

# SECTORS

*Newsletter of the American Sociological Association's  
Sociology of Development Section*

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## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

*Jocelyn Viterna*

Dear Section Members:

Greetings from El Salvador! After 20 years of conducting research in this small Central American nation, I can say with great confidence that Salvadorans are among the most hardworking and generous people on earth. Yet tragically, Salvadorans are currently being terrorized by violent gangs operating with impunity throughout the nation. Gang violence has become increasingly palpable during my visits over the past two decades, such that nearly all of my Salvadoran friends now have experienced it personally. One friend was given just hours to flee his home before gang members appropriated his house and his neighborhood. Another friend's brother was shot four times by gang members who were extorting his small business; his six-year-old son watched him die. Still another told me how, through her NGO work, she helped a sobbing father arrange pieces of his 11-year-old son in a casket. His son had been



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“quartered” by one of El Salvador’s gangs, presumably because he had witnessed an illegal activity. Given the prevalence of horrific violence throughout the country, it is not surprising that a [2015 survey](#) found that nearly 80% of Salvadorans have considered fleeing the country.

President Trump was elected in large part on his promise to stop the influx of Salvadorans and other migrants crossing the U.S.-Mexico border, yet the policies he proposes would only exacerbate the very process he aims to halt. For example, [Trump’s budget proposal would cut 100% of U.S. foreign aid to El Salvador](#). Salvadoran state officials say they simply cannot combat the country’s widespread violence without technical assistance and resources from abroad, such as trainings to help them identify and confiscate large transfers of money that are presumably undergirding gang activity. Moreover, by making border crossings increasingly difficult, Trump’s policies have unintentionally made border crossings increasingly lucrative. Coyotes and traffickers now use Trump’s policies as justification for doubling their usual fees, and their increased profits in turn fuel the very criminal activity that forces people to flee their homes in the first place.

I offer my experiences here in El Salvador as just one example of the major challenges faced by the Sociology of Development section in the current political moment. We are a new section. We are a small section. But we are also perhaps the one ASA section best positioned to analyze the likely outcomes of Trump’s proposed policies for poor nations around the world, and to document these consequences as they unfold in the months and years ahead.

Are we up to the task? How do we help policy makers understand the interconnected nature of development? How do we encourage respect for the rights and dignity of all peoples? What evidence is needed at this historical juncture, and how do we as scholars create and disseminate such evidence?

These are the questions we will confront at this year’s Annual Sociological Association meetings in Montreal: in our business meeting, through our panels, and in a special graduate-student professionalization event about how to publish research in academic journals, policy briefs, and public outlets. Please review the list of development-related events in this newsletter, and keep an eye out for future emails advertising our ASA agenda. Only by working together can we effectively promote the voice of development sociologists.

Looking forward to seeing you in Montreal this August!

Jocelyn Viterna,

Professor

Department of Sociology

Harvard University

<http://scholar.harvard.edu/viterna/home>

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## SECTION ANNOUNCEMENTS

We would like to hear from you about using the *Handbook* in courses you teach. Please take a moment (2-3 minutes) to complete The *Sociology of Development Handbook* Course Adoption Survey (<http://tinyurl.com/SocDevHandbook>). For more information about the handbook see page 17.

## New *Sectors* Newsletter Co-editor



I'm excited to join the editorial team of *Sectors* for a two-year term! I bring to the position substantive research interests in culture, power, economic sociology, and urban sociology, and editorial experience with *Accounts*, the ASA's Economic Sociology section's newsletter, and *Trajectories*, the ASA's Comparative/Historical Sociology section's newsletter. I'm excited to work with Kelly and the Council in continuing the excellent work of previous editors. I see the newsletter as the lifeblood of a section, in that it is a central way in which scholars can not only disseminate information about their work and events, but also highlight current developments in the field and coordinate scholarly conversations. Some ideas I have moving forward include organizing issues thematically, instituting regular features (such as interviews, conversations, book reviews, etc.), and/or highlighting the section's growing resources. To find out more about me and my work, visit: [victoriadreyes.wordpress.com](http://victoriadreyes.wordpress.com).

Victoria Reyes, Postdoctoral Fellow  
National Center for Institutional Diversity, University of Michigan

## New 2017 Section Publications



### Sociology of Development Journal (<http://socdev.ucpress.edu/>)

This is an international journal addressing issues of development, broadly considered. With basic as well as policy-oriented research, topics explored include economic development and well-being, gender, health, inequality, poverty, environment and sustainability, political economy, conflict, social movements, and more.

Editors: Andrew Jorgenson & Jeff Kentor

Frequency: Quarterly in March, June, September, and December

eISSN: 2374-538X

*Note:* See page 20 for a Table of Contents for the Spring 2017 issue.



### Sociological Insights for Development Policy Briefs series

Brian Dill, editor of the Policy Briefs series, is pleased to announce the latest publications:

- Volume 2, Issue 2: Pamela Neumann, Tulane University, "[Violence against Women and Legal Justice in Latin America: Advances and Challenges](#)". The brief summarizes the main challenges that women face when seeking legal justice in cases of domestic violence in Nicaragua.
- Volume 2, Issue 3: Shelley Feldman, Cornell University, "[The building collapse that killed and injured thousands: What can we learn from Rana Plaza?](#)". The brief discusses possibilities for improving the protections and rights enjoyed by women in Bangladesh's readymade garment factories.

These Policy Briefs, as well as all others that have been produced to date, can be found at the following link: <https://sociologyofdevelopment.com/policybriefs/>.

# SECTION PRIZE WINNER SPOTLIGHTS

## 2016 Sociology of Development Book Awardee



**NAME:** Sarah Swider

**AFFILIATION:** Wayne State University (soon at University of Copenhagen)

**WEBPAGE:** [www.sarahswider.com](http://www.sarahswider.com)

**EDUCATION:** PhD in Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison (2008), MS Industrial Labor Relations, Cornell University (2000), BA in Political Science, Saint Michael's College (1994)

***When did you first develop an interest in development studies?***

My first job working in a hotel sparked my interest in labor, labor movements and exploitation. I wanted to know why people worked as hard as they did, why they seemed to actively participate in their own exploitation, and under what circumstances did organized collective resistance to exploitation emerge. College, especially my political science and sociology classes, helped me frame and think about these questions. After graduation, I travelled internationally and lived abroad for a few years. These experiences formed the basis of my global perspective. However, it was only through researching labor and labor movements in graduate school that I gained an interest in development studies. This field sharpened my tools for situating labor in the broader context of capitalist development and for exploring the sources of labor's power and its vulnerabilities. Looking beyond the US borders made me realize that most workers in the world are laboring in informal and precarious work and that is where I have focused my attention.

***How have your interests changed since then?***

My graduate work has led to both a broadening and a deepening of my questions about labor and labor movements. I ask questions that seek to understand who is (and isn't) considered part of the working class and why, how the working class varies across place and time, and under what conditions do workers develop the capacity to act globally. My work engages these questions more broadly. I try to understand how labor migration affects and changes social and economic inequality. I am also interested in asking when, how, and under what conditions the working class in different historical moments play a role in social change, especially regime change.

***What is your current research/work project?***

Currently, my primary project looks at why and how informal workers in China organize and engage in collective action. This work details the conditions under which organizing occurs, the forms it takes, and what mechanisms are effective in the struggles for workers' gains. I am also looking at how gender operates in shaping worker's collective actions and organizing. Finally, I continue to work on exploring the relationship between migration and social and economic inequality in China.

***What advice do you have for graduate students preparing their research for publication?***

Read interesting, well-written books. Write every day. Expect to write many drafts that produce a lot of words, many of which do not end up in the final published piece(s). Focus on quality not quantity.

***What do you value about your Section membership?***

Membership provides an important forum to develop and strengthen relationships with other scholars whose work I admire and whom I want to be in conversation with. It also keeps me connected to cutting-edge work conducted in the field. Finally, this section has a lot of fun and supportive folks, an awesome journal and an incredible Handbook!

***Besides your professional work, what other interests and/or hobbies do you enjoy?***

I love to rollerblade, garden, read, and worship the sun.

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## Honorable Mention for the 2016 Sociology of Development Book Awardee

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**NAME:** Paul Almeida

**AFFILIATION:** University of California, Merced

**WEBPAGE:** <http://faculty.ucmerced.edu/paulalmeida>

**EDUCATION:** PhD in Sociology, University of California, Riverside (2001); MA in Sociology, University of New Mexico (1994); BA in Sociology, University of California, Santa Cruz (1991)

***When did you first develop an interest in development studies?***

When I was an undergraduate I connected with a local Central American refugee committee run by Salvadoran immigrants. I took my first trip to El Salvador in 1991 at the end of the civil war. During this visit I observed first-hand the multiple roles non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play in development. At this time, NGOs were key actors in the reconstruction of El Salvador during the transition to neoliberalism throughout Latin America. As I moved on to graduate school and my early career, it appeared to me that NGOs serve as one of the only organizational units operating widely in marginalized and rural communities throughout the global South in the context of the debt crisis and the weakening of labor unions and peasant cooperatives.

***How have your interests changed since then?***

My early historical research on El Salvador over the twentieth century led me to think beyond El Salvador in terms of how different periods of economic development produce particular forms of collective action. I have written a few pieces considering collective resistance under mono-crop production and state-led development. Most of my recent work analyzes collective action under neoliberalism in Central America. I am particularly interested in the geographic variation in the resistance to neoliberal development policies such as austerity measures, free trade, and privatization. Previous state-led development histories seem to explain the likelihood of the emergence of social movements contesting neoliberalism. In other words, I have found in my empirical research that the territorial expansion of the state infrastructure between the 1940s and 1980s, provides the organizational basis for the resistance to neoliberalism in the twenty-first century.

***What is your current research/work project?***

I am now researching the expansion of state infrastructure under developmentalism and its relationship to collective mobilization against economic globalization on a world scale. I am trying to determine the similarities of the processes that I observed in Central America when the theoretical perspective is taken to the global level. I also have ongoing research that examines neoliberal economic development strategies as a particular form of “economic threat” that induces social movement mobilization over the loss of social citizenship rights.

***What advice do you have for graduate students preparing their research for publication?***

Make sure to take written and organized notes of the most important theories and empirical works in your relevant areas of development studies. You should also try to be “your own best reviewer.” By this I mean that students should try to anticipate the weaknesses of their theoretical arguments, methods, and data in advance. Anticipate before you submit your paper the issues that reviewers may find as a problem or inconsistency in your paper (even if it is the fiftieth revision of your paper, it is worth the exercise). Try to also receive feedback from your advisor before you submit a

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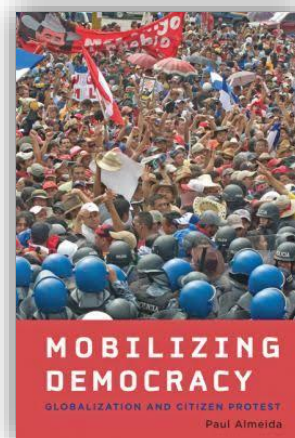
paper for publication. I would suggest that advanced graduate students seek opportunities to review for journals. This experience allows students to see the other side of the review process and to reflect on their own work.

***What do you value about your Section membership?***

The section is new with much energy. I appreciate how organized the leadership of the section has been and the initiatives and publications that have already resulted from the section's existence – including annual conferences, a journal, and a Handbook. The section maintains a wide array of research interests and is welcoming to many theoretical and methodological approaches and substantive areas of focus. The new generation of sociologists with field experience all over the world also infuses the section with a contagious excitement.

***Besides your professional work, what other interests and/or hobbies do you enjoy?***

I enjoy Latin American folk music, biking, and running.



Cover of the Honorable  
Mention Book in the 2016  
Book Award Category

## THE 2017 SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT BARCELONA CONFERENCE

### **A Conversation with Patrick Heller, by Piers Purdy (IBEI)**

In 1860, high mortality rates among the working classes, as well as poor health and education conditions, established the need for Barcelona, Spain, to rethink its distribution of public services in the city. Ildefons Cerdà's unique type of urban planning was the answer, delivering inclusive housing planning and service provision, and his plan still guides Barcelona's urban planning today. It therefore seemed appropriate that a café in Barcelona, an expanding, international city, was the setting for my conversation with Patrick Heller on the changing landscape of urban development.

The day before, he had delivered his keynote speech to an audience of over 150 at a conference entitled "Development in the Face of Global Inequalities", at the Barcelona Institute for International Studies (IBEI). His international audience were representing parts of Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Americas; their warm interest in one another either down to the fact they had never before had such an opportunity to share a room together, or simply that they were able to replace their usual desks with a sunny afternoon on the Mediterranean.

Patrick's speech addressed the risk of sprawling urban centers further dismantling the mechanisms of engagement between citizens and the state, and the subsequent creation of new forms of social exclusion. It is no longer only *who you are* that influences your ability to exercise your citizenship rights and access public services, but also *where you live* in the city, creating the threat of what he described as "citizens without a city".

In the global north, the idea of *urban citizenship* - this ability of a citizen to engage with the city authorities when there is, for example, a problem with public services, regardless of your residential district - is often taken for granted:

*"But in much of the developing world, your ability to make claims on the state regarding issues such as access to water and garbage disposal often becomes a function of begging, or being entangled in a clientelistic relationship, or bribery. This completely fragments demand making, so instead of broad-based and rights-based demands, you get a lot of particularistic demands, which makes it very difficult to deliver public services in an efficient, inclusive way."*

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I'm interested in this particular idea of urban citizenship, and how we might identify it. Asking him about it when we meet, he explains that its key ingredient was a partnering between the state and civil society, as a means of delivering not just inclusive access to services, but also the *quality* requisite for substantial development. Those outside of international development might be surprised to hear that "states can rarely deliver anything entirely on their own", but Patrick identifies various ways in which states need to partner with citizens or civil society groups.

*"Healthcare for example, nurses and doctors as state employees, ideally work with informed and proactive patients, to deliver preventative healthcare, exercise regimes, etc. Likewise, schools are much better at delivering education when parents and students are involved, when you have PTAs and the community is also there. And then there are examples like the HIV AIDS prevention programs in Brazil: the reason they were successful was because the health bureaucracy recognized that it was going to be very difficult to reach the at-risk population, often marginalized and stigmatized. They worked with grassroots NGOs, who had access to these populations through networks built on trust, and it turned out these groups were really good at reaching these populations."*

We go on to discuss what political and social conditions were needed to encourage this state-civil society partnership. Democratic regimes, as opposed to authoritarian, are more favorable, of course, but democratic institutions alone are insufficient. Only certain democracies can deliver the complementing *public legality*, which Patrick describes as: "a space in which people can freely and easily, at minimal cost, engage and use their rights, get involved and be politically active", which itself is a product of state policy. Getting policy right here is "an incredibly delicate balance", where on one side, active engagement can ensure a level playing field and offer marginalized groups opportunities, and on the other side, state action can undermine civil society, by demobilizing or co-opting it.

If states achieve this balance, they will be able to do more, with less; and in a global context that is seeing the further concentration of wealth, growing resentment towards "the 1%" and a staggering entrenchment of global and domestic inequalities, I see clearly how this idea of urban citizenship would be essential part of achieving inclusive, and indeed sustainable development in the expanding cities of the global south. But as we survey the road ahead, I'm interested to hear how we should value international interactions in relation to this narrative?

At first, Patrick accepts that there is some discordance between globalization and certain democratic norms. "The nation-state is predicated on the notion that the government controls the economy – under globalization, that simply isn't true anymore". As capital has become increasingly global, and mobile, the constant threat of capital flight and the lost investment has made taxation difficult. By shifting the tax burden from capital to income as an attempt to counter this threat – a burden largely falling on the shoulders of the lower-class - democratic governments have found themselves with little resources to build a welfare state, secure the social compact and enforce laws. The welfare state is what makes democracy substantive, and "if you can't translate that into material gains – better education, better healthcare, better housing – then people will start asking what's the point, right?" He then recalls the well-known line from Adam Przeworski, "with globalization, people have learnt that they have a vote, but they can't choose".

