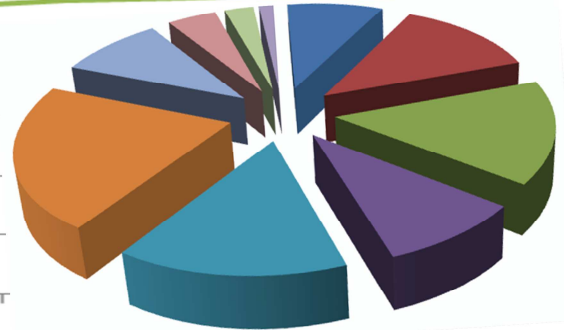


SECTORS

ASA American Sociological Association
Sociology of Development Section Newsletter
Volume 1 • Number 1 • Fall 2013
Editors: Mike Sobocinski and Brendan Mullan



INTRODUCING THE NEWSLETTER

This is the premiere issue of *Sectors*, the official newsletter of the ASA's Sociology of Development section. Two issues will be distributed each year, during the spring and fall seasons. Each issue will contain information about topics, events, and publications of interest to those who study international development. The newsletter will contain a mixture of regular features and special editorial content. For this initial issue, some of the editorial content has been adapted from the section's web site, to illustrate the variety of useful and intriguing content that it contains. Suggestions or submissions for consideration in future issues should be sent to the **Editors of *Sectors*—Mike Sobocinski and Dr. Brendan Mullan of Michigan State University**—by sending email to sobocins@msu.edu or Mullan@msu.edu.

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MISSION STATEMENT

The Sociology of Development Section of ASA promotes work in sociology on the causes and effects of development. We support work in all geographical regions including the United States, other advanced industrial nations and the Global South. We are open to work of all theoretical orientations and all methodological orientations. Both theoretical and applied work is welcome.

Letter from the Current Chair

By James Mahoney

I am delighted to introduce *Sectors*, the first ever Newsletter of the Sociology of Development Section! *Sectors* will be made available electronically at no cost to all section members on a (roughly) biannual basis. We will also post past issues of the newsletter on our section webpage: <http://sociologyofdevelopment.com/>.

Sectors will regularly include editorials, reflections about development topics by section members, and items of general section interest. It will also contain announcements regarding recent publications, jobs and fellowship opportunities, grant opportunities, calls for papers and conference information, moves and promotions, and dissertations completed.

All section members are encouraged to share recent information and announcements for inclusion in the newsletter. If you would like to submit an item, please contact Brendan Mullan (Mullan@msu.edu) and Mike Sobocinski (Sobocins@msu.edu). On behalf of the whole section, I would like to thank Brendan and Mike for leading the creation, organization, design, and production of *Sectors*.

In this inaugural issue, you will find essays by the first two chairs of the section. Founding section chair Samuel Cohn offers his personal reflections on the birth of our section. Gregory Hooks then considers his experience as chair of an established yet still quite young section. In addition to these two essays, the newsletter contains an article by Jeffrey Jackson, descriptions of new books and articles, and more!

It is also my great pleasure to announce two other forthcoming publications supported by the section. First, the section is pleased to announce that a new journal focused on development will be launched very soon! *Sociology of Development* will be published by UC press, with a start date planned for 2015. Andrew Jorgenson and Jeffrey Kentor will be the journal's coeditors, and they are in the process of organizing a stellar international editorial board. By mid-2014, everything should be in place for the editorial team at *Sociology of Development* to start receiving submissions.

I want to acknowledge and thank the following individuals for their extraordinary efforts in making this journal possible: Jocelyn Viterna, Samuel Cohn, Andrew Jorgenson, Jeffery Kentor, and Matthew Sanderson. All scholars of development owe this group a big thank you.

Second, under the editorship of past-chair Gregory Hooks, the section will be publishing the *Sociology of Development Handbook* (forthcoming from the University of California Press, anticipated 2014). The handbook features an extraordinary collection of essays by top researchers. At last, we will have a comprehensive text on the sociology of development.

By any reasonable standard, a great deal has been accomplished in the field of development in recent times: a newsletter, the handbook, and a journal! For me, these are three clear signs that our young section is now starting to come of age. They are also tangible products for the whole section membership. At the same time, much remains to be done, and the section has still more big plans for the future. So please be on the lookout for updates about section activities in future issues of *Sectors*.



Why Creating an ASA Sociology of Development Section Was Essential

By Samuel Cohn

Development Sociology was probably the largest “closeted” unrecognized specialty in American Sociology.

It was a specialty in which lots of people wanted to work. This was particularly true of foreign graduate students. Most departments had foreign students who wanted to work on something that would eliminate misery in their home country. They would gravitate to faculty members working on issues of world poverty—sometimes a prestigious faculty member but often, an under-recognized, under-rewarded productive scholar.

They would accomplish tremendous work under this scholar, producing theoretically interesting, empirically innovative work of sociological significance on their home countries or on a country in the Global South, but would rarely receive recognition for this work. At the annual ASA meetings, their papers would be placed in Refereed Roundtable sessions. These students struggled to achieve job interviews—or if they were interviewed, it would be at lower visibility schools often lacking the internal resources to fund international research. Frequently, they would be rejected by the U.S. labor market and return to top academic jobs or top policy jobs in their home country. They would go on to make a difference in the world, but their talent, energy, and expertise was lost to American Sociology.

Professional trajectories were scarcely better for graduate students who studied economic growth and its causes, content, and consequences in the USA. Such students would be dismissed as “urban specialists” or “rural specialists” or “applied sociologists.” They would perhaps find jobs in colleges and universities that cared about the complications of locally-focused, growth-promoting development issues. Having experienced a “cold shoulder” from American Sociology, they would find other professional networks that were more receptive and leave the ASA behind.

The problem was particularly acute for scholars working in the sub-schools of development sociology. Development specialists and gender specialists spurned scholars of “Gender and Development.” Post-development

critique specialists were often alienated from the “growth machine” mentality of the more mixed specialties. Population and development scholars had to just be pure demographers. Ecological development specialists found their mixed bags of skills congruent with no one.

Sociology of Development scholars commented on how isolated and marginalized they felt. This large community of scholars—all working on the causes and consequences of development—agreed that their work could be of immense help to other scholars if only there was a vehicle to facilitate networking and the sharing of sociological development-related scholarship, teaching, and outreach.

The ASA Section on Development Sociology was a key step in remedying this situation. There now exists a recognized and respected, institutionally grounded forum within which development scholars can communicate with each other, with scholars within sociology in general, with graduate students, and with policy experts all working on leading edge sociology or development issues.

Sociology of Development now has an established presence at the ASA Annual Meetings, a soon-to-be-published *Sociology of Development Journal* and *International Handbook of Development Sociology*, an annual Sociology of Development conference hosted by preeminent, prestigious universities, and a significant presence within the International Sociology Association. Challenges persist, not least increasing the number of development sociologists on the faculties of Departments of Sociology across US and beyond.

Through the successful creation of our section within the ASA, we are well on the way to permanently establishing the Sociology of Development as an enduring sub-area of sociology.



The Past Year's Accomplishments

By Gregory Hooks

I appreciate the opportunity to reflect on the year (AY 2012-13) I spent as chair of the Sociology of Development section. It was both an honor and a pleasure to serve in this role. Thanks to the energy and perseverance of Sam Cohn (the first chair of the section and the leader of the organizing effort), the section was formally recognized by the ASA in 2011. My tenure as chair was, therefore, the first full year that we operated as a section. When I became chair, I set the goal of institutionalizing the section's activities. The challenge was to channel and reward the energy and initiative of section members while bringing the section's decision-making and planning into the ASA framework.

Each of the initiatives discussed below are made possible by the rapid growth in section membership. We now have more than 400 members and the possibility of 500 members by the end of the year is within reach. Many thanks to Jeff Jackson and Brian Dill for the sustained and creative efforts on this front. Below, I highlight several notable accomplishments made by the section and its members.

- *Expanded opportunities for conference attendance and participation.* Prior to the section's formation, development sociologists struggled to find venues for a sustained discussion of development. Over the past year, several exciting opportunities emerged. Having achieved section status, we have been able to sponsor several sessions at the annual meeting of the ASA. In selecting session topics, the section has emphasized topics that allow the broadest participation and inclusion. In addition, sociology of development conferences were hosted by the University of Virginia and University of Utah (thanks to Rae Blumberg and Andrew Jorgenson [respectively] and other members of the organizing committee). On the day preceding the ASA meeting in New York, the section co-sponsored (with PEWS, Human Rights and Collective Behavior and Social Movement) a mini-conference addressing power and justice. Sonia Arellano-López and Dimitri della Faille organized a Sociology of Development miniconference in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Eastern Sociological Society (Boston, March 2013). Looking forward, section members will continue to have a range of conference opportunities. Nina Bandelj, is helping to organize development oriented sessions at the XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology (Yokohama, Japan, July 2014). The section also made arrangements with Brown

University (2014) and Cornell University (2015) to host the annual sociology of development conference. As a number of universities have expressed interest in hosting the annual development conference, the Sociology of Development council has committed itself to establishing procedures and selection criteria so that the rotation of the conference among interested institutions can be decided in a transparent and inclusive fashion.

