

An International, Interdisciplinary Conference
DEVELOPMENT IN QUESTION

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The conference is open to the Cornell campus and the wider community

Paper Abstracts

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Who develops? International Relations, the Land Commission and the “surprising” story of peasants in modern Tanzania (Session 7.4: Sat. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren 173)

Turning to an episode in 1990s Tanzania, the Presidential Commission on Land, this paper excavates a ‘surprising’ realm of ‘peasant’ agency in development that can be obscured by prevailing trends in social theory and development studies. Focusing on a vibrant debate about property rights in land and their democratic control what I refer to as the Tanzanian citizen-peasant comes into views as a subject of development. This entails going beyond approaches that see agency as either acquiescence or resistance to capital. In order to register a multi-linearity in development that brings more than the social relations of capital into view, I draw upon international relations as an intellectual additive, to trace the significance of relations with Maoist China, Nordic countries and aid agencies to the emergence of the Land Commission as a site of meaningful ‘citizen-peasant’ agency that is not explicable solely in terms of its relation to capital. Finally I close the paper by considering the significance of this for the 21st century, pointing to how the foregoing problematizes persistently popular teleologies around urbanisation, population growth and a rising ‘middle class’.

Max Ajl, Development Sociology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY (max.ajl@gmail.com)

Slaheddine el Amami and the Path Not Taken in Tunisian Rural Development (Session 8.2: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren 101)

This paper considers the life-work of an agronomist named Slaheddine el Amami, a Tunisian agronomist who did extensive research into indigenous small-scale irrigation – a tradition which is now being resurrected world-wide as the perils of large dams become increasingly clear. I bring to light a hidden tradition of Tunisian agroecology. Moreover, by contextualizing the path not taken amidst the path taken in both hydraulics and more broadly, I also criticize the latter agricultural development trajectory – capital-intense, wasteful, entropic, developmentalist, disruptive. I also highlight a fundamental continuity, from the 1960s during the heyday of USAID-scaffolded “socialist” developmentalism to the 1980s-2000s period of World Bank-

encouraged “liberalization.” I show there has been a constant capital-intense and centralizing dynamic throughout this process, with underlying political-developmental pacts and their accompanying technics remaining constant despite deceptive discursive shifts.

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The religion-politics connection: Does religion affect political engagement among undergraduate students at a South African University? (Session 8.4: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren 150)

Even though the evidence on the relationship between religion and political participation is fairly thin even in Western contexts, there seems to be consensus on the fact that religion exerts positive pressure on political participation in such contexts. However, in the sub-Saharan African context, because of the historical role of religion as tool for political mobilization during the period of decolonization, we posited that religion’s effect on youth political participation would not be so clear cut. Within this context of the politicization of the churches, the current study examined religion’s effect on youth political engagement using data from a sample of undergraduate students at the North-West University in South Africa. The logit regression model analysis showed that contrary to what the participation literature would expect, socioeconomic factors such as parental education, age, and gender were not significant predictor of youth political engagement. However, consistent with the study’s conceptualization of political engagement as a multidimensional concept, gender, race, ethnicity, and family structure, were all significantly predictive of different aspects of political engagement by the youth. Males were more likely than females to engage in politics, while Black Africans were more active politically than white and coloured South Africans. While both self-rated religiosity and importance of religion in the life of youth predicted their political engagement, their influences were in opposite directions. Finally, civic skills acquired in nonreligious contexts were positively associated with every aspect of political engagement by youth.

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Public or private? Non-state actors and urban planning in India (Session 4.3: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren 150)

The Government of India is developing specific types of industrial and economic development policies that have led to the emergence of large-scale mega-infrastructure projects, increasingly being managed by private sector actors (especially consultants), often from a “small elite group of international architecture, engineering and planning firms based in North America and Europe” (Watson, 2015: 38). As these new spaces of production (Brenner, 2004) emerge, challenges of governance, planning and policy arise with them. In this paper, we focus on the role of non-state actors especially consultants in the process of planning, developing, and governing new settlements. We are interested in how domestic and international consultants, and multi-lateral organisations such as JICA and the World Bank are shaping the form of these new emerging developments. This paper draws upon fieldwork carried out in Gujarat and Rajasthan

focusing on the planning and governance of the DMIC, and secondary data from plan documents, newspaper articles, and reports.

Amit Anshumali, Development Sociology, Cornell University, Ithaca, USA (aa299@cornell.edu)
Class, Caste and Gender: Off-Farm Employment and Complex Patterns of Labor Mobility in Rural India (Session 3.5: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren B51)

Recent years have witnessed increasingly complex patterns of labor mobility (at occupational, spatial and temporal scales) in the Indian countryside. In such a scenario where household livelihoods are getting stretched across time and space, the purpose of this study is to empirically examine the interrelationship between the social categories of class, caste and gender in rural India. Using a unique dataset compiled from six villages by the International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) between 2009-2014, I examine the following: a) Descriptive trends and possible changes of individual employment patterns (farm, non-farm, mixed) across caste, class and gender b) Possible changes in the nature of tasks within agriculture across caste, class and gender c) Factors that mediate the relationship between men's and women's changing economic roles in the labor market This research has implications for understanding the nature of class struggle(s) based on differentiated patterns of labor mobility within and across villages in rural India.

Kiran Asher, Dept of Women, Gender and Sexuality Studies, University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA (kasher@umass.edu)
Sustainable Development: Romance, rhetoric and realities (Session 6.3: Sat. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 401)

Both the proponents and opponents of “neoliberal” economic globalization invoke “sustainable development” as the solution to the central problems and crises of development. Among the former, the path to sustainable development is understood largely in terms of science, technology, and modernization with an emphasis on economic globalization through free trade and the markets. In contrast, social movements across the world blame these precise forces and approaches for destroying lives and livelihoods and causing unsustainability.

This paper examines two shiny campaigns and events – one from an international research institution (CGIAR) and the other a trade fair, the Feria Internacional del Medio Ambiente, (FIMA) held in Bogotá in 2010 and 2016. Supplementing the secondary data from these entities with participant observation and ethnographic research, the paper argues how they promote the scientific and technocratic vision of development. Unlike social movements, these policy and market approaches ignore the politics, history and theory of development’s many guises.

Michael T. Bacon, Urban and Environmental Planning, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA (mtb7aj@virginia.edu)
Community as a Contested Institution in Post-Devolution Rural Scotland (Session 8.1: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren B73)

The community land ownership movement in Scotland has emerged in the rural highlands and islands as an emergent, successful, “ground-up” economic development intervention. In areas that previously operated largely as spaces of consumption for wealthy tourists and resource extraction, this movement emphasizes sustainability, social cohesion, and economic recovery. I present a brief history of proto-colonial practices in the Gaelic Highlands which produced currently the most concentrated land ownership in Europe. I further examine contemporary land reform efforts which situate “community” as an alternative economic institution which challenges the extant institution of land ownership and control as private property, specifically by reconfiguring relationships between residents and the natural landscape into new assemblages. Finally, I discuss the emergence of community land ownership in the context of the new politics of post-devolution Scotland and the rise to prominence of the Scottish National Party.

Elena Baglioni, School of Business and Management, Queen Mary University of London
Labour Control and The Labour Question in Commodity Chains: Exploitation and Disciplining in Senegalese Export Horticulture (Session 8.5: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren 401)

This article examines the historical evolution of local labour control regimes (LLCRs) at the bottom of the Senegalese-European horticultural commodity chain. LLCRs manifest predominantly in estate farming (direct production) and contract farming (outsourcing) as the shifting, dominant mechanisms organising production, regulating the labour process within local farms, and resulting from combined pressures at the local, national, and global scales. Labour control is conceptualised through the interplay of labour exploitation (the production of value in excess of labour remuneration) and labour disciplining (the constant subordination of labour to the labor process). The broad disciplining of labour is both social (articulated through gender relations and paternalism) and spatial (splintering of the labour force through outsourcing). The article shows that, whether manifest or not, labour control is constitutive, dialectical, path-dependent, and relational. In particular, the pervasive influence of the state links labour control within farms to a broader ‘labour question’.

Carmen Bain, Sociology, Iowa State University (cbain@iastate.edu); Elizabeth Ransom, Anthropology and Sociology, University of Richmond
Empowering Women to Address Food Insecurity in Agricultural Development: A Critical Examination (Session 1.5: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 173)

Women’s empowerment has become central to the global development discourse. A discourse closely aligned with neoliberal efforts to incorporate women more deeply into markets. Within the agricultural sector, development projects increasingly target women farmers to increase their agricultural productivity and integration into markets. However, little is known about how these initiatives affect women’s empowerment and gender equity. Our study examines smallholder farm households in Uganda that are part of a development initiative working to increase farm household income and reduce food insecurity. An expected outcome is increased gender equity, women’s participation and empowerment. We use the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture

Index, a survey-based index, together with in-depth interviews, to critically examine linkages between women's empowerment, dairy production and the food security status of their households. Initial findings suggest that these efforts increase women's labor obligations in a context where women are an 'over-utilized not an under-utilized resource' (Elson 1999).

Poorna Balaji, Academy of Conservation Science and Sustainability Studies, Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), Bangalore, India (poorna.balaji@atree.org)
'Monetising Responsibility': Legitimising Extractive Development through Conservation - A Case Study from Southern Odisha, India (Session 5.3: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 150)

I examine how the process of 'monetising responsibility' to reconcile extractive development with conservation through the Forest Conservation Act of 1980 has created a 'zone of no accountability' towards the outcomes on ground. I argue that 'monetising responsibility' absolves the user agency (mining company) from all subsequent outcomes that arise during traction on ground. I also argue that this implementation operates in a skewed power setting creating newer inequalities among local communities for which no agency, state or private, is held accountable. Ecologically the conservation measures undertaken in lieu of bauxite mining do not necessarily offset the ecological impact of the mine. I scrutinise a case of bauxite mining and its associated conservation measures in Southern Odisha, India. I examine the socio-ecological outcomes in two village compensatory afforestation sites in terms of changes in land access and land use. I draw upon ethnographic and ecological data collected through interviews with villagers, forest officers and related official documents, and line transects respectively.

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Sustaining through Development: The Maoist Conflict and Development Measures in India (Session 3.2: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren 113)

Existing literature on the relationship between development and conflict suggests being an inverse one: conflict can powerfully retard development; and correspondingly failures in development substantially increase the proneness to conflict (Collier: 2004). Such a position implies that development necessarily minimises the risk of conflict in a society. This paper attempts to critically evaluate this contention, arguing that development does not always help resolve conflict and in some cases can become a source of further conflict in a society. It does so using the experience of Maoist conflict in central and eastern states of India. In this process the paper argues that the development projects by the government in the Maoist affected states sustains the conflict. The issues, contenders and nature of Maoist conflict in relation to development are critically analysed in this paper. The methods used to gather evidence is based on author's field research, primary and secondary literature.

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Disaster as 'Development Opportunity': An Analysis of Institutionalized Disaster Management in the Global South (Session 1.3: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 101)

Disasters are increasingly framed as unique opportunities to 'build back better', to make communities more 'resilient' and to address pre-existing 'vulnerabilities'. The shift toward understanding disaster as 'development opportunity' has implications for how and when disaster is acted upon. This requires an examination of whether the post-disaster context is the right space for implementing long-term social change. Through a critical discourse analysis of three consecutive UN disaster management frameworks, we examine how disaster has been constructed as an 'opportunity for change' and how the direction of change has been determined by structures of power, particular kinds of knowledge and dominant development paradigms. We present examples from recovery processes among disaster-affected communities in Thailand, Indonesia and Fiji to illustrate how attempts of government agencies, NGOs, corporations and donor organizations to 'build back better' run the risk of perpetuating particular technocratic ideals of 'improvement' while creating new vulnerabilities among the 'target groups'.

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Middle Class Formation and Anti-Corruption Politics in the Global South (Session 2.2: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren B73)

The existing literature on middle class formation in the Global South defines the middle class through their consumptive habits. However, this view cannot fully explain recent political-economic developments across the Global South particularly the success of middle class-led anti-corruption politics (the Aam Aadmi Party's recent success in India, Nigeria's Anti-Corruption Network and the Free Brazil anti-Corruption protests). Instead of a consumption-based theory of the middle class, we contend that a Marxian class analysis that emphasises the productive aspect of the middle class better explains recent political-economic developments in India, Nigeria, and Brazil in which middle classes are asserting their political interests. In this paper, we construct a Marxian theory of class analysis for the Global South. Through an analysis of current politico-economic developments in India, Brazil, and Nigeria we show that by constructing a production-based theory of the middle class in the Global South, we can better explain contemporary empirical developments.

Isha Bhatnagar, Department of Development Sociology, Cornell University (ib273@cornell.edu)
Gender attitudes among couples in India: What can we learn for policy? (Session 4.5: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren B02)

India is committed to 'Sustainable Development Goal 5'; and gender equality is a policy priority. Taking that socialization in the family is the most powerful mechanism by which gender inequality is constructed, performed and reproduced, a comparison between spouses' attitudes on gender could be useful in revealing if women and men share similar attitudes or if one spouse is

more egalitarian. The paper draws from Demographic and Health Survey data from India (2005-06) of 36,741 couples (women and their husbands, both in their first marriage). The findings will reveal if there are particular ‘types’ of couples who have unfavorable attitudes towards gender and if these attitudes have any link with son preference. Amidst worsening sex ratio in the country, such results will help understand if there is a need to shift policies towards couples and the kind of couples; or to focus on women or men individually.

Rae Lesser Blumberg, Sociology, University of Virginia (rlb9b@virginia.edu)
Intrepid Sisterhoods of Entrepreneurs: Informal Cross-Border Traders (ICBTs) In Africa and Beyond. (Session 2.5: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 173)

The lifeblood of African trade is its informal system. And the overwhelming majority of the people who are involved are women – daring, entrepreneurial women who face bribe-seeking and sometimes sexual coercion by border officials, theft, and conditions at most borders that are miserable and unhealthy. This paper draws on my most recent empirical work in Southern Africa, where we did Rapid Appraisal research on two borders in Malawi and four in Botswana. In neither country did traders have access to the relevant rules and regulations and were vulnerable to bribes or worse: In Malawi, sexual coercion was common and a woman’s age was irrelevant. In Botswana, the women said sexual coercion was absent but some Zambian and Zimbabwean women avoided harsh treatment at the Botswana border by using wild animal corridors frequented by lions, hyenas, solitary male elephants, buffalo and more. This paper also draws on my earlier work in West Africa and on my theories of gender stratification and gender and development and ends with recommendations about both further research and new policies that could lead to “win-win” outcomes from micro to macro levels. As for the ICBT women we interviewed in Malawi and Botswana, even with conditions as they are, most said they would remain “traders forever”!

Astra Bonini, United Nations Development Programme, New York, USA
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Goals of universalism in an era of exclusion and inequality (Session 4.2: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren 401)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) takes a universal approach to development. Targets include universal health coverage, universal access to clean water and sanitation, social protection for all, full employment and decent work for all, access to sustainable transport systems for all and many other targets that take a universal and comprehensive approach to development. And yet, we live in a world that is marked by high levels of inequality and many governments are moving away from the types of public spending required to support universal policies. This presentation will discuss the contradictions between universal goals like the SDGs and spreading inequalities from the perspective of the international policy-making community. The analysis will focus on how universalism and inequality have been treated in recent editions of the United Nations Development Programme’s Human Development Report, the institution’s flagship report on development policy.

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Goodness, Guilt, and Global Citizenship: the case of development volunteers (Session 5.1: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren B51)

Development volunteering is an increasingly popular way for young people from the Global North to engage with international inequality. Despite being heralded as a way to forge life long relationships and undergo a transformative experience, development volunteers report high levels of guilt and discomfort upon their return, feeling paralyzed, rather than galvanized, to take up the mantle of global citizenship. Drawing on the literature of white guilt I look at how inequality is reproduced or pushed away by development volunteers despite a genuine desire to engage. Experiencing guilt is a pre-condition for deeper engagement and supporting redistributive policies, but it also serves as a barrier to action unaddressed by current training and support services available to volunteers.

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United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals and Climate Change: Exploring Transnational Transfers in Belize, Central America (Session 6.3: Sat. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 401)

With the recent release of the UN SDGs as backdrop, this paper explores 25 years of transnational and bilateral development assistance devoted to climate change in Belize, Central America. Using data collection from numerous primary and secondary sources, followed-up with on-the-ground depth interviews with experts and officials, the author constructs a profile of how assistance has been allocated across development sectors in this small vulnerable country. Preliminary analysis shows project investments across a range of sectors, and almost equally divided in total dollars invested in mitigation and adaptation, even though Belize cannot make any meaningful contributions to global climate mitigation. Interviews also revealed the Government of Belize has been slow to engage climate change as a major concern and is being constantly nudged by international governmental and non-governmental actors to become more proactive about this global issue. The paper raises questions about how to think about development assistance devoted to climate change in many small developing countries.

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It Takes a Village: Individual- and Community-Level Effects of Women's Education on Child Malnutrition in Nigeria (Session 8.4: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren 150)

Sociologists have long recognized women's education as a key factor in improving child health in developing countries. However, most prior research concentrates on measuring education at either the individual level or the macro level. What has been missing is an analysis that incorporates both. Combining multi-level modeling with spatial data techniques, this study investigates variation in child malnutrition in Nigeria based on a set of individual and community

characteristics. Preliminary results indicate that women's education has a robust effect on child malnutrition at the individual level and at the community level, even controlling for a wide array of other maternal and household characteristics. This suggests that education has a protective effect on child health not only because more individual women are going to school, but also because everyone benefits from the education and empowerment of women in the community.

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Microfinancing Migration: New Discourses of Development in the Global South (Session 2.5: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 173)

Until recently, microcredit has been articulated as a place-based strategy of development and poverty reduction. However, over the past decade MFIs across the Global South have begun programs explicitly targeting current and potential migrant workers —providing loans to finance the costs of overseas employment, and offering loan products linked to remittance receipt. This transition is a notable shift away from earlier discourse and policy in the sector, which prioritized credit for microenterprise and tended to view migrants as credit risks. This paper explores how “microfinancing migration” has become a development strategy and considers what these shifts tell us about broader development dynamics. Through document analysis and expert interviews it asks why formal financial institutions shifted from identifying migrants as risky, problematic clients into key targets, and the role of international organizations in shaping this re-framing.

