



Konfliktforschung II ***Bürgerkriege***

Woche 3: Ungleichheit und Grievances

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Gliederung

- Greed-Grievance Debatte
- Horizontale Ungleichheiten
- Kausalmechanismen
- Aktuelle Forschungsergebnisse
 - Politische Ungleichheit
 - Ökonomische Ungleichheit

Politökonomische Literatur

- Ungleichheit irrelevant!
- Eher “greed” als “grievance”

“*So what causes civil war? Rebel movements themselves justify their actions in terms of a catalogue of grievances: repression, exploitation, exclusion. Politically motivated academics have piled in with their own hobbyhorses, which usually cast rebels as heroes. I have come to distrust this discourse of grievances as self-serving.*”

Bottom Billion, OUP 2007

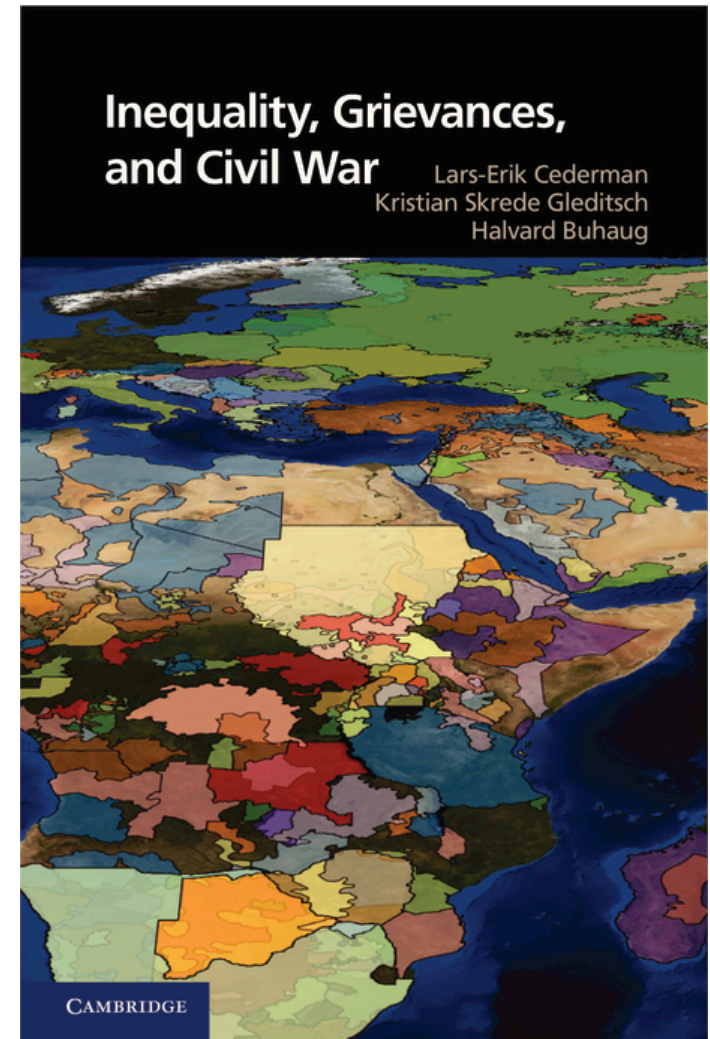


Prof. Paul Collier, Oxford Univ.



Kritik und Gegenkritik

- Kritik an „Grievance“-Theorien:
 - Omnipräsenz der Missstände
 - Irrelevanz der Missstände
- Kritik der Kritik
 - Individualismus
 - Opportunitätstheorie
 - Abwesenheit des Staates



Nationalismus und horizontale Ungleichheit

- Der Nationalismus
 - „ist ein politisches Prinzip, das aussagt, dass die politische und nationale Einheiten kongruent sein sollen.“
- Horizontal inequalities:
 - “inequalities in economic, social or political dimensions or cultural status between culturally defined groups.”

