of our results show a reverse relationship between poverty and terrorism: the lower the living standard the more the support for or participation in terrorism We have also found most of those called terrorists were belonging to poor and backward countries characterized by old tradition, corrupt governments, dualistic economic systems, inequality, illiteracy, and undemocratic systems of governments. All these factors act in different combinations to drive individuals to extremism. We also developed a model to provide basis for investigating relationship between suicide terrorist and his expected utility in the present life and the life hereafter. The most important policy implication of the paper is that nations should improve their economic conditions and promote positive political climate that would lead to reduction in suicidal tendencies because under those circumstances expected positive utility for living increases relative to diminishing utility.

---

C+

## Proposal No. 29

Mr. Andriy **Ushakov** ushakov343@mail.ru

---

International coordination of illegal migration control: Ukrainian context

-----

The point of proposal is that complex socio-economic problem of migration in Ukraine now transforming also into ethnic and national problems.

---

International coordination of illegal migration control: Ukrainian context Illegal migration is generally considered as one of the most threatening factors for EU security. For a long time, due to geographical location and transparent Russian border, Ukraine has been playing a role of transit country for Asian migrants to Central and Western Europe. Moreover, because of strict control on the Western border and lack of working re-admission mechanism Ukraine steadily becomes a host-country of illegal migrants. That is why for effective involvement of Ukraine to the international system of illegal migration prevention it is important to fill in the gaps in national legal system by means of bringing it to conformity with international standards. Also this situation ceates problems for our western neighbors and only common EU and Ukrainian authorities' actions could solve consequences of ethnic and national migration's problems. In this case, Ukrainian legal system that deals with illegal migration prevention needs: 1. Systematization and unification of migration laws in accordance with international practice, especially with one of the UN Conventions. Despite the importance of the problem do not forget about human rights. 2. Realistic approach to steps required for illegal migration prevention. It means that too strict restrictions and limits hardly could be effective and could cause stop natural legal migration. More effective could be the practice of agreements between countries of origin of illegal migrants and neighbor countries which are located on the way of migrants to the West. Probably, certain agreements about support in deportation and legal help in aspects of illegal migration are required.

---

C+

## Proposal No. 37

Dr. Umut Uzer umutuzer@atilim.edu.tr

---

Racism in Turkey: The civic and ethnic elements of Turkish national identity

-----

Racism is a rare phenomenon in Turkey. Both during the multinational Ottoman Empire and during the nation-state of Republican Turkey, manifestations of racism and discrimination towards minorities were uncommon. This state of affairs was occasionally shattered during World War I and during the 1940s and the 1950s. My focus will be on the creation of a national identity during the early republican era and the territorial-civic and ethnic elements of official Turkish nationalism articulated by the republican cadres under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. I will try to establish a link between the Turkish national identity and the sporadic eruption of racism towards non-Muslims after the death of Atatürk. The key explanation for this state of affairs can be found in the creation of a national identity based on Musl

---

Racism is a rare phenomenon in Turkey. Both during the multinational Ottoman Empire and during the nation-state of Republican Turkey, manifestations of racism and discrimination towards minorities were uncommon. This state of affairs was occasionally shattered during World War I and during the 1940s and the 1950s. My focus will be on the creation of a national identity during the early republican era and the territorial-civic and ethnic elements of official Turkish nationalism articulated by the republican cadres under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. I will try to establish a link between the Turkish national identity and the sporadic eruption of racism towards non-Muslims after the death of Atatürk. The key explanation for this state of affairs can be found in the creation of a national identity based on Muslims, who were to be Turkified according to the dictates of the secular outlook of Kemalism. Kemalist official nationalism, also known as Atatürk nationalism, had both territorial and ethnic elements; while the roots of the Turks were investigated in Central Asia, Anatolia itself was portrayed as being Turkish from time immemorial. These efforts were done to sidestep the Ottoman and Muslim legacy of the Turkish people and create a new Turkish nation that was Western. Granting full equality to all citizens, the Kemalist regime required assimilation in the new political identity to be able to participate in the political affairs of the country. Assimilation for Muslims was much easier than the non-Muslims into the new body politic. Eruption of discrimination during the imposition of the Wealth Tax in 1942 and the 6-7 September incidents of 1955 against the non-Muslim citizens of Turkey can be seen as the continuation of the policies of the Young Turks (1908-1918) and the Republican People's Party, both of which tried to create a Turkish-Muslim bourgeoisie. Despite the talk of secularism, Turkish national identity was very much created on the Muslims of the new republic. In other words, all Muslims were considered to be Turks, whereas non-Muslims were not regarded as true Turks. The latter groups were discouraged from entering Turkish civilian and military bureaucracy. In fact we cannot come across a Greek minister or Armenian ambassador, whereas during the Ottoman period such appointments were common. In fact there were significant numbers of Greeks known as Phanariots in the Ottoman Foreign Ministry. In the newly-found

republic, which was established on the negation of the Ottoman Empire, Greeks and Armenians were considered to have been untrustworthy elements for their national liberation movements against the Ottoman Empire. The reason for the eruption of racism against these peoples can be found in this historical perception of the Turkish decisionmakers.

---

C+

**Proposal No. 14**

Dr. José **Vargas-Hernández** jgvh0811@yahoo.com

---

HISTORICAL SOCIAL APPROACH TO SOCIAL MOVEMENTS FOR  
RECOGNITION OF INDIGENOUS RIGHTS IN CONTEMPORARY MEXICO

-----

This paper aims to analyze the historical social approach of social movements for recognition of indigenous rights in contemporary México.

---

This paper aims to analyze the historical social approach of social movements for recognition of indigenous rights in contemporary México.

---

D

## Proposal No. 10

Professor Prof Dr Alay Ahmad **Ahmad** kuju7@yahoo.com

---

Causes of Ethnicity in Pakistan

-----

Main causes of ethnicity among Pakistanis.

---

The main purpose of the investigation is to find out main causes of prejudice among Pakistani nationals of four provinces namely Balochistan , Punjab , Sindh , NWFP who speak their mother tongues and also have command over Urdu language besides English .The sample will also include Muslims who migrated from India and Urdu is their native language . Sixty male subjects of grade tenth of local English medium school will be randomly selected.They will not significantly differ on parents' education and socio-economic factors.A pre-tested closed ended questionnaire in Urdu language will be administered on all subjects.Write Ala Din Story (Tahir and Ahmad, 2001) techniques will also be used .For this purpose all Ss will write short story within three minutes in Urdu language .Content analysis of the stories will be independently made by three trained judges .It is expected that majority of subjects will express negative attitudes toward members of other linguistic group .We also anticipate that prejudice leads to physical violence as well . Subjects have designed stereotypes for each other .Responses of Ss will reveal that subjects learn prejudice from their parents , teachers , and media .Incidental and observational learning theories will explain our results in addition to differences of socio-economic conditions .