This hollowing out of democracy can be seen in many other ways, and I suggest that there is a strong perception that democracy is now failing, its principles eroded and its ability to deliver welfare provision weakened. But Patrick is keen to point out that this narrative is somewhat exaggerated:

*"Globalization is undermining the practices of traditional democracies, but it's also diffusing democratic discourses and ideals. In Europe, the welfare state may not be growing, but it hasn't collapsed, it's still making a significant impact on individuals' lives and all the political parties still support it. The US also is not as grim as people make out, where despite cut backs, Obamacare has been the single biggest expansion of the welfare state in decades, and it might be rolled back, but I suspect not."*

In the global south, he sketches out an even kinder vision: the welfare state has in fact been growing. The ways in which norms have been diffused he finds really interesting, and in East Asia and Latin America he describes this process as being "profound". The latter is a region in which through my work I've tended to associate more with a *struggle*, rather than *victory*, but Patrick leads me to revise this interpretation, listing the progress he sees in there:

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*“There’s now the idea of universal rights, for women, indigenous populations, gays, afro-descendants; and courts are more powerful; people are able to make claims against the state; there is rights based legislation; inclusive social programs and reduced clientelism”.*

In this sense, there is space for discourse. Transnational organizations have played a role in this diffusion of ideas and norms, particularly in smaller countries where there is room to operate. It is these transnational networks, between academics and activists, high above our expanding cities, where we have been creating a new civil society that can address the most pressing global challenges that those involved in international development spend their lives researching, analyzing, and proposing solutions for: “human dignity, protection against violence, basic capabilities, sustainability, gender rights, anti-racism, and anti-colonialism”.

And so, I naturally ask, is there scope for South to North diffusion? His response: In the same way as we should be careful of transplanting northern norms to the south, so too should we be careful going in the other direction. But that doesn’t prevent exporting success, as experiments with participatory budgeting from Brazil show, spreading to other parts of the global south, and more recently being experimented with in Europe.

We finish our drinks and pay the bill. Having covered a lot of ground – our expanding cities, the role of the nation-state and the international space above it – Patrick’s emphasis on urban citizenship as a means of achieving inclusive, sustainable urban development left me thinking more on the importance of the partnership between the city authorities and civil society. But that final part of our conversation, this building and diffusion of new ideas that can travel beyond the restraints of national boundaries, also resonated with me. As Rebecca Solnit remarked, “The question is about negotiating a viable relationship between the local and the global, and not signing up with one and shutting the other out”. Perhaps then it is at all of these levels that we can observe the changing landscape of urban development.

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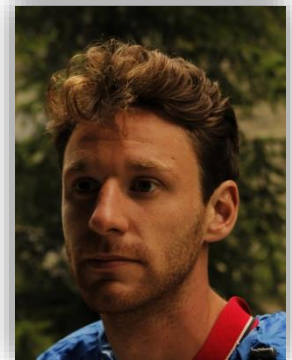


**Patrick Heller**, a sociologist at Brown University, is the Lyn Crost Professor of Social Sciences and professor of Sociology and International Studies. He is also the director of the

development research program at the Watson Institute of International Studies and Public Affairs. His main area of research is the comparative study of social inequality and democratic deepening. He is the author of [The Labor of Development: Workers in the Transformation of Capitalism in Kerala, India](#) (Cornell 1999) and co-author of [Social Democracy and the Global Periphery](#) (Cambridge 2006), [Bootstrapping Democracy: Transforming Local Governance and Civil Society in Brazil](#) (Stanford 2011) and most recently, [Deliberation and Development: Rethinking the Role of Voice and Collective Action in Unequal Societies](#). He has published

articles on urbanization, comparative democracy, social movements, development policy, civil society and state transformation. His most recent project, [Cities of Delhi](#), conducted in collaboration with the Centre for Policy Research, explores the dynamics of governance and social exclusion in India’s capital.

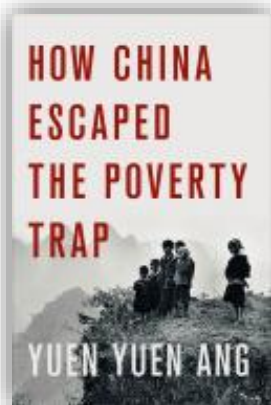
**Piers Purdy** is a Research Assistant at the Barcelona Institute for International Studies (IBEI), and Editorial Office Manager at [democraciaAbierta](#), a section of the independent online media platform [openDemocracy](#), which is a source for analysis on civil society action, political experimentation, and social conflict in Latin America. His broad research interests include civil society movements, civil conflict, and development in the global south.





# NEW MEMBER PUBLICATIONS

## New Books

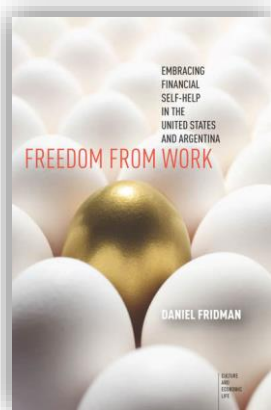


**Ang, Yuen Yuen.** 2016. *How China Escaped the Poverty Trap*. Ithaca, NY; London: Cornell University Press.

<http://www.cornellpress.cornell.edu/book/?GCOI=80140100715940>

*How China Escaped the Poverty Trap* tackles a long-standing chicken-and-egg problem of development: Was it good governance that led to economic growth, or growth that enabled good governance? Focusing on China's great transformation since market opening in 1978, Yuen Yuen Ang argues that the first step of development is paradoxically to harness existing weak, wrong, or seemingly corrupt institutions to kick-start markets. So-called good governance emerges at the end, rather than beginning, of development. The ability of ground-level agents to improvise solutions to evolving problems of development, however, requires certain enabling conditions. Ang identifies the strategies taken by China's leadership to foster adaptation within its massive party-state—she calls this system “directed improvisation.” This book offers lessons on adaptive development not only for other developing countries, but also for high-income countries grappling with complex problems that defy precise state planning and control.

*Methods:* The book also offers methodological innovations in fieldwork and interviewing. The author devises a unique structured interview strategy that records interactive changes between economies and institutions over time. This method allows analysts to “map coevolution”. It also introduces a “proxy interviewing” method wherein socially embedded natives were trained to conduct structured interviews in their hometowns, thereby complementing and deepening the author's own fieldwork as an “outsider.”

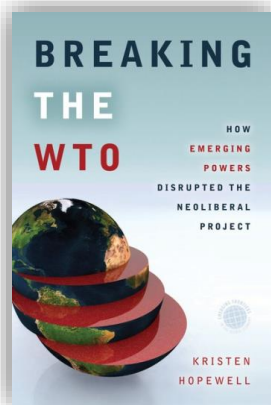


**Fridman, Daniel.** 2016. *Freedom from Work: Embracing Financial Self-Help in the United States and Argentina*. Stanford University Press. (Culture and Economic Life Series)

<http://www.sup.org/books/title/?id=26719>

In this era where dollar value signals moral worth, Daniel Fridman paints a vivid portrait of Americans and Argentinians trying to become worthy of millions. Following groups who practice the advice from financial success bestsellers, Fridman illustrates how the neoliberal emphasis on responsibility, individualism, and entrepreneurship binds people together with the ropes of aspiration.

*Freedom from Work* delves into a world of financial self-help in which books, seminars, and board games reject “get rich quick” formulas and instead suggest to participants that there is something fundamentally wrong with who they are, and that they must struggle to correct it. Fridman shows that the global economic transformations of the last few decades have been accompanied by popular resources that transform the people trying to survive—and even thrive.



**Hopewell, Kristen.** 2016. *Breaking the WTO: How Emerging Powers Disrupted the Neoliberal Project*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

<http://www.sup.org/books/title/?id=27086>

The global economy is being dramatically transformed by the rise of new powers, such as China, India and Brazil, and the corresponding decline in the political and economic dominance of the US and other Western states. This book provides the first analysis of the impact of contemporary power shifts on the American-led project of neoliberal globalization, by examining a core institution of global economic governance, the World Trade Organization (WTO). Its central argument is that the emergence of new powers has disrupted the neoliberal project at the WTO. Paradoxically, however, this is not because the rising powers rejected the rules and norms of the multilateral trading system, but just the opposite, because they embraced the system and sought to lay claim to its benefits. Rising powers usurped the dominant norms, discourses and institutional tools of the WTO and used them to challenge US hegemony. Yet, when the weapons of the powerful became appropriated by formerly subordinate states, the system itself broke down. A situation of more equitable power relations among states caused the Doha Round of trade negotiations to collapse and, in the process, cut short the neoliberal project at the WTO. This breakdown represents a crisis in one of the core governing institutions of global neoliberalism.



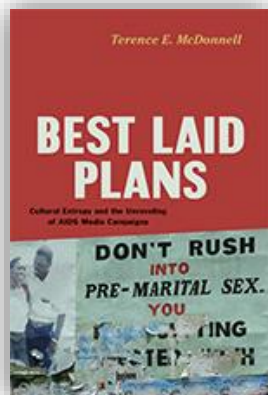
**Hsu, Jennifer Y.J.** 2017. *State of Exchange: Migrant NGOs and the Chinese Government*. Vancouver, BC: University of British Columbia Press.

[http://www.ubcpres.ca/search/title\\_book.asp?BookID=299175470](http://www.ubcpres.ca/search/title_book.asp?BookID=299175470)

China's rapid socio-economic transformation has generated extraordinary movements of people from rural areas to urban centres. At the peak of labour migration in the early 2000s, some 100 to 200 million people moved to cities in search of higher wages and better standards of living.

*State of Exchange* examines how – despite operating in a restrictive authoritarian environment – non-governmental organizations in China have increased dramatically as central and local states now permit migrant NGOs to deliver community services to workers in cities such as Beijing and Shanghai. Interacting with the layers and spaces of the Chinese state, NGOs conduct and scale up their programs, while the state engages with NGOs as a means to remain relevant and further legitimize its own interests. Jennifer Hsu uses a new conceptual framework to assess state–NGO relations and ultimately reveals how NGOs are navigating a complex web of government bodies, lending stability to, and forming mutually beneficial relationships with, the state.

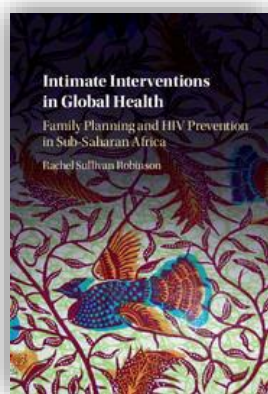
As North Africa and the Middle East move into a new era of politics, the Chinese experience outlined in this book will serve as a blueprint for better understanding the best practices and lessons learned for state-society relationships at the central and local levels.



**McDonnell, Terence E.** 2016. *Best Laid Plans: Cultural Entropy and the Unraveling of AIDS Media Campaigns*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

<http://press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/book/chicago/B/bo23996901.html>

Public health organizations strive to persuade the public to change beliefs and behavior through expensive, expansive media campaigns. Designers painstakingly craft clear, resonant, and culturally sensitive interventions that will motivate people to take active steps to improve their health. But once campaigns leave the controlled environments of focus groups and stakeholder meetings to circulate, people interpret and distort the campaigns in ways their designers never intended or dreamed. In *Best Laid Plans*, Terence E. McDonnell offers an explanation for why development interventions often fail so badly. These campaigns are undergoing “cultural entropy”: the process through which the intended meanings and uses of cultural objects fracture into alternative meanings, new practices, failed interactions, and blatant disregard. Using AIDS media campaigns in Accra, Ghana, as its central case study, the book walks readers through best-practice, evidence-based media campaigns that fall totally flat. Female condoms are turned into bracelets, AIDS posters become home decorations, red ribbons fade into pink under the sun—to name a few failures. These damaging cultural misfires are not random. Rather, McDonnell makes the case that these disruptions are patterned, widespread, and inevitable—indicative of a broader process of cultural entropy.

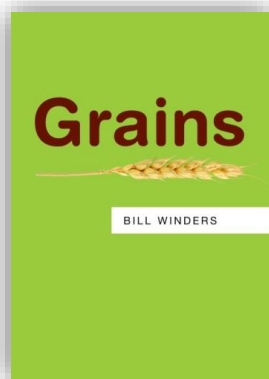


**Robinson, Rachel Sullivan.** 2017. *Intimate Interventions in Global Health: Family Planning And HIV Prevention in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Cambridge University Press.

[www.cambridge.org/9781107090729](http://www.cambridge.org/9781107090729)

When addressing the factors shaping HIV prevention programs in sub-Saharan Africa, it is important to consider the role of family planning programs that preceded the epidemic. In this book, Rachel Sullivan Robinson argues that both globally and locally, those working to prevent HIV borrowed and adapted resources, discourses, and strategies used for family planning. By combining statistical analysis of all sub-Saharan African countries with comparative case studies of Malawi, Nigeria, and Senegal, Robinson also shows that the nature of countries' interactions with the international community, the strength and composition of civil society, and the existence of technocratic leaders influenced variation in responses to HIV. Specifically, historical and existing relationships with outside actors, the nature of nongovernmental organizations, and perceptions of previous interventions strongly structured later health interventions through processes of path dependence and policy feedback. This book will be of great use to scholars and practitioners interested in global health, international development, African studies and political science.

**20% Discount:** Enter the code ROBINSON2017 at the Cambridge site checkout. Expires 8 February 2018.



**Winders, Bill.** 2017. *Grains*. Polity Press (Resources Series).

[http://politybooks.com/bookdetail/?isbn=9780745688039&subject\\_id=2](http://politybooks.com/bookdetail/?isbn=9780745688039&subject_id=2)

Grains – particularly maize, rice, and wheat – are the central component of most people's diets, but we rarely stop to think about the wider role they play in national and international policy-making, as well as global issues like food security, biotechnology, and even climate change. But why are grains so important and ubiquitous? What political conflicts and economic processes underlie this dominance? Who controls the world's supply of grains and with what outcomes? In this timely book, Bill Winders unravels the complex story of feed and food grains in the global economy. Highlighting the importance of corporate control and divisions between grains – such as who grows them, and who consumes them – he shows how grains do not represent a unitary political and economic force. While the differences between them may seem small, they can lead to competing economic interests and policy preferences with serious and, on occasion, violent geopolitical consequences. This richly detailed and authoritative guide will be of interest to students across the social sciences, as well as anyone interested in current affairs.



### **Special Issue: Peasants, Agribusiness, Left-Wing Governments and Neo-Developmentalism in Latin America: Exploring the Contradictions.**

April 2017. Volume 17, Issue 2, Pages 237–437

Issue edited by: Cristóbal Kay and Leandro Vergara-Camus

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.v17.2/issuetoc>

As Leandro Vergara-Camus and Cristóbal Kay explain in the introductory article: "We argue that after more than a decade in power, few of the promises to reform the agrarian sector in favour of peasant and family producers were fulfilled. This situation constitutes a paradox, because these governments came to power partly on the back of a wave of social mobilization in which peasant and indigenous movements had been key actors. However, rural social movements were incapable of pressuring the state to change this situation. At the heart of this paradox lies a contradiction, which is that in their political proposals rural social movements called for an interventionist state, but they did not have the ability to control it through their alliance with political parties and politicians."

The issue includes eleven articles focusing on Paraguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Nicaragua.

*Note:* See page 20 for a Table of Contents for the issue.

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## **New Articles and Book Chapters**

**Burroway, Rebekah.** 2017. "Political Economy, Economic Development, and Capability Development: Integrating Perspectives on Child Health in Developing Countries." *Journal of World-Systems Research* 23(1): 62-92.

