

SECTORS

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

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR:

David Brown



Dear Development Sociologists:

It has been a great pleasure to serve as the Section's chair during the past year. I want to take this opportunity to thank the hard working council: Jennifer YJ Hsu, University of Alberta; Andrew K. Jorgenson, University of Utah; Manisha Desai, University of Connecticut; Wendy Wolford, Cornell University; Rina Agarwala, Johns Hopkins University; and Erin Metz McDonnell, Notre Dame; our web master, Bernie White, Syracuse University; our Facebook master, Jennifer Keahey, Colorado State University; and our terrific newsletter co-editors, Svetla Dimitrova and Kelly Birch Maginot, Michigan State University. Special thanks go to our officers, Past Chair Rae Lesser Blumberg, University of Virginia, and Secretary/Treasurer Matthew R. Sanderson, Kansas State University. These folks work hard and deliver results.

We have had a good year. Highlights include obtaining approval from ASA to publish our new *Policy Briefs Series*, launching a new initiative to enhance the hiring of development sociologists across a wide range of academic departments, and having a robust set of four regular sessions and roundtables at ASA.

Policy Briefs Series:

The *Policy Briefs Series* is under the able leadership of Brian Dill, University of Illinois, and his editorial committee comprised of Yifei Li, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Matthias vom Hau, Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals, Diogo Pinheiro, Savannah State University, Vani Kulkarni, University of Pennsylvania, and Paromita Sanyal, Florida State University.

The committee has designed a template for the series, and is publishing one brief every other month. This includes the backlog of completed briefs we have on hand, and new briefs that are being actively solicited.

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Soc Development Jobs Initiative:

The new *Building Jobs in Higher Education Initiative* is under the leadership of Sam Cohn, Texas A&M, and Liza Steele, at SUNY Purchase. The goal is to increase employment prospects for development sociologists.

2016 ASA Annual Meeting in Seattle, WA:

Details about our section's sessions, round tables and reception begin on page 19 in this issue of *Sectors*.

About the 2015-2016 Chair-Elect:

I want to take this opportunity to welcome our new chair, Jocelyn Viterna. Jocelyn is Associate Professor of Sociology and Co-director of the Transnational Studies Initiative at Harvard University. She is the author of the award-winning *Women in War: The Micro-processes of Mobilization in El Salvador* (2013), and author of numerous articles on social movements, gender, political violence, and development. Jocelyn also has excellent organizational abilities and instincts. I look forward to serving with her during my last year on the Section's council, and I am certain that we have exciting new initiatives in store for us.

David Brown,
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2016 SECTION PUBLICATIONS



SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

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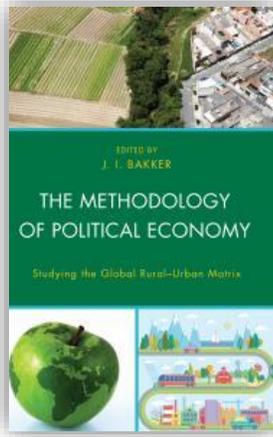
- [Theoretical Holism in the Sociology of Development: Foreign Investment, Private Markets and Earnings Inequality during Postsocialism](#)
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Setsuko Matsuzawa
(pp. 51-69) DOI: 10.1525/sod.2016.2.1.51

SOCIOLOGICAL INSIGHTS FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Our section is very pleased to announce the formal launch of our new policy brief series: *Sociological Insights for Development Policy*. The purpose of the series is not only to raise awareness of the thought-provoking research being done by members of our section, but also to strengthen engagement between scholars, policy makers and development practitioners. Our long-term aim is to enhance sociology's impact on development discourse and practice throughout the world. The first three briefs appeared in the previous issue of this newsletter. Those briefs and three others will be available on our section's [website](#) by the end of June. For more information about the Sociological Insights for Development Policy series, or if you would like to contribute a brief, please contact Brian Dill at dill@illinois.edu.

NEW MEMBER PUBLICATIONS

New Books

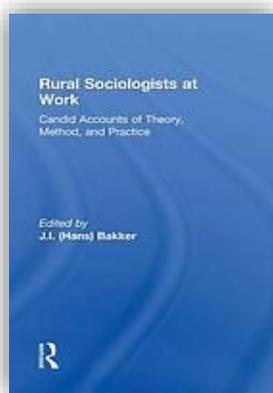


Bakker, J. I. (Hans), ed. 2015. *The Methodology of Political Economy: Studying the Global Rural-Urban Matrix*. Lanham, MD: Lexington Books.

(<https://rowman.com/ISBN/9781498521871/The-Methodology-of-Political-Economy-Studying-the-Global-Rural%E2%80%93Urban-Matrix>)

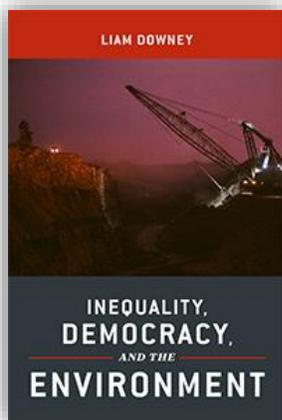
The importance of the global rural-urban matrix is often overlooked due to urban-normativity. But sometimes agrarian populism and a pastoral rural imaginary result in the equally fallacy of a rural-normativity, as in Jeffersonian nostalgia for a lost way of life that never existed. The nature of rurality in North America is important to study, but as Alessandro Bonanno makes clear, we cannot limit ourselves to the study of one or two nation-states. We must take a global perspective when it comes to the bio-physical environment and the nature of the world capitalist system. This collection takes such a perspective.

The editor frames the contributions with a Meta-Paradigm called the New Political Economy Perspective (NPEP) and explains the roots of that approach in Classical Political Economy and the Canadian Political Economy Tradition of Harold Adams Innis. There are chapters by an anthropologist, a geographer, two generalist sociologists and a group of rural sociologists. There is also a chapter on psychiatry and mental health; and, another chapter which discusses pedagogy. The use of an inter-disciplinary framework to study global issues makes this a stimulating book which provides a window on issues that are often overlooked.



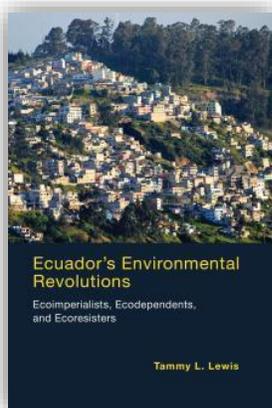
Bakker, J. I. (Hans), ed. 2016. *Rural Sociologists at Work: Candid Accounts of Theory, Methods and Practice*. New York: Routledge.

This collection of original chapters elucidates the theory and practice of contemporary rural sociology. The book applies lessons from the careers of sociologists and their field research endeavors, covering a wide range of topics: agricultural production, processing, and marketing; international food security and rural development; degradation of the bio-physical environment across borders; and the study of community, family, health, and many other issues in an increasingly globalized world. The authors' candid accounts provide insight into possibilities for enhancing opportunity and equality and serving basic human needs.



Downey, Liam. 2015. *Inequality, Democracy, and the Environment*. New York: NYU Press. (<http://nyupress.org/books/9781479843794/>)

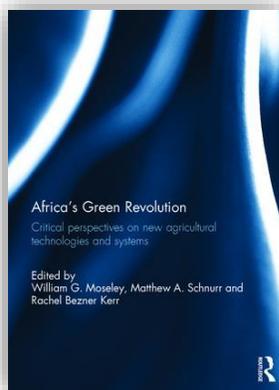
The world currently faces many severe social and environmental crises. Using a novel theoretical argument developed by the author, *Inequality, Democracy, and the Environment* sheds new light on the structural causes of these crises and explains how they are linked to each other. Specifically, Downey argues that these crises are to a significant degree the product of organizational, institutional, and network-based inequality, which provides economic, political, military, and ideological elites with the means to develop and control organizational networks and undemocratic institutions that they use to shape the economic and environmental trajectories of developing nations and achieve environmentally and socially harmful goals in the face of resistance from others. To demonstrate the validity and widespread applicability of his theoretical argument, Downey presents a series of case studies that (a) highlight several of the world's most important elite-controlled organizations, institutions, and networks and (b) show that these organizations, institutions, and networks play a key role in shaping some of the world's most critical human, social, and environmental crises. These case studies further demonstrate that undemocratic and elite-controlled organizations, institutions, and networks as diverse as the World Bank, agricultural commodity chains, policy planning networks, the military, and the news media belong to a single category of social mechanism that is responsible for much of the social and environmental devastation the developing world currently experiences.