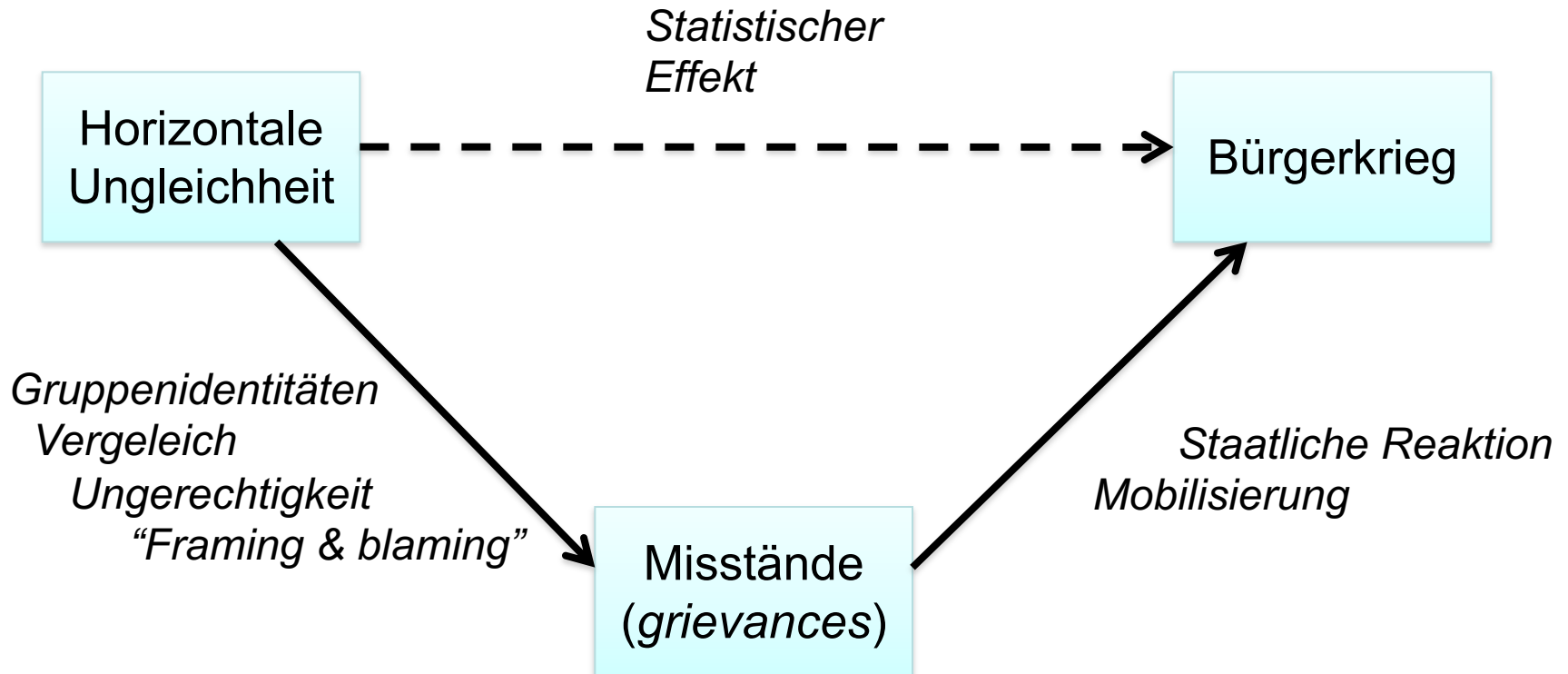


Ernest Gellner

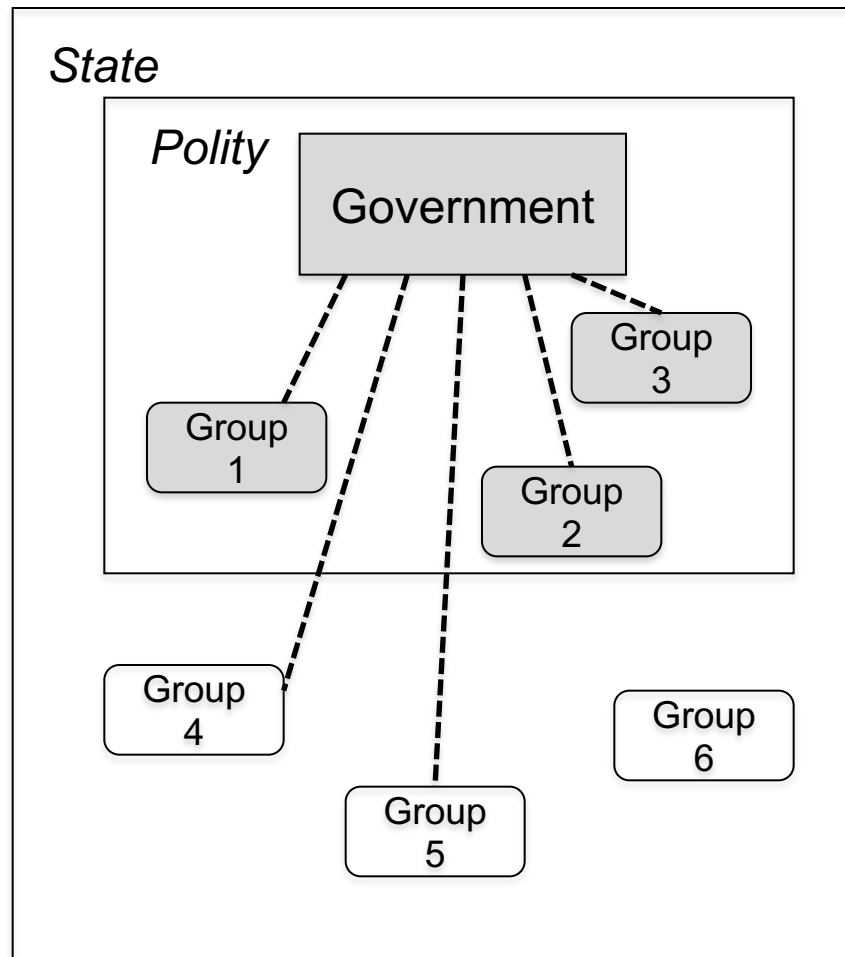


Frances Stewart, Oxford Univ.

Von horizontaler Ungleichheit zum Bürgerkrieg



Das Polity-Modell

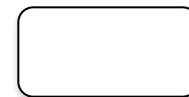


Legend:

