

**Newsletter  
Summer 2013**

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**RC 09**

**Social Transformations  
and the Sociology of Development**

a Research Committee of the  
International Sociological Association



**Remarks from Ulrike Schuerkens, President of RC 09**

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

“Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Global Sociology,” the motto of the 2014 ISA World Congress in Yokohama, Japan, also matters for research on social transformations and the sociology of development. As several of the RC 09 sessions tackle the Congress topic, I introduce this Newsletter by discussing some of these challenges in our research field.

First of all, on a global level, poverty decreased in the last 20 years. When one compares 1990 to 2008, extreme poverty (1,25 USD) fell from 43 percent of the world population to 22 percent. China has seen the largest decline of poverty from 60 percent to 13 percent. Nevertheless, Africa south of the Sahara and South Asia still show high poverty rates (48 percent and 36 percent, respectively). In 2008, 1.3 billion people across the world lived in extreme poverty. If one fixes the limit slightly higher at 2 USD, 2.7 billion in 1990 made a living with less

## Remarks continued...

than 2 USD; in 2008, it was 2.4 billion people. The trend toward lower poverty levels is mainly due to development processes in the emerging countries. However, at the same time, global inequality increase has favored elites and wealthy groups.

It could be shown that three quarters of those that have less than 1,25 USD live in countries that have increasing middle classes and wealthy elites. These countries are characterized as belonging to middle income countries. Thirty-five percent of these poor live in India. The rest lives in China, Pakistan, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Nigeria. With the exception of Indonesia, 20 years ago these countries belonged to the group characterized by low incomes. These facts mean that today, in these countries, a decrease of poverty depends more on national policies than on foreign aid.

Extreme poverty can be found everywhere, including rural regions and urban centers; sometimes overlooked is poverty in the urban suburbs where low salaries of workers, unemployment, and the informal sector are the rule. Often, social security measures are poorly developed in these regions and cannot reduce extreme poverty. In India and China, social expenditures are limited to 5 to 10 percent of the GDP even if these countries have currently enough financial means to engage policy measures against poverty. In Brazil, where social expenditures are limited to 15 percent of the GDP, a program of assistance to poor families (Bolsa Familia and BPC) reduced poverty in the last 20 years. In China, the minimum living allowance system Dibao represented only 0.2 percent of the GDP in 2002. Recent protest movements in Brazil have shown that there is a need for more social assistance and programs that try to improve the situation of neglected regions and poor groups. Even if the world is mainly interested in emergent regions, one should not forget that extreme poverty continues to be found as previously in low-income countries. This trend may continue in the future.

**Remarks continued...**

As usual, you will find in this Newsletter some information on recent publications, research groups, and an invitation to the next World Congress in Japan. Let me thank in the name of the RC 09 board Josh Dubrow for all his kind efforts in the preparation of this RC 09 Newsletter.

I wish you the best in your research endeavors.

Best regards,

Ulrike Schuerkens

RC 09 President

**Book Reviews**

Yichuan Guo and Djitaba Sackho of École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), Paris (France), reviews the book, *China's Development: Capitalism and Empire (Rethinking Globalizations)* by Michel Aglietta and Guo Bai, (2013) New York and London: Routledge.

At a time of global economic crisis, with the world moving toward an organization around several major powers, China's success based on an unorthodox growth model has raised many questions concerning the continuing pertinence of the Western growth model as a paradigm for the rest of the world. Numerous discussions have focused on the viability of the Chinese economic

*"...China's success based on an unorthodox growth model has raised many questions concerning the continuing pertinence of the Western growth model as a paradigm for the rest of the world."*

**Book Reviews continued ...**

model, the communist political system, and the commercial and monetary imbalances for which China is partly responsible. The authors of *China's Development: Capitalism and Empire* have endeavored to distill the essence of the Chinese model by tracing its history, scrutinizing its current status, and extrapolating its future outlook in order to address three issues: a) why China failed to spur an industrial revolution in the late 18th and early 19th centuries; b) how China industrialized and developed a form of capitalism; and c) the limitations of the Chinese model and approaches for overcoming its obstacles.

