Population Development And Political Process In India


This book examines immigration and settlement patterns in Britain and at the civic position of ethnic minorities by outlining the development of race relations in the political context. It analyses the numbers, turnout patterns, voting behaviour and attitudes of the ethnic minorities to the political process and of the political parties to these minorities. In conclusion the author argues that the positive involvement of ethnic minorities in the political process, and in all aspects of British public life, is the genuine, long-term solution to racial disadvantage and discrimination at every level.

This open access book draws the big picture of how population change interplays with politics across the world from 1990 to 2040. Leading social scientists from a wide range of disciplines discuss, for the first time, all major political and policy aspects of population change as they play out differently in each major world region: North and South America; Sub-Saharan Africa and the MENA region; Western and East Central Europe; Russia, Belarus and Ukraine; East Asia; Southeast Asia; subcontinental India, Pakistan and Bangladesh; Australia and New Zealand. These macro-regional analyses are completed by cross-cutting global analyses of migration, religion and poverty, and age profiles and intra-state conflicts. From all angles, this book shows how strongly contextualised the political management and the political consequences of population change are. While long-term population ageing and short-term migration fluctuations present structural conditions, political actors play a key role in (mis-)managing, manipulating, and (under-)planning population change, which in turn determines how citizens in different groups react. Achim Goerres, PhD (LSE), is Professor of Empirical Political Science at the Department of Political Science and the Interdisciplinary Centre for Integration and Migration Research at the University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany. Pieter Vanhuysse, PhD (LSE), is Professor of Politics and Public Policy at the Department of Political Science and the Danish Centre for Welfare Studies at the University of Southern Denmark, and Senior Fellow of Social Sciences at the Danish Institute for Advanced Study, Denmark.

Public Health Nursing: Leadership, Policy, and Practice presents cutting edge public health nursing content that focuses on populations and aggregates, the political process, public health nursing activism, and leadership in health policy development. Coverage of high risk populations, health policy, and disaster preparedness makes this text a unique tool for the public health nurse and administrator. A focus on the Healthy People 2010 objectives underscores the core functions of population-based practice and prepares the public health nurse for the challenges of today's global health issues. Readers searching for an innovative and focused text will turn to Public Health Nursing: Leadership, Policy, and Practice for the answers. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

First Published in 1970. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

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This much-needed guide to papers about politics that have appeared in the journals of all social science disciplines categorizes 10,000 of the most theoretically significant articles according to subfields and research themes, allowing scholars easy access to developments outside of their own specialities.

The successful teaching of an introductory course in comparative politics or comparative government—as any instructor will agree—involves the presentation of
information organized around a coherent framework. Therefore, to be effective, a textbook must provide an articulate, methodical structure that no clarifies basic information but also makes it relevant and vital for the student. The Process of Politics is just such a book carefully chosen material; intellectual coherence and stylistic clarity are the prime characteristics of this core volume in comparative politics. Here, the significant data of comparative research are tied in with the continuing study of political systems. Throughout, a wealth of substantive material illustrates the author's theoretical perspective, so that while concentrating on existing cross-national relations and behavior patterns, the student discovers both the unique qualities of a given political system and the shared patterns common to all political systems. The Process of Politics can be adapted to any preferred method of instruction. For example, with a country-by-country approach, it can be used as an introduction to the overall field and the findings it presents can serve as models against which politics in each country may be compared. Similarly, instructors who choose the functional approach can use the book to introduce the primary governmental functions as they are performed in various political settings. The Process of Politics stimulates the student's interest in the comparative approach by emphasizing the characteristics of sound research, examining the potentialities and deficiencies of structural functionalism, and demonstrating the need for greater integration of research in this exciting and rapidly growing area.

In this classic work of sociology, Doug McAdam presents a political-process model that explains the rise and decline of the black protest movement in the United States. Moving from theoretical concerns to empirical analysis, he focuses on the crucial role of three institutions that foster protest: black churches, black colleges, and Southern chapters of the NAACP. He concludes that political opportunities, a heightened sense of political efficacy, and the development of these three institutions played a central role in shaping the civil rights movement. In his new introduction, McAdam revisits the civil rights struggle in light of recent scholarship on social movement origins and collective action. "[A] first-rate analytical demonstration that the civil rights movement was the culmination of a long process of building institutions in the black community."—Raymond Wolters, Journal of American History "A fresh, rich, and dynamic model to explain the rise and decline of the black insurgency movement in the United States."—James W. Lamare, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science

The anthrax incidents following the 9/11 terrorist attacks put the spotlight on the nation's public health agencies, placing it under unprecedented scrutiny that added new dimensions to the complex issues considered in this report. The Future of the Public's Health in the 21st Century reaffirms the vision of Healthy People 2010, and outlines a systems approach to assuring the nation's health in practice, research, and policy. This approach focuses on joining the unique resources and perspectives of diverse sectors and entities and challenges these groups to work in a concerted, strategic way to promote and protect the public's health. Focusing on diverse partnerships as the framework for public health, the book discusses: The need for a shift from an individual to a population-based approach in practice, research, and community engagement. The strengths, challenges, and case examples of the health care delivery system. The roles nongovernment actors, such as academia, business, local communities and the media can play in creating a healthy nation. Providing an accessible analysis, this book will be important to public health policy-makers and practitioners, business and community leaders, health advocates, educators and journalists.