Included group



Excluded group

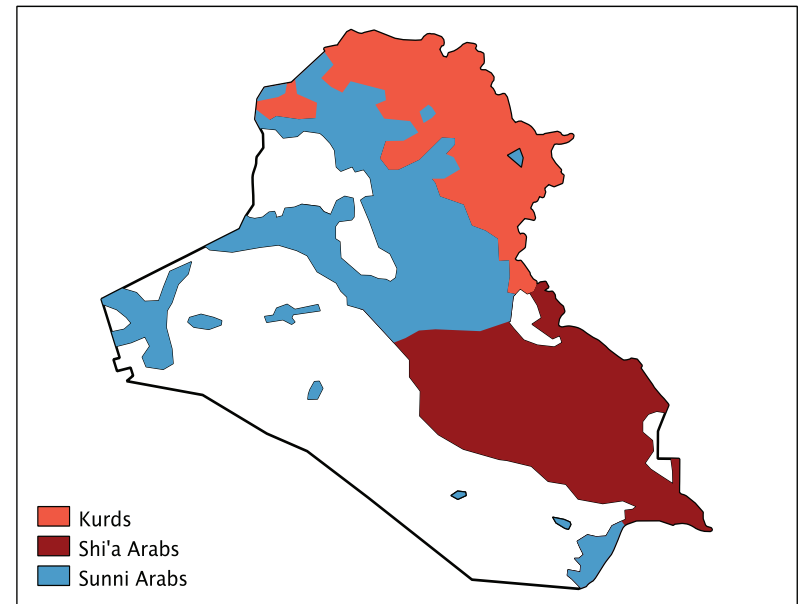
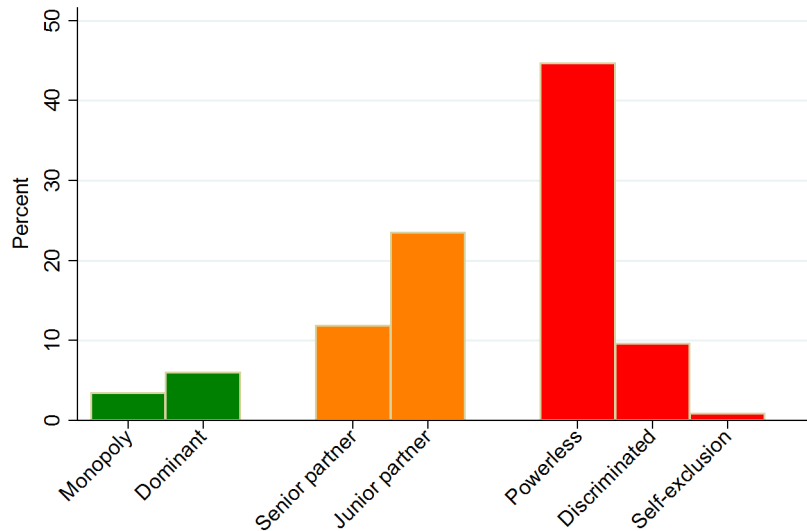


Political relationship



Der Ethnic Power Relations Datensatz

- Der Machtzugang und Siedlungsgebiete ethnischer Gruppen, 1946-2017



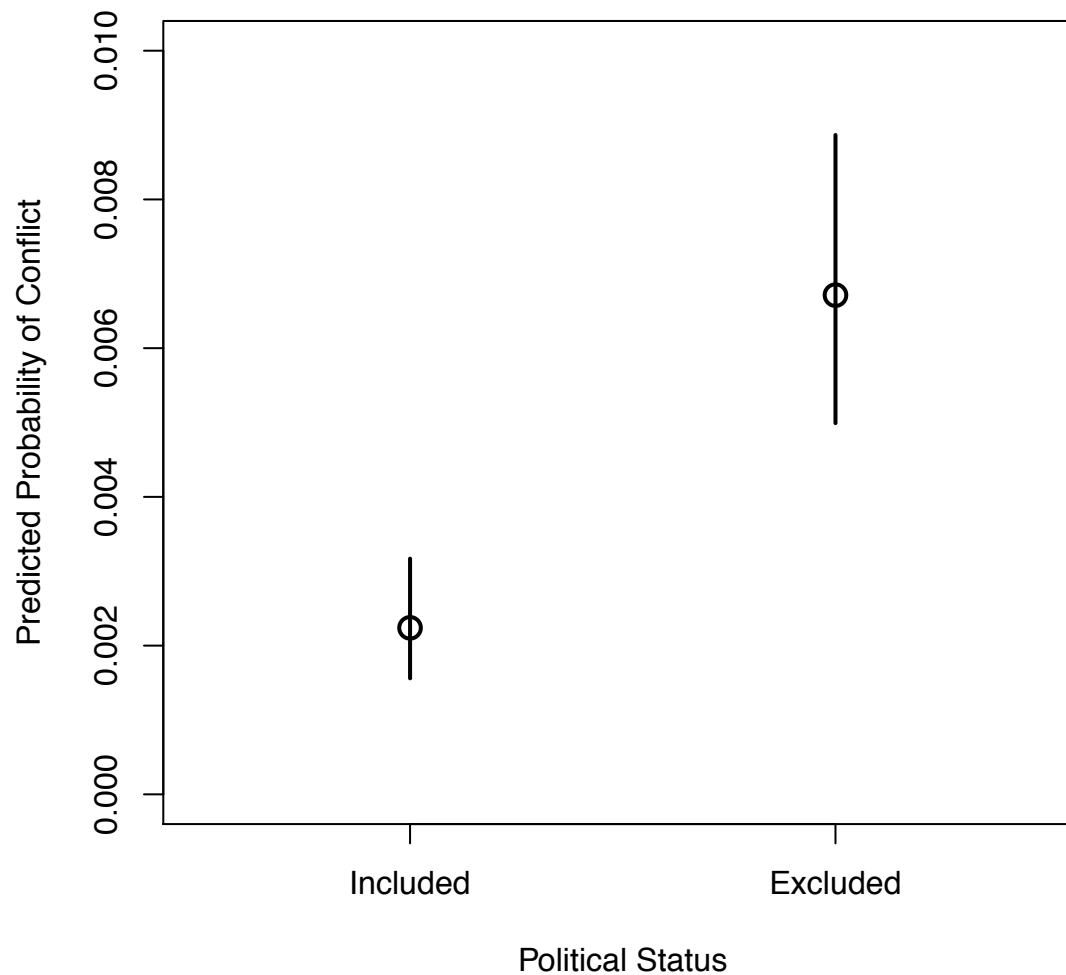
Vogt et. al. 2015. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*