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Rise of the Resource Engineers in Philippine Mining Industry (Session 5.5: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 173)

While global economic forces, institutional histories, state- society compacts, and inter-group conflicts have conventionally explained developmental questions in the developing world, the role of resource engineers associations in shaping developmental outcomes has not been treated properly. Focusing on the case of Philippines in the neoliberal era (1986-onwards), I analyze the case of resource or mining engineer associations in shaping the policy trajectories and developmental outcomes of the mining sector. Through interviews conducted in 2009, 2010, and 2014, my paper looks at Mineral Government Bureau (MGB) and engineer associations. My paper argues that mining engineers have been central to spearheading the rise of industry in the neoliberal era. Through their recognized technical expertise and social networks in various international and local mining companies, state agencies, and industrial associations, mining engineers have come to set industry standards, environmental procedures, and best practices. These engineers have not only been important in the technical aspects of the sector, but they have also been integral to the social aspects as well: negotiating with communities, compromising with national and local governments, and representing the industry to the broader public as a whole. The Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative, an international governing coalition on the resource sector, has recognized the role of engineer associations in bargaining amongst national and local governments, social movements, and indigenous groups. As a result, the industry has risen to be one of the most promising mining sectors in the developing world.

Ian Carrillo, Community and Environment Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA
Contested Pathways for Development: a Regional Examination of Monoculture and Industrialization in Brazil (Session 2.4: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 150)

This paper uses a comparative historical approach to examine how sub-national actors generate regional differences in development in Brazil. I argue that state-level actors were critical for, on the one hand, enabling the rupture of monoculture regimes and engendering industrialization and, on the other hand, preserving monoculture. Evidence shows that these elite actors, such as government officials, labor unions and agrarian elites, were crucial for influencing two interconnected dimensions of development: 1) negotiating endogenous and exogenous shocks to monoculture regimes, and 2) seeking industrial capital to diversify beyond monoculture. I compare the experiences of three states - São Paulo, Pernambuco and Alagoas – that currently have distinct developmental outcomes, despite sharing similar histories of monoculture. I utilized two research methods. First, I conducted a content analysis of news articles, government documents, and secondary literature. Second, I conducted interviews with elite owners and managers in the sugarcane industry in each state.

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The struggle for land and Brazilian family farming: perspectives for the human development (Session 2.4: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 150)

This article discusses the historical and cultural dynamics of the Brazilian Rural, emphasizing the acting and living ways of the Brazilian family farming. The social and cultural factors of Brazilian family farmers are described in interface with the struggle for land and human development in countryside. The goal is to analyze, through in historical and sociological perspective, the idea of modernization of Brazilian agriculture and its impact on the Brazilian family farming, in view of divergent social and economic development or at least different from the proposals originating in the Green Revolution.

Kyle Chan, Department of Sociology, Princeton University (kylechan@princeton.edu)
Origins of the Developmental State: War and Ideology in the Case of Modern China (Session 3.2: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren 113)

Where do developmental states come from? How do certain understandings of development come to dominate political discourse and action? While war and violence have been studied as key motivating forces in the state formation process, this paper examines the role of ideas in shaping the effects of war on state formation and notions of development. Developmental states that prioritize rapid economic growth and industrialization arise under the conjunction of two conditions: 1) the presence of perceived foreign threats and 2) the existence of a set of political beliefs that views national economic development as the primary strategy for strengthening a

society in protection against foreign threats. The case of modern China from the late Qing reform period to the Mao era stands as a positive example of the presence of both conditions leading to a developmental state focused heavily on economic growth.

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Empowerment, development, and the impact against domestic violence (Session 4.5: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren B02)

Can “empowered” women lead successful intervention efforts against domestic violence? Researchers for long have argued that empowerment programs have both intended and unintended beneficial consequences on the lives of women who participate in such initiatives. In this paper we take a closer look at how participation in empowerment programs affects intervention against domestic violence among grassroots women in rural and urban locations in Gujarat India. We draw on two models of empowerment (economic and socio-cultural) to argue that success of intervention against domestic violence depends primarily on the strength of collective ties to the organization. Related to the above, individual charisma of the leaders and their enthusiasm for developing innovative strategies of intervention, along with religious, regional and other social context play an important part in the success of the intervention

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Professionals and the Professions in the Developing World (Session 5.5: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 173)

This paper introduces a research project on "professionals and the professions in the developing world." It documents the importance of the topic, the nature and limits to our current understandings and interpretations of developing country professionals, the lessons of the broader research project, and directions for future research. Ultimately, the paper's goal is not only to deepen our understanding of professionals and their roles in developing countries but to broaden--and thus re-energize--the study of the professions in sociology writ large.

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Cosmopolitanism, Global Ethics and the work of Aid Organizations (Session 5.1: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren B51)

There is a broad and ongoing debate concerning the relevance and effectiveness of aid. By applying the ideas of Cosmopolitanism and Global Ethics to it, global problems can be seen as overlapping, interconnected and requiring collective solutions, which can be found through the dialogue and cooperation of different groups for their mutual betterment. Moreover, by being “other-wise”, aid workers can think about what they would see if the place of those with whom they work were now their own. Consequently, this paper suggests that the work of aid

organizations and workers can be improved if “the poor” are no longer considered a unified mass of people but individuals who have their own capabilities, potentialities, goals and concerns. This would imply a move away from “one size fits all” solutions to a more accurate recognition of the particular socio-political and economic contexts in which global problems take place.

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The World Bank, Reproductive Health Lending, and Organized Hypocrisy: A Cross-National Analysis of Maternal Mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa (Session 1.4: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 150)

We examine the impact of World Bank lending on maternal mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa using a two-way fixed effect model from 1990 to 2010. We find support for the theory of "organized hypocrisy," which argues that the World Bank does not pursue a coherent agenda but rather different agendas. Specifically, we find that World Bank reproductive health investment lending is associated with decreased maternal mortality but World Bank structural adjustment in the health sector is associated with increased maternal mortality.

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Contradictions in Bolivian Agricultural Development: Food Sovereignty Goals and State-NGO Relations (Session 2.4: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 150)

Agricultural development in Bolivia is taking divergent paths that invoke the notion of Food Sovereignty to contend with a growing crisis of imports undermining local production and limitations in farmable land. One path supports small farmers through agroecology. The other aims to fortify Bolivia's competitiveness by expanding GM crop production and processing in Bolivia. Such contradictory models calling for Food Sovereignty relate to how the government has adapted the concept to serve state purposes, emphasizing ownership over sustainability. This paper, based on current ethnographic research, examines tensions between the state and the development NGO sector, which has resulted in the closure of many NGOs, particularly when they appear to express dissent toward the current administration. While these tensions extend beyond agricultural development (with gendered consequences), they have serious implications for the potential to achieve Food Sovereignty.

Mark Cohen, Sociology, New York University, New York City, USA (mark.simon.cohen@gmail.com)

Japanese Lessons for the Prospects of Market-Oriented Rural Development (Session 4.4: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren 173)

In the discourse of development policy, Japan in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is sometimes cited as an exemplary case of economic development anchored in a market-oriented, smallholder-based, and economically diversified rural sector. This vision of dynamic but incremental development in rural areas continues to be advanced by powerful institutions, such as the World Bank in its 2009 World Development Report, as a solution to persistent poverty in the world's least developed countries. However, this paper will argue that the real lessons of Japan's experience are chastening for this vision of rural development. Prewar Japan's rural economic dynamism brought improved material conditions and greater economic security to agricultural households only with excruciating slowness, if at all. Rather than demonstrating the potential of incremental, market-oriented rural development to offer a path towards widespread poverty reduction, Japan instead serves as a warning of this development model's limitations.

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How extractivism endures: contradictions in the struggle to improve urban life in São Paulo (Session 8.3: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren 173)

How do Latin American conversations about alternatives to development take place, in practice, in a massive, socio-spatially segregated city like São Paulo? A city where even the most basic infrastructural improvements to everyday life in the city's vast peripheries would require enormous outlays of capital. I argue, based on over 13 months' fieldwork spread over several years, that two groups in that city, environmentalists and housing movements, are each pursuing an urban vision that foregrounds quality of life in a way that is compatible, at least in the medium term, with selective de-growth. Overall visions are surprisingly similar, even if there are major differences in what is prioritized, and what kinds of political mobilization are favored. Two further contradictions stand out. First, at a political level, for the past two decades, environmentalists and housing movements have more often clashed than cooperated, in large part because housing movements have often resisted environmentalists' efforts to remove squatters from precarious, waterside settlements. Second, at an economic level, providing decent housing and infrastructure will require enormous investment from the federal government, whose revenue model is extractivist, while the city's progressive new master plan assumes perpetual post-industrial growth. I argue that only the first contradiction could be resolved in the short term. This could facilitate a more broadly supported, sophisticated, and capacious vision for transforming the city. But funding needed infrastructure upgrades will require changing the economic development strategy at the state and national level at a time when a contraction of the country's economy has deeply aggravated the country's political crisis.

Samuel Cohn, Sociology, Texas A & M University, College Station, TX USA (s-cohn@tamu.edu); Michael Upchurch, Sociology, Texas A & M University
Intrinsically Egalitarian Development: How Norway Produced Growth and Equality Without Workers Having To Fight For It (Session 4.2: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren 401)

Sociologists argue that monopoly rent and monopoly power are fundamental to the capitalist development process; The actual experience of economic development in core nations suggests a different account. There were two types of technology present – one monopolistic and inegalitarian, the other broadly accessible and egalitarian. Some nations were able to develop without invoking monopoly rent – and these nations raised standards of living dramatically while creating fewer victims of the development process. We consider the case of Norway in general, and the case of Norwegian fishing in particular as an example of an ideal type that was replicated in many but not all nineteenth century core settings. These egalitarian settings were characterized by accessible technology, technology that grew by small increments, rather than by dramatic scientific leaps, required little learning in order to master, and allowed for many nations rather than one nation to play a role in global production. Such broadly dispersed technological excellence prevented cartels from forming, undercut the potential for engineers and managers to dominate salary pools, and promoted labor-intensive development.

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Development as dispossession and restitution as development: The Inter-American Court of Human Rights, indigenous politics, and multicultural governmentality in Paraguay (Session 3.1: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren B75)

In this paper I question relationships between development, human rights, and dispossession, as manifest in the politics of implementing Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) decisions in Paraguay. The IACtHR ruled that the Paraguayan state violated human rights of Enxet and Sanapaná indigenous communities because it failed to protect each community from a series of dispossessions that negated them of land, livelihood, and freedom of cultural expression. The IACtHR recommended that Paraguay enact different forms of development—indemnity payments, land titling, and community-led development projects—as restitution for each affected community. Yet the Paraguayan state's persistent inaction to implement those recommendations maintains many of the same conditions that led to human rights violations in the first place. Considering this, I argue that development intended to serve as restitution is limited by the institutional capacity and “political will” of states and exposes the limits of multicultural governmentality in Paraguay.

Riva C.H. Denny, Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, USA (rchdenny@msu.edu); Sandy Marquart-Pyatt, Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, USA

Food Security in Africa: An Empirical Investigation of its Key Drivers (Session 6.4: Sat. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 150)

Despite consistent gains in global agricultural productivity in the last fifty years, food insecurity persists in many regions of the world. Improving our understanding of its drivers is important, especially in Africa. Given its complexity, our empirical model based in development sociology considers agricultural, ecological, political, economic, and health factors as drivers of food

security, related in a complex system of drivers. We use structural equation modeling to specify a model outlining the primary drivers of food security in Africa, including direct and indirect paths. We test this model over twelve years and more than fifty countries that encompass all five African regions. Empirical results reveal support for many but not all of these factors. We discuss implications for further work, stressing the need for development scholars to use ensembles of models across multiple scales for understanding this challenge in cross-regional and cross-national contexts, including in West Africa.

Brian Dill, Sociology, UIUC, Urbana, IL, USA (dill@illinois.edu); Heba Khalil, Sociology, UIUC, Urbana, IL, USA

Building the state from below: contestation over tax regimes in Egypt and Kenya (Session 7.2: Sat. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren 401)

This paper is concerned with the ongoing transformation of tax regimes in developing countries. By focusing on the competing agendas and actions of the main actors involved with formulating tax systems in Egypt and Kenya, this project attempts to understand the origins, trajectories, and developmental implications of various approaches to revenue raising. This paper is a preliminary study of three broad, interrelated questions relevant to current debates about taxation and development: 1) How do developing countries generate revenue? 2) How does taxation affect the quality of development? 3) How do grassroots initiatives attempt to challenge international tax rules?

Svetla Dimitrova, Sociology, Michigan State University (svetlasd@msu.edu)

Neoliberalism and International Development Volunteering in a Post-Socialist Context: The Contradictory Utopia of Peace Corps Bulgaria (1991 – 2013) (Session 5.1: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren B51)

The paper summarizes key findings from dissertation research on the interaction between neoliberal and alternative approaches to development in a postsocialist context using the Peace Corps Bulgaria program as a case study. The notion transition to complex interdependence (integration in regional and international organizations) serves as a framework for thinking about the role of Peace Corps in the postsocialist development of Bulgaria. The focus of analysis is on how differently positioned actors in the Peace Corps Bulgaria partnership structure - staff, volunteers, and their local partner – created and contested notions of ‘development’ and their perceptions of the kind of social transformation that was enabled by Peace Corps during its operation in Bulgaria (1991 – 2013). The methodology for the study is informed by the actor-oriented approach and development discourse analysis and utilizes a multi-site and mixed methods research design. It argues that Peace Corps Bulgaria represent a case of a contradictory ‘real utopia’: a development model that simultaneously promotes, conforms to, resists and counters processes of neoliberalization.

Marion W Dixon, School of International Service, American University (mwd24@cornell.edu)
The Global Fertilizer Industry and 'Greening Africa' Initiatives since the 2007-2008 Crises
(Session 6.4: Sat. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 150)

This paper situates the global fertilizer industry squarely within the G7's New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition by tracing the expansion of the industry in sub-Saharan Africa in partnership with the New Alliance. During the second half of the 20th century the industry expanded throughout the decolonized world, particularly in the New Agricultural Countries (NACs), large agroexporting states that began to emerge in the 1970s and 1980s. There has been a marked expansion of the industry in sub-Saharan Africa, in particular, since the 2007-2008 crises. This shift can be explained by the rapid increase in fertilizer prices, which in part shrunk existing markets, and growing institutional support from the New Alliance and partners for fertilizer production and markets in select countries in the region. The growth of the global fertilizer industry in the region reflects and contributes to the expansion regionally of agribusinesses.

Shawn F Dorius, Sociology, Iowa State University (sdorius@iastate.edu)
The Futility of Monitoring Development in the Absence of Measurements: A Call for Developmental Data (Session 6.3: Sat. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 401)

The ability of civil society, development practitioners, and national agencies to monitor and evaluate progress toward development objectives such as the United Nations Millennium and Sustainable Development Goals are critically dependent on the availability of reliable, valid and representative data of the world's citizens. This research reports results of a systematic analysis of the international development data infrastructure (IDDI), including a newly assembled database of the international social survey infrastructure spanning the last 60 years, to outline the institutionalized model of measurement in national development activities. Much of what we know about development comes from a single measuring device, the survey, which has produced an international data infrastructure that is far from representative of world societies. International development researchers and practitioners will need to fundamentally transform their understanding of what constitutes 'data' and expand on traditional data collection activities to meet the challenges of equitable development in the 21st century.

Zophia Edwards, Sociology, Providence College (zedwards@providence.edu)
The Role of the Working class in Fueling Development: Explaining the Divergent Paths of Two Oil-Rich Countries (Session 5.3: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 150)

Development sociologists generally agree that states play a critical role in promoting and impeding development, in particular, development that encompasses the expansion of human capabilities. However, there is far less scholarly consensus on which actors and precise historical processes produce strong and weak states. This paper investigates the causes of varied state capacities through a comparative-historical analysis of two similar countries with divergent development outcomes - Trinidad and Tobago and Gabon. Drawing on a synthesis of the literatures on the working class and social movements, this paper traces the different state

capacities in Trinidad and Tobago and Gabon to the varied colonial legacies of working class mobilization. This study reveals new actors and contingencies producing state capacity that are not predominantly discussed in contemporary development studies, and specifies the conditions and meso-level mechanics by which the working class is able to alter or reinforce the development paths of nations.

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The State Effect: Understanding The Politics of Immigration in Arizona (Session 5.2: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren B73)

In a context of devolving state coercion, how do oppositional grassroots movements understand state capacity and in what ways do they mobilize? Using the borderlands of Arizona as a case study, this talk discusses how pro-immigrant groups, on the one hand, and immigration restrictionist organizations, on the other, engage with the devolution of immigration enforcement. My findings are based on 16 months of ethnographic field work from 2010 to 2012 and 70 interviews with activists. I argue that pro-immigrant activists see the state as a powerful force encroaching on local spaces and they mobilize to weaken the state. Meanwhile, restrictionist activists try to shore up the state by taking advantage of the niches that localized enforcement has created. The talk concludes by discussing how enforcement has also devolved in other parts of the world and how the local political effects of these global trends necessitate close ethnographic study.

Hilary Oliva Faxon, Department of Development Sociology, Cornell University, Ithaca USA
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In the Law & On the Land: Finding the Female Farmer in Myanmar's National Land Use Policy (Session 1.5: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 173)

Who is the female farmer, and what role might she play in Myanmar's transition? This paper examines the female farmer in workshops and interviews with rural women, as well as policy documents and negotiations, arguing critical attention to these representations can help problematize Myanmar's contemporary agrarian transition. I first examine rural women's descriptions, suggesting that, on the ground, to be a female farmer was an exceptional circumstance understood simultaneously as a material and social position, and a voluntary subjectivity. I then turn to the negotiation of a new National Land Use Policy, demonstrating how different ontologies of land, law, and gender were reconciled through a technical exercise of expertise, which produced a representation of the female farmer as a legal subject with rights to land. I conclude by discussing practical and theoretical implications of these dialectical female farmers, suggesting the space between them offers fertile ground for activism and scholarship.