The authors applied the theory of regulation, of which Michel Aglietta is one of the founders, and which is based on the recognition of the institutions of civil society that are situated between the market and the State, continuously interacting with economic dynamics. Their function is to attenuate tensions among economic agents and to establish the conventions and informal behavioral rules that promote confidence and minimize uncertainties. These institutions are rooted in the past and have been an integral part of the culture that has been handed down from generation to generation.

The authors also adopt the viewpoint of F. Braudel (1977) in *La dynamique du capitalisme* [*Afterthoughts on Material Civilization and Capitalism*], which affirmed the existence of a diversity of capitalisms and highlights the importance of the meso-economy. According to the authors, there is a distinction between the concepts of capitalism and market economy, since labor and money markets are not ordinary markets. Capitalism is a constituent part of economic and cultural institutions; the market economy is merely a foundation on which capitalism can develop, or not develop as in the case of pre-20th-century China. Moreover, the authors rely on other theoretical references,

**Book Reviews continued ...**

such as Adam Smith, Ricardo, and Schumpeter.

The book describes the 1978 reforms as an essentially political maneuver to preserve the unified political order and the harmony of the internal civil order. These processes were not guided by any predefined ideal economic model but their aim was to revitalize the Chinese economy, frozen under the preceding system of state planning, in order to raise the material living standards of the Chinese people, which is central to the legitimacy of the Chinese political regime.

The reforms took place in two stages. The first (1978-93) served as a transition, instituting a two-path system that consisted in provisionally maintaining the planned economy in order to ensure stability and substantial production for the country's day-to-day needs, while the market was allowed to develop on the sidelines of the planned economy. Whereas this policy proved successful, particularly in the countryside, its results were more mitigated in the cities and in industry. The period of high inflation in the late 1980s was, according to Michel Aglietta and Guo Bai, one of the sources of the events of 1989, and it marked the end of the first stage of reforms, whose benefits were widespread.

While increasing China's openness, the second stage of the reform (1994-2010), characterized by Deng Xiaoping's return to power, aimed to refocus the country's political and economic

*"Aglietta and Bai offer a roadmap for reforms, which they call a third phase for bringing the Chinese economy back into balance."*

**Book Reviews continued ...**

forces around the central government by means of a series of major institutional changes: monetary and banking changes to limit inflation and purge bad loans, budgetary changes to provide the central government with financial resources, and industrial changes to scale down the public sector.

However, this period has also been the source of the unsustainability that China faces today in two key areas: growing income inequality, which threatens to divide the country into distinct social classes, and environmental deterioration, which threatens to wreak irreversible ecological damage. This unsustainability derives from an incomplete fiscal reform that will necessitate the renegotiation of revenue sharing between the regions and central government. It features price distortions that occur at several levels of the Chinese economy: capital, real estate, labor markets, and environmental externalities. It supports as a consequence the authorities' quest for economic growth. Moreover, it corresponds to what the authors refer to as the limitation of China's current development model.

As an approach to overcoming these obstacles, Aglietta and Bai offer a roadmap for reforms, which they call a third phase for bringing the Chinese economy back into balance. This phase is based on four pillars: the development of the service sector, particularly services to corporations and the steady opening of some public services to the private sector; continued fiscal reform, including a simplification and institutionalization of the redistribution process; ensuring legal protection of collective land ownership and peasants' land-use rights, while revaluing land prices in order to give rural dwellers increased compensation as a means of integrating them in the urbanization process under better conditions; and lastly, the creation of a Chinese-style welfare

**Book Reviews continued...**

state, which is now under way and will be needed to ensure a fairer and more effective redistribution of earnings in order to attenuate wealth disparities and stimulate internal demand by providing a security net covering the entire population.

The book offers thus a decidedly comprehensive, profound analysis of the current state of affairs in China, providing historical explanations and perspectives for the future, which are welcome features. Yet some aspects remain that need to be explored in greater detail. For example, we would have appreciated if the authors had devoted more attention to other private players in Chinese society and to economic agents other than the State, if only for reasons of their key role in institutional economic theory and the influence of their behavior in conflict resolution. We also wish to put into perspective the efforts at centralization, particularly tax revenues, that the book describes as being one of the chief aims of the second phase of reform (1994-2001), as the redistribution of tax revenues had always been negotiated between the central government and the regions until the tax reform of 1994, the year in which local authorities first received virtually total autonomy over the management of their 40 percent share of tax revenues. Along with some authors, such as Thierry Pairault (CNRS-EHESS), we believe that this period was more or less a phase of decentralization.