<http://growup.ethz.ch>

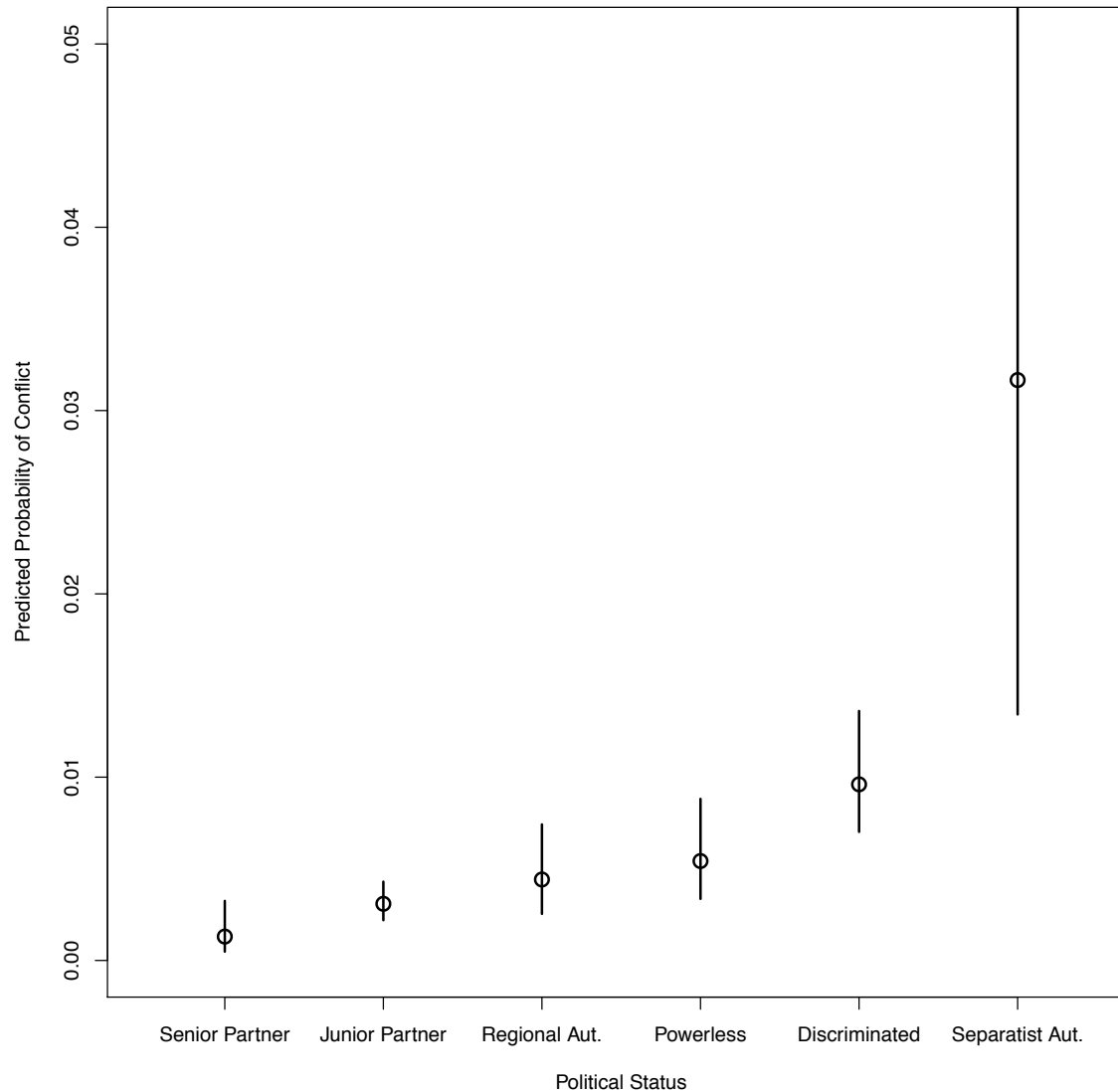
Ethnic Power Relations

	Group Years	Onsets
<i>Included groups:</i>		
Monopoly	1,846	0
Dominance	2,105	0
Senior Partner	3,074	7 (0.23%)
Junior Partner	5,877	22 (0.37%)
<i>Excluded groups:</i>		
Regional Autonomy	5,320	25 (0.47%)
Powerless	9,735	63 (0.64%)
Discriminated	5,038	63 (1.24%)
Separatist Autonomy	489	27 (5.23%)
Total	33,484	207 (0.61%)