Micah R Fisher, Geography, University of Hawaii; East-West Center (micahrf@hawaii.edu)
Re-mapping the Village into the Plan: Indigeneity, Forests, and Land-Use Change in Indonesia (Session 3.1: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren B75)

Indonesia's one map policy directive has resulted in a rush by various institutions to map lands into the new national authoritative databases. One remarkable development amongst this contested re-territorialization has been the ability of activists, both on the environment and indigeneity, to make a strong case for spatial inclusion on the grounds of climate mitigation and indigenous rights. This research examines the first site to actually complete the administrative mechanisms of forest land "release" to an indigenous group — involving the Kajang communities of Bulukumba, South Sulawesi. Through a critical lens, I examine the practical implications of transferring rights to forests and the way its being articulated through the current village law. This research consists of two years of engagement with Kajang communities through local government efforts to develop regulations to acknowledge indigenous rights to the forest. For this paper presentation, I draw on the most recent six months of ethnographic engagement focusing on local livelihoods. Findings indicate that any "improvement" strategy must provide greater appreciation of how policies are articulated "from below."

Samantha Fox, Sociology, Binghamton University (sfox2@binghamton.edu)

Dispersed Communities and Movement Solidarity in Guatemala: The Case of Mega-Mining and the Movement in Defense of Life (Session 2.3: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 101)

The emergence of mega-mining in Guatemala provoked a strong nation-wide movement against mining and in defense of life. Communities across the country organized consultations to formally decide whether they would support or reject mining. Despite a move toward neoliberal multiculturalism since the signing of the Peace Accords in 1996, the ability of peasant and indigenous peoples to influence the decision-making process surrounding development projects is limited by the distant spaces within which such projects are orchestrated by states and transnational capital. Communities attempt to supersede this geosocial disjunction by self-organizing to leverage the power of social concessions made in the aftermath of war, genocide, and the erosion of dictatorial power under neoliberalism. This paper examines the self-determination of communities in Guatemala by examining how spaces are created within which to act in defense of lives, livelihoods, and territories. The movement in defense of life appears dispersed and disorganized but also reflects the historical relations of state and civil society that created small relatively isolated organizational units. Within these spaces, people create and recreate institutionalized channels through which to ensure the perpetuity of the population in accordance with a set of values that diverges from that of capitalism's possessive individualism. Navigating relations with institutional actors, the movement in defense of life must constantly reevaluate their position vis-à-vis external actors (including the state, mining companies, and non-governmental organizations) in order to persist in their objectives for development. This paper identifies a set of the practices through which communities carve out a space to develop in the context of territories targeted by transnational capital for economic development projects.

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Just in Time Urbanization? Migration, Citizenship, and Education in China (Session 6.5: Sat. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 173)

All processes of capitalist urbanization involve a dilemma: while economic growth almost always implies population growth, urban elites fear overcrowding, social chaos, and the costs associated with reproducing the workforce. Chinese megacities have responded to this dilemma through a strategy I refer to as “just in time” (JIT) urbanization. But while the Chinese state exercises impressive capacity to achieve its ends, human movement inevitably exceeds the logic of technocratic biopolitics embodied in JIT urbanization. And while the right to state-subsidized reproduction remains tied to specific places, migrants are free to sell their labor anywhere in the country. I have found that relatively predictable sorting mechanisms have emerged in which there is a positive association between migrants’ levels of economic, social, and cultural capital and their access to public goods. In focusing on schooling, I find that the consequence of this politics of urbanization is deepening inequality and reconstitution of an increasingly rigid class structure.

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Men Pay Big Bills: Patterning the Value of Women’s Microenterprises in Urban Ghana (Session 1.5: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 173)

Female-owned microenterprises have been promoted in development policy circles as a powerful engine of economic growth, poverty alleviation, and a pathway to the reduction of gender inequality. Studies have demonstrated that greater access to capital is important to business growth. Yet, recent research on the effects of distributing small grants to female micro-entrepreneurs shows limited positive impact of cash grants on microenterprise profits (Berge et al., 2012; Fafchamps et al., 2014). Economists explain this puzzle by citing time-inconsistent preferences—the difficulty that people face in prioritizing future gains over current consumption—and pressures to share cash with others in the household or social network. Based on qualitative research conducted in January 2016 in Accra, Ghana, examining how microentrepreneurs allocate business and household resources, we deepen those explanations by demonstrating how a deeply gendered schema about intra-household resource allocation patterns the business practices and motivations of women.

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Global Urban Development and New Urban Constellations (Session 8.3: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren 173)

In this paper, I argue that neoliberal policy transfer, expansion oriented urban growth-machines, and unequal development affect urban development around the globe. Correspondingly, this paper will first discuss the role of cities on other cities’ development. Second, I will examine complex South-South, East-South, and North-South relationships between cities around the world. I suggest that this is not as simple as the old-“Imperial” model we see in previous North-South relationships. Specifically, I will use infrastructure development such as waste

management and transit to look at the multifaceted ways in which global urban development takes place.

Fernando Galeana, Development Sociology, Cornell University (fg255@cornell.edu)
Becoming Administrators: the Formalization of Customary Land Tenure and the Struggles for Self-Determination in the Honduran Muskitia (Session 3.1: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren B75)

What happens after indigenous land tenure is formally recognized by the state? I ask this question by analyzing the case of the Miskitu peoples who in recent years have obtained land titles in recognition of their ancestral ownership rights in region of la Muskitia in eastern Honduras. I engage with debates in political economy of development and critical cartography to try to understand the possibilities and constraints for self-determination once customary tenure is legally recognized. In particular, I analyze whether formal recognition is another way of imposing state control over indigenous population. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork, archival research, and previous experience as a development practitioner, I argue that indigenous forms of representation have themselves become constituted during the formalization process. Land tenure formalization is neither imposed from above nor contested from below but rather a reconfiguration of the state that leads to the emergence of an indigenous-led form of governmentality.

Lijing Gao, Sociology, Iowa State University (gaogao@iastate.edu)
The use of mobile phones in the context of a guanxi system (Session 7.3: Sat. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren 150)

Little work has explored how this adoption intersects with contextualized social systems. Rural China, in particular, large adopting mobile phone technology but has so far remained overlooked as a focus. This study addresses these gaps by conducting an in-depth qualitative study of the complex relationships between rural horticulture farmers, their buyers and government officials in China and how each has integrated mobile phone technology into their social system. The results find that while all groups have benefited from the incorporation of mobile phones, some groups enjoy more advantages than others. At the same time, the larger amount of land and the more integrated the communication technology, the more advantage the farmer enjoys in the market. Additionally, these farmers work within a unique social system called guanxi where reciprocal favors define the sociological structure. For most of the farmers, the introduction of mobile phones has not reduced their reliance on guanxi.

Nina Glasgow, Development Sociology, Cornell University (ng14@cornell.edu); David L. Brown, Development Sociology, Cornell University; Scott Sanders, Sociology, Brigham Young University; Laszlo Kulcsar, Sociology, Kansas State University; Brian Thiede, Sociology, Penn State University
Life on the Gray Frontier: Changing Social Relationships and Changing Institutions in Places with Extreme Population Aging (Session 8.1: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren B73)

This paper examines the social and institutional effects of extreme population aging in rural communities in the US. In-depth case studies are conducted in three pairs of extremely old communities, each of which is differentiated by above and below average change in the availability of services. We report on focus groups held with older residents of such places to examine their lived experience, and we report on a set interviews with business owners, public officials, and organizational leaders to examine the dynamics of loss of services in extremely old places. We discuss micro and macro level policy needs arising as a result of extreme population aging in rural communities.

Jenny Goldstein, STS/Development Sociology, Cornell University (jeg347@cornell.edu)
Environmental restoration as development practice: The un-development of land in Indonesia
(Session 1.3: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 101)

Millions of hectares of peatland has been cleared for oil palm and pulpwood production in Indonesia, requiring not only forest clearing but also peatland drainage through large-scale canal construction. When peatland forest is cleared and drained for agri-business development, the soil itself catches on fire, causing massive amounts of carbon emissions, noxious air pollution across Southeast Asia, and widespread economic damage at multiple scales. Following particularly acute fires in late 2015, there is increasing pressure on government officials and agri-business conglomerates to take more drastic measures to prevent future fires. Some of the proposed plans to prevent fire require taking rural land out of mono-crop production and rehabilitating peatland hydrology. This paper analyses the politics surrounding these plans to “un-develop” Indonesia’s peatlands through restorationrehabilitation practices in order to argue that such practices complicate notions (and critiques) of “green grabbing” as a development project.

Tirso Gonzales, Kelowna, Canada (Gonzales.tirso@gmail.com); Matt Husain, Community, Culture and Global Studies, The University of British Columbia, Kelowna, Canada
The Future of Indigenous Autonomy, Community Based Research, and Development Aid: Three Epistemic Scenarios (Session 1.1: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 401)

From an Indigenous Studies perspective, we apply the epistemologies of the South and the Modernity (De) Coloniality Project approach to revisit the Euro-American development discourse and its effects on the people’s livelihoods in the Global South. Geo-political and epistemic tensions involving re-westernization and de-westernization are currently altering the course and influence of mainstream Euro-American development narratives. Understanding the future of Indigenous Autonomy requires paying attention to key actors and forces that contribute to the creation of a new geopolitical and cultural polycentric and multi-polar world. We analyze the suitability of three epistemological scenarios to regenerate the indigenous Glocal (GlobalLocal) concept of "Living Well"Sumaq Kawsay (SK). We highlight the potential of SK from an Indigenous Andean Peasant Community Based Research perspective. SK has encouraged an unexpected Pan Latin American perspective. Finally, we consider decoloniality and its epistemic pluriversity as an alternative to the business approach of development aid.

Summer Gray, Anthropology, University of California, Santa Cruz (sumgray@ucsc.edu)
Shaping Vulnerability: Sand Extraction and Development in the Anthropocene (Session 5.3: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 150)

As the discourse on climate change looks to carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and rising sea levels, this paper draws attention to another site of crisis for the world's poor: sand. One of the most consumed resources on the planet, the amount of sand displaced by industrial machinery each year for development is twice the amount moved by all the rivers of the world. Drawing on literatures from sociology, development studies, environmental studies, anthropology, and history, this paper argues that development in the "Anthropocene" – a term coined by Paul Crutzen to signify a geological era defined by human-damaged landscapes rather than natural fluctuations – is dependent upon moving large quantities of sand from one ecosystem to another, often illicitly. This paper aims to demystify the scale of this process by providing specific examples of sand extraction and how it involves relationships of power and environmental injustice.

Jesse Hession Grayman, Development Studies, University of Auckland, New Zealand
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The Use of Community Driven Development Models for Maternal and Child Health Interventions in Indonesia (Session 2.1: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 401)

In 2007, the Indonesian government introduced *Generasi*, a community-driven development (CDD) program designed to stimulate demand for higher quality health and education services in poor villages. This presentation describes the impressive rise of the CDD paradigm as it was first introduced by anthropologically inclined social scientists at the World Bank, and then adopted enthusiastically by the Indonesian government. CDD programs in Indonesia have since undergone significant permutations, most recently with the adoption of a new Village Law, rendering the foundational CDD principles of participation, transparency, and incentivization nearly unrecognizable in their current form. Based on fieldwork in Jakarta, West Java, Madura, and Flores in 2013 and 2015, and building upon foundational critiques by Tania Li (2007, 2011), I will present preliminary findings that illustrate the enduring problems of scale and governance in a national program ostensibly subject to community ownership.

Elisa Greco, GDI, University of Manchester (eligreco@yahoo.com)
Farmers' political agency, collective action and the New Alliance on Food Security and Nutrition (Session 6.4: Sat. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 150)

In the aftermaths of the 2007-8 financial- food- energy crises, the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition has promoted contract farming schemes in key food producing regions. The question of political agency of farmers and farm workers is central. Who are these contract farmers and whose interests do they represent? This paper focuses on a pilot project supported by the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) in Kilombero district, Tanzania. It presents evidence on farm labour (120R survey questionnaire and 50 semi-structured interviews)

and discusses a collective default by about 1000 rice farmers on the loans attached to a contract farming scheme. A focus on farmers' political agency brings to light not only the conflict between small and big capitals in agribusiness, but also the deeply divided nature of rural society. Contract farming schemes are the preserve of middle-sized commercial farmers, who systemically employ the smallest, poorest farmers as wage workers. In this context, contract farming intensifies rural class conflicts.

Im Halimatusadiyah, Sociology Department, Iowa State University (ihsadiya@iastate.edu)
Effects of Foreign Investment and Social Spending on Inequality in Indonesia, 2007-2014: A Subnational Comparison of Indonesian Provinces
(Session 4.2: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren 401)

This study aims to investigate the impact of foreign investment and social spending on inequality. The effects of investment on inequality have been debated among social scientists. The supporters of capital dependency theory believe that foreign investment is harmful for developing countries by increasing their income inequality. Others, on the other hand, argued that rather than increasing inequality, foreign investment is associated with the reduction of income inequality in less-developed countries. Additionally, the effects of social spending on inequality is also still debatable. Some empirical studies on this issue suggested that social spending reduce inequality in developed countries and the effects of social spending on inequality is less favorable in developing countries. While these debates mostly focuses on cross-country analysis, little is known about the effects of foreign investment and social spending on inequality at the intra-regional levels of a country. This study would like to contribute to these debates by studying the effect of foreign investment and social spending on the dynamic of inequality in Indonesia. The approach to intra-regional differences in inequality within a single country will be particularly useful to evaluate the extent to which national or sub-national social welfare policies may help reduce inequality.

Geoff Harkness, Morningside College (harknessg@morningside.edu)
Professional Dissonance: Freedom and Surveillance in Qatar's Universities and Museums
(Session 5.5: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 173)

Most of what we know about professions comes from studies of the Global North. This paper sheds light on the meaning and roles of professional groups in the Global South. We focus on the case of Doha, Qatar and the transnational classes of museum professionals and university professors who have been recruited to help this relatively young country take its place on the regional, if not global, stage. These professionals are part of a master plan that uses Al Jazeera, Qatar Airways, hosting the 2022 World Cup, diplomacy, world class museums, and elite Western universities to proclaim to Qataris and the rest of the world that Qatar is capable of being a global force, but one that sets its own terms by staying true to its traditions and values, particularly Islam. Although many of these professionals were trained in and have worked in Western institutions, they now work in a context with restricted rights and freedoms. This stems from Qatar's notorious kafala labor scheme and from a culture of surveillance and censorship that shapes the meaning and identity of white-collar workers in Qatar. Yet their professional

cultures exalt human rights, freedom of expression, critical thinking, racial and gender equality, creativity, autonomy, and a host of other values and directives that are often at odds with their authoritarian host. This conflict between these professional cultures and the overarching social and political context gives rise to professional dissonance. To cope, both academics and museum curators deploy five strategies: resistance, subversion, submission, conversion, and exit, although differences in the content and institutional structures of their work mean that they use them in somewhat different ways. We argue that these strategies may be replicated in other contexts of high professional dissonance through the Global North and South, driven by authoritarianism or otherwise.

Joseph Harris, Sociology, Boston University, Boston, MA USA (josephh@bu.edu)
Policy Diffusion from the Global Periphery: Thailand's Role in Destabilizing and Displacing Dominant Public Health Models (Session 2.1: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 401)

Theories of international relations and policy diffusion frequently point to the influence of the Global North in moving state policy on the global periphery. Great powers often exercise coercive influence through a variety of mechanisms, including policy conditionality, policy leadership, and hegemonic ideas. The role that nations on the global periphery play in reshaping global models, however, is an issue that has only recently been taken up by social scientists. Can developing countries promote and diffuse public policies from the global periphery? Through what mechanisms do policy entrepreneurs on the global periphery promote models that succeed in destabilizing and displacing dominant and entrenched paradigms? While neoliberalism has for a long time been a pervasive influence in discussions of public health, recently this paradigm has given way to new and more expansive models of healthcare, culminating in a 2012 UN resolution in support of universal health coverage. This paper explores how Thailand's outsized influence in the field of public health has upended theories of international relations and put universal healthcare on the international policy agenda.

Matthias vom Hau, Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals (mvomhau@ibe.org)
Indigenous Movements, Histories of Conflict, and Land Governance in Argentina (Session 3.1: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren B75)

Recent decades have witnessed a striking transformation in Latin America. Indigenous people became a formidable political force in their own right, something unthinkable even a generation ago. What are the broader developmental implications of indigenous mobilization? Guided by this question this paper pursues a subnational comparative analysis of three neighboring provinces in Northwestern Argentina to explore how and when indigenous movements make a difference with respect to their core demands, collective land rights. Based on this comparison the paper develops an innovative theoretical framework, arguing that indigenous movements are more likely to affect outcomes they value if they have the organizational infrastructure to sustain collective action, and operate in a political space free of major veto players, which is in turn the historical outcome of distinct institutions built in response to prior episodes of protest. This argument thus brings the role of politics and history to the analytical forefront.

Kent Henderson, Stony Brook University (kent.henderson@stonybrook.edu)
Global Environmentalism and Development Finance: Effects on Bilateral Aid and Carbon Emissions (Session 3.3: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren 401)

Environmental sociologists working in the world systems tradition often point out the negative environmental impacts of financial flows from the Global North to the Global South. However, development aid has changed dramatically in recent years and funds are often given to improve environmental conditions. World society theory offers an explanation for this change as one rooted in growing global environmentalism. I examine the effects of both clean and dirty bilateral aid on carbon dioxide emissions and discuss implications for world systems and world society theories.

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Socio-Economic Effects of Agricultural Biotechnology on the Global South: The Case of the Northwest Mexican Agriculture (Session 7.3: Sat. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren 150)

The current corporate food regime is supported by the vertiginous advance of the agricultural biotechnology. In this context, South countries are expanding the use of biotechnology in order to be more “competitive” and have a “deeper integration” into the global food markets. Yet, there is a major concern about the socio-economic effects of such biotechnology in the South agricultures. This paper attempts to examine the socio-economic effects focusing on the case of Mexico, particularly on the state of Sonora, a major agricultural producer and exporter region on the northwest of the country, that it has been one of the first regions to development and adopt agricultural biotechnology in the last years. In this scenario, it is a necessity to explore the importance and limitations of biotechnology in the Sonoran agricultural system, that seems on one side, can generate commercial opportunities in terms of productivity and economic growth, but on the other side, it can also cause increased social disparities, deepening the displacement and dispossession of farmers, and a more definite subordination to the interests of the leading food corporates with severe consequences.