---

D

**Proposal No. 24**

Professor James **Taylor** taylorj@usfca.edu

---

The Religious Origins of African American Political Ideologies

-----

Study focuses on the centrality of religion and religiosity in African American Political History as a measure of African American Political Development.

---

Part of a larger book-length project, the paper will analyze the intersecting religious discourses in the ideological projects of African Americans which partially explain the significance of political elites such as Martin Luther King, Jr., Bayard Rustin, Malcolm X, and Louis Farrakhan.

---

D

## Proposal No. 5

Ms. Kaneza **alice** kaneza2007@yahoo.com

---

Burundian

-----

Conflict resolution and peace keeping for a sustainable development after war and traumas

---

The burundian government's human rights record remained poor, and there were instances when the government committed serious abuses; however, we should make some improvements. in the the past There were slightly fewer reports of human rights violations committed by the government and FDD and FNL rebels. in the previous year, the police abused many innocent suspects and the burundian government arbitrarily arrested members of civil society groups and opposition politicians saying that they were collaborating with rebels or rebels killed innocent people saying they betrayers. I will be talking wabout the government or the security forces monitored homes or telephone calls. how fewer the government were violating the rights of Jehovah's Witnesses or other religions in burundi and neighbouring country Rwanda. how Women continue to be well represented in the legislative branch, and government anticorruption efforts resulted in a reduction in the level of corruption perceived by citizens. how Rebels Forces recruiting children; how women are being trafficked nd prostitution; how local government officials were inciting Tutsi citizens to make false accusations against or discriminate against Hutus. Widespread poverty and the destruction of the country's social fabric, human resource base, institutional capacity, and economic and social infrastructure have an adverse impact on the countr! y's human rights situation. The following human rights problems are indeed reported: \* abridgement of citizens' right to change their government \* reports of unlawful killings by security forces \* reports of the use of torture and excessive force by security forces \* harsh prison and detention center conditions \* impunity \* arbitrary arrest and detention and political detainees \* prolonged pretrial detention and denial of fair public trials \* arbitrary interference with family and home \* restrictions on freedoms of speech, press, assembly, and association

---

F

## Proposal No. 15

Mr. Augustine **Hakeni** ttextbooks@yahoo.com

---

### AN AFRO-SPANISH MEDITERRANEAN WEDLOCK: OPEN DIALOGUE AND DIALOGUING IN FINDING CULTURAL MUTUALITY

-----

Two to three sentence summary here

---

AN AFRO-SPANISH MEDITERRANEAN WEDLOCK: OPEN DIALOGUE AND DIALOGUING IN FINDING CULTURAL MUTUALITY. BY Augustine Hakeni Omena: Dept of Political Scienc, University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria. One of the recent phinomenon in the social human dimension is the global cross-border movement in search of recorgnition: peace, political, economic and religious empowerment. In the case of the (third world) post-colonia africa/ african; these rush portends danger; (i) of both social economic and "cultural" human aridity to the home country and (ii) (which is the focus of this paper) is the prejudicial tendencies that lies in inherent, from the secondary's host culture in the process of co-relation/cohabition of these emigrants and the host community. For with the mass imports on the social economic, politics and "cultural" infrastructure of the host; the often reaction is manifested in a passionate prejudice and cultural hubris rather than ractional and interactional which theren lies the concept of (a humanising culture) which unvailed, new affinities tending to creative and transformative possibilities which in epoch, is manifested in the form of ; correspondences in the midst of divergence and differences. The question are ; what are the impediments transversing the above possibilities? waht are the structures that calls for dismantling and those for errections for an Afro-Spanish cultural interractions?. As such, and given the recent enmass emigration of a new generation Africans to the mediterranean states via the trans-saharan trade routes, this paper will focus on the Afro-Spanish cultural relationship and the inherent problematics.

---

F

**Proposal No.**

Ms. Kaneza **alice** kaneza2007@yahoo.com

---

Burundian

-----

Conflict resolution and peace keeping for a sustainable development after war and traumas

---

The burundian government's human rights record remained poor, and there were instances when the government committed serious abuses; however, we should make some improvements. in the the past There were slightly fewer reports of human rights violations committed by the government and FDD and FNL rebels. in the previous year, the police abused many innocent suspects and the burundian government arbitrarily arrested members of civil society groups and opposition politicians saying that they were collaborating with rebels or rebels killed innocent people saying they betrayers. I will be talking wahat about the government or the security forces monitored homes or telephone calls. how fewer the government were violating the rights of Jehovah's Witnesses or other religions in burundi and neighbouring country Rwanda. how Women continue to be well represented in the legislative branch, and government anticorruption efforts resulted in a reduction in the level of corruption perceived by citizens. how Rebels Forces recruiting children; how women are being trafficked nd prostitution; how local government officials were inciting Tutsi citizens to make false accusations against or discriminate against Hutus. Widespread poverty and the destruction of the country's social fabric, human resource base, institutional capacity, and economic and social infrastructure have an adverse impact on the countr!

---

F

## Proposal No. 4

Ms. Kristy **Layton** kristy.layton@yale.edu

---

Pathogenocide: Infectious Disease and the Intent to Destroy

-----

Genocide by infectious disease may be contained within the neologism PATHOGENOCIDE. Four types of pathogenocide are discussed.

---

Abstract Genocide is a new word for an ancient practice. Despite the common appropriation of infectious disease as a method of destruction, little has been written in either the Public Health or Genocide Studies disciplines about such occurrences. Genocide by infectious disease may be contained within the neologism pathogenocide, incorporating pathogen (a disease-producing agent) and genocide (the intentional destruction of a people group, in whole or in part). Under the custody of this term, I propose a novel framework for conceptualizing degrees of pathogenocidal intent and activity. Four quadrants (types) are formed by horizontal and vertical axes quantifying intent and activity. Each pathogenocide type is characterized by its manipulation of epidemiological relationships between agent, host, and environment. Types I-III are rich with examples of modern events commonly accepted as genocidal, and generally easy to conceptualize. Accepting type IV, or negligent pathogenocide on the other hand, is likely to be met with resistance by resource-rich organizations, governments, and other entities who could be implicated by absence of intervention. This paper frames the neglect of the world's poor by those with means to intervene, treat, and cure modern infectious plagues as a form of genocide. I discuss expected resistance to this context, and question what requirements must be met in order for a prohibition regime to achieve normative status, such that global intolerance for preventable deaths is finally achieved.