- *Publishing outlets.* Section members have had success in creating new publishing outlets. I am the lead editor of the *Sociology of Development Handbook* that is scheduled to be published in 2014. The University of California Press is not only publishing the *Handbook*, but this press has recently agreed to publish the Sociology of Development journal (Andrew Jorgenson and Jeffrey Kentor will be the inaugural editors, with the inaugural issue scheduled for 2015). The specific title of the journal will be chosen in the near future. Look for announcements about the handbook and journal in the coming months.
- *Mentoring initiative.* Being a new section, it comes as no surprise that students constitute a relatively high proportion of members (when compared to other ASA sections). Based on perceptions of members and council members, it also appears that the section is home to a large number of junior faculty and others at the beginning stages of the career (in and out of academia). With this in mind, the section is pursuing a mentoring initiative. With a focus on roundtables at the ASA meeting (August 2013), the section identified a mentor for those interested. Jennifer Hsu organized the section's roundtables and found a mentor for each request. In an informal survey conducted after the ASA meeting, the response was very favorable. Based on the feedback received, the section is committed to continuing in this effort and anticipates growing demand as the positive feedback diffuses among the membership.

Reflecting the energy and goodwill of section members, the insightful contributions of the section's council, and the flexibility and support of the ASA, I am pleased with the progress made over the past year. And the prospects for future growth and further expansion are very bright.



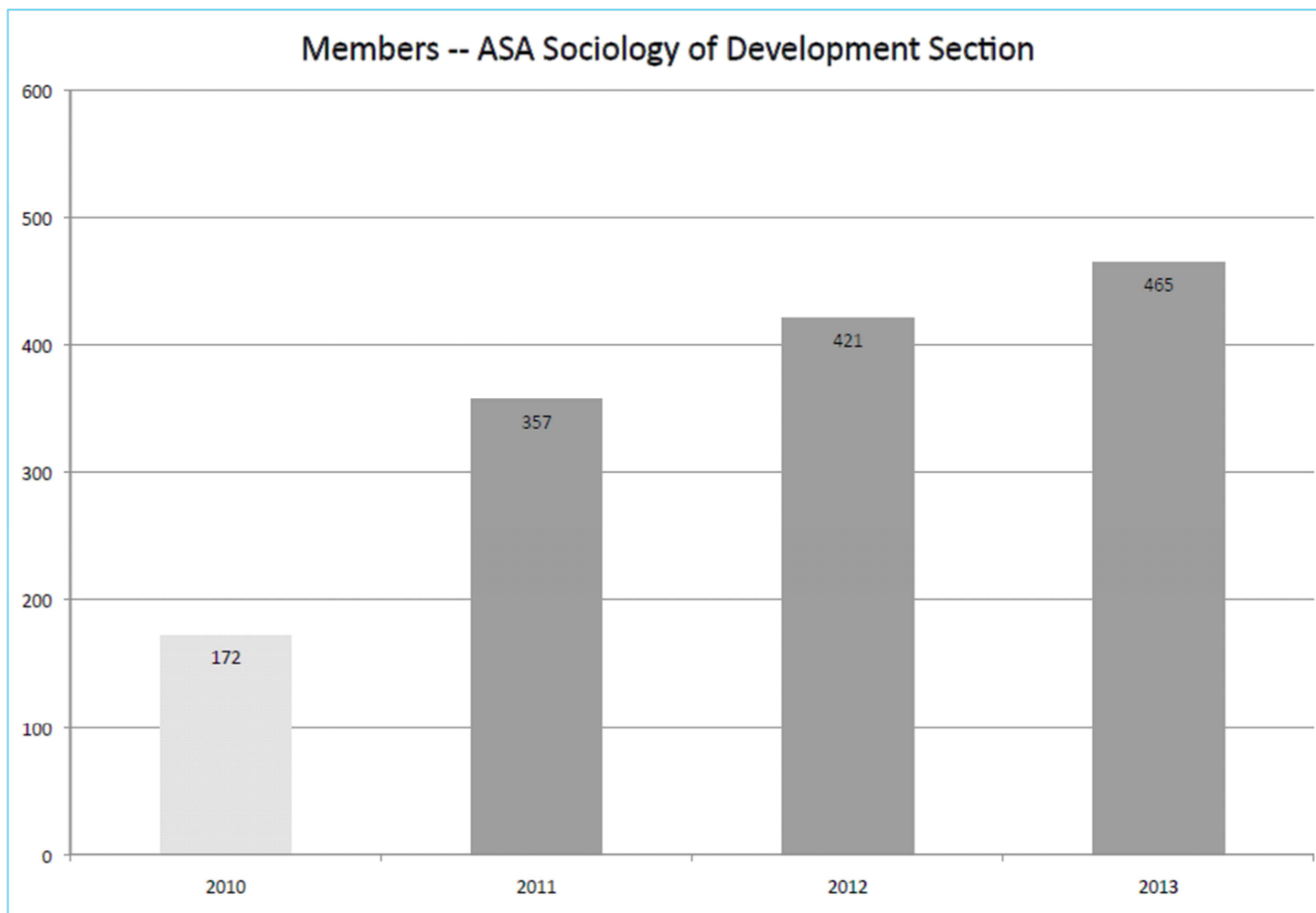
Section Membership on the Rise! Goal is to reach 600.

By Jeffrey Jackson

The Sociology of Development section is experiencing steady growth. Please help us continue the trend by encouraging more to join! Since becoming an official section of the ASA with 357 inaugural members in 2011, the section grew by 18% in 2012 and 10% this past year, giving us an official total of 465 members in 2013. Approximately 35% are student members and 6% are low income members. Most of this growth has occurred through word of mouth recruiting and email campaigns. In addition, a number of new members have been drawn to our yearly conferences, our website, and our new "roundtable mentorship" program at the ASA meetings.

Our recruitment efforts have focused primarily on identifying development sociologists throughout the United States and inviting them to participate through email. While we will continue to pursue this strategy, it is important to think about additional ways to promote ourselves and encourage more development sociologists to join. The [new section journal](#), once it is up and running, will certainly help us in this regard. In addition, we are exploring ways to encourage more non-US scholars to sign up for our section.

Since development sociology is a global enterprise, we need to find ways for our section to become even more international in scope. This year, we have formed a new Membership Committee who will be developing new strategies for recruitment. If you have any specific ideas or suggestions, we invite you to send them to our section chair (James Mahoney, james-mahoney@northwestern.edu) or to the development section membership committee chair, me (jacksonj@olemiss.edu). In addition, please know that everyone can help us by asking your colleagues within the area of development sociology if they are a member and, if they are not, by encouraging them to join! In addition, please consider sponsoring your students who may be members of ASA. Our next goal is to reach 600 members, which would earn us an additional panel at the yearly ASA meetings.



SECTION INFORMATION

The Sociology of Development section of the ASA was formed in 2011 and currently contains 465 members. The section officers are:

- Chair James Mahoney (Northwestern University)
- Chair-Elect Rae Lesser Blumberg University of Virginia
- Secretary-Treasurer Brendan Mullan (Michigan State University)
- Council Member Rachel Robinson (American University)
- Council Member Jennifer Y. J. Hsu (University of Alberta)
- Council Member Andrew K. Jorgenson (University of Utah)
- Council Member Jocelyn Viterna (Harvard University)
- Council Member Matthew Sanderson (Kansas State University)
- Council Member Matthias vom Hau (Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals [IBEI])
- Awards Committee Chair Jocelyn Viterna (Harvard University)
- Nominations Committee Chair Gregory Hooks (Washington State University)
- Newsletter Editors Mike Sobocinski and Brendan Mullan (Michigan State University)





News and Resources

Looking for a syllabus to help build your course in Development Sociology? Or are you a graduate student preparing for your qualifying exams? Or do you just want the latest news and information about the most current scholarship in development sociology? Look no further! This section of the website provides that information and more!



Sociology of Development Web Site

By Bernadette White

Since November 2011, when the “new” website was created, there have been over 17,000 views from over 140 countries. The section website (<http://sociologyofdevelopment.com>) serves as the one point of information about the latest news in the section and in the wider field of Development Sociology. In addition to disseminating news about the field, the website also has a number of resources for researchers and teachers, including a constantly updated list of books and articles and syllabi for courses in Development Sociology, from basic introductory courses to subject or area studies focused courses in the issues of development. Finally, the website serves as a way to initiate people into the ideas, debates, and foundations of Development Sociology with short essays that explain the rationale and purpose of the field. This last part is also the most visited section of the webpage.

Of course much of this is not possible without the help of individuals dedicated to helping maintain sections of the website or creating content. There are many ways for section members to be involved with the constant evolution of our page and keeping the information fresh and up-to-date.

