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Graphic source: Heart of Solidarity - http://anticap.wordpress.com/2011/01/31/heart-of-solidarity/

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| Course coordinator: Professor Monty J. Roodt | m.roodt@ru.ac.za |

## http://anticap.files.wordpress.com/2011/01/solidarity_economy_circle_fullcolor12.jpg?w=614&h=376

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| sociology Department | **Sociology of Development Honours: Development Theory course** |

# Sociology of Development Honours

# Development Theory course

## Introduction

Welcome to the honours course on Development Theory. The course will commence with a brief introduction to the concept of development and how it has evolved over the decades from the colonial period, through what has become known as the “first development decade” in the period after the Second World War, into the period of neo-liberalism and globalisation where the environmental/food and world capitalist crisis has prompted calls for the whole development enterprise to be abandoned. This introduction will also take a brief look at some of the empirical indicators of poverty and inequality in the world today.

The second seminar lays the foundation for the course by examining the legacy of colonialism. Two issues are highlighted. The first is the geographical division of the world into colonizers and colonised, while the second is the impact of colonial development theory, policy and practice on subsequent development theory. A logical step from here takes us into the third seminar, which is concerned with radical critiques of imperialism, through the work of Hobson, Lenin and Luxembourg. These theories provide key insights into the workings and motives underlying late nineteenth and early twentieth century expansionism and the problems of development in the colonial and post-colonial periods.

The course then moves onto what for many development courses is the starting point of “development studies” – the post-second world war reconstruction of Europe and Japan under the auspices of the Marshall Plan and the subsequent ascendency of “Modernisation theory” as the capitalist orthodoxy within the context of the competing paradigms of the “Cold War”. Here a critical examination of dual economy theory and Rostow’s stages of economic growth will take precedent.

The failure of modernisation theory to stimulate development along first world lines or to decrease the gross inequality between first and third world countries, gave rise initially to the unequal exchange theories of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) under the leadership of Raul Prebisch, but these were soon eclipsed by the more radical analysis of the South American structuralists (mainly historians) and the world systems theorists (dependency theory: Andre Gundar Frank and Emmanuel Wallerstein’s world systems theory), who attempted to link the continued “underdevelopment” of the ex-colonies to the fact that these countries were locked into a structural position within the world capitalist system of on-going exploitation stemming from their colonial past.

The course then shifts its focus to South Africa and looks at how Marxist theorists attempted to conceptualise the relationship of rural Bantustans to the central economy. Three well-known theorists, Colin Bundy, who tried to adapt Gundar Frank’s dependency theory to South Africa in his seminal work “The rise and fall of the South African peasantry”, and his critics Jack Lewis and Harold Wolpe, working mainly out of what came to be called a “modes of production” approach, will be the focus of this seminar.

The 7th seminar turns our attention back to the international arena where we examine the theories of Folker Fröbel, Jürgen Heinrichs & Otto Kreye, entitled the “New International Division of Labour” which argued that the least skilled and least mechanized sectors of the Fordist work process have been more competitively located in low-wage regions or countries. The role of Trans National Corporations, export-processing zones (EPZs) and free-trade zones (FTZs) and cheap labour, especially the super-exploitation of women and children, form the central focus of this seminar.

While the world systems theory and the New International Division of Labour theories provided an important critical analysis of international inequality and post-colonial exploitation, many development practitioners felt that these theories were big on critique but low on practical pointers for a way out of the development impasse. The result was the emergence of a development paradigm known as “Basic Needs” or “Redistribution with Growth” which combined a trenchant critique of modernisation theory with a set of alternative strategies for development. These strategies involved greater state involvement in the development process and a redirection of development efforts from capital intensive urban industrialisation to labour intensive rural agriculture and agro-industry, combined with active citizen participation in the development process.