Several dominant theoretical perspectives attempt to account for health disparities in developing countries, including political economy, the capability approach, and fundamental cause. This study combines the perspectives in a multi-level analysis of child malnutrition and diarrhea in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of who faces increased health risks and who is shielded from them. Using the Demographic and Health Surveys and World Bank data, I estimate a series of models that predict the likelihood of child malnutrition and diarrhea, based on a set of country- and individual-level explanatory variables. Results suggest that at the individual-level, household wealth and maternal education are the most robust predictors of child health. These social factors are even more important than



more proximate factors like clean water or sanitation. At the country-level, gross domestic product (GDP) per capita reduces malnutrition, but does not significantly affect incidence of diarrhea. Contrary to the predominant economic development paradigm, health care and education are more important in accounting for the prevalence of diarrhea than GDP. Finally, trade in and of itself is not harmful to well-being in developing countries. It is when countries become too dependent on one or a few commodities that trade starts to have detrimental costs. Thus, a synthesis of theoretical frameworks best illustrates the complex web of social structural factors that manifest as unequal life chances for children.

**Burroway, Rebekah.** 2016. "Democracy and Child Health in Developing Countries." *International Journal of Comparative Sociology* 57(5): 338-364.

The rise of democracy across the world brought with it expectations that governments would be more attentive and responsive to the welfare of the people, creating better services and better health. Indeed, a considerable body of scholarship finds that democracy has significant, direct effects on multiple measures of well-being, particularly life expectancy and infant mortality. Despite several recent critiques, the paramount theme is that democracy is good for health. The present study contributes to this literature by assessing the relationship between democracy and child diarrhea and malnutrition across 52 developing countries. Using a multi-level modeling strategy, the analysis examines the country-level effects of democracy and development on child health, while simultaneously taking into account wealth, education, and other household characteristics at the individual level. Contrary to much previous scholarship, democracy does not exhibit a significant association with diarrhea or malnutrition. Instead, GDP per capita and improved sanitation and water have substantial effects on child health at the country level. At the individual level, household wealth and maternal education have the largest health-enhancing impact on child diarrhea and malnutrition. Furthermore, the size and strength of the relationship between wealth and health does not vary by political regime. These results demonstrate the enduring importance of socioeconomic status regardless of political context, and they support a small, but growing literature that calls the democracy-health link into question.

**Gill, Timothy M.** 2017. "Unpacking the World Cultural Toolkit in Socialist Venezuela: National Sovereignty, Human Rights, and anti-NGO Legislation." *Third World Quarterly* 38(3): 621-635.

**Grant, Don, Andrew Jorgenson, and Wesley Longhofer.** 2016. "How Organizational and Global Factors Condition the Effects of Energy Efficiency on CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Rebounds among the World's Power Plants." *Energy Policy* 94:89-93.

**Hopewell, Kristen.** 2016. "The Accidental Agro-Power: Constructing Comparative Advantage in Brazil." *New Political Economy* 21(6): 536-554.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/eprint/rNz89JuSfKMK2NPwhfbT/full>

Brazil has emerged as an agro-export powerhouse: from being a net-agricultural importer and food aid recipient as recently as the 1960s and 1970s, it has now become the world's third largest agricultural exporter, after the US and EU. What is more, Brazil's new role as a major agricultural trader has provided an important foundation for its enhanced status and influence in global economic governance, as an emerging power and one of the BRICS. This paper analyzes how such a remarkable transformation was brought about. I argue that Brazil's emergence as an agricultural powerhouse was the result not of its natural factor endowments, but extensive intervention on the part of the Brazilian state that had the effect of constructing a new comparative advantage. This transformation was propelled by state-driven innovation and related policies that opened up massive new areas of the country to agriculture, enabled it to shift to producing goods in direct competition with the world's dominant agricultural exporters, and generated significant gains in productivity and competitiveness. The irony is that the intention of these policies, initiated in the 1970s, was to foster industrial development in Brazil as part of its import-substitution industrialization program, yet they wound up having precisely the opposite effect – transforming Brazil into one of the world's dominant agricultural powers.

**Jorgenson, Andrew, and Brett Clark.** 2016. "The Temporal Stability and Developmental Differences in the Environmental Impacts of Militarism: The Treadmill of Destruction and Consumption-Based Carbon Emissions." *Sustainability Science* 11:505-514.

**Jorgenson, Andrew, and James Rice.** 2016. "Urban Slum Prevalence and Health in Developing Countries: Sustainable Development Challenges in the Urban Context." *Sustainable Development* 24:53-63

**Jorgenson, Andrew, Juliet B. Schor, and Xiaorui Huang.** 2017. "Income Inequality and Carbon Emissions in the United States: A State-Level Analysis, 1997-2012." *Ecological Economics* 134: 40-48.

**Jorgenson, Andrew, Juliet Schor, Kyle Knight, and Xiaorui Huang.** 2016. "Domestic Inequality and Carbon Emissions in Comparative Perspective." *Sociological Forum* 31:770-786.

**Jorgenson, Andrew, Wesley Longhofer, and Don Grant.** 2016. "Disproportionality in Power Plants' Carbon Emissions: A Cross-National Study." *Scientific Reports* 6:28661.

**Jorgenson, Andrew, Wesley Longhofer, Don Grant, Amanda Sie, and Vincentas Giedraitis.** 2017. "The Effects of Economic and Political Integration on Power Plants' Carbon Emissions in the Post-Soviet Transition Nations." *Environmental Research Letters* 12:044009.

**Jorgenson, Andrew.** 2016. "Environment, Development, and Ecologically Unequal Exchange." *Sustainability* 8:227.

**Jorgenson, Andrew.** 2016. "The Sociology of Ecologically Unequal Exchange, Foreign Investment Dependence and Environmental Load Displacement: Summary of the Literature and Implications for Sustainability." *Journal of Political Ecology* 23:334-349.

**Kalberg, Stephen.** 2016. "Max Weber's Sociology of Civilizations: A Preliminary Investigation into its Major Methodological Concepts" in *The Anthem Companion to Max Weber*, edited by Alan Sica. London: Anthem Press, pp. 75-116.

**Keahey, Jennifer, Laura T Reynolds, Sandra Kruger and Andries du Toit.** 2016. "Participatory Commodity Networking: An Integrated Framework for Fairtrade Research and Support." *Action Research*. DOI: 10.1177/1476750316661396.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1476750316661396?journalCode=arja>

**Longhofer, Wesley, and Andrew Jorgenson.** 2017. "Decoupling Reconsidered: Does World Society Integration Influence the Relationship between the Environment and Economic Development?" *Social Science Research*.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2017.02.002>

**Mahutga, Matthew, and Andrew Jorgenson.** 2016. "Production Networks and Varieties of Institutional Change: The Inequality Upswing in Post-Socialism Revisited." *Social Forces* 94:1711-1741.

**Matlon, Jordanna.** 2016. "Racial capitalism and the crisis of black masculinity." *American Sociological Review* 81(5):1014-1038.

In this article, I theorize "complicit masculinity" to examine how access to capital, in other words, making or spending money, mediates masculine identity for un- and underemployed black men. Arguing that hegemony operates around producer-provider norms of masculinity and through tropes of blackness within a system of racial capitalism, I show how complicity underscores the reality of differential aspirational models in the context of severe un- and underemployment and the failure of the classic breadwinner model for black men globally. I draw on participant observation fieldwork and interviews with men from Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire's informal sector from 2008 to 2009. I investigate two groups of men: political propagandists (orators) for former President Laurent Gbagbo and mobile street vendors. Rejecting racialized colonial narratives that positioned salaried workers as "evolved," orators used anti-French rhetoric and ties to the political regime to pursue entrepreneurial identities. Vendors, positioned as illegitimate workers and non-citizens, asserted consumerist models of masculinity from global black popular culture. I show how entrepreneurialism and consumerism, the two paradigmatic neoliberal identities, have become ways for black men to assert economic participation as alternatives to the producer-provider ideal.

**Raynolds, Laura T.** 2017. "Fairtrade Labour Certification: The Contested Incorporation of Plantations and Workers." *Third World Quarterly* 1-20. DOI: 10.1080/01436597.2016.1272408

Fair trade seeks to promote the well-being and empowerment of farmers and workers in the Global South. This article traces the contested growth and configuration of Fairtrade International labour certification, providing a multifaceted and dynamic view of private regulation. I explain why Fairtrade International began certifying large enterprises and how its hired labour strategy has developed over time, illuminating fair trade's move from peasant to plantation sectors, stakeholder involvement in shaping the growth of Fairtrade labour certification, the internal and external balancing of farmer and worker concerns, and major innovations in Fairtrade's 'New Workers Rights Strategy'. My findings challenge the claim that recent market mainstreaming explains the rise of labour certification within fair trade and the more general argument that private regulatory programmes founded to foster empowerment evolve over time to prioritise a logic of

control. As I document, Fairtrade International has recently moved to bolster producer power within its organisation and labour rights within its certification programme. My analysis reveals the dynamic nature of private regulatory programmes and the potentially influential role of diverse stakeholders in shaping the priorities of Fairtrade and other labour-standards systems.

**Samford, Steven.** 2017. "Networks, Brokerage, and State-Led Technology Diffusion in Small Industry." *American Journal of Sociology* 122 (4).

The concept of "embedded autonomy" speaks to the importance of co-ordination and bidirectional information exchange between Weberian bureaucrats and their private sector interlocutors. It has proven influential in the sociology of development, where it originated, and in the broader discipline. But the prospects for bidirectional information exchange depend upon the structure and nature of the private sector, which has been all but overlooked by the literature on embedded autonomy. This paper therefore encourages scholars to take private sector structure seriously by bringing existing network analytic methods to bear on the embedded autonomy debate. Specifically, I identify a tension between the requisites of information gathering, which is facilitated by nonredundant ties among actors, and information diffusion, which requires redundant ties; demonstrate how one Mexican agency has resolved this tension in assisting the upgrading of the artisanal ceramics sector; and conclude that the strategic filling of social network holes lies at the heart of effective bureaucrats' efforts to promote development.

**Swiss, Liam.** 2016. "World Society and the Global Foreign Aid Network." *Sociology of Development* 2(4), 342-374. This article analyzes the relationship between foreign aid and globalization to explain developing-country ties to world society and argues that foreign aid can be viewed as a recursive mechanism through which donor states refine and spread international norms and organizational ties. Using network data on foreign aid relationships between countries, this article analyzes the effects of aid on human rights treaty ratification and international organization memberships in a sample of 135 less-developed countries from the period of 1975–2008. Results of random effects panel regression models show that increased aid network centrality brokers increased country ties to world society, supporting a novel interpretation of foreign aid as a transnational process of political globalization.

**Swiss, Liam.** 2017. "Foreign Aid Allocation from a Network Perspective: The Effect of Global Ties." *Social Science Research* 63: 111-123.

This article examines competing explanations for foreign aid allocation on the global level and argues for a new approach to understanding aid from an institutional perspective. Using network data on all official bilateral aid relationships between countries in the period from 1975 through 2006 and data on recipient country ties to world society, the article offers an alternative explanation for the allocation of global foreign aid. Fixed effects negative binomial regression models on a panel sample of 117 developing countries reveal that global ties to world society in the form of non-governmental memberships and treaty ratifications are strong determinants of the network centrality of recipient countries in the global foreign aid network. Countries with a higher level of adherence and connection to world society norms and organizations are shown to be the beneficiaries of an increased number of aid relationships with wealthy donor countries. The findings also suggest that prior explanations of aid allocation grounded in altruist or realist motivations are insufficient to account for the patterns of aid allocation seen globally in recent years.

**Williams, Logan D.A.** 2017. "Getting Undone Technology Done: Global Techno-Assemblage and the Value Chain of Invention." *Science, Technology and Society* 22 (1): 38-58. DOI:10.1177/0971721816682799.

The global techno-assemblage shapes the continued lagging of southern countries and firms behind those from the global north. The biotechnology industry is one form of this assemblage and operates according to inter-related logics (i.e., economic, hybrid and social) which are shaped by particular governmental policies and corporate decisions to minimise risk and philanthropic efforts. Within this form, a non-profit ophthalmic consumables manufacturing company, Aurolab, in southern India creates new innovations. According to the 'technology follower' conceptual framework by innovation studies and management scholars, biotechnology firms have two options to 'move up' the international value chain of invention: they must either 'catch up' at a very high rate, or 'leap-frog' up through research, design and development. Aurolab innovates to heal eye diseases. They focus on affordability issues through research and development as well as design and development. At Aurolab, they shift between these two strategies depending upon the drug or device they are working on. This article considers additional incentives to refocus firms on local needs-based technology according to a social logic. As Aurolab demonstrates, a new focus on technology to address structural inequality may be necessary to get 'undone technology' done.

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**Winders, Bill, Alison Heslin, Gloria Ross, Hannah Weksler, and Seanna Berry.** 2016. "Life After the Regime: Market Instability with the Fall of the U.S. Food Regime." *Agriculture and Human Values* 33(1):73-88.

The US food regime maintained some degree of stability in terms of prices and production levels for commodities in the world economy. This food regime, resting on supply management policy, began to falter in the early 1970s. In the late-1980s and 1990s, notable changes occurred in the world economy regarding agriculture as the food regime became more market-oriented. The end of the twentieth century saw the breakdown of many institutions, organizations, and international agreements that had tried to stabilize prices and production from 1945 to 1975. This paper examines this period of change (roughly 1960–2010) and explores the effects on five commodities: cocoa, coffee, corn, soybeans, and wheat. These commodities offer important points of comparison. First, while cocoa, coffee, and wheat were regulated by international organizations and agreements, corn and soybeans were not. Second, the US dominated the international corn and soybean markets, but the cocoa, coffee, and wheat markets were much more competitive. And third, corn, soybeans, and wheat were commodities largely produced in the core of the world economy, while cocoa and coffee were produced in the periphery. Thus, comparing the effect of the fall of the US food regime on these commodities reveals the importance of previous regulation, the level of market competition, and geographic origin in the world economy.

**Zinda, John and Zhiming Zhang.** Forthcoming. "Land Tenure Legacies, Household Life Cycles, and Livelihood Strategies in Upland China." *Rural Sociology*. DOI: 10.1111/ruso.12164.

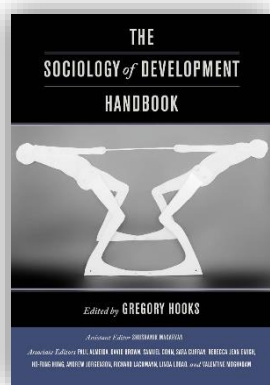
Land tenure regimes shape how households use labor and other resources to construct livelihoods. Within a given tenure regime, shifting land-labor relationships over the household life cycle present households with changing trade-offs. In China, alongside growing market exchange of labor and produce, the legacies of land distribution following decollectivization—in particular, secure access to land and constraints on land transfers—create distinct patterns connecting livelihood strategies to household life cycles. Drawing on a household survey conducted in upland southwest China, we use latent class analysis to identify clusters of households with differing livelihood strategies. With multinomial logistic regression analyses, we evaluate the effects of household demographic composition, household resources, and community human ecological attributes on cluster membership. Households that had recently been established at the time of decollectivization have not divided their holdings. Their large labor and land endowments support diversifying strategies that include relatively large scale farming. Among other households, partitioning has yielded middle-sized households with diversifying strategies and small households that specialize in on-farm production or deactivate from agriculture. These clusters vary in labor exchange practices and agricultural input use. Rather than a cyclical pattern, this configuration reflects time-bound relationships among national tenure institutions, local markets, and household processes.

**Zhang, Zhiming, John Aloysius Zinda, and Wenqing Li.** 2017. "Forest Transitions in Chinese Villages: Explaining Community-Level Variation under the Returning Farmland to Forest Program." *Land Use Policy* 64:245–57.