Subsections

One major way in which individuals can contribute to the webpage is through the creation of and maintenance of subsection pages. In the past, there has been expressed interest in a page on “Gender and Development” or “Migration and Development.” However, these are two pages that need someone to develop content. Good examples of the subsections pages are the “Agriculture and Development,” “Microfinance and Development,” and the “Violence and Development” pages. These pages discuss and frame what the different subsections entail and the relevant resources for those subsections.

Resource Lists

In October, James Mahoney, the section Chair, sent out an email asking for members to update me with information about their recent book and publications. This is an ongoing need for the website to ensure that the listed resources are up to date and resource lists are as exhaustive as possible. I would encourage members to not just update with their own information but also with works they read they feel are relevant to the field. This of course also applies to the list of journals that we have listed; if there is a journal that is relevant to the field that is not listed, please do not hesitate to mention this to me.

Another key resource that needs input from members, as well, is making course syllabi available. This really helps provide a key resource to those that teach courses in Development Sociology. Currently there are a number of syllabi listed for a number of courses, such as Introduction to Development Sociology, Development Theory and Practice, Research Methods in Development Studies, Gender and Development, Latin American Development, and many other courses. If you would like to contribute to this page, you need only to provide your syllabus.

Other Ways to Contribute


There are a number of other simple ways to contribute to the webpage. This may include sending pictures from your field research to include in the webpage (with descriptions and location of your photo). Another way you can contribute is ensuring that news about various conference, job announcements, and funding opportunities that are relevant to the field is sent to James Mahoney or to me so that it can go out on the listserv or on the webpage.

I welcome any feedback about the website, any content you would like to see added, and a number of other inputs! Do not hesitate to let me know by reaching out to me by email at bwhite02@syr.edu.

notably those of changes in fertility and mortality. Models of migration have been consistently rooted in development dynamics. Analyses of historical transformations of gender roles and gender ideology consistently invoke the dialectical interplay between the forces of economic development, female labor force participation, power within the family and gendered culture. Political sociology has consistently engaged with the role of the state in producing economic development – and the role of economic change in redistributing power among social actors. Economic sociology consistently turns to economic development as the natural setting for tests of its theories.

Development Sociology investigates the practices and processes of social change. In this sense the sociology of development addresses pressing intellectual challenges: internal and international migration, transformation of political regimes, changes in household and family formations, technological change, sustainable (and unsustainable) population and economic growth, and the production and reproduction of social and economic inequality.

Development is at the center of the sociological enterprise. There is a healthy debate over the relative importance of the material and cultural foundations of development – and with it, society. The Marx vs. Weber debate on the origins of capitalism stimulated subsequent generations of sociologists to develop their own statement on the material vs. cultural determinants of industrialization and the rise of modern societies. Weberians have looked for the functional equivalents of Protestantism elsewhere in the world. (Eisenstadt 1968) Other sociologists have broadened Weber's analysis to identify a broad array of



Hong Kong Skyline

of Financialization

Call for Papers: Searching for sustainable alternative economies in the 21st century: cases and prospects

Archives

- October 2013
- September 2013
- August 2013
- July 2013
- June 2013
- May 2013
- February 2013
- December 2012
- August 2012
- April 2012
- March 2012
- January 2012
- November 2011

Follow

As illustrated here, the Sociology of Development web site contains articles, announcements, archives, and many other useful and interesting features... <http://sociologyofdevelopment.com>

New Publications: Articles

Ho-fung Hung. 2013. "China: Savior or Challenger of the Dollar Hegemony?" *Development and Change* 44(6). (This article is appearing in the forthcoming issue of this journal.)

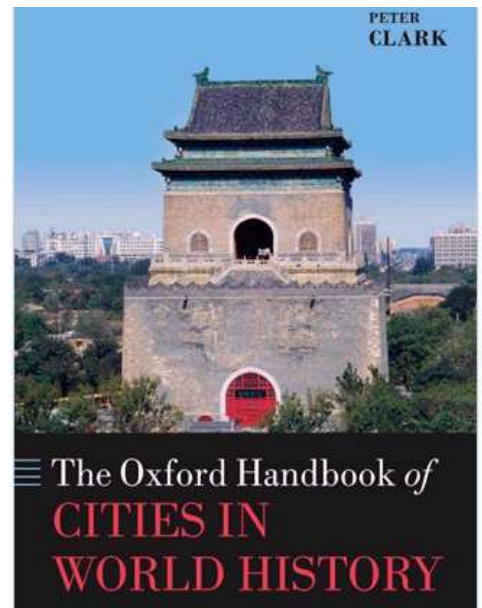
Ho-fung Hung. 2013. "Labor Politics and Three Stages of Capitalism in China." *South Atlantic Quarterly* 112(1): . This essay outlines the three stages of Chinese capitalist development in the 1980s through the 2000s and discusses how labor politics played out differently in each of the three stages and helped shape the next stage. Whence the erosion of living standards of urban workers amid out-of-control inflation and corruption in the late 1980s led to workers' participation in the 1989 democratic movement, the full-fledged neoliberal reforms implemented by the post-1989 authoritarian state in the 1990s urged many laid-off workers in state enterprises to take to the streets. In the wake of these struggles by the declining rank of socialist state workers was the surge of militant resistance by the new working class in the export sector after China's accession to the World Trade Organization in 2001. Whereas local states and private manufacturers colluded to repress these new workers' struggles, the center of the Chinese Communist Party, concerned about social stability and rebalancing China's economy through raising workers' share of income and consumption, has increasingly sided with the struggling workers to contain the alliance between local states and private capital. The outcome of this new labor politics will be a key factor in determining the Chinese model of development in the years to come.

Ho-fung Hung. 2013. "China's Rise Stalled?" *New Left Review*, Series 2, No. 81. May-June 2013.

It was perhaps predictable that China's initial sharp rebound from the global financial crisis would serve to entrench widespread perceptions that the PRC represents an alternative and, on some readings, superior model of capitalist development. Desperate pleas by Hillary Clinton and Tim Geithner for Beijing to continue its purchase of us Treasuries in the immediate aftermath of the 2008 meltdown seemed to confirm that China was indeed displacing the us, the alleged culprit of the crisis, and becoming a new center of the global economy. Yet the celebrations of China's rise at the expense of the U.S. evoked more skeptical responses too....

Ho-fung Hung and Zhan Shaohua. 2013. "City and Industrialization, East and West" in *Oxford Handbook on Cities in World History*, Peter Clark et al, eds. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

This article discusses how the origins of the two Great Divergences—the early modern divergence when Europe embarked on industrialization while China did not, and the contemporary divergence created by China's economic dynamism and the relative decline of the West—can be explained in terms of the role of cities in economic development. It compares the rise of urban industry in England and later Europe in the nineteenth century, and then in China in the late twentieth century. It considers possible explanations, such as the growth of an engineering culture in the West, the rise of dynamic business elites, and state support for business including urban production and overseas trade. It emphasizes the importance of inputs from the rural economy, through transfers of surplus agrarian capital to the urban industrial sector, through the role of smaller towns as growth centers, and the importance of cheap workers from rural immigration.



Raynolds, Laura T. 2012. "Fair Trade Flowers: Global Certification, Environmental Sustainability, and Labor Standards." *Rural Sociology* 77(4) 493-519.

This article analyzes the organization of the fair trade flower industry, integration of Ecuadorian enterprises into these networks, and power of certification to address key environmental and social concerns on participating estates. Pursuing a social regulatory approach, the author locates fair trade within the field of new institutions that establish and enforce production criteria in international markets. This research finds that while firm owners and managers support

fair trade's environmental and social goals, these commitments are delimited by mainstream market expectations related to production efficiency and product quality. In environmental arenas, certification helps ensure that conditions exceed legal mandates and industry norms. In social arenas, certification helps ensure that labor standards exceed legal and industry expectations and funds important programs benefiting workers and their families. Where unions are absent, fair trade's greatest impact may be in the establishment of workers' committees that can build collective capacity. Although these new labor organizations face numerous challenges, they may strengthen the social regulation of global flower networks, making firms accountable to their workers as well as to nongovernmental organizations, retailers, and consumers.

Raynolds, Laura T. 2012. "Fair Trade: Social Regulation in Global Food Markets." *Journal of Rural Studies* 28(3): 276-287.

This article analyzes the theoretical and empirical parameters of social regulation in contemporary global food markets, focusing on the rapidly expanding Fair Trade initiative. Fair Trade seeks to transform North/South relations by fostering ethical consumption, producer empowerment, and certified commodity sales. This initiative joins an array of labor and environmental standard and certification systems which are often conceptualized as "private regulations" since they depend on the voluntary participation of firms. The article argues that these new institutional arrangements are better understood as "social regulations" since they operate beyond the traditional bounds of private and public (corporate and state) domains and are animated by individual and collective actors. In the case of Fair Trade, it illuminates how relational and civic values are embedded in economic practices and institutions and how new quality assessments are promoted as much by social movement groups and loosely aligned consumers and producers as they are by market forces. This initiative's recent commercial success has deepened price competition and buyer control and eroded its traditional peasant base, yet it has simultaneously created new openings for progressive politics. The study reveals the complex and contested nature of social regulation in the global food market as movement efforts move beyond critique to institution building.