This book deserves credit for having largely clarified the Chinese

*“The book offers thus a decidedly comprehensive, profound analysis of the current state of affairs in China, providing historical explanations and perspectives for the future...”*

model, which can be difficult to decipher and summarize, and for venturing to posit an alternative interpretation of the future outlook of this model and its potential impact on the rest of the world.

## Visual Sociology



Fukuyama concluded that liberal capitalist democracy has triumphed over all other ideologies, signaling the “end of history.” Yet, the symbols of 20th Century Communism are alive and well. Above, Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle on a theatre building in Moscow, and to the left, a flag from Vietnam.



### Book Reviews continued...

Leslie-Joyce Boston, of École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), Paris (France), reviews the book, *Haiti, réinventer l'avenir*, edited by Jean-Daniel Rainhorn (2012), Éditions de la Maison des sciences de l'homme/Éditions de l'Université d'État d'Haïti.

On January 12th, 2010, an earthquake of magnitude 7.3 on the Richter scale shook the Haitian capital Port-au-Prince and its surrounds and destroyed many buildings. There were over 220,000 victims.

The title of this book conveys the idea of revival in post-disaster Haiti: everything is to review, rethink, or even invent. The book defends the opinion that there are possible opportunities and rejects the idea of historical inevitability. "Haiti has a future and the earthquake is a major opportunity to reinvent it" (p. 24), expresses this idea well.

This book comes from a conference jointly organized from January 12 – 14, 2011 by the Education and Research Center in Humanitarian Action (CERAH, Geneva) and the University of Geneva (Switzerland) at the occasion of the first anniversary of the Haitian disaster. The book aims to be a contribution to the debate on the reconstruction of Haiti.

The book addresses different audiences: a) pessimists who see in Haiti a miserable and futureless country; b) Haitian and interna-

*"The title of this book conveys the idea of revival in post-disaster Haiti: everything is to review, re-think, or even invent."*

*'Haiti has a future and the earthquake is a major opportunity to reinvent it' (p. 24), expresses this idea well."*

**Book Reviews continued ...**

tional publics who ask for a change in the perception of Haiti; c) local decision-makers, involved in power struggles, whose primary mission is to work for the common good; d) the Haitian diaspora of highly qualified people who are absent from their country of origin, necessitating foreigners to replace them; and e) the international community that plays a key role in the management and development of the country yet presides over the current crisis in development and humanitarian aid.

The book aims to analyze the politics of the Haitian government and the modalities of the post-earthquake policies. It consists in five chapters on the challenges of reinventing a future for Haiti. The introduction, by the editor of the volume, Jean-Daniel Rainhorn, presents the earthquake as a major event in the history of Haiti. With a reflection on the human face of natural disaster, Rainhorn questions the possible transformation after this sort of collective tragedy. According to the author, the reconstruction and development of Haiti depend on the belief in the ability of Haitians to take care of their destiny, the idea of returning home of the diaspora, and a change in the behavior of the international community in order to avoid a stereotypical view of development aid.

The first chapter, "Chronicle of an announced disaster," highlights the unpreparedness of the Haitian population and its continued vulnerability to the potential consequences of an earthquake, despite the fact that Haiti was the victim of a series of natural disasters in the past. The second chapter shows the role of the European and American media's coverage of the disaster in the creation of a collective representation of Haiti that is more or less negative. Policy instruments are thus necessary to consider Haitian reconstruction. The third chapter tackles the aftermath of the Haitian earthquake and questions the involvement of some of the actors in the reconstruction: the Haitian civil

### Book Reviews continued...

society, the Haitian government, and foreign NGOs. The fourth and fifth chapters that are respectively entitled "Elements for a reconstruction" and "Thoughts on today and tomorrow" open up the debate on a reconstruction that goes beyond the physical reconstruction of infrastructure and housing. The suggested arguments lay the foundation for a discussion on the rebuilding of Haitian society. Michèle Pierre-Louis (former Prime Minister between 2008 and 2009) wrote the book's epilogue and emphasizes the central question of the state in the reconstruction process.