Gabriel Hetland, Latin American, Caribbean and U.S. Latino Studies, University at Albany, SUNY (ghetland@albany.edu)
Making Democracy Real: Participatory Governance in Urban Latin America (Session 2.2: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren B73)

Actually existing democracy appears increasingly incapable of giving citizens a genuine say in how they are governed. Research shows participatory reforms can make democracy more “real” by giving citizens direct control over political decision-making. Yet participatory experiments often fail to meet supporters’ lofty goals. Existing scholarship falls short in capturing variation of participatory reform outcomes due to imprecise concepts, a narrow focus on success and failure, and neglect of how extra-local forces shape local processes and outcomes. This makes pinpointing if, when, and how participatory experiments can make democracy more real

difficult. To address these issues this article advances a novel framework for categorizing, assessing, and explaining participatory reform outcomes. This framework is used to make sense of surprising ethnographic-research findings showing that participatory experiments can succeed in settings normally considered unpropitious: cities governed by rightwing parties and a national context marked by heavy-handed attempts by the state to control civil society.

Becky Yang Hsu, Sociology, Georgetown University (becky.hsu@georgetown.edu)
Beyond Development as Freedom: In Search for a Better Principle (Session 1.1: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 401)

The Human Capabilities Approach is the basis of the United Nations Development Programme and currently the most influential perspective in development research. Critics have noted the HCA is silent on the social component in both its vision for human well-being and in its explanations of the causes of oppression. This paper therefore explores the possibility of a global development built upon a relational concept of human beings. The Chinese philosophical concept of ren assumes that people do not exist apart from one another, are brought into being through interaction, and are in their central essence connected to other people. A vision of “development as ren” can be summarized by three points: relational richness, policies that nurture, and the value of coherence. Development as ren would begin with the understanding that people are deeply social and that social relationships are one of the most important elements of human well-being.

Carmen Ibáñez, Department of Iberian and Latin American History, University of Cologne, Germany (cibanez@uni-koeln.de)
Buen vivir: challenging the concept of development (Session 1.1: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 401)

The idea of Buen Vivir is not an academic concept, nor a governmental action plan, as it has been suggested for Ecuador and Bolivia, for example. Therefore, in our view, it cannot be evaluated as such. It is not a new idea, nor is it restricted to the Andean region. In fact, many indigenous people in Latin America refer to this idea as a philosophy of life. From an academic perspective, it might be treated most adequately as a political philosophy. In the present work, we analyze how the practices and ways of life of the Andean indigenous peoples challenge the concept of development imposed by the hegemonic countries. More specifically, we have a look at the quechua people in Ocurí, a place in the Bolivian Andes characterized by mining and agriculture. In particular, we have a critical look at three aspects related to the concept of development: efficiency, economic versus social capital, and progress.

Annabel Ipsen, Michigan State University; East Lansing, USA (aipsen@wisc.edu; aipen@hotmail.com)
Dimensions of power in regulatory regime selection: shopping, shaping, and staying (Session 7.2: Sat. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren 401)

This paper investigates the process through which transnational firms select sites for their operations and subsequently shape them to meet their needs. I build a framework to understand how firms' localization strategies account for local regulatory regimes and respond to community resistance, questions that are central to community development and environmental governance debates. My account is based on a multi-sited ethnography of two research and development hubs – Puerto Rico and Hawaii – for the U.S. corn seed market. The genetically modified corn seed industry is an important case because firms' competitiveness hinges on staying in particular environments, rendering them somewhat place-bound—which may be used by communities and local governments as a negotiating tool for better environmental and labor arrangements. In proposing a power-sensitive approach to location and regulation theory, I take socio-historical patterns of inequality into consideration, contributing to our understanding of how corporate localization strategies affect local environmental governance.

Rita Jalali, Sociology, American University, Washington D.C., USA (jalali@stanfordalumni.org)
The Importance of Water & Sanitation in the Global Development Agenda: A Critical Review of Development Agencies (Session 8.2: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren 101)

Currently, it is estimated 663 million people lack access to an improved drinking water supply and 2.4 billion people are without access to an improved sanitation facility. Altogether, improvements in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) could result in the reduction of almost 10% of the total burden of disease worldwide (WHO). Given the central role of safe water and sanitation for human development, 3 multilateral development agencies (World Bank, UNICEF, and UNDP) are examined to understand how WASH issues are reflected in the policies and funding priorities of these organizations in the last 30 years. The study is based on documentary research, including examination of annual themed reports, the measurement indicators developed to measure various dimensions of WASH insecurities; and annual funding outlays to evaluate the significance of this issue within the development agenda.

Ting Jiang, Sociology and Anthropology, Metropolitan State Univ. of Denver, Denver, USA
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China's Second Great Leap Forward Movement (Session 3.2: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren 113)

This paper examines the consequences of China's rapid industrialization (1990 to present), particularly in the area of public infrastructure, which has been marred with scandals and terrible accidents in the past decade. Scholars have since compared it to the "Great Leap Forward" movement (1958-1961), which left behind a legacy of inflated statistics, famine, and deterioration of public morale. Base on statistics from China's Statistics Bureau and content analysis of China's blogs, this paper explores the negative consequences of China's heated economic development and discusses the possibilities of averting the trajectory that could lead China to a second "Great Leap Forward" movement.

Kristal Jones, National Socio-Environmental Synthesis Center, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, USA (kjones@sesync.org)

Unpacking the assumptions in measuring, evaluating and sharing information about investments in African agricultural development (Session 5.4: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 401)

The confluence of evidence-based programming and a move toward open data brings up questions about the social construction of quantification and metrics, as well as how objectives, measures and outcomes reflect an underlying epistemological understanding of the broad goals of development. In this paper, I present a discourse analysis of the evaluation and open data statements, plans and platforms of the major public and philanthropic organizations that are currently funding and implementing much of the GR4A, and present a meta-analysis of the data currently available through open-access platforms from these organizations, to characterize the types of data and types of metrics that are included, and how consistent or heterogeneous these are within and across organizations. I situate these analyses in the broad literature on power and epistemology in international development, and explore the implications for what counts as legitimate impact in the GRA4A and alternatives to it.

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Disproportionality in Power Plants' Carbon Emissions (Session 3.3: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren 401)

Past research on the disproportionality of pollution suggests a small subset of a sector's facilities often produces the lion's share of toxic emissions. Here we extend this idea to the world's electricity sectors by calculating national-level disproportionality Gini coefficients for plant-level carbon emissions in 161 nations based on data from 19,941 fossil-fuel burning power plants. We also evaluate if disproportionalities in plant-level emissions increase national carbon emissions from fossil-fuel based electricity production, while accounting for other well-established human drivers of greenhouse gas emissions. Results suggest that to decrease the contributions of the electricity sector to nations' overall greenhouse gas emissions, it is incumbent to consider reducing disproportionality among fossil-fuel power plants by targeting those plants in the upper end of the distribution that burn fuels more inefficiently to produce electricity.

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Rethinking State-Society Relations in Colonial Development: Irrigation Association Projects in the Early Colonial Korea (Session 8.2: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren 101)

This study explores how a colonial state reinforce their strong autonomy and capacity against a colonial society and reformulate state-society relations in colonial development. As focusing on state, landlords, and peasants, which are basic socio-economic actors of an agrarian society, this study examines the development of Irrigation Association Projects (IAPs) in Colonial Korea from 1910 to 1930 as a likely case of colonial development. In the early colonial Korea, the colonial state intended to maximize their economic and political interests in the colony following the logic of Japanese colonialism. These goals could be achieved by constructing an efficient

governance structure such as IAPs. In sum, as experiencing colonial development, the colonial state constructed dominant state autonomy to other social forces and made strong state capacity to re-organize the social structure through resource distribution and institutional regulation.

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Ethical and Procedural Professionalization among Peace Corps staff (Session 5.5: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 173)

Based in the neoinstitutional literature, this article asks how the institutional logic of professionalization travels through an organizational structure and becomes instantiated in observable phenomena. Using the US Peace Corps as a case study, I document the diffusion of the institutional logic of professionalization within international development. I interrogate professionalization as a practice, and contribute to the literature by distinguishing between professionalization as an ethos, and professionalization a managerialistic style. In the organizational literature, referring to a worker as a “professional” occasionally refers to someone with a sense of an occupational calling; the term is also often used to refer to the rigor of the occupational technique. However, and especially in a domain of technical uncertainty, the institutional literature would suggest that what workers really master is not technique, but rather display. Display—what I call procedural professionalization—is effectively the opposite of the internal commitment, what I refer to as ethical professionalization. I develop and describe these concepts as they relate to voluntary development workers.

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Modernization as Poverty Alleviation: Rural Development in Zhejiang Province (Session 8.3: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren 173)

We explore a government-led poverty alleviation program in Zhejiang, China that imposes a state-led quota system and incentive scheme in an attempt to prompt resettlement to urban areas and disassociation from ‘impoverished’ rural mountain villages. We deploy Harvey’s critique of modernity to frame the contradictions that emerge from viewing rural China as backwards in relation to new urban spaces (1990). This is accomplished via political rhetoric that legitimizes resettlement programs as a means to eradicate rural poverty. Framing development as spatially and temporally linear, state officials disregard competing claims and the natural flows of individuals between and among mountain communities and newly settled urban spaces. In doing so, they distort lived meanings and local contexts. Looking at policy documents, supported by targeted interviews, we show that this system assigns value to planned urban spaces over ‘anachronistic and poor’ rural communities. In this process individuals are also excluded from decision-making processes that directly impact their lives.

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Staan Saam: Intersectional and Participatory Development in South Africa (Session 2.3: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 101)

This paper shares findings from a participatory action research project that I conducted with community-based farmer leaders in South Africa's rooibos tea sector. Collecting intersectional data related to labor, resources, and decision making, we found that colored farming communities were experiencing economic uncertainty and social transformation. Yet decision making was democratic and resources were shared. The term 'staan saam' (stand together) was employed by men to welcome women into rooibos leadership, by elders in recognition of the concerns of youth, and by wealthier families assisting those in need. While the emphasis on social cohesion did not resolve all conflicts, solidarity-based practices helped communities mitigate the impacts of systemic poverty and racism. As scholars revisit the nature and meaning of development, these findings serve as a reminder that marginal groups have critical insights to offer. Their inclusion in research and policymaking will help bridge the gap between intention and practice.

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Refugee Contributions to Development In Urban Areas (Session 8.1: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren B73)

Examining the relationship between refugee resettlement and development in urban areas, this paper focuses how urban refugees access tangible and intangible rights and protections outside the framework of the nation-state by creating, revitalizing, and/or nurturing social capital. Additionally, the paper addresses how refugee resettlement efforts in the U.S. might suffer from approaches that contribute to inequalities and the perpetuation of structural violence especially in urban areas. The paper draws from the author's ethnographic work in Central New York among refugee immigrants of Bosnian origin and from the broader scholarship on refugee livelihood and belonging.

Kristy Kelly, School of Education, Drexel University, Philadelphia, USA (kek72@drexel.edu)
"What do pigs have to do with gender?" Experts, Expertise, and the Politics of Development Knowledge (Session 4.3: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren 150)

Using an institutional and political project frame analysis, this paper argues that the positioning of gender experts – within government, civil society, or Academia as advisors on “women’s issues” – has led to the “ghettoization” of gender mainstreaming, and to the dissemination of privileged forms of knowledge as gender “expertise.” It is particularly in the context of training, which has become the cornerstone of most mainstreaming strategies, where experts struggle to give meaning to their work that different visions of gender, equality and development emerge. As they mobilize local knowledge about gender and development, they translate and transform everyday experiences of oppression in ways that risk simultaneously (re)producing and extending the development agenda. As a result, feminist and development theory, produced primarily in Academe in the global north is commodified and disseminated as “gender expertise” to development subjects who are positioned as always in need of more and better training to

achieve their development and equality goals. Findings are the result of extensive empirical data collection on gender mainstreaming in practice in Vietnam from 2006-2015.

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Efficiency to what end, and for whom? Examining the efficiency narrative in Africa's Green Revolution (Session 5.4: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 401)

Calls for a new Green Revolution in Africa have been accompanied by a core productivist argument about the inefficient nature of African smallholder agriculture, the need to 'feed 9 billion' and questions about how to improve efficiency of African agriculture to do so. In this paper the core assumptions and accompanying narratives about efficiency in conventional agriculture linked to the 'new Green Revolution' discourse will be examined, deconstructed and critiqued. Using evidence from long-term research on agroecological alternatives being applied by farmers in Malawi, this paper will point to alternative framings of efficiency in light of social and ecological considerations, using concepts from political ecology, feminist theory and critical agrarian studies.

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A Revolution in "Risky" Development Finance: The Global Transformation of Urban Debt (Session 8.3: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren 173)

The global history of urban finance has been profoundly uneven. For a century and a half, growing US cities have relied on a massive, increasingly byzantine municipal bond market, access to debt markets virtually unknown across the rest of the world's cities – legally subordinated to centralized states, and redlined by major commercial banks as too risky for independent financial identity. In this paper, I argue that financialization is transforming this experience: cities in both established industrial centers and developing economies are undertaking new experiments in debt finance, often via instruments whose US experience has been markedly risky and problematic, and seeking justification in climate change and other 21st century urban (re)development challenges. I develop an initial comparative analysis of this empirically underexamined experience, situating new developing country experiments surveyed and promoted by World Bank reports and other policy documents within a broader empirical and theoretical account of urban fiscal financialization.

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Directing the Flow: Strategies and Quotidian Practices for Water in a New Delhi Formal Colony (Session 8.2: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren 101)

This paper addresses issues pertaining to water access in urban communities of the Global South. I analyze access to water in a formal colony in New Delhi using ethnographic and documentary evidence. The paper identifies the specific ways in which access to water became an issue in this neighborhood, and investigates the resources, the networks, and the different strategies that

residents use to help them in addressing it. In the exposition of these practices, I focus on their engagement with the larger structures, both socio-political and physical and present the implications of these practices and interactions for development and sustainability.

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Participation Struggles: Housing Movements and Neoliberal City-Making in Brazil and Chile
(Session 5.2: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren B73)

While many studies emphasize state reformers' role in opening new sites of civil society participation, this paper shows how housing movements in São Paulo, Brazil and Santiago, Chile carved out participatory spaces where states adopted neoliberal urban policies that sideline civil society in favor of market-oriented housing provision. Drawing on 32 months of ethnographic fieldwork in both neighborhood-level and city-wide housing organizations in these two cities, I examine how distinct dynamics of state-society relations in each city informed two paths to participation: mobilization to create institutional channels for collective engagement in São Paulo, and appropriation of official modes of organizing clients in Santiago. I further consider how the divergent political contexts of Santiago and São Paulo differentially constrain the realization of alternative projects articulated by housing movements within state policies that entrench dominant market logics of city-making.

Liz Koslov, Media, Culture, and Communication, New York University (koslov@nyu.edu)
The paradox of "managed retreat": Movement and (un)development in the context of climate change (Session 1.3: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 101)

"Managed retreat" refers to the process of relocating people and unbuilding land in places vulnerable to the effects of climate change. As the term suggests, managed retreat is conventionally understood as a top-down administrative process. My paper, however, describes a case of retreat operating in a very different way, as a form of bottom-up community action. Drawing on fieldwork over more than three years in the New York City borough of Staten Island, I show how a grassroots movement for retreat emerged and spread, and how government efforts to manage that movement worked to disrupt and contain it. Around the world, climate change mitigation and adaptation schemes increasingly serve to justify forced relocation, even as extensive research has demonstrated its devastating consequences; meanwhile, groups of people actively seeking to move away from places they no longer feel safe are not receiving the recognition or resources they need to do so.

Rebecca A. Kruger, Sociomedical Sciences, Columbia University (rak2136@columbia.edu)
Marketing Development?: Intersections of 'Ethical' Coffee, Social Capital, and the Commodification of Women's Labor in Fair Trade Co-operatives (Session 1.2: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren B73)

This paper reports on findings from an 18-month, comparative ethnographic investigation of two

Fair Trade coffee co-operatives, one all women's and one mixed gender, in neighboring communities in northern Nicaragua. Significant preliminary findings—based on over 60 in-depth, semi-structured interviews, and participant observation of co-operative members' daily lives—have shed light on the ways these organizations and ethical labels do, and do not, affect various forms of economic and social development. This research utilizes the sociological construct of social capital as a theoretical lens to understand and describe the diverse social dynamics of development and gender within coffee farmer co-operatives. (Portes 1998; Durkheim 1912) This comparative ethnography is also designed to gain insight into recent studies that have noted a marked lack of equality between men and women members of Fair Trade co-operatives, in contrast to the label's advertised aims of advancing gender equity. (Bacon 2010; Lyon 2008)

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Redefining Traditional Development Paradigms: Harnessing Technology in Emerging Market Economies to Create Collaboration, Behaviour Change and Sustainability through Ecotourism as Stewardship. (Session 7.3: Sat. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren 150)

We propose a transformational model of development based on redefining paradigms, moving from dependency to interdependence and sustainability by promoting self-efficacy. Technology is harnessed to invest in human capital, as well as to enable ecotourists as agents of transformation, inviting them both to rate and to invest their time, talent and funds in promising local green businesses. High school students in particular play a critical, both collecting information from existing businesses and serving family and friends to create websites, thus bridging the digital divide. The resulting platform with its applications creates a dynamic ecosystem where information, communication and collaboration become the foundations for quality experiences for visitors, in this case, the Enchanted Islands of Galapagos. Data gathered from high school students indicate significant increase in their perception of their ability to be agents of change. Phase IV of the EcoHelix Initiative, based on a train-the-trainer model, introduces a Smart Destination Device as the foundation of the Platform, with related applications, to pilot the proof of concept during the month of August 2016 on San Cristobal.