Smilde, David and Timothy M. Gill. 2013. "Strategic Posture Review: Venezuela" in *World Politics Review*, September. The authors examine Venezuela's foreign policy and some of the Venezuelan government's most important bilateral relationships; the Venezuelan military; and, finally, some of the Maduro Administration's strategic priorities. They argue that "the Venezuelan government has promoted a Third Worldist ideology that encourages the development of a multipolar world and an 'anti-imperial' axis of countries ... [that includes] relations with Latin American countries—especially leftist regional allies, including Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador and Nicaragua—as well as with several authoritarian countries." They detail the government's relations with 10 countries, including the United States, Cuba, Colombia, Brazil, Bolivia, Nicaragua, China, Russia, Iran, and Belarus. They also discuss the politicization of the military during the Chávez administration and its current capabilities. In addition, the authors discuss the frequent conflation of the National Militia and *colectivos* as well as the issue of military participation in drug-trafficking and their relations with the FARC. Finally, they conclude by discussing several challenges facing the Maduro administration, including political instability, citizen security, inflation and shortages, corruption, and deteriorating infrastructure. They argue that the December 2013 elections "will be not only a referendum on Chavismo without Chávez, but on an opposition without Chávez."

Williams, Logan D. A. 2013. "Three Models of Development: Community Ophthalmology NGOs and the Appropriate Technology Movement." *Perspectives on Global Development and Technology*. 12(4): 449-475.

You may access the [official journal copy](#) or [download the self-archived copy \(in accordance with Brill's permitted use policy\)](#). The article describes three models of development in the appropriate technology movement as it plays out in the scientific field of ophthalmology. This work comes out of a larger research project analyzing over 10 months of observation and more than 80 semi-structured interviews in India, Kenya, Mexico and Nepal. The article discusses the work of NGOs (primarily South Asian) and analyzes how their model(s) of social entrepreneurship help or hinder their mission of providing eye health services. With thanks to Brill (and their permitted use policy), a self-archived copy has been posted on the author's personal website.



Special Journal Issue

Eduardo Moncada (Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Rutgers University) recently served as Guest Editor for a special issue of *Studies in Comparative International Development (SCID)* on the topic “Rethinking Violence and Order in Cities of the Global South.” The special issue includes empirical contributions that analyze the politics of urban violence and its consequences for development in major cities across Africa, Latin America, and South Asia. First, the contributors show how variation in the nature of relations between states and local armed actors poses distinct implications for several outcomes, including patterns of violence, associational life, and economic markets. Second, the volume unpacks how the integration of developing world cities into both licit and illicit global economic flows impacts local patterns of and political responses to violence. And, third, the contributions identify how actors and interests that operate at multiple territorial and institutional scales influence the local dynamics and consequences of urban violence. The individual papers included in the special issue are as follows:

- Violence and Urban Order in Nairobi, Kenya and Lagos, Nigeria by Adrienne LeBas (American University)
- The Impacts of Differential Armed Dominance of Politics in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil by Enrique Desmond Arias (George Mason University)
- Demolition and Dispossession: Toward an Understanding of State Violence in Millennial Mumbai by Liza Weinstein (Northeastern University)
- Business and the Politics of Urban Violence in Colombia by Eduardo Moncada (Rutgers University)



Submit your paper to *Development Studies Research*

Routledge warmly invites you to submit your manuscript and publish in their new Open Access journal, *Development Studies Research*. Development Studies Research (DSR) is a peer-reviewed multidisciplinary journal providing an interdisciplinary platform for original, critical research. The journal aims to broaden understandings of current development studies research, open up new areas of debate, reflect on and advance development theory, identify problems of policy and practice, and present potential solutions and recommendations to the development community, private sector and conservationists. Visit the [journal website](http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rdsr) at <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rdsr> for details of how to submit, and for information on article publishing charges.

Submit contributions for a special issue of *The Global South*

By Jeff Jackson, University of Mississippi

Dear colleagues,

We invite your contributions to this special issue of the journal *The Global South*. More detailed information appears below. Please share this with colleagues who may be interested. The guest co-editors of this volume are an interdisciplinary team at the University of Mississippi. We eagerly invite contributions from Sociology of Development Section members (and their friends!)

Please submit 500 word proposals by January 15, 2014 and completed papers by May 15, 2014 to Annette Trefzer (atrefzer@olemiss.edu) and Jeffrey Jackson (jacksonj@olemiss.edu). For inquiries, please contact Annette Trefzer.

CFP: The Global South and/in the Global North: Interdisciplinary Investigations

This special issue of *The Global South* encourages striated readings of place that challenge nation-based models of the Global North (First World) and the Global South (Third World) by suggesting that one may exist within the other. The political clout of a nation, its fiscal soundness or disrepair, its general attitude toward the value of education and the accessibility of health care, obviously do not consistently characterize the experiences of all of its residents, and this issue explores that gap. We especially encourage essays that focus on the blurring of political demarcations of space, or essays that transgress disciplinary lines. Interdisciplinary and co-authored studies are thus particularly welcome. Questions guiding the issue's theme include but are not limited to these:

- Where do we find evidence of the Global South within the Global North, particularly within countries resolutely classified as First World? Might we find the Global North similarly pocketed into the Global South?
- What might be gained by revamping traditional nation-based classifications of how power is allotted? What are the pragmatic advantages and pitfalls to reading place in a new more granular way?
- What case studies most clearly illustrate the complications in traditional Global South/Global North hierarchies?
- What might be revealed by situating seemingly disparate locations along a spectrum that accounts for the distribution of power as fundamentally connected to the characteristics of space?
- How is interdisciplinary study particularly well-suited to grapple with the exigencies of place-based study? What disciplines converge most productively via the study of both real and imagined places?

Guest co-editors:

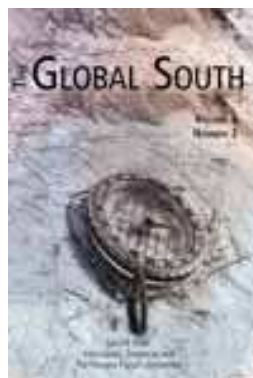
Kirsten Dellinger, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Mississippi

Jeff Jackson, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Mississippi

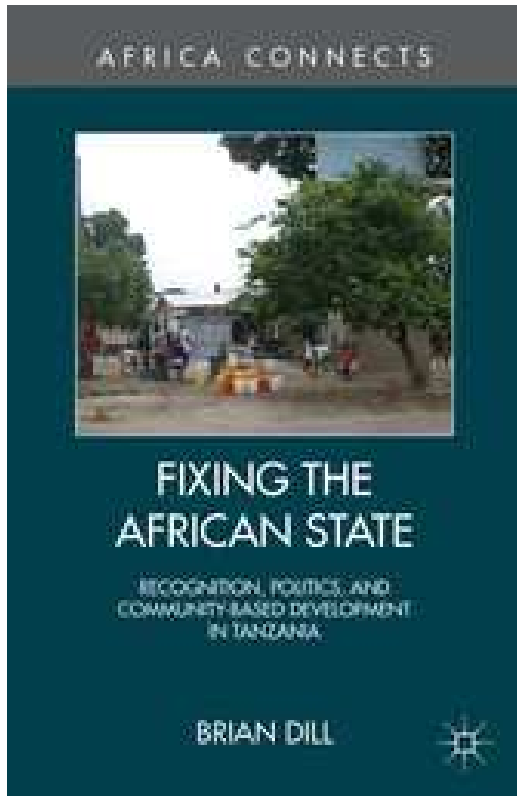
Katie McKee, Associate Professor of Southern Studies and English, University of Mississippi

Annette Trefzer, Associate Professor of English

Please submit 500 word proposals by January 15, 2014 and completed papers by May 15, 2014 to Annette Trefzer (atrefzer@olemiss.edu) and Jeffrey Jackson (jacksonj@olemiss.edu). For inquiries, please contact Annette Trefzer.



New Publications: Books



Dill, Brian. 2013. *Fixing the African State*.

