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• REPUBLIC OF BOGALAND •



1: INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Bogaland is a small country bordered by Mida to the North and West, and Kasura to the North and East. Its current capital is Eskilstuna, which is also the largest city. Bogaland covers a land area of approximately 3,140 square km and had an estimated population of around 4 million as of 2007.

In recent years, Bogaland has been embroiled in civil war between the former government, the Bogaland National Party, and the two main armed opposition groups, the North Freedom Movement and the South Freedom Fighters. A ceasefire and peace agreement has been signed by all parties, and the National Government of Bogaland will stay in power until elections take place.

1.1: Name.

The name 'Bogaland' is derived from its founder, Erik Boga the Great. He established Bogaland in his own name after the Battle of Hummelsta, and declared it a free state for all ethnic groups.

2: HISTORY

2.1: Creation and medieval times

The name 'Bogaland' is derived from its founder, Erik Boga the Great. He established Bogaland in his own name after the Battle of Hummelsta, and declared it a free state for all ethnic groups.

The area that now forms the country of Bogaland has a history of ethnic and religious violence that goes back to medieval times, marked by the power struggles between the Kingdoms of Mida and Kasura. The Kingdom of Bogaland was established in 1250 when Erik Boga the Great, a liberal ethnic Kasurian warlord, managed to defeat large Midian forces outside Enköping. Today, this is known as the Battle of Hummelsta. After the battle a peace agreement was signed, and during negotiations Erik Boga the Great managed to lay his hands on a large piece of land. He proclaimed it a "free state" for both Midians and Kasurians, to show that both ethnic groups could be united and live together. He named the country 'Bogaland' and made Strängnäs its capital.

A period of peace and reconciliation in the region replaced the ethnic conflicts that had defined the medieval times. When Erik Boga the Great died in 1301, the throne was

inherited by his son Markus Boga the Second.



(images/CathedralofStrangnas.jpg)

At this time the Mida Kingdom was in close alliance with the Swelandia Kingdom. The trade bonds and opportunity for Midians to study at Swelandia's Universities had a strong influence on Mida's culture and religion. The early kings of Mida favoured Echo-Christianity, which became and still remains the dominant religion within Mida, now with a fundamentalist interpretation of the Gospel. The head of the Echo Christian church, the Archbishop, was seated in Linköping. Örebro and Strängnäs became important to Echo-Christians, because of the destination for the yearly pilgrimage.

As long as Swelandia did not have anything to win in a war between Mida and Kasura, the Kasura Kingdom received support from the Swelandia Kingdom. This also influenced the culture of Kasura through trade and the opportunity to study in Swelandia's Universities. In Kasura, Delta Christianity became the dominant religion. Delta Christianity has evolved in a way that nowadays, and for most Kasurians, makes it compatible with a secular lifestyle. To the minority of Kasurians who still are traditionalist or fundamentalist Delta Christians, the towns of Västerås and Strängnäs are of great importance.

The first real ethnic violence started in Örebro in 1589. At this time, most people living in Örebro were Midians. Echo Christians burned a Delta Christian church and killed the principal chaplain. The event was thought to be revenge for what happened to Midians at the battle of Hummelsta in 1250. In Kasura this was seen as a direct threat against the Kasurian population in Bogaland, and a war starts between Mida and Kasura.

The war was a failure for Kasura, and large parts of Kasurian territory were lost and incorporated into Mida. Conquered Kasurian people were forced to convert to Echo Christianity, and many of those who refused to convert were killed. This was the start of a period that is known as the time of enlightenment by the ethnic Midians and the time of darkness by the Kasurians.

2.2: Period of Enlightenment and Darkness

While Bogaland managed to stay out of this war, radical Kasurian groups claimed that all Kasurians should stand up against the cruelties that took place in Örebro. At the same time, the last member of the Boga dynasty died and there was no one left to inherit the

crown. As a consequence, a political vacuum arose in Bogaland. One of the radical Kasurian groups took advantage of this political situation and took over power in the country, and the Kingdom of Kasura seized the opportunity to strengthen Kasurian power in the area. By the year of 1590, without any battle taking place, they occupied the Bogaland cantons of Uppsala and Stockholm. In Mida this was seen as a great threat against Mida interests in Bogaland and they immediately attacked Bogaland from the west. One big battle was fought outside Kungsör in 1591 where Bogaland, with some support from Kasura, lost the cantons of Norrköping and Örebro to Mida. In the areas that were now occupied by Mida, people were forced to convert to Echo Christianity.



Battle of Hummelsta.

(images/medival_battle.jpg)

2.3: Gold rush

The period of darkness, or enlightenment lasted until 1845, when the discovery of gold in Västerås county prompted a 40 year long gold rush that lasted until 1885, when a state owned company, Bogaland Mining Company (BMC), took control over all major gold mines in the northern part of Bogaland. At the same time, Mida and Kasura showed their interest in the natural resources, and in 1893, Bogaland was forced into a union with Kasura. Most of the income from the gold industry went to Kasura and the Bogaland aristocracy for luxury instead of building up the infrastructure in Bogaland.

As Bogaland is divided by Lake Mälaren, most of trade across the lake took place during summer months when shipping was possible. Both Midans and Kasurians realised the mutual need to improve the conditions for trade and set about a joint endeavour by building bridges across Lake Mälaren, notably in Strängnäs and Eskilstuna, thereby enabling all-year-round trade. The mutual benefits from the bridges and trade dampened the historical tensions for the following decades. However, as the common problem was resolved tensions resumed and since the hostility the trade has dwindled to a minimum.