This dissertation is about the problems of global population and women's fertility as constructed, circulated and contested among a network of American environmental actors. The first decade of the new millennium witnessed an upsurge in environmentalist attention to population trends, particularly in the context of widespread attention to climate change. Using ethnographic research conducted among a network of U.S. foreign aid donors, environmental, population and family planning NGO managers, and college youth activists, this dissertation asks the questions: What- and who- is driving the renewed focus on population growth as a driver of ecological crisis? How population-environment messaging and other advocacy strategies are being used to drive a strategy-based advocacy, and selective use of ecological and climate science data. In this chapter, I argue that these practices are constitutive of the process of making development actors from afar. Chapter 4 analyzes the changing role of racial politics in population-environment advocacy over time, charting the ways race has moved from a zone of heated controversy to providing an opening for new representational strategies. In chapter 5, I explore the behind the scenes role of private donors whose creative financing of population projects manifests over time as a powerful form of advocacy. Chapter 6 focuses on recent developments in scientific knowledge linking population growth with climate change, arguing that the projections these data represent are productive of both novel forms of thinking about the future, as well as anticipatory interventions that help shape it. The conclusion explores the possible futures of population-environment advocacy, raising questions about the transformative potential of transnational youth organizing predicated on a radical rupture from the past.
countries through an examination of an Islamic model of economic development, reform processes, and economic integration. Far from being a simple process, economic development in the Middle East and North Africa is dependent on the interaction of a set of changing systems including: international relations, the political regime, economy, and society. By analysing the interplay of these interdependent factors, the Economic Development Process in MENA seeks to provide answers to the most pressing issues facing the economies in this area. Providing an interpretation of regional development in light of dialectics between state and society, this book will be of value to students and scholars with an interest in the Middle East, Economics, and International Relations.

By the end of the twentieth century, over half of the world's population will be urban. The urban future will in large measure determine the world future. In the next two decades the world will undergo, as a result of the urbanization process, the most radical changes that it has ever experienced in social, economic, and political life. Historically, the city has often been the place where civilization has blossomed. One of the dominant characteristics of the late twentieth century, however, is the inability of cities to cope with economic, social, and environmental problems. Population and the Urban Future contributes to a better understanding of the problems and needs of population in the urban future. This study grew out of an International Conference on Population and the Urban Future, sponsored by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), which took place in Rome, Italy, from 1 to 4 September 1980.

This book uses political and socio-anthropological theory to examine the relationship between power, interest, and agency within population and family planning discourse across Africa, with particular emphasis on case studies from Tanzania.

In this book, the population issues of the Caucasus are discussed for the first time from the ancient period until the beginning of the 21st century. The ethnogenesis process of the population of the Caucasus is shown as one of the oldest in the world: their demographic development is analyzed in the long historical period and the demographic situation of the contemporary Caucasus. Special attention is paid to the issues of the population of the Caucasus in the 19th and 20th centuries. This book stresses the exile process of hundreds of thousands of representatives of the North Caucasian people to Turkey, that was covertly organized by the Russian Empire in order to settle the Cossack-Russians in newly offered places. All these processes have significantly impeded the natural demographic development of the population of the Caucasus. This work pays particular attention to the armed ethno-political conflicts in the Caucasus, which impeded natural demographic processes, such as the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan, and the conflicts in the former South Ossetia, Abkhazia and Chechnya. In order to study demographic events and processes in the Caucasus and for their qualitative evaluation, a special unit is denoted to the demographic evaluation in the Post Soviet area. This presented work covers a quite broad spectrum of issues; it is the first attempt to address the demographic development problems of the Caucasus.