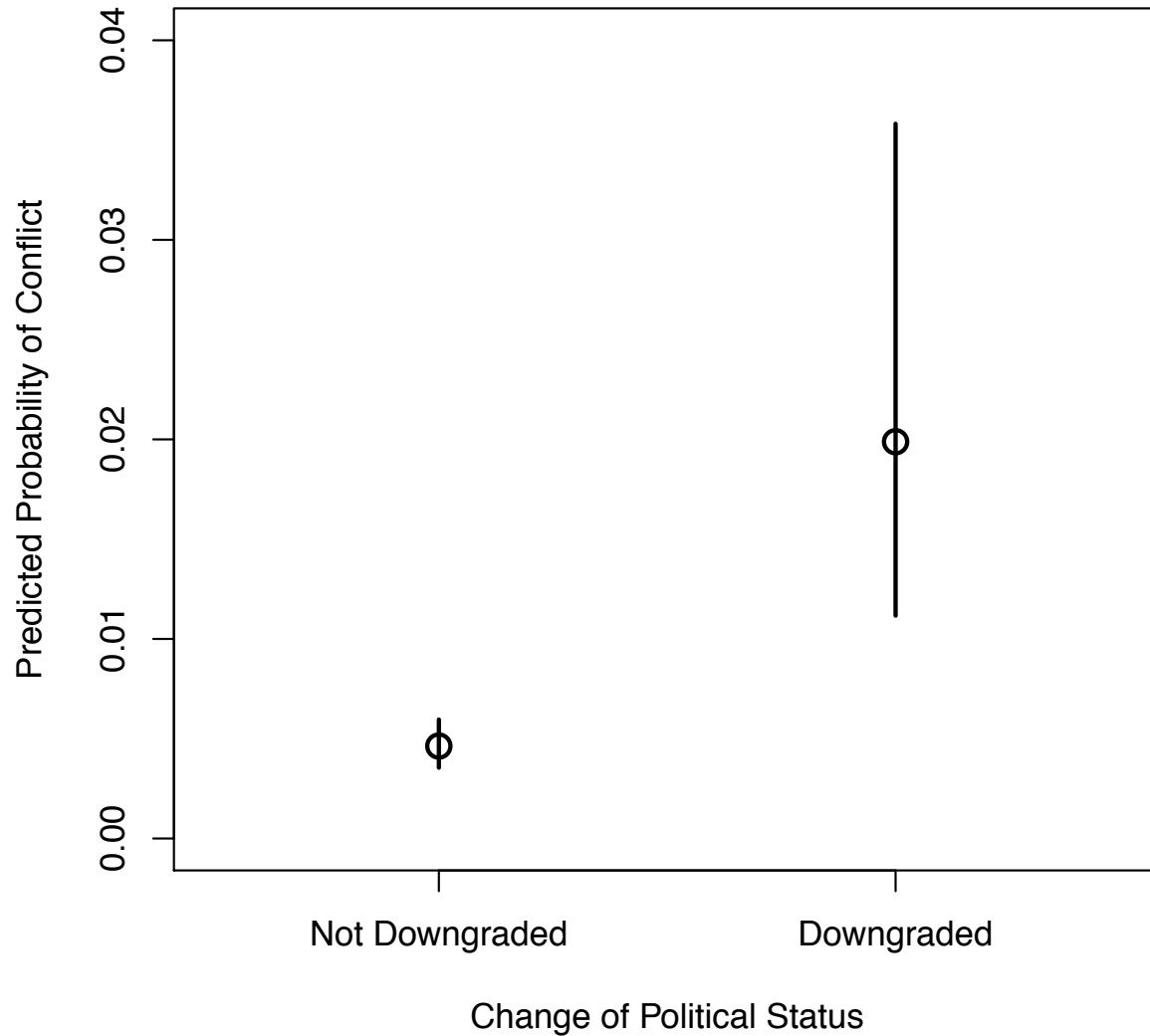
Effekt von Exklusion



Effekt von Machtzugang



Effekt von Machtverlust

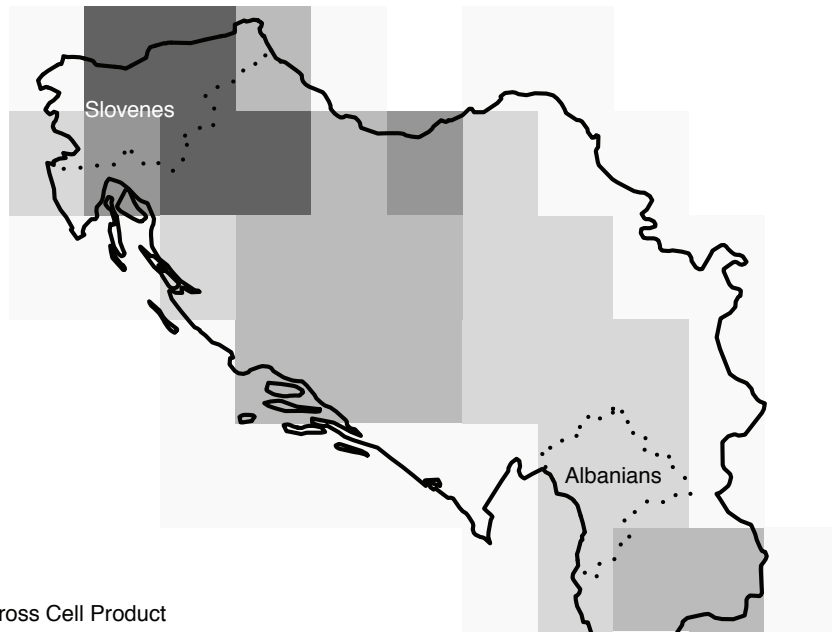


Exklusion und Bürgerkriege: Beispiele



Schätzung ökonomischer Ungleichheiten

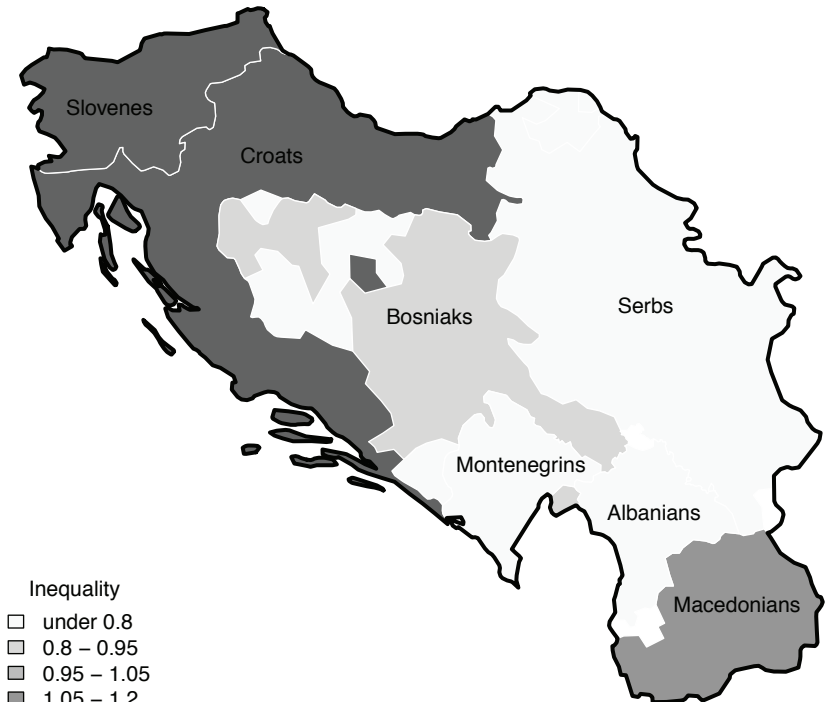
Yugoslavia: GECON and GeoEPR (1990)