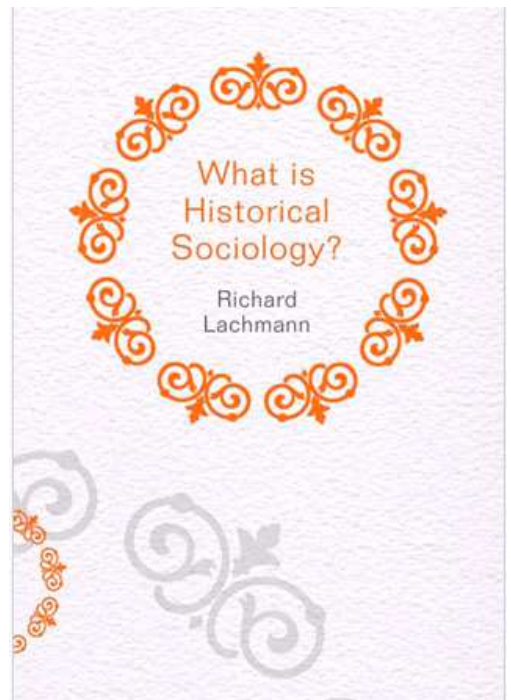
Fixing the African State explains why the predominant approach to international development produces outcomes that are incompatible with its underlying assumptions and intended objectives. Drawing on extensive ethnographic research undertaken in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania over the past decade, Brian J. Dill examines the relationship between community participation in the development process and the exercise of state power. Although the primary objective of community-based and -driven development is to shift the balance of power from the state to the benefit of non-state actors, *Fixing the African State* shows that, in fact, what is strengthened is both the image of a coherent, efficacious, and autonomous state, and the capacity of the state apparatus to exercise authority.

<http://us.macmillan.com/fixingtheafricanstate/BrianDill>

Lachmann, Richard. 2013. *What is Historical Sociology?* Cambridge: Polity.

Sociology began as a historical discipline, created by Marx, Weber and others, to explain the emergence and consequences of rational, capitalist society. Today, the best historical sociology combines precision in theory-construction with the careful selection of appropriate methodologies to address ongoing debates across a range of subfields.

This book explores what sociologists gain by treating temporality seriously, what we learn from placing social relations and events in historical context. In a series of chapters, readers will see how historical sociologists have addressed the origins of capitalism, revolutions and social movements, empires and states, inequality, gender and culture. The goal is not to present a comprehensive history of historical sociology; rather, readers will encounter analyses of exemplary works and see how authors engaged past debates and their contemporaries in sociology, history and other disciplines to advance our understanding of how societies are created and remade across time.

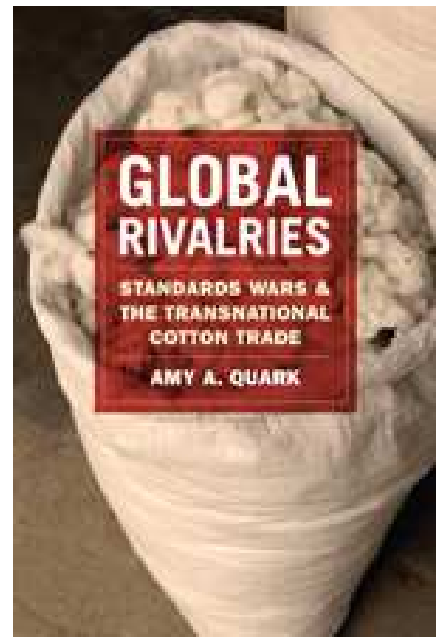


<http://www.polity.co.uk/book.asp?ref=9780745660080>

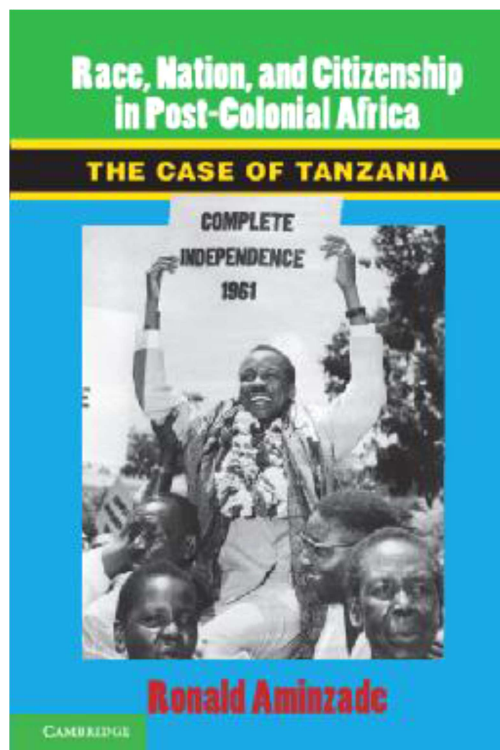
Amy A. Quark. 2013. *Global Rivalries: Standards Wars and the Transnational Cotton Trade*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Global Rivalries explores rule-making in an era of increasing geopolitical uncertainty. With its accession to the WTO and the liberalization of the apparel/textile trade, the Chinese state and Chinese firms have emerged as powerful actors challenging the dominance of the U.S. state and Western merchants in the transnational cotton trade. Quark analyzes the efforts of the Chinese state to recast the institutions governing the cotton trade to work in its interests, the efforts of the U.S. state and Western merchants to reconstitute their institutional power, and the implications for more marginalized actors such as cotton-producing countries in West Africa.

<http://press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/book/chicago/G/bo15997106.html>



Ronald Aminzade, University of Minnesota. 2013. *Race, Nation, and Citizenship in Post-Colonial Africa: The Case of Tanzania*. October 2013. 448 pages, 1 map. Hardback: 978-1-107-04438-8. Cambridge University Press.



Nationalism has generated violence, bloodshed, and genocide, as well as patriotic sentiments that encourage people to help fellow citizens and place public responsibilities above personal interests. This study explores the contradictory character of African nationalism as it unfolded over decades of Tanzanian history in conflicts over public policies concerning the rights of citizens, foreigners, and the nation's Asian racial minority.

These policy debates reflected a history of racial oppression and foreign domination and were shaped by a quest for economic development, racial justice, and national self-reliance.

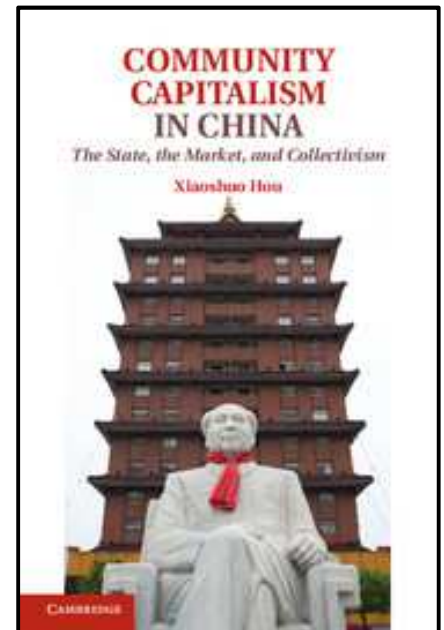
Key Features

- Connects the construction of national identity among citizens to the creation of internal and external 'others' who are excluded from certain citizenship rights
- Situates debates over citizenship and exclusion within the context of global political and economic forces and develops a novel interpretation of the global economic dimensions of nationalism
- Identifies key legacies of the colonial and state socialist eras informing contemporary political conflicts over race, nation, and citizenship

www.cambridge.org/us/politics

Xiaoshuo Hou. *Community Capitalism in China: The State, the Market, and Collectivism.* Cambridge University Press, 2013.

This book proposes to end the dichotomous view of the state and the market, and capitalism and communism, by examining the local institutional innovation in three villages in China and presents community capitalism as an alternative to the neoliberal model of development. Community is both the unit of redistribution and the entity that mobilizes resources to compete in the market; collectivism creates the boundary that sets the community apart from the outside and justifies and sustains the model. Community capitalism differs from Mao-era collectivism, when individual interests were buried in the name of collective interests and market competition was not a concern. It also deviates from cooperatives such as Israeli kibbutzim, in that there are obvious hierarchies in the community and people pursue the accumulation of wealth and modern conveniences. Nonetheless, this book demonstrates the embeddedness of the market in community, showing how social relations, group solidarity, power, honor, and other values play an important role in these villages' social and economic organization.



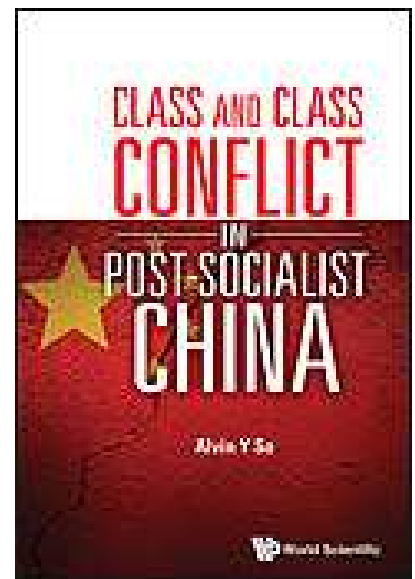
Alvin Y. So. 2013. *Class and Class Conflict in Post-Socialist China.* Singapore: World Scientific.

<http://www.worldscibooks.com/economics/8712.html>

Class and Class Conflict in Post-Socialist China traces the origins and the profound changes of the patterns of class conflict in post-socialist China since 1978. The first of its kind in the field of China Studies that offers comprehensive overviews and traces the historical evolutions of different patterns of class conflict (among workers, peasants, capitalists, and the middle class) in post-socialist China, the book provides comprehensive overviews of different patterns of class conflict. It uses a state-centered approach to study class conflict, i.e., study how the communist party-state restructures the patterns of class conflict in Chinese society, and brings in a historical dimension by tracing the origins and developments of class conflict in socialist and post-socialist China.