Stein Rokkan became one of the central figures of European comparative politics and political sociology in the post-war decades. Citizens, Elections, Parties remains the most complete guide to Rokkan's work up to 1970, and it is for this that Rokkan is most widely known today. The core question at the heart of this seminal work is what explains the political behaviour of citizens. The book brings together a series of studies, some conceptual and theoretical, others empirical and statistical, of processes of political development in industrialising and industrialised societies. The fourteen studies presented in the volume focus on three central themes in the comparative sociology of national development: first, the extension of citizenship to hitherto underprivileged strata of each territorial population; second, the mobilization of the new masses through the institutionalization of elections and the formation of parties and popular movements; and third, the reactions of the mobilised masses to the alternatives presented to them by the inherited national regime, by the parties, and by the new media of communication. Rokkan's work, as represented in Citizens, Elections, Parties, remains alive today; his analysis of the structural underpinnings of citizen behaviour was innovative and highly ambitious in its day and still remains relevant, with many of the questions he raised still not receiving an adequate answer. This edition includes a new introduction by Alan Renwick.

Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject Business economics - Economic Policy, grade: 1,8, Berlin School of Economics, course: Political Economy and Social Structure of Modern Society. 10 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The text "Demographic Transition in the Context of Africa's Development" by Uche C. Isiugo-Abanihe deals with Africa's development dilemma and the demographic transformation of Africa. The text says that since the 1950's there is a big population explosion in Africa because of a rapidly declining mortality rate and a high or stable fertility rate. The author figures out that there are three theories that cause Africa's development dilemma. The first one says that the population growth is the root of all the problems in Africa. The second one says, that population growth only place an accomplice role and that there are other problems leading mainly to the dilemma. And the third one says that Africa does not face any population problems at all. The author sticks to the second opinion and says, that there are many reasons (not only the population growth), which lead to Africa's problems. He thinks that poor management and organization, unequal distribution of wealth and political power, corruption and misappropriation of funds, massive military spending and misallocation and misdirection of resources and efforts all together added up to the development dilemma. This is definitely a point I would agree with. Abanihe also says that it is "the failure of many African governments to achieve well-planned and well-intentioned development goals and objectives. So in general I think his text gives a very good but general insight into Africa's situation to the time, when the text was written. A thing I'd like to criticize is the fact that Abanihe completely lefts out to mention the development assistance of western countries, that is distributed to Africa and that he does not go very much into detail with his suggestions for
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This reader on the history of demography and historical perspectives on "population" in the twentieth century features a unique collection of primary sources from around the globe, written by scholars, politicians, journalists, and activists. Many of the sources are available in English for the first time. Background information is provided on each source. Together, the sources mirror the circumstances under which scientific knowledge about "population" was produced, how demography evolved as a discipline, and how demographic developments were interpreted and discussed in different political and cultural settings. Readers thereby gain insight into the historical precedents on debates on race, migration, reproduction, natural resources, development and urbanization, the role of statistics in the making of the nation state, and family structures and gender roles, among others. The reader is designed for undergraduate and graduate students as well as scholars in the fields of demography and population studies as well as to anyone interested in the history of science and knowledge.

A critique of the institutional systems and practices that define, and in many cases limit, the administrative state in the Arab world, this study centres on the factors contributing to the failure of development efforts. This book looks at the way context and culture affect state capacity.

Population aging puts significant pressure on social security systems that are based mainly on a pay-as-you-go (PAYG) formula and determined by the political process in which both retirees and future retirees participate. This paper demonstrates that in an economic and demographic steady state, majoritarian democracy oversteps on social security. It then shows that in case of demographic shock, the regular majority process can be paralyzed by the development of entrenched interest groups that could lose from majority decisions. Depending on the way these entrenched interests operate, they can be judged more or less desirable from the viewpoint of social justice.


Consideration of the term "political elite" as a synonym of the concept of "political power" is largely an attempt to look at new values from the viewpoint of a political historian, who seeks analogues in the past. Unfortunately, today such excursions is unlikely to end in success because it is known that modern economic growth is distinguished by the primary role of scientific and technical progress, and intellectualization of main factors of production; intensity of Research and Development determines the level of economic development. According to predictions of experts, in the XXI century intellectualization of labor will become the main factor in global competition. Unfortunately, politics and politicians currently have only an indirect relation to such processes. They are more concerned with problems of power, state, and their own dislocation, as there is conviction in existence of political process as a perpetual motion machine. Unfortunately, it can only be concluded that as long as the elite takes care only of itself, as well as search, familiarization, distribution, and division of material resources—there cannot be any discussion about breakthrough into the world of the "select club" of intellectuals. In this club, the concept of "state" might already be nonexistent. And, one gets accepted there not based on merits or worth of personal capital, but based on the ability to meet requirements of a person of informational society of the "elite" class. In the era of globalization, management of the modernization process of a country presents itself to any elite as a problem of management of most important values, social, intellectual, psychological, and informational resources. In the process of development and change of political and legal doctrines, historical destinies of three inherent structural elements (philosophical and methodological basis, theoretical content, and software requirements) differed. Dynamics of development of scientific discoveries point in the favor of that in the near future it will be possible to connect the theory of information (informational individual, informational society, etc.) with genetics in the matter of cataloging of a human. Prediction of such situation is not part of this writing. Nevertheless, it should be noted that reception of the catalog, its approbation, and its use might lead to replacement of demography of quantity with demography of quality—the main criterion of the modern elite.
The field of political demography - the politics of population change - is dramatically underrepresented in political science. At a time when demographic changes - aging in the rich world, youth bulges in the developing world, ethnic and religious shifts, migration, and urbanization - are waxing as never before, this neglect is especially glaring and starkly contrasted with the enormous interest coming from policymakers and the media. "Two years ago, [demography] was hardly on the radar screen," remarks Richard Jackson and Neil Howe of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, two contributors to this volume. "Today," they continue, "it dominates almost any discussion of America’s long-term fiscal, economic, or foreign-policy direction." Demography is the most predictable of the social sciences: children born in the last five years will be the new workers, voters, soldiers, and potential insurgents of 2025 and the political elites of the 2050s. Whether in the developed world, developing world, or political scientist, it is the context of today’s political developments. This book begins to fill the gap from a global and historical perspective and with the hope that scholars and policymakers will take its insights on board to develop enlightened policies for our collective future.