2.4: Republic of Bogaland

The Bogaland leaders felt abandoned and after World War I, the union between Kasura and Bogaland broke down. The Kingdom of Bogaland had already begun to show cracks during the union, and after the Boga dynasty disappeared, Bogaland became independent from Kasura. There was nothing left from the former Kingdom to build the new Bogaland on; instead the Republic of Bogaland was established in 1919. The Bogaland Red Cross Society was founded the same year.

After the independence of Bogaland, both Mida and Kasura tried to increase their political and economic influence over the Republic of Bogaland. A period of substantial economic development took place between World War I and World War II, particularly in the north and east counties, where the conditions for industrial growth were more favourable. In the western and southern counties, development was slower.

2.5: Bogaland during World War II

At the beginning of WWII, the Bogaland Armed Forces were in a weak condition and the government was not strong enough to control the country. Mida saw a window of opportunity and occupied Bogaland during the initial part of the war.

During the war a resistance movement was created within the country under the name of the Bogaland Freedom Forces (BFF). With some support from Kasura they defeated Mida in 1945 and the second Bogaland Republic was established. The new regime allowed no opposition, and the Bogaland People's Party (BPP) was declared the only legitimate authority, with Eskilstuna as the new capital. The relocation of the capital city marked Bogaland as a new country that was moving on from its history.

During this time, the present border line was also established, and two years later in 1947, the Bogaland National army (BNA) was created. The regime also decided to nationalize all natural resources during this year. The former core of BFF became an elite and it was compulsory to be a member of BPP to get official appointments. The core of BFF at that time had the ethnicity of Bogaland-Kasurians and the Bogaland-Midians became a minority in the Parliament.

At the end of the 1940s, the Constitution of the Republic of Bogaland was changed. The new electoral system made the number of seats in parliament dependent on the size of the population in the province. The previous system gave each of the counties 20 seats in the parliament, and the chairman of the parliament the absolute vote in case of a 50-50 situation. The change was made possible by the now large economic inequality between the counties. The Bogaland-Kasurians achieved a strong position in political institutions

by controlling Bogaland's media and using economic power, which was transformed into support from Bogaland-Midians. The new system resulted in a 70-30 ratio in favour of the northern counties, which were predominantly Bogaland-Kasurians. Out of 12 ministers, only three were of ethnic Bogaland-Midian ethnicity.

2.6: Modern Bogaland

In 1949, Bogaland became a member of the United Nations and signed the Declaration of Human Rights in New York, which stipulates freedom of religion. The prohibition of teaching Echo Christianity in schools was consequently heavily criticized by the UN.

A couple of years later in 1955, the mineral Coltan was found in Bogaland. The parliament decided in 1958 that the multinational Western Electronic Company (WEC) was to receive a 99 year contract over the Coltan industry in Katrineholm County. A lot of inhabitants felt neglected and dissatisfied with the situation in Bogaland, and an outbreak of student unrests in Katrineholm and Eskilstuna began in 1968. Similar student movements were spread all over Europe.

Students with Midian ethnicity demanded equal influence in the Parliament of Bogaland, free elections, a multi-party system and an improved social system. The rallies were brutally suppressed by the BNA.

In order to start a social welfare program the Government of Bogaland used only a small part of the profit that was generated from selling natural resource contracts. The social welfare program, which covered medical, social and dental care, was introduced in the 1970s. The welfare program favoured mainly Bogaland-Kasurians in the northern counties. This resulted in grievance among Bogaland-Midians, expressed in large demonstrations and protests, especially in the ethnically mixed areas around Lake Mälaren.



(images/SkoklosterCastle.jpg)

The new Bogaland school reform was introduced 22 years ago. A key change was the prohibition of teaching Echo Christianity in schools. This caused several demonstrations and riots in the ethnically mixed areas and in the south west part of

Bogaland (the Midian part).

The president since 1945 and the former leader of BFF, Borka died 22 years ago. After his death, various Bogaland national parties (e.g The North Freedom Movement Party

[NFMP] and The South Freedom Fighters Party [SFFP]) engaged in a power struggle. During the next ten years, presidents and parliaments changes a number of times.

The unemployment rate rose to 21%, causing national investments in infrastructure, health and education to be postponed. Due to national economic strain, 18 years ago the Government of Bogaland decided to sell state owned coltan mines in Enköping and Bålsta counties to private companies. Bogaland's economic crisis continued to worsen, and government employees did not receive their salaries.

2.7: Political protests

(images/Wvu_Demonstration.jpg)

17 years ago, major demonstrations over bad working conditions and unpaid salaries took place in the Government owned mines. The work stopped for two months. The workers demanded that Bogaland authorities privatise the state owned mining industry.



In the multinational Western Electronic Company (WEC) mines, and other privately owned industries, the working conditions were quite good in comparison to the Government owned mines. The demonstration finally ended when the leaders of the demonstration were taken into custody and sentenced to severe prison terms. During the following years the North Freedom Movement (NFM), demanded that the Bogaland authorities have open contests for contracts; open, free, and transparent elections; and social development. The leaders of NFM were pursued by Bogaland authorities and many of the leaders were imprisoned or disappeared.

The group 'South Freedom Fighters' (SFF) was established at the same time with similar demands against the Government of Bogaland as NFM. This caused nationalistic ideas to flourish. Both the NFM and the SFF generated a lot of supporters within a couple of years. The majority of NFM supporters are formed of Kasurian ethnicity, and the majority of SFF supporters are formed of Midian ethnicity. The parties and their supporters started to show the President and the Parliament their dissatisfaction through various manifestations.