Sample chapter available: [Chapter 1: Introduction \(69 KB\)](#)

Readership: Advanced undergraduate or graduate students and professionals interested in Chinese studies, political science and social issues related to China.



News and Announcements

Dissertation Completed

Dissertation Title: Contesting Avoidable Blindness: Multilateral Circulation and Socially Responsible Innovation Systems
By Logan D.A. Williams. Defended & Filed May 2013 for August 2013 graduation; Chair: Ron B. Eglash
Institution: Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

New Move

Logan D. A. Williams is now a tenure-track Assistant Professor at Michigan State University.

JOB OPENINGS

Department of Political Science at the University of Illinois Springfield

Currently seeking applications at the tenure-track Assistant Professor level with expertise in international relations and global studies in the Department of Political Science at the University of Illinois Springfield. The position will begin August 16, 2014. Seeking candidates with:

- Earned doctorate (expected by August 2014) in political science with specialization in international relations;
- Preferred focus on Middle East, North Africa and/or Sub-Saharan Africa;
- Ability and willingness to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in international relations, comparative politics, and with preferred regional focus on Middle Eastern (or other regional) politics;
- Desire and potential for excellence in teaching;
- Preferred teaching and/or scholarship in interdisciplinary global or international studies;
- Experience and/or willingness to teach in an on-line degree program.

The University of Illinois Springfield (UIS) is located in the state capital and is the third campus of the University of Illinois. UIS serves approximately 5,100 traditional and non-traditional students in 24 undergraduate and 21 graduate programs. UIS is a liberal-arts oriented institution that places primary emphasis on teaching. UIS is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer with a strong institutional commitment to recruitment and retention of a diverse and inclusive campus community. Women, minorities, veterans, and persons with disabilities are encouraged to apply. If you know of any qualified person(s) who might be interested in such a position, please encourage them to apply.

Hilary Anne Frost-Kumpf, Ph.D.
Search Committee Chair
Co-Chair, Global Studies Program
Department of Political Science
University of Illinois Springfield
hfros1@uis.edu

Department of Sociology at Texas A&M University (1) Political Economic Opening

The Department of Sociology at Texas A&M University invites applications for an open rank position in the broadly defined area of Political and Economic Sociology. We seek candidates who have a record of notable accomplishments in research and scholarship appropriate to their rank and a commitment to excellence in teaching. Candidates are encouraged to apply in all research areas relevant to Political and Economic Sociology including class, development, economic, environmental, work, labor, and political, but we have particular needs in complex organizations and social movements. Candidates with research expertise that complements one of our other five specialty areas (Crime, Law, and Deviance; Culture; Demography; Race and Ethnicity; and Social Psychology) are encouraged to apply. All methodologies and theoretical perspectives are welcome.

Applicants should submit a letter describing their research and teaching interests and experience, a curriculum vita, and examples of their publications of scholarly works. A PhD is required for this position. Once hired, the faculty member

will be expected to publish, seek grant opportunities, teach undergraduate and graduate courses and engage in service activities. Address correspondence to: Dr. Harland Prechel, Chair of the Sociology Search Committee, Department of Sociology, Texas A&M University, 77843-4351. Review of applications will begin on October 30 and continue until the position is filled.

Department of Sociology at Texas A&M University (2) Gender and Social Movements Opening

The Department of Sociology and the Women's and Gender Studies Program at Texas A&M University invite applications for a tenure-track position in SOCIOLOGY AND WOMEN'S AND GENDER STUDIES, at the rank of assistant or beginning associate professor, starting September 1, 2014. The appointment will be 50% in each unit. We seek candidates with research and teaching interests involving the intersection of gender and racial/ethnic diversity, and we especially encourage applicants with a focus on social movements. In addition to developing courses both in Women's and Gender Studies and Sociology, the candidate will teach Introduction to Women's and Gender Studies on a regular basis. Applicants should have a PhD. in Sociology or a closely related field, a demonstrated commitment to Women's and Gender Studies as a discipline, and a record of scholarly publication and successful teaching. All methodologies and theoretical perspectives are welcome.

Applicants should send a letter of application, curriculum vitae, statement of research and teaching interests, writing sample and three letters of recommendation to: Search Committee Chair, Women's and Gender Studies/Sociology Position, 311 Academic Building, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4351. Review of applications will begin on November 1, 2013. Once hired, the faculty member will be expected to publish, seek grant opportunities, teach undergraduate and graduate courses and engage in service activities.

Department of Sociology at Texas A&M University (3) Public Policy Opening

The Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI) at Texas A&M University invites applications for two the newly established PPRI Professorships. The college is hiring two faculty at the rank of Full or Associate professor with established, well-funded translational research backgrounds. These positions are being made possible by a TAMU commitment to strengthening democracy through social research that informs the policymaking process.

The nationally prominent candidates will evidence an active research agenda that fosters informed decision-making within the public sector. In addition, the scholars will serve as prominent members of the faculty within one of the TAMU College of Liberal Art's listed departments where active mentorship of graduate students is encouraged.

The search will remain open until the positions are filled with a preferred start date on or before August 31, 2014. Nominations and expressions of interest will be kept confidential.

Applicants interested in any of the three Texas A&M jobs can find more details in the ASA Job Bank.



Department of Sociology at Washington State University, Pullman

Assistant Professor. Washington State University, Department of Sociology in Pullman, WA invites applications for one permanent full-time, nine-month tenure-track position at the rank of Assistant Professor to begin August 2014 or January 2015, depending on time to degree. Duties include teaching courses at the graduate and undergraduate levels related to environmental sociology and/or other areas of expertise, scholarship leading to publication, and service to the department, university, and the discipline. We also seek candidates who will advance the university's commitment to diversity and multiculturalism among faculty, staff, and students through research, teaching and community outreach.

Requirements: PhD in sociology or closely related social science by employment start date. The area of primary specialization is environmental sociology. Candidates must have demonstrated research and teaching excellence, and show potential for generating external funding. Preference will be given to strong candidates whose research demonstrates capacity for interdisciplinary inquiry and methodological rigor while creating synergies with existing departmental strengths. (For information about the department, please see <http://libarts.wsu.edu/soc>.)

Application: submit a cover letter describing research and teaching interests, a current curriculum vitae, three samples of written work, evidence of teaching effectiveness (e.g. syllabi and course evaluations), and request three letters of reference. These materials should be submitted online at www.wsujobs.com. Review of applications will begin January 15, 2014 and will continue until the position is filled. WSU is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer. Protected group members are encouraged to apply.

Please direct inquiries about the position to Scott Frickel, Search Committee Chair (frickel@wsu.edu).

The China Institute, University of Alberta

Post-doctoral Fellow - Economics - Energy and Investment Policies. The China Institute of the University of Alberta is seeking a post-doctoral fellow for a one year term with the possibility of extension. Shorter periods will also be considered. The ideal candidate would have a PhD in economics, business studies, political science or other relevant fields with established research interests in Foreign Direct Investment, Energy economics, Investment and trade policies. Knowledge of inward and outward investment policies of China would be desirable, but not essential.

The successful candidate would be expected to work with Professor Gordon Houlden, Director of the China Institute and other researchers in conducting research on the Chinese energy sector, cooperation and collaboration between Canada and China on energy issues. This will include Canadian investment policies involving Chinese investment flows into Canada and the Canadian energy sector with regard to potential and actual Chinese investment. Additional research topics may include Chinese outward investment flows into other regions, and infrastructure investments in Canada to build export and import capacity between Canada and Asia, as well as Chinese energy relationships with China's other energy partners. The Post-doctoral Fellow would be welcome to also conduct research on related topics of their own interest, and would be encouraged to publish while at the China Institute. Fluency in English is required and strong writing and analytical skills are essential.

The post-doctoral position will be accorded salary and benefits in accordance with policies for post-doctoral fellows at the University of Alberta. The China Institute would provide opportunities for the Fellow to travel to conferences related to his/her field of research on behalf of the China Institute.

Candidates should submit their Cover Letter, C.V. with references and one relevant Writing Sample (25 pages or less) to Ms. Jia Wang, Associate

Director, China Institute at jia.wang@ualberta.ca.

Website: <http://www.china.ualberta.ca/en/About/Careers.aspx>

The Borgen Project: A national campaign that is focused on global poverty

Announcement from Karen H. Lee

The Borgen Project has a volunteer Regional Director opening and would love to have students or faculty involved with our efforts. We have other volunteer positions available and more information about all our openings is provided below. If you can forward this information to students and faculty that might be interested, I'd greatly appreciate it! We currently have Regional Directors in over 160 U.S. cities, ranging from college students and professors to news anchors and business leaders. It's a neat group of volunteers who operate remotely and meet once a week via a national conference call. Learn more [here: http://borgenproject.org/regional-directors-program/](http://borgenproject.org/regional-directors-program/).