Gross Cell Product

- under 1.94
- 1.94 – 3.88
- 3.88 – 5.82
- 5.82 – 7.76
- over 7.76

Yugoslavia

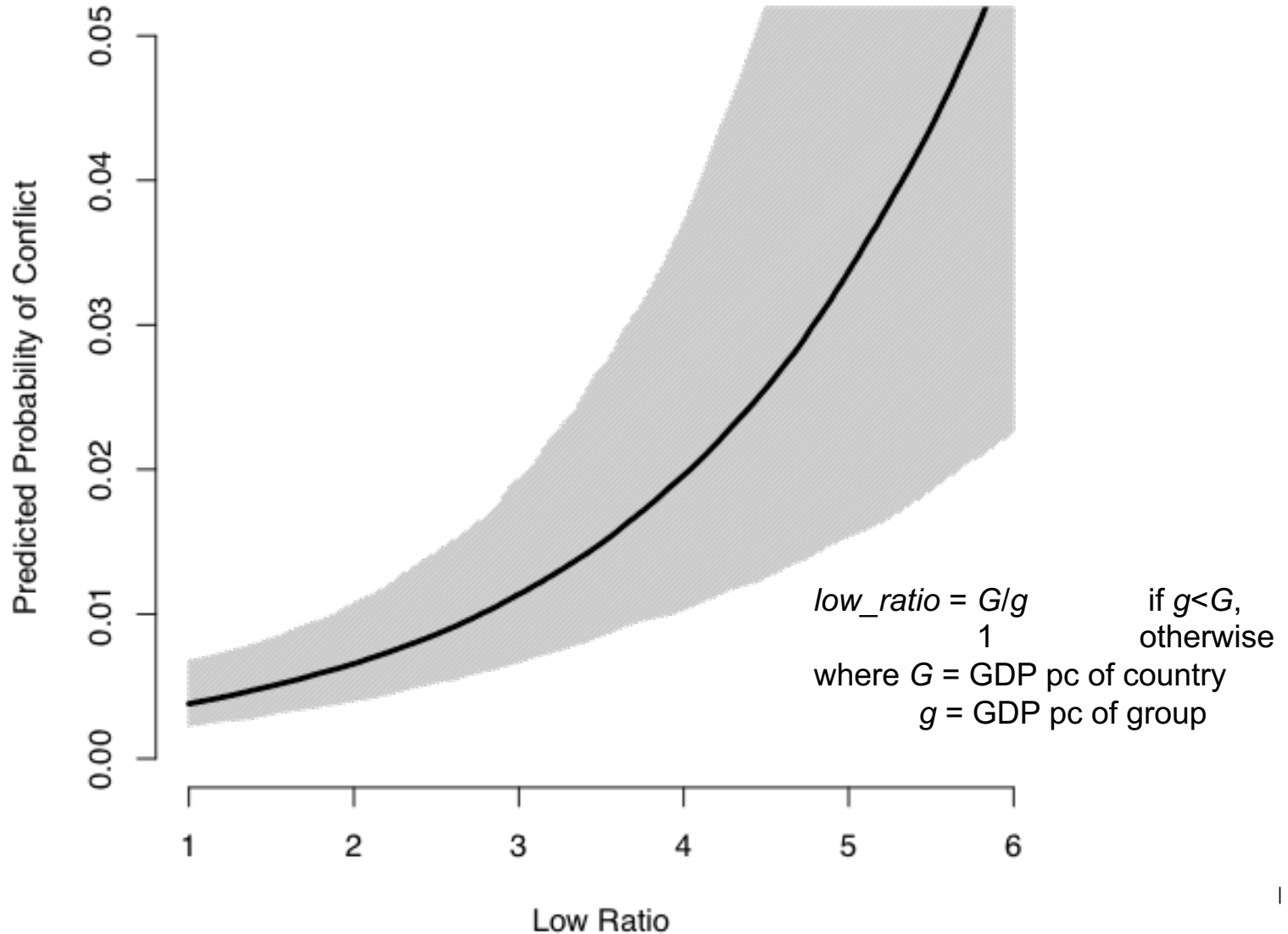


Inequality

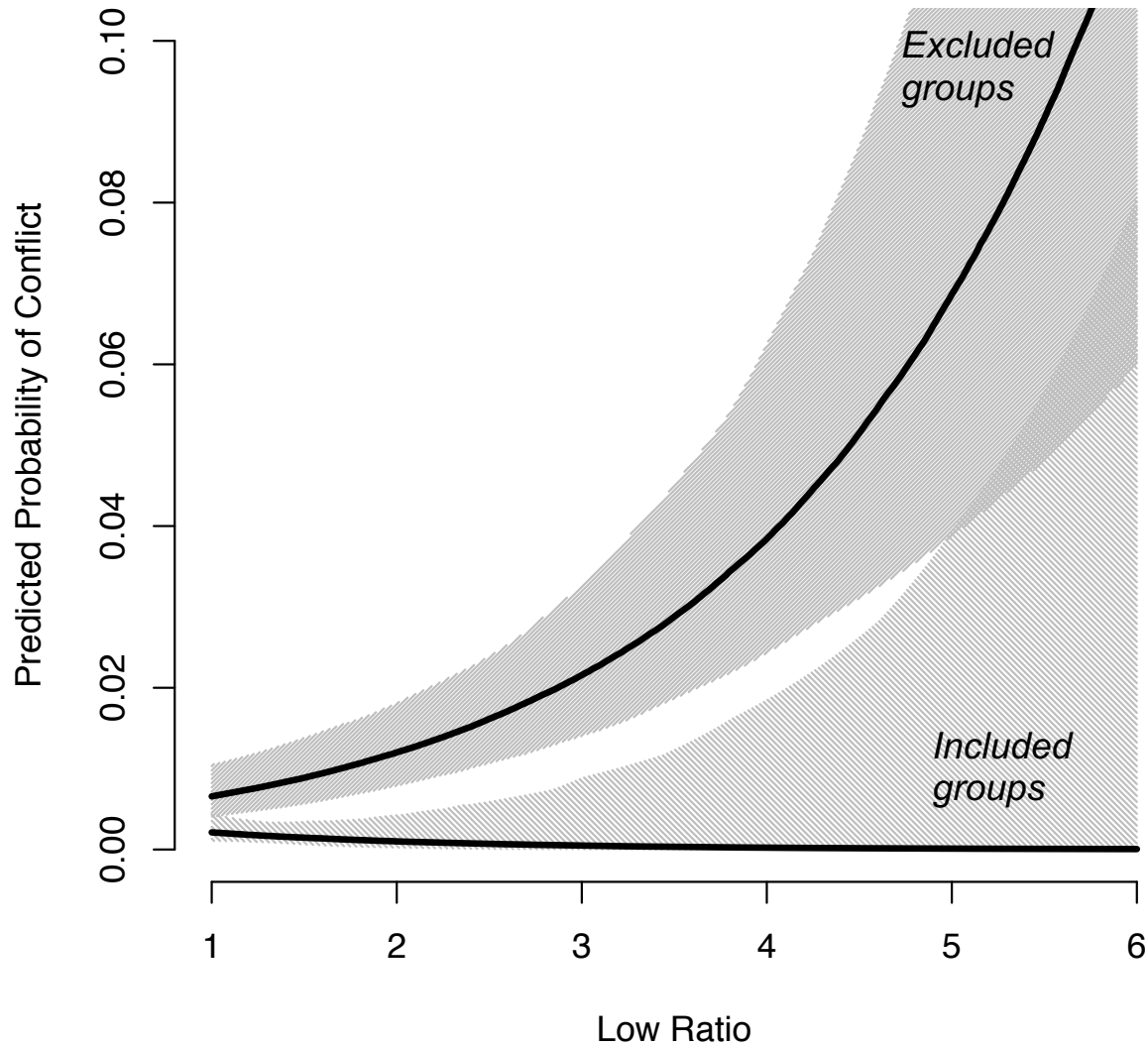
- under 0.8
- 0.8 – 0.95
- 0.95 – 1.05
- 1.05 – 1.2
- over 1.2

Cederman, Weidmann &