---

F

## **Proposal No. 46**

Professor Apostol **Apostolov** apostola@ue-varna.bg

---

Socio-cultural and ethnic specifics of family planning and labor emigration

-----

The paper discusses the impact of socio-cultural, ethnic and religious factors on family planning and labor emigration processes, based on a representative empirical study.

---

Today we are living in a world where socio-cultural, ethnic and religious layers are permanently shifting. Long-term perspectives of family planning and migration are gaining in importance and their relation to socio-cultural, ethnical and religious factors is attracting the attention of scientists and policy-makers. In order to develop a socio-demographic behavioral model of Bulgarian youths aged 18-30, our scientific team has conducted a representative empirical study in the period of May - June 2006. This paper addresses the following main questions: (1) Influence of ethnicity and religion on young people's life planning, incl. family planning; (2) Main factors for young people's labor emigration; (3) Interrelations between ethnicity, religion, educational level and young people's labor emigration propensity; (4) Prognosis for main features of future emigrant streams, as to their ethn ical, religious, socio-cultural and family planning characteristics.

---

## Proposal No. 55

Ms. Aitalina **Azarova** alazejha@yahoo.com

---

Consequences of a change of dominant ethnic group: The case of the Sakha Republic (Russian Federation)

-----

Population growth of the Sakha and Russian people in one Russian region. The balance of social and political standing between these ethnic groups has changed, affecting the degree of ethnic tension.

---

This paper explores how diverse developments in post-Soviet socio-economics have changed the balance of social and political standing between the two main ethnic groups in the Sakha Republic, namely Sakha and Russians, and how it has altered the degree of ethnic tension between them. Prior to the end of the Soviet rule, not only did Russians outnumber the titular nation, the Sakha by 4.3% in 1970, but also constituted a higher social strata, as most of them were qualified migrants, attracted to the republic by the special state campaigns and economic programs, as opposed to the mostly rural indigenous Sakha. Though Sakha-Russian relations never matured into openly violent ethnic conflict, several outbursts of Sakha national grievances in the form of demonstrations indicated suppressed ethnic conflict between the two groups. Since the launch of democratic changes, Sakha people not only have become the largest ethnic group in the region, outnumbering ethnic Russians by the same 4.3% in 2002, but also amassed a significantly greater amount of political power and privileges. The paper will map the dynamics of the population growth of the Sakha and Russian people, and discuss the role of several factors, such as the federal politics of Yeltsin towards the ethnic republics, migration trends and the institutionalisation of the ethnic state. Finally I will show how the evolution of ethnic mass media influenced the ethnic conflict between Sakha and Russians.

---

## Proposal No. 48

Ms. Amy **Bailey** akbailey@u.washington.edu

---

Fertility and Revolution: How Does Political Change Influence Reproductive Behavior?

-----

I use historical data to link revolution, individualistic ideology and fertility decline. Results indicate revolutions, not institutional political structures, predict the onset of fertility decline.

---

Existing theory has identified the capacity of political revolutions to effect change in a variety of social institutions, but relationships between revolution and institutional change remain largely unexplored. This study hypothesizes that revolutionary events and the ideological changes they engender may influence popular understandings of the individual's relationship to society, and ultimately the legitimacy of couples' authority over their reproductive capacities. I use OLS, IWLS and bootstrapping to examine the temporal relationship between timing of revolution and the onset of fertility decline in 22 historical European and diaspora countries. The dependent variable is the year of onset of fertility decline, calculated as the year in which a country's marital fertility level fell 10-percent from the highest recorded level. The key independent variable is the year in which each country experienced its revolutionary event. I code revolutionary events as the first event in a country that is broader in scope than local or regional unrest, and satisfies the following criteria: 1) Claims for redress focus on democratic goals; 2) Two or more social classes, including peasants and/or urban workers, collaborate for common goals; and 3) The existing regime is toppled and/or agitation ceases because the regime makes credible promises that reforms will be implemented. To acknowledge the impact of nonviolent democratizing movements on the adoption of individualistic ideologies, multi-class action that uses existing channels of political discourse is included under this rubric. Results indicate that democratic revolution predicts fertility decline, even when France and the U.S. are excluded from the sample. An alternative model indicates that institutionalized democratic structures are not linked to fertility decline, indicating that the experience of revolution itself signals broader cultural changes. Additionally, revolution is linked to another social indicator - rate of primary school enrollment - that has previously been identified as suggesting a shift to ideological individualism

---

## Proposal No. 58

Dr. Upala **Barua** upalabarua@hotmail.com

---

### AN IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FACTORS ON DIFFERENTIAL FERTILITY RATES OF TWO COMMUNITIES

-----

This is a study of the fertility status of two communities pursuing the same religion but migrated to the State at two distinctly different periods from two different locations.

---

Muslim immigration to the North East especially to Assam is a comparatively new phenomenon. During British period, their numbers were very few. But today Muslim population in Assam itself has crossed 8.0 million mark forming about 31 percent of the total population of the State. Islamic tradition has two distinctly observable traits in Assam. The one that is preserved by the people migrated to Assam during eighteenth century who assimilated with the Assamese society in every possible way. This section is concentrated mainly in upper Assam region. The other is prominent among the immigrants who migrated from present neighbouring Bangladesh at different times during the twentieth century and established their residence right from central Assam to the lower Assam region. Apart from being Muslim, these two cultural groups have no common elements among themselves - rather they have unmatched social system of their own. The paper is an attempt to analyse i) the cultural and ii) the administrative factors working behind the observable difference in fertility rates between these two sections of Muslim groups in Assam. The effect of religion on their fertility positions will be a subject matter of this paper and it will be examined whether the force of economic status has any impact on the fertility situation. It is an empirical study backed by secondary data available at different sources.

---

## Proposal No. 50

Mr. KIRAN **BHAIRANNAVAR** ashakiranakash@yahoo.co.in

---

### MIGRATION, IDENTITY AND CONFLICT: AN ENQUIRY INTO THE POLITICO-DEMOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPE OF ASSAM STATE IN INDIA.

