

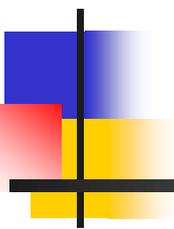
**LOW FERTILITY AND LOW MORTALITY:  
OBSERVABLE REALITY AND VISIONS OF THE FUTURE**

International Conference,

Research University Higher School of Economics, Institute of Demography

Moscow, Oct.31-Nov.01, 2013

**LOW FERTILITY:  
DIVERSITY UNDER THE MASK  
OF UNITY**

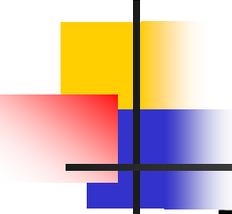


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*Dr., Prof. Mikhail Klupt,  
St.Petersburg State Economic University,  
Russia*

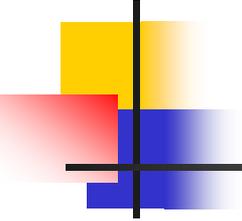
## The largest Non-Western newcomers into the global zone of sub-replacement fertility

|  | <b>Year of entry</b> | <b>GDI per capita, \$</b> | <b>Population (2013), mln</b> |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| China                                      | 1990-95              | 7945                      | 1357                          |
| Thailand                                   | 1990-95              | 7772                      | 66                            |
| Viet Nam                                   | 2000-05              | 2970                      | 90                            |
| Iran                                       | 2000-05              | 10965                     | 77                            |
| India ( <i>10 sub-replacement states</i> ) | Before 2010          | ...                       | 517                           |
| Bangladesh                                 | 2020-25              | 1785                      | 157                           |
| Indonesia                                  | 2025-30              | 4154                      | 249                           |
| <i>Total</i>                               |                      |                           | 2513                          |



# West – non-West asymmetry

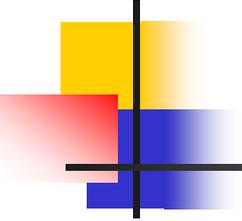
| West   | Non-West  |
|--|---|
| Production and import of ideologies and academic conceptions             | Political innovations based on {radical} reinterpretation of the Western-made ideologies and academic conceptions   |
| Hybrid phenomena produced the by the mass immigration from the non-West  | Hybrid phenomena produced by transformation of the Western conceptions and practices                                |
| Family policy based on welfare state and priority of individual autonomy | There is no welfare states. Both mighty state interventions and failed states leave no room for individual autonomy |



# Non-Westerners in a low fertility zone: in search of the theoretical conceptualizations

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- Non-European Conceptualization of Modernity (*N.Mouzelis, 1997*)
- The theory of multiple modernities (*S.Eisenstadt, 2000; B.Wittrock, 2000 and others*)
- The studies of governmentality  
*after M.Foucault, the late 1970s; in demography see, e.g. (Greenhalgh, 2003); Greenhalgh, Winkler, 2005)*