2.8: Civil War

Between 11 and 14 years ago there were frequent attacks against the BNA and Bogaland National Police (BNP), seemingly initiated by both NFM and SFF. 10 years ago, in May, a car bomb destroyed a BNA compound in Västerås, killing 100 and wounding 80 BNA soldiers. One week after the car bomb in Västerås, members of NFM, mainly consisting of unemployed former miners, took control over a state owned gold mine in Skultuna. BNA attempted to take control of the situation, but failed when they met armed response. During widespread fighting between BNA and NFM forces in Hallstahammar and Västerås County, the NFM forces worked tactically and successfully took control over the national and private mining industries in both counties.

Soon after NFM took control over national and private mining industries, the South Freedom Fighters (SFF) encouraged by NFM success against BNA, attacked BNA and BNP installations in Katrineholm County. The BNA was unable to engage the armed opposition in both the northern and the southern areas of Bogaland, and began to withdraw slowly. A great number of BNA soldiers defected, and allied themselves with the NFM or SFF.

Due to the conflict in Bogaland, the humanitarian situation for civilians became severe. As a result of the desperate fighting, many fled and became internal displaced persons (IDP) and refugees. Both the NFM and the SFF forces recruited women and children to their forces during this period. UN Agencies such as UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP were established in Bogaland due to the severity of the situation. The International Committee of the Red Cross was also established in Bogaland.

7 years ago, the NFM took control of Håbo County and the SFF took control of Katrineholm and Stjärnhov County. 2 years later the NFM took control over Strängnäs County. 3 years ago, the SFF was in control of Flen County. WEC installations were left untouched by SFF forces.



(images/civil_war_boga.jpg)



(images/civil_war_tanks.jpg)

3: GEOGRAPHY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

3.1: Geography and Infrastructure

Bogaland has an area of approximately 3,140 square km (70 x 130 km). The country consists mostly of forest, broken up with open areas and lakes. A well-developed network of roads covers the whole country.

Lake Mälaren runs through the North of the country, from the East to the West and creates a natural division between the North and South of the country. There are only two routes across Lake Mälaren.

AIRPORTS

Västerås City:	civilian, IFR system, paved, 8200ft
Johannisberg:	civilian, no IFR, paved, 2700ft
Strängnäs City:	military, no IFR, paved, 6500ft
Nyköping Skavsta:	military, IFR system, paved 6500ft
Eskilstuna City:	civilian, IFR system, paved, 5800ft
Ekeby:	civilian, no IFR, unpaved, 2700ft
Kjula:	military, no IFR, paved 6500ft



(images/skavsta_airport.jpg)

MAIN SEAPORTS

Oxelösund:	Port of Oxelösund
Nyköping:	Harbour of Nyköping



(images/HamnOxelosund1.jpg)

4: GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

4.1: Government

Since the cessation of violence and the signing of the peace agreement, Bogaland is governed by the National Government of Bogaland. Mr Willliam Duva from the Government of Bogaland.

4.1.2: National Government

Government of Bogaland

President of the GoB:	Mr. William Duva
Minister of Foreign Affairs:	Mr. Carl Noggrann
Minister of Justice:	Mr. Sven Ugglä
Minister of Defence:	Mr. Henrik Storfors
Minister of Finance:	Mr. Göran Lidbäck
Minister of Gender and Development:	Elisabeth Andersson Christina Tussmark
Minister of Health and Social Welfare:	Åke Ask
Minister of Internal Affairs:	Mr. Anders Svensson
Minister of Planning of Economic Affairs:	Birgitta Mixter Mr. Eskil Brukare
Minister of Development Cooperation:	Lars Nygren
Minister of Agriculture:	
Minister of Labour:	



(images/Mr-Duva-and-General-Persson-NTGB.jpg)

President of GoB, Mr Duva and NFM representative General Persson.

4.1.3: Election and Election system

According to the Visby Peace Agreement national elections shall be conducted not later than D+365.

Previous elections in Bogaland have met distrust due to threats against voters, vote-buying and inaccurate voter lists.

The National Elections Commission was formed D-05.

D+15 the National Legislative Assembly adopted the new election law.

4.1.4: Bogaland Election Law

An authorised translation in English is not available.

Some of the important paragraphs are:

RIGHT TO VOTE

§ Citizens over 18 years.

§ Deprived of right to vote are persons who are convicted serious crimes.

§ Deprived of right to vote are persons declared unfit by judicial decision or interned in psychiatric hospital.

RIGHT TO STAND

§ Persons deprived of the right to vote are deprived of the right to stand.

§ Persons indicted for war crimes, crimes against humanity may not be registered as candidates not to the presidential election, the parliamentary elections nor local elections.

§ If banned by court decision a political party or a person does not have the right to stand.

VOTER LIST

§ Voter list should be published outside the polling stations three weeks before Election Day.

§ Corrected Voter list should be published outside the polling stations three days before Election Day.

4.2: Political Parties

• United Bogaland •

A coalition of smaller parties that is strongly committed to a peaceful solution.

Chairman of the party is Ulric Bogren. He lost all three sons during the civil war. His position is strong in the party.

• Kasura Movement •

A nationalist party. The Leader of the party is the charismatic Karl Magnus. The party argues for a violent resolution of the conflict. In their meetings there have been hate-speeches of ethnic cleansing. Karl Magnus' family was wiped out by Midian irregulars in the end of the war. His behaviour has since been rather odd, and those around him worry that their leader's behaviour will cause a decline in public support for the party.