China's Returning Farmland to Forest Program (RFFP) aimed to transform rural landscapes and livelihoods by compensating households for planting trees on retired farmland. The program has been attributed a key role in an apparent forest transition. Studies uncover great local variation in its impacts, but the mechanisms behind them have received little attention. We examine such heterogeneity in 12 communities in northwest Yunnan, assessing the hypothesis that the RFFP catalyzed a state-led forest transition by evaluating the contributions of RFFP implementation and other processes to land cover change. Our dataset combines socioeconomic data from household surveys, focus groups, and intensive interviews with remote sensing data for a linked, cross-scale analysis. Results show no significant relationship between RFFP implementation and community-level vegetation cover change. Between 2000 and 2010, high-elevation communities had larger vegetation gains, while from 2010 to 2014, low-elevation communities had larger gains. Regression analyses and interview data show off-farm labor, tree crop planting, and changing energy sources influenced the rate of community-level vegetation change. This pattern, combining tree crop cultivation with labor outflows, may represent a distinct "policy plantation" pathway of forest gain. Meanwhile, new, high-elevation cash crops may be constraining forest expansion. This analysis suggests limited additionality for the RFFP in this region and highlights how heterogeneous, intersecting land use processes bring uneven forest transitions.



# INSIDE THE SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT HANDBOOK



Hooks, Gregory, Shushanik Makaryan, and Paul Almeida. 2016. *The Sociology of Development Handbook*. Oakland, California: University of California Press.

**Editor:** Gregory Hooks

**Associate editors:** Paul Almeida, David Brown, Samuel Cohn, Sara Curran, Rebecca Jean Emigh, Ho-Fung Hung, Andrew Jorgenson, Richard Lachmann, Linda Lobao and Valentine Moghadam

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For additional details and access to the table of contents, please visit the University of California Press website: <http://www.ucpress.edu/book.php?isbn=9780520277786>

*Below are abstracts for select chapters of the Handbook.*

## ***Introduction: A Manifesto for the Sociology of Development***

*Samuel Cohn and Gregory Hooks*

The Sociology of Development is one of the most important sub-disciplines within sociology. It is also one of the most neglected. Development is the number one problem facing the world today. Development problems come in two forms: The poverty that comes from insufficient development, and the poverty, injustice, ecological degradation and social pathology that come from poorly executed development. Development because it is both the cause of and the solution to much that is wrong with the world. Because sociologists have developed a rich body of theory and analysis that speaks to the questions of insufficient development and misguided development, they can speak in a profound way to address these issues. No country is more important another than the rest in the study of development. Development Sociology cannot be limited to the study of the currently poor nations, nor can it be limited to a focus on the wealthiest and fastest growing countries. Development Sociology is strengthened by the diversity of theories and approaches that it embraces. Development Sociology is an orchestra with many different instruments. One needs all the sections and all the timbres to get the full, rich symphonic sound.

## **Chapter 1: Engendering Development Sociology: The Evolution of a Field of Research**

*Valentine M. Moghadam*

Is development “good” or “bad” for women? Does development weaken or strengthen patriarchy and gender inequality? In what ways do economic processes affect women’s labor force participation and social positions? How do gender relations change in the course of the social transformations brought about by development and modernization? How does women’s political participation, and other forms of female mobilization, change the course of politics or influence institutions and policies? These are among the major questions that have preoccupied feminist sociologists of development, who are situated within the broader field of women, gender and development. This chapter provides an overview of the evolution of the field, with a focus on the conceptual and empirical contributions of feminist sociologists of development. It covers the main issues and debates of the field’s early years, the prescient critique of (capitalist) development and growth, the focus on state policies and institutions in connection with women’s participation and rights, and analysis of the operations of gender in development policies and projects – along with recognition of development reversals and constraints on women’s economic empowerment that are rooted in world-systemic processes.

Full text available at:  
<http://content.ucpress.edu/chapters/12554.ch01.pdf>

### **Chapter 3: Strengthening the Ties between Environmental Sociology and Sociology of Development**

*Jennifer E. Givens, Brett Clark, and Andrew K. Jorgenson*

Both sociology of development scholars and environmental sociologists examine how economic development influences environmental conditions and how environmental contexts shape development. We identify parallels between debates in environmental sociology and debates within development sociology between modernization and political-economic perspectives. Ecological modernization proposes that environmental harms will decrease as institutions, technological innovations, and ecological rationality progress as a result of reflexive economic development. Political-economic perspectives including treadmill of production theory, metabolic theory, and treadmill of destruction theory highlight the often-increasing environmental harm linked to existing forms of economic development and military development. Ecologically unequal exchange theory focuses on the structures and interrelationships that lead to the unequal global distribution of environmental harms. Bringing perspectives on the environment and development together will enhance both literatures and bring unique insights to sustainability studies. To highlight the value of strengthening of ties between environmental sociology and the sociology of development, we provide two examples: first, climate change mitigation and the socioeconomic drivers of greenhouse gas emissions and second, relationships between human well-being and environmental conditions measured with the ecological and carbon intensity of well-being.

### **Chapter 5: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on the Global North and Global South**

*Jeffrey T. Jackson, Kristen Dellinger, Kathryn McKee, and Annette Trefzer*

This chapter questions the bipolar concepts of Global South and Global North by challenging their nation-state focus, and proposes an alternative conception of the Global South that includes all regions and communities of poverty in both rich and poor countries. The model presented is an additive one that retains the nation-state as a unit of analysis while also emphasizing transnational and subnational spatial scales. The chapter first provides an overview of existing models of the “Global South” utilized within the social sciences generally, and sociology in particular. Next, the limitations of such approaches in adequately

conceptualizing the nature of contemporary global inequalities are explored. Finally, a new definition of “the global south” is provided, one that moves beyond nation-state centrism, and draws upon discourses of decoloniality, transnational feminism, post-developmentism and interdisciplinarity.

### **Chapter 8: Age Structure and Development: Beyond Malthus**

*David L. Brown & Parfait Eloundou-Enyegue*

This chapter argues that social change and population change are mutually constitutive and contextually contingent. While changes in a population’s age structure affect and are effected by social and institutional transformations, the impacts of changing age structure are neither automatic nor mechanistic. Rather, they are mediated and conditioned by changes in social and economic institutions and by policy regimes. In other words, similar changes in age structure can have demonstrably different outcomes in different communities, regions, and/or nations depending on institutional arrangements, cultural norms and/or policy regimes and choices. By focusing on changes in age structure, we steer discussion away from the Malthusian obsession with the adverse effects of changing population *size*. We also emphasize the highly contextualized nature and reciprocity of relationships between population and society, and we show how and when changes in age structure can contribute positively to a nation’s development. In particular, we examine the conceptual development of and empirical evidence for a “demographic dividend.” We contrast this positive demographic impact with the adverse consequences of extreme population aging. Finally, we examine policy choices to minimize deficits and maximize dividends of changing age structure.

### **Chapter 9: Development, Demographic Processes, and Public Health.**

*Joshua Stroud, Mark VanLandingham, and Philip Anglenicz*

We argue that an important but often neglected force underlying the major demographic transformations of the past three centuries is the rise of public health campaigns that orchestrated organized efforts to decrease fertility and to mitigate important sources of premature mortality and morbidity. We explore how development, public health, and demography are

*Continued on page 19.*

*Continued from page 18.*

intricately linked and mutually reinforcing. We consider how public health campaigns have evolved since the advent of public health as a profession and the ways in which they have maintained a marked similarity to the early and effective efforts of more than a century ago. For example, we consider what water and sanitation projects in London at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century have to do with human migration and urbanization in Nairobi today; and what the public health response to the ongoing Ebola outbreak in West Africa in 2014 has to do with tuberculosis in the United States in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. As we explore these and other important developments, we describe the emergence of public health as a social movement and as an applied scientific discipline in the midst of demographic transitions.

## Chapter 10: Education and Development

*David B. Bills*

Despite the intuitions of many planning agencies, local and national governments, and many social scientists, the relationship between educational expansion and economic growth is far from deterministic, and is more often ambiguous, contingent, and situational. Until recently, the scholarly literature on education and economic growth has shown little consensus on conceptualization, measurement, and modeling, and has too often had to rely on cross-sectional and non-representative data. This situation has begun to turn around quite significantly as better models and better data have become available. I argue that the relationship between schooling and development is a nested one, and should be assessed at four levels, which vary in the processes and mechanisms with the greatest causal impact. These levels are the individual, workplace, region, and national. While sociologists have

primarily conducted research literature at the individual and national levels, their greatest future contributions are more likely to come at the level of workplaces and regions.

## Chapter 11: The Sociology of Subnational Development: Conceptual and Empirical Foundations

*Linda Lobao*

Spatial scale is an implicit but often unacknowledged organizing framework for fields of sociological inquiry. The development literature has typically focused on the nation-state and the global system, thus leaving an territorial gap: the regional territory below the nation-state level and above the communities. The subnational scale has been overlooked by sociologists theorizing social change and inequality. Despite the inadequacy of theorizing, sociologists have produced many empirical studies at this scale. These studies examine how development unfolds differentially *within* a nation and unevenly across places. In an effort to impose order on the diverse studies addressing subnational development, I draw together conceptual and empirical commonalities across studies, denote research contributions and gaps, and explain the theoretical history behind extant work. First, I provide an overview of contemporary research. Second, I identify thematic lines of inquiry and their significance for understanding key questions. Third, I consider theory, both classical theories behind the study of subnational development as well as the status of current theorizing. Finally, I discuss steps to move forward. Subnational research is central to building development sociology. An overriding contribution comes from situating the field's big questions about development within the heart of its spatial knowledge gap.

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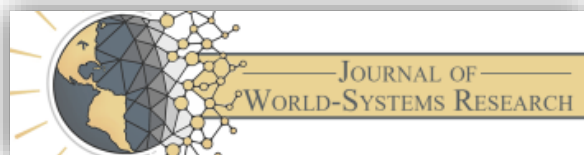
## SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

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- **The Determinants of the Division of Labor between Men and Women in Paid Employment in the Global North and South: How Occupational Sex-typing Informs the Study of Gender and Development**  
Samuel Cohn  
(pp. 1-23) DOI: 10.1525/sod.2017.3.1.1
- **Getting a Child through Secondary School and to College in India: The Role of Household Social Capital**  
Tyler W. Myroniuk, Reeve Vanneman, Sonalde Desai  
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- **Infrastructure Provisioning and Health Service Utilization in Africa: Does Governance Explain the Gap?**  
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- **Middle Eastern Beliefs about the Causal Linkages of Development to Freedom, Democracy, and Human Rights**  
Arland Thornton, Shawn Dorius, Jeffrey Swindle, Linda Young-DeMarco, Mansoor Moaddel  
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**Special Issue: Peasants, Agribusiness, Left-Wing Governments and Neo-Developmentalism in Latin America: Exploring the Contradictions**

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- **A coup foretold: Fernando Lugo and the lost promise of agrarian reform in Paraguay**  
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- **Agrarian policies in Nicaragua: From revolution to the revival of agro-exports, 1979–2015**  
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Leandro Vergara-Camus and Cristóbal Kay  
(pp. 415–437) DOI: 10.1111/joac.12216

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## MEMBER NEWS

### 2017 Job Market Candidates

**Michael Roll**, University of Wisconsin–Madison

Email: [mroll@wisc.edu](mailto:mroll@wisc.edu)

Website: [www.michaelroll.net](http://www.michaelroll.net)

*Specializations:* Political Sociology; Comparative-Historical and Transnational Sociology; Sociology of Development; Economic and Organizational Sociology; Collective Action and Social Movements; Sociological Theory; Qualitative Methods.

*Dissertation Title:* Rebel Bureaucracies: Corruption, Networks, and Effective Government Agencies in Nigeria

*Abstract:* How do effective bureaucracies emerge in corrupt states? My dissertation explores endogenous change in three government agencies in Nigeria (drug administration, taxation, election management) that today stand out for their integrity and service provision in one of the world's most corrupt states. I focus on the changing relations of these agencies with politicians, civil society, and international development organizations since 1999 and provide a detailed analysis of their internal dynamics. Based on a comparative design, 135 interviews, participant observation, an original survey, and archival data, I identify four major factors. First, successful reformers were outsiders to Nigeria's bureaucracy with a surprisingly high proportion of women among them. Their moral beliefs and social networks were crucial for reform. Second, organizational change did not require restaffing or material incentives but occurred through a process of incremental collective staff alignment. Third, to protect themselves against government capture, these agencies systematically mobilized and cooperated with civil society. Finally, the use of digital technology and social media was crucial for building the trust of citizens in these agencies. The findings are of broad theoretical relevance for explaining counterintuitive organizational and social change under unfavorable conditions in the Global South and beyond.

**Lindsey M. Ibanez**, PhD Candidate, Ohio State University

Website: [www.lindseyibanez.com](http://www.lindseyibanez.com)

*Dissertation Title:* The Reputation Game: Searching for Low-Wage Work in Urban Nicaragua

*Abstract:* My dissertation examines how job-seekers mobilize their personal networks for precarious work. It consists of four empirical papers. The first paper, "The Reputation Game," shows how several features of the low-wage labor market shape job search strategies. The second paper, "Constructing the Worthy Worker," explains how job-seekers, employers, and contacts construct an image of the ideal job-seeker – one who likes to work, truly needs work, is free of vice, and is responsible. The third paper, "A Balancing Act," examines how network members approach the decision to offer a job referral and identifies three strategies: (1) contacts 'play it safe' by refusing to give referrals; (2) contacts 'take a chance' by helping a job-seeker regardless of his reputation, and (3) contacts 'strike a balance' by taking measures to reduce their risk while still offering help. The fourth paper argues that while strong ties are important for obtaining low-wage job referrals, they often fail to do so, and understanding this failure requires examining the content of these ties. Strong ties are theorized to be characterized by trust and emotional intimacy; however, contra existing conceptualizations of strong ties, I find that relations can contain trust but no intimacy, or intimacy but no trust, and that this variation influences job seekers' efforts to mobilize contacts.

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### Promotions, Awards, and Moves

Yale Sociology graduate **Yingyao Wang** will be starting a tenure track assistant professor job in the Sociology Department of the University of Virginia in July 2017. Her dissertation - *The Gradual Revolution: Economic Ideas, Organizational Trajectories and Policy Elites in Contemporary China (1979-2014)* - investigates how career trajectories, intellectual networks, and political cliques shape formal organizational structure and state regulations in the Chinese context. Most crucially it found that Chinese policy elites' career trajectories and organizational socialization in the state conditioned the formation of their economic ideas. Which sets of ideas and programs prevailed depends on the competition among the different organizational types of bureaucratic elites in the Chinese state. Yingyao is currently a Postdoctoral Fellow in International and Public Affairs at the Watson Institute at Brown. She recently published the article "The Rise of the Shareholding State: Financialization of China's Economic Management" in *Socio-Economic Review*.

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## Other Member News

**Yuen Yuen Ang's** book *How China Escaped the Poverty Trap* was reviewed at the [World Bank Development Blog](http://blogs.worldbank.org/developmenttalk/review-how-china-escaped-poverty-trap-yuen-yuen-ang): <http://blogs.worldbank.org/developmenttalk/review-how-china-escaped-poverty-trap-yuen-yuen-ang>. Below are some excerpts:

- “The first takeaway of the book, that a poor country can harness the institutions they have and get development going is a liberating message. Nations don’t have to be stuck in the “poor economies and weak institutions” trap. This provocative message challenges our prevailing practice of assessing a country’s institutions by their distance from the global best practice and ranking them on international league tables. Yuen Yuen’s work, in contrast, highlights the possibility of using existing institutions to generate inclusive growth and further impetus for institutional evolution.” ~ World Bank
  - “While adaptive approaches to development have become new buzzwords, Yuen Yuen’s work brings rigor to this conversation... this analytical lens has enormous potential for thinking through the adaptive challenge, whether at the national level, subnational level or sectoral level.” ~ World Bank
- 

## NOTES FROM THE FIELD

### Navigating Multiple Positionalities in Short-Term Ethnographic Fieldwork, by Julianna Gwisch (Arizona State University)

My dissertation explores how participants’ values, perceptions, and perceived agency to serve as change agents for transformation to sustainable wellbeing shape and are shaped by their involvement as members in sustainability experiential learning communities (SELCs). This research focused on SELCs within the Summer 2015 short-term Global Sustainability Studies (GSS) programs run by Arizona State University in countries around the world. A key component of my mixed-methods approach involved participation observation as a member of the Brazil SELC formed within the GSS program, “*Human Rights and Sustainability in Brazil*”. This intensive 3-week program took us across Brazil to learn about and engage with complex sustainability and human rights concerns in diverse contexts including São Paulo, Curitiba, Santarém, and Amazon rainforest. My membership in the Brazil SELC encompassed multiple positionalities stemming from two primary roles: co-facilitator of the learning experience (Graduate Teaching / Program Associate); and active participant in and observer of the formation and dynamics of the Brazil SELC (independent researcher). This duality resulted in intersecting responsibilities that enabled a deeper level of active research engagement, while posing certain challenges.