### RC 09 Member Research Projects

The project team of Prof. Erdmute Alber ([erdmute.alber@uni-bayreuth.de](mailto:erdmute.alber@uni-bayreuth.de)), Dr. des. Lena Kroeker ([lena.kroeker@uni-bayreuth.de](mailto:lena.kroeker@uni-bayreuth.de)), Prof. Dr. Dieter Neubert ([dieter.neubert@uni-bayreuth.de](mailto:dieter.neubert@uni-bayreuth.de)), Dr. Florian Stoll ([florian.stoll@uni-bayreuth.de](mailto:florian.stoll@uni-bayreuth.de)) (University of Bayreuth), announces a new research project (2012-2016) :

*Middle Classes on the Rise: Concepts of the future among freedom, consumption, tradition, and morality*

In Europe, Asia, Latin America, as well as in Africa, the middle class or the bourgeoisie played a key role in shaping the future of societies throughout social upheavals. The middle class brought

*"In Europe, Asia, Latin America, as well as in Africa, the middle class or the bourgeoisie played a key role in shaping the future of societies throughout social upheavals."*

## RC 09 Member Research Projects continued ...

future concepts forward, which informed major societal debates. The crucial question which lies at the heart of the project related to the role of the middle class is: To what extent is the formulation of various concepts of the future tied back to a heterogeneous socio-cultural contexts of the middle class? Put more generally: In which social environment do future concepts arise and on which aspects do they have impact? This project combines approaches from anthropology and sociology and shall highlight the combination of various future concepts of middle classes, which can be a breeding ground for the development of future designs as well as in their practice result from the ideas associated with it.

Kenya is a particularly suitable field for the study. Already in the 1950s a notable middle class was formed, which has grown in importance and size since then. The anthropological wing of the project works on the micro level and captures the consumption and leisure attitude of the new middle class. It focuses on the interregional negotiation process within selected families with a view to future concepts. The sociological wing of the project consists primarily of the meso level. It examines actual future concepts and their reception as well as the interdependence of future concepts and patterns of living.

The project is part of the “Bayreuth Academy of Advanced African Studies”, founded by the German Ministry for Education and Sciences, [bayreuth-academy.uni-bayreuth.de](http://bayreuth-academy.uni-bayreuth.de)

## RC 09 Member Publications and Journals of Interest

*“The substantive focus of the journal is on the transitional societies, particularly on the societal and political changes in post-communist countries.”*

*Studies of Transition States and Societies* is published by Tallinn University Institute of Political Science and Governance and Tallinn University Institute of International and Social Studies. According to their website, “Studies of Transition States and Societies’ (STSS) aims to promote interdisciplinary exchange between scholars in all major subfields of sociology and political science. The substantive focus of the journal is on the transitional societies, particularly on the societal and political changes in postcommunist countries. Conceptually speaking, this journal seeks to challenge the teleological understanding of transition processes that is based on dichotomous classifications (traditions vs. modernism, democracy vs. totalitarianism, nation-states vs. multiculturalism, etc.), placing emphasis instead on holistic approaches and gradational units of analysis. STSS contains peer reviewed articles that articulate both theoretical and comparative, as well as quantitative and qualitative approaches. Besides articles, STSS also publishes short research notes about ongoing studies, as well as review articles and book reviews. In addition, collections of articles about a common theme or debate are welcome and will be published as short symposia. STSS is published biannually, starting fall 2009.”

They are listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals ([DOAJ](#)), EBSCO, ProQuest, International Political Science Abstracts (IPSA). Their latest, [Volume 5 Issue 1 \(June 2013\)](#), fea-

## Publications and Journals continued ...

tures articles on “Political Transformations, Endogenous Factors and Non-Political Actors.” For full text of all articles, visit [tlu.ee/stss](http://tlu.ee/stss)

Le dernier numéro de *Recherches internationales* est paru. Il est principalement consacré aux Rapports Nord-Sud à l'épreuve de la mondialisation. Vous trouverez en pièces attachées l'éditorial et la présentation du dossier. Bonne réception. Michel Rogalski. For more information, visit [recherches-internationales.fr](http://recherches-internationales.fr)