• Bogaland Center Party •

The party is a moderate party. Their primary political objective is peace. The party has started to lose support as more and more people are convinced that the Free Mida Party's policy to bring prosperity is more credible.

The Chairman of the party is Sigurd Peterson.

• National Freedom Party •

The party advocates for the Bogaland-Kasurians in GoB and for the local politicians in favour of a new constitution. The support groups come largely from paramilitary groups and warlords. NFM is in favour of international involvement in the region. NFM argues for Bogaland-Kasurians rights.

The Chairman of the party is Hans-Petter Tossmo.

• Free Mida •

A federalist party. The party seeks a peaceful, and just, solution with a federation together with the Kasura provinces.

Currently appears to be gaining public support.

The leader of the party is Ms. Filipa Mellgren.

• South Freedom Party •

The party is a moderate party. Their primary political objective is peace. The party has started to lose support as more and more people are convinced that the Free Mida Party's policy to bring prosperity is more credible.

The Chairman of the party is Sigurd Peterson.

• Midian Centre •

A nationalistic party. The support for Midian Centre is decreasing as more and more people are convinced that Free Mida is better positioned to generate prosperity.

The leader of the party is Prof. Peter Kålmårdsson.

4.3: Foreign Relations

Since 1949, Bogaland has been a member of the United Nations. During the 50's Bogaland was one of the active members supporting the independence of nations in Africa and Asia. Mr Borka, the president since 1945, was suggested as a candidate for Secretary General of the UN, but due to a lack of support from the western states he lost to Mr Dag Hammarskjöld in 1953.

After the Second World War, Bogaland's relationship with its neighbours improved. During the 60's, when the country started to expand its export industries with mining products from the North and timber and fish from the South, the main receivers of this export were Mida, Kasuria and Swelandia. During the 80's, Bogaland was also on the shortlist to join the European Union but the civil war halted the process.

During the last year the relationship and contacts with Bogaland neighbours has increased and strengthened, especially with Mida since the conflict spread over the borders and created havoc in the south areas of Mida and hampered Midas export and import. During the last year Mida and Kasuria openly declared their support for the current government of Bogaland and the president, even if there are many political issues that needs to be sorted before this region goes back to "normality" again.

4.4: Education

The civil war has hindered children and youth from completing their schooling. Many school buildings are in ruins or severely damaged. Existing schools are overcrowded and many teachers are displaced.

Primary school teaching is available for IDP children by local communities and NGOs. In Kasura and Mida the refugee children are offered primary school education.

4.5: Armed Groups

4.5.1: Bogaland National Army



The Bogaland National Army (BNA) was created in 1947 and constitutes mainly soldiers and officers from the previous Bogaland Freedom Forces (BFF). Almost 30 percent of the army are women. The BNA reflects the ethnical composition in Bogaland. Some use of child combatants has been occurring sporadically.

Before the Bogaland borders were established a conscript force was used. This was changed to a substantial force when the new borders in Bogaland were established. The headquarter of BNA is situated in Eskilstuna.

During the 60's, Bogaland contributed to the UN missions in Katanga and sent observers to Cyprus in the early 70's.

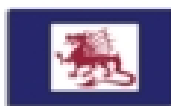
The Bogaland army and air force was restructured during the early 50's with support from the Eastern bloc mainly exchanging ore against weapons and heavy equipment. This restructured force was later used during the student demonstrations at the end of the 50's.

In the 70's, the BNA was reconstructed again, mainly by importing equipment through neighbouring countries such as Kasura and Swelandia. Bogalands Military Institute that was established 1971 in Eskilstuna, started an exchange program with students from Kasura and Swelandia, leaving out students from Mida.

10 years ago BNA started to lose officers and NCO's, initially those with an ethnic link to the NFM or SFF parties. This occurred during the same period of time in which the BNA and the Bogaland National Police were ambushed or directly attacked all over Bogaland. These military drains were a serious blow to the BNA, who had to reform units and garrisons in order to keep order and cohesion among its remaining units.

During the recent war, the BNA was initially successful and could hold its ground, but strong forces both in the North and the South later pushed the BNA out of its areas of control. One famous action was the battle of Strängnäs, where a battalion of North Freedom Movement (NFM) troops initially surprised the strong BNA garrison, and largely destroyed the BNA's defence. A strong BNA relief force was later repelled, and in the process lost a huge number of soldiers. One BNA officer made his name during this fight, the Battalion Commander of the NFM force was Col Nilfisk. In the last years BNA has reconstructed and retrained their units including exchange a large part of their officers at the battalion level. The last year has been a success especially since the NFM realized that the fight could not continue at the battlefield, only a political solution would be the way forward.

4.5.2: North Freedom Movement



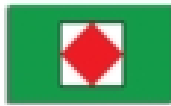
North Freedom Movement (NFM) is the military wing of the political movement National Freedom Party (NFP). NFM was created roughly 12 years ago, with the purpose to defend the values and rights of mainly people from the Kasurian heritage. Women are part of the armed struggle but the roles of the women in the movement are unclear. Some girls and women who have left the NFM testify that the conditions are rough and that there are pregnant girls and women in the movement. Child combatants are used frequently in the NFM. Some has been born into armed group and never been part of a civilian life.

The NFM initially acted and operated as a classic guerrilla movement, but later with the inflow of officers and non-commissioned officers from the BNA, organized themselves as a field army fighting mainly the forces from BNA and the BNP.