Gleditsch 2011 *American
Political Science Review*

Effekt ökonomischer Ungleichheit



Bedingter Effekt ökonomischer Ungleichheit



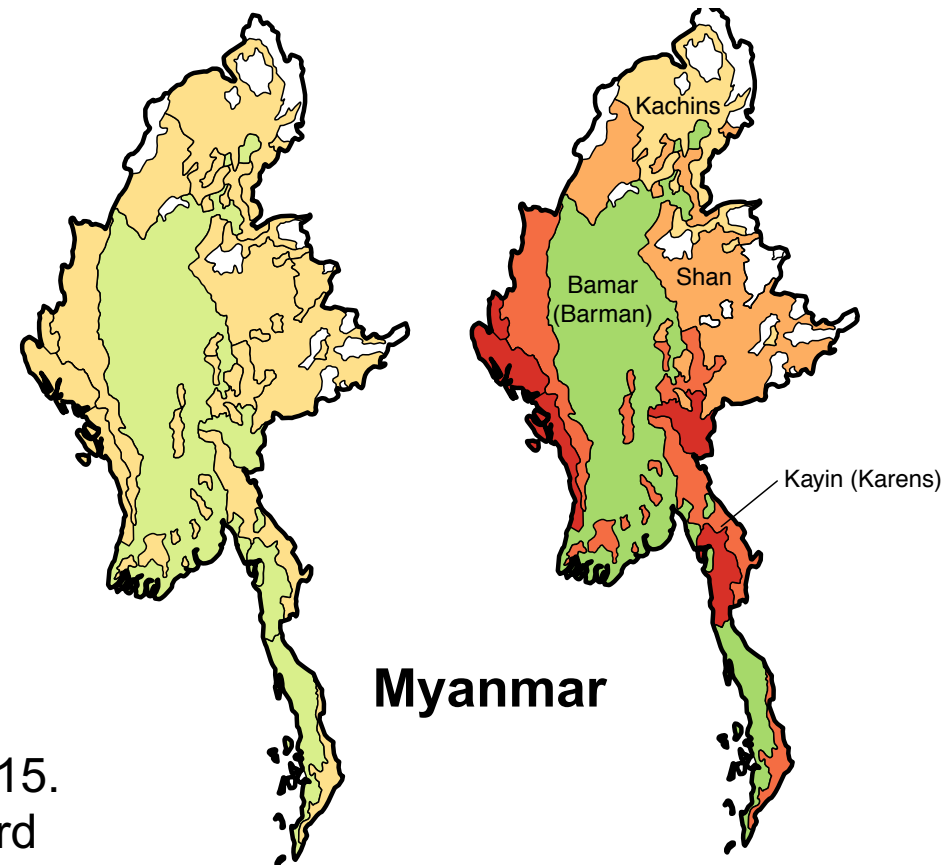
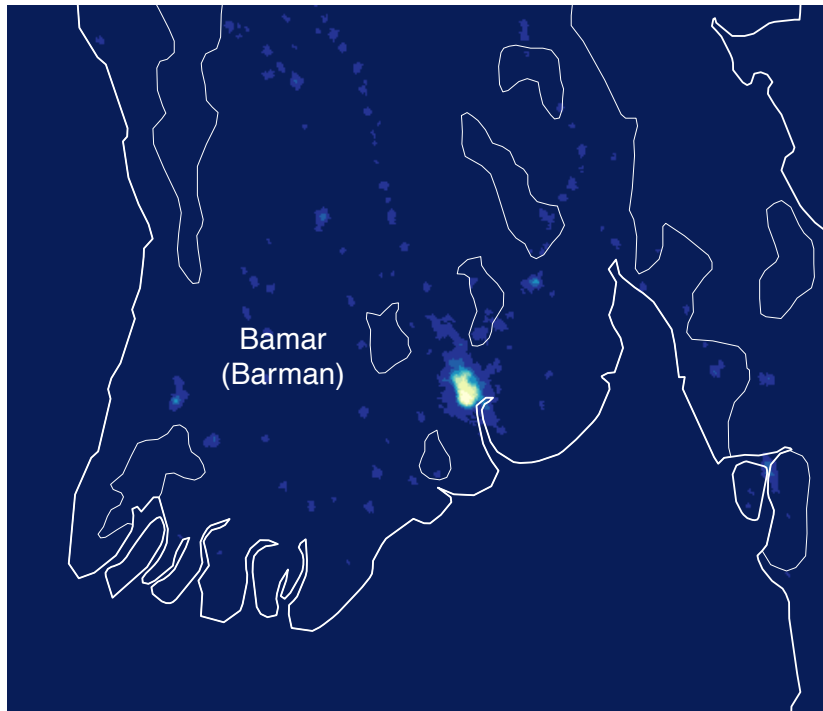
Ökonomische Ungleichheiten und Bürgerkriege: Beispiele