Lewis, Tammy L. 2016. *Ecuador's Environmental Revolutions: Ecoimperialists, Ecodependents, and Ecoresisters*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press. (<https://mitpress.mit.edu/books/ecuador%E2%80%99s-environmental-revolutions>).

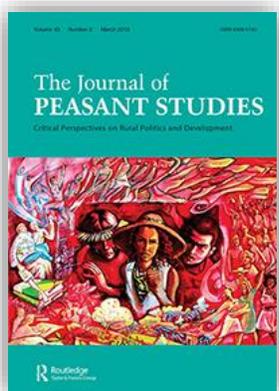
Ecuador is biologically diverse, petroleum rich, and economically poor. Its extraordinary biodiversity has attracted attention and funding from such transnational environmental organizations as Conservation International, the World Wildlife Fund, and the United States Agency for International Development. In Ecuador itself there are more than 200 environmental groups dedicated to sustainable development, and the country's 2008 constitution grants constitutional rights to nature. The current leftist government is committed both to lifting its people out of poverty and pursuing sustainable development, but petroleum extraction is Ecuador's leading source of revenue. While extraction generates economic growth, which supports the state's social welfare agenda, it also causes environmental destruction. Given these competing concerns, will Ecuador be able to achieve sustainability? In this book, Tammy Lewis examines the movement for sustainable development in Ecuador through four eras: movement origins (1978 to 1987), neoliberal boom (1987 to 2000), neoliberal bust (2000 to 2006), and citizens' revolution (2006 to 2015).

Lewis presents a typology of Ecuador's environmental organizations: ecoimperialists, transnational environmentalists from other countries; ecodependents, national groups that partner with transnational groups; and ecoresisters, home-grown environmentalists who reject the dominant development paradigm. She examines the interplay of transnational funding, the Ecuadorian environmental movement, and the state's environmental and development policies. Along the way, addressing literatures in environmental sociology, social movements, and development studies, she explores what configuration of forces—political, economic, and environmental—is most likely to lead to a sustainable balance between the social system and the ecosystem.



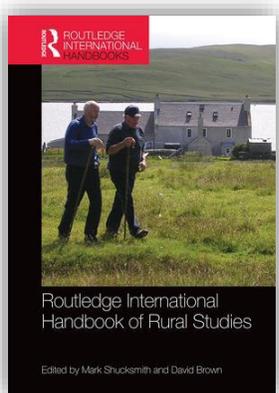
Moseley, William G., Matthew A. Schnurr, and Rachel Bezner-Kerr, eds. 2016. *Africa's Green Revolution: Critical Perspectives on New Agricultural Technologies and Systems*. New York: Routledge. (<https://www.routledge.com/Africas-Green-Revolution-Critical-Perspectives-on-New-Agricultural/Moseley-Schnurr-Bezner-Kerr/p/book/9781138185951>)

This volume examines the dominant neoliberal agenda for agricultural development and hunger alleviation in Africa. The text reviews the history of African agricultural and food security policy in the post-colonial period, across a range of geographical contexts, in order to contextualize the productionist approach embedded in the much heralded New Green Revolution for Africa. This strategy, supported by a range of international agencies, promotes the use of hybrid seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides to boost crop production. This approach is underpinned by a new and unprecedented level of public-private partnerships as donors actively work to promote the private sector and build links between African farmers, input suppliers, agro-dealers, agro-processors, and retailers. On the consumer end, increased supermarket penetration into poorer neighborhoods is proffered as a solution to urban food insecurity. The chapters in this volume complicate understandings of this new approach and raise serious questions about its effectiveness as a strategy for increasing food production and alleviating poverty across the continent.



Oliveira, Gustavo de L. T. and Susanna B. Hecht, eds. 2016. *Soy Production in South America: Globalization and New Agroindustrial Landscapes*. *The Journal of Peasant Studies* 43(2). (<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/fjps20/43/2>)

Soy in South America constitutes one of the most spectacular booms of agroindustrial commodity production in the world. It is the pinnacle of modernist agroindustrial practices, serving as a key nexus in food-feed-fuel production that underpins the agribusiness-conservationist discourse of “land sparing” through intensification. Yet soy production is implicated in multiple problems beyond deforestation, ranging from pesticide drift and contamination, social exclusion and conflicts in frontier zones, concentration of wealth and income among the largest landowners and corporations. This volume explores in depth the complex dynamics of soy production from its diverse social settings to its transnational connections, examining the politics of commodity and knowledge production, the role of the state, and the reach of corporate power in everyday life across soy landscapes in South America. Ultimately, the collection encourages us to search and struggle for agroecological alternatives through which we may overcome the pitfalls of this massive transnational capitalist agroindustry.



Shucksmith, Mark, and David L. Brown. 2016. *Routledge International Handbook of Rural Studies*. (<https://www.routledge.com/Routledge-International-Handbook-of-Rural-Studies/Shucksmith-Brown/p/book/9781138804371>)

Rural societies around the world are changing in fundamental ways, both at their own initiative and in response to external forces. The Routledge International Handbook of Rural Studies examines the organisation and transformation of rural society in more developed regions of the world, taking an interdisciplinary and problem-focused approach. Written by leading social scientists from many countries, it addresses emerging issues and challenges in innovative and provocative ways to inform future policy. This volume is organised around eight emerging social, economic and environmental challenges: Demographic change; Economic transformations; Food systems and land; Environment and resources; Changing configurations of gender and rural society; Social and economic equality; Social dynamics and institutional capacity;

Power and governance. Cross-cutting these challenges are the growing interdependence of rural and urban; the rise in inequality within and between places; the impact of fiscal crisis on rural societies; neoliberalism, power and agency; and rural areas as potential sites of resistance. The Routledge International Handbook of Rural Studies is required reading for anyone concerned with the future of rural areas.

New Articles and Book Chapters

Blad, Cory, Samuel Oloruntoba, and Jon Shefner. 2016. "Course Corrections and Failed Rationales: How Comparative Advantage and Debt Are Used to Legitimize Austerity in Africa and Latin America". *Third World Quarterly* (available online at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2016.1145047>).

This article examines the role of ideological mechanisms in support of long-term economic liberalization. Specifically we examine the ideological roles of comparative advantage and debt reduction as precursors to austerity policy imposition. Austerity policies, as episodic mechanisms designed to deepen neoliberalization, are examined in the comparative historical context of Africa and Latin America.

Boeri, Natascia. 2016. "Technology and Society as Embedded: An Alternative Framework for ICT and Development." *Media, Culture & Society* 38(1):107-118.

An emerging topic in the development field is how information and communication technology (ICT) can be used for economic and social development. The general approach relies on technological determinism, whereby the discussion revolves around how and to what extent will ICT support development. It assumes the benefits of ICT as inherent. This approach ignores that ICT is created and experienced within a socially divisive and complex space. A more critical and sociological analysis is needed for development studies to better understand the implications of ICT initiatives. In this article, I argue that Saskia Sassen's analytical framework of technology and society as embedded avoids this technological determinism and allows social theorists to account for social and material aspects of ICT. To support this alternative framework, I present a case study of a rural ICT initiative in Gujarat, India, and discuss how this reconceptualization provides a more nuanced understanding of ICT and society. Based on interviews and field research, I find that technology creates new social understandings for the rural ICT users, but society also shapes the technology to make it inaccessible for them.

Bridle-Fitzpatrick, Susan. 2016. "Tortillas, pizza, and broccoli: Social class and dietary aspirations in a Mexican city." *Food, Culture & Society* 19(1): 93-128. Special Issue: Food Practices and Social Inequality. DOI:10.1080/15528014.2016.1147871.