Positions at The Borgen Project:

Regional Director

Learn more: <http://borgenproject.org/regional-directors-program/>

Location: Nationwide (Telecommute Volunteer Role)

Salary: Unpaid

Duration: 6 months

Hours: 4-6 hours per week

Regional Directors operate independently from home and maintain contact with The Borgen Project's Seattle office. Regional Directors sign a 6-month contract. The position is volunteer and is roughly 4-6 hours per week. Regional Directors attend a conference call every Monday evening. Regional Directors come from many diverse backgrounds, some of which include a news anchor, veteran, banker, teacher, relief worker, political staffer, sales manager, programmer, and college students.

KEY RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Attend one (30-60 minute) conference call every week with the President of The Borgen Project and Regional Directors from across the United States (5PM PDT, 6PM MDT, 7PM CDT, 8PM EDT).
- Meet with local congressional leaders and lobby for legislation that improves living conditions for those living on less than \$1 per day.
- Mobilize people in your community to contact their congressional leaders to support poverty reduction legislation.
- Manage and implement fundraising campaigns.
- Build a network of people engaged in the cause.
- Serve as The Borgen Project's ambassador in your city.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- Basic understanding of U.S. Politics and international development.
- Highly organized with the ability to prioritize multiple functions and tasks while managing their work time efficiently.
- Strong team player that loves to bring new ideas to the table.
- Ability to demonstrate frequent independent judgment with decisiveness.
- Excellent overall communication skills: oral, written, presentation

HOW TO APPLY:

To apply, send your resume to ops@borgenproject.org.

Advocate

Location: Nationwide (Telecommute Volunteer Role)

Salary: Unpaid

Duration: 3-months

Hours: 4-hours per week

This is a great entry-level volunteer position for someone looking to be part of The Borgen Project. Advocates can operate from anywhere in the U.S.

THE BORGEN PROJECT



KEY RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Attend one (30-60 minute) national conference call every week (5PM PDT, 6PM MDT, 7PM CDT, 8PM EDT).
- Serve as an ambassador for the world's poor. Build awareness of the issues and ways people can help.
- Manage and implement fundraising campaigns.
- Represent The Borgen Project's in your city. Attend events and engage people in the cause.
- Contact congressional leaders in support of key poverty-reduction programs.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- Excellent overall communication skills: oral, written, presentation.
- Ability to self-manage and prioritize assignments.

HOW TO APPLY:

To apply, send your resume to ops@borgenproject.org.

The Borgen Project fights for the underdog. The innovative, national campaign is working to make poverty a focus of U.S. foreign policy. Learn more at borgenproject.org.



Next Issue:

Please submit content and ideas to Mike Sobocinski (sobocins@msu.edu) or Dr. Brendan Mullan (Mullan@msu.edu) for the next issue (Spring 2014). Tentative deadline for submissions: **March 31, 2014**.

- Recent publications (articles, book chapters, reports, books),
- Job and fellowship opportunities,
- Grant opportunities,
- Calls for papers
- Conference information,
- New positions, moves, and promotions
- Dissertations completed (with university affiliation and chair's name)
- Other items of general section interest

Editor's Choice

The following is one of the articles that can be found at the Sociology of Development web site. Its web address is <http://sociologyofdevelopment.com/about-the-section/debates-within-the-discipline/>. In addition to its concise overview, it contains an excellent list of reference works.

DEBATES WITHIN THE DISCIPLINE

An extract from the original proposal to ASA to create the Sociology of Development Section

From its inception, one of the strengths of development sociology has been its mutual concern with disciplinary/theoretical and policy/practice issues. Since the 1950's, sociology has engaged these twin foci to explore both internal and international spatial inequality in two contrasting ways. The first conceptualizes development as a series of interventions in transition-economies with the goal of facilitating economic growth and/or improving lives and livelihoods. The second understands the 'development project' (McMichael 1996) as an organizing principle to promote global capitalist expansion during the Cold War, with an overarching geopolitical goal of securing resources and markets for Western powers. A range of lively debates exists both within and across these two perspectives.

In the 1950s, development thought was dominated by modernization theory. This lens divided the world into "traditional" and "modern" societies, each with distinct qualities, such as economic structures, values, or family and community organization. Positing that modern societies possessed a set of characteristics that had allowed them to advance economically, modernization theory focused on strategies to facilitate a transition from traditional (generally third-world countries) to modern (Western) economies (Rostow 1963). Modernization theory itself was a diverse set of ideas about how to facilitate this transition. Following in the footsteps of classical sociological thinkers, several modernization theorists sought to understand and theorize transition moments such as the industrial revolution (Smelser 1959, Bendix 1967) and social structures such as religion (Bellah 1957) as ways of understanding the mechanisms that facilitated the transition to modernized societies. One popular model in the modernization literature articulated a dual economy approach, divided by a low technology agricultural sector in rural areas (e.g. traditional), and modern infrastructure in the urban areas (cf. Boeke 1953; Lewis 1954; Lambert 1967). Another argued that the change from "traditional" to "modern" required the

transformation of values to those similar in Western societies (cf Parsons 1951; Hoselitz 1960; Lerner 1958; McClelland 1961). Writers argued that developed countries were characterized by universalism, achievement orientation, and functional specificity; whereas in developing areas individuals needed to learn "the need for achievement" (McClelland 1961).

Modernization theory continues to be a central concept in both the sociology of development and in development practice (for recent articulations, see Inkeles and Smith 1974, and Davis 2004). Yet, by the 1960s, many modernization writers realized that the process of modernization did not necessarily guarantee a smooth path to liberal democracy and was often accompanied by discontinuities, breakdowns, dictatorship, rebellions, and protests (Moore 1966, Eisenstadt 1970). Dependency theory, originating in Latin America in the inter-war years, emerged as a response to and direct critique of modernization theory (Cardoso 1979, Furtado 1964). Dependency theorists looked beyond domestic economies to suggest that the persistence of underdevelopment could be explained through long histories of unequal exchange between Europe and the United States and the rest of the world. These relationships, emerging from imperialism and colonialism, were at once fundamental to the rise of the West and central to the structural underdevelopment of the rest of the world (Baran 1957, Sweezy and Baran 1966, Amin 1973, Gunder-Frank 1978, Rodney 1974, Evans 1979). Dependency thinkers posed various approaches to understanding and addressing this relationship. Some, particularly Latin-American thinkers associated with the UN Economic Commission for Latin America, posed import-substitution industrialization as a strategy for development. Others, such as Paul Baran, adopted a more overtly Marxian view of dependency, seeing it as an international division of labor into regionally defined skilled and unskilled workers. Thinkers in this school saw little path out of these dependent relationships short of political revolution. As such, dependency theorist moved

away from a modernization approach to development as “transition” to one that, rather, asked questions about processes of transformation. A common theme that united dependency thinkers, and subsequently paved the way for new directions in the sociology of development, was the use of a core/periphery model to explain both international and internal socio-economic relationships. As such, dependency theorists mapped their analyses of the foreign trade, labor, and investment linkages that produced underdevelopment to a global, historical, and relational framework of analysis.

World-Systems Analysis systemized and advanced the logic of underdevelopment theory into a coherent framework of global development. Historically, world-systems analysis grew out of development sociology. Of the four scholars ever to have been awarded the PEWS Distinguished Career Award, Immanuel Wallerstein’s first three books (1961, 1964, 1967) were on post-colonial Africa, Andre Gunder Frank’s first three books (1967, 1969, 1969) were on Latin American development and the sociology of development, Janet Abu-Lughod’s first book (1971) was a history of Cairo, and Giovanni Arrighi’s first three books (1967, 1969, 1973) were on Africa and imperialism.

World-systems analysis moved beyond these early analyses of the causes of development in the colonial and post-colonial periphery to both expand the range of dependent variables to include the effects of dependent development, and to expand the historical scope of analysis beyond the nineteenth and twentieth century Euro-American world system. Active areas of research today include gender-based social movements in the global South (Moghadam 2005), labor conditions in the global South (Ross 2004), the historical development of the global South (Singh 2006), economic growth and income inequality (Babones 2009), the rights of indigenous peoples (Hall and Fenelon 2009), and the environment and development (Jorgenson and Kick 2006). World-systems perspectives on development tend to be structuralist and deeply historical. World-systems sociologists added geographical breadth and historical depth to the dependency approach, tracing the roots of today’s core-periphery structure back 400 years (Wallerstein 1974), 800 years (Abu-Lughod 1991), or even several thousand years (Frank and Gills 1993; Chase-Dunn and Hall 1997). World-systems sociologists see the global South and the global North as interdependent components of a single global

socioeconomic system. Gerreffi’s 1993 concept of *global commodity chains* has complemented traditional world-systems perspectives nicely by providing new micro and meso theoretical foundations for the dynamics of cross-national links.