*CIDADES, Comunidades e Territórios* is, according to its website, “an academic journal in the scientific area of Urban Studies that was established in 2000 by a team of researchers from the former Centre for Territorial Studies, consolidating scientific research and academic work at ISCTE-IUL, University Institute of Lisbon, for over twenty years. Its founder and first director was Professor Vítor Matias Ferreira. *CIDADES*, now in e-journal format, strives to disseminate research and discussions in the scientific area of Urban Studies. The orientation of *CIDADES* is based on the plurality of theoretical perspectives and disciplinary approaches to the analysis of the city, as enshrined in the array of multidisciplinary scientific area of Urban Studies. *CIDADES* seeks further knowledge about urban problems and policies in order to intervene and, in general, concerning the processes of transformation of cities, communities and territories.”

The latest issue, No 24 (2012), features the article, “Order in progressive construction: Manifestation based on housing in two barrios (slums) of the city of Caracas” by Andres Zambrano. For more information visit, [cidades.dinamiacet.iscte-iul.pt](http://cidades.dinamiacet.iscte-iul.pt)

The American Sociological Association’s section of Development Sociology has a web-

## Publications and Journals continued ...

site, [sociologyofdevelopment.wordpress.com](http://sociologyofdevelopment.wordpress.com) that has news and resources for scholars interested in the sociology of development. Of particular interest is the list of Development Sociology journals compiled by RC 09 member Matthew R. Sanderson of Kansas State University, USA, as well as syllabi for courses in the field, compiled by Donneth Crooks.

Two recent books edited by Ulrike Schuerkens may be of interest to RC 09 scholars.

### *Globalization and Transformations of Social Inequality*

September 2012 | 292 Pages | PB: 978-0-415-81064-7 Routledge

Social inequality is a worldwide phenomenon. Globalization has exacerbated and alleviated inequality over the past twenty-five years. This volume offers analytical and comparative insights from current case studies of social inequality in more than ten countries within all the major regions of the world. Contributors provide an assessment of the overall social globalization phenomenon in the global world as well as an outlook of transformations of global social inequality in the future. This book will be a timely addition for students and scholars of globalization studies, social inequality, sociology, and cultural and social anthropology.

*"This volume offers analytical and comparative insights from current case studies of social inequality in more than ten countries within all the major regions of the world."*

**Publications and Journals continued ...***Globalization and Transformations of Local Socioeconomic Practices*

March 2013 | 226 Pages | PB: 978-0-415-54135-0 Routledge

This innovative volume provides a comprehensive overview of the transformation of socio-economic practices in the global economy. The contributors offer analytical and comparative insights at the world level, with regard to the current socioeconomic practices as well as an assessment of the overall economic globalization phenomenon in the global world. Through empirical case studies of different civilizations or cultures that describe situations of intertwining of local socioeconomic practices and global economic modernity, this volume assesses the overall situation in the world, looking at the world as an economic system where some countries act as winners, others as losers and some as both winners and losers of economic globalization. This exceptional book will appeal to sociologists, social and cultural anthropologists, and economists interested in development.

Ulrike Schuerkens is a Senior Lecturer at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris (France), and President of RC 09.

Recent publications in *Sociologias* and the *International Journal of Sociology* may also be of interest. Soraya Vargas Cortes of the Instituto de Filosofia e Ciências Humanas, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil and Joshua Kjerulf Dubrow of the Polish Academy of Sciences recently guest edited the Dossier Section of *Sociologias* [Brazil], titled, “Desigualdade Política, Democracia e Governança Global” [“Political Inequality, Democracy and Global Governance”] 2013. This issue features articles on how democracy and global governance coincide with political ine-



**Publications and Journals continued ...**

*“Political inequality, defined as structured differences in influence over governance structures, is a key to understand how global governance functions in theory and practice.”*

qualities. The Guest Editors define global governance as a system that regulates how decisions that affect nations and their interrelations are made, implemented and enforced. While the subjects of democracy and global governance have been fixtures within the disciplines of international relations and political science, the connections between the two are only recently received broader attention within the social sciences, especially sociology. The subject of inequalities is at the heart of sociology; thus, political inequality, defined as structured differences in influence over governance structures, is a key to understand how global governance functions in theory and practice.