The failure of the basic needs approach has been blamed as much on the lack of political will, both from international players, as from local political elites, as it has on the resurgence of the modernization orthodoxy, this time in an updated form more suited to a globalizing world, known as Neo-Liberalism. The neo-liberal paradigm, implemented in the developing world through the auspices of the international financial institutions, namely the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, through its structural adjustment programs, is predicated on the reduction of state spending, export orientation and the opening of national borders to international trade and investment.

The last three seminars of the course focus on attempts by those affected by the ongoing international domination and exploitation dressed up as “development”, to formulate alternative strategies for survival and living.

The first of these, in Seminar 10, is known as “people-centered development”, finds its origins in the Manila Declaration and is expounded through the work of David Korten in his book “Getting to the 21st Century”. The Manila Declaration on People’s Participation and Sustainable Development (Phillipines 1989) drawn up by a range of community organisations, calls for a people-centered development that seeks to return control over resources to people and their communities to be used in meeting their own needs. This strategy involves redefining democratic participation to strengthen community control over development processes, as well as the strategic building of world-wide alliances between community organizations to promote solidarity and best-practice.

Seminar 11 traces the different feminist approaches to gender and development. The first approach Women in Development (WID), follows in the footsteps of modernization theory, contrasting male authoritarianism in traditional societies, with the egalitarian and democratic ethos of modern western society. Just as dependency theory developed as a powerful critique of modernization theory, so too the Women and Development (WAD) approach argued for a recognition of the differential position of men and women in capitalist relations within the development process. The WID and WAD approaches shared similar weaknesses in that they focused on women to the detriment of the gender relations that led to discrimination against women in developing societies. By the end of the 1980s the Gender and Development (GAD) approach emerged that recognized the relations between men and women and the power contexts within which development occurs.

The final seminar involves a consideration of an exciting new initiative taking root in South Africa and other parts of the world. Emerging as a response to the ongoing crisis in the international capitalist system (what David Korten referred to as “the cowboy economy”) and the concomitant interrelated trio of threats facing humanity in the 21st century, namely joblessness, the environmental degradation and food insecurity, it is known as the “solidarity economy”. The solidarity economy refers to forms of production and exchange that aim to satisfy human needs, build resilience and expand human capabilities through social relations based on varying degrees of cooperation, association and solidarity. Other values and objectives such as democratic/participatory decision making, social and environmental justice, social cohesion and non-violence are also often prominent features of democratic production, consumption and living that promotes the realization of human needs and environmental justice. These aims are largely focused around a revival of the international co-operative movement, and in South Africa have as one of its main aims the development of food sovereignty for communities at risk.

## Course requirements

# Attendance at seminars is compulsory!

You do not do a degree, you read for a degree. This is especially true for post-graduate courses. You are expected to read widely for every seminar and arrive with a three page type-written preparation. This will serve as the basis for your active participation. I will select people randomly to present on the topic under discussion. Seminars will be held at 11.00am – 1.00pm on Mondays and 11.30am -1.00pm on Thursdays in Eden Grove Seminar room 3.

**Seminar topics and readings**

1. **Introduction to development studies**:

* History of development: progress, change and development
* Definitions of development
* International inequality and poverty

**Readings**

Cowen, M.P. and Shenton. R. W. (1996). **Doctrines of Development.** London: Routledge. Chapter 1.

Graaff, J. (2003) **Poverty and Development.** Cape Town: Oxford University Press Southern Africa. Chapter on “Poverty and Development”.

Preston, P. W. 1982. **Theories of Development**. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul. Chapters 1 and 2.

Webster, A. 1990. **Introduction to the Sociology of Development**, second edition. London: Macmillan. Chapter 2.

1. **Colonialism and community development**

* Different types of colonialism
* Three stages of European Colonialism
* Colonial development policy
* Community development
* Post-colonial critiques

**Seminar question:** Kothari (2005:47) points to the need to “highlight the extent and form of the relationship between colonialism and contemporary development studies” Critically assess colonial development policy in the light of Kothari’s claim, especially the policy of community development which has as its central tenet the concept of “self-help”.

**Readings :**

Alavi, H. and Harris, J. (eds) (1989) **South Asia**. London: Macmillan. Chapter 1.