The chosen tactic during the war was to operate as a highly mobile force, with limited access to heavy equipment, using technical vehicles (jeeps and other 4 by 4 vehicles), equipped with heavy machine guns or light guns.

NFM units operated during the war by using ambush or raid tactics at platoon (~35 soldiers) level. The officer corps is mostly former BNA officers and NCO (Non-Commissioned Officer) that left the BNA before and during the conflict. Some hardliners and radical elements are believed to form a core of the later NFM field army.

4.5.3: South Freedom Fighters



Created at the same time as the NFM, the SFF was initially a political umbrella organization, primarily defending the rights of ethnic Midians.

SFF established political platforms in the south were people and other organisations, political parties with different views and political agendas could form a joint political front. Initially SFF were joined by Stjärnhov Local Movement (SLM) organisation and the South Resistance Movement (SRM) and the Black Lions.

The force structure developed during the first years, mainly due to an inflow of volunteers and former officers from the BNA. The SFF were able to construct a force/militia based on a battalion structure with mainly independent units.

South Protection Unit (SPU) that formed the main military wing of the SFF, were created by deflecting officers and soldiers from BNA and BNP.

SPU had from the start a large proportion of female fighters, and reports still indicating that the use of child combatants constitute around 10-15 %.

SLM recruited their units, mainly militia type smaller units with a clear defensive approach.

SRM based their fighting on guerilla tactics and preferred to harass and ambush Government forces and the local population. Kidnapping and burning of villages has been a tactic used during the war.

The SFF military HQ consists of a mixed staff where SPU is the dominating part, this has created leadership issues with the other units and officers. This was often seen during the war and led to common strategy never was created and some joint operations were not that successful.

The SFF had and has support from the civil population and many families and communities encourage individuals to join the force (primarily the SPU). This has led to that many fighters are part of the community life during the days and support the fighting during night time. Some testify that the line between a civilian and a fighter, can be quite complex in some cases.

The SFF were successful during the initial stages and could drive back BNA forces in close cooperation with NFM attacks in the North. The BNA initially focused to keep the lines of communications open in Strängnäs and Eskilstuna, with a second front opened to keep Oxelösund open for access to the sea. This allowed the different SFF military units to take a firm grip of the main cities and villages in the south, and further train defensive forces in order to withstand any attempts from the BNA to retake any major towns.

5: ECONOMY

5.1: Economy

Rich in natural resources, Bogaland has historically relied on gold mining and agriculture with forestry as a third significant component. The discovery of large reserves of oil and more recently, coltan – which is used in the manufacture of certain electronics – has been both an economic blessing and a source of conflict during Bogaland's civil war. The sale of state owned coltan mines to private companies 18 years ago was and remains a major source of tension between the government and the rebel forces. The mining sites have often been targeted by NFM and SFF forces, both as a source of funding for their movements, and as a strategic objective in their fight against the government. Rebel control of these sites has therefore cut off this source of revenue for the government of Bogaland.



(images/coltan_in_the_world.jpg)



(images/Coltan-mine1.jpg)

The agricultural sector sustains approximately 70% of Bogalands needs. 80% of the agricultural production is found on the northern side of Lake Mälaren. The agricultural sector is sensitive to fluctuations in the financial cycles of the region, as well as weather conditions. The forestry industry (e.g. timber and refined products as construction material and paper) has gone rather well, although it has been shown to be sensitive to diminished demand due to cancelled construction projects. 90% of the forestry industry is found south of Lake Mälaren.

(images/weapon_manufactories.jpg)



In general, the economy of Bogaland follows the divide created by Lake Mälaren. Most of the universities and along with a developed service sector and high-end industry (e.g. banking, marketing and IT-companies) are located in the southern part of Bogaland. The northern part is characterised by agriculture, and lower-end industry (e.g. steel plants and minor assembly factories). Economic development has also been hindered due to decades of corruption and mismanagement of government revenue streams, particularly the income generated from the country's natural resources.

Since the civil war, Bogaland has also suffered a significant reduction in tourism since the civil war, which used to account for approximately 15 percent of Bogaland's GDP.

Occupation by Sex and Community (Percentages %):				
	Kasura Men	Mida Men	Kasura Women	Mida Women
Forestry	5	22	3	20
Agriculture	75	8	82	6

Occupation by Sex and Community (Percentages %):				
	Kasura Men	Mida Men	Kasura Women	Mida Women
Service	7	15	2	19
Industry	8	35	7	30
Public sector	5	20	6	20
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6: DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1: Demographics

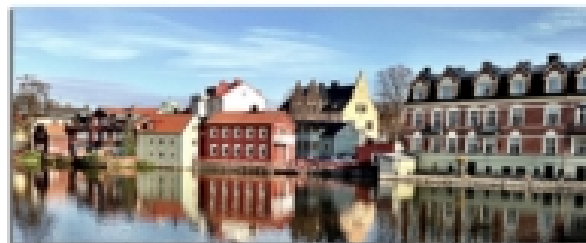


(images/Vasteras.jpg) The total population of Bogaland was estimated to be 3,980,000 on 30 November 2007, with about 85% of the population living in urban areas.

The capital city of Eskilstuna has a municipality population of about 1,850,000 (with 1.3 million in the urban area and 0.5 million in the metropolitan area).