Marked dietary changes are occurring nationwide in Mexico, yet these manifest differently among distinct socioeconomic status (SES) groups. This article examines several complex relationships among: SES; food preferences, norms, and aspirations; and actual dietary practices in a Mexican city. Drawing on data from an in-depth ethnographic study conducted in Mazatlán, Sinaloa, this study takes a multidimensional qualitative approach in order to gain a more nuanced understanding of contemporary dietary changes and nutritional health disparities. Very few studies distinguish actual dietary behaviors from food preferences, interrogate disjunctures between dietary patterns and aspirations, or investigate tensions between normative and temptation food preferences. This work advances the literature by bringing together insights from Bourdieu's theory of habitus, (critical) consumer demand theory, and Popkin's theory of nutrition transitions to shed light on how SES not only shapes food consumption patterns but also the diets that people *aspire* to consume in a developing-country setting. The study finds that food practices and preferences are driven by economic constraints but also different kinds of socially structured exposures, access, beliefs, and norms.

Gill, Timothy M. 2016. "The Venezuelan Government and the Global Field: The Legislative Battle over Foreign Funding for Nongovernmental Organizations." *Sociological Forum* 31(1): 29-52.

In recent years, several governments have targeted nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) by enacting legislation that prohibits foreign funding for them. This article uses diplomatic cables, newspaper articles, and interviews with

representatives from NGOs and donors to explain the Venezuelan government's passage of legislation prohibiting foreign funding for political NGOs in 2010. Existent political, sociological, and globalization-oriented theories fail to explain the passage and timing of this legislation. Instead, I utilize and extend global fields theory to examine the Venezuelan government's redirection of its foreign relations, which I argue generated the political opportunity for the government to pass this legislation. I show that the government initially remained keyed into a global subfield involving groups that successfully pressured it to reconsider a more radical form of legislation prohibiting direct foreign funding for all NGOs when it came up for discussion in 2006, including the U.S. and Western European governments, and domestic NGOs. By 2010, however, the government had become embedded within a global subfield involving authoritarian and anti-imperial governments that had already passed similar legislation, and domestic community councils. These newfound relations insulated the government from reconsideration and allowed it the political opportunity to pass a new, less radical piece of legislation.

Jones, Kristal, Matthew A. Schnurr, Edward R. Carr, and William G. Moseley. 2016. "Should I Stay or Should I Go? Incorporating a Commitment to Fieldwork Throughout an Academic Career." Chapter 5 in *Africa's Green Revolution: Critical Perspectives on New Agricultural Technologies and Systems*, edited by W. G. Moseley, M. A. Schnurr, and R. Bezner-Kerr. New York: Routledge.

Keahey, Jennifer. 2016. "Whose Knowledge Counts? Developing Fair Trade Skills in South Africa." *Globalizations* 13(4): 409-424 (DOI: 10.1080/14747731.2015.1130308).

Fair trade scholars and professionals have recognized the importance of capacity building to producers, but few studies have examined the provision of services. This article asks whether support networks provide certified producers with the capacity needed to thrive in markets. Drawing from ethnographic action research conducted with South African rooibos tea farmers, I highlight the power dimensions involved in producer support and discuss strategies to improve outcomes. I begin by theorizing a political economy of knowledge and skills within the context of neoliberal globalization and post-apartheid development. Next, I provide an overview of fair trade, clarifying differing approaches to governance and practice. I then share case-study findings, including coverage of a farmer leadership training program that sought to build a more collaborative foundation for learning and engagement. I conclude by arguing that training represents a primary site for the reproduction of inequality as well as a pivotal point for achieving social transformation. Whereas top-down transfers of packaged skills subordinate producers and underestimate the expertise needed to navigate certified markets, solidarity-based approaches build collective capacity by redefining whose knowledge counts.

Lamphere, Jenna and Jon Shefner. 2015. "Situating the Green Economy: Discourses, Cooptation, and States". *Current Perspectives in Social Theory* 32.

Lapegna, Pablo. 2016. "Genetically Modified Soybeans, Agrochemical Exposure, and Everyday Forms of Peasant Collaboration in Argentina." *Journal of Peasant Studies* 43(2): 517-536 (available online at <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03066150.2015.1041519#.Vw-1IHB4i84>).

Since the 2000s, both the production of genetically modified (GM) soybeans and the cases of agrochemical exposure have grown exponentially in Argentina. Drawing on ethnographic research, I analyze how peasant social movements understand the socio-environmental problems caused by the expansion of GM soybeans. I argue that at national, provincial, and local scales, the institutional recognition of peasant social movements and the performative actions of authorities discourage contentious collective action through subtle yet powerful mechanisms. The article contributes to social movement research and to the literature on peasant resistance by analyzing the cultural dynamics that constrain contention and shape processes of peasant collaboration, which are arguably as important as peasant resistance, although much less studied.

Leguizamón, Amalia. 2016. "Disappearing nature? Agribusiness, biotechnology and distance in Argentine soybean production." *The Journal of Peasant Studies* 43(2): 313-330 (available online at <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/03066150.2016.1140647>).

A recent trend identified in the agro-food literature is that financialization in the global food system is further increasing the distance between farm and plate as well as abstracting physical commodities into market derivatives. How does food, a basic material need, become a commodity, a financial asset divorced from its physical form? This contribution

explores the growing distance and abstraction of food from farm using Argentina's soy model as a case study. I explore the various drivers of distancing across the soy value chain in Argentina, including industrialization, globalization, corporatization and finance. I argue that the push for technological innovation by large-scale agribusinesses, in articulation with financial sector involvement, are both an example of and are instrumental in the process of distancing and abstraction identified in the agro-food literature. This paper also highlights how, despite agribusiness efforts to 'displace' and 'disappear' nature, these processes are never fully accomplished. I thus reflect on the socio-ecological contradictions that arise from the processes of distancing and abstraction which accompany the financialization of the corporate food system under neoliberal globalization.

Matsuzawa, Setsuko. 2016. "A Donor Influenced by Local Dynamics: Unintended Consequences of Capacity Building in China." *Sociology of Development* 2(1): 51-69.

This article explores the relations between a foreign aid donor and local actors in the context of the dissemination of development discourses and practices in an authoritarian context. It addresses the question "To what extent may the local dynamics alter the original goals of a donor and lead to unintended consequences?" Based on archival research, interviews, and secondary literature, this case study examines the Yunnan Uplands Management Project (YUM) in 1990–95, the Ford Foundation's first grant program on rural poverty alleviation in China. While the Foundation did not attain its main goal of making YUM a national model for poverty alleviation, the local actors were able to use YUM to develop individual capacities and to build roles for themselves as development actors in the form of associations and nongovernmental organizations, resulting in further support from the Foundation. The study contributes to our understanding of donor-local actor dynamics by highlighting the gaps between the original goals of a donor and the perspectives and motivations of local actors. The study suggests that local dynamics may influence the goals of donors and the ways they seek to disseminate development discourses and practices to local actors, despite the common conception of donors as hegemonic or culturally imperialistic.

Molnar, Joseph J., Senakpon Kokoye, Curtis Jolly, Dennis A. Shannon, and Gobena Huluka. 2015. "Agricultural development in Northern Haiti: Mechanisms and means for moving key crops forward in a changing climate." *Journal of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences* 4(2): 25-41.

With a population estimated at about 10 million, Haiti is considered one of the poorest nations in Western Hemisphere. Agriculture is the primary income-generating activity for rural Haitians and contributes up to 25 per cent of the gross domestic product. In Northern Haiti, about 145,000 farm households depend on agriculture. In order to increase the production and improve the level of food security in Northern Haiti, development projects are working to increase agricultural production in five crops (rice, corn, banana, cacao and beans) in the Northern Haiti. Farmers' Fields Schools (FFS) are used to train farmers and introduce new technologies. Adoption of new approaches and inputs is neither simple nor direct; little consistent extension assistance is offered. Fertilizer and farm chemicals are not available when needed and producers are averse to outlays that they can ill afford. The purpose of this paper is to assess the mechanisms and means that Haitian farmers use to improve agricultural productivity, the double bind of state and market failure, and the role that climate change plays in interventions intended to increase yields. The study leads to several modest conclusions about improving conditions for sustained advancements in food production in an important region of Haiti.