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Making Development by Learning: Knowledge and Expertise in Developmental State (Session 4.3: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren 150)

In order to better understand the role that transnational flow of knowledge played in the creation of 'developmentalism' in South Korea, this project asks (a) How did development knowledge circulate through the U.S. intervention in South Korea between late 1950's to 1970's? (b) How did U.S. experts and South Korean government technocrats exchange and translate the ideas in the process of development policy-making? These questions are concerned with interrelation between knowledge-expert-policymaking in the process of the formation of the developmentalism in Korea. To answer these questions, this project will make the case that

accessing the practice of development experts in both countries allows to unpack the process of the ‘mobility and mutation’ of the knowledge in the making of developmentalism and policy-making in South Korea. Archival data and historical analysis support revealing the way in which knowledge and ideas contribute to the building of the developmental state and its effects.

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GM crops, agrochemical drift, and the struggle for health and life in Argentina (Session 3.4: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren B73)

In the last two decades, Argentina has experienced a massive agrarian transformation predicated upon the expansion of genetically modified (GM) soy for export. With the expansion of GM soy fields has come a rise on agrochemical spraying. Rural inhabitants are the ones most closely affected by agrochemical drift. Rates of cancer, leukemia, malformations in newborns and miscarriages are increasing. In consequence, environmental health movements against “agro-toxics” have sprouted in a struggle to defend health and life. I focus on the two most successful movements against agrochemical spraying GM soy in Argentina: the Mothers of Barrio Ituzaingó and Malvinas Lucha por la Vida. These movements are lead by women who have organized out of concern of their children’s health. I focus on the gendered dimension of mobilization and how identifying as a ‘mothers’ is part and parcel of these socio-environmental struggles. Findings are relevant to an analysis of grievance-formation and contestation against GM crops in Argentina.

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Globalization, Gender and Development: Toward a Theoretical Understanding of Gender Violence and Backlash (Session 4.5: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren B02)

Observers, policy analysts and NGO’s around the world point to the importance of increasing the autonomy and status of women as the key to creating more just and viable societies. Yet this emphasis has come with increases in public, gender-based backlash violence (public rapes, honor killings, and the rise of violent groups bent on restoring patriarchy). We combine observations about growing class inequality among men with theories of male overcompensation and transaction-cost analyses of path-dependence and sunken costs to explain this violence. We suggest that the missing link in development activities is a recognition that gender is experienced in interaction in a context where globalization and economic uncertainty have increased inequality among men and created growing legions of low-status men. This decreases substantially the chances that development and justice goals focusing only on women’s autonomy will work as they’re intended. One solution we suggest focuses on changing economic prospects for men at the same time as governments and NGO’s pursue greater autonomy and opportunity for women.

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How States Decide to Evict: The Politics of Land Occupations in Post-Apartheid Cape Town (Session 5.2: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren B73)

Why are some informal settlements evicted by municipal authorities, whereas others are allowed to stay put? While prevailing explanations maintain that this determination is made in advance by an omniscient state, this talk argues that evictions are decided in relation to organizing strategies deployed by residents themselves. It examines the local state in post-apartheid South Africa as a site of struggle between residents and state officials, fought out in the arena of mediating institutions. Based upon ethnographic fieldwork in three Cape Town land occupations, it demonstrates how the occupation located on the most desirable land was ultimately permitted to remain, while two occupations on peripheral fields were evicted. Where residents are legible to the state as a population instead of individual opportunists, this is the direct outcome the formation of an occupation-wide representative committee. These representative struggles among residents are just as fundamental to understanding the dynamics of state decision-making processes as the internal workings of the state machinery itself.

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Dislocating Surplus Populations: The Political Logic of Dispossession in South African Cities (Session 6.5: Sat. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 173)

Dispossession is typically theorized as either a means of creating a free wage labor force, or else as the most efficient means of expropriating land. But how should we think about populations that are unemployed to begin with, and that remain unemployed even after being evicted? But in post-apartheid South African cities, neither rationale for dispossession appears to guide evictions. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork over three years in Cape Town, this talk argues that state-driven evictions frequently retain a political rather than a purely economic logic. Evictions in post-apartheid cities are driven by a political strategy of managing the rapid urbanization of surplus populations. State-driven dislocations do not constitute dispossession in the classical sense, but are actually part of a larger strategy of managing the rapid urbanization of surplus populations witnessed in far too many postcolonial states. Without any economic resolution of the question of unemployment, dislocation is the state's preferred holding pattern.

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Dispossession Without Exploitation: Land Grabs in Neoliberal India (Session 6.5: Sat. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 173)

This paper argues that India's transition from state-led capitalism to neoliberalism in the 1990s ushered in a qualitatively new regime of dispossession defined by increasingly rent-heavy and decreasingly labor-absorbing forms of accumulation. After presenting this historical analysis, the paper draws on an ethnographic study of a Special Economic Zone in the state of Rajasthan to illustrate the expanding gap between the labor requirements of India's real estate-driven and

knowledge-intensive growth and the labor power of dispossessed farmers. Expanding out from the case, it argues that accelerating dispossession in the context of decelerating labor absorption—and thus an expanding “surplus population”—makes it increasingly difficult for the Indian state to convince farmers that they will be included in the “development” proposed for their land. This helps to explain why land dispossession has become so contentious in contemporary India. And it suggests that the future of India’s “land wars” will depend upon the ability and willingness of Indian states to include farmers in real estate speculation rather than work.

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Three-Stage Legitimation of Informal Economic Brokerage: A Case Study of Moralized Transnational Illegal Drug Trade (Session 7.2: Sat. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren 401)

How does informal economic brokerage gain legitimacy? Analyzing interviews, news articles, media footage, and legal documents, this paper will unpack the legitimacy of informal economic brokerage by examining the three-stage legitimation process of a transnational illegal drug brokerage in China. In this controversial legal case which became a national sensation, charges against a broker accused of selling fake drugs were ultimately dropped after his brokerage was legitimated under considerable public pressure. Based on this case study, I argue that the full legitimation of informal economic brokerage proceeds through three stages: pragmatic legitimacy, moral legitimacy, and legal legitimacy. In this case, three classification struggles are crucial to achieving the full legitimation: 1) illegal fake drugs versus illegal real drugs, 2) for-profit brokerage versus non-profit brokerage, 3) the broker as the agent of the seller versus the representative of the buyer. These classification struggles reveal how and why informal economic brokerage is subject to different moral and legal interpretations, which can facilitate or impede the legitimation process at different points.

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Resistances to whom? The politics in land expropriation for expressway construction in China (Session 4.1: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren B73)

Land conversion due to expressway construction projects, on the one hand, is becoming one of the main contributions to the dramatic decline of cultivated land in the whole China, while on the other hand, results in large-scale eviction of farmers out of their survival land or their living space, together with potential economic and political significance. Based on the in-depth ethnographic work, this paper attempts to address how the techno-bureaucratic politics and the politics from below work through the land expropriation process for the construction of RW Expressway and their interactions, trying to have dialogue with the international debates around agrarian politics and the political economy of land issue, arguing that the techno-bureaucratic structure and the commodified society create rigid barriers for the “weapons of the weak” and

“everyday politics” and have an apparatus to dismantle the resistances and reduce them to conflicts among themselves as there is no clear targets to protest against.

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*Participatory Guarantee Systems: Alternative Ways of Defining, Measuring, and Assessing
“Sustainability” (Session 1.2: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren B73)*

Under contemporary neoliberalism, standards and certification have become the leading governance mechanism for determining what sustainability entails, how to measure it, and how to assess it. However, this governance mechanism is increasingly critiqued due to its knowledge production, reliance on quantitative indicators, and lack of democratic accountability. By using recent theories of valuation and standards, this paper explores the valuation processes used in alternative approaches to defining, measuring, and assessing sustainability. In doing so, this paper argues that participatory guarantee systems offer an alternative approach to sustainability governance, one that may be more democratic and hence, produce forms of sustainability that incorporate the lived experiences of people around the world.

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*When Foreign Models Met Authoritarian Rule: Divergent Effects of Transnational Engagement
on the Chinese AIDS Movement (Session 2.1: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 401)*

How do transnational institutions affect the organizational forms high-risk activism takes? Existing research typically focuses on how international institutions supply activists with structural leverage and/or material resources and cognitive values/norms. I develop a conflict-centered institutional framework to highlight the indirect mechanism through which transnational institutions produce divergent outcomes on the ground. I argue that the conflict between transnational institutions and strong states shape new forms of resistance by changing the domestic institutional environment where mobilization takes place. Such environmental changes alter legitimate conflict objects and prescribe new organizational forms as politically viable in a highly repressive context. My analysis is grounded in a case study of how AIDS activists in China replaced locally rooted organizing forms with a highly risky transnational model of organizing, and how this shift benefited urban gay groups while marginalizing rural groups of peasants infected via contaminated blood. In conclusion, this article demonstrates the uneven consequences of transnational engagement on the ground.

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*Competing Visions of Equity: The Financialization of Nepal’s Hydropower Frontier (Session
4.1: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren B73)*

This paper analyzes the increasing financialization of Nepal’s long-imagined hydropower future, focusing on the recent proliferation of equity offerings that market shares in pending hydropower projects to a variety of differently implicated Nepalis, including displaced and project-affected

populations. Following a wave of successful initial public offerings in the hydropower sector, ‘the shareholder model’ is being actively marketed as a means of rebalancing the uneven distribution of costs and benefits of hydropower development (‘sustainable development’) and a pragmatic method of avoiding costly disputes with aggrieved local stakeholders by literally increasing local buy-in across the hydropower frontier. Further, as foreign investment in infrastructure continues to vacillate in Nepal, the shareholder model is also understood in terms of energy sovereignty, as a method of ‘mobilizing indigenous capital’ toward ‘national priority projects’. Tellingly, in the district of Rasuwa, there are more ‘project-affected people’ who purchased shares in the Chilime Hydropower Company Ltd. than people who voted in the national elections of November 2013.¹ However, a wave of recent mobilizations initiated by different kinds of ‘project affected people’ and project laborers demonstrate that a diversity of claims to and understandings of equity exist. Focusing on three distinct hydropower share offerings², this paper considers a) the relationship between financialization and the crisis narratives that frame ongoing conditions of energy scarcity in Nepal; b) the ways that such financialization increasingly promotes both cost-sharing and risk-sharing, in addition to benefit-sharing, c) the ways in which processes of financialization intended to render hydropower apolitical have also made a new ‘practice of politics’ possible (Ferguson 1994; Li 2007; Huber & Joshi 2015). Building on an ethnographic research focused on differently positioned ‘local shareholders’ and an institutional analysis of Himalayan hydro-finance, this paper critically analyzes the discursive momentum of ‘the shareholder model’, highlighting the ways in which increasingly financialized narratives of hydropower development obscure a broader set of social, political, environmental, and geophysical risks that shape the uncertain production of Nepal’s imagined hydropower future.

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Negotiating Precarity in Southern Spain: resilience and resistance in times of crisis. (Session 6.2: Sat. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 101)

Southern Spain is a region with long experience of precarity due to extreme inequalities in land ownership and consequent patterns of unemployment, deep political divisions and a history of internecine and state-sponsored violence. As a result, those with scant economic resources have faced and found ways to negotiate social and economic marginality. Drawing on long-term fieldwork in a small Andalusian town, this paper will document how people both understand precarity, and their strategies for dealing with it. These strategies range from out-migration for work, negotiating welfare benefits, and making recourse to social relations to generate resilience. Dealing with precarity by engaging with the market, the state, and civil society is traced historically, but is part of contemporary experiences of crisis in an area with the highest levels of unemployment in Spain.

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Collective Remittances as Mobile Policy: Institutionalization of Mexico’s 3x1 Program and the evolution of diaspora development. (Session 2.5: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 173)

Governments around the world are embracing emigrants and diaspora with a diverse mix of imported and improvised “diaspora development” approaches. In this paper I examine one prominent example, Mexico’s 3x1 Program, which brings together government and diaspora groups to fund hometown development projects. I examine the evolution and institutionalization of the program, exploring both pioneering examples and the realities of adaptation in new transnational contexts. Within this context, my research uses the policy mobilities lens to explore the evolution of 3x1 as a diaspora development policy, exploring elements of assemblage, mobilization, and mutation. I also consider the program’s place within an expanding array of Mexican diaspora programs and policies. Even if any given policy or program is of limited or questionable impact, the panorama of diaspora engagement reveals a basic faith in the inherent (if possibly indirect) value of maintaining and cultivating cultural and financial links.

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The Agrarian Reform is still an important issue for the Contemporary Brazilian Development Model? (Session 2.4: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 150)

The agrarian question in Brazil has animated the national development model debate from the beginning of the colonization process, through the several economic cycles (mining, rubber, sugar, and coffee) to the present. However, the question became more urgent in the postwar period with the implementation of agricultural ‘modernization’, based on two pillars, the concentration of land and the social exclusion of peasants. This process has caused deep transformations in the agricultural sector, and brought with it adverse environmental and social consequences, primarily due to the enormous population displacement that it set into motion. Contemporary social conflicts are directly related to the Brazilian model of agricultural development. Therefore, one can become aware that until the decade of 1980, there were intense academic debates on the Brazilian development model, with the agrarian reform assuming a prominent role in those discussions. In general, it can be said that these debates made a connection between the agrarian structure and several other issues such as rural poverty, population mobility, unemployment, rural exodus, the modernization of agriculture, and changes in the

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Implementation of the SDGs for biodiversity and ecosystem services (Session 6.3: Sat. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 401)

Measuring progress in global goal-setting processes with identification of appropriate indicators and causality is a daunting task. Joint progress toward the biodiversity related SDGs, Aichi and REDD+ goals cannot be achieved through protected area creation or legal fiat alone. Complementary efforts to ensure that actors conserve such resources within productive landscapes, through land-sharing strategies in agro-pastoral systems is essential. Complementary policy measures should facilitate adoption and validation of appropriate production practices. The paper reviews SDG goals and indicators for sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem

services provision, including retention and restoration of carbon stocks at national (Brazil) and global scale, through multiscale management of biotic resources and their services in developing nations. The paper assesses the relative effectiveness of goal-setting for retention and enhancement of carbon stocks and biodiversity in tropical forest landscapes associated with agricultural frontiers.

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Conciliatory States: Elite Ethno-Demographics and the Puzzle of Public Goods Within Diverse African States (Session 2.2: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren B73)

Existing political science and economic theory associates ethnolinguistic diversity with a host of negative developmental outcomes, including more corruption and conflict; reduced trust, redistribution, and public goods. Because of arbitrary colonial borders, African states dominate the high-end distribution of global crossnational data on ethnolinguistic diversity. Easterly and Levine (1997) famously argued diversity explained African developmental failures. It is therefore striking that their models fail to explain variation within the African subsample (Posner, 2004). Ghana poses a puzzle for the 'detrimental diversity' approach: Ghana is the 12th most diverse state globally, yet among the most peaceful, democratic, and developed African states. Better understanding the puzzle of Ghana helps highlight the potentially developmentally positive relationship between ethnicity and state provided public goods. Challenging the 'detrimental diversity' thesis, this work argues the position of post-independence political elites within ethno-demographic structures helps explain why some diverse African states pursued broad nation-building public goods, mitigating the political salience

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Anti-slavery as development: a postcolonial critique (Session 3.5: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren B51)

This paper argues that contemporary work against trafficking, forced labour and 'slavery' (TFLS) increasingly frames TFLS as a problem of (national) development. Inspired by postcolonial understandings of development, we draw on existing literature to trace how forced labour and trafficking were defined over the course of the twentieth century in relation to colonialism and development and how TFLS has come to be redefined in the post-Cold War context. We explore the framing of TFLS through a detailed analysis of the methodological assumptions and discursive framing of the Global Slavery Index (GSI) produced by the Walk Free Foundation, the Verisk Maplecroft Forced and Involuntary Labour Index, and the US Department of State's Trafficking in Persons report to consider whether and how these align with mainstream notions of what constitutes 'development.' We argue that contemporary understandings of TFLS exhibits continuities with the development project by locating the problem 'elsewhere.'

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The Politics of Agrarian Extractivism in Bolivia (Session 5.3: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 150)

The penetration of new capital into agriculture in Bolivia's lowlands is transforming the rural landscape, altering social relations of production, property, and power, and threatening present and future land and resource access by the rural majority – largely small-scale farmers and indigenous peoples. Referred to here as 'agrarian extractivism', this paper delves into the extractivist dynamics of agriculture, analyzing the economic, social, and environment implications of soybean expansion. As part of the state's extractivist development model, 'agrarian extractivism' in Bolivia is the result of a newly formed state-capital alliance as a strategy to consolidate state power in Santa Cruz, resulting in increased tensions among influential social movements and partially eroding the particular symbiotic state-society relations which brought Evo Morales and the MAS to power in 2006.

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Essentialism, Marx and the Environment: A Metatheoretical Reassessment (Session 1.1: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 401)

Meeting the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals will require scholars, policy makers, activists and citizens to address a series of interrelated social, political, economic and environmental challenges. To succeed, these efforts must to be informed by a post-exemptionalist sociological theory capable of conceptualizing the interactions between social structures, human agency and biophysical environments. Ironically, it is the essentialist underpinnings of the idea of development itself which are the primary impediment to constructing such a theory. Current attempts to ground post-exemptionalist environmental sociology in Marx's developmental analysis of metabolic rifts under capitalism demonstrate that sociologists have failed to learn this lesson. My project will explore this claim and propose a more nuanced assessment of Marx's potential contribution to post-exemptionalist theorizing by employing recent revisions to the standard account of the Darwinian revolution as a metatheoretical lens to illuminate the strengths and limitations of Marx's incipient environmental sociology.

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Climate Change from the Streets: A Community-Based Framework for Addressing Local and Global Environmental Health Impacts (Session 3.3: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren 401)

This research analyzes the emerging epistemologies of climate change in California as articulated by social movements, experts, and subnational governments. As the world's eighth-largest economy and the only state in the U.S. to implement a comprehensive program of regulatory and market-based mechanisms to achieve reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, California represents an important site of inquiry. The passage of Assembly Bill 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 has made the state a global leader on climate change

science and policy innovation. While no subnational government can halt climate change alone, California's environmental policies have a long history of success and replication. Through an extensive analysis of the state's climate policies and interviews with key stakeholders, this research highlights the challenges California faces in influencing global climate policy while addressing the needs of local communities that are already adversely impacted by air pollution.