The second and third largest cities are Västerås and Katrineholm. The agricultural part of Enköping also has a notably higher population density compared to most of Bogaland. Other fairly densely populated areas include the eastern coast around Nyköping and Oxelösund, and the area around Lake Mälaren, even outside of Enköping and Eskilstuna. (images/Eskilstuna_City.jpg)

A low population density exists in large parts of the western area, mainly along the border area with Mida.



Between 1820 and 1930, approximately 1 Million Bogalanders, a third of the country's population at that time, emigrated to Northern America, mostly to Canada and Mexico.

Disaggregated data

0-14 years:	18,19%
15-64 years:	64,53%
65 years and older:	17,28%

Of population aged between 20 and 64, 49 % women & 51 % men. After 65 years this will shift to a majority of women since their lifespan is longer. For citizens below 20 there is no data available for the moment.

Gender

Of population aged between 20 and 64, 49 % women & 51 % men.

After 65 years this will shift to a majority of women since their lifespan is longer. For citizens below 20 there is no data available for the moment.

Population growth

Population growth/year: 0,93%

Fertility and Mortality

Fertility: 11,78 per 1 000 citizens | **Mortality:** 9,37 per 1 000 citizens

Major Counties and Towns

Country	Inhabitants in 2007	Major poiltical Party
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Country	Inhabitants in 2007	Major poiltical Party
Hallstahammar	145.000	Kasura Movement
Västerås	1.110.000	Bogaland Center Party
Enköping	310.000	National Freedom Party
Håbo(Bålsta)	45.000	United Bogaland Party
Strängnäs	210.000	Midan Center
Eskilstuna	1.850.000	United Bogaland
Nyköping	147.000	☐.
Gnesta	2.300	South Freedom Fighters
Oxelösund	100.000	Free Mida Party
Trosa	9.000	Bogaland Center Party
Malmköping	☐.	☐.
Katrineholm	38.700	Free Mida Party
Flen	13.000	United Bogaland
Strängsjö	☐.	☐.
Björnlunda	☐.	☐.
Stjärnhov	☐.	☐.



(images/Strangnas_Town.jpg)

Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons

The civil war caused massive population movements. At the beginning of hostilities large numbers of people, perhaps as many as 750,000 people, fled the country. While many of these remain refugees in neighbouring countries, some, including the best educated and most talented, were able to establish new lives and even businesses for themselves in more affluent countries. In addition an estimated 157,000 are still internally displaced. Some of these sought shelter with friends or relatives in parts of the country where they would be safe, while others are in camps or settlements where they receive minimum assistance from aid agencies and local charitable organizations. Due to the fluidity of the situation some of these camps have populations of mixed ethnicity, which may potentially be a source of future disruption.



(images/HAGA-IDP.jpg)

The current situation is thought to be as shown in the table below:			
IDP Sites	Closest Town	Estimated Number	Ethnic Composition
Tortuna	Västerås	5.000	80% Midians, 20% Kasurians
Haga	Enköping	40.00	70% Midians, 30% Kasurians

The current situation is thought to be as shown in the table below:			
IDP Sites	Closest Town	Estimated Number	Ethnic Composition
Nästorp	Katrineholm	10.000	20% Midians, 80% Kasurians
Kjula	Eskilstuna	2.500	Majority Kasurians
Hållsta	Gnesta	10.000	50% Midians, 50% Kasurians
Sundby	Malmköping	40.000	Majority Kasurians, appr. 30 % Midians
In private homes	□	50.000 (20.000 in Enköping) (20.000 in Eskilstuna)	□

7: HEALTH:

(images/IcecreamFactoryFlen.jpg)

The health system has always been a priority in the modern Bogaland. A clear statement during former Prime Minister Borka's time was the prioritization of health and infrastructure programs. The majority of hospitals and health clinics were built during this period. The Bogaland state hospital system had a number of successes compared to the neighbouring states, mainly due to the high quality education programs launched for its staff and the high wages and bonus system introduced in the early 60's. The purpose of the whole program was to have a healthy and well educated state, and an effective health system that could be trusted at all levels.



Over the last 10 years this system has crashed. Many experienced professionals have left the country or been killed or displaced in the war. The former warring parties effectively divided the resources and staff at the start of the war.

Nowadays the system relies on the work of non-governmental organisations and the small number of staff left at the main hospitals. The main focus initially has been to support and rebuild the main hospitals in order to provide rudimental care to the citizens of Bogaland. During the war some of the main hospitals, e.g. Västerås, saw heavy fighting and shelling.

8: ETHNIC GROUPS

The ethnic composition of Bogaland is contested. Historical figures suggest that the country is made up of 42 percent Bogaland-Kasurians, 45 percent Bogaland-Midians, and according to Statistics Bogaland, around 517,400 (13%) inhabitants of Bogaland were of a foreign background in 2007, defined as being born abroad or born in Bogaland to two parents born abroad, some descendants of emigrants from Bogaland in early days. There has been no census in Bogaland for several decades, possibly amid fears that a change in the official composition of the country could ignite further conflict, and an upheaval of the political structure.

The most common countries of origin among foreign born Bogalanders were Kasuria (12.38%), Mida (12.06%), and Swelandia (11.74%)

9: RELIGIONS



(images/CathedralofStrangnas1.jpg)

Christianity in Bogaland dates back to 825, and is based on the teachings of its founder, the great apostle Ansgar. This form of Christianity then spread to other parts of the region over the following centuries. The Bogaland population consists predominantly of Delta-Christians (60 %), which are mainly concentrated in the Kasura counties, and Echo-Christians (35 %) mainly concentrated in the Mida counties. The remaining population belong to various different religious minorities.