Panageotou, Steve and Jon Shefner. 2015. "Crisis Management and the Institutions of Austerity: A Comparison of Latin American and Greek Experiences." *Comparative Sociology* 14(3): 301-327.

The proliferation of debt crises around the world since the 1980's has generated debt-repayment negotiations prioritizing austerity in debtor countries. This forty-year history of debt crises in the Global South and North now allows comparison of these negotiations and their impacts. We examine the distinct and historically specific trajectories in Latin American and Greece, highlighting the foundations of each experience of debt crisis. We focus on the institutions responsible for managing crisis and their reliance on similar austerity strategies to compel debtor countries into a neoliberal restructuring of their economies. This paper examines the similarities and differences in austerity policy through a comparative-historical analysis of Latin American and Greek experiences of debt crisis. The results of such policies and the political actors involved in implementing austerity are also examined.

Revette, Anna C. 2016. "This time it's different: lithium extraction, cultural politics and development in Bolivia." *Third World Quarterly* (available online at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2015.1131118>).

As governments throughout Latin America have increased their dependence on resource extraction, the debate around extraction-based development has been reinvigorated. This article argues that, despite historical failures and recurrent conflicts associated with extraction-based development, the way in which development is experienced and conceptualized at the subnational level demonstrates why extraction continues to be perceived as a legitimate means for development. These findings show that, as resource extraction continues to play a critical role in the overall development transition of Latin America, the process must be understood and theorized in relation to the experiences and expectations of actors at multiple scales.

Shefner, Jon. 2015. "Introduction: Mid-level Theorizing on Macro Structures: Globalization, States, and Citizen Action." *Current Perspectives in Social Theory* 32.

Shefner, Jon, Aaron Rowland and George Pasdirtz. 2015. "Austerity and Anti-Systemic Protest: Bringing Hardships Back In". *Journal of World-Systems Research* 21(2): 460-494 (available online at <http://dx.doi.org/10.5195/jwsr.2015.15>).

This article explores the relationship between hardships and protest in the world-system. Despite the history of discussion of anti-systemic protest, there has been little work that differentiates world-systems contributions to social movement research from others who examine social movements. We contribute to a theory of anti-systemic protest by re-introducing hardships as a crucial element that defines inequalities in the world-system; one consistent source of those hardships are austerity policies imposed in response to debt negotiations. In addition to our path analyses which demonstrate the clear link of hardships and protest, our case studies provide further historical analysis on when globalization, political openings, and long-term hardships also help explain the occasion of protest.

Simmons, Erica S. 2016. "Market Reforms and Water Wars." *World Politics* 68(1): 37-73.

Responses to the imposition of market-oriented economic policies have varied. This article asks two questions: (1) How can we better understand when marketization will or will not prompt resistance? And (2) when people do mobilize, why are some movements broad-based while others draw on particular segments of society? The author argues that these questions can best be answered by focusing not only on the political contexts and resources available to potential social movements, but also on what is perceived to be at stake during marketization. These perceptions influence mobilization processes and the kinds of groups available for mobilization. When people understand markets as threatening to material wellbeing, as well as to widely shared community relationships, understandings, and commitments, heightened feelings of group belonging can contribute to broad-based mobilization. The author develops this argument through analysis of the broad-based, widespread movement that emerged to protest water privatization in Cochabamba, Bolivia, in 1999 and 2000. In the context of a history of agriculture, irrigation, drought, and conflict, water helped to produce and reproduce imagined communities of nation, region, and ethnic group, as well as quotidian communities revolving around the routine production and consumption of water. These meanings help to explain the dynamics of the resistance that emerged.

Zinda, John Aloysius. 2016. "Tourism Dynamos: Selective Commodification and Developmental Conservation in China's Protected Areas." *Geoforum* (available online at DOI: 10.1016/j.geoforum.2015.08.004).

At scenic sites across China, rural officials compelled to maximize revenue use local state authority over protected areas to foster "tourism dynamos". Local states set up infrastructure and institutions around rural attractions that channel the circulation of tourists, churning out revenues that meet quotas and fund further expansion of attractions and towns. To make these dynamos turn, local authorities have displaced resident-led tourism operations they had previously helped set up. Residents are reincorporated in varying ways and often retain land use rights. Meanwhile, as revenues stream out of attractions, what little is invested in environmental protection goes to maintaining scenery. Local governments also accomplish spatial transformations, within each park intensifying surplus generation in areas zoned for tourism while reserving other areas from use, and beyond park boundaries linking attractions together on tourism circuits radiating from central towns. This state-driven transformations depend on how the reservation of land from commodity exchange within protected areas comes together with specific state capacities to enable tourism intensification. These processes,

which I label “developmental conservation,” call attention to selective commodifications and the mediating role of the state in protected area governance in China and beyond.

Zinda, John Aloysius, Christine J. Trac, Deli Zhai, and Stevan Harrell. 2016. “Dual-Function Forests in the Returning Farmland to Forest Program and the Flexibility of Environmental Policy in China.” *Geoforum* (available online at DOI: 10.1016/j.geoforum.2016.03.012).

The Returning Farmland to Forest Program (RFFP; tuigeng huanlin gongcheng), which compensates farmers for cultivating forest on previously non-forested land, is central among the “ecological construction” programs that have transformed landscapes across China. Under the RFFP, state authorities have redefined large areas of land as afforestation area intended to provide environmental services including erosion control, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity regeneration. Tensions among the program’s social and environmental objectives as well as the combination of formal rigidity and practical flexibility manifest in ambiguous forest classifications and tremendous variation in outcomes. The RFFP centers on two forest categorizations: ecological forest, intended to rehabilitate environmental services, and commercial forest, which may provide lesser ecological benefits but delivers more immediate economic benefits to households. RFFP policy documents designate “dual-function species” that can be planted as “forests with a primary goal of ecological service provision which also generate commercial value.” A substantial portion of “ecological forests” are dual landscapes intended to accomplish both environmental and socioeconomic goals. Drawing from cases in Yunnan, Sichuan, and Hainan provinces, this paper examines the processes of central policy-making and local implementation through which dual-function forests have proliferated, showing how rural residents have responded to the risks and promises of dual-function forests and exploring implications for rural livelihoods and landscapes. While they might be expected to bring win-win outcomes, the performance of dual-function forests on social and environmental goals depends on how local officials and residents respond to the program. Their proliferation demonstrates tensions inherent in state projects aimed at generating both environmental and economic values from rural landscapes.

MEMBER NEWS

2016 Job Market Candidates

Dimitrova, Svetla, Michigan State University, svetlasd@msu.edu

Research interests: Global and Transnational Sociology, Development, International Migration, Inequality, Historical and Comparative Sociology, Qualitative and Mixed Methods

Dissertation Title: Neoliberalism and International Development Volunteering in a Post-Socialist Context: The Contradictory Utopia of Peace Corps/Bulgaria (1991 – 2013)

Abstract: This dissertation examines the interaction between neoliberal and alternative approaches to development in a postsocialist context using the Peace Corps/Bulgaria program as a case study. I use the notion of transition to complex interdependence as a framework to theorize and conceptualize the role of Peace Corps in the postsocialist development of Bulgaria and insertion into processes of neoliberal globalization. I build a counter/neoliberal conceptual framework for the study of international development volunteering, which separates mechanisms that promote neoliberal social transformation from alternative or counter-neoliberal mechanisms for social transformation. The research design utilizes a mixed-methods and multiple sources data collection strategy encompassing document analysis, surveys, interviews, focus groups, and participant observation informed by the actor-oriented approach to development studies. This approach allows me to examine how differently positioned actors in the Peace Corps-Bulgaria partnership structure - Peace Corps staff, volunteers, and their local partners – created and contested notions of ‘development’ and the kind of social transformation that was enabled by Peace Corps during its operation in Bulgaria (1991 – 2013). I find that Peace Corps/Bulgaria represents a case of a contradictory ‘real utopia’: a development model that simultaneously promotes, conforms to, and resists processes of neoliberalisation; a model that has the potential to facilitate a transformation of the current global order towards a more equitable world based on the values of social and environmental justice rather than market rationality.