1. Krieg



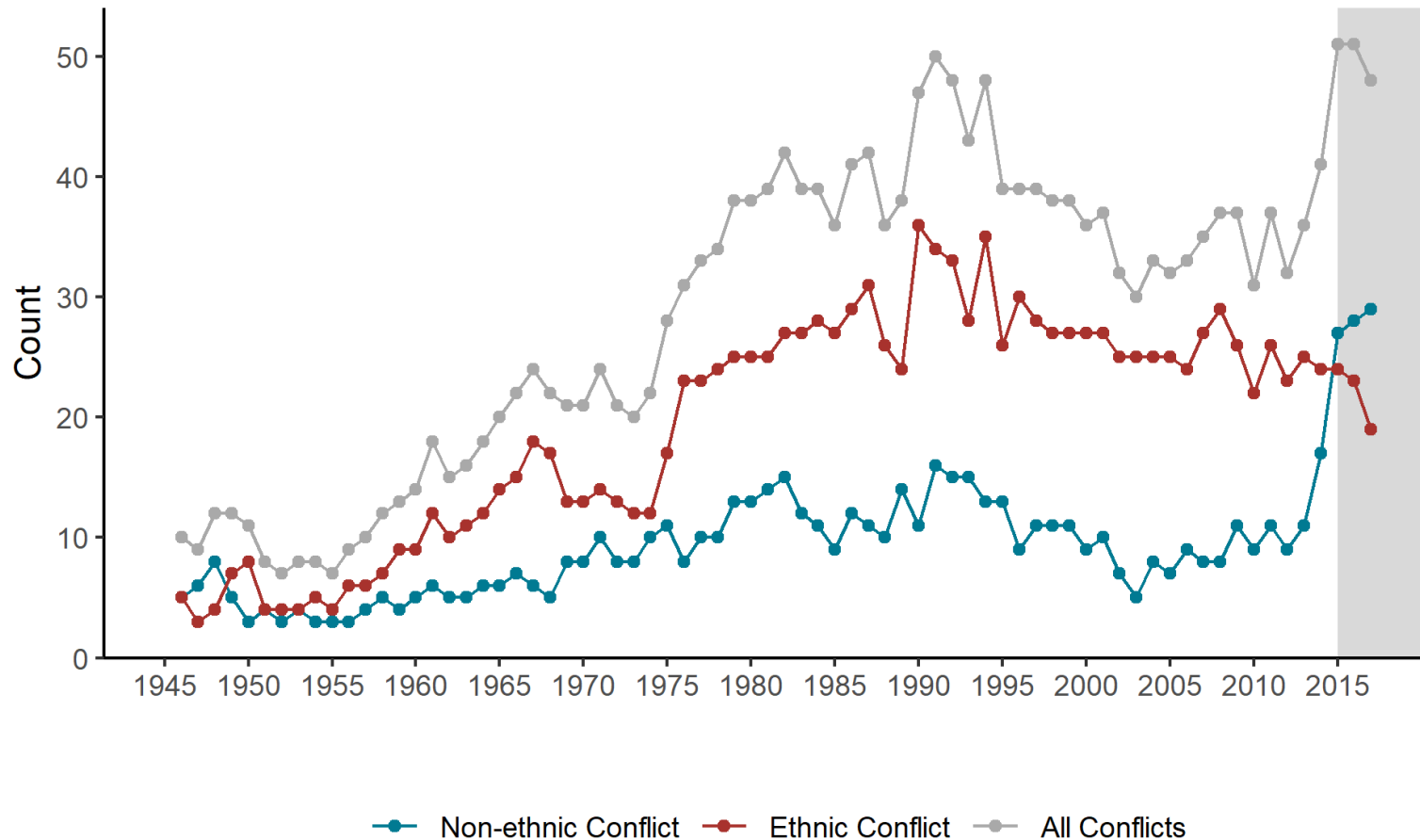
Erweiterung: Satelliten- und Umfragedaten

G-Econ Estimate Nightlights Estimate



Cederman, Weidmann and Bormann. 2015.
Triangulating Horizontal Inequality: Toward
Improved Conflict Analysis. *Journal of Peace
Research*.

Trends der ethnische und nicht-ethnische Konflikte



Source: UCDP Conflict Data Program, ACD2EPR