-----

Assam has witnessed tremendous population influx which has permanently changed its demographic landscape leading to conflicts and emergence of Identity movements having far reaching consequences.

---

The Demographic History of the North Eastern region of India in general and Assam state in particular has witnessed huge population migrations at various points of Time- both in the Colonial and post Colonial past, creating upheavals in the socio-demographic characteristics of the region on Linguistic, Ethnic, Religious and National lines, thus leading to political frictions and emergence of the "Sons-of-Soil" Identity movements which has left far reaching consequences on the making and remaking of the political landscape of Northeastern region and India as a whole. Historically, Assam has been the fastest growing area in the Indian subcontinent, much above the average rate of population growth of India as a whole. Secondly, Muslim population is rising at a faster rate and many districts of Assam have recorded more than 50% rise over the previous census. My paper focuses on the Demographic history of the Indian state of Assam which I argue, has undergone tremendous changes in the basic composition, thus marginalizing the local Assamese population economically, culturally, politically and demographically and creating friction on Linguistic (Assamiya and Na-Assamiya ), Ethnic (Assamese and Tribal population), Religious (Hindus, Assamese Muslims and Non-Assamese Muslims) and National (between Indian nationals and Illegal Bangladeshi migrants) lines. My paper is in two parts. I discuss the demographic history of Assam in part one, dealing with migrations and populations growth of various groups that made Assam their Place of Destination. (Data source: Census of India). In part two, I bring out the response of the "host" society in form of Political conflicts and emergence of Identity movements like the Assam Movement (1979-85) - the landmark in Assam's Politics, the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) and Bodoland Movement etc and the role of the state in handling the crises.

---

## Proposal No. 39

Mr. Ross **Bond** rbond@staffmail.ed.ac.uk

---

Scottish graduate migration: barriers to belonging?

-----

Describes recent research on graduate migration in Scotland within a (Scottish) political context in which increased immigration to Scotland (especially of highly skilled individuals) is encouraged.

---

The Scotland Act (1998) which enabled the establishment of the Scottish Parliament as a legislative body defined immigration as a 'reserved matter', meaning that this policy area would continue to fall within the remit of the Westminster (UK) parliament. Nevertheless, devolution has offered the Scottish Parliament and Executive (government) sufficient political scope to generate initiatives designed to influence immigration to Scotland. Demographic trends in Scotland (particularly the projected decline and ageing of the population) have led to a broad political consensus in which higher levels of immigration to Scotland are generally welcomed and encouraged, offering a marked contrast to political rhetoric in England. As such, specific Scottish Executive initiatives (such as Fresh Talent and One Scotland, Many Cultures) have sought explicitly to encourage migration to Scotland. However, it is less clear whether this political consensus is shared by the wider 'indigenous' population of Scotland. After a brief examination of recent survey evidence which illuminates the degree to which people in Scotland believe that key minority groups can 'belong' to the nation, this paper will describe recent research which examined the migration experiences and perspectives of a specific group of migrants to Scotland: students and graduates. While such highly qualified people are clearly prioritised in initiatives to boost migration, the paper will examine the extent and nature of the barriers to belonging which they may face, and present some demographic and political implications of the research findings.

---

## Proposal No. 43

Professor Branislav **Djurdjev** djurdjev@uns.ns.ac.yu

---

### MAJORITIES AND MINORITIES IN EX-YUGOSLAV COUNTRIES

-----

The paper considers ethnic changes in the area of former Yugoslavia. In our days former majorities are stronger in their native countries and weaker in all other parts. Minorities tend to emigrate.

---

Using common 1991 census and censuses taken at the beginning of 21 century, this paper attempts to depict ethnic changes in six sovereign countries that emerged from ex-Yugoslavia. Such a comparison reveals ethnic clustering e.g. increased share of majorities who reside in their home countries, relative to their share in other ex-Yugoslav countries. That consequently led to ethnic homogenization, which is demonstrated by increased share of majorities in their native countries, relative to all minorities. Dismantling of Yugoslavia created six new minorities, because all majority nationals became new minorities in all other ex-Yugoslav countries except native ones. The share of old minorities decreases due to emigration.

---

## Proposal No. 36

Ms. Devrim **Karahasan** devrim.karahasan@iue.it

---

### The Concept of a Metis Nation

-----

While the Canadian Metis were increasingly perceived as a people by outside observers, Metis themselves started to go beyond a distinct ethnic status to demand national status. In the modern period, this process began with the uncertainties over the fate of Metis, which led to many clashes with authorities and to rebellious upheavals. On the one hand, metis individuals themselves took issues into their own hands and tried to find political solutions in rebellions in Western Canada: in Batoche in 1816, at the Red River in 1869/70 and again at Red River in 1885. On the other hand, state authorities interfered, in order to push through the state's interests and those of White settlers. The Metis were dispossessed of lands that they had considered their native soil. Métissage came at the cost of disharmony

---

While the Canadian Metis were increasingly perceived as a people by outside observers, Metis themselves started to go beyond a distinct ethnic status to demand national status. In the modern period, this process began with the uncertainties over the fate of Metis, which led to many clashes with authorities and to rebellious upheavals. On the one hand, metis individuals themselves took issues into their own hands and tried to find political solutions in rebellions in Western Canada: in Batoche in 1816, at the Red River in 1869/70 and again at Red River in 1885. On the other hand, state authorities interfered, in order to push through the state's interests and those of White settlers. The Metis were dispossessed of lands that they had considered their native soil. Métissage came at the cost of disharmony between Whites and Indians. Metis individuals were confronted with hostilities from state authorities as well as from neighbouring groups and settlers, while church authorities such as missionaries acted as protectors of the Metis at the Red River. The definition of Canadian Metis nationalism poses certain problems and depends on the definition of "nation". First, a nation presupposes a linguistic-cultural identity of a group of individuals, and secondly, decision-making processes and institutions as well as a politically motivated acquisition of territory in the face of the resistance of a state authority or other settlers. Viewed in this light, the concept of "new nation" - how the Red River Metis called themselves at the beginning of the 19th century - appears as the result of a preceding nationalist genesis. This concept of a Metis nation is, thus, based less on ethnic criteria than on a historic-territorial tradition. An ethnic concept of nation would have presupposed homogeneity of the Metis, which did not exist. There is a time gap of 160 years between the official recognition of Metis as indigenous people of Canada on the side of the Canadian government in 1982 and the proclamation of a "new nation" at the beginning of the 19th century on the side of the Metis at the Red River. The temporal difference between colonial outside perception and indigenous self-perception seems to hint at the fact that state agents were more powerful vis-à-vis the oppressed ethnic group in defining their status. It also shows that there are different premises on both sides of what constitutes a "nation" or a "people". The struggle for recognition is of importance to Metis individuals due to the rights and privileges to derived there from

towards Canadian government. Such rights include territorial claims and the universal acceptance as one of the founding nations of Canada. The concept of new nation appears in this context as a political instrument and a means of self-assertion against a powerful state. At the same time, it serves as a historical reference point for derivative nationalist claims.