This Dossier section continues the dialog begun at the International Sociological Association (ISA) World Congress in Goteborg, Sweden (2010), where Christopher Chase-Dunn and Alberto Martinelli organized the session, “Democratizing Global Governance.” Chase-Dunn and Martinelli described the session as an address of “conceptual and empirical issues in the study of global governance and historical and contemporary efforts to democratize the global system.”

Contributing authors to this special issue include Christopher Chase-Dunn and Bruce Lerro on democratizing global governance and John Markoff on how the history of democracy is relevant for emerging global governance structures.

## Publications and Journals continued ...

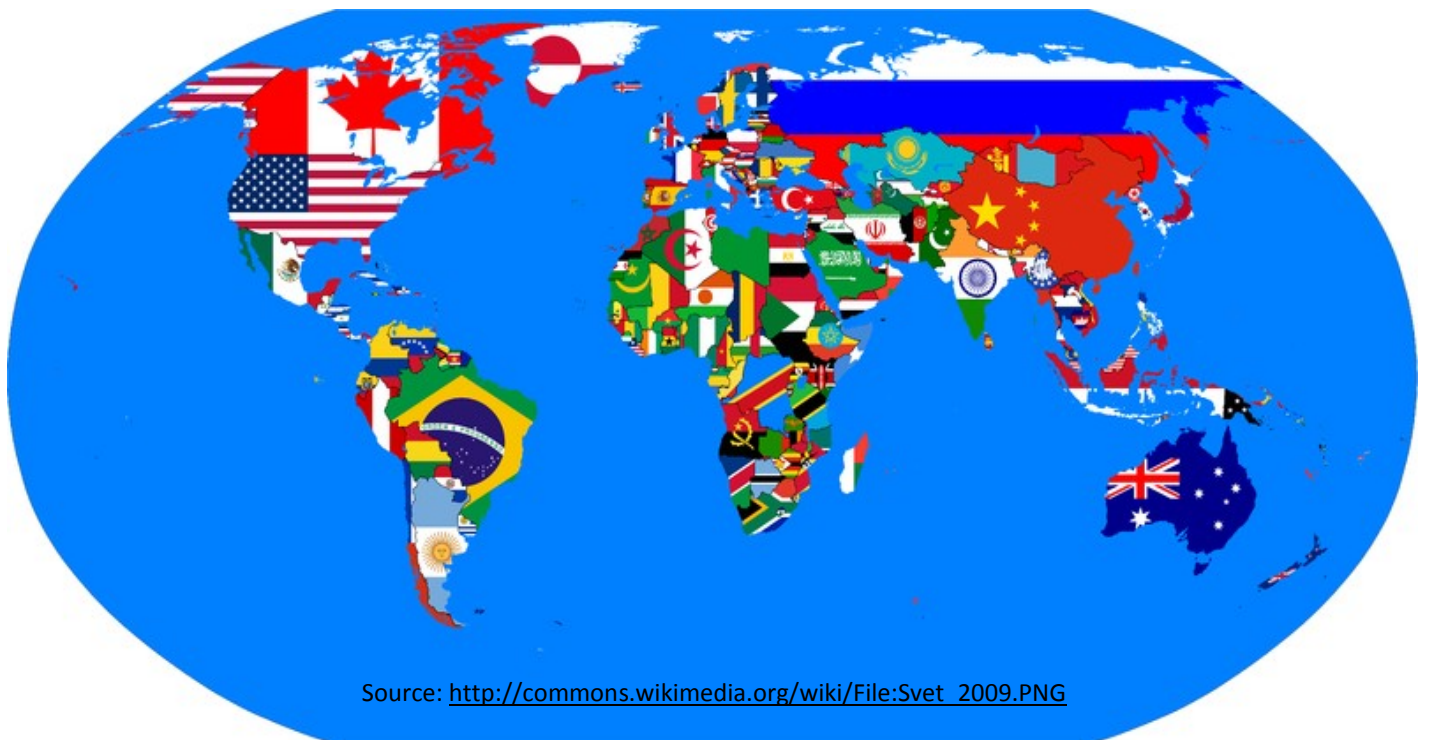
Articles are in Portuguese. A forthcoming issue of the *International Journal of Sociology*, published in English, features these two articles and one on compatibilities between national and supranational identities in Europe from Kazimierz M. Slomczynski, Włodzimierz Wesolowski and Irina Tomescu-Dubrow.