Allen, T. and Thomas, A (1992) **Poverty and development in the 1990s.** Oxford: Oxford University Press, Chapters 8, 9, 10, 11.

Axford, B. (1995) **The global system – economics, politics and culture.** Cambridge: Polity Press.

Barratt Brown, M. (1995) **Africa’s choices.** London: Penguin. Chapter 1.

Dwyer, D. (1990) **South East Asian development**. Essex. Longman. Chapter 2.

Kothari, U. (2005) **A radical history of development studies: individuals, institutions and ideologies.** Cape Town: David Philip; London; New York: Zed Books.

Preston, P.W. (1996) **Development theory – an introduction**. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers. Chapter 8.

Rist, G. (1997) **The history of development: from western origins to global faith.** Cape Town: University of Cape Town Press.

*The readings for the following four seminars appear below “***Neo-Liberal theory”.**

1. **Theories of Imperialism**

* Hobson
* Lenin
* Luxembourg

**Seminar Question:** Compare and contrast Hobson, Lenin and Luxembourg’s theories of imperialism.

1. **Modernization theory**

* Modernization as a model of progress
* Post second-world-war reconstruction: Marshall Plan
* Dual-economy theory: Lewis, Hobart-Houghton
* Rostow’s stages of economic growth
* Critiques of modernization theory

**Seminar Question:** Why are modernization theories also called “trickle-down theories” and what were the main reasons for the failure of the modernization paradigm in most of the developing world?

1. **World systems theory**

* Economic Commission for Latin America
* Dependency theory: Andre Gunder Frank
* Wallerstein’s world system theory

**Seminar Question:** Outline the main characteristics and criticisms of world systems theory.

1. **Neo-Liberal theory**

* Adam Smith and Classical Liberal theory
* Neo-liberal theory
* IMF/World Bank and Structural Adjustment Programs
* Critiques of Neo-liberalism

**Seminar Question:** Structural Adjustment Programs have been accused of being responsible for increasing the woes of developing countries rather than assisting them to develop. As a result of these criticisms the international monetary institutions have changed the way in which SAPs are implemented. Outline the main characteristics of SAPS in their original form, how they have changed and critically assess whether the changes have made any difference.

**Readings**

Coetzee, JK et al (eds) (2001) **Development: theory, policy and practice**. Cape Town: Oxford University Press Southern Africa. Chapter 5.

Galli, R et al (1992) **Rethinking the Third World.** New York: Crane Russak. Chapter 1.

Graaff, J. (2001) **Poverty and development**. Cape Town: Oxford University Press Southern Africa.

Kothari, U and Minogue, M (eds) (2002) **Development theory and practice: critical perspectives.** Basingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave.

Kothari, U. (2005) **A radical history of development studies: individuals, institutions and ideologies.** Cape Town: David Philip; London; New York: Zed Books.

Leeson, P and Minogue, M. (1988) **Perspectives on development: cross-disciplinary themes in development studies.** Manchester: Manchester University Press.

Pieterse, Jan Nederveen. (2001). **Development theory: deconstructions/reconstructions.** London : SAGE.

Preston, P (1995) **Development theory: an introduction**. Oxford : Blackwell.

Polanyi. K (1944) **The Great Transformation.** Boston: Beacon Press. Chapters 1 – 10.

Sachs, G. (ed) (1992) **The development dictionary**. Johannesburg: University of the Witwatersrand Press.

Skarstein, R (1999) **Development theory: a guide to some unfashionable perspectives**. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Somjee, A. H. (1991) **Development theory**. London: Macmillan.

Swanepoel, H and de Beer, F (eds) (1997) **Introduction to development studies**. Johannesburg : International Thomson (Southern Africa).

Warren, D. et al (eds) (1995) **The cultural dimension of development**. London: Intermediate Technology Publications.