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Explore Effective Ways for University Engagement in Development Activities Based on Practices of Xinyu Project of Beijing Foreign Studies University (Session 8.4: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren 150)

Xinyu Project, initiated by Beijing Foreign Studies University (BFSU) in 2006, aims to enhance the development and delivery of education to the underprivileged in rural and remote communities in China, which are sidelined by many factors. It provides educational aid plans, teacher training programmes and volunteer teachers to reach the unreached. Thanks to its contribution, Wenhui Award for Educational Innovation was conferred on Xinyu Project by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 2010. By analyzing the practices of Xinyu Project, including its objective, history, implement, management, and experience, the paper will generalize the experience of it and come up with effective ways for universities to carry out development activities. In addition, since 2016 is the tenth year of Xinyu Project, this paper will also serve as a conclusion of its experience in the last ten years and an outlook on its future.

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Gender Politics in the Shadows: The Racialization of the Rural/Urban Divide in Postsocialist Europe (Session 8.1: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren B73)

Through an ethnography of informal raw milk markets in postsocialist Lithuania, this project examines the processes through which gender inequalities have been exacerbated in the context of European sustainable development reforms. On the one hand, I show how women involved in semi-subsistence economies experienced increasing marginalization in rural development policies. On the other hand, I examine how they dealt with the stigma by seeking to pass as decent. Examples of such efforts to pass include covering one's sunburned face with make-up or choosing modern-style clothing in order to escape the police who profile the women as potential perpetrators of laws. Combining the insights from the informalities literature and feminist approaches to studying the body, I argue that these processes signal the emergence of the particular forms of racialization of gender politics and the deepening of the urbanrural divide in postsocialist Europe.

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Coal Power and the Sundarbans: Accumulation by Dispossession and the (neo)-Colonial Development Complex (Session 4.1: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren B73)

In August 2010, the NTPC of India and the PDB of Bangladesh signed a memorandum to build a 1320 megawatt coal-fired power plant in Rampal, Bangladesh. The proposed site for the plant is only 14 kilometers north of the Sundarbans forest. Environmentalists are concerned that the plant might adversely affect the ecosystem of this mangrove forest. The government has already acquired nearly 1834 acres of mostly privately owned agricultural and shrimp farming land for the project. The livelihoods of approximately 3000 individuals will be directly affected due to this land acquisition. Civil society organizations and left-leaning groups have been holding public demonstrations against the environmental impact of the project. In this paper, we describe and analyze the social and historical contradictions through which this development and opposition to it is structured and set into motion. We ask how are we to understand the politics of this situation and the social, economic and ideological limits within which economic growth and energy development is being pursued and opposed?

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Industrial Restructuring, Organisations of Labour and Patterns of Accumulation in India (Session 8.5: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren 401)

It is often claimed that in the context of capital's increased ability to fragment and relocate production, it is impossible for the labouring class to mobilise, and hence trade unionism and other forms of labour organisations have no role to play. Drawing on fieldwork in regions of India with contrasting patterns of accumulation, and with particular emphasis on Kolkata and Mumbai, the paper examines the trajectories of industrial restructuring and the response by organised labour over the past two decades. Case studies illustrate the diverse forms taken by industrial restructuring in different political economic contexts. In some cases, restructuring has resulted in an intensified use of casual and contract labour, whereas in others it has led to closure and industrial relocation. These different manifestations of the industrial restructuring process give rise to opportunities and constraints on labour's capacity to organise itself in specific ways. Contrary to the presumption about the general demise of trade unionism and the apparent unattainability of class solidarity in contemporary globalised capitalism, it is observed that, while far from all encompassing, India's labour movement is experiencing a degree of resurgence, and possibilities and spaces for new forms of labour organisations and activism are emerging.

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Core Plantation and Small-holder Outgrower Schemes for Poverty Alleviation: A Review of the Evidence for Sierra Leone and Zambia (Session 6.4: Sat. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 150)

The Alliance for A Green Revolution in Africa advocates for Public Private Partnerships around a core-plantation model that would in turn service smallholder outgrower schemes. Numerous African governments have responded with accommodating policy to attract Foreign Direct

Investment. This paper will survey and critically assess the existing evidence of poverty alleviation in the core-plantation outgrower scheme model advocated. Secondly, it will examine the adopted policy framework in Sierra Leone and Zambia and catalogue and map all investments supported by the New Alliance, PPP model in these countries. Third, the paper will examine evidence poverty and food security associated with these investments. Fourth, it will document material forms of contestation to these investments. Lastly, it will survey the institutional framework of peasant and farmer organizations with the intention of mapping existing structures of hegemony and contestation at the national level.

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Inequality and the Arc of Development (Session 4.2: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren 401)

Patterns of economic inequality between- and within- countries have long played a crucial role in the historical elaboration of development theory and praxis. But given their significance, long standing theoretical and empirical debates still persist about the salience and direction of between-country inequality, the economic consequences of high or rising levels of within-country inequality in the developing world, and on the direction and nature of the relationship between inequality and economic growth. This article provides an analytical synthesis of the shifting relationship between inequality and development over the last 70 years in the areas of academic theory, development policy, and poverty relief work. The resulting argument complicates the question posed at the onset: What is the relationship between inequality and development? Depends on what you mean by “development,” what you mean by “inequality,” and in what period of time. The paper concludes by reformulating the question to one of global social mobility: What is the relationship between the country where one is born and the ability to improve one’s life chances?

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Value (Chain) Proposition: West Africa’s Smallholder Farmers and Global Agriculture’s Final Frontier (Session 5.4: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 401)

Global philanthropy and Aid organizations have increasingly framed African small scale, subsistence agriculture as the major development conundrum of the early 21st century. Farmers of this ilk are characterized as inefficient, destined to a life of poverty, and implicitly responsible for the continent’s unacceptably high levels of food insecurity. The solution, it is argued, is better incorporation into the global food economy via a value chain approach involving the use of improved inputs, better production technologies, and enhanced access to markets for the sale of production. This paper presents exploratory research on international aid efforts in southern Mali and southwestern Burkina Faso, employing a value chain approach, that are aimed at smallholder farmers growing sorghum and rice. The paper examines the mechanics of these initiatives, the domestic politics surrounding them, and how these efforts are being received, and acted upon, by small scale farmers.

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“A Handshake Over the Himalayas:” Chinese Investment and Trans-Border Infrastructure Development in Nepal (Session 4.1: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren B73)

Bringing ethnographic methods to bear on political geographic analysis, this paper examines intersections of Chinese infrastructure development in Nepal’s northern district of Rasuwa. Particularly in the wake of political volatility and natural disaster, Chinese interventions support the material and imaginative projects of a Nepalese state seeking coherence, security, and economic growth. Development interventions in Rasuwa are also emblematic of larger patterns of Chinese engagement with Nepal and underscore the spatial reorientation of borderland territories implicated in new formations of political economy. Long perceived as peripheral to the state center, Rasuwa is rapidly becoming central to Sino-Nepal relations in the context of what we identify as an emerging “power corridor.” By examining the relationship between transnational and local scales, we present the uneven aspirations, concerns, and tensions that characterize the lives of Nepalis who are being implicated in the array of Sino-Nepal projects and partnerships that constitute an increasingly firm “handshake over the Himalayas.”

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Innovative village knowledge centers and smallholders: a paradigm shift in agricultural extension from linear to non-linear methods in India (Session 4.3: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren 150)

Agricultural extension services, among others, contribute to improving smallholder livelihoods and enhancing rural development. In this context, knowledge development and transfer from the cognitive science point of view, is about, how farmers use and apply their experiential knowledge as well as acquired new knowledge to solve new problems. This depends on the approaches adopted, the trust created between different entities within the process and outcomes they generate to end users. “Seeing is believing” and farmers learn faster by seeing other farmers practicing a technology. Data for this study in India was gathered from informal interviews with extension personnel, and policy makers; inputs from stakeholder workshops and consultations with relevant stakeholders. Evidence shows how farmer led-on farm validations of technologies and knowledge exchange through village knowledge centres outperformed state operated linear extension programs. Innovation here depends on the connectivity, net-working between stakeholder groups that are generating, transferring and using the knowledge.

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Mobilizing for Development: Comparative Dynamics of State-Society Relations for Health Provision in Argentina, Pakistan and Singapore (Session 2.2: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren B73)

We study how the political organization of society changes the provision of basic health in Argentina, Pakistan and Singapore. Our approach implies combining the analysis of social movements and the state bureaucracy to understand how state provision of health - a crucial aspect of development - may be linked to social mobilization when the degrees of political organization of society are different. Through this study we hope to examine how social inequality across the world is shaped by diverse patterns of state-society relations, bureaucratic capability, and the associational capacity of the society. This study is based on fieldwork conducted by the authors in Argentina, Pakistan and Singapore during 2016.

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Software-Led Development: Rethinking programming labor in India. (Session 7.3: Sat. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren 150)

In January 2015, Tata Consultancy Services, India's largest software firm fired around 25,000 software engineers. The unprecedented nature of layoffs at this staggering scale in information-technology (IT) industry catapulted this unexpected event to the center of national attention. My research indicates that the software industry in Bangalore is entering a labor-shedding phase. I find that the phase of sectoral expansion based purely on labor-cost advantages in providing back-end services is rapidly winding down. Falling profit rates, increasing competition and the emergence of "disruptive technologies", are indicative of a peculiar moment. Bangalore's journey from the global hub for low-cost software services to that of a thriving "start-up ecosystem" reflects a new dynamic between knowledge, technology and labor, one that throws India's dependence on software as an engine of growth and development in question. I focus on the ongoing reconfiguration of software labor in Bangalore as a way to contribute to debates on the inclusion and exclusion of software labor from an increasingly polarized labor market.

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Managing Debts: Precariousness, aspiration, and gender at the margins of an industrial cluster in South India (Session 6.2: Sat. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 101)

We focus on the ways in which men and women manage everyday debts in south India. Based on ethnographic material from two villages, we examine how new employment opportunities and rising aspirations result in both enhanced household incomes and deepening levels of indebtedness among the rural labouring classes. This indebtedness produces new forms of precariousness as well as new ways of managing household budgets. We describe patterns and sources of borrowing among the labouring poor, how debts are managed within households, and how the management of debt is mediated by gender, caste and aspiration. We reveal a landscape of debt, in which boundaries between borrowing and saving, consumption and investment, and mobility and impoverishment are fluid and unstable. We also comment on the ways in which microfinance, is perceived by women as 'good debt' and praised as an enabling factor in their aspirations for mobility and development.

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Narco-Capital and Rural Development in Central America (Session 2.4: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 150)

Little is known about the ways in which the emergence of narco-trafficking activities and narco-capital transforms rural spaces in Central America. We estimate the magnitude of the narco-dollars that have circulated through Central America's rural transit zones from 2000-2014. While necessarily crude due to the nature of the data (drug flow data come from the US Office of National Drug Control Policy, while price, payout, and local response data are derived from ethnographic work across 5 countries and secondary sources), the analysis outlines the magnitude and role of illicit capital in rural development broadly, particularly in comparison with the role of remittance income, direct investment and development aid. In this context of illicit flows, we discuss if it is inevitable that narco-capital negatively distort development as in Columbia? How might international development be re-conceptualized in the face of interdiction activities and illicit flows and shifting rural economies?

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Looking Out, Working In: How Policy Makers Conceptualize Health Systems' Models in Argentina, Costa Rica, and Peru (Session 2.1: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 401)

While research has pointed to the importance of foreign models in local policy-making the details of how these models are conceptualized by policymakers are little understood. I draw from over interviews with national policy makers, civil society actors, and international organization personnel working in health in Argentina, Costa Rica, and Peru which ask them what healthcare models they think their country should follow. Results reveal that the attributes and legacies of these countries' health systems, as well as the positions and training of the policymakers themselves affect how and whether they are willing to rely on foreign models. In Costa Rica, a country with a strong healthcare system, policy makers are less willing to rely on foreign models, though they do cite desirable traits abroad. In Argentina, the political structure—its status as a federal state, guides many of policymakers' comparisons. In Peru, on the other hand, policymakers are much more willing to articulate foreign (both Latin American and developed country) models for emulation. I conclude by discussing the importance of considering policymakers' conceptual frames for understanding policy change.

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U.S. Foundations and the Revitalization of Professions in Post-Conflict Reconstruction, 1990-2012 (Session 5.5: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 173)

How do private actors shape post-conflict reconstruction? Since the end of World War II, private actors have increasingly claimed a space in international affairs previously reserved for state

actors. To implement the Marshall Plan, for instance, Americans were asked to participate in public efforts to reduce grain consumption and embrace “meatless Tuesdays” to send food surpluses to war-torn Europe. By contrast, many of today’s postconflict reconstruction efforts are nearly invisible to the U.S. public. In this article, we examine the role of U.S. foundations in post-conflict settings. We combine a unique data-set of all U.S. foundation grants (over \$10,000) allocated to postconflict zones in circa 100 countries between 1990-2012. In doing so, we focus on how these foundations influence and shape professions, as bureaucracies of professionals who carry out the work of states are central to state reconstruction in the wake of conflict. Specifically, we examine grant activities geared toward three professions that feature most prominently in post-conflict foundation endeavors: lawyers, teachers, and peace and conflict resolution specialists. While these occupational groups change over time and across contexts, the work of implementing the law, teaching, and promoting peace and reconciliation each exist in some form prior to external intervention. U.S. foundations must thus work within certain parameters, though their efforts simultaneously shape these professions, changing the professional landscape and creating, reinforcing, or altering social boundaries. To examine how U.S. foundations define and shape professions—as well as whether and how these foundations work with local actors, state actors, and/or other international organizations—we begin with an analysis of U.S. foundation grants focusing on training lawyers, teachers, and peace and conflict resolutions specialists in post-conflict countries between 1990 and 2012. This analysis will illustrate whether and how external funding of these occupational groups has changed across space and time, as well as the factors that influence which countries receive the most funding dedicated to post-conflict reconstruction efforts involving these professions. We then turn to case studies to situate foundation giving in the particular historical-cultural context of four countries: Uganda, Rwanda, Germany, and Bosnia-Herzegovina. These four countries experienced distinct forms of conflict and violence during the early 1990s and span two continents, and we compare the grants and related programs focusing on lawyers, teachers, and peace and conflict resolution specialists in each country. Taken together, this article will shed light on the role of private actors in state re-building and the processes by which global norms are diffused and embedded into new state apparatuses.

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Unpacking Global Service-Learning in Developing Contexts (Session 8.4: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren 150)

This paper examines global service learning as a means of gaining intercultural competence and civic engagement for students and communities in developing contexts. Critical pedagogies are increasingly used to inform global and domestic service-learning initiatives in order to confront social and economic inequalities that stem from some of the uneven power relations in conventional experiential learning programs. This paper draws from postcolonial feminism to critique pedagogical approaches in global service learning (GSL). The discussion is based on a GSL program run through an organization that focuses on gender and sustainable development in Tanzania. The postcolonial feminist analysis in this paper critically examines the effectiveness and impact of this program in partnership with community organizations in Tanzania. While global education and civic engagement are somewhat effective in creating informed students who develop skills that are valued in today’s increasingly global society, there is a need to

challenge assumptions about intentions, impact, and relevance to participants in these experiences.

Kasia Paprocki, Development Sociology, Cornell University, Ithaca, USA (kp354@cornell.edu)
From “Wasteland” to Climate Dystopia: Geographies of Development and Accumulation in Bangladesh’s Coastal Delta (Session 1.3: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 101)

This paper examines the history of human-induced ecological transformations in Bangladesh’s coastal landscape, in order to situate contemporary challenges and discourses of climate change and related ecological transformations shaping the delta. It focuses on two particular dynamics: large-scale engineering projects and land use/tenure policy. This focus provides a context for understanding the ecological changes being observed in relation to climate change, and destabilizes notions of the “natural” ecology of the landscape. The paper examines the historical development of a particular way of seeing this space as a site of development and accumulation. That is, from the colonial period, classification of this region as a “wasteland,” has shaped it as a particular kind of space to be conquered and developed as an important source of revenue. I draw on archival texts and two years of ethnographic research in Bangladesh to trace these dynamics from the colonial to contemporary periods.

Marcel Paret, Sociology; South African Research Chair in Social Change, University of Utah; University of Johannesburg (marcelparet@gmail.com)
Promises and Pitfalls of Collective Resistance in an Age of Surplus People (Session 6.5: Sat. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 173)

Recent decades have witnessed the growth of surplus populations – those who are superfluous to the requirements of capital accumulation – especially in the Global South. What is the significance of this trend for collective agency and class struggle? Drawing on 27 months of ethnographic fieldwork and 283 interviews with activists, workers, and township residents, this paper examines resistance by surplus populations in Gauteng, South Africa. Contrasting with labor centered approaches focused on employers and workplaces, this case reveals that surplus populations may generate leverage by targeting the state and rooting their struggles within communities. But these strategies also have limits. Whereas targeting the state may dovetail with xenophobic anti-migrant politics, community-based strategies may feed into antagonism towards workers. The South African case thus reveals important mechanisms that underpin fragmentation in the current era of surplus labor power.

Jonathan Pattenden, School of International Development, University of East Anglia (J.Pattenden@uea.ac.uk)
Working at the Margins of Global Production Networks: Labour Control Regimes and Rural-based Labourers in South India (Session 8.5: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren 401)

This article focuses on labouring class households working at the margins of global production networks as agricultural labourers, informal factory workers, and migrant workers on the

construction sites of a ‘global city’ (Bengaluru). It analyses the class relations experienced by these rural-based labourers from villages in two south Indian districts, and develops a three-way ‘labour control regime’ framework to explain why they have so little structural or associational power. This encompasses i) the macro-labour control regime that is ultimately defined by capitalist relations of production, and characterized in India by particularly high levels of informality and segmentation; ii) the local labour control regime, or how class relations in specific places are shaped by distributions of classes and castes, and patterns of accumulation and work, which are themselves marked by differences in agro-ecology, access to non-agricultural labour markets, and the uneven presence of the state; iii) the labour process, which is increasingly marked by ‘remote’ forms of control that are marshalled by labour intermediaries. The paper pinpoints differences between labour control regimes in irrigated and dryland villages, which are significant for informing the place-specific foundations of class struggle. It concludes by suggesting that the key basis for improving the conditions of the labouring class in India lies in greater levels of organisation of informal labourers working at the margins of global production networks.