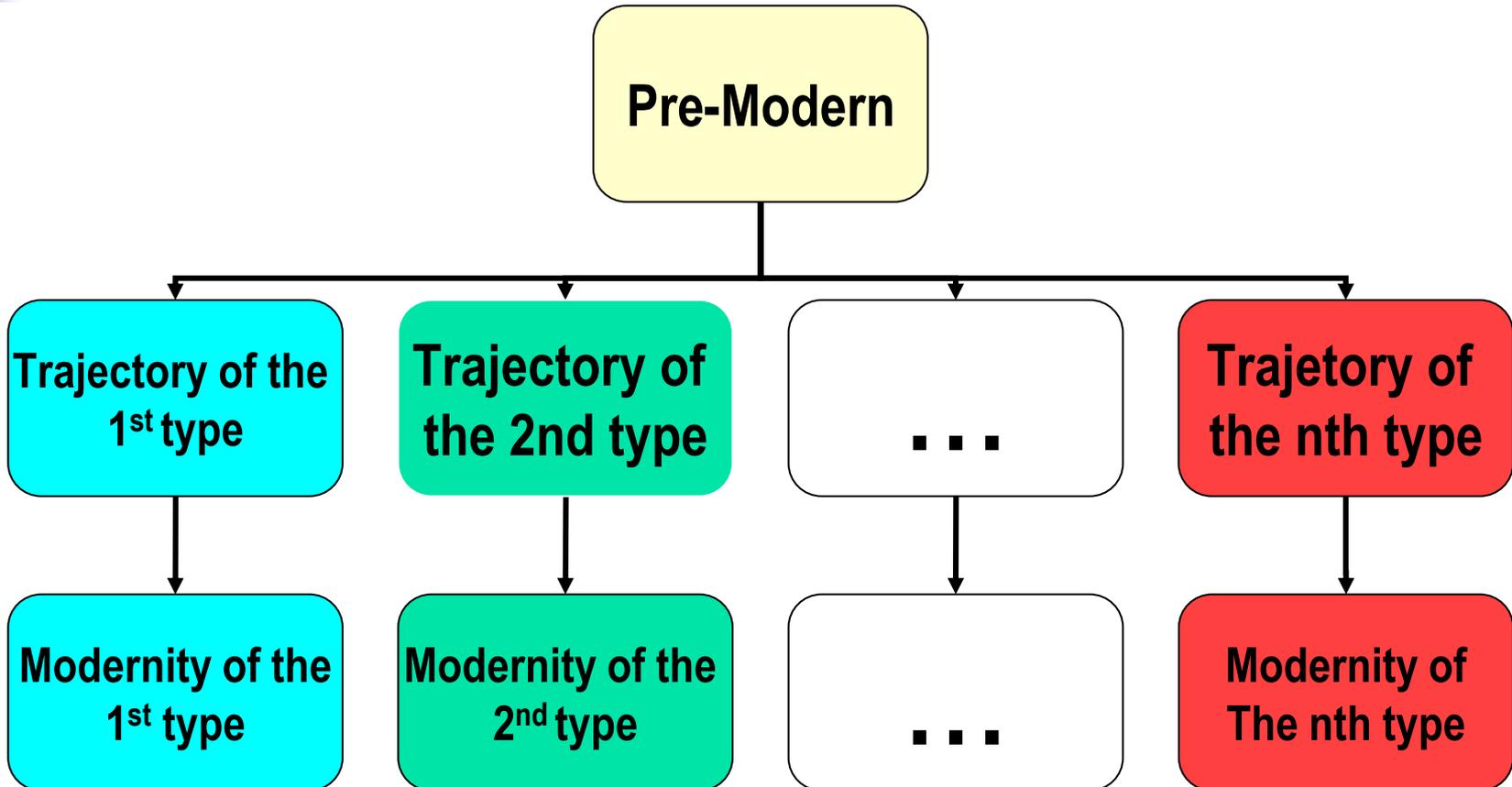


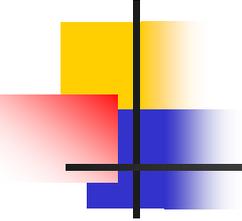
# *Fundamentals*

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- There is *no* the single modernity
- There is *no* the single way from pre-modern to modernity
- There is *no* the single demographic transition (or the chain of demographic transitions, the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and so on)
- There is *a lot* of the ways from pre-modern to *multiple* modernities
- *There are a lot of demographic and demographic-related trajectories from pre-modern to modern*
- European way (“classic” 1<sup>st</sup> demographic transition, then the 2<sup>nd</sup> demographic transition) is *unique, not universal*

# Multiple trajectories, multiple modernities...

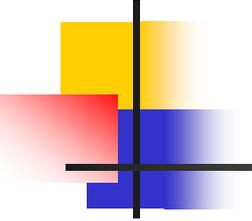




## The reasons why the theory of the 2<sup>nd</sup> demographic transition cannot succeed the “classic” demographic transition theory in non-Western countries

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- The state-individual relations in Non-Western societies differ strongly from those in the West
- The global North/South inequality
- The sizable groups of underprivileged population in the non-Western countries
- The lack of resources to create welfare state in the Non-Western countries



# Percentage of the global population involved in the 2<sup>nd</sup> demographic transition will likely stabilize, then shrink

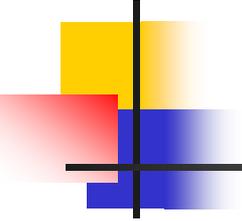
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## OBSTACLES TO THE SPREAD OF THE 2<sup>ND</sup> DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

*World in general: the increase of the share of the non-Western countries in the world's population*

### (a) Obstacles in the Western countries

- Mass immigration from the developing countries
- The pace of integration is slower than the growth of migration stock
- The sizable groups of original population are in the ideational opposition to the 2<sup>nd</sup> demographic transition and its values (*e.g. Republicans and pro-life in the U.S.*)



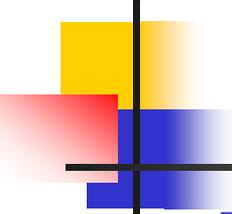
**Percentage of the global population involved in the 2<sup>nd</sup> demographic transition will likely stabilize, then shrink (continuation)**

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**Obstacles to the spread of the 2<sup>nd</sup> demographic transition**

**(b) Obstacles in the non-Western counties**

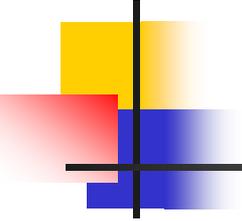
- A poverty excludes the “Maslovian postmaterialist values” in the sizable groups of population;
- State interventions in fertility are believed to be more or less acceptable or even desirable;
- Religious opposition



# Gouvernementalité/governmentality

*(M.Foucault in his later lectures)*

- A concept of *gouvernementality* encompasses *inter alia* the way of:
  1. problematizing (at government levels);
  2. governance and decision-making (at government level);
  3. subordinating and submitting,that are peculiar to the society under review

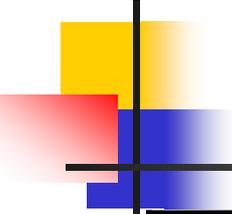


# The demographic role of the state: different patterns

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It is a **state population policy** (or its failure, or absence) that shapes and reshapes world population and its structure over last half a century

- Generous welfare state (*Northern an Western Europe*)
- Mighty state interventions (*China, India 1975-77*)
- Moderate state interventions (*India 1978 onward, Indonesia, Russia*)
- Failed state (*some countries in Sub-Sahar Africa*)



# Has all aforesaid relevance to demography? It depends...

| Answer is <b>No</b> if to presume that   | Answer is <b>Yes</b> if to presume that  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Demographic changes at the national level are independent on the wider society.</li><li>■ Demography must promote this view and warns politicians against the attempts to influence these changes.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Demographic changes are determined by the <b>wider context</b>, which includes “<i>legacy, policy and circumstances</i>” (McNicoll, 2009)</li><li>■ Demography must help in carrying out the national population policy, which is optimal in the given national economic, political and cultural context</li></ul> |