1. **Marxist theories of development in South Africa**

* Colin Bundy: The rise and fall of the South African Peasantry
* Jack Lewis and Harold Wolpe: Articulation of modes of production

**Seminar Question:** Bundy appliesFrank’s Dependency theory to South Africa and analyses the underdevelopment of the peasantry in the reserves, after an initial period of prosperity, by the expanding capitalist economy. Lewis and Wolpe developed an alternative Marxist formulation based on the modes-of-production (MOP) approach to critique Bundy’s “stagnationist” thesis. Compare and contrast Bundy’s work with that of Lewis and Wolpe.

**Readings**

Beinart, W (1986)[**Putting a plough to the ground: accumulation and dispossession in rural South Africa, 1850-1930**](http://opac.seals.ac.za/search~S2?/aBeinart%2C+William/abeinart+william/1%2C1%2C11%2CB/frameset&FF=abeinart+william&8%2C%2C11/indexsort=-)**.** Johannesburg: Ravan Press.

Bundy, C. (1988)) **The Rise and Fall of the South African Peasantry.** Cape Town:David Phillip.

Callinicos, L (1980) **Gold and Workers.** Johannesburg: Ravan Press.

Coetzee, J and Graaff, J. (1996) **Reconstruction, Development and People.** Halfway House: International Thompson Publishing. Chapter 5.

Lewis, J (1984) [**An economic history of the Ciskei, 1848-1900**](http://opac.seals.ac.za/search~S2?/aLewis%2C+J/alewis+j/1%2C50%2C81%2CB/frameset&FF=alewis+jack&2%2C%2C4/indexsort=-)**.** Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Cape Town.

Wolpe, H (1980) [**The articulation of modes of production: essays from Economy and society**](http://opac.seals.ac.za/search~S2?/aWolpe%2C+H/awolpe+h/1%2C2%2C6%2CB/frameset&FF=awolpe+harold&1%2C%2C4/indexsort=-)**.** London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Wolpe, H (1988) [**Race, class & the apartheid state**](http://opac.seals.ac.za/search~S2?/aWolpe%2C+H/awolpe+h/1%2C2%2C6%2CB/frameset&FF=awolpe+harold&4%2C%2C4/indexsort=-)**.** London: James Currey.

1. **New International Division of Labour**

* Folker Fröbel, Jürgen Heinrichs & Otto Kreye
* Trans National Corporations, export-processing zones (EPZs) and free-trade zones (FTZs)
* Cheap labour: Exploitation of women and children
* Critiques of NIDL

**Seminar Question:** Outline the New International Division of Labour theory and critically assess its focus on cheap labour.

**Readings**

Cowling, K and Sugden, R (1987) **Transnational monopoly capitalism.** Sussex: Wheatsheaf Books. Chapter 4.

Dixon, C. (1991) **South–east Asia in the world Economy**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 5.

Henderson J and Castells, M. (1987) **Global restructuring and territorial development**. Newbury Park, California: Sage.

Kreye, O, Heinrichs, J and Fröbel, F. (1988) **Multinational enterprises and employment**. Geneva: ILO.

Mies, Maria. (1998) **Patriarchy and accumulation on a world scale: women in the international division of labour**. London: Zed Books.

Steen Folke, Niels Fold and Thyge Enevoldsen. (1993) **South-South trade and development: manufactures in the new international division of labour**.  London: Macmillan.

1. **The Basic Needs Approach**

* Basic Needs critique of modernization
* Redistribution with growth
* Critiques of the Basic Needs approach

**Seminar Question:** Evaluate the basic needs critique of modernization theory, the alternative strategy it proposed and the problems experienced worldwide with its implementation.

**Readings**

Barratt Brown, M. (1995) **Africa’s choices**. London: Penguin. Chapter 3.

Doyal, L (1991) **A theory of human need**. Basingstoke, Hants: Macmillan Education.

 ILO International Labour Office (1977) **Employment, growth, and** **basic** **needs: a one-world problem: the international "basic-needs** **strategy" against chronic poverty**. New York: Praeger.