---

## Proposal No. 52

Professor Liam **Kennedy** l.kennedy@qub.ac.uk

---

Did Industrialization Matter?

-----

Two to three sentence summary Uneven industrialization in Ireland shaped the conflict of nationality in Ireland but the vital link was through demography.

---

Please paste or type your proposal here Did Industrialization Matter? Ethno-National Conflict in Ulster This paper is about demography, democracy and industrialization - a somewhat unusual triad of issues that are not usually linked together. The argument is that uneven industrialization in Ireland really did matter to the conflict of nationality in Ireland but primarily in an indirect rather than a direct manner. The vital link is to demography. Irish and British society was undergoing processes of democratisation from the second quarter of the 19th century onwards. Thus political power was gradually being opened up to the mass of the people in Britain and Ireland. This meant that population numbers increasingly translated into political strength. The industrialisation of the north-east created tens of thousands of economic niches for protestants in Ulster, bringing into being a compact, critical mass of unionists who could effectively deny Home Rule for all-Ireland. In view of the Ulster protestant propensity to emigrate, a tradition stretching back into the 18th century on the part of Presbyterians, a failure to industrialize would have resulted in heavy population losses, a decline in political strength relative to Catholics, and an inability to resist the nationalist momentum for Home Rule. Industrialisation, on this reading, was vital to the reproduction of protestants and protestant and unionist political strength. The outcome was an impasse, one broken by the 1916 Rising, the Troubles of 1919-21 and the virtually inevitable Partition of the island.

---

## Proposal No. 42

Ms. Medea **Kochoradze** kochoradzem@state.gov

---

International relations dimension of the political demography-example of Georgia

-----

System of international relations affects the nature of social, economic, and political behavior of ethnic minorities, as well as their preparedness for integration with the majority population.

---

Demography, viewed as a political phenomenon, in addition to ethnic, national or religious aspects, is characterized by another dimension- the system of international relations. Georgia with its enclaves of ethnic and religious minorities of Azerbaijani and Armenian population, who are characterized by different rates of longevity, population growth and migration, as well as different levels of social, economic and political activity and different degrees of actual integration or "preparedness" for integration with the majority population, serves as a good example of this proposition. The paper examines social- economic problems common to, and social-economic and political problems specific to the minority groups in question. The paper further analyzes causes of the above problems and argues that in addition to factors of sluggish economy and isolation from the center, also characteristic of other "non-minority" regions, a factor which may be even playing a major role in the complex ethnic interrelations of Georgia is the system of international relations encompassing the country. The nature of social and political activities, as well as major attitudes of ethnic minorities to the majority population are greatly preconditioned by external relations, on the one hand, between Georgia and the two countries of historic origin of minorities --Armenia and Azerbaijan-- and, on the other hand, between all of the above three countries and other regional players, like Russia, Turkey, Iran and the U.S. By analyzing specific international influences on the social and political behavior of the Armenian and Azerbaijani communities, the paper concludes that if Georgia wants to develop a pluralistic democratic society, interests of its ethnic minorities should be forming an integral part of Georgia's national interests in the international arena.

---

## Proposal No. 40

Dr. Holger **Kolb** hkolb@uni-osnabrueck.de

---

### States as Clubs? The Political Economy of State Membership

-----

The club theory is applied to state options for their membership politics, which comprise of attempts to influence the production of future members (1) and to attract migrants (2).

---

This paper uses the club theory originally developed by James Buchanan for discussing state membership politics. According to Buchanan, clubs must aim at an optimal exclusion as well as optimal inclusion. This means that clubs should accept new members as long as their marginal costs equal their marginal gain, which equals the contribution to the financing or maintenance of the stock of club collective goods. For the decision about the granting membership rivalry is the basic criterion. In the case of non-rivalry (that means in the case of a forecasted net contribution to the financing of club goods) membership will be granted to every applicant. In the case of crowding out or congestion costs rivalry of use emerges: Access will be limited. This "optimal club strategy" will be transferred to states and state action concerning their membership policies. Contrary to clubs, where membership can be voluntarily acquired by applicants, states are endowed with two forms of membership categories: Membership by acquisition and birth membership. The former can be achieved by immigration to a particular country, the latter because of birth on the state territory or because of descent from one of its members. In this paper it is argued that the implications of the club theory can be easily referred to the category of membership by acquisition. However, this appears to be much more difficult for birth membership due to the permanent membership status that is attributed by citizenship. To clarify the relevance of the club theory for explaining state policies for birth members, the category of birth membership is analysed in more detail by drawing on the works of Gary Becker on fertility and household economics. The analysis suggests that the club theory's main implications for state behaviour remain valid also for the category of birth membership.

---

## Proposal No. 45

Dr. Seán L'Estrange sean.lestrange@nuim.ie

---

The Greening of the Irish Border Region: The seeds of repartition?

-----

The paper documents political demographic changes in the Northern Ireland border region since 1921, and questions whether these have sowed the seeds of a possible repartition of the territory.