9.1: Delta-Christianity

The mainly Kasurian Delta church proclaims itself to be the state church of Bogaland. Despite this, the church is rather loosely organised, with a network of self-governed daises and local parishes. As a consequence of this, the role of the lay members is greater, and the impact from other social sectors has influenced not only the decision making procedures, but also the theological reflections of the church. Rites and practices have become less bound by tradition and the worldwide ecumenical movement has influenced both its liturgy and its perception of secular affairs. Gradually a negative attitude to nationalistic ambitions has developed and generated a space for peace activists and others acting for international solidarity. They support the idea of Bogaland as one nation. The Delta church is an active part of the universal church and the new ecumenical is the vision of these groups. If they succeed, this change may in the long run lead to a dismantling of the position as a state church. The Delta church also recognises women as priests and has an ongoing discussion about sexual orientation/homosexuality.

9.2: Echo-Christianity

The Mida-dominated Echo-Christians are more fundamentalist than Delta-Christians, and traditionally not involved in politics. The Echo-church is strongly driven by its ideology, which they wish to implement in society. Politically they support the view of Mida as a nation of their own. The Echo church is more hierarchical, with the power in the hands of the clergy, and its lay members having limited influence. It's Archbishop and league of priests meet annually in the Mida town of Vadstena to state and confirm the policy of the church. Traditional customs rather than church law dictate that no work is permitted on Sundays – except during harvest season. Coupling is seen as more of a family matter than individual preference and choice. In more rural areas Lent is still seen as an important period for religious observance in terms of mourning and repentance. The Echo-church does not recognise women as priests and they hold negative views on the discussion about sexual orientation/homosexuality.

The Echo-Christian church is also supported informally by a religious training school in Swelandia that educates missionaries to be sent into Bogaland. They travel all over the country, visiting parishes, giving sermons, and teaching their form of Christianity. This has become a source of conflict between Delta and Echo communities, since they also attempt to directly influence the beliefs of other faiths.

9.3: Other religions

Other religious minorities include groups that hold a more animist outlook with no particular founding scripture. The animist faith recognises the good that is present in nature, not only in a symbolic manner. As a consequence they have a very respectful

relationship with nature. They contain a strong informal leadership of Medicine men who use “magic” and “voodoo”. These movements evolved along with society at large, and a syncretist way of living developed. Many families follow their original religion combined with influences from Christianity.

There are also a number of churches oriented towards radical peace activism, that are connected to the North Friendly Sea Fellowship of Reconciliation (NFSFOR), a faith based peace organisation with well-developed international connections.

9.4: Religion and politics

As in many other countries the role of the religion in the Republic of Bogaland has been complex. On one hand the various Christian denominations have preached a gospel of peace. On the other hand they have throughout the history of the country been enlisted in the service of the ruling powers, irrespective of their actual politics. The lines of religious faith, cultural heritage and national identity have tended to become blurry, particularly in times of conflict.

The two dominant faith-traditions, Delta and Echo, have developed distinct characteristics. In the late 1960s, Echo-Christians became more militant and critical of the ongoing political and social development of Bogaland. The Delta-Christians at that time made the decision to get engaged in the political system.

The divisive role of religion was clear from the beginning of the conflict. When attending to the needs of displaced or conflict-affected persons, Church leaders tended to respond mainly to the needs of those within their own faith. While being very critical of the behaviour of other denominations, they often downplayed or found convenient excuses for the wrongdoings committed by members of their own denomination. However, religion has not only enhanced ethnic hostility; religion has also functioned as a source of tolerance and stabilisation at different points in the conflict.

9.5: Places of significance

The town of Strängnäs holds great symbolic meaning for both Delta and Echo Christians. According to tradition this is where Ansgar (founder of the Christian church in the region) had a special revelation about his mission. Both religions regard it as an obligation that all faithful members of the churches make a pilgrimage to Strängnäs every year during Lucia, around the 13th of December. This is often a source of tension due to the many refugees from Bogaland as well as members of both religions that also desire to

make this pilgrimage.

For Echo Christians, Fors Kyrka Ancient Church is holds great importance, while the Cathedral of Västerås is significant for Delta Christians.



(images/Vasteras_domkyrka.jpg)

10: CULTURE AND GENDER

There are two distinct cultural communities in Bogaland. The communities correlate strongly but not absolutely with ethnic affiliation (Kasuran or Midan), but are closely linked to the broader cultural expressions found in neighbouring Kasura and Mida.

Kasura Community

Traditionally, communities of Kasurian heritage tend to be farmers or employed in related areas. Kasurians tend to be conservative and rather devout in their religious practices. Generally about 85% will attend mass in church on Sundays. Kasurans advocate the need to be self-reliant, and that the government should not interfere to off-set the laws of competition and that the market will regulate most problems as long as the demand justifies it. It has also been the traditional Kasurian position to be family oriented, where the man has the obligation to provide for the family and the woman's role is to be the caretaker of all domestic affairs.

On this note, Kasurans often take a "pro-life" and anti-gay stance. Other items that have sporadically surfaced on the political agenda include the right to 3 guns per household, the right to fence of land in order to protect the notion of private property. The number of bars and nightclubs are limited, as they are seen as unnecessary for a "community of the

hard working". Women have not been excluded from the armed movement, but their role and responsibility in the NFM has so far been unclear.