Though a thorough discussion is beyond the scope of this essay, my multiple positionalities made me evermore mindful of the extent to which a researcher’s presence influences subject responses. Participants may be more inclined to monitor their behaviors and verbal responses when aware of the observational gaze. To address this potential drawback, I made a conscious effort to prioritize reflexivity throughout the research process. This included continuously reflecting on self-critical questions such as the following. To what extent was I accepted or viewed as a contributing member of the SELC? Did my leadership and researcher roles make the student members less likely to be themselves around me? When I weighed in on discussions, was I imposing too much of my own ideologies on the rest of the SELC? The latter was especially challenging as I had to balance how much I divulged of my own perspectives and values with encouraging others to be more vocal and forthcoming with theirs. Given my personal passions for socioecological justice—a major focus of this program—I often found myself struggling to hold back until the end of a discussion before weighing in on an issue. In such instances, I had to decide whether it was more important for me as co-facilitator of the learning experience to help shed light on alternative perspectives, or for me as a

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participant observer to let fellow SELC members discover such perspectives for themselves.

Beyond reflexivity, I placed great importance on transparent, authentic and empathic engagement aimed at fostering strong trust relationships with fellow SELC members and local Brazil partners. Striving for transparency and authenticity from the outset, I sought appropriate approvals (e.g. GSS program staff; SELC faculty, student and host country members; IRB, etc.), and explained my research purpose and methods in detail to SELC members before embarking on the Brazil journey. Throughout our travels I asked the students, faculty, and host community partners to speak openly if I failed to adequately respect their boundaries and/or fulfill my shifting responsibilities. I also ensured the student SELC members that my research would in no way impact their course grades for the program, working diligently with the faculty-lead to uphold this.

Navigating multiple roles while nurturing trust within the SELC sometimes meant sacrificing documenting observations due to factors such as time constraints, competing demands on attention, and what I determined as ethically and culturally appropriate in a specific context. While in Brazil I made special efforts to be more attentive to others' needs, regularly checking in with SELC members. However, as they came to treat me as a confidante, I had to take their revelations about personal struggles—with community members or program

experiences—in stride. This meant making difficult decisions on where to draw the line between “on and off the record” without excluding data that could provide important insights into the knowledge-making and socialization processes unfolding throughout the journey. I also made it a habit to seek permission from both local presenters and SELC members to document observations during community talks or activities out of respect to them and the experience. But during very personal engagement opportunities, such as meditation sessions or group check-ins, I typically refrained from documentation to avoid detracting from the creation of a welcoming and empathic environment. While it could be argued that collective settings are inherently observational spaces, visible reminders of being observed during vulnerable moments are not conducive to honest and open sharing necessary for mutual understanding (what I consider “safe space” environments).

Though I was in no way perfect, I came to rely heavily on this important combination of reflexivity, transparency, authenticity, empathy, and trust. Together, these research engagement tools aided me in striking a balance between multiple positionalities while striving to fulfill my own and my fellow SELC members' expectations for actively engaged research and practice.

*Julianna Gwisch is currently a Ph.D. Candidate in Sociocultural Anthropology in the School of Human Evolution and Social Change (SHEESC) at Arizona State University (ASU). She earned her Masters of Science in Social Work (MSSW) from Columbia University.*

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## The Importance of Flexibility in the Context of International Research, by Sumac Elisa Cárdenas Oleas (Iowa State University)

When visiting another country for the first time, as a tourist, you turn to a guidebook to learn about hotels, restaurants, and attractions. However, when visiting as a researcher, what guidebook do you check for cultural expectations in professional settings?

My research focuses on quinoa production and its impacts on the social and economic wellbeing of small producers in developing countries. This is a short piece describing the challenging logistical experiences during my data collection in Ecuador in the summer of 2014.

The hope is to inform researchers in their scholarly endeavors for conducting research internationally.

I engaged in in-depth interviews with representatives of Fundamyf, a nongovernmental organization, and small producers in the province of Chimborazo. The goal of the research was to understand how Fundamyf assisted and improved the quality of life of small quinoa producers. The research design was carefully prepared before the trip through assistance of faculty and from

*Continued on page 25.*



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research classes. However, conducting research abroad raised issues, logistically and culturally, which are oftentimes unexpected.

Although I am from Ecuador, the collection of data represented a new experience, and therefore, my views and knowledge were influenced through the lens of an insider (local resident) and outsider (researcher). Liamputtong (2010) stated that an insider researcher “endorses the unique values, perspectives... and knowledge of his or her...community and culture.” (p. 110). The outsider researcher is “‘socialized within another culture’ but requires the beliefs, values... and knowledge of the culture with which he or she is carrying out the research” (p. 110). For instance, while I have lived most of my life in Ecuador, my research design, expectations, and attitudes about data collection were embedded in the United States culture where I was getting my training and degree. For example, two cultural expectations established in the U.S. are punctuality and fulfillment of appointments. People from the U.S. tend to be more dedicated to punctuality in comparison to other cultures (Ritchie, Lewis, McNaughton Nicholls, & Ormston, 2014) and this difference led to some frustrations as a researcher.

As an Ecuadorian, my experiences with punctuality were neither strict nor problematic during events with friends and family. However, traveling as a researcher, time and resources were limited, and efficiency was valuable for my research process. I initially scheduled appointments with the participants by email, and as we got closer to the date, confirmed the appointment through the phone. But, I encountered setbacks when participants cancelled the appointments the day of our meetings on two separate occasions. On one occasion, I already traveled for over three hours, and on the other, I already traveled across the city to the agreed meeting location. While the interviews were rescheduled eventually, it is important to remain flexible and allocate extra time as cancelations can delay other interviews and the overall data collection process.

Details like becoming familiar with the location and the distances between data collection sites must be carefully

considered by researchers. Researchers should also be aware of local customs and culture related to punctuality and fulfillment of appointments to help set reasonable expectations. Ecuador has a flexible and relaxed environment for appointments; it is common to reschedule meetings and have flexible meeting times. Arriving to the research area a few days before to learn about the culture and meet locals can be advantageous and lead to a more efficient process. Additionally, a centralized location for lodging with easy access to transportation can diminish unexpected time and logistical issues.

Overall, even though I was familiar with the culture and customs, my previous experiences were different than those I experienced as a researcher. Until you begin your research, particularly within varied cultures, it can be difficult to plan for every possible setback. However, time and resource flexibility can be advantageous for such problematic, and often frustrating, encounters. Finally, I highly recommended keeping track of goals and expectations abroad. A useful tool I used during the research trip was a detailed weekly timeline, even if it was not perfectly followed, it proved to be extremely helpful at reminding me about the research’s main goals and expectations given the time I had in the country.

#### References:

- Liamputtong, P. (2010). *Performing cross-cultural research*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Ritchie, J., Lewis, J., McNaughton Nicholls, C., & Ormston, R. (2014). *Qualitative Research Practice: A Guide for Social Science Students and Researchers*. Los Angeles: SAGE.



**Sumac Elisa Cárdenas Oleas** is a Ph.D. Student in Sustainable Agriculture and Sociology at Iowa State University.

Photo: The author in a quinoa field in Ecuador, 2014

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## OPPORTUNITIES

### CALL FOR PANEL ABSTRACTS

2018 ISA World Congress of Sociology

*July 15-21, 2018, Toronto, Canada*

**Panel: The Changing Terrain of Aid, Humanitarianism, and Development**

*Host Committee:* RC09 Social Transformations and Sociology of Development

*Language:* English

*Description:* This panel focuses on the practices of aid, humanitarianism, and development. We welcome papers that address (a) the recent changes to aid, humanitarianism, or development, such as the fragmentation of the aid/humanitarian field; violence against humanitarians/aid workers; formation of new border regimes and humanitarian subjectivities; dangerous migrant journeys and deaths at sea or on land; increased xenophobia and protectionism; and, shrinking support for development and humanitarian assistance, and/or (b) the responses to these changes, including novel forms of/actors involved in development and humanitarian assistance, and the establishment of social collectivities for political change, including community organizations, rights-based associations, and social justice groups. We are interested in papers that examine these issues through a range of theoretical and methodological perspectives, and aim to include a diversity of perspectives and scholars in the discussion. Submissions by scholars from the Global South are especially encouraged.

*Session Organizers:* Suzan ILCAN, University of Waterloo, Canada, [suzan.ilcan@uwaterloo.ca](mailto:suzan.ilcan@uwaterloo.ca) and Liam SWISS, Memorial University, Canada, [lswiss@mun.ca](mailto:lswiss@mun.ca).

*Deadline:* **September 30, 2017.**

For more information visit: <https://isaconf.confex.com/isaconf/wc2018/webprogrampreliminary/Session8102.html>

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## CALL FOR PAPERS

### *Gendered Perspectives on International Development (GPID) Working Papers*

*Gendered Perspectives on International Development (GPID)* publishes scholarly work on global social, political, and economic change and its gendered effects in developing nations. *GPID* cross-cuts disciplines, bringing together research, critical analyses, and proposals for change. *GPID* recognizes diverse processes of international development and globalization, and new directions in scholarship on gender relations.

*GPID Working Papers* are article-length manuscripts (9000-word maximum) by scholars from a broad range of disciplines, disseminating materials at a late stage of formulation that contribute new understandings of gender roles and relations amidst economic, social, and political change. We particularly encourage manuscripts that bridge the gap between research, policy, and practice.

Previously published *GPID Working Papers* are freely available and can be viewed online at <http://gencen.isp.msu.edu/publications/papers/>.

If you are interested in submitting a manuscript to the *GPID Working Papers* series, please send a 150-word abstract summarizing the paper's essential points and findings to Amy Jamison, Editor, and Kelly Birch Maginot, Managing Editor, at [papers@msu.edu](mailto:papers@msu.edu). If the abstract suggests your paper is suitable for *GPID*, the full paper will be invited for peer review and publication consideration. Abstracts and papers are accepted on a rolling basis.

# DEVELOPMENT-RELATED EVENTS AT ASA 2017

*This selection of events represents the best efforts of the Sectors editors to locate all of the SOCDEV section events as well as other events and sessions of interest to development scholars at the 2017 ASA meetings in Montréal by browsing the preliminary ASA schedule as of May 2017. We apologize for any errors or omissions. To view the complete program, visit <http://www.asanet.org/annual-meeting-2017>.*

## SATURDAY, AUGUST 12

*8:30 to 10:10 AM*

### Section on Sociology of Development Paper Session. Doing Development: Ethics, Actors, and Consequences

Organizer: Shai M. Dromi

Presider: Logan Dawn April Williams (Michigan State University)

Discussant: Jeffrey Swindle (University of Michigan)

- Financing Sustainable Development? How International Tax Reform is Failing Africa - Brian J. Dill (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign); Hebatallah Khalil (University of Illinois)
- Side effects: program implementation challenges in AIDS community care work in South Africa - Catherine van de Ruit (Ursinus College)
- The Retreat to Method: the Aftermath of Elite Concession to Civil Society in India and Mexico - Trina Vithayathil (Providence College); Diana Graizbord (University of Georgia); Cedric de Leon (Providence College)
- What Have We Studied and Found? A Systematic Review of the NGO Literature, 1980-2014 - Jennifer Brass (Indiana University); Wesley Longhofer (Emory University); Rachel Sullivan Robinson (American University); Allison Youatt Schnable (Indiana University)

*10:30 to 11:30 AM*

### Section on Political Economy of the World System Refereed Roundtable Session. Table 2. Development

Organizers: Marilyn Grell-Brisk (Universite de Neuchatel) and Samantha K Fox (Binghamton University)

Presider: Andrew N. Le (UCLA)

- Embedded Aid: Do Donor and Recipient Connectedness to Global Networks Matter for Foreign Aid Allocation? - Michaela Kathleen Curran (University of California – Riverside); Ronald Kwon

- Interrogating the China Model of Development - Alvin Y. So (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology); Yinwah Chu (Hong Kong Baptist University)
- Generalized and Particularized Trust: Association with Attitudes towards Welfare-state - Pui Yin Cheung (Indiana University Bloomington)

### Section on Sociology of Development Roundtable Session and Business Meeting

*10:30 to 11:30 AM, Roundtables*

Organizer: Alexander Kentikelenis (University of Oxford & University of Amsterdam)

### Table 1. Aspects of the Developmental State

Table Presider: Jennifer L. Bair (University of Virginia)

- Defining the Rules of the Game: How Actors Contest and Shape Developmental Policies in Urban India - JamieLynn McPike (Brown University)
- Embeddedness and connectedness: How dose political connection affect NGOs' development-pursuing in China? - Luo Jing (Tsinghua University)
- Programmatic Configurations for the 21st Century Developmental State in Urban Brazil - Christopher Laurence Gibson (Simon Fraser University)
- Putting Leadership under the Spotlight: Assessing Local Political Leaders' Influence on Regional Development in China - Ling Zhu (Stanford University); Jianhua Ge (Renmin University of China)
- States, Dependence, and Development: A Cross-National Study of Oil- and Mineral-dependent Developing Countries - Zophia Edwards (Providence College)

### Table 2. Gender and Development - International Context

Table Presider: Manisha Desai (University of Connecticut)

- Hungry for Equality: A Longitudinal Analysis of Women's Legal Rights and Food Security in Developing Countries - Aarushi Bhandari (Stony Brook University); Rebekah Burroway (SUNY - Stony Brook)
- International Women's Nongovernmental Organizing, Activism, and Democracy - Heidi E. Rademacher (Stony Brook University)
- Gender and Christian Development - Amy Michelle Reynolds (Wheaton College)

### **Table 3. Gender and Development - National Context**

Table President: Rina Agarwala (Johns Hopkins University)

- Activist, entrepreneur, or caretaker: Negotiating varieties of women's development - Mary-Collier Wilks (University of Virginia)
- Fractured Modernization: Cultural and Structural Predictors of Attitudes on Gender Equality - Heather M. Gerling (Texas Woman's University); William Ash-Houchen (Texas Woman's University); Celia C. Lo (Texas Woman's University)
- Buying Change?: Intersections of Social Capital, Gender, Empowerment, and Development in Fair Trade Coffee Co-operatives - Rebecca Anne Kruger (Columbia University)
- The Gendered Dimensions of Resource Extractivism in Argentina's Soy Boom - Amalia Leguizamon (Tulane University)
- Domestic Violence and Social Change: Feminist Informal Justice Systems in India and Bangladesh - Fauzia Erfan Ahmed (Miami University, Ohio); Jyotsana Parajuli (Miami University, Graduate student, Sociology & Gerontology); Anna-Lucia Feldman (Undergraduate, Social Justice Studies, Miami University, Ohio)
- Reflecting on the role of Rakhaine women through the Arts: A case study from Bangladesh - Hannah L. Poon

### **Table 4. Welfare and Development**

Table President: Joseph A. Harris (Boston University)

- Opportunities for Research and Practice in the Social Movement for the Right to Health - Jonathan David Shaffer (Boston University)