Over the past several decades, civil and ethnic wars have undermined prospects for economic and political development, destabilized entire regions of the globe, and led to the collapse of states, economic, and civil systems. A new resource stress—the political science of population growth, environmental degradation, inequality, and emerging scarcities of vital natural resources—represents one important source of turmoil in today’s world. Kahl contends that this type of stress places enormous strains on both societies and governments in poor countries, increasing their vulnerability to armed conflict. He identifies two pathways whereby this process unfolds: state failure and state exploitation. State failure conflicts occur when population growth, environmental degradation, and resource inequality weaken the capacity, legitimacy, and cohesion of governments, thereby expanding the opportunities and incentives for rebellion and intergroup violence. State exploitation conflicts, in contrast, occur when political leaders themselves capitalize on the opportunities arising from population pressures, natural resource scarcities, and related social grievances to instigate violence that serves their parochial interests. Drawing on a wide array of social science theory, this book argue that demographically and environmentally induced conflicts are most likely to occur in countries that are deeply split along ethnic, religious, regional, or class lines, and which have highly exclusive and discriminatory political systems. The empirical portion of the book evaluates the theoretical argument through in-depth case studies of civil strife in the Philippines, Kenya, and numerous other countries. The book concludes with an analysis of the challenges demographic and environmental change will pose to international security in the decades ahead.

Comparative Politics: A Policy Approach is a unique text that integrates a comprehensive study of eight nations with critical policy issues facing those nations. The individual chapters on the United States, the United Kingdom, the Russian Federation, Japan, China, Mexico, South Africa and Iraq provide a wide-ranging examination of not only the obligations and responsibilities of the diverse political and party systems, but also of the various political processes. Designed to guide the reader through a series of discussions on key political milestones in the nation’s history, the structure of government, the relationship of citizen to state, the role played by political parties, groups and elections, the shape and influence of the political elite, the current status of the political economy and the future direction of the nation in a global environment.

In recent years many nations have asked why not enough housing is being built or, when it is built, why it isn’t of the highest quality or in the best, most sustainable, locations. Politics, Planning and Housing Supply in Australia, England and Hong Kong examines the politics and planning of new homes in three very different settings, but with shared political traditions: in Australia, in England and in Hong Kong. It investigates the power-relationships and politics that underpin the allocation of land for large-scale residential schemes and the processes and politics that lead to particular development outcomes. Using a comparative framework, it asks: how different systems of urban governance and planning mediate the supply of land for housing; whether and how these system differences influence the location, quantity and price of residential land and the implications for housing outcomes; what can be learned from these different systems for allocating land, building consensus between different stakeholders, and delivering a steady supply of high quality and well located homes accessible to, and appropriate for, diverse housing needs. This book frames each case study in a comprehensive examination of national and territorial frameworks before dissecting key local cases. These local cases - urban renewal and greenfield growth centres in Australia, new towns and urban growth areas in England, and major development schemes in Hong Kong - explore how broader urban planning and housing policy goals play out at the local level. While the book highlights a number of potential strategies for improving planning and housing...
delivery processes, the real challenge is to give voice to a broader array of interests, reconstituting the political process surrounding planning and housing
development to prioritise homes in well-planned places for the many, rather than simply facilitating investment opportunities for the few.

Europe’s demographic trends are reshaping its social landscape and the life-chances of its citizens. Britain’s politicians need to pay heed and plan, say Mike Dixon &
Julia Margo of the Institute of Public Policy Research.