---

Ernst Gellner famously defined nationalism as the doctrine that every nation should have its own state, and every state its own nation. However, given the territorial character of states, this doctrine has proved exceptionally conducive to conflict in conditions of mixed national communities sharing common territory. The 1998 Belfast Agreement represents one attempt to square the circle of conflicting ethno-national demands within the politically-constituted territory of Northern Ireland, itself a compromise between the conflicting demands of Irish Nationalism and Ulster Unionism on the island of Ireland in the early decades of the 20th century. However, since the creation of Northern Ireland, and particularly since the 1970s, there has been a notable shift in the geographical distribution of the ethno-religious divisions within the territory of Northern Ireland. Originally constituted with a 2:1 Protestant majority that gave the region a measure of legitimacy in accordance with ethno-nationalist criteria, demographic shifts have subsequently produced a fresh ethno-national territorial fault line within the region. The Northern Ireland border region now reproduces the original political-demographic profile that led to the formation of Northern Ireland in its present form, and with the region now predominantly Catholic and nationalist on a 2:1 basis, the seeds of re-partition have begun to be sown. This paper documents the changing political demographic profile of the Irish border region since partition, and raises the question whether, in the absence of the secure political arrangement promised by the Belfast Agreement, continued demographic shifts could lead to increasing the political salience of repartition as an alternative response to the endemic ethno-national conflict that has scarred Northern Ireland for almost four decades.

---

## Proposal No. 60

Dr. Bandita **Medhi** banditamedhi@sify.com

---

### THE CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERN AND ITS IMPACT ON EDUCATION IN ASSAM.

-----

There has been a drastic change in the demographic pattern of the State of Assam since 1901. The paper examines the factors affecting these changes and their impact on educational enrolment.

---

There has been a drastic change in the demographic pattern of the State of Assam since 1901. It has changed both in respect of sex-ratio and composition. The most prominent indicator of this change is the sharp rise in the immigrant population. In the year 1971, total Muslim population in the State was 3.6 million which rose to 6.4 million in the year 1991 giving an increment of about 78 percent. This is quite a big volume and cannot be the out come of a natural change. Migration from the neighbouring Bangladesh is the basic reason behind this growth. This paper examines the nature of growth of population of the State and its composition since 1901 and factors affecting this change. An attempt will be made to examine the impact of this changing composition on the school enrolment pattern in the immigrant prone areas.

---

## Proposal No. 49

Ms. Arvinda **Meera** aravinda-meera.guntupalli@uni-tuebingen.de

---

Women's autonomy and fertility: A comparison of tribal and non-tribal women in India

-----

Tribal women have a lower status, lesser autonomy and higher fertility than non-tribal women in India.

---

Women's autonomy and fertility: A comparison of tribal and non-tribal women in India  
Arvinda Meera and Parveen Nangia Eight percent of India's population (more than 84 million people) belongs to scheduled tribe category. There are nearly six hundred tribal groups in India. The socio-economic status of tribal population is lower and fertility higher than non-tribal population. National Family Health Survey (NFHS) periodically collects data on various social, demographic, economic and health parameters in India. This paper is based on data from NFHS-2 conducted in 1998-99 with a sample of more than ninety thousand ever-married women aged 15-49, including nearly eight thousand tribal women. It compares autonomy and fertility of tribal and non-tribal women in India. A regression analysis is used to find out the effect of various socio-economic variables on fertility of both groups. A large majority of women, particularly tribal women, get married before reaching the legal minimum age at marriage. Non-tribal women enjoy a higher status and autonomy compared to tribal women, who have a lower educational level as well as media exposure. The use of family planning methods is also low among tribal women. The mean number of children ever born and proportion of women having higher order births is higher for tribal women. Age, standard of living, experience of child mortality for the first two children, number of surviving children, and number of surviving sons have a significant effect on fertility of both the groups. Literacy status of both wife and husband affects fertility of non-tribal women, but not that of tribal women. In some of the tribes cultural practices allow for pre and extra marital sex, which is not permitted by the larger society in India. Low levels of condom use and higher fertility needs special attention, particularly in the context of alarming increase in HIV/AIDS.

---

## Proposal No. 41

Mr. Anwar **Muhammad** muhammad.anwar@student.uib.no

---

From Exclusion to Inclusion: Pakistani Community in Norway

-----

This paper instead of seeing Pakistani immigrants precarious situation in simplified cultural terms, it presents the situation from political, social and demographic discourses.

---

Is rapidly growing population of second generation Pakistani's in Norway making any major progress in integration? Are there any difference in adjustment and integration into Norwegian society by Pakistani's who migrated to Norway and the one's who born in Norway? The proposed paper attempts to explore the above questions into the Norwegian context where in 2005 population increased with 33 900 persons and had by the turn of the year 4 640 200 inhabitants. Compared with the last fifty years, only the population increase in 1999 was nearly as high as in 2005. The high population growth was influenced by a high amount of immigrations in 2005. In Norway the Pakistani community has grown steadily since 1960's. The first Pakistani group of ten men arrived in Oslo in 1967, with close kin in Denmark or Britain. Now they are more than 40,000. Since Pakistani came in the early 1960's and 70's, with the passage of time, Pakistani Youths in Norway has increased in number. This generation is in many respects totally different from the ones that preceded it. They are far more familiar with Norwegian society than their parents are and know how to promote their interests and safeguard their rights. They are familiar with both worlds (Norwegian and Pakistani) and this fact creates special problems for the group as a whole. On the other hand they often feel pressured by their parent generation to remain faithful to the traditional values and not become 'too Norwegian'. Personal freedom and respecting others has been one of the major dimensions among the Pakistani community in Norway. This was demonstrated recently when Norwegian Pakistani Muslim leaders got involved in organizing dialogues with representatives of other faith communities in Norway on the recent drawings of Prophet Muhammad by Danish newspaper 'Jyllandsposten' last year followed by Norwegian 'Magazinet'. This paper focuses on different complex notions like migrants, integration, population growth and its impact on integration, second generation, in-between-two culture and cultural hybridity and presents an overview from different perspectives and raises questions around the subject by using the cultural hybridity approach.

---

## **Proposal No. 44**

Professor FRIDAY NDUBUISI fryndubuisi@yahoo.com

---

### DANGERS OF ETHNIC POLITICS IN AFRICA

-----

ETHNIC POLITICS IN AFRICA IS A REALITY.IT HAS POTENTIALS TO DESTROY THE EVOLVING DEMOCRACY IN THE REGION.IT SHOULD BE CHECKED BEFORE IT IS LATE.

---

African States are responding to world wide cry to democratize its polity.This is in response to the order of the day and the global trend for representative government and respect for the rule of Law.Nigeria is a good example of states that have responded to this call.In the last 7years the business of government has been conducted democratically.The sad news however is that this new found system is under threat. The threat is from ethnic chauvinists that see and interpret politics from self and myopic interest.Thus the trend in the country is that every Nigerian wants the president to come from his Ethnic background.The clamour and agitation for this has reached unpleasant level.The situation has poison the polity, it has led to violent and the militarization of the polity. We are now left with such acronyms as power shift to the NORTH , OR POWER remaining in the SOUTH. Thus zoning has become an issue in our political lexicon.The trend is overheating the polity, some ethnic chauvinists are threatening fire and brimstone if power does not come to their zone .Only very few people are concerned with competent and ability to perform.The development if not checked promptly could lead to wild violent and disaster, it can also lead to civil war at the extreme.This paper focuses on this issue and we are of the opinion that it is not healthy for our Nation and our evolving democracy.