- Towards a sociology of migrants' remitting - Hasan Mahmud (Northwestern University in Qatar)
- Where There Is No Doctor, community health workers and the right to health - Lillian Walkover (UCSF)
- "Care Wage Gap" in China's Transitional Economy - Shengwei Sun (University of Maryland, College Park)
- Horizontal Inequality, Economic Growth, and Poverty Reduction in Developing and Transitional Economies - Kevin Doran (Saint Anselm College)

### **Table 5. Trade and Global Governance**

Table President: Matthew C. Mahutga (University of California at Riverside)

- Caught between winning and learning: Governance and knowledge production through international development evaluation systems - Emily Springer (University of Minnesota)
- For Free Trade: a comparison of the demographic factors associated with support for import restrictions - Benjamin Liam Peters
- How Increasing Globalization Leads to Higher Corruption in OECD Countries - Ali Madanipour (Cameron University); Michael Franklin Thompson (University of North Texas)
- International Trade, Trust, and Institutions: Tocqueville vs. Polanyi - Simone Polillo (University of Virginia)

### **Table 6. Labor and Social Mobility - Local Perspectives**

Table President: Matthew R. McKeever (Haverford College)

- Debating the Bargaining Power of Petty Producers in Agricultural Commodity Chains in China - Shumeng Li (Cornell University)
- Educational Stratification by Race and Ethnicity in Brazil: a Focus on Indigenous Peoples - Aida Villanueva (University of Texas at Austin); Leticia Marteleto (University of Texas at Austin)
- Globalization and Social Class in Turkey, 1980-2015 - Yunus Kaya (Istanbul University)
- Mobile (In)security? Exploring the Realities of Mobile Phone Use in Conflict Areas - Apryl A. Williams (Texas A&M University); Ben Tkach (Center on Conflict and Development)



- Why Korea Became a Dystopia: Downward Mobility and Collective Frustration in Precarious South Korea - Myung Ji Yang (University of Hawaii at Manoa)

### **Table 7. Labor and Social Mobility - Transnational Experience**

Table President: Shiri Noy (University of Wyoming)

- Does a Rising Tide Lift All Boats? Liberalization and Real Incomes in Advanced Industrial Societies – RoyKwon (University of La Verne)
- Governance and Climate-Related Vulnerabilities in the Acadian Coastal Communities of New Brunswick – OmerChouinard (University of Moncton NB, CAN)
- Policy Trajectories of Students' Aid: A comparative analysis of Canada and the USA (1980-2016) - Mounia Drissi
- Unearthing 'Dead Capital': Heirs' Property Prediction in Two Southern Counties - Cassandra Johnson Gaither; Stanley Zarnoch (US Forest Service)

### **Table 8. Land Rights and Urban Issues**

Table President: Matthew R. Sanderson (Kansas State University)

- Can Community Mobilization Improve Government Service Delivery? Homestead Land Rights in Bihar, India - Andre Joshua Nickow (Northwestern University)
- India's Land Acquisition Problem: A Quantitative Analysis - Michael Levien (Johns Hopkins University); SmritiUpadhyay (Johns Hopkins University)
- Seizing Participation: How Urban Movements Reshape Neoliberal Housing Provision in Chile and Brazil - Carter M Koppelman (UC Berkeley)

*11:30 AM to 12:10 PM, Business Meeting*

### **Section on Sociology of Development Business Meeting**

*2:30 to 4:10 PM*

### **Section on Sociology of Development Paper Session. Politics, Development, and Gender**

Organizer and President: Kathleen M. Fallon (State University of New York at Stony Brook)

Discussant: Lorna Lueker Zukas (National University)

- Effects of Global Democratization as a Function of Gender and a Country's Level of Development – BarbaraWejnert (University at Buffalo)
- The Gender Question on China's Second Continent - Robert Wyrod (University of Colorado Boulder)
- The Nana Ohemaas (Queen Mothers) of Ghana and Good Governance in Africa - Cynthia M. Hewitt (Morehouse College)
- Women's Economic vs. Political Power: Extreme Cases, Development and a Joint Approach - Rae LesserBlumberg (University of Virginia)

### **Regional Spotlight Session. Free Trade Agreements, Governance Schemes and Municipal Democracy**

Organizer and President: Dorval Brunelle (Universite du Quebec a Montreal)

Discussant: Francesco Duina (Bates College)

- Suburban Governance and Democracy of City-Regions - Pierre Hamel (University of Montreal); Roger Keil (York University)
- Comparing Cities/Towns along the NAFTA-feeding Trade Corridors - Peter V. Hall (Simon Fraser University); Margarita Camarena Luhrs (National Autonomous University of Mexico)
- The Halifax Metro Region and Free Trade Agreements - Claudia de Fuentes (Saint Mary's University)

*4:30 to 6:10 PM*

### **Section on Sociology of Development Paper Session. Health and Inequality across the Globe**

Organizer: Joseph A. Harris (Boston University)

President: Shiri Noy (University of Wyoming)

Discussant: Sanyu A. Mojola (University of Michigan)

- Improvising care: How HIV treatment policies affect HIV and prenatal services for women in Malawi - Amy Yuan Zhou (University of California, Los Angeles)
- Recruiting Body Tissue Labor: The Making of an AIDS Epidemic with Chinese Characteristics - Yan Long (Indiana University)
- Gendered Health Inequalities in Mental Well-Being? The Nordic Countries in a Comparative Perspective - SigrunOlafsdottir (University of Iceland)
- Relative Health Equality and Variation in Health Behavior in Hong Kong - Pui Yin Cheung (Indiana University Bloomington)

- When Power Hurts: How Norms of Masculinity Influence Female Empowerment and Intimate Partner Violence - TaylorWhitten Brown

### Section on Political Economy of the World-System Paper Session. World-System Disorder

Organizer and Presider: Albert J. Bergesen (University of Arizona)

- Growing Global Disorder and Nationalism in the 21st Century: Financialization, Social Unrest, and World Hegemonic Crisis - Sahan Savas Karatasli (Princeton University)
- Macrosociology of Terrorism - Samuel Cohn (Texas A & M University)
- Trends in World-Economic Volatility: Development in World-Historical Perspective, 1820 to 2008 - Daniel Pasciuti (Georgia State University); Corey R Payne (Johns Hopkins University)
- World-System, Polity and Terrorism 1994-2012: A Longitudinal Study of Terrorism Using World Market and Trade Determinants - Abolfazl Sotoudeh-Sherbaf (Boston College)

*6:30 to 8:10 PM*

**Meeting. Human Rights and Global Justice (TG03) (Mark Frezzo)** (Palais des congrès de Montréal, Level 5, 524A)

*7:00 to 8:00 PM*

**Reception for Scholars with International Research and Teaching Interests** (Palais des congrès de Montréal, Level 7, 710B)

## SUNDAY, AUGUST 13

*8:30 to 9:30 AM*

### Section on Global and Transnational Sociology Roundtable Session. Table 5.

#### Globalization/International Organizations

Organizers: Victoria Reyes (University of Michigan) and Jonathan Wyrzten (Yale University)

Table Presider: Alexander Hoppe (University of Pennsylvania)

- Chasing world-class urbanism: Urban fads and Transnational NGOs in Buenos Aires - Jacob H. Lederman (University of Michigan-Flint)
- The Effects of Food Imports, Economic Development, and Inequality on Life Expectancy: A Global Cross-National Study, 1960-2015 - Mikhail Balaev (Flinders University)

- Caught between Winning and Learning: Performance Metrics and Knowledge Production in Transnational Evaluation Systems - Emily Springer (University of Minnesota)

*8:30 to 10:10 AM*

### Regular Session. Development and Gender

Organizer and Presider: Yvonne Alexandra Braun (University of Oregon)

- As Many As I Can Afford: Economic constraint and reproductive justice in Uganda - Erin Heinz (University of Arizona); Louise Marie Roth (University of Arizona)
- Building Empowerment, Resisting Patriarchy: Understanding empowering intervention against domestic violence among grassroots women in Gujarat - Soma Chaudhuri (Michigan State University); Merry Morash
- Complicating narratives of women's food and nutrition insecurity: domestic violence in rural Bangladesh - Erin C. Lentz (University of Texas, Austin)
- Empowerment, Declined: Paradoxes of Microfinance and Gendered Subjectivity in Urban India - SmithaRadhakrishnan (Wellesley College)
- Women Labor Migrants' Remittances as a Path Towards Empowerment and Development - Babs Grossman-Thompson (California State University Long Beach)

### Special Session. Gen(der) X : New Cultural Revolutions in the Global South And The Restructuring of Women's Work

Organizer and Presider: Swetha S. Ballakrishnen (NYU Abu Dhabi)

Discussant: Cynthia Fuchs Epstein (Graduate Center, CUNY)

- The Construction of Modern Motherhood and Work in the Middle East - May Al-Dabbagh (New York University-Abu Dhabi)
- Gendered Politics Among Informal Workers In India - Rina Agarwala (Johns Hopkins University)
- Thinking Global Restructuring With Gender: What Are The Stakes? - Leslie Salzinger (University of California at Berkeley)

### **Regular Session. New Directions in the Study of the World-System: Nature, Materials, Justice**

Organizer, Presider, and Discussant: Jason G. Cons (University of Texas at Austin)

- Anthropocene or Capitalocene? Nature in the Making and Unmaking of Historical Capitalism - Jason W. Moore (Binghamton University)
- Raw Materials and Resistance in Capitalist Commodity Chains - Elizabeth A. Sowers (California State University, Channel Islands); Paul S. Ciccantell (Western Michigan University); David A. Smith (University of California-Irvine)
- Responsive resistance: Conceptualizing agency in the world system – the case of climate debt - David M. Ciple (University of Colorado Boulder)
- The Bhopal Movement: Struggles for Justice in the World-System - Nikhilendu Deb (University of Tennessee Knoxville)
- The Geopolitics of Grains: Biotechnology and Grains for Feed and Food in the World Economy - Bill Winders (Georgia Institute of Technology)

*10:30 AM to 12:10 PM*

### **Regular Session. Public Institutions and Development**

Organizer and Presider: Amy Adams Quark (College of William & Mary)

Discussant: Jennifer L. Bair (University of Virginia)

- Capability Building for Latecomers: Connecting Public Research Institutions and Firms for an Innovation Economy - Michelle Fei-yu Hsieh (Academia Sinica)
- Cross-Class Coalitions and Collective Goods: The Farmacias del Pueblo in the Dominican Republic - Andrew Schrank (Brown University)
- Development in the City: Growth and Inclusion in the Megacities of Brazil, India and South Africa - Patrick G. Heller (Brown University)
- Framing Care, Framing Entitlement: Women, State, and Care - Preethi Krishnan (Purdue University)
- Not on the Same Page: Status Barriers to State-Private Ties in Economic Development - Aruna Ranganathan (Stanford University); Laura Doering (McGill University)

### **Section on Labor and Labor Movements Paper Session. Global Labor Protest**

Organizer: Chris Rhomberg (Fordham University)

Presider: Joel P. Stillerman (Grand Valley State University)

- Declining Rural Safety Net, Perceptions of Political Risk and Selective Radicalization of Labor Contention in China - Zheng Fu (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology)
- Development, Proletarianization and the Association of Workers in Garment Industry in China - Shuwan Zhang (CASS); Lulu FAN (Guangzhou Academy of Social Sciences)
- The Antinomies of Successful Mobilization: Inclusion and Exclusion among Bogota's Newly Organized Recyclers - Manuel Zimbalist Rosaldo (University of California at Berkeley)
- Varieties of Dockworker Unionism in Latin America: National Context, Local Strategy and International Connections - Caitlin R. Fox-Hodess (University of California, Berkeley)

### **Section on Sociology of Children and Youth Paper Session. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child: United States and Canada**

Organizer: Maria Schmeeckle (Illinois State University)

Panelists:

- Brian Gran (Case Western Reserve University)
- Yvonne M. Vissing (Salem State University)
- Jonathan Todres (Georgia State University)
- Meg Gardinier (Childfund Alliance)
- Kay Tisdall (University of Edinburgh)
- Margo Greenwood (University of Northern British Columbia)

### **Section on Global and Transnational Sociology Paper Session. Diffusion in a Highly Stratified World-System**

Organizer: Kristen Shorette (Stony Brook University)

- Foreign Aid and Norm Diffusion: The Case of Gender Equality - Liam Swiss (Memorial University); Kathleen M. Fallon (State University of New York at Stony Brook)
- Gender Ideology in Cross-National Context: Socioeconomic Development and World-Society Integration - Roshan Kumar Pandian (Indiana University)
- Global Diffusion and Stratification of Reproductive Technology: The Case of Birth

by Caesarean Section - Emily A. Marshall  
(Franklin & Marshall College)

- When Scripts Do Not Resonate: Global Minority Rights and Local Boundary Dynamics in Southern Turkey – Zeynep Ozgen (New York University-Abu Dhabi); Matthias Koenig (University of Goettingen)
- World Society in Interaction: Practicing International Advocacy Work in South Korean LGBT Activism - Minwoo Jung (University of Southern California)

### 12:30 to 1:30 PM

#### **Section on Labor and Labor Movements Roundtable Session. Table 6. Labor and Social Protection: The Case of Bangladesh**

Organizer: Chris Rhomberg (Fordham University)

Table Presider: Chris Tilly (University of California Los Angeles)

- The Regulatory Experiment in Bangladesh: Legitimacy and worker safety in the garment industry - Youbin Kang (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
- Organized Labor or Organized Donors: Who Shapes Social Welfare Programs in the Least Developed Nations? - Md. Mahmudur Rahman Bhuiyan (Immigration Research West)

#### **Section on Labor and Labor Movements Roundtable Session. Table 8. Informal Labor Around the World**

Organizer: Chris Rhomberg (Fordham University)

Table Presider: Lefeng Lin (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

- Organizing at Temp Agencies: The Case of Montreal's Immigrant Workers Centre - Loïc MALHAIRE (Université de Montréal); Yanick NOISEUX (Université de Montréal)
- Informed but Insecure: Working Conditions and Social Security among Paid Domestic Workers in Ecuador - Erynn Masi de Casanova (University of Cincinnati)

#### **Section on Labor and Labor Movements Roundtable Session. Table 9. Labor Mobilization in the Developing World**

Organizer: Chris Rhomberg (Fordham University)

Table Presider: Kim Scipes (Purdue University Northwest)

- Opportunity without Organization: Labour Mobilization in Egypt after the 25th January

Revolution - Christopher Barrie; Neil Ketchley (King's College London)

- Bringing Labor into Development Studies - Kim Scipes (Purdue University Northwest)

### 12:30 to 2:10 PM

#### **Author Meets Critics Session. *Credit to Capabilities: A Sociological Study of Microcredit Groups in India* (Cambridge University Press, 2014) by Paromita Sanyal**

Organizer: Graziella Moraes D. Silva

Author: Paromita Sanyal (Florida State University)

Critics: Patrick G. Heller (Brown University); Bruce G. Carruthers (Northwestern University); Karen S. Cook (Stanford University)

#### **Section on Global and Transnational Sociology Paper Session. The Global, the Transnational, and the Historical**

Organizer: Julian Go (Boston University)

Presider and Discussant: Victoria Reyes (University of Michigan)

- Displacement and Colonial State Power: The Case of Forced Labour Migrations in the British Empire – Ricarda Hammer (Brown University)
- Global Inequality in the Face of Historical and Contemporary Periods of Globalization, 1500-Present - Sahan Savas Karatasli (Princeton University); Sefika Kumral (Johns Hopkins University)
- Historicizing “South-South Partnerships”: India, Kenya, and the Technocratic Imagination in HIV/AIDS Programs - Gowri Vijayakumar (Brandeis University)
- Theorizing Transnational Sex, Gender and Sexuality: Lessons on Thinking Sideways from the Early Modern Period - Vrushali Patil (Florida International University)

### 2:30 to 4:10 PM

#### **Policy and Research Workshop. Women's Rights and Policy: International Human Rights Treaties and Constitutional Reforms**