RC 09 members may also find of interest two recent publications by Matthew R. Sanderson.

Sanderson, Matthew R. 2013. "Does Immigration Have a Matthew Effect? A Cross-National Analysis of International Migration and International Income Inequality, 1960-2005." *Social Science Research* 42(3): 683-697.

Sanderson, Matthew R. 2013. "Does Immigration Promote Economic Development? A Cross-National and Regional Analysis, 1965-2005." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 39(1): 1-30.

### World Atlas



Source: [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Svet\\_2009.PNG](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Svet_2009.PNG)

## Facts about ISA

*“...a world society discerned in terms of one culture, one civilisation, one communication system and the like, is not only not possible but not desirable’.*

— T. K. Oommen,  
past President of  
ISA

From Jennifer Platt’s (University of Sussex, England) excellent history of ISA presidents, available on the ISA website under the heading, “ISA Past Presidents,” are some quotes from these presidents about the ISA as a role model for the world. In 2002, Alberto Martinelli thought that ‘...as a truly international association, the ISA ...can contribute to develop the values and the institutions of democratic global governance.’ In 2006, Piotr Sztompka echoed this optimistic sentiment: ‘...we shall build here in the congress halls a micro-model of what we dream the globalized world may one day look like. The world without borders, with strong bonds of trust, loyalty and solidarity among equals, rooted in free and open dialogue...’

Martinelli argued that the way towards this optimistic goal is “...to construct a world citizenship and a global polity that submits to democratic rules and institutions.” Sztompka was more modest, hoping that sociology could ‘...help [solve] the immense social problems facing the post-colonial and post-apartheid South Africa’.

ISA presidents can differ sharply on these issues. For example, in 1994 T. K. Oommen said that “...a world society discerned in terms of one culture, one civilisation, one communication system and the like, is not only not possible but not desirable’.

For more see: [www.isa-sociology.org/about/presidents](http://www.isa-sociology.org/about/presidents)

**Invitation to RC 09 Sessions at the  
ISA 18<sup>th</sup> World Congress  
in Yokohama, Japan 2014**

A Message from the President and Vice-President of RC 09:

We have the pleasure to inform you that RC 09 will participate actively in the XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology to be held in Yokohama, Japan, on July 13-19, 2014. The main theme of the Congress is: "Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Global Sociology."

RC 09 completed an internal Call for session proposals; we announce the main part of the Congress program and invite you to submit paper abstracts. We encourage you to choose topics that reflect the research interests of RC 09 "Social Transformations and the Sociology of Development". Some of you may want to choose a theme that has a regional focus but we hope that most of the papers will be amenable to comparative viewpoints. Please be as precise as possible in the formulation of your paper abstract to be submitted to the on-line abstract submission system and the chosen session from June 3rd, 2013 to September 30th, 2013.

Please include your name, your institutional affiliation and your e-mail address. As RC 09 has more than 150 members and is comprised of scholars with varied interests, we look forward to receiving challenging and diverse paper abstracts from you.

We welcome your cooperation and active participation in the forthcoming Yokohama Congress.

Best regards,

Ulrike Schuerkens, President RC 09  
Habibul Khondker, Vice-President RC 09

Please find a list of RC 09 sessions to be held during the next ISA World Congress in Japan on our web site: [rc09socialtransformations.org/yokohama-2014](http://rc09socialtransformations.org/yokohama-2014)

## Join ISA and the Research Committee on Social Transformations and the Sociology of Development!

Established in 1971, RC 09 strives to represent sociologists interested in the study of social transformations and development around the world, regardless of their theoretical persuasion, methodological approaches or ideological perspective. The goal of RC 09 is to advance sociological knowledge on social transformations and development and to support research on this topic among scholars around the world.

To join, please visit [rc09socialtransformations.org](http://rc09socialtransformations.org)  
or the ISA website, [isa-sociology.org](http://isa-sociology.org).



## XVIII ISA WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY

FACING AN UNEQUAL WORLD:  
CHALLENGES FOR GLOBAL SOCIOLOGY

13-19 July 2014

横浜  
YOKOHAMA



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