Le Lin, University of Chicago, lelin2010@uchicago.edu

Research interests: Organizations (Formal/Complex); Economic Sociology; Sociology of Development; Work, Occupations and Professions; Political Economy; Knowledge, Science and Technology; Comparative and Historical Sociology; Chinese Society; Qualitative Methods

Dissertation Title: Crossing the River by Groping for Stones: Emergence, Innovation and Transformation of Chinese Education and Training Organizations

Abstract: Drawing on interview, observation and archival data of 22 organizations and secondary data of 50 Chinese education and training organizations (ETOs), my dissertation examines how organizational innovation and transformation are conditioned upon state-market relationship and mediated through institutional repertoires. In the dissertation's first half that investigates the thriving of an organizational form—*de facto* private and cowboy-style ETOs operated by marginal entrepreneurs, I argue that the ETI's being situated in the interstices between state and market along multiple dimensions favors ETOs' drawing on a particular institutional repertoires that is neither state-bureaucratic nor the formal rules, norms and categorization. Originating from the second economy's business practices in constant bargaining, preempting cheating and circumventing rules, such institutional repertoire enabled organizational innovation and turned the ETI into a vibrant private economy sector. The second half of my dissertation examines how and why formal, managerial and financialized ETOs could be born out of this cowboy model. Besides occasional symbolic adoption of these formal structures, ETOs' transformations were structurally conditioned contingent processes. My findings have implications on the state-market relations, market transition, organizational innovation and transformation and the inadequacy of new institutionalism in understanding organizational innovation in less institutionalized societies.

Louisa Roberts, Ohio State University, Roberts.1007@osu.edu,

Research interests: International Development, Human Rights, Gender and Sexuality, Cultural Sociology, Political Sociology, Law and Society, Comparative and Historical Sociology, Race and Ethnicity

Dissertation Title: The Globalization of the Acceptance of Homosexuality: Mass Opinion and National Policy

Abstract: This dissertation explores how an elite-level global culture that is favorable toward gay rights has shaped both mass opinion and national policies, globally. Chapter 1 uses a longitudinal multilevel approach to model global change in attitudes toward homosexuality. The results, which draw upon data from the integrated World Values Survey/European Values Survey (1981-2012), show a broad global upswing in the acceptance of homosexuality – driven largely by the diffusion of favorable global cultural messages about homosexuality. But the attitudinal gap between countries is also found to have widened over time, due in part to the role of region-specific cultural programs at odds with the global agenda. The results support the utility of both global cultural (world society theory) and regional (multiple modernities theory) explanations of global attitudinal change. Chapter 2 models cross-national and over-time variation in the power of an ideology of liberal individualism to organize individuals' attitudes on a range of subjects, including homosexuality. Chapter 3 models the global diffusion of national policies that: decriminalize homosexuality, prohibit sexual-orientation-based employment discrimination, and allow gay marriages or civil unions. The analysis investigates the impact of the domestic, societal uptake of global cultural messages on national policy adoption. Preliminary results point to the strong and previously unrecognized effect of mass opinion.

Website: <https://sociology.osu.edu/people/roberts.1007>

Promotions, Awards, and Moves

John Zinda will join the Department of Development Sociology at Cornell University as an Assistant Professor in July 2016.

Research Project: Land Management Programs, Communities, Livelihoods, and Landscapes in Southwest China.

Worldwide, governments use incentive-based programs to encourage rural residents to conserve forests and intensify agriculture. Their impacts depend upon how communities implement programs and how households respond. I am collaborating with a China-based landscape ecologist to address how community histories and political processes mediate the impacts of land management programs on livelihoods and landscapes. Focusing on government programs concerning afforestation of retired farmland, forest management, and agricultural intensification, we are analyzing in-depth case studies, household survey data, and land cover change data in twelve communities. We examine how community processes shape policy outcomes and how land use decisions impact land cover, household well-being, and community socioeconomic conditions, structuring social and environmental patterns across rural landscapes.

OPPORTUNITIES

CALL FOR PAPERS

Signs Special Issue: Displacement

Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society invites submissions for a special issue titled "Displacement," slated for publication in spring 2018. This call for papers is also available on the *Signs* website at <http://signsjournal.org/for-authors/calls-for-papers/#displacement>.

The current refugee crisis gives new urgency to questions of gendered displacement. The United Nations' most recent statistics place the number of registered Syrian refugees at 4.7 million, 50.7 percent of whom are women and over half of whom are children under eighteen. During the same period, tens of thousands of Central American women and children have crossed the Rio Grande into the United States. Feminists have already responded to concerns about sexual violence in refugee camps and during refugees' journeys and to the gendered response to the crisis on the part of receiving states (i.e., demographic concerns surrounding gender ratios of migrants admitted). What are the larger questions of "displacement" that require an interdisciplinary and transnational feminist lens?

This special issue of *Signs* seeks submissions reflecting multifaceted, innovative, and interdisciplinary approaches to the question of displacement, as well as the potential for attention to displacement to address and transform central questions in feminist theory, including how feminists approach larger questions of space, place, and subjectivity. Feminist scholars have a long history of engagement with the question of displacement; across disciplines, feminist scholars have described, theorized, and critiqued gendered forms of displacement and how these displacements have shaped and reshaped geopolitics, national borders, political discourses, narrative form, and ethnic and racial formations both contemporarily and historically. Questions of place and belonging have long been at the heart of cultural work in literature, theater, visual culture, and the arts. We invite submissions on the theme of displacement widely conceived and at multiple scales—the subjective, the family, the city; regional, national, transnational, and global.

Possible subjects include:

- How humanitarian and state responses to displaced persons depend on, reinforce, or transform gendered, racial, and sexual norms.
- Visual and narrative representations of displacement in relation to gendered and racialized subjectivities.
- Cultural representations of displacement, migration, belonging, and exile. Critical and historical investigations and comparisons of feminist ideas of these subjects.
- Reverberations of historical displacements in the contemporary world.
- Claims to space and place as forms of resistance to displacement or as the basis for social movements (i.e., landless movements, right to the city).
- Dispossession and displacement as central to neoliberalism, capitalist development, colonization, and slavery. How are dispossession and displacement related?
- How experiences of displacement reshape constructions of "home" or the nation.
- Critical assessments of homophobic and gender-based violence as sources of displacement.
- Gendered figurations of internally and externally displaced persons as threats to national sovereignty or borders. The production of new forms of intimacy through displacement or the creation of new social movements through and in response to displacement.
- The way that ethical norms and perspectives ignore or undervalue the importance of gender and gendered perspectives with regard to displacement.
- Pieces that critically examine or call into question distinctions between migrants, refugees, and internally displaced persons are also welcome.

Signs particularly encourages transdisciplinary and transnational essays that address large questions, debates, and controversies without employing disciplinary or academic jargon. We welcome essays that make a forceful case for why displacement demands a specific and thoughtfully formulated interdisciplinary feminist analysis and why it demands our

attention now. We seek essays that are forceful, passionate, strongly argued, and willing to take risks.

The deadline for submissions is **September 15, 2016**.

Denise Horn, Assistant Professor of Political Science and International Relations at Simmons College, and Serena Parekh, Associate Professor of Philosophy at Northeastern University, will serve as guest editors of the issue.

Manuscripts may be submitted electronically through *Signs'* Editorial Manager system at <http://signs.edmgr.com> and must conform to the guidelines for submission available at <http://signsjournal.org/for-authors/author-guidelines/>.

CALLS FOR PAPERS

Teaching Sociology Special Issue: Incorporating Globalization in the Sociology Curriculum

Teaching Sociology seeks articles and notes that address issues that focus on innovative approaches that incorporate globalization and transnational concerns in the curriculum. Among the topics of interest are:

- Effective strategies that make global and transnational concerns evident to students
- Exercises or assignments that engage students in the study of global and transnational concerns
- Strategies of orchestrating transnational learning experiences, such as class trips abroad
- Critical reviews of ways that global and transnational content are presented in the curriculum

Submission deadline is **February 1, 2017**. Instructions for submission can be found at <http://www.sagepub.com/journals/Journal201974>. Submissions concerning classroom applications should include assessment data.