Robert Pollin, Economics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst (pollin@econs.umass.edu); Heidi Garrett-Peltier, Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts Amherst; James Heintz, ; Shouvik Chakraborty,
The Nature of Growth: Not "If" but "How" (Session 3.3: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren 401)

In a report released in 2015 entitled, “Global Green Growth: Clean Energy Industrial Investments and Expanding Job Opportunities,” we investigate the nature of development and carbon emissions. In particular, we examine policy frameworks through which CO₂ emission reduction targets can be met, without inhibiting the opportunities for economies to grow and expand well-being for their citizens. Total carbon emissions are a function of the level of development, energy intensity, and carbon intensity. One path toward falling global emissions implies steep reductions for highly-industrialized countries while allowing for economic growth and an increase in per-capita CO₂ emissions in the least developed countries. Many countries can meet global emissions targets while simultaneously growing their income as long as energy use becomes more efficient and comes from lower-carbon sources. Green growth, or growth that entails greater energy efficiency and low-carbon energy, is a pathway by which economic opportunities and well-being can increase in an environmentally sustainable manner.

Michelle Poulin, World Bank, Washington D.C., U.S. (mpoulin@worldbank.org); Rachael Pierotti, World Bank, Washington, D.C., U.S.
Culture and Success among Women Entrepreneurs in Ethiopia (Session 1.4: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 150)

Cultural analysts of markets have made inroads into utilitarian modes of market activity and goals of economic action. In this paper we use findings from case studies with 20 Ethiopian women entrepreneurs in the agricultural economy to describe their multiple goals – sometimes material and other times symbolic – to understand how success is defined, and how success fits within social and economic imaginaries. This research is part of the World Bank’s Gender

Innovation Lab's evaluation of a mentoring program, the Women's Agribusiness and Leadership Network (WALN). For many Ethiopian entrepreneurs, success centers on status, independence, providing for children, and home ownership. While women desire to expand their businesses in some ways, they do not talk about moving into a higher position within the agricultural value chain, a gender gap that has concerned development economists. The economic development paradigm of "growth" does not neatly align with women participants' visions of success.

Rebecca Prentice, Department of Anthropology, University of Sussex
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The Injury of Precariousness: Compensation and citizenship in the Bangladesh export garment industry (Session 6.2: Sat. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 101)

This paper examines compensation for the occupational injury and death of garment workers in Bangladesh, as a window onto 21st century reconfigurations of citizenship and labour rights in the global economy. The Bangladesh garment industry's safety record is among the worst in the world, with more than 2,000 deaths of garment workers over the past 10 years in factory fires and building collapses. Rights to worker compensation under Bangladesh law remain weak and poorly enforced, and a wide variety of private compensation funds have sought to provide 'humanitarian' assistance to affected workers. In a context of economic precariousness, low labour standards, and the repeated violation of labour rights, the study of compensation provides insight into workers' shifting relationships to the Bangladesh state, multinational corporations, local employers, labour rights groups, and development agencies. Economic precariousness is shown to be a simultaneously structural, social, legal, and embodied condition that is co-produced by the alignment of state and capital interests with adverse effects on labour.

Pronoy Rai, Department of Geography & GIS, and the Women and Gender in Global Perspectives program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA (prai2@illinois.edu)
Tremors in the Countryside? Circular Labor Migration and Social Change in Rural Maharashtra, India (Session 3.5: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren B51)

I seek to explain how circular migration of rural landless laborers from their home villages to cities and other irrigated villages is causing social changes in the village community. I draw on qualitative research with farmers and landless laborers in Maharashtra state (India) to make three arguments. First, I outline how agrarian change is causing tensions among farmers and laborers that are being aggravated by labor migration. Second, I explain how semi-feudal relations in the countryside are withering away under the dual onslaught of modernity and the produced scarcity of labor. Modernity in this context materializes in changing expectations of conditions of work, the ability to bargain, and information about the city. Third, I will elucidate how 'caste' becomes the prism through which the effects of labor migration are refracted on the social relations of 'lower' caste Buddhist laborers and other 'lower' caste Hindu laborers, with the dominant farming castes.

Heather Randell, National Socio-Environmental Synthesis Center (SESYNC), Annapolis, MD (hrandell@sesync.org); Peter Klein, Department of Sociology and Department of Environmental and Urban Studies, Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, NY, USA

Countering Internal Colonialism: Hydropower Development, Collective Action, and Environmental Justice in the Brazilian Amazon (Session 3.1: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren B75)

The Brazilian Amazon has served as a site of large-scale development projects for decades. These projects achieved national-level goals centered on utilizing the region's natural resource potential, yet their benefits rarely extended to local populations. The Brazilian Amazon can therefore be viewed as a case of internal colonialism, in which politically and economically powerful urban centers control resources in poorer, rural areas while failing to invest in economic development for those regions. Amidst this system, however, local communities use various strategies to demand that they benefit from development projects and participate in meaningful decision-making. In this paper, we examine the case of a recent development project, the Belo Monte Dam. We use data from semi-structured interviews and ethnographic fieldwork to explore social mobilization among communities affected by the dam. This case broadens our understandings of environmental justice, the political economy of the environment, and social movements, and offers insights for future cases of development projects.

Laura T. Reynolds, Sociology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, USA
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Can Certification Improve Global Labor Standards and Worker Rights? (Session 1.2: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren B73)

Fairtrade certification, which seeks to foster improvements for disadvantaged producers, has expanded significantly in large enterprises. This paper analyzes the contested growth and configuration of Fairtrade labor certification and its implications in improving global labor standards and worker rights. I address three questions: (1) Why does Fairtrade take on the challenge of certifying large enterprises and how has its labor certification strategy developed over time? (2) How does Fairtrade institutionalize its equity and empowerment agenda in its labor certification, particularly its 2014 Labor Standards? (3) To what degree does Fairtrade address common weaknesses found in other voluntary labor regulations? Answering these questions, I explain the movement and market forces that promoted Fairtrade's engagement in large enterprises, combination of civic and industrial norms and practices embedded in Fairtrade's standards, and ways in which Fairtrade moves beyond a corporate compliance approach via its stakeholder involvement, Premium Program, and promotion of labor rights.

Anna Revette, Sociology and Anthropology, Northeastern University, Boston, USA
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Development is Extraction, Extraction is Development: Everyday Experiences with Lithium Extraction and Development in Bolivia (Session 5.3: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 150)

As governments throughout Latin America have increased their dependence on resource

extraction, the debate around extraction-based development has been reinvigorated. Based on seven months of ethnographic research supplemented by in-depth interviews and document analysis, this paper 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. While changes under the progressive leadership give the appearance of mitigated risk, the potential benefits of the lithium are seen as limitless, thus reinforcing overall support for extraction-based development. These findings demonstrate 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.

Ewan Robinson, Development Sociology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, USA
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How are agricultural investments made inclusive? The social dynamics of agricultural partnerships in Tanzania (Session 1.4: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 150)

With foreign investments in African agriculture on the rise, development agencies, African governments, and multinational corporations are increasingly calling for investment projects to be made ‘inclusive’. Yet ‘inclusion’ masks profound tensions; commercial agriculture tends to benefit certain social groups, while undermining others. Understanding how these projects are constructed and maintained as discursive and policy projects is key to assessing their implications and trajectory. In this paper, I examine the Southern African Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT), a flagship program aiming to channel 3.5 billion dollars into projects with commercial and development potential. By reviewing available documents and conducting participant observation in SAGCOT, I trace how bureaucrats, politicians, entrepreneurs, and traditional authorities make claims about inclusion and how the politics of partnership affects the selection and implementation of projects. This study helps to reveal the social and political processes that generate agricultural investments and that make them into development projects.

Devparna Roy, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington State, United States of America (devparna.roy@gmail.com)
Food and FarmWorker Justice Movements in the United States and India (Session 3.4: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren B73)

I use qualitative methods (interviews with 30 key informants) to analyze farmworker mobilization in the United States and India. The goal is to demonstrate that farmworkers mobilize around particularistic identities of race, caste, and gender, not around class identities. Agrarian populism is the one ideology that can bring together farmworkers and peasants invested in non-class identities because of memories of centuries of oppression based on race, caste, gender, and other identities. Such an agrarian populist-based organization can transmute into a class-based organization in the long run. There is a need for such anti-systemic (in the Fraserian triple movement sense) farmworkers and peasants movements to engage in intermovement diplomacy with other antisystemic movements (e.g. food consumers movements or locavore

movement) and thus create a genuine family of antisystemic movements in order to re-embed the market in non-oppressive social relations. This may not result in a permanently-embedded economy but in an economic system which is always in a dynamic equilibrium between the triple forces of marketization, social protection, and emancipation.

Poulami Roychowdhury, Sociology, McGill University (poulami.roychowdhury@mcgill.ca)
Rights are what you make of them (Session 5.2: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren B73)

This paper furthers the discussion of gendered citizenship and legal reform, using data gathered over two years of participant observation with three women's rights organizations. While all three organizations professed to advance women's legal rights, each had its own vision of what "the law" entailed. Models varied in accordance with each respective organization's institutional capacities, and in particular, the degree to which the organization was internally cohesive and externally embedded in local communities. By comparing the transformation and implementation of law within these institutional settings, this paper demonstrates that laws are malleable, open to collective interpretation and political influence. Local institutions and organized groups play a key role in interpreting and enforcing laws. While domestic violence legislation has not necessarily initiated improvements in formal legal outcomes for women in India, it has opened up an arena of struggle and contentious politics where the character and strength of local organized actors greatly matters for individual women's chances of attaining safety and compensation.

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Paulo Henrique Freire Vieira, Department of Political Sociology, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianopolis, Brazil
Science, Power, and the Course of Coastal Development in Brazil (Session 4.3: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren 150)

Global development has fundamentally changed the natural world and the human communities that depend on it. Nowhere is this trend more evident than in Brazil's coastal zone where expanding development threatens fragile marine ecosystems. Brazilian policy makers have looked to the scientific community for both insights into coastal environmental problems and technological solutions that advance sustainable alternatives. This raises important sociological questions about the power of scientists and their role in shaping the course of development. Our study investigates scientists' engagement in advancing a new development alternative for coastal Brazil, marine aquaculture. Findings show that the social construction of knowledge and norms within the scientific community create asymmetries in the way scientists and stakeholders apply scientific data to inform development decision making. These results illustrate that the role of science and scientists is complex and multi-dimensional, suggesting a need for expanded sociological study of scientific engagement in development planning.

Scott R. Sanders, Sociology, Brigham Young University, Provo USA (scott_sanders@byu.edu)
The Effects of Voluntary Corporate Labor Regulations in Global Production Networks: Do

corporate social responsibility practices improve international labor standards? (Session 1.2: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren B73)

This research examines the effects of private initiatives designed to enforce fair labor standards within global production networks (GPN). Sometimes called corporate social responsibility (CSR) polices, many multi-national corporations imposed voluntary labor standards to help ensure the protection of workers throughout their GPN. While some see CSR polices as a way for private corporations to promote higher labor standards in the global south, others argue that CSR polices have little impact on labor standards. Using a unique panel dataset of factory audit reports of over 5,000 factories in five Southeast Asian countries between 2000 and 2010, this research seeks to understand if CSR policies, along with voluntary GPN audits, improve labor standards at the factory or national level. Findings suggest that CSR policies alone are not sufficient in improving labor standards in GPNs. Rather, a joint private-public collaboration is needed to improve labor conditions for workers in the global south.

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Primitive Accumulation and Indonesian Mass Killing 1965-1968 Part I: Class (Session 3.2: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren 113)

This paper views primitive accumulation and class struggle as inseparable processes in Indonesian mass killing. The paper attempts to contribute to the debate on primitive accumulation and mass killing (2005 & 2015) by incorporating class struggle and agrarian roots of violence into the analysis. The debate did not recognize the important pattern of class struggle and agrarian conflict between the PKI and its sympathizers against Indonesian military elite, other political parties, and local landlords at the national level and rural areas, which developed during the 1950s. Following Crammer and Richards (2011), I argue that it is important to understand violent conflict, in particular, the mass killing, by emphasizing the agrarian dimension and dynamics of rural conflict. By incorporating the notion of class struggle and agrarian dimension in the analysis, we can fully understand the primitive accumulation process in the mass killing and at the same time consider the complexity of Indonesian politics and its place in the capitalist world economy without simply over emphasized on the military role as the sole actor.

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Africa's 'Gene' Revolution: Can Genetically Modified versions of African staple crops contribute to agricultural development? (Session 5.4: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 401)

This paper investigates current debates around the potential for Genetically Modified (GM) crops to improve yields and livelihoods for African farmers. In recent years Africa has emerged as the final frontier in the global debate over GMOs, with proponents claiming that agbiotech can play a crucial role within Africa's Green Revolution. This paper will examine the new generation of Public-Private Partnerships designed to create GM versions of African staple crops, with a

specific focus on four case studies: water-efficient maize in South Africa, biofortified banana in Uganda, virus-resistant cassava in Kenya, and insect-resistant cowpea in Ghana. Drawing on over one hundred interviews undertaken in these four countries, this paper aims to assess whether these experimental programs can help to alleviate poverty and hunger across the continent.

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Crafting an African Green Revolution: Development Philanthropy, Traveling Technocrats and Intertwining Networks (Session 5.4: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 401)

Over a span of ten years, the Rockefeller and Gates Foundations, USAID, African states, and other development actors have converged on the goal of transforming Africa's diverse and heavily subsistence-oriented farming systems into a set of highly productive, market-oriented agricultural value chains. Drawing their intellectual rationale from modernization theory, and their inspiration from the twin discourses of a moral imperative to 'help the poor help themselves' and an impending global food crisis, these actors have collectively constructed a remarkable institutional architecture and powerful set of discourses for carrying out their modernizing aims. This talk explores the contours of this new institutional architecture, the resources and capacities these global developers have at their disposal, and the networks and relationships they have created to catalyze this African "green revolution." The research draws on policy documents, data from donor organizations, and in-depth interviews with key actors.

David (Jed) Schwartz (davskischw@aol.com)

Monetary policies and socio economic development in the "developing world" (Session 7.2: Sat. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren 401)

This paper will make several arguable points re how monetary policies can aid or hinder augmented sustainable standards of living in the "developing world." 1.) A too limited monetary supply (that is also too inequitably distributed) can often contribute to a general price deflationary downward spiral. 2.) In order for a central bank or regional central bank to successfully increase the money supply without incurring a hyper inflationary effect, those increases must receive some sort of market validation which suggests that the money will not lose its value in a dysfunctional manner. 3.) The US Federal Reserve system has been and likely will continue to be able to so increase (the US) money supply, by printing monies in order to participate in US Treasury Dept auctions. So that the rate of return which public participants in Treasury bill and bond auctions receive is then transferred onto issues purchased by the Federal Reserve with newly minted, money supply enhancing US dollars.

Kim Scipes, Purdue University Northwest (kscipes@pnw.edu)

Development in Question: Challenges for the 21st Century (Session 3.5: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren B51)

The questioning of Development, in general, is due to its general failure, especially outside of areas where economic investors have placed their bets. Yet even in these areas where there has been extensive investment, there has been little improvement in most people's lives. Most of the work in Development Studies has been examining governmental and NGO policies and operations. There has also been some focus on corporate operations. Yet these approaches are all from the "top" of society, looking "downward." There's been relatively little looking from the "bottom" upward, except by feminists. This paper argues that there is one force that needs consideration: the labor movement. My paper discusses the different groupings of labor globally, and argues that bringing in progressive labor and its allies would be one that could overcome many of the limitations of development to date, especially when we are focusing on developmental processes "from below." This author has over 30 years of experience in building global labor solidarity and reflecting on lessons learned to date. Much of his work has been studying the KMU Labor Center of the Philippines.

Benjamin Selwyn, International Relations, University of Sussex, Brighton, UK
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Global Value Chains or Global Poverty Chains? A New Research Agenda (Session 8.5: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren 401)

Global Value Chain (GVC) analysis is part and parcel of mainstream development discourse and policy. Supplier firms are encouraged, with state support, to 'link-up' with trans-national lead firms. Such arrangements, it is argued, will reduce poverty and contribute to meaningful socio-economic development. This portrayal of global political economic relations represents a 'problem-solving' interpretation of reality. This article proposes an alternative analytical approach rooted in 'critical theory' which reformulates the GVC approach to better investigate and explain the reproduction of global poverty, inequality and divergent forms of national development. It suggests re-labelling GVC as Global Poverty Chain (GPC) analysis. GPC's are examined in the textiles, food, and high-tech sectors. The article details how workers in these chains are systematically paid less than their subsistence costs, how trans-national corporations use their global monopoly power to capture the lion's share of value created within these chains, and how these relations generate processes of immiserating growth. The article concludes by considering how to extend GPC analysis.

Divya Sharma, Development Sociology, Cornell University (ds738@cornell.edu)
The 'Making' and 'Unmaking' of the Progressive Farmer in post-'Green Revolution' Punjab, India (Session 4.4: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren 173)

Known as the 'breadbasket' of the country, the Indian state of Punjab has been the site of state-led agricultural intensification since the 1960s, known as the 'Green Revolution'. Punjabi farmers, once perceived as beneficiaries of the Green Revolution, have been confronted with falling incomes, increasing debts and ecological degradation since the mid 1980s. The agrarian crisis deepened with the decline in state investment in agriculture after neoliberal structuring in the 1990s. In this paper, I discuss how the Punjabi landowning farmer has been discursively

recast from being ‘industrious’ and ‘progressive’ to being ‘irresponsible’ and a ‘wastrel’ in the public discourse and dominant narrative of the agrarian crisis. Based on ethnographic research in 2014-2015, I challenge this narrative by focusing on experiential accounts of transformation of the social and material landscape through the Green Revolution. These accounts of rural farming households, filtered through the prism of the present agrarian crisis, and articulated from a caste, class and gendered standpoint suggest non-linear and ambiguous trajectories of mobility, and changing notions of wellbeing and status.