Within comparative macrosociology, another line of research has emerged which studies local capacity to develop in the face of hostile world-systemic factors; such models generally invoke a proactive state which limits the autonomy of multinational actors and proactively invests in sectors with long term growth potential. The classic statement of this perspective is Peter Evans 1979 *Dependent Development* which studied developmentalist actions by the Brazilian state. This was followed by a substantial literature on East Asian developmentalist states (Amsden 1989, Gold 1986). The next generation of studies in this tradition studied failed developmentalist states, identifying the social and political pre-conditions for ineffective clientelist intervention (Chibber 2003, Lange and Rueschemeyer 2005). A parallel tradition exists in economic sociology examining the role of the state in the historical creation of markets and financial institutions. (Carruthers 1996).

Not all sociological work on development is macrosociological; there are significant microsociological traditions as well. Formal decompositions have shown that population factors can contribute very extensively to increases in per capita GDP (Kelley and Schmidt 2001). The most well-known demographic contributor to growth is population control (Stockwell 1962, Easterlin 1967). Fertility reduction lowers dependency ratios (the percent of the population not of prime working age), which increases productivity. Reduced child-bearing promotes greater educational attainment and labor force participation among women (Ahlburg and Mason 2001). Greater education increases the human capital stock and productivity of a nation—although there is significant debate about the size of the effect and the mechanism by which this occurs (Robinson and Browne 1994). Mortality affects development as well; long life spans have been empirically shown to raise savings rates (Kinugasa and Mason 2006). Furthermore, migration has substantial effects on economic growth both by reallocating stocks of human capital and by providing financial remittances to impoverished areas (Borjas and Tienda 1987, Massey and Parado 1994).

A related tradition of work is the literature on gender and development. The various theoretical frameworks that constituted the sociology of development—modernization, dependency, Marxist, world-systems—initially were inattentive to the gender dynamics of development processes, but sociologists such as Rae Lesser Blumberg, Hanna Papanek, Patricia Fernandez-Kelly, Helen Safa, Saskia Sassen, Rita Gallin, Deniz Kandiyoti, Susan Tiano, Kathryn Ward, Shelley Feldman, Anita Weiss, and Val Moghadam drew on feminist concepts, stratification theory, and the interdisciplinary field of women-in-development (later to be known as gender-and-development) to integrate gender analysis into the sociological study of development.

In the 1980s, studies showed how gender ideologies emphasizing the “nimble fingers” of young women workers and their capacity for hard work, especially in the southeast Asian economies, justified the recruitment of women for unskilled and semiskilled work, in labor-intensive industries at wages lower than men would accept and in conditions that unions would not permit. Research also showed the “feminization of employment” across the globe, in the dual sense of an increase in the numbers of women in the labor force and a deterioration of work conditions (labor standards, income, and employment status). Gender ideologies, however, also underpinned the retention of the sexual division of labor within the home, along with the creation of a “global care chain” through migration and demand for low-cost caregivers. There is now a large literature examining women’s roles in and contributions to production, capital accumulation, reproduction, “the care economy”, and labor mobility, along with movements for social/economic rights. While scholars differ as to whether the development process is exploitative or emancipatory (or both) for women and gender relations, the literature taken as a whole confirms that the relationship between gender relations and the development process is dynamic and interactive.

A third microsociology has considered the role of social capital in development. Social capital scholars integrated the study of national economies, with the study of ethnic entrepreneurship, and the new economic sociology that emphasized the importance of social networks (Portes, 1998, Coleman 1988, Putnam 2000, Grootaert and Bastler 2008). Proponents argue that social capital provides a way to both identify and produce synergies and positive

outcomes in development practice (Fukuyama 2002, Evans 1997, Larance 2001). Critics of this perspective argue that the concept of social capital offered a functionalist understanding of development that dangerously obscured relations of power and a range of political and social relations that underpinned and constituted conditions of inequality (Schafft and Brown 2003, Fine 1999, Harris 2002).

Not all development sociology involves the periphery and semi-periphery—and not all development sociology involves nations or world-systems. Spatial and regional sociology, while applicable to these settings, has given particular emphasis to analyses of subnational units within the developed core. Such analyses are particularly salient in an era of increasing de-industrialization. A rich and established urban literature explores inequalities of poverty, racial segregation, crime, and other conditions, much of it focusing on large and/or world cities. Intermediate units of analysis have also been of interest. The emphasis is on regional inequality processes beyond the metropolis but below the level of the nation-state. Comparative subnational studies focus on shared attributes of groups of places, such as localities, states, and other territorial units, with the purpose of examining how social stratification processes unfold differentially within a nation. This body of work argues for the need to study and explain why general, national patterns do not work out evenly within a nation; at the same time, its scale of interest involves generalizing beyond individual localities and local-level actors and processes.

Sociology has had a longstanding interest in regional processes dating back from the work of the Southern Regionalists and human ecologists (Hawley 1950; Odum and Moore 1938) and continuing through development sociology (Bunker 1985). The field of rural sociology has always been a regional sociology in that it examines the nation’s hinterland (Lobao 1990, RSS 1993). Contemporary regional sociological studies focus on the maintenance and reproduction of poverty and other inequalities at the regional scale such as Appalachia and the South (Duncan 1999; Falk et al. 2003; Fossett and Seibert 1997; Lyson and Falk 1993), Native American areas (Hooks and Smith 2004), areas of Latino settlement (Saenz 1997) and in developing nations with regionally based ethnic stratification (Brown et. al. 2007). Sociologists have also sought to understand regional processes creating urban-suburban-rural gaps

(Drier et al. 2001; Orfield 1997) and connections between urban processes and national/global ones as mediated by transborder-regions (Chen 2005; Orum and Chen 2003).

Development sociology has changed significantly in the last two decades. The most important break with traditional formulations has been the rise of a critical post-developmentalism. The new work emphasizes the adverse effects of traditional development on the ecology of the planet, on the well-being of subordinated peoples, and on global culture. This literature has its antecedents in empirical examinations of the adverse effects of neoliberalism, international debt and globalization (George 1989, 1991, Harvey 2007, Hoogvelt 2001, Sklair 2002, Beneria and Feldman 1992). New questions emerged about the unequal and uneven impacts of such programs on range of factors such health, education, and income; the penetration of trans-national corporations into newly liberalized markets (Sklair 2000); and the increasing role of NGOs in the implementation of broad development agendas and in national politics (Feldman 1997).

These concerns crystallized into a post-development critique. (McMichael 1996) Post-development thinkers, heavily influenced by poststructural and feminist theories (Elson 1995, Harcourt 1994, Enloe 1989, Moghadam 1996), began to rethink the whole development enterprise, exploring how the development narrative made unrealistic assumptions about poverty and underdevelopment, and how to address it through coordinated international policies. Development discourse and its structuring of development programs and practices came under particular critical scrutiny (Ferguson 1994, Sachs 1992, Rahnema and Bawtree 1997). Such studies highlighted both the institutional structures and logics that enabled particular development interventions (Escobar 1994, Mitchell 1991) and the complicated meanings and mappings of power involved in the implementation of such projects (Mosse 2005). While post-development thought opens up a range of new spaces of inquiry in the study of development, debate remains active over whether such post-development thought itself overstates its case and, in doing so, precludes the possibilities of positive development interventions in the lives of those living in poverty (Berger 1995, Kiely 1995).

New directions include reconsidering the links between culture and development, engaging a range of questions

about appropriation of “empowerment” in gender targeted programming, the multiple deployments of “indignity,” and the links between western norms that are often constitutive of development programs and the diverse contexts in which they are deployed (Da Costa 2010). The environmental sociology of development has addressed the adverse effects of climate change and large scale development initiatives (Castles 2002, Cernea 2003, Vandergeest 2003, Baviskar 1997), opening questions about the meaning of environmental conservation and the range of potential relations between economic development and the environment (Peluso and Watts 2001, Foster 2000, Magdof, Foster and Buttle 2000, Gellert 2005). Others engage with the range of social movements that have emerged around the world to reassert the claims of marginalized groups in political and economic arenas from which they have been excluded (Petras 2003, McMichael 2010). Such engagements continue to raise critical questions about social action, democratic governance, and participation.

The sociology of development as a field continues to be a vibrant space within sociology. It has been central both in questioning the terms and meanings of “development,” and in shaping debates and programming decisions within both sociological, practitioner, and policy circles. While many old debates remain, many new approaches seek to resolve schisms within the field and bring synthesis to longstanding divides between approaches that seek to refine and those that seek to critique development. It is at once “public,” in its engagement with projects and policies that directly seek to shape the lives and livelihoods of many throughout the Global South; theoretical, in terms of its ongoing attempts to understand processes of economic and social transformations and the ways these changes shape and are shaped by the contemporary moment; and historical, in its re-figuration of development in the context of broader capitalist and colonial historiographies.

Note: This article was collectively authored by a majority of the founding committee members for the Sociology of Development section.

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Adapted from the Sociology of Development web article posted at: <http://sociologyofdevelopment.wordpress.com/about-the-section/debates-within-the-discipline/>