Questions concerning potential submissions can be addressed to the co-editors of this dedicated issue: Patti Giuffre at pg07@txstate.edu or Stephen Sweet at teachingsociology@ithaca.edu.

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

International Sociological Association Forum July 10-14, 2016, Vienna, Austria

Section members may be interested in attending the Third International Sociological Association (ISA) Forum, which will be held July 10-14, 2016, in Vienna Austria. Of particular note is the session "Social Movements in Latin America: Contributing to a North-South Dialogue":

Social movements from the Global South are usually investigated by applying theories developed by and for the Global North. But what happens when theories travel across diverse social contexts? Can theories and concepts developed in the Global North fully capture the complexities of social movements and societies that have followed different historical trajectories? For instance, nationalism, "populism," and socialism, or key institutions like the state or labor unions cannot be assumed to have universal importance and meaning. Conversely, to what degree do theories and practices from the Global South inform social movements and studies developed in the Global North? How do situated cultures and meaning-making practices require a re-elaboration of social movement theories and concepts?

This session will include papers that establish a dialogue between theories and movements from the Global South and the Global North, with a special focus on Latin America.

Research Committee: RC47 Social Classes and Social Movements (host committee). Session Organizers: *Pablo Lapegna*, University of Georgia, United States (plapegna@uga.edu); *Renata Motta*, Free University of Berlin, Germany (renata.motta@fu-berlin.de).

MASTERS IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Barcelona Institute for International Studies

The *Barcelona Institute for International Studies* (IBEI) offers a new **Masters in International Development**.

This Master's is a one-year full-time degree intended for future professionals in the area of development research and practice. Its innovative approach combines both academic rigor and policy relevance, offering a wide range of specialized courses on key topics of international development such as ongoing trends in socioeconomic inequalities, global governance, economic growth and sustainability, conflict over limited resources, and new emerging powers and social movements. This advanced and interdisciplinary program, taught in English, is tailored towards students considering a high-level career in government, the private sector or non-governmental international organizations, or wishing to pursue an academic career.

For more information, please consult <http://www.ibei.org/> or write to the academic coordinators Matthias vom Hau (mvomhau@ibei.org) and Pablo Astorga (pastorga@ibei.org).

The 2016-2017 edition of the International Development Master's starts in mid-September 2016. The **application deadlines** are as follows:

- **1 July 2016:** Non-EU applicants
- **25 July 2016:** EU applicants

DEVELOPMENT-RELATED EVENTS AT ASA 2016

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 2016 ASA meetings in Seattle by browsing the preliminary ASA schedule as of May 2016. We apologize for any errors or omissions. To view the complete program, visit http://www.asanet.org/AM2016/AM_2016.cfm.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20

2:30 to 4:10 PM

Regular Session. Development and Gender

Organizer and Presider: Elizabeth Borland (The College of New Jersey)

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

- (Re)Appropriating Women's Housing Rights in Brazil: From Movement Demands to State Policy and Back Again - Carter M Koppelman (UC Berkeley)
- The Effects of Aid on Individual Attitudes toward Homosexuality in Malawi - Tara A. McKay (Vanderbilt University)
- The Gendered Entrepreneurial Subject: Gender, Development and Informality in India - Natascia Rose Boeri (The Graduate Center at the City University of New York)
- Women's Education and Intimate Partner Violence: Evidence from a Natural Experiment - Abigail Weitzman (University of Michigan)
- Like Mother, Like Daughter: Household Labor, Business Inheritance, and Women's Self-employment in Zacatecas, Mexico - Anna Veronica Banchik (University of Texas- Austin)

*2:30-3:30 PM***Section on Economic Sociology Refereed Roundtable Session. Table 7. Development**

Table Presider: Lanu Kim (University of Washington)

- The Impact of Transnational Diaspora Investments – A survey of foreign direct investments in Tunisia - Daniel Naujoks (Columbia University)
- Do Airports Boost Economic Development by Attracting Talent? An Empirical Investigation at the Sub-county Level - Xinxiang Chen (Mississippi State University), Guanghua Chi (Information School, University of Washington), Guangqing Chi (Mississippi State University)
- Movements in the Periphery/Semi-periphery: An Exploration of China's Influence on Stratification in the World-Economy - Marilyn Grell-Brisk (Universite de Neuchatel)

Section on Economic Sociology Refereed Roundtable Session. Table 8. The Development of Household Credit Markets

Table Presider: Alya Guseva (Boston University)

- The Moralization of Credit and the Rise and Fall of the Debtors' Prison - Alexander Roehrkasse (UC Berkeley)
- You Can't Tell Tomorrow: Economic Uncertainty, Social Credibility, and Informal Lending in Ghana - Lindsay Bayham (University of California-Berkeley)
- Informational Salience and the Adoption of Microfinance - Valentina Assenova (Yale University)

*4:30 to 5:30 PM***Section on Global and Transnational Sociology Refereed Roundtable Session. Table 1. Capital and Global Ties**

Table Presider: Ho-Fung Hung (Johns Hopkins University)

- The Magnitude of Global Ties Enhancing Urban Transformation in China - Jiaming Sun (Texas A&M Univ. -Commerce)
- There's no Place Like Home: Securing Capital, Migration, and the Filipino Diaspora Through New Technologies - Emily Noelle Ignacio (University of Washington, Tacoma)
- The Theoretical Causes of Financialization: An Analysis of Globalization and Non-financial Firms - Paul Joseph Peterson (UCR)
- The Golden Day: An Example of Migrant Women's Local Network - Basak Bilecen (Bielefeld University)

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21*8:30 to 9:30 AM***Section on Community and Urban Sociology Refereed Roundtable Session. Table 1. Community Collective Action and Community Development Organizations**

Table Presider: Theo Greene (Bowdoin College)

- Greenlining the Rustbelt: Participatory Politics and Non-Profit Governance in Flint and Detroit's Master Plans - Jacob H. Lederman (University of Michigan-Flint)
- Reconsidering Frames and Structure in Community Participation: A Panel Study of Low-Income Neighborhood Residents - David Barron Schwartz (Princeton)
- Neighborhood Development Organizations, Machine Politics, and Neighborhood Poverty - Bryant Crubaugh (Pepperdine University)
- Clarity of Context: Entitativity and Community Collective Action - Monica M. Whitham (Oklahoma State University)

*12:30 to 2:30 PM***Regular Session. Development**

Organizer and Presider: Bandana Purkayastha (University of Connecticut)

- Can Civil Society Be Made Sustainable? Examining USAID Legacy Mechanisms - Laura J. Heideman (Northern Illinois University)
- In the General's Valley: China and the New Politics of African Development - Robert Wyrod (University of Colorado Boulder)
- The Gates Foundation and the New Donor Culture - Rachel Schurman (University of Minnesota)
- The Moral Technologies of Markets: Multinational Supermarkets in the Indian Bazaar - Jason Jackson (MIT)

MONDAY, AUGUST 22*2:30 to 4:10 PM***Regular Session. Development 2**

Organizer: Bandana Purkayastha (University of Connecticut)

- Economic Growth, Human Development, and Water and Sanitation: A Cross-national Multi-level Analysis - Andrew Hargrove (Stony Brook University (State University of New York))
- Looking Out, Working In: Health Systems Models in Argentina, Costa Rica, and Peru - Shiri Noy (University of Wyoming)

- The Lemonade Stand with Federal Regulations: Ethical and Procedural Professionalization among Peace Corps Staff - Meghan Elizabeth Kallman (Brown University)
- Unpacking the Effect of Decentralization on Conflict: Lessons from Indonesia - Jan Pierskalla (Political Science Department, Ohio State University), Audrey Sacks (World Bank)

2:30 to 3:30 PM

Section on Comparative-Historical Sociology Roundtable Session. Table 2: States, Markets, and Development

Table Presider: Zophia Edwards (Providence College)

- Latin America's Turn To The Market: An Analysis Of Neoliberal Market Reforms In Eight Countries - Brian Thomas Wiley (UC Irvine)
- Sources of State Capacity and the Developmental State: Lessons from Israel's State-led industrialization 1950-1970 - Erez Maggor
- Temporality, Autonomy, and Raison d'état: How Past State Activity Affects Priorities in the Peruvian Shantytowns - Simeon J. Newman (University of Michigan)