Organizers: Mark Frezzo (University of Mississippi) and Susan C. Pearce (East Carolina University)

Leader: Mark Frezzo (University of Mississippi)

Co-Leader: Susan C. Pearce (East Carolina University)

#### **Regular Session. Corporate Power and Economic Policy, Practice, and Development**

Organizer and Presider: Cybelle Fox (UC Berkeley)

Discussant: Junmin Wang (University of Memphis)



- After Unity, Autonomy: Monsanto and the Remaking of Corporate Power, 1972-1985 - Jensen Sass (University of Canberra)
- Discipline, Development and Sources of State Capacity - Erez Maggor (NYU)
- Domesticating the Islamic Economy: How an Alternate Path for Socioeconomic Development Takes Hold in New Contexts - Aisalkyn Botoeva (Brown University)
- The business-led globalization of CSR: Channels of diffusion from the U.S. into Venezuela and Britain, 1962–1981 - Rami Kaplan

*7:30 to 9:30 PM*

**Joint Reception: Section on Sociology of Development; Section on Sociology of Culture; and Section on Global and Transnational Sociology**  
(Palais des congrès de Montréal, Level 7, Terrace)

## MONDAY, AUGUST 14

*8:30 to 10:10 AM*

### **Policy and Research Workshop. How to Engage in International Research Collaborations**

Organizer: Kathrin Zippel, Northeastern University

### **Section on Community and Urban Sociology Paper Session. Revisiting the Power, Space, and Exclusion of Global Cities in the 21st Century**

Organizer and Presider: Jean Beaman (Purdue University)

Discussant: Anthony M. Orum

- Community Gardens As Expressions of Symbolic Ownership: Resistance Against Neoliberalism, Gentrification, and Crime - Jill Eshelman (Northeastern University)
- From caste to purity in Europe's urban centers: How capital city mosques contest exclusion - Elisabeth Becker
- Globalization and Gentrification: North-South migration and neighbourhood upgrading in Cuenca, Ecuador's El Centro - Matthew F. Hayes (St. Thomas University)
- Insurgent Citizenship in Rio de Janeiro's War Zones - Anjuli Fahlberg (Northeastern University)
- Transmobilities: Mobility, Harassment, and Violence Experienced by Transgender and Gender Nonconforming Public Transit Riders - JaDee Yvonne Carathers (Portland State University); Amy Lubitow (Portland State University); Maura Kelly (Portland State University)

University); Maura Kelly (Portland State University)

*10:30 AM to 12:10 PM*

### **Section on Human Rights Paper Session. Human Rights and Law From Above and Below: Comparative Perspectives**

Organizer: Frank Munger (New York Law School)

Presider and Discussant: Kiyoteru Tsutsui (University of Michigan)

- Inclusive Placemaking: Localizing Human Rights in Response to Global Urban Crises and Right-Wing Populism - Jackie Smith (University of Pittsburgh)
- Too Much Pressure: The intended and unintended consequences of sousveillance - Ori Swed (University of Texas at Austin)
- "A Problem of Humanity": The Human Rights Framework and the Struggle for Racial Justice - Michael Rosino (University of Connecticut)
- Secular Global Elites? Religious Identities, Context-Based Knowledge, and Meaning-Making Processes within UN Spaces - Shanna Corner (University of Notre Dame)

*4:30 to 5:30 PM*

### **Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender Roundtable Session. Table 2. Development**

Organizers: Kirsten A. Dellinger (University of Mississippi) and Patti A. Giuffre (Texas State University)

Table Presider: Valeria Bonatti (University of Illinois Urbana Champaign)

- Gender and Social Reproduction in Sub-Contracting Garment Production - Natascia Rose Boeri (The Graduate Center at the City University of New York)
- Generational narratives and women's changing agency in indigenous Lenca communities of Western Honduras - Rebecca J Williams (University of Florida); Marilyn E Swisher (University of Florida)
- The Making of the "Third World" Gendered Technological Subject in Development - Firuzeh Shokooh-Valle (Northeastern University)

### **Section on Political Sociology Roundtable Session. Table 6. Economic Policy, Markets and Politics**

Organizer: Thomas Edward Janoski (University of Kentucky)

Presider: Joshua M Hurwitz (Columbia University)

- Buying a Qualification to a Certified Market? An Analysis of Fairtrade as a Development Agent - Anneloes Mook (University of Florida)
- Profit in the name of Allah: Bazaar politics and power in urban Pakistan - Umair Javed (London School of Economics and Political Science)
- The End of Bretton Woods: Learning Power in Institutional Change - Christoffer Zoeller (UC-Irvine)
- Same Opinion, but Different Reasons: Why do Japanese people support market principles? - Naoki Sudo (Gakushuin University)

**Section on Political Sociology Roundtable Session.  
Table 7. Investment, Wages and Austerity**

Organizer: Thomas Edward Janoski (University of Kentucky)

Presider: Killian Clarke (Princeton University)

- Creeping and Cumulating Scarcity and the Inevitability of Austerity - Jon D. Shefner (University of Tennessee)
- Politics, Institutions, and Pathways to State Minimum Wage Increases - Michael Franklin Thompson (University of North Texas); Ali Madanipour (Cameron University)
- Rhetoric of Retrenchment: The Discursive Construction of American Fiscal Crisis - Edward Crowley (New York University)
- The Agro-Industrial State: Agrarian Movement Influence on Early US State Building - Brad Bauerly

*4:30 to 6:10 PM*

**Section on Sociology of Law Paper Session.  
Human Rights and Law from Above and Below:  
Comparative Perspectives**

Organizer: Joachim J. Savelsberg (University of Minnesota)

Discussant: Christopher Nigel Roberts (University of Minnesota)

- Beyond the State: Implementing Human Rights in Everyday Life - David John Frank (University of California, Irvine)
- The Promise of Shifting Human Rights from a Legal to a Sociological Framework - Elizabeth Heger Boyle (University of Minnesota)
- Repertoires of Practice in Human Rights NGOs: The Role of the Law - Monika

Christine Krause (London School of Economics)

- Stories of Resisting Invention: Human Rights and Islamic Tradition in History - Hassan Abdel Salam (Dartmouth College)

*6:30 to 8:10 PM*

**Meeting: Global Health and Development Interest Group (Joseph Harris)** (Palais des congrès de Montréal, Level 5, 523A)

## TUESDAY, AUGUST 15

*8:30 to 9:30 AM*

**Section on Environment and Technology Roundtable Session. Table 1. Latin American Resource Use, Extraction, and Conflicts**

Organizer: Tammy L. Lewis (CUNY-Brooklyn College)

Table Presider: Kenneth Alan Gould (City University of New York - Brooklyn College)

- Ecotourism Under Siege: The Political-Economic Dynamics of Oil Extraction Threats to Sustainable Development in Belize - Kenneth Alan Gould (City University of New York - Brooklyn College)
- Mining Controversies: An Analysis of Project Conga, Cajamarca-Peru - Giselle Velasquez
- Solidarity amidst ecological crisis: a comparative study of garifuna and Miskito communities along Nicaragua's Caribbean Coast - Apollonya Maria Porcelli (Brown University)

**Section on Environment and Technology Roundtable Session. Table 4. Global Issues in Environmental Sociology**

Organizer: Tammy L. Lewis (CUNY-Brooklyn College)

Table Presider: Albert S. Fu (Kutztown University)

- A Network Analysis of International Trade in Plastic Waste - Yikang Bai
- Clinical Trial Outsourcing to Undeveloped Nations: How Pharmaceuticals Exploit the Human Body as Natural Capital - Micah Anthony Pyles
- Deforestation in the Global South: Assessing Uneven Environmental Improvements 1991-2012 - Aaron W. Tester (University of California Irvine)
- How Global Environmental and Development Pressures Affect National Park Expansion in Non-Western Countries -

Natasha Miric (University of California, Irvine)

- Benefit Sharing Arrangements Between Oil Companies and Indigenous People in the Russian Arctic - MariaSergeevna Tysiachniouk (Centre for Independent Social Research); Svetlana Tulaeva

*10:30 AM to 12:10 PM*

### **Regional Spotlight Session. Policies and Health Inequalities Around the Globe**

Organizer and Presider: Amelie Quesnel-Vallee (McGill University)

Discussant: Richard M. Carpiano (University of British Columbia)

- Constrained Choice: Evidence for a New Approach to Global Health Inequalities - Patricia P. Rieker (Boston University)
- Socioeconomic Status and Chronic Disease: The Differential Effects of Education, Occupation and Income – CourtneyMcNamara (Norwegian University of Science and Technology); Mirza Balaj (Norwegian University of Science and Technology); Terje Eikemo (Norwegian University of Science and Technology)
- Using Mixed Methods Experimental Policy Analysis to Identify and Address the Unintended Consequences of Policies to Reduce Social Inequalities in Health - Lindsey Richardson (University of British Columbia)
- Measuring and Monitoring Health Inequalities in Canada: The Pan-Canadian Health Inequalities Reporting Initiative - Beth Jackson (Public Health Agency of Canada)

### **Section on Political Sociology Paper Session. The Comparative Politics of Austerity and Anti-Austerity**

Organizer: Jon D. Shefner (University of Tennessee)

- Austerity, Nationalist Politics and the Fallacy of Postneoliberalism - Cory Blad (Manhattan College)
- Institutional Inequality: Student Loan Indebtedness by University - Maria Bordt
- Kill It to Save It: Austerity and Apocalypse in America - Corey Dolgon (Stonehill College)
- Marxism and the Political Economy of Austerity - John O'Connor (Central Connecticut State University)
- The invisibility of women and gender in parliamentary discourse during the Portuguese

economic crisis (2008-2014) - Ana Prata (California State University Northridge)

### **Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender Paper Session. Gender and Social Justice in a Global Context**

Organizer and Discussant: Rachel A. Rinaldo (University of Colorado, Boulder)

Presider: Gul Aldikacti Marshall (University of Louisville)

- Disruptive Bodies: Queer Resistance, Muslim Piety and the Embodied Politics of Women's Soccer in Senegal - BethD. Packer (EHESS)
- Opportunity, Vulnerability, and Duty: Women's Experiences as Elected Lay Judges on Rwanda's Gacaca Courts - Allison Nobles (University of Minnesota); Christopher Uggen (University of Minnesota-Twin Cities); Hollie Nyseth Brehm (The Ohio State University)
- Rethinking Gender, Land and Corruption in Africa and Asia - Kristy Kelly (Columbia University/Drexel University)
- Untangling the Impact of Institutions and Resources on Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence - Lacey Caporale (Case Western Reserve University); Brian Gran (Case Western Reserve University)

*12:30 to 1:30 PM*

### **Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities Roundtable Session. Table 13. Race in a Global Perspective**

Organizer: Nilda Flores-Gonzalez (University of Illinois-Chicago)

Table Presider: Marcelo A. Bohrt (Brown University)

- Cosmetic surgery and racial projects in global perspective - Alka Menon (Northwestern University)
- Gender, Ethnicity, Body, Nation, and Power: Patricia Troncoso's Hunger Strike - Trinidad Valle (Fordham)
- Global power relations and their effect on the unequal racialization of migrants - Caroline Schoepf (Hong Kong Baptist University); Matthew Ming-Tak Chew

*2:30 to 4:10 PM*

### **Section on Inequality, Poverty, and Mobility Roundtable Session. Table 8. Income Inequality Around the World**

Organizer: Martha Crowley (North Carolina State University)

Table Presider: Florian R. Hertel (University Hamburg)

- Income Polarization in Rich Democracies - Matthew C. Mahutga (University of California at Riverside); Michaela Kathleen Curran (University of California – Riverside)
- Economic Freedom for the Free: The Contingency Effects of Neoliberalism on Inequality - Robert L. Dephillips (Temple University)
- Compensation Disparity and Dispersion: Evidence from China - Mahmoud Ezzamel; Yang Zhao (Newcastle University Business School)
- Income and Wealth Inequality in Egypt - Tamer ElGindi (Qatar University)
- The relation of Social Mobility and Social Inequality in 35 Countries - Florian R. Hertel (University Hamburg); Olaf Groh-Samberg (University Bremen)

**Section on Inequality, Poverty, and Mobility Roundtable Session. Table 9. Precarious and Low-wage Work**

Organizer: Martha Crowley (North Carolina State University)  
Table Presider: Sunday Idowu Ogunjimi (Federal university oye-Ekiti)

- Below the Poverty Line Despite a Job: In-Work Poverty in Germany, Switzerland and Austria - Roland Verwiebe (University of Vienna); NinaSophie Fritsch (University of Vienna, Austria)
- The Role of Industry of Employment in Exposure to Work Precarity After Prison - Joe LaBriola (UC Berkeley)
- Why Networks Sometimes Fail: Tie Strength and Job Referrals for Low-Wage Work - Lindsey M. Ibanez (The Ohio State University)
- Physically Challenge Peoples' accessibility to productive resources in Nigeria: Dream or reality - Sunday Idowu Ogunjimi (Federal university oyeEkiti); Ajala Abiodun Oladayo (Landmark University Omu-Aran, Kwara Sate); Docas Lola Alabi (Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife. Nigeria)

## EDITORS' CHOICE: THE SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT JOB MARKET

*Below are three perspectives on the sociology of development job market solicited by the newsletter editors from section members who were featured as Job Market Candidates. We begin with Dr. William's discussion on how graduate students can utilize their comprehensive and candidacy exams to build their social networks. Then, Dr. Ahlquist offers three pieces of advice on how to think about and approach the job market search on your own terms. Finally, Dr. Zonda shares a candid reflection on his own journey to the tenure position that he now holds, via a postdoc, and the trials and errors, struggles for balance, and the mix of luck, relationship and privilege that shaped his journey. We conclude, with a selection of resources for navigating the job market prepared by Dr. Dimitrova, the outgoing co-editor of the newsletter.*

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### Comprehensive Exams, Candidacy Exams and the Job Market: More than the Life of the Mind, by Logan Williams (Michigan State University)

The newness of the sub-field of sociology of development means it shares some things in common with an interdisciplinary field such as science and technology studies, namely, dispersed resources, disputes about the canonical literature, and questions about disciplinary boundaries, utility, and longevity. As an interdisciplinary scholar working in sociology of development, I want to stress that the comprehensive exam and candidacy exam are important to help you build confidence in yourself as a scholar. Yet those

important benchmarks, together with your transcript of courses, are ultimately a negligible part of a search committee's hiring decision. Instead, to get a position, you need to build the necessary social network during your graduate studies.

I argue for the importance of strategically utilizing your comprehensive and candidacy exams to build your social network while you are a student completing your

*Continued on page 37.*



*Continued from page 36.*

doctorate. This strategy is important to prepare to go on the market for a variety of jobs, but it is especially important if you are interested in a tenure-track sociology of development position in higher education. Sociology of development is a field in the making and there are few institutional resources; it is more likely that as you cobble together your scholarly-identity, sociology, interdisciplinary studies and global studies departments are likewise cobbling together a few tenure-track lines to offer new positions[1]. As a development sociologist, you will be unlikely to find a position in a sociology department. You should keep this disciplinary diversity in mind as you prepare to write your comprehensive and candidacy exams.

Many graduate handbooks will say that your comprehensive exam should demonstrate that "you have an emerging understanding of the breadth and diversity of the field ... and are starting to find your place in it.... are able to accurately represent ... compare, synthesize, apply, and critique an array of... perspectives and ideas"(Rensselaer STS Graduate Handbook 2016). What, however, does this mean? The obvious answer is that you must showcase your ability to explain the depth and breadth of the field, and its knowledge gaps, through well-written arguments. This ability is the mainstay of any social scientist. However, this is not all the comprehensive exam represents.

The work done by a comprehensive exam (defending your knowledge of the field), and subsequent candidacy exam (defending your proposed research) is threefold: (1) internal to your department, it displays your knowledge and ability; (2) internal to your person, it develops your self-confidence and expertise; and (3) external to your department, it creates official certification of your expertise. The last two pieces of work are the most important, because they help you to build your social network while you are a student working on your doctorate.