Important dates for the conservative Kasurians are The Seed Day (30 April), The Harvesting Day (15 Sept) and the Great Hunt Day (12 October). On these occasions families will be seen on outings (sometimes entire villages) when they drink moderately, eat massively and dance. The men will typically wear working clothes (traditional dungarees) and women long skirts. On the Great Hunt Day the men will wear hunting attire and the women will normally wear white feathers in their hair. Ad hoc shooting competitions may occur in the country side.

Mida Community

The cultural community of Midan descent on the other hand have developed a far more secular culture emphasising science, culture and arts. The numbers of people attending Sunday mass has declined over the past three decades and is today about 30% Early on, Midans founded universities and the rate of literacy has consistently been above the national average over the past century. Aside from pushing for education, Midans have engaged in various forms of art, where local business has sponsored museums in towns like Flen and Nyköping. This community tends to have a more cosmopolitan outlook, and female emancipation is seen as a normal component of everyday life. The divorce rate is considerably higher in the South than in the North, but so is the number of gainfully employed women. In general, towns primarily influenced by Midan culture have a larger number of nightclubs, restaurants and cinemas per capita than the towns in the North. Women are generally represented in most aspects of society, e.g. business, politics and public debate. The public debate has moved towards the issue of abortion and has gained considerable ground, and clinics are open in Malmköping and Katrineholm. Advocacy of gay-rights is taking place in local papers, and appear to receive mixed responses.

Three years ago, an embryonic Pride-festival was organised in Malmköping, and attracted widespread attention and support, notably from Mida but also from a small minority in Kasura. The festival was marred when a small group of thugs assaulted some participants, and the scuffle resulted in 8 seriously wounded. Most of the thugs fled towards Strängnäs but two were apprehended on the scene. The apprehended individuals were identified as Konservative Kasurians (KK), a small and local organisation formed in the vicinity of Håbo with the sole purpose of derailing the festival. The current whereabouts of the two apprehended individual is unclear. The event appears to have strengthened the Midan resolve to organise a new festival . The incident also served to increase domestic support and foreign sympathy.

Music

Bogaland has a rich musical tradition, ranging from medieval folk ballads to hip hop music. The music of the pre-Bogaland era has been lost to history, although historical recreations have been attempted based on instruments found. The instruments used were the lur (a sort of trumpet), simple string instruments, wooden flutes, and drums. It is possible that the pre-medieval musical legacy lives on in some of the old Bogaland folk music. Bogaland has a significant folk-music scene, both in the traditional style as well as more modern interpretations which often mix in elements of rock and jazz.

Bogaland also has a prominent choral music tradition, deriving in part from the cultural importance of folk songs.

- (images/lordi.jpg)

Architecture

Before the 13th century almost all buildings were made of timber, but a shift began towards stone. Early Bogaland stone buildings are the Romanesque churches on the country side. Many of them were built around the lake of Mälaren. This includes the Strängnäs Cathedral from the 11th century and the somewhat younger church in Eskilstuna, but also many early Gothic churches built through influences of the Hanseatic League, such as in Gnesta, and Katrineholm. In 1230 the foundations of the Västerås Cathedral were made using limestone, but the building took some 250 years to finish. Among older structures are many fortresses and other historical buildings such as the medieval fortress in Skokloster and Gripsholm Castle.

In the next two centuries, Bogaland was designated by Baroque architecture and later the rococo. Notable projects from that time include the city of Nyköping, which has now also been declared a World Heritage Site.

Media

Bogaland before the war was one of the greatest consumers of newspapers in the world, and nearly every town was served by a local paper.

The country's main quality morning papers were Bogaland Daily (liberal), Bålsta Daily Telegraph (liberal), Strängnäs Daily Star (conservative), and Katrineholm Courier (liberal).

The two largest evening tabloids were Mida Evening Star (democratic) and Bogaland News (liberal). The ad-financed, free international morning paper, Bogaland International, was originally founded in Nyköping.

The country's news was reported in English by several outlets including The Local Bogalander (liberal).[248]

The public broadcasting companies held a monopoly on radio and television for a long time in Bogaland

Licence funded radio broadcasts started in 1925. A second radio network was started in 1954 and a third opened 1962 in response to pirate radio stations. Non-profit community radio was allowed in 1979 and in 1993 commercial local radio started.

After the war a number of new magazines, tabloids and newspapers emerged, all of them struggling in order to get financial support and enough readers to finance their daily operations. This has limited the media coverage of all parts of Bogaland. One of the more successful daily papers is The Bogaland Free Herald, which is printed in the northern areas and tries to cover most of Bogaland.

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About Bogipedia.

Bogipedia is developed inhouse of SWEDINT | NCGM with the purpose to gather all information about Bogaland into one single focal point and to decrease the amount of documents regarding this exercise.

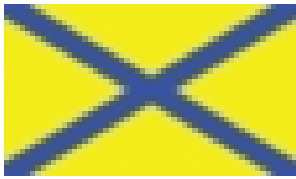
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Mj Thomas, Gillman and Mj Carl-Henrik Mellberg.

The page is developed, designed and coded by Thomas "Geson"
Gustafsson at T|S|G

If you have any questions, complains or suggestions about this
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Best regards Thomas Gustafsson - T|S|G - Tech Support Group

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160009_106_BOGALAND.pdf)

CAPITAL: Eskilstuna

RELIGIONS: Echo Christianity
Delta Christianity
Animism

AREA: 3.140 km²

POPULATION: 3.980.000



(assets/img/images/erikbogabattle.jpg)

Erik Boga the Great.

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Developed by : Thomas

Gustafsson @ T|S|G

(Tech Support Group at

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