Section on Comparative-Historical Sociology Roundtable Session. Table 7: Environment, Resources, and Growth Strategies

Table Presider: Alvin Almendrala Camba (Johns Hopkins University)

- Agrarian Structure and the Roots of Divergent Development in Europe: Evidence from Spain - Chris Carlson (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
- Controlling Water to Grow: The Transformation of Pro-growth Strategies in the Face of Aridity - Eliza Benites Gambirazio (University of Arizona), Murielle Coeurdray (University of Arizona), Franck Poupeau (CNRS)
- Man-on-the-Spotism, Territoriality, and the Materiality of the 19th-Century Thai State: The Case of Thai Forestry - Keerati Chenpitayaton (New School for Social Research)
- Finding Evidence for a Pre-modern World-System in the Indian Ocean - Teresa Neal (University of California Riverside)

4:30 to 6:10 PM

Regular Session. Non-Profit Organization: Resources, Growth, and Power

Organizer: Lyn Spillman (University of Notre Dame)

Presider: Erin Metz McDonnell (Notre Dame)

Discussant: Michael McQuarrie (London School of Economics)

- The Value of Categorical Ambiguity for Religious Organizations - Nick Bloom (Duke University)
- Institutional Complexity and Nonprofits: The Influences of Institutional Logics, Professionalism, and Rationalization on Nonprofit Growth - Hokyu Hwang (UNSW Australia Business School), David F. Suarez (University of Washington)
- NGO Strategies in an Authoritarian Context, and Their Implications for Citizenship: The Case of the PRC - Jennifer YJ Hsu (University of Alberta), Carolyn L. Hsu (Colgate University), Reza Hasmath (University of Alberta)
- Power and Time in Inter-organizational Relationships: Nonprofits and Government - Erzsebet Fazekas (University at Albany, State University of New York), Marcelo Marchesini de Costa (University at Albany)

6:30 PM

Joint Reception: Section on Sociology of Development; Section on Political Economy of the World-System (Offsite, Location: Seattle Westin Hotel, 1900 5th Avenue)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23

Section on Sociology of Development Roundtable Session and Business Meeting

8:30 to 9:30 AM, Roundtables

Session Organizer: Jocelyn S. Viterna (Harvard University)

Table 1. Environment, Technology and Knowledge

Table Presider: Marco Z Garrido (University of Chicago)

- States, Citizen Rights and Global Warming - Richard Lachmann (State University of New York-Albany)
- The Dynamics of Development and Environment in China: A Multilevel Analysis, 2004-2013 - Jianmei Hao (University of Utah)
- Experiments in the Wild: A Historical Perspective on the Rise of RCTs in International Development - Luciana de Souza Leao (Columbia University), Gil Eyal (Columbia University)
- Reclaiming Seed Sovereignty: GMO Dispositif and Bikaneri Narma Bt Cotton in India - Devparna Roy (University of Puget Sound)

Table 2. Inequality, Poverty, and Mobilization

Table Presider: Louis Esparza (California State University, Los Angeles)

- Liberalization, Economic Growth, and Income Inequality - Roy Kwon (University of La Verne)
- Theorizing Food Sovereignty From a Class Analytical Lens: The Case of Agrarian Mobilization in Argentina - Efe Can Gurcan (Simon Fraser University)
- Poor People's Collective Action: Vigilante Movements and the State in the Global South - Michael Roll (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
- Civic Mobilization, Elite Capture, and Service Delivery: Explaining Pro-Poor Growth in India - Andre Joshua Nickow (Northwestern University)

Table 3. Children, Violence, and Health

Table President: Marie E. Berry (University of Denver)

- Explaining Cross-national Trends in Infant Mortality Rates, 1995-2011 - Roshan Kumar Pandian (Indiana University – Bloomington)
- Bringing the State Back In: A Cross-national Analysis of Corruption and Infant and Child Mortality - Jamie Marie Sommer (Stony Brook University)
- Unhealthy Weight in Children under Age Five in the Middle East and North African Region - Rebecca Jones (Emory University), Solveig Argešanu Cunningham (Emory University)
- Mejor Evitar que Lamentar: The Impact of Violence on School Attachment in El Salvador - Meghan Katherine Mordy (Colorado State University)

Table 4. Transnationalism, Transnational Organizations, and Their Local-Level Consequences

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

- Making the Transnational Move: Development, Deliberation, and Disjunctures among U.S.-trained Chinese in China - Yingchan Zhang (Northeastern University)
- The Impact of Migration on Corruption (Paris, Dakar, New York) - Ilka Vari-Lavoisier (University of Pennsylvania)
- They Give No Quota: Cross-national Inequality in IMF Voting Power - Rob Clark (University of Oklahoma)
- Sustainable Development Goals and Adult Literacy - David Post

Table 5. States, Bureaucracy, and Civil Society

Table President: Samuel Cohn (Texas A & M University)

- Beyond the Weberian Model: Why We Need Multiple Ideal-Types of Bureaucracy - Yuen Yuen Ang (University of Michigan)
- Bureaucracy and Provisionality: Competing Logics of Housing Delivery in Post-Apartheid South Africa - Zachary Levenson (University of California Berkeley)
- When Mice are Away, Cats Will Play: Democratic Transition, Institutional Change, and Inequality in Johannesburg - Benjamin Bradlow (Brown University)
- Agricultural Development, the State, and Smallholders: Oil Palm in Malaysia and Nigeria - Sheffield Emi Lesure (NYU)
- National Context and Voluntary Group Membership in 20 African Countries - Sara Compion (University of Kentucky)

Table 6. Gender and Work in the Global South

Table President: Rina Agarwala (Johns Hopkins University)

- Microcredit Self Help Groups and Social Networks in Rural India: Expanding Poor Women's Personal Contacts - Thomas Ralph Davidson (Cornell University), Paromita Sanyal (Florida State University)
- Women Entrepreneurs, Informal Economy, and Microfinance Institutions: Evidence from Rural East Africa - Aloysius Marcus Newenham-Kahindi (University of Saskatchewan)
- The Motherhood Wage Penalty and Informal Work in Latin America - Aida Villanueva, Ken-Hou Lin (University of Texas-Austin)
- Tourism, Sex Work, and the HIV Pandemic - Michaela Kathleen Curran (University of California – Riverside)

Table 7. Gender Inequality and Development

Table President: Jennifer R. Rothchild (University of Minnesota, Morris)

- A Theory-guided Reexamination of Gender Inequality, Development, and Armed Conflict in MENA/South Asia and Beyond - Rae Lesser Blumberg (University of Virginia)
- The Implementation and Impact of Gender Quotas: An Analytic Framework for Case Comparisons - Jennifer Rosen (Pepperdine University)
- Media Influence on Attitudes Toward Intimate Partner Violence: A Study of 60 Developing Countries - Taylor Whitten Brown, Jeffrey Swindle (University of Michigan)

9:30 to 10:10 AM

Section on Sociology of Development Business Meeting

10:30 AM to 12:10 PM

Section on Political Economy of the World System. Open Topic on Political Economy of the World System

Organizer and Presider: *Johanna K. Bockman* (George Mason University)

- A Critical Review of the New Extractivism in Bolivia - Gisela Victoria Rodriguez (Portland State University)
- Diffident Capital and Detained Development: Indian Coal Mining in South Africa - Manjusha S. Nair (National University of Singapore)
- Monetary vs. Social Origins of Neoliberalism Inflation, Disinflation, and the Monetarist Delusion - Ho-Fung Hung (Johns Hopkins University), Daniel Thompson (Johns Hopkins University)
- Sovereignty in the Millennial World-system - Salvatore J. Babones (The University of Sydney)
- The Interactive Political Economy: An Analysis of Global Private Equity Fundraising - Michelle Elizabeth Phillips (University of California, Berkeley)

Regular Session. Rural Sociology: Community Development and Change

Organizer: Ann R. Tickmyer (Penn State University)

Presider and Discussant: Yetkin Borlu (The Pennsylvania State University)