Leipziger, D (1982) **Basic needs and development**. Cambridge, Mass: Oelgeschlager, Gunn & Hain.

Preston, P (1995) **Development theory: an introduction.** Oxford: Blackwell.

Sandbrook, R (1982) **The politics of basic needs.** London: Heineman.

1. **People-centered development**

* David Korten: The Manila Declaration
* Participatory Development
* Rural appraisal Approaches
* Critiques of participatory development

**Seminar question:** “Participatory” and “sustainable” development are two linked and often used concepts in development discourse. Explain the history of these concepts and outline the main impediments to their successful implementation. **(In this question “sustainable” does not refer to environmental sustainability, but to the longevity and viability of development projects)**

**Readings**

Barratt Brown, M. (1995) **Africa’s choices***.* London: Penguin. Chapters 10 and 17.

Coetzee, J.K. and Graaff, J. (eds) (1996) **Reconstruction, development and people.** Halfway House: International Thomson Publishing. Chapter 14.

Korten, D. (1990) **Getting to the 21 century***.* West Hartford: Kumara Press.

Leftwich, A. (ed) (1996) **Democracy and development***.*  Cambridge: Polity Press.

**Narayan, D. (1995)** The contribution of people’s participation. **Washington: World Bank.**

Paul, S. (1988) **Community participation in development projects.** Washington: World Bank.

Roodt, M “Participation, civil society and development” in Coetzee, JK et al (eds) (2001) **Development: theory, policy and practice.** Cape Town: Oxford University Press Southern Africa.

Sachs, W. (ed) (1992) **The development dictionary***.* Johannesburg: University of the Witwatersrand Press. Chapter “Participation” by Rahnema, M.

1. **Gender and Development**

* Women in development (WID)
* Women and Development (WAD)
* Gender and Development (GAD)

**Seminar question:** Examine the changing theories of women and gender in development against the background of changes in development theory more generally. What is the major advantage of the Gender and Development approach?

**Readings**

Eade, D (1999) [**Development with women: selected essays from development in practice**](http://opac.seals.ac.za/search~S2?/XWomen+and+Development&searchscope=2&SORT=D/XWomen+and+Development&searchscope=2&SORT=D&SUBKEY=Women+and+Development/1%2C329%2C329%2CB/frameset&FF=XWomen+and+Development&searchscope=2&SORT=D&7%2C7%2C)**.** Oxford: Oxfam.

Jahan, R (1995) [**The elusive agenda: mainstreaming women in development**](http://opac.seals.ac.za/search~S2?/XWomen+in+development&searchscope=2&SORT=D/XWomen+in+development&searchscope=2&SORT=D&SUBKEY=Women+in+development/1%2C299%2C299%2CB/frameset&FF=XWomen+in+development&searchscope=2&SORT=D&4%2C4%2C)**.** London: Zed Books. [Kevane, M](http://opac.seals.ac.za/search~S2?/aKevane%2C+Michael./akevane+michael/-3,-1,0,B/browse) (2004) **Women** **and** **development** **in Africa: how gender works.** Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner.

Lopi, B (2008) [**Beyond inequalities: women in southern Africa : a profile on the situation of women in souther**](http://opac.seals.ac.za/search~S2?/XWomen+in+development&searchscope=2&SORT=D/XWomen+in+development&searchscope=2&SORT=D&SUBKEY=Women+in+development/1%2C299%2C299%2CB/frameset&FF=XWomen+in+development&searchscope=2&SORT=D&10%2C10%2C)**n Africa**. Harare, Zimbabwe : Southern African Research and Documentation Centre, Women in Development Southern Africa Awareness Programme.

Momsen, J (2010) [**Gender and development**](http://opac.seals.ac.za/search~S2?/XWomen+in+development&searchscope=2&SORT=D/XWomen+in+development&searchscope=2&SORT=D&SUBKEY=Women+in+development/1%2C299%2C299%2CB/frameset&FF=XWomen+in+development&searchscope=2&SORT=D&7%2C7%2C). London: Routledge.