By building your social network, I am talking about the folks that you plan to be in scholarly conversation with in the early part of your academic career. Their publications should grace your reference lists for your exams. You should be seeking them out to meet for coffee at the Rural Sociology, ISA, and ASA annual

meetings and the annual Sociology of Development conference. You also should be applying to present on panels they have organized at various meetings. The idea is that the scholars who will be reviewing your application among 60-200 other applicants should have some vague idea of who you are and what you work on before your application ever crosses their desk.

For this to happen, your comprehensive exam and candidacy exam should have a mix of literature to include: (1) old and frequently cited, (2) recent, relevant and cited, and (3) new and highly relevant. You should keep in mind that dead people cannot hire you and neither can recent graduates. Therefore, focus the majority of your exams on recent, relevant and cited literature. Additionally, your reading list for your exams should include a mix of scholars inside and outside the heartland discipline of sociology as befits your interpretation of development sociology's canonical literature. Again, please bear in mind that these are not just the scholars with the most novel or foundational ideas, but ones who have grouped around particular scholarly ideas where you feel you can soon make a contribution: very soon, face to face. I am not advocating complete cynicism when choosing your readings for your exams; instead, I am advocating what a mentor has told me recently: "think sociologically" about your career. Your comprehensive and candidacy exams are about more than the life of the mind.

**Logan Williams** is an Assistant Professor in the Lyman Briggs College (History, Philosophy and Sociology of Science faculty) and the department of Sociology at Michigan State University. She is a 2013 PhD graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

[1] In his 2014 article in *Inside Higher Ed*, Jaschik suggests that there is a market for sociologists specializing in interdisciplinary studies and global studies. As a development sociologist, you can fit either role. However, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that the market for sociologists, overall, is shrinking by 1%. Therefore, jobs will be hard to come by for sociologists across all industry, but especially the already hyper competitive industry of higher education.

## Become the Candidate Who Will Land the Job You Want, by Daniel B. Ahlquist (Michigan State University)

As development sociologists, many of us draw on the methods and theoretical lenses of diverse disciplines. Even our questions often blur disciplinary lines. While this interdisciplinary approach can lead to exciting and penetrating scholarship, it can also lead to something of an existential crisis – and more than a little anxiety about our career prospects – when we enter a highly competitive, discipline-centered job market. While getting a job hardly makes me an expert on the job market, and while my non-traditional path might be more appealing to some than to others, I'd like to pass along three pieces of advice that served me well, not only in my time on the job market, but also in my formative years leading up to that point.

### 1. Become the type of scholar and/or teacher you want to be

Paraphrasing one of my former post-doc colleagues, my first bit of advice is to use whatever time you have to become the type of scholar and/or teacher you want to be, and to become the type of applicant who will land your dream job. For me, that involved prioritizing interdisciplinarity and innovative undergraduate teaching, and then, in my final year of grad school and my two years as a post-doc, actively pursuing new connections and expertise across disciplines, designing and teaching new courses, seeking out relevant professional experiences, and expanding my methodological and pedagogical repertoire. Forging this path was a risk, to be sure, as it took me further out of the mainstream of sociology, and thus out of contention for most sociology jobs. At the same time, however, I was happier and became more confident than ever before, and I positioned myself to be competitive for the types of jobs I wanted the most. When I eventually found the posting for the job I now hold, it felt like the job description had been written specifically for me.

### 2. Apply for positions that you would definitely take and for which you will be a strong candidate

My second bit of advice pertains to the daunting experience of finally jumping into the job market. Given the long odds and high stakes, it is tempting to apply to as many positions as possible and to contort

yourself to fit job descriptions in hopes of landing something, anything. But search committees are often confronted with dozens, if not hundreds, of applications for any given position, and as anyone who has served on a search committee will tell you, form letters and generic or ill-suited application packets rarely yield interviews. As such, my advice for increasing the odds of your application making it out of the big pile and into the final pool is to apply for positions that you would definitely take and for which you will be a strong candidate, and then pour yourself into those applications. Research the department, its programs, and its faculty members. Draft and redraft your statements to make sure that your fit for the position and your capacity to contribute meaningfully to the department are clear and compelling. Get feedback from peers and mentors, and then revise again. "Fit" is a two-way street. Show the committee not only that you are an ideal candidate for the advertised position, but that the position is the ideal platform for you to continue your scholarly trajectory.

### 3. Do not underestimate the importance of translating your work for non-expert audiences.

Finally, one bit of advice for those of you who are interested in interdisciplinary and/or teaching-focused positions. As you write your application materials, and as you prepare for phone interviews and campus visits, do not underestimate the importance of translating your work for non-expert audiences. Show that you know your stuff in terms of theory and methods, but tell the story of your research in a way that invites your prospective colleagues and students to engage with your research and with you as a scholar and teacher. And do your best to anticipate the types of questions they might ask and how you would answer them. Again, help them see how you will contribute meaningfully – as a scholar, a teacher, and a colleague – to the department or college community you seek to join.

Best of luck in your search!

*Daniel B. Ahlquist is an Assistant Professor in James Madison College (Public Affairs) at Michigan State University. He completed his PhD in Development Sociology at Cornell University in 2015.*

## Lessons in Luck and Method, by Jack Zinda (Cornell University)

Responding to this prompt has been difficult for me, because I am not sure how much in my experience can be of use to readers here. Job markets are a potent blend of chance and strategy, seasoned with anxiety. You can be a superstar and follow all the advice perfectly and hit wall after wall, or something unimaginable may fall right in your lap. Everyone's job search has its own avenues. For me, it was a matter of trial and error; struggling for balance; and that vexing brew of luck, relationships, and privilege. I'll write a little about each of these. What I say may resonate, or it may speak to you only as counterpoint to your story.

**About trial and error:** my first try at the job market was a total bomb. Or so I thought. After attending my department's job market advice sessions and reading all the blogs about how you must prepare and perform, I had the grit that terror breeds. On my first trip to ASA, clean-shaven and twitching in a blazer, I strove to follow all the networking mantras, and it was a disaster. I shone eager to please, said the wrong things at the wrong times, trailed people who were observably tired of me. I worked hard on that cover letter, filed fourteen differentiated applications, and logged the rejections. I figured I'd have another year to go at it, fortunate to have that option. Then I found out from a friend about a postdoc opportunity. I contacted a potential mentor, who took interest and gave advice on my research proposal. An interview came—and an offer!

I think it's worth pausing to reflect on postdocs. They're part of the landscape in a way they weren't when I started grad school. The question was whether your tenure track would be run with research or teaching. But as I hit the job market, in addition to my other limitations, I was competing with people who'd taken jobs they didn't prefer during the recession. Not getting one of those jobs was a great thing. Instead I had a couple of years to publish papers from my dissertation, start a new research project, and get better at presenting myself. Not every postdoc furnishes these opportunities, so when considering them it's worth paying close attention to the balance of things you'll get out of the postdoc and that others will get out of you. But when things work out well it's a great chance to have more space than grad school often allows for firming your scholarship and getting teaching experience that doesn't consume you. And all the better if you do manage these things in your grad program!

**About struggling for balance:** as I said before, and as you know if this applies to you, all the well-meant advice

can be paralyzing. There are those of us who can cruise the conference corridors, give double-barreled elevator talks, and brandish a scroll of publications. I admire those people. I am not one of them. Still, with the help of things like this serving of tough love from Karen Kelsky (of *The Professor Is In*), I've managed to do some of these things reasonably well when necessary. Fake it till you make it. (Teaching surely helps with this one.) Get ready to turn discomfort into a positive adrenaline rush, but don't do things that will make you miserable. Get less uncomfortable using words like innovative and trailblazing. This is the currency, the field capital if you will, of the domain we're in. But keep a firm yet relaxed grip on the things that keep you grounded. I think this might have helped me avoid my ASA tailspin. Do what you can to give yourself time to breathe, to enjoy whatever things sustain you within and beyond your work.

Another sort of balance that I found it helpful to try for: focusing applications and working furiously to tailor your appeal—but also spreading your bets. I think that given how capricious job markets can be, it is risky to put everything toward one vision and plan. Granted, rewards may be commensurate with risk. My strategy was to keep a few avenues open. In my case, that likely limited my prospects for a conventional sociology department, which was fine with me. When job announcements came out, I imagined what each might bring and used the application process to learn about the program I was addressing and about myself. A few people have told me that hiring committees don't always know what they want, even when a call seems finely honed. It's a learning process on all sides. One call for a tenure-track position at an R1, land-grant institution appealed because it was a department I'd give my right foot to be in, but the specialties it called for didn't seem a precise fit, so I passed over it. Two mentors urged me to try anyway. That's the job I am grateful to have now.

**Finally, about luck, relationships, and privilege:** as in revolutions, so in the job market much depends on contingent convergences. As best I can tell, I got hired in part because of social networks visible and invisible to me and in part because of how the cards fell. That's no consolation for people who get dealt poor hands. But as other contributors have elaborated, there's a lot you can do to play your hand well, and even get a better deal. Serendipity is where chance and preparation meet. I agree that conferences are important, though I've

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found the little ones often afford better quality and focus of interaction. After all, people interested in hiring development sociologists know exactly what section's conferences will present promising candidates! That doesn't mean you should spend all your time in our fine community. For those of us in peripheral subfields, that second specialization is vital. I had the fortune of interests that brought development together with environmental work in China, placing me in a niche a lot of departments are interested in. But the most important knot of chance and effort is mentorship. In different ways, my doctoral and postdoctoral

mentors each gave me words and nudges that helped immeasurably. I hadn't actively sought out mentors. I just had the luck to meet with them. There is in this a dose of privilege mixed in that I am working to reckon with. If you feel like you could use more mentoring, it may help to look not just within your program but in organizations beyond, like this section.

May your luck and your effort come together fruitfully.

**Jack Zinda** is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Development Sociology at Cornell University. He completed his PhD at the University of Wisconsin – Madison in 2013.

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## Resources for Navigating the Job Market, by Svetla Dimitrova (Michigan State University, soon at the University of Arkansas at Fort Smith)

Below are some resources that I relied on or came across during my job search, in addition to the advice that I received from my advisor and committee members. I have organized them by type of resource and then in an alphabetical order with brief descriptions and notes about what was most useful.

### *Book*

Kelsky, Karen. 2015. *The Professor Is in: The Essential Guide to Turning Your Ph.D. into a Job*. Random House.

A must read! I found this book in my second year on the job market and I think that all professional development seminars should cover it. Dr. Karen Kelsky also has a blog: *Pearls of Wisdom-The Blog*, (<http://theprofessorisin.com/pearlsofwisdom/>). The blog includes posts on topics related to the academic job market, academic life and politics, general professionalization skills related to writing, publishing, conferencing, networking, and scholarly comportment, and the tenure process.

### *Job Banks/Websites*

*General note:* All Job Banks Websites include sections on career resources/advice.

*ASA Job Bank:* <http://www.asanet.org/career-center/job-bank>

You need to be an ASA member to access it. Best for information on sociology tenure track openings in the US (academic positions). Very few fellowship/postdoc and sociological practice/applied postings. Make sure to check the "Open" Job Position/Rank search option. As of June 2, 2017 there were close to 30 postings.

*HigherEdJobs:* <https://www.higheredjobs.com/>

The largest job bank for opportunities in higher education. You can search by job category (admin, exec, faculty by field), location (US region/non-US, state/province, metro area), type of school/institution (four year, community college, outside of academia), type of appointment/position (full-time/part-time, online), and keywords. You can also create multiple job agent: an email notification service for new positions that match your search criteria. As of June 2, 2017 there were close to 40,000 job postings.

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*Idealist:* <http://idealist.org>

A good source for those looking for an applied career. Idealist is an online platform that “is all about connecting idealists – people who want to do good – with opportunities for action and collaboration”. You can search job postings by type of employment, location, professional level, education, and organizational type. As of June 2, 2017 there were close to 8,500 job postings, 30 of which required that the candidate has a doctorate.

*InsideHigherEd:* <https://careers.insidehighered.com/>

Similar but smaller to HigherEdJobs. In addition to faculty, administrative and executive positions, you can search for jobs outside of higher education. As of June 2, 2017 there are close to 20,000 job postings.

jobs.ac.uk: <http://www.jobs.ac.uk/>

Best for searching international jobs in academic, science, research, and administrative employment in the UK, Europe, Australasia, Africa, America, and Asia & Middle East. As of June 2, 2017 there were close to 5,700 postings

*The Chronicle of Higher Education* (<http://www.chronicle.com/>)

The Chronicle claims that it is “the No. 1 source of news, information, and jobs for college and university faculty members and administrators”. It is best for news, opinions and data on higher education in the US. As of June 2, 2017, there were close to 8,300 job postings.

### *Communities*

*Chronicle Vitae* (<https://chroniclevitae.com/>)

An online career hub for faculty and administrators with dedicated sections on Jobs, Advice (articles and syllabi database), and Community (groups and networks).

*PhD Mamas: Mothers Navigating Academia* (closed Facebook Group)

“This group was born out of necessity and with the goal of support for Mothers in academia. The idea came out of a session at the North Central Sociological Association meetings, April 2015. This group is a safe, private space. ‘What is said here... stays here.’ We ask that we respect each other and support each other... that is what this space is for” (Facebook description). The group has 526 members (as of April 11, 2017). A member of the groups has to invite you in order for you to become a member. If you are interested send me an e-mail at [svetlasd@msu.edu](mailto:svetlasd@msu.edu).

*Sociology Job Market Forum* (<http://socjobs.proboards.com/>)

This Forum has evolved from the Sociology Rumor Mills, which “...was originally intended to be a place where people on the market could update each other on the status of searches”. In the current format, the board includes year specific job market forums on academic and non-academic new positions, the status of searches and hires. In addition there are various general forums with advice on job relates issues as well as on teaching and publishing for sociology professionals.

*Your Non-Academic Friends*

For my teaching demo, the feedback from my non-academic friends was particularly helpful in identifying strategies to impress my undergraduate student audience. My friends could easily point out which sociology terms needed to be further clarified and if the material was presented in ways that connected the theory to their everyday reality.

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### *On Deadlines*

The sociology job market opens in May with the opening for registration for the [ASA Employment Fair](#) (formerly the ASA Employment Service). The Fair itself is held at the annual ASA meeting in late August. During my two years on the job market, I found that the largest concentrations of application deadlines for tenure track entry-level positions were with an October 1 deadline (for positions beginning in the fall semester of the next year). The highest ranking national institutions had earlier deadlines: by September 1 and some even prior to the ASA meeting. Lower ranking national and regional institutions had later deadlines: by mid-November/early December and some even later. The application deadlines for visiting assistant professor positions were advertised in the spring semester starting with mid-February deadlines through April (for positions beginning in the fall semester of the same year). Fellowships/Postdoc and non-academic positions had deadlines in various times of the year.

May your desired job opportunity become available when you are ready for the job market!

**Svetla Dimitrova** will be joining the Department of Behavioral Studies at the University of Arkansas at Fort Smith in the fall of 2017 as an Assistant Professor of Sociology. She completed her PhD at Michigan State University in 2016.

### 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.

### SECTION COMMUNICATION PLATFORMS

*ASA Sociology of Development Page:* <http://www.asanet.org/sections/development.cfm>

*Sociology of Development Website:* <http://sociologyofdevelopment.com/>

*Sociology of Development Facebook Page:*

<https://www.facebook.com/ASA-Sociology-of-Development-Section-160936710615717/>

*Sociology of Development Listserv:* SOCDEV

[DEVELOPMENT-ANNOUNCE@LISTSERV.ASANET.ORG](mailto:DEVELOPMENT-ANNOUNCE@LISTSERV.ASANET.ORG)

*Sociology of Development Newsletter:*

Please send all your ideas, feedback, and submissions to [socdevsectors@gmail.com](mailto:socdevsectors@gmail.com).