---

**Proposal No. 57**

Ms. Hatuna **Pokrovskaja** pokrovskaja@gmail.com

---

Untitled (as of yet)

-----

This work centers on immigration control, pronatalism and transmigration in Eastern Europe & effect of ethnic and national conflict, the demography of states and allocation of economic resources.

---

The past 15 years have seen major changes in the world - the breakup of the Soviet Union was one such event that marked a new era of economic instability and in some cases extreme success in former Soviet countries. These factors, partnered with the strain of new governments and policies have severely affected the demography of the regions, especially Russia and the Caucasus (focus on Abkhazia, Adjara, Georgia). This work explores the demographic changes of eastern Europe over the past 15 years as a result of political and economic instability and examines the demographic projections as a result of current policies being enacted.

---

## Proposal No. 61

Cincotta **Richard** RICHARDCINCOTTA@HOTMAIL.COM

---

-----

---

Our central thesis argues that a state's advancement along the path of the demographic transition — the transformation from high to low birth and death rates, producing dramatic changes in age structure, workforce growth, dependency, rates of urban growth and gender relations — tends to weaken support for autocracy, and to promote either democratic transition (some advancement along the path from autocracy toward full democracy), or confrontations between an indigenous democracy movement and an entrenched autocratic regime. In this preliminary research, we formulate a series of hypotheses that predict the increased likelihood of a drift toward democracy as an autocracy's population age structure matures. We discuss how these hypotheses might be objectively tested, and review relevant country case studies and statistical studies that support or fail to support our central thesis. We also discuss how some patterns of demographic transition could exacerbate ethno-political relations, while others could help states accommodate ethno-political dissent. Our research effort offers the possibility that, if the central thesis presented in this work were ultimately substantiated, demographic models could someday inform policymakers' efforts to build democracies.

---

## Proposal No. 47

Professor J. Philippe **Rushton** rushton@uwo.ca

---

Patriotism, Evolutionary Psychology, and Genetic Similarity Theory

-----

The presentation reviews (and extends) the author's paper in the October 2005 issue of Nations and Nationalism.

---

As described in my article in the 2005 issue of Nations and Nationalism, Genetic Similarity Theory anchors ethnic nepotism in the evolutionary psychology of altruism. Altruism toward similar others evolved in order to help replicate shared genes. Since ethnic groups are repositories of shared genes, people learn to identify with and sacrifice for their group. The evidence that genes influence people to prefer others genetically similar to themselves comes from studies of social assortment, differential heritabilities, blood tests, bereavement studies, and comparison of identical and fraternal twins. A review of the literature demonstrates the pull of genetic similarity in dyads such as marriage partners and friendships, small groups, and even large ones (national and international). Genetic Similarity Theory complements Anthony D. Smith's theory of ethno-symbolism, which is that nationalism rests on pre-existing ethnicities and their "sacred" traditions, customs, and histories, however mythologized. The ethno-symbolic approach, however, does not fully address the organic continuity of nations (a view more often held by nationalists themselves). Group members often claim to have "ties of blood" that make them "special" and different from outsiders, a view not fully explained by ethno-symbolism. The need to identify and be with one's "own kind" is at the core of human nature. This helps to explain why patriotism is almost always seen as a virtue and extension of family loyalty. The sense of common ethnicity remains a major focus of identification for individuals today. Genetic Similarity Theory is not alone in predicting the rise of parties on the Far Right as the dominant ethnies of Europe become smaller due to changing immigration and birth rates. Practically, theories of nationalism need to recognize that patriotism is an evolved part of human nature, and that xenophobia is the "dark side" of human altruism.

---

## Proposal No. 59

Ms. shabeena yasmin **saikia** shaysaikia@sify.com

---

### GENDER ROLE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN FERTILITY :: A STUDY ON TWO ETHNIC COMMUNITIES.

-----

This is a study on the impact of customary laws on the gender role pertaining to expansion of the family among the two ethnic groups - one following matriliney and the other following patriliney.

---

Gender roles profoundly affect the fertility of a community. The Northeast of India is the home of various tribes. Except the Khasi, Garo and Jaintias of Meghalaya, almost all the tribes are patriarchal. They trace their descent through father's line. The matrilineal tribes of Meghalay State, however follow strict matrilineal norms. Each of these tribes has their own customary laws on important issues especially on the role of women in the family system and for that matter in the social system as a whole. In these societies, clan has an important role to play in deciding all important social matters. A clan is composed of a number of families with the common ancestors under the patriarchal control. The system of the clan is more or less same among different tribes. The clan has the overall say in all matters. Empirical evidences show that in both patriarchal and matriarchal ethnic societies, clan control lies in the hands of males. This implies that decision making power, if any, of women is restricted within the family even in matriarchal societies. Another important feature is that women in these societies are permanently occupying a secondary position as their access to various earning sources are either blocked traditionally or is limited in such a manner that there is no scope for them to resort to independent earning. As such, she has to depend on the males on each and every matter that are related to finance.. This subordination has lead to various social evils. Women education is taking a back seat as it is considered not necessary as women need not earn; this led to growth of unemployment among women which in turn leads to further subordination. This study is an attempt to focus the impact of customary laws on the gender role pertaining to expansion of the family among the two ethnic groups - one following matriliney and the other following patriliney. It will be examined if there is fertility differentials between these two ethnic groups and if so the factors involved in it. It will be a village study. The study would be confined to a matrilineal Garo families of Meghalay and a patrilineal Rabha families of Assam. Findings will be adjusted against the Census data of that village with reference year 2001.

---

## Proposal No. 18

Dr. Ludi **Simpson** ludi.simpson@manchester.ac.uk

---

Segregation and integration in the UK

-----

Black and Asian populations are dispersing within the UK. But population growth enlarges clusters of minorities, identified negatively in media and political discourse. A review of the evidence.