Nussbaum, M (2000) [**Women and human development: the capabilities approach**](http://opac.seals.ac.za/search~S2?/XWomen+and+Development&searchscope=2&SORT=D/XWomen+and+Development&searchscope=2&SORT=D&SUBKEY=Women+and+Development/1%2C329%2C329%2CB/frameset&FF=XWomen+and+Development&searchscope=2&SORT=D&6%2C6%2C)**.** Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.

Visvanathan, N (1997)[**The women, gender and development reader**](http://opac.seals.ac.za/search~S2?/XWomen+and+Development&searchscope=2&SORT=D/XWomen+and+Development&searchscope=2&SORT=D&SUBKEY=Women+and+Development/1%2C329%2C329%2CB/frameset&FF=XWomen+and+Development&searchscope=2&SORT=D&9%2C9%2C). London : Zed Books.

1. **Solidarity Economy**

* Difference between social and solidarity economy
* democratic production, consumption and living that promotes the realization of human needs and environmental justice
* the international co-operative movement
* food sovereignty

**Seminar Question:** Explain the difference between the solidarity economy and what Korten calls the “cowboy economy”. Evaluate thepossibility ofthe solidarity economy becoming a viable alternative to conventional capitalism.

**Readings**

Atkinson, D (2007) ‘Taking to the streets: has developmental local government failed in South Africa?’ In: **State of the Nation: South Africa 2007**, edited by S. Buhlungu, J. Daniel, R. Southall and J. Lutchman. Cape Town: HSRC Press.

Bajo, C.S. and B. Roelants (2011) **Capital and the Debt Trap: Learning from Cooperatives in the Global Crisis.** New York: Palgrave MacMillan.

Bauwens, M (2012) ‘“Occupy” as a business model: The emerging open-source civilisation’, Aljazeera. Downloaded from <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2012/03/2012361233474499.html>

Bennie, A (2012) **The Solidarity Economy Alternative in South Africa: Theory and Practice.** Unpublished paper: University of Witwatersrand.

CICOPA (2005) ‘World Declaration of Worker Cooperatives. Approved by the ICA General Assembly, Cartagena, Colombia, on 23 September 2005.

Cock, J (2009) ‘Declining food safety in South Africa: monopolies on the bread market’. Paper presented at the Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung Conference on The Global Crisis and Africa: Struggles for Alternatives, November 2009.

Cooperative and Policy Alternative Centre (COPAC) (2010) **Building a Solidarity Economy Movement: A Guide for Grassroots Activism.** Johannesburg: COPAC.

COPAC (2011) **Building the Solidarity Economy and Movement in Ivory Park, Gauteng**. Mapping Research Report 1: Advancing Solidarity Economy Solutions from Below. Johannesburg: COPAC.

Esteves, A.M (2011) ‘The Solidarity Economy Movement and Alternative in the USA.’ Paper presented at ‘Beyond the Social Economy: Capitalism’s Crises and the Solidarity Economy Alternative’ conference, Wits University, Johannesburg, 26-28 October 2011.

Fairburn, M (2010) ‘Framing resistance: international food regimes and the roots of food sovereignty’. In **Food Sovereignty: Reconnecting Food, Nature and Community**, edited by H. Wittman, A. Desmarais and N. Wiebe. Halifax and Winnipeg: Fernwood Publishing.

Frayne, B., J. Battersby‐Lennard, R. Fincham and G. Haysom (2009) Urban Food Security in South Africa: Case Study of Cape Town, Msunduzi and Johannesburg. Development Planning Division Working Paper Series No.15. Midrand: Development Bank of Southern Africa.

Graham, J. 2001. ‘Imagining and Enacting Noncapitalist Futures’, **Socialist Review 28(3 + 4): 93-135.**

Greenberg, S. No date. Contesting the Food System in South Africa: Issues and Opportunities. Research Report 42, Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS), Cape Town.

Hinrichs, C. 2000. ‘Embeddedness and local food systems: notes on two types of direct agricultural market,’ **Journal of Rural Studies 16: 295-303**.