- Negotiating the Rural Landscape: Labor-environmental Coalitions Respond to New Development - Daisy Rooks (University of Montana), Diane Matthews (University of Montana)
- Rural Development after the Great Recession - Gary P. Green
- Rural Community Bank Concentration and Bank Loans for Business Start-ups - Frederick Carson Mencken (Baylor University), Charles M. Tolbert (Baylor University), Jeffrey A Tamburello (Baylor University)
- Multi-stakeholder Initiatives and Divergent Sustainability Transitions: Sustainability Patchworks in United States Agriculture - Jason Konefal (Sam Houston State University), Maki Hatanaka (Utah State University), Douglas Harbin Constance (Sam Houston State University)

Section on Sociology of Development Paper Session. Climate Change and Development

Organizer: Andrew K. Jorgenson (Boston College)

Presider: Jennifer E. Givens (Washington State University)

- Climate Change Mitigation and the Collective Action Problem: Exploring Country Differences in Greenhouse Gas Contributions - Steven R. Brechin (Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey)
- Disaster Vulnerability: The Direct and Indirect Effects of Gender Equality, Ecological Losses, and Development - Kelly Austin (Lehigh University), Laura McKinney (Tulane University)
- Environmental Sustainability in Africa: What Drives The Ecological Footprint over Time? - Riva C. H. Denny (Michigan State University), Sandra T. Marquart-Pyatt (Michigan State University)
- Threatening Dystopias: Regimes of Development and Climate Change Adaptation in Bangladesh - Kasia Paprocki (Cornell University)

Section on Sociology of Development Paper Session. Emerging Issues in the Sociology of Development

Organizer: Matthew R. Sanderson (Kansas State University)

- Climate, Migration, and the Food Security Context in Burkina Faso and Senegal - Raphael J Nawrotzki (University of Minnesota), Allison M Schlak (University of Minnesota, Minnesota Population Center), Tracy A Kugler, University of Minnesota, Minnesota Population Center)
- Going Out or Staying In? The Expansion of Chinese NGOs in Africa - Jennifer YJ Hsu (University of Alberta), Timothy Hildebrandt (LSE), Reza Hasmath (University of Alberta)
- Patchwork Leviathan: Interstitial Bureaucracy and Statecraft in Ghana - Erin Metz McDonnell (Notre Dame)
- Globalization, Gender and Development: Toward a Theoretical Understanding of Gender Violence and Backlash - Kevin T. Leicht (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Phyllis L. Baker (University of Illinois)

Section on Sociology of Development Paper Session. Development Where? Human Rights for Whom?

Organizer: Lindsey P. Peterson (Mississippi State University)

- Growing Up Malala: Is Today's Educated Girl Tomorrow's Neoliberal Woman? - Sophia Boutilier (Stony Brook University)

- Migration Disruptions: Critical Perspectives on the Migration-Development Nexus - Maryann Bylander (Lewis and Clark College)
- The Specter of Imperial China: Chinese Capital and the Countermovements in the Philippines and Vietnam - Alvin Almendrala Camba (Johns Hopkins University)
- Thinking Globally, Acting Locally: CEDAW and Women's Human Rights in San Francisco - Susan Hagood Lee (Boston University)
- Moving beyond the “All or Nothing” Framework to Understand China’s Changing Hukou and Migration Policies - Sarah Christine Swider (Wayne State University)
- Spatial Dimensions of Inequality: A Comparative Study of Muslim Minorities in Indian Districts - Riaz Ul Hassan, Mikhail Balaev (Flinders University), Abusaleh Shariff (US-India Policy Institute)
- The Impact of Regional Context and Cultural Assimilation on Fertility Behavior: A Multilevel Analysis in Texas - Xinyuan Zou (Texas A&M University)
- Women’s Empowerment and Son Preference in Southeast Asia: What Matters Most? - Ly Dieu Phan (University of Sydney)

Section on Sociology of Development Paper Session. Population and Development: Beyond Malthus; Beyond Modernization

Organizer and Presider: David L. Brown (Cornell University)

Discussant: Parfait M. Eloundou-Enyegue (Cornell University)

EDITORS’ CHOICE

MOOCs on Development, by Svetla Dimitrova (Michigan State University)

Massive Open Online Courses or MOOCs have generated both optimism and skepticism about their potential to revolutionize/democratize traditional higher education models as they are typically offered for free to anyone with an internet connection (Bonevac 2016). Between 2011 and 2014 the number of free MOOCs has grown from 10 to 4,000 worldwide with the largest provider – Coursera – offering over a thousand different courses alone (Wexler 2015). According to Class Central, a MOOCs aggregator, the largest variety of courses by subjects is for business and management (818 courses), followed by science (564 courses), social sciences (525 courses), computer science (511 courses), humanities (498 courses), education and teaching (470 courses), health and medicine (425 courses), engineering (388 courses), programming (404 courses), art and design (356 courses), mathematics (208 courses), and personal development (128 courses). The Social Sciences category includes courses in Sociology, Economics, Psychology, Anthropology, Political Science, and Law included courses on development related topics. Some MOOCs may have as many as 50,000 at the same time (Fomin 2013).

Our anthropology colleagues have recognized that as MOOCs and other forms of online education continue to grow they “... will become only more important as foci of anthropological research and opportunities for anthropologists themselves to intervene” (Flamenbaum et al 2014). The same argument can be made for sociology and especially sociology of development. Yet currently there is little to none sociologically informed research on MOOCs and none on the content of development related MOOCs (or at least such research has not been published yet).

As a focus of sociological research a major concern should be the extent to which MOOCs can increase rather than reduce educational inequalities (Glass et al. 2016; Emanuel 2013; Hansen and Reich 2015). The latter can be connected to the research on development and technology and the issue of the growing global digital divide (Drori 2010). Then as an intervention tool MOOCs are important because they teach development to a potentially global audience of development students and practitioners. More importantly the teachers include not only academics but key development agents. For example, in 2014 the World Bank Group started a partnership with Coursera to offer MOOCs on “frontier development topics” and now features [seven courses](#) on climate change, public-private partnerships, engaging citizens, financing and risk management for development in English, French and Spanish. The Inter-American Development Bank (IBD) offers free online classes – [IBDX](#) - via EdX most of which in Spanish.

Below is a list of upcoming free development related courses in English by start date.

Start Date	Provider	Course Name
May 30, 2016	Coursera	Greening the Economy: Sustainable Cities by Lund University
May 30, 2016	Coursera	Greening the Economy: Lessons from Scandinavia by Lund University
June 1, 2016	Coursera	Understanding Russian Economy. Problems of Transition by Higher School of Economics
June 6, 2016	Coursera	Global Health: An Interdisciplinary Overview by University Of Geneva
June 6, 2016	Coursera	Public Policy Challenges of the 21st Century by University of Virginia
July 4, 2016	Coursera	The Age of Sustainable Development by Columbia University
Self-Paced	Coursera	Climate Change Mitigation in Developing Countries by University of Cape Town
Self-Paced	Coursera	Understanding Economic Policymaking by IE Business School
Self-Paced	Coursera	Turn down the Heat: from Climate Science to Action by the World Bank Group
Self-Paced	EdX	Global Inequality by Wellesley College
Self-Paced	EdX	Globalization's Winners and Losers: Challenges for Developed and Developing Countries by Georgetown University
Self-Paced	MRUniversity	Development Economics by George Mason University
Self-Paced	MRUniversity	Economic History of the Soviet Union by George Mason University
Self-Paced	MRUniversity	Mexico's Economy: Current Prospects and History by George Mason University
Self-Paced	Stanford/Online	Planning for a Sustainable Future with Wind, Water and the Sun by Stanford University
TBA	FutureLearn	Africa: Sustainable Development for All? By University of Aberdeen
TBA	FutureLearn	Tackling the Global Food Crisis: Sustainable Agrifood Systems by Queen's University Belfast
TBA	FutureLearn	What Works: Promising Practices in International Development by University of Ohio

Lists of MOOCs providers worldwide are available at MOOCs Directory at <http://www.moocs.co/> and Wikipedia. To search free courses check Class Central at <https://www.class-central.com/>, while for free and paid courses go to Udemy at <https://www.udemy.com/>.

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