---

Political anxiety about the colour of Britain has been reinforced since 2001 by anxiety about the colour of neighbourhoods. Common allusions to segregated areas, self-segregation, and 'black holes' divert attention from social inequalities to residential clustering of Black and Asian populations by suggesting that the latter is a cause of social problems and poor race relations. Demographic analysis suggests otherwise. A considered look at the statistics of population change shows a dual demographic dynamic for the Black and Asian communities based in migration of the past half-century. The demographic momentum of young populations creates growth of the clusters that began in poor housing for low-paid labour. That growth, together with social differentiation, leads to dispersal from settlement areas, both enlarging them and creating new suburban clusters. The clustering provides social solidarity in an alien and hostile environment, which allows subsequent integration. This same dynamic is known from studies of earlier Irish and Jewish immigration to Britain, and is common after immigration to other countries. It is distinct from the population dynamics between established groups, for example between Black and White in the USA, on which many of the tools and indices to analyse residential patterns have been based. The presentation will use census and other statistics to show the dynamics of population growth and migration within Britain, and use them to comment on the myths of self-segregation, increasing segregation, and association of inequality with residential segregation. Bibliography: Simpson, L. (2004) Statistics of racial segregation: measures, evidence and policy, *Urban Studies*, 41(3): 661-681. Simpson, L. (2006) The numerical liberation of dark areas, *SAGE Race Relations Abstracts*, 31(2): 5-25. Simpson, L (2006) Ghettos of the mind: the empirical behaviour of indices of segregation and diversity. Paper 2006-06, Centre for Census and Survey Research, University of Manchester.

---

## Proposal No. 56

Ms. Sarah **Staveteig** s\_stave@berkeley.edu

---

Youthful Age Structure and Ethnic Conflict: Is there a Connection?

-----

One cascading effect of population growth-age structure-is a predictor of civil war, but not of ethnic war. However, differential minority age structure appears to help predict ethnic conflict.

---

Previous research has demonstrated that one cascading effect of population growth-youthful age structure-appears to increase the likelihood of civil war (Cincotta et al. 2003; Staveteig 2006). Yet this research has not explicitly examined the role of ethnicity and religion in the age structure and civil war relationship. Is youthful age structure a factor in ethnic and religious civil wars? Results presented here show that while youthful age structure is positively associated with ethnic fractionalization, age structure in and of itself does not appear to be a predictor of ethnic war. It is hypothesized that the effect of age structure on the risk of ethnic conflict is obfuscated by comparisons at the national level alone. Given that insurgent minorities, such as Chechens in Russia, Northern Irish in the United Kingdom, and Palestinians in Israel tend to have more youthful age structures than the majority population, perhaps it is the differential age structure between minority groups that's important. I test the relationship between age structure, ethnic fractionalization, and civil war in two major ways. First, I examine the relationship between ethnic fractionalization and age structure among populations with "minorities at risk" at the national level. Second, for cases where data are publicly available, I examine whether these minorities tend to have higher or lower age structure than the population as a whole; and whether the magnitude of difference in age structure between the majority and minority appears to be correlated with the likelihood of violence. Although the lack of comparable sub-national data on minority age structure prevents an exhaustive analysis, available case evidence supports the notion that differential age structure between minority groups is an important predictor of ethnic conflict.

---

## Proposal No. 51

Mr. Ozgur **Tezer** tezerozgur@gmail.com

---

### IMMIGRATION AFTER THE 1990s: EMERGENCE OF NEW NATIONALISM

-----

It is seen that until now economic and social terms used against immigration to protect national identity by authorities. But the real intention behind words and terms is hidden in ideological realm.

---

With the end of the Cold War, the perception of the atomic age was replaced by the age of migration. Like the movement of goods and services, the movement of people became a global security phenomenon. This event forced many countries into crisis of legitimacy in migration policy. Political leaders addressed the issue of migration as a social and political threat and the media fostered this perception. Immigration policies also reflect an important aspect of national identity. The public debate about immigration always represented national soul-searching. The questions are: "Who we are? Who are we going to be?" This ideological dimension is focus of the paper. My hypothesis is that the debate about immigration is largely driven by ideological concerns and motivations. This paper offers an explanation for the changes in immigration policies within the framework of policy paradigms. In the 1980s, the paradigm was most generally determined by the desire to protect fundamental rights and to regain control of borders to extend legal immigration and international competitiveness. In the 1990s the dominant perception was based on fragmentation, disunity, cultural assimilation of immigrants and aggravated social ills. It is true that general terms such as "a burden for taxpayers" explain the social and economic aspects of the problem, but the real factor behind the scene is national identity, and the main question is "Can the country incorporate new immigrants from "alien" cultures and thereby allow a change of its own social and cultural fabric?" Firstly, I will outline the immigration policy until 1990s and the policy paradigm on which is based. Then current debate on migration will be explained. Thirdly, explanation will be about changing political attitudes by arguing that the causes can be found in the realm of the ideological and not in the realm of the economic.

---

## Proposal No. 53

Mr. Valér **VERES** veresv@kmei.ro

---

Differential population growth and fertility in Transylvania: ethnocultural or economic factors?

-----

The paper analyses the differential changes in fertility, natural increase in Transylvania. Analyzed aspects: the role of ethnicity and economic development on fertility patterns, measurement issues.

---

The paper analyses the changes in fertility and natural increase in Transylvania, the Western part of Romania, where lives among Romanians a consistent ethnic Hungarian and Roma minority. Two tendencies are analyzed in the period between 1980 and 2004. The first one is the differential effects on the different ethnic groups of natal and abortion policies during the communist period in Romania, then, following the regime change in 1989, the social-economic transition in the variations of natural increase in Transylvania. The second tendency refers to the differences regarding fertility in the Transylvanian regions, which can be noticed since the end of the 19th century in Transylvania. In close connection with this tendency, we analyzed the role of ethnic composition on fertility patterns, and the quality of vital statistical data according to ethnicity and the correction methods. Results: Similarly to the Romanian fertility tendencies, in the last part of the Communist period, the number of births was also kept high in Romania due to governmental pronatalist policy forbidding abortions, but the natural increase of ethnic Hungarians became negative since 1982. The changes that had occurred as a consequence of the political change in December 1989 ceased the above mentioned population policies and the regress of fertility and natural increase was spectacular from one year to the other. In the Western counties of Romania, this decline is due to cultural factors, too, because in 1990 the change did not have so spectacular negative effects, although fertility rates declined the most during the entire period.

---