Kawano, E. (2013) **Social Solidarity Economy: Toward convergence across continental divides.**

http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/newsview.nsf/(httpNews)/F1E9214CF8EA21A8C1257B1E003B4F65?OpenDocument&utm\_campaign=ebulletin\_28\_2\_2013&utm\_medium=email\_html&utm\_source=en&utm\_content=content\_link#

Maître, A. and A.H.J.B. Helmsing. 2012. ‘Solidarity Economy in Brazil: movement, discourse and practice analysis through a Polanyian understanding of the economy’, **Journal of International Development 24: 745-762.**

McKinley, D. 2011. ‘The State of Deep Crisis in South Africa’s Local Government’, The South African Civil Society Information Service, 10 March 2011. <http://sacsis.org.za/site/article/635.1>.

McMichael. 2010. ‘The world food crisis in historical perspective’. In: **Agriculture and Food in Crisis: Conflict, Resistance and Renewal**, edited by F. Magdoff and B. Tokar. New York: Monthly Review Press.

Patel, R. 2010. ‘What Does Food Sovereignty Look Like?’ In: **Food Sovereignty: Reconnecting Food, Nature and Community**, edited by H. Wittman, A. Desmarais and N. Wiebe. Halifax and Winnipeg: Fernwood Publishing.

Satgar, V. 2011a. ‘The Solidarity Economy and Movement in South Africa’. Paper presented at ‘Beyond the Social Economy: Capitalism’s Crises and the Solidarity Economy Alternative’ conference, Wits University, Johannesburg, 26-28 October 2011.

Satgar, V. 2011b. ‘Challenging the globalized agro-food complex: farming cooperatives and the emerging solidarity economy in South Africa’, **Working USA: The Journal of Labour and Society Vol. 14: 177-190.**

Satgar, V. (editor) (Forthcoming 2013) **Beyond the Social Economy : South African and International Perspectives on Capitalism’s Crises, Grassroots Struggles and the Solidarity Economy.** Scottsville: University of KwaZulu-Natal Press.

Satgar, V and M Williams. 2011. ‘The worker cooperative alternative in South Africa’. In: **New South African Review 2: New Paths, Old Compromises?**  edited by J. Daniel, P. Naidoo, D. Pillay and R. Southall. Johannesburg: Wits University Press.

Singer, P. 2006. ‘The Recent Rebirth of the Solidarity Economy in Brazil’ in **Another Production is Possible: Beyond the Capitalist Canon**, edited by B. De Sousa Santos. London and New York: Verso.

Spencer, F., M. Swilling, D. Everatt, M. Muller, et al. 2010. A Strategy for a Developmental Green Economy for Gauteng: Preliminary Report. Draft Prepared for Gauteng Province Department of Economic Development.

Trigona, M. 2006. ‘Recuperated Enterprises in Argentina: Reversing the Logic of Capitalism’, Citizen Action in the Americas 19: 1-8.

UN Cooperatives News. 2012. ‘Cooperatives Businesses Membership Reaches 1 Billion’.

Wittman, H., A. Desmarais and N. Wiebe. 2010. ‘The origins and potential of food sovereignty’. In: **Food Sovereignty: Reconnecting Food, Nature and Community**, edited by H. Wittman, A. Desmarais and N. Wiebe. Halifax and Winnipeg: Fernwood Publishing.

See also:

http://www.haverford.edu/politicalscience/solidarityeconomy/

<http://turbulence.org.uk/turbulence-1/solidarity-economics/>

### Essays

You are required to write two essays for this course. You may formulate the essay questions in consultation with me. These must be questions with a specific focus that address an interesting aspect of the topic! No general questions such as “a discussion of development” or “Colonialism”. You may choose two of the seminar questions as your essay questions if you do not want to formulate your own. The submission dates are as follows:

Essay 1: Friday May 3.

Essay 2: end of term 2.

### Exam

You will write a three hour exam in June.

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2013