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Between land tenure and land title, how have political interventions impacted the gendered livelihoods of people in Cambodia? (Session 7.4: Sat. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren 173)

In Cambodia, land title was never implemented in forest and upland communities prior to 2012. Upland people including indigenous communities occupied land according to their customary tenure systems. However, in 2012, the government began issuing land title in upland communities as a way to resolve worsening land conflicts. Despite this intervention, the conflicts have not been completely resolved. This paper examines the ways that land concessions and land titling are shaping the livelihoods of women and men in two Cambodian provinces. In Santuk district, Kampong Thom, thousands of families did not receive land title, and are still considered as illegal settlers on their land; in Oyadav district, Rattanakiri, indigenous people who once had plentiful land now face increasing land scarcity. Under pressure from land scarcity, conventional gender roles have changed. Women in Santuk district have migrated for jobs, while women in Oyadav are not able to do so due to their cultural constraints. In both cases, land scarcity increases women’s burdens; their livelihoods are becoming more and more fragile.

Liza G. Steele, Sociology, SUNY Purchase, NY (liza.steele@purchase.edu)
Wealth and Policy Preferences (Session 8.5: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren 401)

How does wealth affect policy preferences? While the wealthy have been shown to have disproportionate influence in shaping policies in many societies, we know little about how wealth itself shapes policy preferences. Although wealth provides a range of important social and economic advantages above and beyond those of income, including political influence, and inequalities in wealth are even more extreme in many societies than those of income, social scientists have largely neglected wealth in studies of stratification and inequality. In this study, the relationship between wealth and support for redistributive social policies is examined in cross-national perspective using data on 34 countries, 17 of which are developing, from the 2009 wave of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), the first wave of that study to include measures of wealth. The findings presented herein demonstrate that wealth is among the most important determinants of policy preferences in both developing and developed countries.

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Resistance at the Nexus: Grassroots Mobilization against Development in Northeast Thailand (Session 4.1: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren B73)

Using anthropological ethnographic research from the Chiang Khan District, Thailand, this paper displays the resilience of those impacted by the Xayaburi Dam and growing resource extraction through shifting forms of resistance. Resistance is an experience which (re)constructs the identity of its subjects. Through grassroots and international social mobilization against these projects, the Isan identity is (re)imagined in both state narratives and by actors currently resisting mining and dam development. I unpack how the lived history of a militarized state and marginalized civil society shape contemporary resistance against development within the Northeast. Through examining historic geo-political relationships to land, water, development, and Isan identity, shifting forms of resistance and social movements take shape. Resistance is not stagnating and is simultaneously lived, nostalgic, and fluctuating. Through grassroots networking, international outreach, and citizenship based legal action; resource frontiers are creating spaces of (re)imagining what it means to be Isan and to resist.

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Water, Citizenship, and Development Struggles in the Global South (Session 8.2: Sat. 1:00-2:45 PM, Warren 101)

This presentation explores the ways that people come to understand and claim their rights to water in the Global South and how that complicates notions of citizenship, development, and belonging. Understanding the ways global discourses on the right to water intersect with local political economic and cultural dynamics are important in explicating the complexities involved in the debates around water governance. Inequities in water access and rights point to the ways that lives and livelihoods of the urban poor are significantly impacted by water policies and politics that challenge the very notions of what it means to develop or be a citizen. Social power is reconfigured and reproduced as water provision and regulations transform the ways that the poor access, use, control and imagine water, which are then often imbricated in broader claims to democracy, citizenship, and the fruits of development.

Jeffrey Swindle, Sociology, University of Michigan (jswindle@umich.edu)

That's Called 'Violence': How Malawians Learn Global Cultural Scripts that Condemn Intimate Partner Violence (Session 4.5: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren B02)

This paper examines the relationship between reported attitudes and experiences regarding intimate partner violence against women and individuals' level of exposure to a widespread global cultural script condemning such violence. I use novel data from Malawi for three mediums by which this script is diffused—foreign aid, education, and media—and test their relationships with individuals' (1) stated attitudes about whether a husband is justified in beating his wife, and (2) acts of intimate partner violence committed against women. Results indicate strong associations between stated attitudes and exposure, though foreign aid is significant only for women. Relationships concerning violent acts and global exposure are substantially weaker,

and indicate a negative association between exposure and emotional and physical forms of violence, but a positive association with sexual forms of violence. Global cultural scripts influence not only nations and institutions, but individual people in the grassroots of Malawi.

Taru, City and Regional Planning, Cornell University (ft97@cornell.edu)

Rethinking Development and Development Actors: Conflict, Right-Holder Alliances and Iterative Planning (Session 5.1: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren B51)

Structural conflict, violence and civil war have impeded the over-all effectiveness of the global development goals. Top-down orchestrated development programs, whether from the international institutions or from the state, are often viewed as ‘alien’ and ‘exploitative’ and have little impact. The role played by Right-holder organizations (RHOs) and local civil society as advocates and penultimate to the service-delivery chain therefore becomes critical in building trust and community growth. Through a qualitative study the RHOs active in tribal belt of India, specifically in the states of Jharkhand, Bihar and Chhattisgarh, this paper examines the roles played by the RHOs as development partners and negotiators. It establishes the role of these activist organizations in the implementation of the Right to Education and Sanitation-for-all Reforms in the region and explores alternatives to prevailing development methods through comparative case-studies. The SDGs aim to create just, peaceful societies with strong institutions. The paper argues the need to integrate the RHOs in the development process to truly develop a sustainable and inclusive society.

Elijah Townsend

Change That "Sticks": Creating Sustainable Development Through Resilience Thinking (Session 6.3: Sat. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 401)

The UN’s Sustainable Development Goals propose to create change that “sticks,” emphasizing empowerment of local institutions through bottom-up measures. However, associated development projects often involve large injections of monetary and social capital into a social-ecological system (SES) over a relatively short period of time, in order to permanently alter its structure. To date, the discourse concerning resiliency in SESs has largely focused on exploring how they maintain their function during negative disruptions. If this discourse is expanded to include positive disruptions, however, resiliency theory becomes a useful tool to evaluate and critique development efforts. I argue that treating development projects as positive disruptions within a resilience framework allows for a deeper understanding of how those projects alter the structure of an SES, allowing us to better understand (1) the effects of development capital on an SES and (2) how to make the positive disruptions of a development project more sustainable.

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Making a Model: Sex Workers and HIVAIDS Programs (Session 5.2: Fri. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren B73)

This paper analyzes a moment of crisis in Indian governance that constitutes new biomedical

categories of “patients” at risk of HIV/AIDS. I show how sex workers, through successive rounds of collective mobilization, formulated new categories of sexual and gendered citizenship and demanded a redefinition of the boundary between the “medical” and the “political” realms. I argue that while the incorporation of criminalization, women’s empowerment, and sexual stigma into HIV/AIDS policy was represented as the result of a pre-existing plan, it in fact originated with sex workers’ oppositional engagement with the state in specific sites, followed by their incorporation into HIV/AIDS programs as implementers and consultants. Drawing on ethnography and in-depth interviews in India and Kenya, I trace the sex worker organizations, feminist groups, NGOs, public health donors, epidemiologists, bureaucrats, and police that mediate the mutually constitutive relationship between HIV/AIDS policy and its targets.

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Jose Santos Guardado Bautista, El Salvador; Silvia Juarez Barrio, El Salvador; Alba Evelyn de
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When “Good” Institutions are Bad for Development: Gender and Justice in El Salvador (Session 4.5: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren B02)

Institutions are critical for understanding the relationship between gender and development, yet development studies too often use policies as proxies for institutional quality. The case of El Salvador powerfully illustrates the magnitude and import of this measurement error. El Salvador earns top scores for its gender-equitable policies, yet our in-depth analysis of court cases litigating two forms of “intrafamilial violence”—abortion and fetal “homicide” on the one hand, and partner or child abuse on the other—finds that decisions of whom to arrest, what medical data to collect, how to interpret forensic evidence, which evidence makes it to the courtroom, and what reasoning is given for the accused’s sentence, are all made through the lens of gender essentialism. As a result, the very institutions that are charged with policing and punishing gender discrimination are among the worst perpetrators, causing both individuals and civil society organizations to systematically (and defensively) disengage from the state. Until scholars can better operationalize and analyze institutions, gender equality will remain a wholly unattainable development goal.

Alexis Walker, Science and Technology Studies, Cornell University, Ithaca NY USA
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Aspirations and Economics: Multilateral Development Banks, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, and Global Health in Guyana (Session 2.1: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 401)

This paper examines how economic tools such as cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analysis have been brought to bear in the World Bank’s moves into the arena of global health over the past two decades. In doing so, it examines the knowledges, values, and techniques that underlie the World Bank’s shifting role at the intersection of public health and international development. In this analysis I bring together my ethnographic research at bank headquarters in Washington, D.C. and bank country offices in Guyana with interview and archival research in both sites. I argue that the very different constellations of economic tools and discourses that are mobilized across bank networks bridge communities of practice with divergent goals, approaches and

politics—from health economists in the bank’s research divisions to Guyanese health officials making projects work in a highly racialized government system.

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Andean Adaptations to Dual Threats: Climate Change, Quinoa, and the Potential of Common Property Governance (Session 2.3: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 101)

Communities in the Southwestern highlands of Bolivia are confronting two emergent and overlapping environmental threats. Already experiencing the impacts of climate change, they are also undergoing a pronounced shift in their agricultural landscapes as they expand the production of quinoa. These overlapping phenomena place significant stress on the already fragile ecosystems of the high Andean plateau (altiplano), where the threat of desertification is significant and immediate. Using qualitative data from Nor Lipez, Bolivia, this paper examines how indigenous communities adapt to these threats and build resilience. It argues for a two-fold formulation of resilience: the resilience of indigenous livelihoods hinges upon the resilience of local institutions that govern collectively-held resources. Local collective property institutions exhibit many of the characteristics for enduring self-governing common pool resourcing and have strong potential to anchor community resilience building, but the pace of change is itself a considerable threat.

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Circulating climate change finance, policy, and science in the Pacific Adaptation Complex (Session 1.3: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 101)

This presentation wrestles with the promises of adaptation in the context of climate risks in the Pacific region. Drawing together theorizing from critical development studies, and empirical research conducted in small island states in the Pacific region and at the World Bank, I question the promise of circulations in the name of climate change adaptation, while also asking how this promise works for development actors. By historicizing and contextualizing the policy, financial, and scholarly mechanisms through which adaptation has been folded into the world and business of development, I posit the emergence of a Pacific Adaptation Complex. The Pacific Adaptation Complex consists of heterogeneous elements that work together to build an agenda for change in pursuit of governance through adaptation and development. This agenda is sustained by the circulation of highly celebrated experiments with finance, policy-making, and climate science.

Barbara Wejnert, Department of Transnational Studies, University at Buffalo, SUNY
Spatial and Temporal Effects of Development and Global Democracy on Women relative to Society at Large from 1970 to 2005 (Session 2.2: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren B73)

The current study attempts to provide an answer to several theoretical and methodological questions regarding the outcomes of democratization that are still unanswered by the literature.

First, while supporting prior findings that democratization improves societal well-being and, thus, is beneficial to the modern development of countries, this study demonstrates that these positive effects are contingent upon the interaction of three factors: (i) the economic development of a country, (ii) the level of democratic growth, and (iii) a person's gender. Second, using multilevel longitudinal models to analyze the impact of democracy on societies across the world and across the world's regions, this study provides evidence that the benefits of democratization are unequally distributed across a particular society because they are conditioned by the social position of citizens across the range of a majority-minority continuum. Third, when assessing dimensional variables to ascertain the functional relations between predictor and outcomes, women, who represent a social minority, have a greater variety of social roles, often the dual role of being producers and mothers, and have a more tenuous employment status than men; therefore, they face a plethora of new problems during democratization. In contrast to society at large, women's economic opportunities, schooling, and health and life expectancy decline during democratization in all but the most developed countries. Fourth, a discussion of the ramifications of results for policies that may help to rectify differential outcomes of democratization on disenfranchised minorities concludes the study.

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Commodification of Land, Labour and Agro-food Change in Rural China: Observations from a Village (Session 4.4: Fri. 2:45-4:00 PM, Warren 173)

This research analyses how land commodification has changed agro-food system, and reshaped peasant production and peasant life, based on a case study in a village in Southwest China. Three main food includes rice, pork and rapeseeds oil were taken as the key example to describe the changes that brought by commodification of land. Furthermore, cash needs of each family increased. In the meantime, the newly appeared large farms employed women and the elderly that were freed from family farming, because they were cheap. Younger women were employed by local factories in the towns nearby. In this process, those previously family labours were commoditized, but at the same time were marginalized in low-paid jobs. Thus, by land commodification, the commodification of labour, land and life subsistence are further interweaved together. It has resulted in higher risk for rural elderly, and a semi-dispossession of peasant farming and lifestyle.

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Peer Sharing in South-South Development: From China-Tanzania Village-based Learning Center to China-Tanzania Joint Learning Center (Session 1.4: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 150)

The new model of South-South Cooperation differs fundamentally from the old paradigm in its modality and nature. Recently the southern countries including China have their own experiences and resources after several decades of efforts to promote an innovative international development cooperation relationship in the new era. This paper takes two projects by China Agricultural

University in Tanzania as a case to examine its origins, contents, progress, as well as its outcomes and impacts. The key elements and features of SSC are then summarized based on the empirical data. The case indicates SSC entails the new development knowledge, which not only originates from China's own development experiences, but also underpinned by China's knowledge on the social, economic and cultural practices of the other country. The new development knowledge is produced during the interaction process between China and the other part of the world. This case shows SSC is a multiple-way learning process based on peer-to-peer sharing relationship and following the local development priority. The knowledge in the sharing has been generated in the practices, rather than through purely theoretical debates.

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"Institutionalized Involution", Sense of Responsibility and Chinese Peasants' Food Consumption under "One Family, Two Systems" (Session 3.4: Fri. 10:15 AM-12:00 PM, Warren B73)

China's food security is achieved more by intensive input use (pesticides, chemical fertilizers, hormones, etc.) than by technological development. Besides, the price of agricultural products remains at an extremely low level. Affected by an input overuse, Chinese peasants are facing an income trap of rising yield but stagnant income, or "institutionalized involution". In order to make more money, youth or middle-aged workers of rural households are migrating to urban regions and working in non-agricultural sectors, leaving the elderly, women and children behind in the villages. Workforce outflow contributes to the increase in the use of modern inputs in agricultural production, and vice versa. As can be predicted, most Chinese peasants are not willing to consume what is produced in their own scale production, where a considerable amount of modern inputs is applied. As an alternative, they prepare for themselves a small piece of land (compared to where agricultural products are produced in large quantities). In this tiny space, agricultural products are usually produced with a limited use of or even totally free from modern inputs. This is what we call "one family, two systems" in the current Chinese food system. This paper will look into this phenomenon by unfolding Chinese peasants' moral principles and their "sense of responsibility".

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A Vanishing Dream: Downward Mobility and Collective Frustration in Precarious South Korea (Session 6.2: Sat. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 101)

This paper addresses why, in the age of affluence after the "Korean economic miracle," the majority of Koreans, in particular middle-class citizens, have a sense of heightened anxiety and social distress. I argue that two different forces have contributed to the pervasive feelings of precarity and insecurity shared by middle-class citizens. First, globalization and neoliberal economic policies have led to a precarious relationship with the job market for the majority of the working population, as reflected in massive layoffs, unstable employment, and reduction of wages and benefits. Many workers—both blue-collar and white-collar—who enjoyed stable employment and increasing real wages before the economic crisis now experience job insecurity

and economic vulnerability. Second, the rapidly increasing cost of living (especially housing and education) and the state's failure to provide a social safety net have added to the challenges faced by the middle class. Documenting increased fragmentation within the middle class and rising social inequality over time, this paper demonstrates that the anxieties shared by the middle class are a result of the state's failure to promote social equality.

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The Role and Plight of the Female Elite in Chinese Rural Development: A Case Study on a National-level Poor Village in the Southwest China Minority Area (Session 1.5: Thurs. 4:15-6:00 PM, Warren 173)

In the development-oriented modernization process in China, the rural area, ethnic minority and local females are new targets. This paper is dedicated to examining the female elite and their development and management practices in a national-level poor rural community in southwest China minority area, analyzing its roles and stresses in Chinese rural development by conducting a participatory observation by involving in the rural female elite's work and daily life. It finds that like its multiple "to be developed" status, the female elite's role-playing and facing plights in the rural arena is also multiple. They are suffering the tension from the traditional family structure and gender hierarchy, as well as stresses that mainly come from climate change, the force of implementation the state-led projects, the sustainability of participatory projects, limited personal knowledge and so on. Overall, it offers a considerably alternative model or path for the Chinese rural governance.

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Exception as Norm in China's Collective Forest Tenure Reform (Session 2.3: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 101)

The politics of tenure programs has become a major concern in land governance. This study examines how participants experienced China's recent "collective forest tenure reform," which is intended to clarify and certify forest rights. Focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews show that rather than individualizing tenure, forestry agencies compelled communities to re-collectivize forests. Nonetheless, residents persist in using household forests despite restrictions. Officials tacitly allow these activities. In mountain hinterlands, forest tenure reform has been focused on "stabilizing" forests and villages. Stabilizing necessitates making exceptions. Rather than forcibly simplify landscapes and institutions, authorities play a double game. A set of formal institutions, rules, and mappings allows projects like forest payments to go forward. Yet authorities tolerate informal practices that contain the trouble poorly fitted formal institutions might cause. While potentially more resilient than stricter enforcement, these arrangements could leave residents vulnerable to political shifts that require demonstrating policy adherence.

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Contributing to Development? Transnational Linkages of “Qualified” Turkish Return-Migrants from Germany and the US (Session 2.5: Fri. 8:00-9:45 AM, Warren 173)

The aim of this paper is to concentrate on return migration of Turkish “qualified” migrants Germany and the US. Depending on 80 in-depth interviews with returnees, this paper reflects on under what conditions and because of which reasons qualified Turkish migrants return to Turkey, to what extent and in what ways they get reintegrated to Turkey after returning, and to what extent these returnees maintain their ties with the country that they had migrated after they come back to Turkey. Especially with regard to returnees’ transnational linkages, despite the conventional wisdom, we will discuss return migration as a continuous process of mobility (rather than being a one-way and one-time process caused by multiple factors) between guest country and home country by analyzing it within the scope of the discussions on transnationality. Finally, relevance of transnational relations of return migrants in terms transfer of knowledge will be discussed. Specifically, the influence of transnational linkages upon the economic development of Turkey, a country encouraging return through ‘pulling programs for qualified human force’, will be assessed.

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